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Report Highlights:

This report lists the major registration requirements and export certificates required for food and agricultural exports to the People's Republic of China (PRC). In 2023, the PRC made no changes to export certificate requirements that impact U.S. issues phytosanitary certificates. U.S. exporters are advised to monitor the USDA Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) system for updates and to review the latest China Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Narrative Report.

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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

Executive Summary:

The PRC import registration and documentation requirements are frequently amended. U.S. exporters are advised to monitor the USDA GAIN system for updates and to review the latest China FAIRS Country Report.

The official titles of some of the regulations in this report reference former competent authorities of the PRC (e.g., General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) or China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA)), even though these agencies names and functions changed following the PRC's 2018 government reorganization.

Official government links for many regulations (in particular those released by CFDA and AQSIQ) are no longer accessible due to the ongoing construction of new agency websites. Links to GAIN Reporting from FAS China are included to provide context and, when available, unofficial translations of measures.

The China Office of the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the China Office of the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) contributed significantly to the development of this report.

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the Office of Agriculture Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Beijing, China for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. U.S. exporters should verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are best equipped to consult with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT SOME OF THE HYPERLINKS IN THIS REPORT ONLY FUNCTION WITH CERTAIN WEB BROWSERS AND/OR WHEN COPIED AND PASTED INTO CERTAIN WEB BROWSERS.

Section I. List of Export Certificates Required by the PRC Government (Matrix)

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
All Agricultural and Food Products	Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP)	Information regarding the content, volume, and physical characteristics of the shipment	General Import Certificate	GACC
Animal	Pet Food: APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies product meets bilaterally negotiated requirements	Health Certificate	GACC
	MARA Import Registration Certificate		Quality and safety	MARA
	Poultry and Feather Meal: APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies product meets bilaterally negotiated requirements	Health Certificate	GACC
	Non-ruminant Feeds, Feed Ingredients and Fats: APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies product meets bilaterally negotiated requirements	Health Certificate	GACC
	Imported Feed and Feed Additive Registration License (for MARA-designated products)	Certifies safety of imported feed and feed additives, and to protect animal production safety. Decree 1773 requirements began on January 1, 2013	Animal Health	MARA
	Fishmeal and Fish Oil and other Aquatic Protein: DOC (NOAA) Health Certificate ^[1]	Certifies imported products come from registered establishments, meet veterinary sanitary requirements, and are for feed use	Animal Health	GACC

Note: In February 2020 China began using the Food Safety and Inspection Service’s (FSIS) Public Health Information System (PHIS) for all imports of meat and poultry products. PHIS allows for the use of electronic health certificates that can be accessed by China immediately after the certificate is approved and signed by an FSIS Veterinarian.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Animal	Live animal ¹ : APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies animal health. (Note: Cattle cannot be exported to China due to BSE-related restrictions)	Animal Health	GACC
	Live Swine ² : APHIS Temporary Attestation for Live Swine Certificate for H1N1	Certifies live swine are free of H1N1	Animal Health	GACC
	Chilled and frozen animal products: FSIS Export Health Certificate FSIS Form 9060-5 and Form 9295-1 ³	Certifies quality and safety of products	Food Safety	GACC
	Poultry: Automatic Registration Form	Import permit supplied by the importer only	Traceability	MOFCOM
	Pork ⁴ : H1N1 Certificate FSIS Form 2630-9	Certifies pork is free of H1N1	Food Safety	GACC
	Pork: Ractopamine test report (Applicant must provide documentation through FSIS Form 9060-6 when applying for the FSIS Form 9060-5)	Certifies pork is free of Ractopamine	Food Safety	GACC

¹ For more information on China-specific export requirements on live animals, please visit the [APHIS](#) website.

² Since August 1, 2014, China requires negative PCR test results for porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) and porcine delta coronavirus (PDCoV) during quarantine.

³ Electronic pre-notification is required for imported beef and pork products. Visit the FSIS website for a [complete description](#) of certificates. For more information on China-specific export requirements for animal products, please visit the [APHIS](#) website.

⁴ Pork and pork products with FSIS export certificate issuance dates on or after July 1, 2014 must be derived from lots of hogs that are produced in accordance with either of the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) "Never Fed Beta Agonists" Program or a specifically developed, written Ractopamine-free program. Visit the [FSIS](#) website for more information on this certificate.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Dairy Products (Milk and Milk Products)	AMS Export Sanitary Certificate DA-240 (1/2013)	Product has been pasteurized and conforms to sanitary requirements of country	Sanitary Certificate	GACC
Wood Products	APHIS Protected Plant Permit PPQ 621 (Application for protected plant permit to engage in the business of importing, exporting, or re-exporting terrestrial plants or plant products that are protected). U.S. FWS Export, Re-Export Permit	USDA is responsible for enforcing regulations specific to the import and export of plants regulated by the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). In addition to USDA permits, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issues export and re-export permits for CITES or ESA-protected plants leaving the United States.	Plant Health	GACC
	Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin of wood and wood product imports	Product Origin	GACC
	Certification of Fumigation ⁵	Certifies that logs with bark are fumigated to prevent pests	Plant Health	GACC
Aquatic Products (Live and Processed)	Certificate of Origin	Certifies product origin	Animal Health	GACC
	Live animal ⁶ : APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies animal health.	Animal Health	GACC
	DOC (NOAA) Health Certificate ⁷	Certifies imported fishery products come from approved establishments, meet veterinary sanitary requirements, and are fit for human consumption.	Health Certificate	GACC

⁵ All U.S. logs with bark to China must be fumigated in the U.S. However, if the fumigation is reflected in the Phytosanitary Certificate already, it is not necessary to attach a separate Certificate of Fumigation.

⁶ For ornamental fish for breeding purpose only. For more information on China-specific export requirements on live animals, please visit the [APHIS](#) website.

⁷ For more information on China-specific export requirements for Aquatic products, please visit the [NOAA](#) website.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Forest Products, and Tree Nuts	Phytosanitary Certificate APHIS PPQ Form 577	Varies by product. Certifies product is free of quarantine pests (Note: For apples, the shipment must also show proof that cold treatment was applied).	Plant Health	GACC
	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. A State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies origin from China-approved locations	Product Origin	GACC
Vegetable Oil	Crude oil: APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Health and Phytosanitary Attestation	Plant Health	GACC
	Certificate of accreditation (by 3rd party or trader)	Certifies the product complies with quality requirements	Product Quality	GACC
Wine ⁸	Wine Export Certificate	The multiple-purpose certificate used for certificate of origin, certificate of health/sanitation, and certificate of authenticity/free sale.	Product Declaration	GACC
Grains	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies product is free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	GACC
	Agricultural biotech products: MARA import permit	Permits the importation of crops of agricultural biotechnology; each permit is valid for each shipment and for a period of six months.	Import control	MARA/ GACC
	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality	Product Quality	GACC

⁸ As of March 1, 2014, The Tax and Trade Bureau of the U.S. Department of Treasury adopted the “Wine Export Certificate” as the only official certificate for wine exports to China.

Products	Certification	Attestation Required	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Cotton	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	APHIS certifies both cotton raw fiber and cotton seeds. Requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed - Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) and Import Permit (IP) are required. Do not certify unless an IP is presented. 2. Seeds (for consumption or processing) - Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) is required. 3. Seeds (for propagation) - Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) and Import Permit (IP) are required. Do not certify unless an IP is presented. 	Plant Health	GACC
	AMS Quality Classification	Certifies quality of cotton imports	Product Quality	GACC
	Facility Registration (AQSIQ Decree 87)	Certifies the cotton shipped to China is from registered facilities. Implemented since 2008.	Traceability	GACC
Processed Products	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies origin from China-approved locations	Product Origin	GACC
Oilseeds	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies product is free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	GACC
	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality	Product Quality	GACC
	Agricultural biotech products: MARA import permission	Permits the importation of crops of agricultural biotechnology; each permission is valid for one shipment	Import control	MARA/ GACC
	Facility Registration (AQSIQ Decree 177)	Certifies the oilseeds are from registered facilities	Traceability	GACC

Section II. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificates

An original export certificate must accompany each export consignment at the time it is presented for entry into China. The certificate and attestation must match the container numbers in the shipment. Export declarations provided by suppliers or manufacturers and state-issued phytosanitary certificates are not acceptable. However, China will accept a state-issued certificate of origin or certificate of free sale (see below).

Section III. Government Certificate Legal Entry Requirements

The details of legal entry requirements are contained in the latest China FAIRS Country Report. Product imports may also have other requirements such as quarantine requirements. U.S. exporters should work with their importers in China to ensure shipments conform with all applicable regulations before shipment.

On August 1, 2018, GACC consolidated the customs declaration form and the inspection application form into one customs declaration form. A trader must prepare one customs declaration form, one set of attached documents, and submit the application as one package. To facilitate adoption of the consolidated form and system, GACC issued the following guidance:

- “Guidance for Completing the Customs Declaration Forms for the Import and Export of Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] No. 60⁹)
- “Filling the Customs Declaration Form of Imported and Exported Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2019] No. 18 ¹⁰)
- “Recordation Lists of Entry and Exit Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] No. 61¹¹)
- “Format of Electronic Application Form for Custom Declaration of Import and Export of Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] No. 67¹²)

Section IV. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements

Registration Requirements

China imposes registration requirements for a variety of consumer-oriented products and bulk commodities. U.S. facilities seeking to export these products must ensure they are in compliance

⁹ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.60 could be found at:
<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/1898145/index.html>

¹⁰ The GACC Public Notice [2019] No.18 could be found at: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/2019-11/04/content_5448488.htm

¹¹ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.61 could be found at:
<http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/b/g/201807/20180702769210.html>

¹² The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.67 could be found at:
<http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/1905646/index.html>

with the registration requirements. For more detailed information regarding registration requirements please see the latest China FAIRS Country Report.

1) Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food ([GACC Decree 248](#))

On January 1, 2022, the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) began enforcing the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food (Decree 248). The decree requires the registration of overseas food production and cold storage facilities that export most food products to China. Please note that facilities and companies producing certain products, such as fresh fruits and most grains, are registered under other processes. Many food ingredients are included within the scope of the decree, which is regularly modified. The decree excludes food additives and processing aids based on GACC's definition of these products. The regulation sets out two registration pathways for facilities that produce products within its scope – self-registration, and registration through a competent authority in the exporting country; the method of registration depends upon the product being exported. Exporters should ensure that the facilities producing products for export to China and subject to Decree 248 are fully registered with GACC before shipping.

Exporters are encouraged to review current information on Decree 248 and the facility registration process in the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) system, where there are several reports on Decree 248. FAS offices in China continue to provide updates via the GAIN system as information becomes available.

2) Registration Requirements for Beef Establishments

Effective March 17, 2020, beef establishments are no longer required to participate in [USDA AMS Export Verification Program for Bovine](#). However, beef products produced from cattle slaughtered prior to March 17, 2020, can only be supplied from establishments that were in the AMS Export Verification Program for Bovine. A list of establishments in that program can be obtained from the [AMS website](#).

U.S. beef, pork, and poultry facilities can only export to China products that are slaughtered, further processed, or stored, after the facility approval has been published on the [GACC website](#) and added to the [FSIS Eligible Plant List](#). Only beef products slaughtered, processed, or stored after the facility has been added to the GACC website will be accepted for import in China.

Beef establishments (i.e. slaughter, processing and cold storage) interested in exporting eligible beef to China that are not currently listed on the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) Eligible Plant List must submit [FSIS Form 9080-3](#) through [Public Health Information System \(PHIS\)](#). Establishments that are not using PHIS must submit a fully completed 9080-3 Form to the FSIS Proxy for entry into PHIS. Information on sending a completed 9080-3 Form to the

FSIS Proxy is available on [FSIS Export Library](#). FSIS will certify these establishments to GACC. Upon FSIS receipt of notification from GACC that facilities have been published on the GACC website, these establishments will be added to the current FSIS Eligible Plant List for Exporting to China.

3) Registration Requirements for Grain and Oilseeds (AQSIQ Decree 177)

In February 2016, AQSIQ released the [Administrative Measures of Inspection and Quarantine for Entry and Exit Grain \(AQSIQ Decree 177\)](#), which includes registration requirements for overseas production, processing, and warehousing enterprises. Decree 177 was implemented on July 1, 2016. For more information on registration requirements under Decree 177, please see “Grains” section of the latest FAIRS Country Report.

4) Registration Requirements for Feed and Feed Additives (AQSIQ Decree 118)

To export feed products and additives to China, the exporter must complete the following four steps:

To export feed products and additives to China, the exporter must complete the following steps:

- A) Apply for an import product registration license or product waiver from MARA through a China-based agent. Under MARA regulations, the following feed products and additives require a MARA import product registration license: pre-mixed, concentrate, compound, supplementary feed, “single feed ingredients,” and feed additives. Registration information can be found on the [MARA website](#). Note, this is a complex process that requires Chinese language skills and can take several months or years to complete. (See GAIN Report “[Overview of Feed and Feed Additives, and Pet Food Regulations for Export to the PRC](#),” for more information).
- B) Ensure your manufacturing facility is registered with FDA. New Facilities can begin the registration process [here](#).
- C) The manufacturing facilities contact [USDA AMS](#) to obtain GACC facility registration information. To obtain export certificates such as Certificate of Free Sale (COFS) and Certificate of Exportability (COE), please visit the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) [Export Certification Application & Tracking system](#) (CVM eCATS).
- D) USDA AMS works with USDA FAS to register manufacturing facilities with GACC. China only allows imports of feed and feed additives from registered foreign facilities. To register, a facility must comply with the domestic laws, regulations, and standards, which must have the equivalent effect as the PRC regulations and standards. Decree 118 also sets record filing requirements for China’s importers, labeling, and feed exports.
- E) Check that registration is complete before shipment. Make sure the feed products and additives are in the [MARA’s Feed Ingredient Catalogue](#) and [Feed Additive Catalogue](#). If

a product is not in these catalogues, the manufacturing facilities must complete [MARA's approval process for new feed or feed additives](#) or receive a product waiver.

For more information China's feed and feed additive regulations, see the GAIN report [Overview of Feed and Feed Additives, and Pet Food Regulations for Export to the PRC](#).

State Council Rules on the Administration of Feed and Feed Additives (State Council Decree 609)

[Decree 609](#) (link in Chinese) was released by the State Council on November 3, 2011 and entered into force on May 1, 2012; the Rules were revised in 2014, 2016, and 2017, respectively. According to Decree 609, foreign producers that export feed and feed additives to China must register the company and products with MARA and must sell their products through agents based in China. The regulations also set requirements on feed and feed additive labeling and penalties for violators.

Administrative Measures for Inspection, Quarantine and Supervision on Exports/Imports of Feeds and Feed Additives ([AQSIQ Decree 118](#))

AQSIQ Decree 118 requires that China only import feed and feed additives from registered foreign facilities. To register, a facility must comply with the domestic laws, regulations, and standards, which must have the equivalent effect as the Chinese regulations and standards. The qualified companies will be recommended by the exporting government to relevant Chinese authorities for registration. Decree 118 also sets requirements on record filing for Chinese importers, labeling, and Chinese feed exports.

For additional information on China's animal feed and pet food regulations, see the [GAIN report CH2024-0039](#).

5) Registration Requirements for Infant Formula Recipes

Infant Formula Recipe Registration

The [Administrative Measures for the Registration of Recipes for Formula Powder Products for Infants and Young Children \(CFDA Decree 26\)](#) require infant formula products manufactured on or after January 1, 2018, to be registered with CFDA (now SAMR). Foreign infant formula powder products must be registered before the products may be shipped to China. There is not a list of all registered infant formulas available; the [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) allows search for whether an individual recipe has been registered. There are several supporting documents for Decree 26 available on the [SAMR webpage for special food registration](#), which provides additional details on the infant formula product

registration process, including the [Material Requirements for Infant Formula Product Registration](#).

In February 2021, China issued updated national food safety standards for [Infant Formula \(GB10765-2021\)](#), [Follow-up Formula for Older Infants \(GB10766-2021\)](#), and [Follow-up Formula for Young Children \(GB10767-2021\)](#); the three national food safety standards took into effect on February 22, 2023 following a two-year transitional period. Accordingly, SAMR released the [Public Notice concerning Registration of Recipes of Infant Formula Milk Powder Products](#) (link in Chinese), which provides guidance about the process for registering infant formula milk powder recipes under the newly issued standards.

Updated Administrative Measures for Infant Formula Registration

On July 10, 2023, SAMR released revised [Administrative Measures for Product Formula Registration of Formula Milk Powder for Infants and Young Children](#). The updated Measures clarified the need to take product samples for testing during production processes, standardized labeling requirements such as prohibited languages or images on labels, and encouraged research and innovation. The Measures went into effect on October 1, 2023.

Infant Formula Facility Registration

Foreign manufacturing facilities that export infant formula to China are required to register with GACC. Please see FDA's website for more information: [Infant Formula Export List | FDA](#).

Registration Requirements for Foods for Special Medical Purposes

The [Administrative Measures for the Registration of Formula Foods for Special Medical Purposes \(FSMP\) \(CFDA Decree 24\)](#) regulate the registration of FSMPs distributed in China, whether the product is imported or produced domestically. CFDA implemented the Measures on July 1, 2016, and granted an enforcement grace period until January 1, 2019. There is not a list of all registered FSMP available; the [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) allows search for whether a specific FSMP been registered. In addition, several supporting documents for Decree 24, available on the [SAMR website](#), provide additional details on FSMP registration.

6) Registration and Record Filing Requirements for Health Food

The Administrative Measures for the Registration and Record Filing of Health Food (CFDA Decree 22), which entered into force on July 1, 2016, regulate the registration and record filing of health foods distributed in China, whether the product is imported or produced domestically. There is not a list of all registered/filed health foods available; the [SAMR Special Food Information Query Platform](#) (link in Chinese) allows search for whether an individual health

food has been registered/filed for record with SAMR. Several supporting documents for Decree 22, available on the [SAMR website](#), provide additional details on health food registration and record filing.

7) Record Filing for Foreign Exporters/Agents of Food Products and Consignee of Imported Food Products to China

In 2012, AQSIQ launched a system for [record filing for foreign exporters/agents of food products and consignees of imported food products to China](#). The website where exporters and consignees of certain food categories file their information is <http://ire.customs.gov.cn/>; such record filing could also be submitted through <http://online.customs.gov.cn/>, by selecting facility management and inspection (企业管理和稽查), and then select “record filing of imported food/cosmetics and exporter” (进口食品化妆品及出口商备案). [The record filing measures](#) were revised in November 2021 and entered into force on January 1, 2022. Exporters and importers must file their records on this website in order to have their shipments released by customs.

Additional Certifications and Permits

1) Biosafety Import Permit Certificate for Agricultural Biotech Products

Each consignment of a GE product must obtain a “Biosafety Certificate for Agricultural Biotechnology (Import)” issued by MARA for customs clearance. According to [the Guideline How the Overseas Traders Apply for Biosafety Certificate for Agricultural Biotechnology \(import\)](#) (link in Chinese), the applicant of the certificate must be an enterprise or institution outside of China. Each certificate can only be used for one consignment and is valid for six months from date of issuance.

2) Automatic Import License for Beef, Pork, Mutton/Lamb, Fresh Milk, Milk Powder, Cassava, Barley, Sorghum, Soybean, Rapeseed, Sugar, DDGs, Soybean Meal, Tobacco, Broiler, and Vegetable Oil

According to a [MOFCOM and GACC Public Notice \[2023\] No.62](#) (link in Chinese), imported beef, pork, mutton/lamb, fresh milk, milk powder, cassava, barley, sorghum, soybean, rapeseed, sugar, DDGs, soybean meal, tobacco, broiler, and vegetable oil are listed in the “Catalogue of Goods Subject to Automatic Import License Administration” (AIL). The Catalogue provides the product category, the HS codes, name, and unit (such as weight or piece) of the products that are subject to the AIL requirement. To import the above-mentioned goods, traders need to apply for the "Automatic Import License of the People's Republic of China" from MOFCOM or the MOFCOM designated authority for customs declaration.

3) H1N1 and Ractopamine-Free Certification for Pork

Pork and pork product manufacturing facilities must obtain [FSIS Form 9060-5](#) (Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness) and [FSIS Form 9295-1](#) (China-specific form). In addition, the manufacturing facilities need to obtain a bilingual [FSIS letterhead certificate](#) containing the following statements:

- Influenza A/H1N1 is a disease that is included in United States animal disease surveillance activities.
- The pork meat and/or meat products were derived from pigs which were determined to be healthy on official ante-mortem (pre-slaughter) inspection, with no clinical signs of systemic disease, including A/H1N1.
- Pork meat and meat products will not be a source of A/H1N1 infection when they have been handled as required by USDA regulations which are compatible with good hygienic practices recommended by the WHO, FAO, Codex Alimentarius, and the OIE.
- This consignment of pork products was either derived from a lot of animals tested for ractopamine residues, or is derived from an animal produced under USDA's Never Fed Beta-agonist Program.

The application for export certificate must be accompanied by the test results, transfer certificate, or product codes described in the Ractopamine Control Program. The ocean/air cargo container number(s) and seal number(s) must be indicated in the blocks on the FSIS Form 9295-1, and in the "Remarks" of the FSIS Form 9060-5. The port of entry in China must be included in the "Remarks" of FSIS Form 9060-5.

4) Health Certification and Attestation for Live Swine

- As of March 9, 2011, China requires temporary attestation for novel A/H1N1 flu (additional document required). As of August 1, 2014, China requires negative PCR test results for porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) and porcine delta coronavirus (PDCoV) during quarantine (additional document required as of January 2022).
- [Swine - Health Requirements](#) - 1995 - Revised 2006 (Statements 9 and 10)
- [Swine - Temporary Attestation for Novel A/H1N1 Flu](#) - August 2012
- [Swine - Supplemental Attestation for PEDv and PDCv](#) - August 2014
- [Swine - Semen - Protocol](#) - May 2000

Please visit [USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service \(APHIS\) website](#) for more information on exporting requirements.

5) Ractopamine-Free Certificate for Pork

As of March 1, 2013, U.S. exports of pork to China are required to provide a "Ractopamine-Free" certificate. Pork and Pork products with FSIS export certificated issuance dates on or after

July 1, 2014, must be derived from lots of hogs that are produced in accordance with either of the AMS ractopamine control program's identified as the [Never Fed Beta Agonist Program](#) or a specifically developed, written ractopamine-free program.

6) Organic Certification

Organic plants, animals, microbial products, and their processed products including organic food, feed, and textile products sold in China must be certified to Chinese organic standards. Producers must pay a certifier, accredited by SAMR, for in-country inspection and certification-related expenses. The certificate is normally valid for one year. Certification renewal requires a follow-up in-country inspection by an accredited certifier.

7) Radioactivity Attestations

The Chinese government does not require attestation of radioactivity for imports.

Additional Product Categories and Facility Lists Approved for Export to China

1) Feed

Animal-derived feed	Pet food 境外宠物食品注册生产加工企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹³
	Non-ruminant feed ingredients & fat 美国输华非反刍动物源性饲料和油脂生产企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹⁴
	Processed aquatic animal protein (fat) 境外饲用水生动物蛋白及油脂注册生产加工企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹⁵
	Compound feed 境外配合饲料注册生产加工企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹⁶
	Single-cell protein 境外单细胞蛋白类饲料注册生产加工企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹⁷
	Mixed Feed Ingredients 允许进口混合饲料原料国家产品及注册企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
	Natural mineral feed 境外天然矿物质类饲料注册生产加工企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹⁸
Plant-derived feed	Combined plan-derived feed list (8 spreadsheets) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) DDGs facilities 玉米酒糟粕企业; 2) Alfalfa hay processing facilities 苜蓿草加工企业; 3) Timothy hay (bales) facilities 梯牧干草企业; 4) Sugar beet pulp production and processing facilities 甜菜粕生产、加工企业; 5) Alfalfa hay trans-loader facilities 苜蓿草转运仓库; 	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹⁹

¹³ Annex 12 on the linked site is the list of registered U.S. facilities that export pet food to China

¹⁴ Annex 10 is the list of registered U.S. facilities that export non-ruminant feed ingredients & fat to China

¹⁵ Annex 8 is the list of registered U.S. facility that export aquatic animal protein and fat to China

¹⁶ Annex 3 is the list of registered U.S. facilities that export compound feed to China

¹⁷ Annex 11 is the list of registered U.S. facilities that export single-cell protein feed material to China

¹⁸ Annex 8 is the list of registered U.S. facilities that export single-cell protein feed material to China

¹⁹ Annex 20 is the list of registered U.S. facilities that export plant-derived feed to China

	6) Alfalfa hay cubes and pellets facilities 苜蓿干草块及颗粒企业; 7) Rice bran production facilities 米糠生产企业; 8) Almond meal cubes and pellets facilities 扁桃壳颗粒企业.	
Feed additives and premixed feed	Combined list of countries, product and registered facilities that are permitted to export feed additive and premixed feed to China 允许进口饲料添加剂和预混料国家（地区）产品及注册企业名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)

The updated list of countries (regions) and products (not including plant-origin feed materials) is available at the [GACC website](#).

2) Grains

Combined grains and potato products list (3 spreadsheets): 1). Exporting facilities of barley, wheat, corn, soybean, and sorghum 美国输华小麦、玉米、大豆、高粱注册出口企业名单; 2). List of Approved Shippers and Packing Houses of U.S. Fresh Potatoes for Processing for Export to China 美国已批准的加工用新鲜马铃薯输华加工企业及包装厂名单	Approved imports from the registered facility (list)
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3) Rice

On December 27, 2018, GACC granted market access to U.S. milled rice and began listing U.S. rice facilities as approved to export to China. The Notice on the Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for Imported U.S. Rice can be found at the [GACC website](#). The list of registered U.S. facilities that could export rice to China can be found at the [GACC website](#).

4) Fruit

Product	Region
<i>Prunus salicina</i> , <i>Prunus domestica</i> ; Plum	California
<i>Prunus avium</i> ; Cherry	Washington State, Oregon, California, and Idaho
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> , Grape	California
<i>Malus domestica</i> ; Apple	All states
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	California, Florida, Arizona, Texas
<i>Pyrus communis</i> ; Pear	California, Washington State, Oregon
<i>Fragaria ananassa</i> ; Strawberry	California
<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i> ; Nectarine	California
<i>Persea americana</i> ; Avocado	California
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , <i>V. virgatum</i> and its hybrid; Blueberry	All states

The full list of fresh fruits and the countries/regions that have market access in China is available at the [GACC website](#).

The list of registered overseas facilities that could export fruits to China is provided (by country) at the [GACC website](#) (link in Chinese).

The following frozen fruits may be exported from the United States to China and questions regarding others can be sent to AgBeijing@usda.gov:

- Frozen strawberry
- Frozen cherry
- Frozen blueberry
- Frozen cranberry

Appendix 1: Example Additional Certificate for the Export of Pork and Pork Products to China



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Food Safety
and Inspection
Service

Washington, D.C.
20250

Additional Certificate for the Export of Pork and Pork Products to China
输华猪肉及猪肉产品附加证明

Date Issued 签发日期:

Certificate Number 证书号码:

1. Influenza A/H1N1 is a disease that is included in United States animal disease surveillance activities. 甲型 H1N1 流感是被包括在美国动物疫病监测活动中的一种疫病。
2. The pork meat and/or meat products were derived from pigs which were determined to be healthy on official ante-mortem (pre-slaughter) inspection, with no clinical signs of systemic disease, including A/H1N1. 该猪肉及/或猪肉产品，产于经官方宰前检验确认未有全身性疫病临床症状，包括甲型 H1N1 流感的健康猪只。
3. Pork meat and meat products will not be a source of A/H1N1 infection when they have been handled as required by USDA regulations which are compatible with good hygienic practices recommended by the WHO, FAO, Codex Alimentarius, and the OIE. 依照美国农业部的规定加工处理的猪肉和猪肉类产品，符合世界卫生组织、联合国粮农组织、世界食品法典委员会及世界动物卫生组织建议的良好卫生操作规定，不是甲型 H1N1 流感的污染源。
4. This consignment of pork products was either derived from a lot of animals tested for ractopamine residue or is derived from an animal produced under USDA's Never Fed Beta-agonist program. 该批猪肉产品货物，或产自检测了莱克多巴胺残留的许多猪只，或产自在美国农业部“从不使用激素类项目”下生产的一头猪只。

Signature of FSIS Veterinarian 食品安全检验局兽医签名 _____

Typed Name 正规书写姓名: _____

Title/Professional Degree 职衔/专业级别: _____

Appendix 2: Example APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate

No phytosanitary certificate can be issued until an application is completed (7 CFR 353)		FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0052
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY PLACE OF ISSUE SAMPLE	
	NO. FPC XXXXXXX	
TO: THE PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION(S) OF SAMPLE	DATE INSPECTED	
CERTIFICATION		
This is to certify that the plants, plant product or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests, specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.		
DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT		
1. DATE	2. TREATMENT	
3. CHEMICAL (active ingredient)	4. DURATION AND TEMPERATURE	
5. CONCENTRATION	6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT		
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER SAMPLE	8. DECLARED NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CONSIGNEE SAMPLE	
9. NAME OF PRODUCE AND QUANTITY DECLARED SAMPLE	10. BOTANICAL NAME OF PLANTS SAMPLE	
11. NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGES SAMPLE	12. DISTINGUISHING MARKS SAMPLE	
13. PLACE OF ORIGIN SAMPLE	14. DECLARED MEANS OF CONVEYANCE SAMPLE	
	15. DECLARED POINT OF ENTRY	
WARNING: Any alteration, forgery, or unauthorized use of this phytosanitary certificate is subject to civil penalties of up to \$250,000 (7 U.S.C. Section 7734(b)) or punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. Section 1001).		
ADDITIONAL DECLARATION		
SAMPLE		SAMPLE
Page 1 of 1		
16. DATE ISSUED	17. NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER (Type or Print)	18. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER
No liability shall attach to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any officer or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate.		
PPQ Form 577	FEB 2001	Previous editions are obsolete after 6/30/01

Attachments:

No Attachments