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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Title of Certificate</th>
<th>Attestation Required on Certificate</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Requesting Ministry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Agricultural and Food Products</td>
<td>Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP)</td>
<td>Information regarding the content, volume, and physical characteristics of the shipment</td>
<td>General Import Certificate</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk and Milk Products</td>
<td>AMS Export Sanitary Certificate</td>
<td>Product has been heat treated and conforms to processing requirements of country.</td>
<td>Sanitary Certificate</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Products for Feed</td>
<td>APHIS Export Health Certificate</td>
<td>Certifies that the U.S. is free of animal diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.</td>
<td>Health Certificate</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen Potatoes/Processed Products</td>
<td>AMS Export Certificate</td>
<td>Export certificates for frozen potatoes, fries, and flakes require a certificate from AMS that authenticates quality and industry standards.</td>
<td>Product Quality</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Fruits &amp; Vegetables, Tree Nuts, &amp; Forest Products</td>
<td>Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
<td>Varies by product. Certifies product is free of quarantine pests. (Note: for apples, the shipment must also show proof that cold treatment was applied)</td>
<td>Plant Health</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Fruits &amp; Vegetables, Tree Nuts</td>
<td>Certificate of Origin</td>
<td>Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies product originates from China-approved growing sites.</td>
<td>Product Origin</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Nuts</td>
<td>Heat Treatment Certificate</td>
<td>Third party or packer certifies packing material has been properly treated (if packed in wood).</td>
<td>Plant Health</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Nuts</td>
<td>Certificate of Quality</td>
<td>Processor or packer provides certificate authenticating quality and standards.</td>
<td>Product Quality</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
<td>Certifies cotton free of quarantine pests.</td>
<td>Plant Health</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>AMS Quality Classification</td>
<td>Certifies quality of cotton imports.</td>
<td>Product Quality</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Certificate of Origin</td>
<td>Certifies origin of cotton imports.</td>
<td>Product Quality &amp; Plant Health</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry &amp; Meat Products</td>
<td>Meat Quarantine Import Permit</td>
<td>Import Permit.</td>
<td>Import Control</td>
<td>AQSIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>Import Permit.</td>
<td>Import</td>
<td>MOFCOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Form</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed Products Certificate of Origin</td>
<td>Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies product originates from China-approved growing sites.</td>
<td>Product Origin AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed Products Certificate of Free Sale</td>
<td>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 de facto product certification.</td>
<td>Product Approval AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imported Animal Feed Imported Feed and Feed Additive Registration Regulation</td>
<td>Control imported feed and feed additives and to protect animal production safety. (Note: Quarantine entry registration should be done by AQSIQ)</td>
<td>Animal Health MOA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live Animals APHIS Export Health Certificate</td>
<td>Certifies animal health. (Note: Cattle cannot be exported to China due to BSE-related restrictions.)</td>
<td>Animal Health AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
<td>Certifies soybeans free of quarantine pests.</td>
<td>Plant Health AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans Biotech Safety Certificate</td>
<td>An MOA certificate is needed that indicates that the product &quot;contains registered GMO’s,&quot; proper labeling is also required for all biotech products.</td>
<td>Plant Health MOA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans FGIS Grain Inspection Service</td>
<td>Certifies product quality.</td>
<td>Product Quality AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
<td>Certify corn free of quarantine pests.</td>
<td>Plant Health AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn Biotech Safety Certificate</td>
<td>A MoA certificate is needed that indicates that the product &quot;contains registered GMO’s,&quot; proper labeling is also required for all biotech products.</td>
<td>Plant Health MOA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn FGIS Grain Inspection Service</td>
<td>Certifies product quality.</td>
<td>Product Quality AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries DOC Health Certificate</td>
<td>Certifies imported fishery products come from approved establishments, and free of pathogenic bacteria, harmful substances or foreign substances.</td>
<td>Health Certificate AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat and other grains/oilseeds APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
<td>Certifies soybeans free of quarantine pests.</td>
<td>Plant Health AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat and other grains/oilseeds FGIS Grain Inspection Service</td>
<td>Certifies product quality.</td>
<td>Product Quality AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and Wood Products APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate</td>
<td>Certifies imported wood and wood products free of quarantine pests</td>
<td>Plant Health AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and Wood Products Certificate of Origin</td>
<td>Certifies origin of wood and wood product imports.</td>
<td>Product Origin AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and Wood Products Declaration of Non-Wood Packing Materials</td>
<td>To certify that shipments do not contain wood packing materials, if requested.</td>
<td>Declaration AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Certificate of Fumigation</td>
<td>To certify only logs with bark that they are fumigated to prevent pests.</td>
<td>Plant Health AQSIQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 사람은.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/products/downloads/ch_pf.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

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

(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:

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:

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
Sample ONLY

Plant Products Phytosanitary Certificate
APHIS Animal Health Certificate
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(SIGNATURE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)</th>
<th>(TYPE NAME)</th>
<th>(TITLE OF ENDORSING OFFICIAL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER</th>
<th>NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCT (Quantity, unit of measure and kind)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDENTIFICATION</td>
<td>CONVEYANCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**
To whom it may concern

With regard to: , plant number

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 0.3 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.

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

**EXPORT CERTIFICATE**  
**PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER</strong></th>
<th><strong>NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAMPLE</strong></td>
<td><strong>SAMPLE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MEANS OF CONVEYANCE</strong></th>
<th><strong>POINT OF ENTRY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAMPLE</strong></td>
<td><strong>SAMPLE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PRODUCT (Kind, Quantity, and Weight)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAMPLE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDENTIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SAMPLE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NAME OF AUTHORIZED OFFICER</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAMPLE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SIGNATURE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAMPLE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 576  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

HEALTH CERTIFICATE
EXPORT CERTIFICATE
ANIMAL PRODUCTS

This certificate is for Veterinary purposes only. It is valid for 36 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.
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)

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 procline 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 proteins using the PCR test. There are two approved laboratories:
   (1) Genetic ID N.A., Fairfield, IA. Phone 641-472-9979
   (2) Eurofins Gene Screen, Inc. Manahawkin, LA 70001 504-297-4230
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.