China Approves Market Access of U.S. Sugar Beet Pulp Pellets

Report Highlights:

Executive Summary:
On September 26, 2016, China’s General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) published “AQSIQ Announcement (2016 No. 97) Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for Importing U.S. Sugar Beet Pulp.”

This announcement also lists the 16 U.S. sugar beet pulp facilities approved to export U.S. sugar beet pulp pellets to China. According to this announcement, effective immediately, approved exporters are certified to export U.S. sugar beet pulp pellets, which are now a registered feed ingredient with AQSIQ.

This report contains an UNOFFICIAL translation of the AQSIQ Announcement (2016 No. 97) Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for Importing U.S. Sugar Beet Pulp. This UNOFFICIAL translation has been edited for clarity. For an OFFICIAL translation of the AQSIQ announcement, please refer to the link above.

U.S. sugar beet pulp pellet shippers preparing to export to China are recommended to contact the USDA, Animal Plant Health Inspections Service for specific details to comply with U.S. and Chinese export regulations before executing export arrangements.

Please note that in addition to the AQSIQ sugar beet pulp pellet import certificate exporters must present a “Safety Certificate (Import)” from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) attesting that sugar beet pulp pellets exported to China are consistent with MOA genetically-modified organism regulations.

To date, China has approved one genetically-modified sugar beet variety (H7-1), which is tolerant to the herbicide glyphosate (commercially known as Roundup Ready Sugar Beets). In the 2009/10 marketing year, genetically-modified sugar beets with the H7-1 variety accounted for about 95 percent of the planted sugar beet crop in the United States.
AQSIQ Announcement (2016 No. 97)
Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for Importing U.S. Sugar Beet Pulp

According to our experts’ risk analysis results of U.S. sugar beet pulp, based on site visits, through the negotiation of inspection and quarantine agencies of China and the United States, both sides identified the phytosanitary requirements of U.S. sugar beet pulp to be exported to China. Effective immediately, AQSIQ allows imports of U.S. sugar beet pulp complying with the “Phytosanitary Requirements of Importing U.S. Sugar Beet Pulp” (See Attachment).

Attachment: Phytosanitary Requirements for Importing U.S. Sugar Beet Pulp

AQSIQ

September 26, 2016

Attachment

Phytosanitary Requirements of Importing U.S. Sugar Beet Pulp

1. Legal and Regulatory Basis:


2. Name of Commodity Allowed to Enter:

Sugar beet pulp pellets refers to the dried pulp from sugar beet produced in the United States, by leaching, drying, and pressing after sugar separation.

3. Approval of Processors

Sugar beet pulp pellets to be exported to China should come from processors inspected and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as USDA). The processors will be recommended to the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as AQSIQ), and will be registered after AQSIQ’s evaluation or inspection. The list of registered processors can be found on the AQSIQ website.

4. Requirements of Quarantine Pests and Transgenic Contents:
Sugar beet pulp pellets to be exported to China must not carry quarantine pests of China’s concern (See Attachment 1) or contain transgenic contents that are not officially approved by China.

5. Commodity Processing and Export Requirements:

5.1 Process Storage and Transportation

5.1.1 Sugar beet pulp pellet processors should establish good Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP), a traceability management system and effective operation, or implement management systems based on quality concepts. Processors should strengthen sanitary control on raw materials and accessories, production processes, product warehouse facilities, transportation, etc. to ensure sugar beet pulp pellets comply with the following requirements:

- Do not carry quarantine pests of China’s concern listed in Attachment 1;
- Do not carry live pests;
- Do not carry sugar beet seeds and other plant residues;
- Do not carry animal carcasses and feces, bird feathers;
- Do not carry soil, plastic film, stone, metal and other foreign objects;
- Do not add toxic and hazardous substances and any animal-derived ingredients.

5.1.2 Sugar beet pulp pellets should be stored in the storage facilities with the following conditions before shipment:

- Stored separately from raw materials and other products;
- Take prevention measures to prevent secondary contamination of pests;
- Take measures to prevent contamination of feathers, bird dead and guano;
- Take measures to prevent mouse contamination.

5.1.3 Packing bags to be used for exporting sugar beet pulp pellets to China should be clean and sanitary. Conveyance for sugar beet pulp pellet transportation should be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized when necessary.

5.2 Inspection Prior to Export and Requirements of Certificates

5.2.1 USDA should underscore its official oversight of the processors of sugar beet pulp pellets for export to China through routine supervision and inspection (at least once every six months) to ensure product safety and sanitation. Prior to departure, USDA should conduct on-site inspection of sugar beet
pulp pellets, according to Protocol requirements. If live pests are detected after inspection, the shipment of sugar beet pulp pellets in question should not be exported to China.

5.2.2 USDA should issue the official Phytosanitary Certificate after passing the inspection and quarantine.

Please see Attachment 2 for a sample of the certificate.

5.3 Requirements for Labelling:

Each container or vessel cabin (if bulk shipment) of each consignment of sugar beet pulp pellets to be exported to China must have at least one packaging label with the name and the registration number of the processor and such printing on the label as “U.S. sugar beet pulp pellets to be exported to the People’s Republic of China” in both Chinese and English.

6. Entry Inspection:

6.1 Certificate Verification:

6.1.1 Inspect if the shipment of sugar beet pulp pellets is attached with Animal and Plant Import Permit.
6.1.2 Inspect if Phytosanitary Certificate issued by USDA is consistent with the sample certificate.

6.2 Shipment Inspection

According to the requirements of “Inspection and Quarantine Working Procedure for Entry Feed” of the “Inspection and Quarantine Working Manual,” the Plant Inspection and Quarantine Volume, Article 5, and the List of Quarantine Pests of China’s Concern in Attachment 1 of this announcement, upon entry, on-site inspection and quarantine of sugar beet pulp pellets and laboratory sampling for inspection identification are required.

7. Handling of Non-Compliance

When the following non-compliance of importing sugar beet pulp pellets are found, the consignment will be handled according to the following provisions:

7.1 Be returned or destroyed if the Phytosanitary Certificate or the Safety and Sanitary Declaration does not meet the requirements;
7.2 Be treated, returned, or destroyed, if live quarantine pests are found;
7.3 Be treated, returned, or destroyed, if other live pests are found;
7.4 Be returned or destroyed, if soil or transgenic contents that are not officially approved by China are found;
7.5 Be treated, returned, or destroyed, according to related laws or regulations, if animal feces, animal carcasses, poultry feathers, or plant seeds are found, or the consignment does not comply with China’s feed safety and sanitary standards;
When the non-compliance is found, AQSIQ will notify USDA and take additional measures including suspending related processors, based on the severity of the non-compliance. In any case above, if the goods are not allowed to enter China, and must be treated, destroyed, or returned for any reason, the related costs will be borne by American exporters.

Attachments

1. List of Quarantine Pests of China’s Concern
2. Sample of Phytosanitary Certificate (Note: Not included in the OFFICIAL translation)

Attachment 1

List of Quarantine Pests of China’s Concern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Chinese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Solenopsis invicta Buren</td>
<td>红火蚁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trogoderma spp. (non-Chinese)</td>
<td>斑皮蠹（非中国种）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sinoxylon spp. (non-Chinese)</td>
<td>双棘长蠹（非中国种）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Heterodera schachtii Schmidt</td>
<td>甜菜胞囊线虫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cuscuta spp.</td>
<td>菟丝子（属）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Emex spinosa (L.) Campd.</td>
<td>刺亦模</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ambrosia spp.</td>
<td>豚草（属）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Avena ludoviciana Durien</td>
<td>法国野燕麦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers. (Johnsongrass and its cross breeds)</td>
<td>假高粱（及其杂交种）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sorghum almum Parodi.</td>
<td>黑高粱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Peronospora farinosa (Fries: Fries) Fries f.sp. betae Byford</td>
<td>甜菜霜霉病菌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Phomapinodella (L.K. Jones) Morgan-Jones et K.B. Burch</td>
<td>豌豆脚腐病菌</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment 2 (Note: Added for reference)

Sample Phytosanitary Certificate