

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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China - Peoples Republic of

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Certification

FAIRS Export Certificate Report

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Report Highlights:

This report lists major export certificates required by the Chinese government from exporters of food and agricultural products.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural 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. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters 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 PRODUCT ENTRY.

SECTION I. LIST OF ALL EXPORT CERTIFICATES REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT

China has strict documentation requirements for imported food and agricultural products. The certifications for quality, quarantine, and import control are required for the majority of products entering the country. The information required to gain entry varies between products and product categories. In addition, many regulations and requirements are updated frequently and often without prior notice. Although China has notified to the WTO of many sanitary and phytosanitary measures since joining the WTO on December 11, 2001, the number of changes is not completely captured by WTO submissions.

The rapid changes in Chinese regulations are expected to accelerate. In July 2007, the Standardization Administration of China (SAC) announced plans to revise up to 4,000 of China's food safety standards, particularly in the areas of food additives, dairy, meat and eggs, and fisheries. The passage and implementation of China's first Food Safety Law (GAIN Report CH9019) is expected to further accelerate changes in China's regulation of domestic and imported foods.

The complexity of documentation requirements makes it vital for U.S. exporters to work closely with their Chinese importers to ensure that all documentation requirements are met before shipping. Failure to do so could result in delays in product entering the country or even a rejection at the border.

Export Certification Requirement Examples

The requirements listed in the table in the following section are provided as a representative sample of products that have been identified as having excellent prospects in the Chinese market. Apart from specific certificates which refer only to export certification requirements,

products must meet a range of other criteria specific to each commodity which may include, but are not limited to: packaging requirements, pre-clearance (if applicable), treatment options, labeling requirements, and container conditions. A large amount of additional information may be required for each shipment. Example copies of attestations are not available as they differ for each product and are subject to change. Lastly, there may be some variation between Chinese ports and U.S. States of origin regarding the documentation that may be used to meet certain Chinese requirements. Additional information on the technical requirements for approved ingredients can be found in the GAIN FAIRS Annual Report CH9063.

Table 1. Documentation Requirements

Products	Title of Certificate	Attestation Required on Certificate	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	AQSIQ
Milk and Milk Products	AMS Export Sanitary Certificate	"Product has been heat treated and conforms to processing requirements of country.	Sanitary Certificate	AQSIQ
Dairy Products for Feed	APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies that the U.S. is free of animal diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.	Health Certificate	AQSIQ
Milk and Milk Products	Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin of dairy imports.	Product Origin	AQSIQ
Frozen Potatoes/ Processed Products	AMS Export Certificate	Export certificates for frozen potatoes, fries, and flakes require a certificate from AMS that authenticates quality and industry standards.	Product Quality	AQSIQ
Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, Tree Nuts, & Forest Products	Phytosanitary Certificate	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	AQSIQ
Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, Tree Nuts	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies product originates from China-approved growing sites.	Product Origin	AQSIQ
Tree Nuts	Heat Treatment Certificate	Third party or packer certifies packing material has been properly treated (if packed in wood).	Plant Health	AQSIQ
Tree Nuts	Certificate of Quality	Processor or packer provides certificate authenticating quality and standards.	Product Quality	AQSIQ
Cotton	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies cotton free of quarantine pests.	Plant Health	AQSIQ
Cotton	AMS Quality Classification	Certifies quality of cotton imports.	Product Quality	AQSIQ
Cotton	Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin of cotton imports.	Product Quality & Plant Health	AQSIQ
Poultry & Meat Products	FSIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies quality and safety of products.	Food Safety	AQSIQ
Poultry & Meat Products	Meat Quarantine Import Permit	Import Permit.	Import Control	AQSIQ
Poultry	Automatic	Import Permit.	Import	MOFCOM

	Registration Form		Control	
Processed Products	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies product originates from China-approved growing sites.	Product Origin	AQSIQ
Processed Products	Certificate of Free Sale	Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or State or local government certifies that a product is approved for interstate commerce in the United States. Acts as <i>de facto</i> product certification.	Product Approval	AQSIQ
Imported Animal Feed	Imported Feed and Feed Additive Registration Regulation	Control imported feed and feed additives and to protect animal production safety. (Note: Quarantine entry registration should be done by AQSIQ)	Animal Health	MOA
Imported Animal Feed	Facility Registration	Certifies that the production facility meets phytosanitary requirements. Only applies to feeds containing non-ruminant animal components.	Animal and Plant Health	AQSIQ
Animal Genetic Materials	APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies animal health, and certifies BSE free for bovine genetic materials.	Animal Health	AQSIQ
Live Animals	APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies animal health. (Note: Cattle cannot be exported to China due to BSE-related restrictions.)	Animal Health	AQSIQ
Soybeans	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies soybeans free of quarantine pests.	Plant Health	AQSIQ
Soybeans	Biotech Safety Certificate	An MOA certificate is needed that indicates that the product "contains registered GMO's," proper labeling is also required for all biotech products.	Plant Health	MOA
Soybeans	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality.	Product Quality	AQSIQ
Corn	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certify corn free of quarantine pests.	Plant Health	AQSIQ
Corn	Biotech Safety Certificate	A MoA certificate is needed that indicates that the product "contains registered GMO's," proper labeling is also required for all biotech products.	Plant Health	MOA
Corn	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality.	Product Quality	AQSIQ
Fisheries	DOC Health Certificate	Certifies imported fishery products come from approved establishments, and free of pathogenic bacteria, harmful substances or foreign substances.	Health Certificate	AQSIQ
Wheat and other grains/oilseeds	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies soybeans free of quarantine pests.	Plant Health	AQSIQ
Wheat and other grains/oilseeds	FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality.	Product Quality	AQSIQ
Wood and Wood Products	APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies imported wood and wood products free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	AQSIQ
Wood and Wood Products	Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin of wood and wood product imports.	Product Origin	AQSIQ
Wood and Wood Products	Declaration of No-Wood Packing Materials	To certify that shipments do not contain wood packing materials, if requested.	Declaration	AQSIQ
Wood	Certificate of Fumigation	To certify only logs with bark that they are fumigated to prevent pests.	Plant Health	AQSIQ

SECTION II. PURPOSE OF SPECIFIC EXPORT CERTIFICATES

Until acceding to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in December 2001, China maintained a highly restrictive import regime for food and agricultural products. As a part of its WTO commitments, China reduced tariffs, established tariff rate quotas for commodities formerly under quantitative import restrictions, and pledged to reduce non-tariff barriers, including phytosanitary and sanitary restrictions. Many of these changes have affected import certification requirements. See table in Section I above for information on specific commodities.

SECTION III. SPECIFIC ATTESTATIONS REQUIRED ON EXPORT CERTIFICATES

The original export certificates should accompany each individual export consignment of the product at the time of entry into China. The government of China does not accept export declarations by suppliers or manufacturers as proof of compliance nor does it accept a phytosanitary certificate issued by a U.S. State. However, China will accept State-issued certificates of origin or certificate of free sale. In order to enter China, each certificate and attestation must match the container numbers in the shipment. The certification does not have length of validity or expiration per se - a new phytosanitary certificate must accompany each shipment.

For example, the original phytosanitary certificate must accompany each consignment of fresh fruits, vegetables, or tree nuts. China will only accept a valid APHIS phytosanitary certificate – a company declaration of compliance is not accepted. See table in Section I for examples of specific attestations that should meet all specific conditions. These conditions may change over time.

SECTION IV. GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES LEGAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Apart from quarantine regulations, products being imported into China must also meet a number of other requirements. Details of these requirements are contained in the Food and Agriculture Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report updated each year by this office. The most recent update was September 2009. The report can be downloaded on the FAS website by conducting a search for report number CH9063 at the following website:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.asp>

SECTION V. OTHER CERTIFICATION/ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS

Certificate of Origin/Certificate of Free Sale

For some products, China requires a certificate of origin, which is a document issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country's government, local or state Chambers of Commerce, state government, industry association, or manufacturer/supplier. This certificate should accompany the export consignment of all food and agricultural products, including processed and packaged food. Flexibly working with the importer is important for obtaining the type of certificate of origin that will satisfy the local quarantine and customs authorities. Though noted separately in the table above, some CIQs require only a certificate of origin. However, in many instances, CIQs require both the certificate of origin and a certificate of free sale.

This certificate should mention the order number, container number, port of discharge, buyer's name, and product description, in addition to a declaration along the following lines:

"The undersigned for (relevant organization) declares that the following mentioned goods as consigned above (or below) are the products of the United States of America and are eligible for free distribution and use within the United States. We hereby certify the goods to be of United States of America origin."

Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP)

In order to import any agricultural good into China, a company must apply for a quarantine import permit to cover the contract amount. The importer must supply documentation regarding the volume of the shipment to AQSIQ with the QIP application. A QIP can technically cover multiple load/containers and is valid for six months.

In 2004, following repeated bilateral engagement and interventions made by the United States and other WTO members, some improvements were made to the QIP. In June 2004, AQSIQ issued Decree 73, *Items on Handling the Review and Approval for Entry Animal and Plant Quarantine* (GAIN CH4020). This regulation extended the validity period of QIPs from three months to six months. Though AQSIQ generally issues QIPs within established time lines, there remains a great deal of uncertainty. Even with the extended validity period, AQSIQ continues to administer the QIP system in a seemingly arbitrary manner and QIPs locks purchasers into a very narrow period to purchase, transport and discharge cargos or containers. Please refer to CH7043 for more information.

Meat Quarantine Import Permit (MQIP)

In order to import any meat product into China, a company must apply for a meat quarantine import permit (MQIP) to cover the contract amount. The importer must supply documentation regarding the volume of the shipment to AQSIQ with the MQIP application. A MQIP can technically cover multiple load/containers and are valid for six months. An importer can have

multiple outstanding MQIPs with different companies, but can have only one outstanding MQIP with a particular production plant. Please refer to CH7043 for more information.

Automatic Registration Form (ARF) on Poultry

In addition to the AQSIQ regulated MQIP, MOFCOM also administers a separate import permit system for poultry importers, the Automatic Registration Form (ARF), which allocates a specific volume amount to eligible importers. Currently, there are around 200 MOFCOM accredited importers that are eligible for ARF allocation. According to MOFCOM, there is currently no predetermined trade volume limiting the issuance of ARFs; virtually all traders who apply for an ARF receive one. Please refer to CH7043 for more information.

Biotech Product Labeling Policy

China's labeling regulations, governed by Ministry of Agriculture Decree 10 (CH7053), require approved agricultural biotech products be labeled and prohibits the importation and sale of any unlabeled or mislabeled products. The types of products listed are:

1. Soybean seed, soybeans, soybean powder, soybean oil and soybean meal;
2. Corn seeds, corn, corn oil and corn powder;
3. Rape seed for planting, rape seed, rape oil and rape meal;
4. Cotton seed;
5. Tomato seed, fresh tomato and tomato paste.

Decree 10 states that the reason for the regulation is "to strengthen the administration of GMO labeling, standardize the selling activities of agricultural GMOs, guide the production and consumption of GMOs and protect consumers' right to be informed." The regulations spell out the type of labeling required as well as the specific language that is required on the individual labels.

Food Safety Law

On June 1, 2009, China's new Food Safety Law (FSL) went into effect. The laws and implementing measures are still in a state of transition. National, provincial and local authorities are still evaluating the measures and there appears no clear and consistent understanding and implementation throughout China. However, contacts have noted that certain aspects of the law/regulations are being applied to the domestic food system and to imported foods. Companies that have operations within China should contact their local regulatory authority for updates on food safety law application.

Chinese authorities have largely delayed implementation or grandfathered regulations for many

imported products regulated under the FSL. Key documents that importers should evaluate are included in GAIN Reports CH9051 and CH9065. These documents deal with food safety standards, food without Chinese standards, and registration of new products in China. One key statement appearing in CH9065 is about "prior import history." Basically speaking, it permits any food or food ingredient/component that was imported into China prior to the passage of the FSL to be grandfathered in and will continue to be allowed entry despite lacking of a Chinese standard. Another important interpretation provided by China to U.S. companies is the exemption from the mandatory foreign enterprise registration requirement instituted by the Administration for Quality, Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine (AQSIQ). [Note: This requirement currently only applies to non-U.S. third country exporters of meat and poultry products to China.] For those ingredients or components not registered in China, the regulation in CH9051 contains information on how new-to-China ingredients/components should conduct registration. Finally, CH9065 contains a wealth of reference material for companies to utilize in checking for relevant standards in China on imported foods, food additives, and food colorings. The large Excel (.xls) appendices can be found on the FAS China website under the Food Regulations – Food Safety Law link: http://www.usdachina.org/info_details1.asp?id=2431

While the quarantine registration will not impact U.S. suppliers, exporters and importers remain subject to a series of legal and administrative filings in order to conduct business in China. In January 2010, AQSIQ is expected to announce a voluntary administrative registration for exporters to be carried out by provincial CIQs. AQSIQ is expected to announce the plan in early 2010. The anticipated procedure is for importers to register with CIQs on behalf of exporters; much of the information on the registration form is already required when importers apply for CIQ's inspection services at port. [Note: Importers must already register with CIQs.] More information about the rational and anticipated benefits provided under this voluntary registration regime.

Please see GAIN Reports CH9018 (Food Safety Law of the PRC – FAS Opinion), CH9019 (Food Safety Law of the PRC), CH9040 (Regulation on Implementation of the Food Safety Law), CH9066 (Regulation on Implementation of the Food Safety Law – State Council Announcement 577), CH9051 (Draft Standard for Imported Food), CH9076 (Administrative Provisions for the Import Permission of Food Without National Food Safety Standards), CH9077 (Administrative Provisions for Permission of Food-related New Product Varieties), CH9065 (Standards for Inspection of Imported Food and Food Additives), and CH9078 (Ministry of Health Circular on the Relevant Issues on Implementation of the Food Safety Law) for the full history and breadth of this issue.

[Note: FAS China would like to recognize the significant contributions made by the Embassies of several other third countries in China to the collective effort to translate and evaluate measures related to the Food Safety Law.]

Animal Feed and Feed Additive Regulations

Changes to animal feed and feed additives regulations is the second large category of developments that happened in 2009. In addition to the change in quality standards for most grains and oilseeds, China published a host of feed quarantine regulations throughout 2009. The two main changes appeared in AQSIQ Feed Quarantine Regulation 118 (CH9071) and AQSIQ Feed Quarantine Implementing Announcement 372 (CH9074).

Much of the information in Regulation 118 and Announcement 372 is not new; it is a consolidation of older measures and incorporates feed and feed additives within the general re-organization of measures resulting from the Food Safety Law. Exporters should read and evaluate the measures to understand how they might be affected. One point of clarification relates to the requirement for exporter registration that is set out in Regulation 118 Chapter III Import Inspection and Quarantine, Section 1 Registration, Articles 10 and 11. The statement in I Import Inspection and Quarantine, (1) Registration of Announcement 372 adds some clarity, "AQSIQ will publish a list of countries/regions which are eligible to export their feed products to China, as well as a list of the permitted products, and will carry out this registration of foreign feed producers in an orderly manner. For those countries/regions who have completed registration, the imported feeds shall only be sourced from the registered producers or processors." China has noted that this registration process is for quarantine, product safety and trace back reasons.

As of November 2009, there is a quarantine facility registration process for exporting of non-ruminant animal derived feed with China's AQSIQ, such as pet food. However, there currently is no mandatory registration requirement for other U.S. feed and feed additive exporters.

According to preliminary explanations provided by AQSIQ to USDA representatives, AQSIQ plans to complete feed registration as a multi-stage process. The first stage, as noted in the quote above, is a process that many countries go through to assess whether the general laws, regulations, and oversight of a supplier country are "equivalent" to their own. Thus, China intends to send a detailed questionnaire out to trading partners to gather information about the equivalency of an exporter's regulatory structure versus their own. Part of this examination will involve detailing how the supplier generally regulates feed and feed additives domestically and for export and how exports are handled in terms of regulation, monitoring, and certification. This questionnaire will be sent to the United States Government. Assuming that China agrees that an exporter has an equivalent system, it would request that the exporting country create and maintain a list of companies that are eligible and want to produce feed and feed additive products for export to China. This list of possible exporters would be submitted to AQSIQ authorities. China then intends to maintain some type of monitoring as described in Chapter III of Regulation 118. At the current time, AQSIQ has not submitted the questionnaire to the United States and has not stated when it is likely to do so. According to AQSIQ, registration for plant and chemical based feed and feed additives will not begin until the equivalency process has run its

course and the two countries have negotiated an understanding of these new registration requirements.

As noted above, one class of feed and feed additives, non-ruminant derived animal feed, currently undergo a quarantine registration process. For these products, they must request inclusion onto a potential exporter list by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Once these products gain APHIS's concurrence that they meet China's quarantine requirements, APHIS places them on a list that is submitted to AQSIQ. Generally speaking, AQSIQ accepts the list several times a year and updates their internal list for distribution to their provincial affiliate offices (CIQs) in a timely fashion. At this point, a product is eligible for a "Health Certificate/Export Certificate for Animal Products" for export to China issued by APHIS whose provisions are governed by the Protocol for Veterinary Health Requirements for Non-Ruminant Derived Animal Feed and Tallow to be Imported from the United States of American into the People's Republic of China. As of November 2009, 143 U.S. facilities producing non-ruminant derived animal feed are currently registered with AQSIQ for export to China. This document is listed below and can be found at the APHIS IRegs site: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/products/downloads/ch_pf_fi.pdf.

Please see GAIN Reports CH9033 (2008 Catalogue of Feed Additives), CH9071 (AQSIQ Feed Quarantine Regulation 118), CH9074 (Implementation of Feed Quarantine Regulation 118), CH9075 (Risk Levels and Inspection and Quarantine Supervision Methods for Import and Export of Feed and Feed Additives), CH9057 (Corn Quality Standards), and CH9083 (Feed Labeling) for the recent history and breadth of this issue.

Additional attention has been paid to the existing registration for animal feed and feed additives currently conducted by China's Ministry of Agriculture. Basically speaking, all non-grain or non-traditional feed and feed additives need to be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture. This definition is not described clearly by MOA, but appears to mean any feed except grains/oilseeds and their most basic/standard processed derivatives (e.g. soybeans/soy meal/soy oil or corn/corn meal/starch). Details on feed registration process and history can be found in GAIN Reports CH6083, CH6084, CH6080, CH6099, CH6101, and CH6091. This process involves extensive submissions of information to MOA and the registration process can take a significant amount of time. Many in the U.S. export industry complain that the current MOA registration process requests product production information, which might be proprietary information to the company. They note that MOA's process does not provide additional value to Chinese regulators and that the proposed AQSIQ registration system makes it clearly duplicative and trade inhibiting.

Not surprising, the shifting situation and unclear understanding by many in the industry and Chinese officials outside the central government has caused a number of contradictions to persist in the system as it relates to imports. An example is the status of imported processed feed grains, which includes dried distillers grains with solubles (DDGS). China currently produces a

limited amount of ethanol from corn and has DDGS as a by-product. This Chinese-produced DDGS is marketed, but is not recognized in MOA regulations in any feed component category and does not have a national quality standard. Imported DDGS have never been approved by MOA through its official feed registration process, though some facilities are currently making their way through the process. However, provincial CIQs regularly grant imported DDGS the official right to enter the country for Chinese domestic distribution. Moreover, DDGS officially appears in AQSIQ feed quarantine standards (risk classifications) for the United States (see Table 2). This contradictory situation persists despite the fact that the regulation of imported DDGS has not been subject to any of the regulatory changes mentioned in the paragraphs above. At this time, USDA China recommends that companies adhere to quarantine requirements necessary to obtain quarantine import permits and strive to complete the MOA feed registration process.

Table 2. AQSIQ list for Countries and Product Categories that are permitted to be imported into China

U.S.	Products	Registration Status
	Dairy products for feed usage	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step
	Pet foods	Only from the facilities registered with APHIS and AQSIQ
	Animal feed with non-ruminant origin ingredient	Only from the facilities registered with APHIS and AQSIQ
	Fishmeal, fish oil	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step
	Brine shrimp	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step
	DDGS	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step
	Wheat bran	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step
	Alfalfa Hay	Only from the facilities registered with APHIS and AQSIQ
	Soybean cake and soybean meal	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step
	Cottonseed meal	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step
	Cacao shell	Import allowed, will complete the registration process step by step

(Updated on November 23, 2009)

Note 1: Pet Foods, Animal feed with non-ruminant origin ingredient, and Alfalfa Hay trade is governed by specific bilateral agreements, whose terms and restrictions can be found at the APHIS website.

Note 2: For other feed products, China requires commodities to be accompanied with a quality import permit (QIP) that is issued by AQSIQ/CIQ before the export and an export certificate issued by the competent agency.

SECTION VI. OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS

FAS Beijing Reports

FAIRS ANNUAL

[CH8064 – FAIRS Country Report - China](#)

Other Resources – U.S. Export Certifying Authorities

The U.S. issuing agencies are identified by their acronyms. Following is a list of these and the relevant websites of each agency for further information.

Food Safety and Inspection Service - USDA

Export Requirements for China:

http://www.fsis.usda.gov/regulations_&_policies/China_Requirements/index.asp

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - USDA

USDA International Animal Export Regulations:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>

International Animal Product Export Regulations:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>

Export Services:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/plant_exports/

Federal Grain Inspection Service - USDA

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

<http://www.gipsa.usda.gov/GIPSA/webapp?area=home&subject=grpi&topic=is>

Food and Drug Administration – Health & Human Services

FDA Export Requirements

<http://www.fda.gov/Food/InternationalActivities/Exports/default.htm>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – Commerce

National Marine Fisheries Export Services


<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/PartnershipsCommunications/contactus.htm>

APPENDIX I. ELECTRONIC COPY OR OUTLINE OF EACH EXPORT CERTIFICATE

Meat Products Sanitary Certificate

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE
 FIELD OPERATIONS
MEAT AND POULTRY EXPORT CERTIFICATE OF WHOLESOMENESS

A knowingly false entry or false alteration of any entry on this certificate may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both (18 USC 1001). Additional penalties exist under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 USC 611 (b) (1), (2), and (5), 21 USC 636) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 USC 468 (c) (1), (2), and (5), 21 USC 461) for an unauthorized or false alteration or misuse of this certificate.

DISTRICT OFFICE	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	DATE ISSUED	MPF -
EXPORTED BY 1/ (Applicant's name and address including ZIP Code)		PRODUCT EXPORTED FROM:	
		EST. / PLANT NUMBER (if applicable)	
		CITY	
CONSIGNEE TO 1/ (Name and address including ZIP Code)		<input type="checkbox"/> @ SLAUGHTERING PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> @ PROCESSING PLANT <input type="checkbox"/> @ WAREHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> @ DOCKSIDE	
TOTAL MARKED NET WEIGHT	TOTAL CONTAINERS		

PRODUCT AS LABELED	MARKED WEIGHT OF LOT 1/	NUMBER OF PACKAGES IN LOT 1/	SHIPPING MARKS 1/	EST / PLANT NUMBER ON PRODUCT

SAMPLE ONLY

1/ As stated by applicant
 REMARKS

- I CERTIFY that the meat or meat food product specified herein is from animals that received both antemortem and postmortem inspection and were found sound and healthy and that it has been inspected and passed as provided by law and regulations of the Department and is sound and wholesome.
- I CERTIFY that the poultry and poultry products specified above came from birds that were officially given an antemortem and postmortem inspection and passed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture and are wholesome and fit for human consumption.

NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY AN INSPECTOR OF MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM

By order of the Secretary of Agriculture

INSPECTOR AND DISTRICT


This certificate is receivable in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. This certificate does not excuse failure to comply with any of the regulatory laws enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Plant Products Phytosanitary Certificate

For a complete certificate, see the official regulations at 9 CFR 101.12

See website for additional OIE information

FORM APPROVED
5625-108-0004

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE TO: THE PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION(S) OF SAMPLE	PLANT ORIGIN: SAMPLE	
	PH: FPC XXXXXXX	
	DATE ISSUED:	

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 indicated hereon for regulated non-quarantine pests.

DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT

1. DATE	2. TREATMENT
3. CHEMICAL AND CONCENTRATION	4. DURATION AND TEMPERATURE
5. CONCENTRATION	6. AGENCIES INVOLVED

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE EXPORTER	8. DECLARED NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE CONSIGNEE
9. NAME OF PRODUCT AND QUANTITY DECLARED	10. BOTANICAL NAME OF PLANTS

11. NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PACKS

SAMPLE

12. TRACE OF ORIGIN

SAMPLE

SAMPLE ONLY

WARNING: Any alteration, forgery, or fraud
fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

SAMPLE **SAMPLE**

13. DATE ISSUED	17. NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER (Type in Print)	18. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER
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No fee/s shall accrue to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any office or representative of the Department with respect to this certificate.

PHS FORM 527 FEB 2011

Phytosanitary certificate (Form 527)

PART 1 - CHIEF'S ORIGINAL

APHIS Animal Health Certificate

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE Health Certificate EXPORT CERTIFICATE Animal Products	PORT DATE AND NO.
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This is to certify that rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, swine vesicular disease, African swine fever, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia do not exist in the United States of America.

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION



SAMPLE ONLY

(SIGNATURE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)	(TYPED NAME)	(TITLE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE
PRODUCT (Quantity, unit of measure and kind)	
IDENTIFICATION	CONVEYANCE

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.

VS FORM 16-4

APHIS' United States Origin Health Certificate (Form VS 17-140).

Federal agencies other than APHIS are also involved in providing certificates for the export of animal products. Some examples are indicated below.

AMS Dairy Certificate

November 30, 2009

To whom it may concern

With regard to:	, plant number
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For the period to.

This is to certify that:

- (1) The product(s) listed below—hereinafter called “the product”—was manufactured in the United States, in accordance with its laws and regulations
- (2) The product was prepared from pure milk obtained from holdings under official sanitary control
- (3) During preparation of the products a heat treatment has been applied or adequate safeguards have been taken with the aim of avoiding public health hazards arising from pathogenic organisms associated with milk
- (4) The product was manufactured in premises and processing plants inspected and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and subjected to regular audits or inspections
- (5) The product has been subjected to a general surveillance scheme including laboratory tests to validate the microbial and compositional quality
- (6) To the best of our knowledge, the product contains no harmful levels of contaminants and is fit for human consumption
- (7) Identification and description of the goods is the responsibility of the manufacturer or exporter.

Products covered by this letter:

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Sincerely,

SIGNED

USDA AMS DGB

Processed Plant Products Certificate

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0052. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .03 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 0579-0052

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EXPORT CERTIFICATE
PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS

PLACE:

SAMPLE

DATE:

NUMBER: P XXXXXX

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER

SAMPLE

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE

SAMPLE

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE

POINT OF ENTRY

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

PRODUCT (Kind, Quantity, and Weight)

SAMPLE

SAMPLE

IDENTIFICATION

SAMPLE

ORIGIN

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).

This is to affirm that, based upon inspection of submitted samples and/or by virtue of processing received, the plant products described above are believed to be free from injurious plant pests.



SAMPLE

NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER

SAMPLE

SIGNATURE

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 578 FEB 2001

Previous editions are obsolete after 6/30/01

PART 1 - SHIPPER'S ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE
EXPORT CERTIFICATE
ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

PORT

DATE
AND NO.

This certificate is for Veterinary purposes only. It is valid for 30 days after the date of signature (in the case of transport by ship or rail, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage).

This is to certify that rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, classical swine fever, swine vesicular disease, African swine fever, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia do not exist in the United States of America.

ADDITIONAL DECLARATION

The raw materials used to produce the product are of non-ruminant origin.
The animal origin raw materials used to produce the materials are of US origin, and are not contaminated with any products of animal origin from other countries.
The animal origin raw materials come from _____ species.
The products are packed in new and impermeable package materials, and handled in a manner to prevent cross contamination with other animal products.
The raw materials and additives used in this product are clearly indicated on the exterior package.
The products were shipped in clean containers.
The products were tested in a USDA approved laboratory by PCR test and were shown to be free of ruminant contamination.
The product has been treated at high temperatures designed to prevent the development of pathogenic agents harmful to animal health.
Effective measures during transportation were taken to avoid cross-contamination with other animal feed and tallow.



(SIGNATURE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)

(TYPED NAME)

(TITLE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE

Include Chinese registration number in this box

PRODUCT (quantity, unit of measure, and kind)

List type of product and species of origin here

IDENTIFICATION

CONVEYANCE

EXPORT OF NON-RUMINANT FEEDS, FEED INGREDIENTS AND FATS TO CHINA

This information pertains to processed animal products that can be used as pet food or feed ingredients. Examples are poultry meal, rendered poultry fat, porcine meal, lard, spray dried porcine blood products, and porcine protein concentrate (made from processed swine intestines). Ruminant products are prohibited, except for pure dairy products, which are not covered under this information.

Imported ingredients are also prohibited. Products must come from animals slaughtered in the United States.

Exporting facilities must be inspected and approved by APHIS prior to export. When this process is complete, the company will receive an APHIS approval number. APHIS then submits that company information to China, and China will also give the company a Chinese approval number. Facility must receive both APHIS and Chinese approval numbers before they are eligible to ship. In addition, the exporting company must complete a separate registration process in China. It is our understanding that this registration process can be completed concurrently with the approval process.

Process for export certification:

- 1 Exporting facility must be approved by APHIS and China.
- 2 The product to be exported must be free of ALL ruminant material (including dairy). The product must be tested for the presence of ruminant protein using the PCR test. There are two approved laboratories.
 - (1) Genetic ID NA, Fairfield, IA. Phone 641-472-9979.
 - (2) Eurofins Gene Scan, Inc. Metairie, LA 70001 504-297-4330
- 3 A copy of the test results must be attached to the export certificate.
- 4 The product must be exported using the MARCH 2004 version of the VS Form 16-4. The exact certification statements and some additional directions for filing out the form are shown on the sample form attached below. THE CHINESE REGISTRATION NUMBER MUST APPEAR IN THE BOX WHERE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE EXPORTER IS LISTED. DO NOT use the APHIS approval number. Do not modify the certification statements. Product that does not meet these requirements is not permitted into China.
- 5 The species of origin of the product must be listed in the box where the product is listed.