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Export Certificate Report

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Prepared By: FAS China Staff

Approved By: Adam Branson

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). The country's import registration and documentation requirements are frequently amended. 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:

Updates to the 2022 FAIRS Certificate Report include the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) Decree 248 on the Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food and GACC Decree 249 on the Administrative Measures for the Safety of Imported and Exported Foods, which became effective on January 1, 2022. U.S. exporters are advised to monitor the GAIN system of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) at <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/> for updates on the implementation of Decrees 248 and 249.

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.

Note: The official titles of some of the regulations in this report reference the former competent authorities (e.g., AQSIQ or CFDA), even though these agencies names and functions changed following the PRC's 2018 government reorganization. In addition, 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.

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 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		Health 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

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

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.

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 are 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 Certificate(s)

An original export certificate must accompany each export consignment at the time of 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 state-issued certificate of origin or certificate of free sale (see below).

Section III. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements

Apart from quarantine regulations, product imports may also have to meet other requirements, details of which are contained in the latest China FAIRS narrative report.

Starting on August 1, 2018, GACC is consolidating the customs declaration form and the inspection application form into one customs declaration form⁹. The customs declaration and inspection application systems are combined into one system. With the reform, a trader must prepare one custom declaration form, one set of attached documents, and submit the application into one system. To facilitate adoption of the consolidated form and system, GACC issued the “Guidance for Completing the Customs Declaration Forms for the Import and Export of Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] 60)¹⁰, the “Format of Filling the “Customs Declaration Form of Imported and Exported Goods” and the “Recordation Lists of Entry and Exit Goods” (GACC Public Notice [2018] 61)¹¹, and the “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 a number of 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 with the registration requirements. For more detailed information regarding registration requirements please see the latest China FAIRS narrative report.

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

On January 1, 2022, GACC began enforcing the Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food (Degree 248). The decree requires the registration of overseas

⁹ The GACC public notice concerning consolidating the forms and procedures (in Chinese) is available at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302270/302272/1949150/index.html>

¹⁰ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.60 could be found at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302267/1898145/index.html>

¹¹ The GACC Public Notice [2018] No.61 could be found at: <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/302266/302269/1897399/index.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>

food production and cold storage facilities that export most food, and a small number of animal feed, products to China. Many food ingredients are included within the scope of the decree, which was revised at least twice in February 2022. 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 by a competent authority located in the exporting country; the method of registration required depends upon the product being exported. Exporters are encouraged to search for current information on Decree 248 and the facility registration process in the [Global Agricultural Information Network \(GAIN\) system](#). FAS China is providing updates as information becomes available.

2) [Registration Requirements for Beef Establishments](#)

Beef Establishments are required to participate in [USDA AMS Export Verification Program for Bovine](#) for the People's Republic of China, an AMS Beef Traceability Program. A list of establishments permitted to export permissible beef products can be obtained from the [AMS web site](#). Each establishment that participates in the AMS EV Program for beef to China is required to maintain a unique product identification system, which can be accessed by authorized FSIS inspection personnel on [Partner Web](#) via the FSIS' Intranet. There is currently no other mandated registration requirement by China.

The current lists of registered facilities are accessible on [GACC website](#).

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 report.

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

To export feed products and additives to China, the following three steps need to be completed:

- 1) Foreign competent authority applies for market access for product with GACC;
- 2) Foreign competent authority provides a list of manufacturing facilities for registration with GACC pursuant to 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. Decree 118 also sets requirements on record filing for Chinese importers, labeling, and Chinese feed exports.
- 3) Foreign manufacturing facilities need to: a) 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](#), and b) apply for an import product registration license from

MARA through a China-based agent (Under MARA regulations, the following feed products and additives are subject to MARA import product registration license: pre-mixture, concentrate, compound, supplementary feed, “single feed ingredients”, and feed additives, see more in [Roadmap to China Challenging New Feed Regulatory System](#)).

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 punishments 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.

FAS GAIN report CH15062 - *Roadmap to China’s Challenging New Feed Regulatory System* is a comprehensive introduction of the feed regulatory system in China.

5) Registration Requirements for Infant Formula Recipes ([CFDA Decree 26](#))

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 will be implemented 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.

[China Notifies Revised Draft Administrative Measures for Infant Formula Recipe Registration for Domestic Comments](#)

On June 26, 2019, SAMR released draft Administrative Measures for the Registration of Infant and Young Children Formula Milk Powder Recipe for domestic comments; the Draft Measures were notified to the WTO as TBT N CHN 1344 in August 2019. By the issuance of this report, the Measures have not been finalized.

Infant Formula Facility Registration

Foreign manufacturing facilities that export infant formula to China are required to register with GACC pursuant to the [Regulations on the Registration and Administration of Overseas Producers of Imported Food \(GACC Degree 248\)](#). The registration list is available on the [GACC website](#).

6) [Registration Requirements for Foods for Special Medical Purposes \(CFDA Decree 24\)](#)

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.

7) Registration and Record Filing Requirements for Health Food (CFDA Decree 22)

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.

8) 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 clicking the button of “企业管理和稽查 (facility management and inspection)”. 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 clicking the button of “企业管理和稽查 (facility management and inspection), and then select “进口食品化妆品及出口商备案 (record filing of imported food/cosmetics and exporter)”).

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

For the importation of agricultural biotech products for processing, such as GE corn, soybeans, rapeseed, sugar beet pulp and dried distillers' grain, importers must apply for a biosafety import permit from MARA before signing a contract with an exporter. The application for the import permit must include copies of all of MARA's approval certificates for the events that could be contained in the consignment of GE grain or oilseeds. Each import permit covers 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, Casava, Barley, Sorghum, Soybean, Rapeseed, Sugar, DDGs, Soybean Meal, Tobacco, Broiler, and Vegetable Oil

According to a [MOFCOM and GACC Public Notice \[2020\] No.67](#) (link in Chinese), imported beef, pork, mutton/lamb, fresh milk, milk powder, casava, 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, a trade operators need to apply for the "Automatic Import License of the People's Republic of China" from MOFCOM or MOFCOM designated institute for customs declaration.

3) H1N1 Certification for Pork

China halted pork imports from all H1N1 infected countries in May 2009. In May 2010, AQSIQ lifted these restrictions, but all pork imports from the United States must have a H1N1 certification, and pack dates on or after March 24, 2010.

4) H1N1 Certification for Live Swine

Effective March 2011, U.S. exports of live swine to China must be accompanied by an APHIS temporary attestation certifying that the live swine is free from H1N1.

5) Ractopamine-Free Certificate for Pork

Effective March 1, 2013, U.S. exports of pork to China are required to provide a “Ractopamine-Free” certificate.

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.

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
	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) 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	Approved imports from the registered facility (list) ¹⁹

¹³ Annex 12 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

	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; 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 hull 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). Exporting facilities of fresh potato for processing use 美国加工用新鲜马铃薯输华出口企业名单*; 3). Packaging facility of fresh potato for processing use 美国加工用新鲜马铃薯输华出口企业名单;	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 the Imported U.S. Rice can be found at [GACC website](#). The list of registered U.S. facilities that could export rice to China can be found at [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 could be found at [GACC website](#).

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

Frozen Fruits that could be exported from the U.S. to China:

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

The list of frozen fruits and the countries and regions that have market access in China could be found at [GACC website](#).

Attachments:

No Attachments