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Report Highlights:

This report provides information for U.S. exporters on the facility registration process for commodities covered by the Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine of the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China. U.S. exporters and U.S. facilities planning to export commodities to China subject to the purview of the Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine can send questions to FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov.

FAS China provides this analysis and reporting as a service to the United States agricultural community, and to our farmers, ranchers, rural communities, and agribusiness operations in support of a worldwide agricultural information system and a level playing field for U.S. agriculture.

Summary

The General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) requires establishments/facilities exporting food products to China to register with either the Bureau of Import and Export Food Safety (BIEFS) or with the Department of Animal and Plant Quarantine (DAPQ). This report provides information for U.S. exporters on the facility registration process for commodities covered by DAPQ.

U.S. establishments/facilities exporting the commodities outlined in this report must register their facilities with DAPQ through a U.S. government agency. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) manage or administer several facility lists transmitted to DAPQ. These include lists compiled by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the USDA AMS Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS), the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and industry associations.

Products that are Required to Register with DAPQ

Establishments/facilities whose commodities fall under DAPQ's authority, such as grains and oilseeds, tubers, and pulses under [PRC Decree 177](#); fresh fruits and vegetables; pet foods, compound and mixed feed, and feed ingredients and additives; live animals, fibers, and genetics; and some aquatic products, are required to register with DAPQ via a government agency.

The timeline for DAPQ to process the registration request for adding, amending, updating, or deleting of facilities or establishments varies; some registration requests have taken months before they are reflected on the DAPQ online portal. DAPQ has integrated most of the facility lists to a web-based [online portal](#). Establishments/facilities can visit this website to check the registration status.

U.S. facilities may refer to Attachment 2 of this report for a walkthrough on using the DAPQ online query system.

Table 1. China: FAS Assisted DAPQ Facility Registrations

Product Type	Product Category	Product Name
Grain (including miscellaneous grains and beans and oil crops)	Grain	wheat, corn, ¹ barley, sorghum, oats
	Miscellaneous beans	dried beans/dried peas, dried lentils, dried red kidney beans, dried cowpeas, dried carob, dried cow gram peas, dried kidney beans
	Soybean	soybean
	Minor Oil Crops	peanut, sesame, mustard seed, cotton seed, flaxseed, sunflower seed, oil palm fruit and kernel, palm fruit and kernel
Animal-derived Feed and Additives	Feed Additive, Additive Premixed Feed	
	Compound Feed	
	Mixed Feed Materials	single-cell protein feed and natural mineral feed
	Processed Animal Proteins and Oils	dairy products for feed-use, ² fish meal and fish oil
Plant-derived Feed	Meals, Dregs, and Brans	DDGS
Fresh Vegetables	Fresh Vegetables	Brussels sprouts, broad beans (<i>Vicia faba L.</i>), carrots, cowpeas (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) and kidney beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris L.</i>), whether or not shelled, chicory, carrots, edamame/immature soybeans, parsley, celery, garlic stems and garlic sprouts (including green garlic), garlic bulbs, peas (whether or not shelled), lettuce, onions, perilla/shiso, kale
Plant-derived Seasonings	Plant-derived Seasonings	star anise, cardamom, allspice, saffron (<i>Crocus sativus L.</i>), dried mint leaves, pepper, aniseeds, dill seeds (cumin), dried chili peppers, rosemary, marjoram, oregano leaves, celery seeds, ginger, vanilla, fennel seeds, sage leaves, thyme leaves
Plant Products for Processing	Unbaked coffee beans and raw cocoa beans	raw coffee beans, raw cocoa beans
Non-edible Animal Products	Hair	wool (raw/greasy)
	Hoof, bone, horn	industrial oven-dried antlers
	Other products	industrial pig cartilage
Aquatic Animals and Genetic Materials	Live Edible Seafood	crab, lobster, shrimp, sea urchins, spot prawns, geoducks, oysters, mussels, whelk, conch, etc.

¹ “Corn” here includes corn kernels to produce popcorn.

² “Dairy product for feed use” here refers to single ingredient feed products made from dairy products or by products such as whey powder or whey permeate.

Product Type	Product Category	Product Name
Plant-derived Chinese Medicinal Materials	Plant-derived Chinese Medicinal Materials	fresh or dried American ginseng, white hyacinths beans, ³ star anise, mint, garlic, cardamom, walnut kernels, black sesame, black pepper (of the genus <i>piper nigrum</i>), ginger, dried ginger, mustard seeds, genus <i>capsicum</i> (peppers), dry tuberous root of <i>Ranunculus ternatus</i> , yam, saffron, fresh or dried chrysanthemum flower, fennel seeds, bitter apricot kernels, flaxseeds, ginkgo leaf, perilla leaf, dry fruiting body of reishi (<i>Lucid Ganoderma</i>), chamomile, dry whole plant of purple coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>), cutch (<i>Acacis Catechu</i>), concentrated dry powder of aloe leaves, <i>Uncaria gambier</i> , dry bark or branch of Chinese Yew, etc.
Substances that are Traditionally Both Food and Chinese Medicinal Materials	Substances that are Traditionally Both Food and Traditional Chinese Medicinal Materials (TCM)	<p>Seasoning and TCM: star anise, mint, black pepper (of the genus <i>piper nigrum</i>), genus <i>capsicum</i> (peppers), ginger, saffron, fresh or dried chrysanthemum flower, fresh or dried American ginseng, fennel seeds</p> <p>Oil crops and TCM: black sesame, mustard seeds, flaxseeds</p>

Note: The product types and product category are as they appear in the DAPQ online portal.

³ White Hyacinths bean is a kind of beans/lentils that is conventionally regarded as both food and medicine in China. For registration of beans/lentils as food products (and with market access to China), please refer to Section 1.2 of this report.

Table 2. China: APHIS Managed DAPQ Facility Registrations

Product Type	Product Category	Product Name
Non-edible Animal Products	Animal Skin	hides
	Grease	tallow
	Animal-derived Fertilizers	
Animal-derived Feed and Additives (Including Pet Food)	Processed Animal Proteins and Oils	rendered poultry meals and feather meals, porcine meat and bone meal, porcine grease, spray dried egg products, fish meal and oil etc.
	Pet Food and Bite Glue	pet food containing animal origin ingredients
	Live Animals Are Used for Bait	artemia
Aquatic Animals and Genetic Material	Ornamental Aquatic Animals	
	Breeding Aquatic Animals and Genetic Materials	
Fresh Fruits	Fresh Fruits	apple, avocado, blueberry, cherry, citrus, grape, nectarine, pear, plum, and strawberry
Plant Products for Processing	Plant Products for Processing	potatoes for processing
Plant Seedlings	Seedlings	Alaskan seed potatoes
Plant-derived Feed	Meals, Dregs, and Brans	sugar beet pulp, alfalfa cubes and pellets, raw rice bran, and almond meal cubes and pellets
	Forage Grass	timothy hay and alfalfa hay

Note: The product types and product category are as they appear in the DAPQ online portal.

1. Grain List

According to the [PRC Decree 177](#), which came into force on July 1, 2016, the term “grains” under the management of DAPQ refers to “the seeds of cereals, legumes, oilseeds and other crops used for processing and non-breeding purposes, as well as the tubers or tubers of potatoes.” Overseas production, processing, and warehousing enterprises that ship soybeans, grains (e.g., wheat, corn, sorghum, and barley), miscellaneous beans (e.g., dried beans, dried peas, pulses, and lentils), minor oilseeds (e.g., peanut), and/or select oil crops (e.g., cottonseed, flaxseed (linseed), sunflower seed, sesame seed, mustard seed, and/or oil palm fruit and kernel) are required to register exporting facilities prior to product shipment.

The official DAPQ website provides a [List of Grain Products and Countries/Regions](#) that have been granted market access to China. Before registration, all U.S. exporting facilities are encouraged to check the above list to ensure their products fall under the supervision and inspection of DAPQ. Furthermore, all registered U.S. facilities/establishments can check the [DAPQ online portal](#) to see the status of their registration.

1.1 Grain and Soybean

USDA's Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) manages the registration of grains (e.g., soybean, wheat, barley, sorghum, and corn), which operates under the U.S. Grain Standards Act (USGSA) of 1916, as amended. The USGSA requires that most persons or entities exporting grain from the U.S. must register annually with FGIS. FGIS posts the list of annually registered exporters on its public website. The USGSA exempts from registration U.S. entities shipping less than 15,000 metric tons annually. Entities that ship less than 15,000 metric tons who request and are approved for an exemption will also need to register with FGIS to be included on the annual listing provided to GACC. The updated public registration lists are transmitted to GACC as needed. More information about exporting grain and a link to the registration application are available at [USDA AMS FGIS](https://www.usda.gov/ams/fgis) website. Questions, comments, or concerns pertaining to this issue can be sent to FGIS-IAD@usda.gov.

1.2 Miscellaneous Beans

The USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council assists in compiling and providing information on exporters of miscellaneous beans (e.g., dried beans, lentils, and pulses) to FAS China. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and submit the attached spreadsheet to:

USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council
American Pulse Association
Attn: Jeff Rumney, PhD, Vice President of Marketing
jrumney@usapulse.org

After a review, the registration information and email correspondence will be sent to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov for further processing with DAPQ.

1.3 Minor Oil Crops and Popcorn

FAS China maintains the list of oil crops (e.g., peanuts, cottonseed, flaxseed, and sunflower seed) as well as the list of popcorn facilities. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and email the attached spreadsheet to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov with "Minor Oilseeds"/"Popcorn" and the facility name included on the email subject line.

2. Feed List

Feed and feed additives are subject to strict regulations in China. Moreover, feed products and facilities must be registered to export to China. To export feed products and additives to China, the establishments/facilities must complete the following steps:

- 1) Make sure the feed products and additives are in the [MARA's Feed Ingredient Catalog](#) and [Feed Additive Catalog](#). If a product is not in these catalogs, the manufacturing facilities must complete [MARA's approval process for new feed or feed additives](#) or obtain a product waiver.
- 2) U.S. facilities that plan to export feed or feed additives to China that contain only ingredients already approved for use in China should apply with MARA to obtain an import registration license or product waiver/exemption. This process requires extensive use of Chinese language and is suggested to be carried out by the facility's Chinese subsidiary company or 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 ingredients⁴," and feed additives. Registration information can be found on [MARA's website](#). (**Note:** this is a complex process that can take several months or years to complete.)
- 3) Ensure your manufacturing facility is registered with FDA. New facilities can start the registration process [here](#).
- 4) Registration Process

- a) Non-Animal-Based Feed Additive, Premix and Compound

For non-animal based feed additive, premix and compound, the manufacturing facilities should contact [USDA AMS](#) to submit GACC facility registration information.

- b) Fish Meal and Aquatic Protein Oil Products

For fish meal and aquatic protein oil products, the manufacturing facilities should contact [NOAA](#) to submit GACC facility registration information.

- c) Single-Ingredient Dairy Product for Feed-Use

For "single-ingredient dairy product for feed-use" (e.g., whey), the manufacturing facilities should contact [USDEC](#) and submit GACC facility registration documents to:

U.S. Dairy Export Council
Attn: Eddy Fetzter, Vice President, Market Access and Regulatory Affairs
efetzter@usdec.org

⁴ The full list of "single feed ingredients" can be found in Section 4 of the published [MARA's Feed Ingredient Catalog](#).

d) DDGS

The AMS Auditing Services Branch manages the DDGS list. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should submit information to:

AMS Auditing Services Branch
Attn: Mary Hattie, Agricultural Marketing Specialist
FeedExportChina@usda.gov

After a review, the registration information and email correspondence will be sent to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov for further processing with DAPQ.

- 5) USDA AMS (including its Auditing Services Branch), NOAA, and USDEC work with USDA FAS to register manufacturing facilities with DAPQ. China only allows the 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 Chinese government regulations and standards.
- 6) Check that registration is complete before shipment. Approved and updated lists can be found in the [DAPQ online portal](#). Please note that the feed and feed additives products will be re-categorized by DAPQ based on their ingredients and processing methods. Currently, the DAPQ specific categories include mixed feed materials, compound feed, feed additive, additive premixed feed (containing components of animal origin), processed animal proteins and oils, etc.

For more information about 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](#). 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).

3. Fresh Vegetable List

FAS China maintains the list of fresh vegetables. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and email the attached spreadsheet to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov with "Fresh Vegetable" and the facility name included on the email subject line. U.S. facilities may check the market access list of U.S. produced vegetables [here](#) (link in Chinese), this report also provides an unofficial translation in its attachments for reference.

4. Plant-derived Seasonings List

FAS China maintains the list of plant-derived seasonings. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and email the attached spreadsheet to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov with “Plant-derived Seasoning” and the facility name included on the email subject line. U.S. facilities may check the market access list of U.S. produced plant-derived Seasonings [here](#) (link in Chinese), this report also provides an unofficial translation in its attachments for reference.

China has two published standards regarding natural spices and seasonings/condiments. [GB/T 21725-2017 Natural spices—Classification](#) specifies the classification method and classification principles of natural spices, applicable to natural spices production, trade, inspection and other related fields. [GB/T 12729.1-2008 Spices and condiments—Nomenclature](#) specifies the Chinese, English, and *latin* names of 68 kinds of commonly used food seasoning and aromatic and flavorful spice plant products in China. It is applicable to production, trade, and other related fields of spices and seasonings. Both standards can be used as references by U.S. establishments/facilities.

5. Unroasted Coffee and Cocoa Beans List

FAS China maintains the list of unroasted coffee and cocoa beans. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and email the attached spreadsheet to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov with “Unroasted Coffee/Cocoa Bean” and the facility name included on the email subject line.

U.S. export facilities of roasted coffee and coffee products, coffee beverages, extracts, concentrates, beverage bases, syrups, powders, etc. do not register with DAPQ but will need to self-register with the GACC Bureau of Import and Export Food Safety (BIEFS) as part of Decree 248 registration process in the China Import Food Enterprise Registration (CIFER) system. For questions related to self-registration in CIFER with GACC BIEFS, please email Decree248Inquiry@usda.gov.

6. Wool List

The [American Sheep Industry Association](#) (ASI) compiles and provides registration information to FAS China. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should submit their request to:

American Sheep Industry Association
303-771-3500
heather@sheepusa.org

After a review, the registration information and email correspondence will be sent to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov for further processing with DAPQ.

7. Live Edible Seafood List

The NOAA [Seafood Inspection Program](#) (SIP) is responsible for maintaining the list of U.S. firms that ship live fishery products to China. To gain new or maintain existing listing status, reach out to your [local SIP office](#) to complete the process. NOAA will then work with FAS China to submit additions, updates, and/or changes to DAPQ. U.S. exporters can find more information on how to register products with DAPQ at [Export Requirements by Country and Jurisdiction \(A-F\) | NOAA Fisheries](#).

U.S. exporters can verify which live products have market access by checking the [List of Countries/Regions that are Granted with Market Access for Aquatic Animals and Product Categories](#) (link in Chinese). This list is categorized by genus⁵ without indicating specific names of different species. For seafood genus and species that are to be exported to China for the first time, exporters should contact your [local SIP office](#) for the submission of a market access request to GACC.

8. Chinese Medicinal Materials List

In March 2024, DAPQ sent an official letter to APHIS China regarding the registration of establishments/facilities exporting plant-derived Chinese medicinal materials to China. The letter indicated that, according to Article 17 of the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine*, and Article 6 of the *Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Quarantine of Imported and Exported Traditional Chinese Medicine*, DAPQ is now standardizing the registration of enterprises producing and processing plant-derived Chinese medicinal materials.

U.S. establishments/facilities are encouraged to check the market access list of U.S.-produced Plant-derived Chinese medicinal materials [here](#) (link in Chinese) to see whether their products fall under this registration request. This report includes an unofficial translation of the market access list (see Attachment 3) provided by DAPQ. U.S. exporters should conduct their own review carefully.

⁵ “Genus” refers to a group of animals or plants, more closely related than a family, but less similar than a species. The genus is the first part of the two-part species naming system called “binomial nomenclature”, which is a formal system to name living things. Sometimes scientists call these names an organism’s “scientific name” or “Latin name.” Each two-part name includes the genus and the species.

8.1 American Ginseng

The Ginseng Board of Wisconsin compiles and provides registration information to FAS China. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and submit the attached spreadsheet to:

Ginseng Board of Wisconsin
Attn: Jackie Fett, Executive/Marketing Director
jackie@ginsengboard.com

After a review, the registration information and email correspondence will be sent to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov for further processing with DAPQ.

8.2 Other Plant-derived Chinese Medicinal Materials

FAS China maintains the list of all other plant-derived Chinese medicinal materials. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and email the attached spreadsheet to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov with “Plant-derived Chinese Medicinal Materials” and the facility name included on the email subject line.

8.3 Substances that are Traditionally Both Food and Traditional Chinese Medicinal Materials (TCM)

If a product is listed in the *Directory of Substances which can be Conventionally Regarded as Both Food and Chinese Medicine* ([Source 1](#), [Source 2](#) and [Source 3](#); this report also provides an unofficial translation of the directory in Attachment 4 for reference only), U.S. exporters may choose which list to register under, depending on the intended use of the products. For example, black sesame seed is considered as both edible and medicinal in China; if a facility is already registered with DAPQ or with BIEFS in CIFER and the purpose of the import is for consumption as food rather than medicine, it is not mandatory for the facility to register under the Plant-derived Chinese Medicinal Materials list. However, if a facility is exporting black sesame seeds to China for use as raw materials to produce traditional Chinese medicines, it is then mandatory to register under the Chinese Medicinal Materials List. U.S. exporters are encouraged to work with their importers to better understand the end use of their supplied products and to take the necessary measures to register under the appropriate system to facilitate trade.

9. APHIS Managed Facility Lists

9.1 Animal Products

APHIS oversees the DAPQ facility registration process of animal products. U.S. companies and exporter whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information can find guidance on exporting animal products to China at [Export Animal Products to China | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#).

9.2 Live Animals

APHIS oversees the DAPQ facility registration process of live animals. U.S. companies and exporter whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information can find guidance on exporting live animals to China at [Export Live Animals to China | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#).

9.3 Plant Products

APHIS oversees the DAPQ facility registration process for fruit for consumption (i.e., apple, avocado, blueberry, cherry, citrus, grape, nectarine, pear, plum, and strawberry) and for the following commodities: potatoes for processing, Alaskan seed potatoes, timothy hay, sugar beet pulp, alfalfa hay, alfalfa cubes, and pellets, raw rice bran, and almond meal cubes and pellets. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information can find phytosanitary export requirements for plants and plant products to China at [Welcome to PExD](#).

10. Other Lists

FAS China maintains the list of all other products mentioned in Table 1 but not directly discussed in this report. U.S. companies and exporters whose establishments/facilities are not currently on the registered list or that would like to update facility information should fill out and email the attached spreadsheet to FAS China at FASChinaDAPQRegistrations@usda.gov with your products “Product Type” and the facility name included on the email subject line.

Important Reminder

Upon receipt of the information for registration from AMS, NOAA, industry associations, and/or individual U.S. establishment/facility, FAS China will review the information for completeness and submit the information to DAPQ. The length of time it may take DAPQ to update and publish information on its website may vary, and FAS China is unable to estimate how long the process may take from submission to publication.

U.S. exporters are cautioned to not ship products from establishments/facilities that are not updated on the DAPQ registered facility list. Only after a facility is officially listed by DAPQ, should the product be shipped. Submitting facility information or updated facility information to FAS China does not constitute registration with DAPQ. In addition, U.S. exporters and manufacturers are responsible for the accurateness and completeness of the information they provide to the organizations and entities that help compile the various lists. Information in DAPQ’s system must match the information in the shipping documentation.

Practical Tips

- The validation period of registration with DAPQ is three to five years, depending on the specific product categories. U.S. establishments/facilities should regularly check the status of their registration and work with their point of contact mentioned above to prevent their registration from expiring. DAPQ will not send out notices of expiring registrations.
- Establishments/facilities with the same company name and overseas official registration number in the [DAPQ online portal](#) will be automatically merged into one registration entry when uploaded into the portal, showing merged addresses, product categories, and product names. For companies that do not have a unique registration number per facility or do not have a registration number to share, can input “null” in the field, adding a number for each facility (e.g., null-1, null-2, null-3, etc.). DAPQ, however, has stated that merged addresses will not result in held shipments provided the entry includes the correct full address and product name. Should there be questions during the customs clearance process, DAPQ is available to provide justification and clarification to assist the exporter.
- China’s ports require specific documentation during the customs clearance process of products containing animal-origin ingredients, including a Health/Hygiene Certificate. U.S. facilities are encouraged to check with importers and prepare the necessary paperwork prior to shipping.
- The facility registration information on the DAPQ online portal (e.g., company name and address) must match the information on customs documents (e.g., health certificates and phytosanitary certificates). Be mindful of state and street names and if they are abbreviated or spelled out.
- FAS has received inquiries about several websites or service providers that purportedly offer facility registration services. These websites disguise themselves as an official GACC website or as a website of the State General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), an agency that no longer exists after merging to become GACC. These non-official websites attempt to lure overseas manufacturers to register their facilities to export their product to China in exchange for a fee. Please be mindful of any website offering registration services in China and note that there is no fee for registration. For more information, please see GAIN report [CH2024-0066](#).

Format

For the format for submitting overseas facility registration lists for commodities under DAPQ authority, please refer to Attachment 1 of this report. This format applies to all commodities mentioned in this report.

Required Information for registration includes:

1. Province/State: There is a number for each country/state combination. The first three digits are for the country and the last three for the state. For example, the code for Iowa is 840046 with 840 being the code for the United States and 046 the code for Iowa.

2. Product Type: Please use the drop-down selection. (e.g., grain products belong to the type named Grain, including miscellaneous grains and beans and oil crops).

3. Product Category: Please refer to the instructions in the template to identify the corresponding category of a specific product (e.g., code for “Oil Crops” is 40, and for “Grain” it’s 39).

4. Product Name: Please list all the products to be exported. For example, products under the category of “Grain” could be soybean, wheat, corn, barley, sorghum, and oats, among others. For grain products, please be reminded that the [List of Regions and Products with Market Access for Grain Products to China](#) only indicates primary unprocessed agricultural products under DAPQ governance.

6. Type of Enterprise: Please refer to the Instructions in the template and identify the corresponding category of a facility/establishment. A facility may qualify for multiple categories including “Production”, “Trade”, and “Others”.

7. Facility Registration Number: A unique identifying number for the facility that can be disclosed and shared publicly such as a U.S. Food and Drug Administration Firm Establishment Identifier (FEI) or a state registration number. Other unique facility registration numbers specific to the industry and the facility that can be published may also be acceptable.

8. Company/Facility Name: Name that will be associated with shipment documents and/or any packaging.

9. Facility Address: Location of the facility where product is shipped from and/or documents issued. (**Note:** Be consistent with abbreviations and naming such as “Rd” or “Road,” “St” or “Street,” and “N” or “North”.)

CAUTION: Exporters and facilities should ensure the above information submitted for publication on GACC’s website is accurate and free of discrepancies to avoid potential delays and shipment detentions while clearing customs at Chinese ports of entry.

Definition

Feed and Products Definitions in China

China's Administrative Measures for Feed and Feed Additives,⁶ issued by the State Council and therefore applicable to all subnational measures, defines feed and feed additives product terms as follows:

Feed refers to industrially processed products for animal consumption, including single feed additives premixed feed, concentrated feed, compound feed, and concentrate supplements.

Feed Additives refers to a small or trace amount of a substance added to a feed product during processing, production, or use, including nutritional feed additives and general feed additives.

Feed Ingredient refers to substances in feed products derived from animals, plants, microorganisms, or minerals, used for processing and producing feed but not classified as feed additives.

Single Feed refers to feed derived from one species of animal, plant, microorganism, or mineral for producing feed products.

Additives Premixed Feed refers to feed mainly composed of two (categories) or more than two (categories) of nutritional feed additives, formulated with a carrier or diluent with a certain proportion, including compound premixed feed, trace element premixed feed, and vitamin premixed feed.

Concentrated Feed refers to feed mainly formulated with protein, mineral, and feed additive in a certain proportion.

Compound Feed refers to feed formulated with various feed ingredients and feed additives in a certain proportion, according to the nutritional needs of farmed animals.

Concentrate Supplement refers to feed formulated with various feed ingredients and feed additives in a certain proportion to supplement the nutrition of herbivores.

Nutritional Feed Additives refers to a small or trace amount of substances included to supplement the nutritional components of a feed product, including feed grade amino acids, vitamins, mineral trace elements, enzyme preparations, non-protein nitrogen, etc.

General Feed Additives refers to a small amount or trace amount of substances mixed to ensure or improve feed quality and increase feed utilization.

⁶ These Measures are the main source for the definitions for feed and feed additives products, available for download at [China State Council's website](#).

Pet Food⁷ refers to products that are industrially processed and produced for direct consumption by pets, including pet compound feed, pet additive premixed feed and other pet feed; it is also called pet food.

Pet Compound Feed refers to feed that is formulated with a variety of feed raw materials and feed additives in a certain proportion to meet the nutritional needs of pets at different life stages or under specified physiological and pathological conditions. It can meet the comprehensive nutritional needs of pets when used alone.

Pet Food Additives Premixed Feed refers to feed prepared from nutritional feed additives and carriers or diluents in a certain proportion to meet pets' needs for nutritional additives such as amino acids, vitamins, mineral trace elements, and enzyme preparations.

Other Pet Feed refers to feed that is formulated with several feed ingredients and feed additives in a certain proportion for the purpose of rewarding pets, interacting with pets, or stimulating pets to chew or bite.

Medicated Feed Additives refer to premixed substances of veterinary drugs mixed with carriers or diluents for the prevention and treatment of animal diseases. Medicated feed additives should follow and implement the management regulations for veterinary drugs.

Animals refer to domesticated or wild animals, such as livestock, poultry, beasts, snakes, turtles, fish, shrimps, crabs, shellfish, silkworms, bees, etc.

Animal Products refers to products that are from animals, unprocessed or processed but may still spread diseases, such as raw hides, wool, meat, organs, oils, animal aquatic products, dairy products, eggs, blood, semen, embryos, bones, hooves, horns, etc.

Plants refer to cultivated plants, wild plants, and their seeds, seedlings, and other propagation materials, etc.

Plant Products refer to products that are from plants, unprocessed or processed, but may still spread diseases and pests, such as grains, beans, cotton, oil, hemp, tobacco, seeds, dried fruits, fresh fruits, vegetables, raw medicinal materials, wood, feed, etc.

⁷ Pet food definitions are included in China's Management Measures for Pet Feed, which is available for download under Order No. 20 of MARA on [MARA's website](#).

Attachments:

[Attachment 1 DAPQ Template for Foreign Facility Registration.xlsx](#)

[Attachment 2 DAPQ Query System Step-by-Step Walkthrough.docx](#)

[Attachment 3 Market Access list of U.S.-produced Plant-derived Chinese Medicinal Materials.pdf](#)

[Attachment 4 Directory of Substances which can be Conventionally Regarded as Both Food and Chinese Medicine.doc](#)

[Attachment 5 Market Access list for U.S.-produced Vegetables and Seasoning.xlsx](#)