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Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

FAIRS Annual Country Report

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Report Highlights:

In March 2018, the Chinese Government underwent a reorganization, which consolidated food safety responsibilities into the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the General Administration of China Customs (GACC), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA). China continues to update national food safety standards, some of which were issued in 2009, to align them with the 2014 Food Safety Law and other regulations.

This report presents key imported food and agricultural product regulations and standards, and includes changes to existing standards. Given the dynamic nature of China's food regulations, U.S. exporters should verify the full set of import requirements with foreign customers prior to shipping.

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Executive Summary

In March 2018, the State Council announced a government reorganization, aimed at reducing the number of ministries and agencies sharing related responsibilities. As a result, the three major food safety and agriculture regulators are the State Administration of Market Regulation (SAMR), the General Administration of China Customs (GACC), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA).

SAMR was established by consolidating the market oversight functions previously shared by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA), and the State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC). SAMR is responsible for the comprehensive coordination of China's food safety system and the development of major food safety related laws, policies, and regulations. SAMR also carries out market inspections and handles the registration of special foods, including infant formula.

The reorganization expanded the responsibilities of the General Administration of China Customs (GACC) by assigning it many of the functions previously held by AQSIQ, and by integrating regional China Inspection and Quarantine (CIQ) offices, which are located at Chinese ports, into GACC's import and export inspection structure. GACC is primarily concerned with public security and border protection, entry-exit inspection of goods, and the collection of import and export duties. With the addition of AQSIQ's food and agricultural functions and personnel, GACC is now directly responsible for import and export policies and procedures, including the registration of foreign facilities that export products to China (such as dairy, seafood, and feed).

The reorganization also created MARA, by consolidating the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) with the agricultural investment related functions previously held by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Land Resources (MLR), and the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR). MARA's main functions include coordinating agricultural strategy and policies; regulating crop, livestock, and fishery production; overseeing domestic agricultural product quality and safety; and managing agricultural investment.

This report presents key imported food and agricultural product regulations and standards, and includes changes to existing standards. Given the dynamic nature of China's food regulations, U.S. exporters should verify the full set of import requirements with foreign customers prior to shipping.

The government reorganization necessitates some special notes for this report:

- Certain regulations are still identified by their original titles, which contain the names of the government authorities in existence at the time the regulations took effect (e.g., AQSIQ and CFDA) although the current authorities are GACC and SAMR, respectively.
- The internet links to many previously announced regulations (in particular those released by CFDA and AQSIQ) are no longer functional, due to the ongoing transition to newly-created websites for new authorities. We believe the regulations will be gradually added to the new websites. Some hyperlinks in this report may become inactive after publication.
- Relevant ministries, including GACC, are in the process of updating regulations and procedures to reflect the change in governing authorities under the reorganization. We believe there will be

a large number of updates during the next one to two years, before updates taper off. FAS-Beijing strongly suggests stakeholders to closely monitor relevant Chinese Government websites for policy updates that may impact their operations. FAS-Beijing will provide timely reporting about revised or newly-issued regulations that may impact international trade.

Report Format

This report is the *China Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Working Index*. It is a working index of major regulations and standards pertaining to food and agricultural imports, some of which have been translated by the Office of Agriculture Affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and submitted as individual GAIN reports. Such reports can be accessed by clicking the hyperlinked-text in this report. These reports can also be accessed through the Foreign Agricultural Service website at www.fas.usda.gov under the Attaché Reports section. Please check the FAS website periodically for the most current FAIRS Working Index.

These translations are UNOFFICIAL and should be used only as guidelines. Exporters are advised to thoroughly discuss all regulatory and implementation details with their Chinese customers. Chinese regulations may not be consistently implemented at each individual port. Many regulations are short on specifics, and interpretation can differ from port to port and from ministry to ministry.

For answers to specific questions, U.S. exporters should contact any FAS offices in China, or FAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. Contact information can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Office of Agriculture Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Beijing, China for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. U.S. exporters should verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are best equipped to consult with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

Annual Report for China

I. Chinese Food Safety Regulators

1. [State Administration of Market Regulation \(SAMR\)](#)

The State Administration of Market Regulation (SAMR) consolidates market regulation functions previously shared by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA), and the State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC). The “[Provisions on the Jurisdiction, Department and Staffing of the State Administration for Market Regulation](#)” outlines SAMR’s organization, functions, and division of responsibilities with other ministries when they are working on the same issue. SAMR is responsible for the comprehensive coordination of China’s food safety system; the development of major food safety related laws, policies, and regulations; the implementation of market inspections; and the registration of special foods. These functions were previously held by CFDA.

2. National Health Commission (NHC)

Previously called the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), the National Health Commission (NHC) is responsible for food safety risk assessment. NHC formulates and implements food safety risk surveillance plans in collaboration with SAMR and other authorities. The “[Provisions on the Jurisdiction, Department and Staffing of the State Administration for Market Regulation](#)” delineate roles of NHC and SAMR in this area. NHC develops most National Food Safety Standards (while MARA developed pesticide and veterinarian drug standards).

3. General Administration of Customs of China (GACC)

Most sections of AQSIQ were merged into the General Administration of China Custom (GACC), including local China Inspection and Quarantine (CIQ) offices located at Chinese ports. The “[Regulations on the Allocation of Functions, Internal Bodies and Staffing of the General Administration of Customs](#)” published by the State Council outlines GACC’s organization and functions. GACC is primarily concerned with public security and border protection, entry-exit inspection of goods, and collection of import and export duties. With the addition of AQSIQ’s functions and personnel for food and agriculture product inspection and quarantine, GACC now handles a wider variety of duties, including agricultural inspections at the port of entry, and managing import and export policies. GACC’s Import and Export Food Safety Bureau is responsible for registering foreign facilities that produce certain food and agricultural products for export to China. This duty was previously under the purview of the Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA).

4. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)

MARA is responsible for regulating the quality and safety of domestically produced edible agricultural products, from planting and breeding products to the wholesale and retail markets, but before delivery to food processors. MARA is also responsible for animal and plant disease prevention and control,

regulating livestock and poultry slaughtering, and raw milk production. MARA works with SAMR and GACC on market access issues and product traceability. MARA regulates agriculture biotechnology.

5. Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)

MOFCOM regulates catering services and alcoholic product distribution. It also manages issues related to the World Trade Organization (WTO), including serving as China's National Notification Authority responsible for sending notifications to the WTO's Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committees in consultation with the issuing agency.

6. Ministry of Public Security

The Ministry of Public Security is responsible for the criminal investigation portion of food and drug violations. The 2015 Food Safety Law expands the scope of food and drug violations considered criminal.

II. General Food Laws

The legal framework for food safety in China is primarily composed of the Food Safety Law, the Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety, the Consumer Rights Protection Law, and the Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities.

1. The Food Safety Law

[The 2015 Food Safety Law](#)

In 2015, the National People's Congress promulgated a revised food safety law, which was implemented on October 1, 2015. The 2015 Food Safety Law contains 154 articles in ten chapters. The Law:

- Integrates domestic food safety regulatory and enforcement authority (under CFDA¹);
- Emphasizes oversight of the food production process rather than the finished product;
- Holds food producers and traders accountable for food safety incidents caused by unsafe food products;
- Refocuses toward risk prevention;
- Imposes stringent oversight of special foods (e.g., health foods, infant formula, and formula foods for special medical purposes); and,
- Imposes more severe punitive measures (including criminal penalties).

The Law imposed several new requirements, including registration of infant formula recipes, on-site evaluations of foreign exporters and production companies by food importers, and recalls of food products by importers. The Law also addresses food safety in the e-commerce sales channel.

[Implementing Rules of the Food Safety Law](#) (Revised Draft)

On August 14, 2017, China notified the WTO of the "Regulations on the Implementation of the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised Draft)" as SPS 1055. The revised draft regulations are in support of the implementation of China's [2015 Food Safety Law](#). The draft

¹ Now SAMR.

implementing regulations have not been finalized, despite the pledge to “speedily revise the Regulations on the Implementation of the Food Safety Law” (see [Key Tasks of Food Safety Work in 2017](#))

2. The Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety

Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety

The Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety pertains to the quality and safety management of primary edible products derived from agriculture (edible agricultural products²), as well as agricultural inputs (pesticides and fertilizers). Once these products have entered the market, they are subject to the 2015 Food Safety Law.

The Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety was promulgated in 2006. According to the “[Key Tasks regarding Food Safety Work in 2017](#)” released by the State Council in April 2017, China will initiate the revision of this law within a year. However, a draft law replacing the “Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety” has not been published for public and trading partner comment.

3. The Consumer Rights Protection Law

In 2013, China passed the amendment of the “Consumer Rights Protection Law,” which came into force on March 15, 2014. In consideration of consumer safety and food safety related incidents, the amendment added language to address issues pertaining to online shopping, product recalls, and compensation to consumers related to purchases of noncompliant food products. Observers note that this amendment, with the 2015 Food Safety Law, shows that the government is resolute in improving China’s food safety environment.

Implementing Rules for the Consumer Rights Protection Law

In 2016, the State Council released the draft Implementing Rules for the Consumer Rights Protection Law³ for public comment. As of the date of this report, the draft rules have not been finalized. Among other issues, the rules seek to address the long debated issue of “professional buyers/consumers.” These individuals and entities reportedly take advantage of new food safety regulations by making claims of wrongdoing and seeking compensation at the expense of traders and producers. However, major food manufacturers opine that the draft rules do not offer greater clarity to the definition of “consumer,” and this will allow “professional buyers/consumers” to carry on with their current activities.

The Consumer Right Protection Law and the Food Safety Law have inconsistent provisions regarding to the amount of punitive fines imposed on the same violations. The definition of what constitutes a “severe” offense, which ultimately determines the amount of the fine, also remains unclear. Domestic and foreign food manufacturers are working to find solutions to address these inconsistencies.

U.S. exporters and food operators in China should exercise extra caution ensuring products meet corresponding standards. In particular, careful attention should be paid to labeling, even the labeling of

² Edible agricultural products cover primary products, such as vegetables, melons, fruits, unprocessed meats, etc., while foods refer to finished products or materials for human consumption or products that are traditionally treated as both foods and medicine.

³ For full text of the Draft Implementing Rules for the Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Consumers in Chinese please visit <http://zqyj.chinalaw.gov.cn/readmore?listType=1&id=1488&1482144749402>.

traditionally traded products. Labeling errors have reportedly been the highest cause of non-compliance complaints submitted by “professional buyers/consumers.”

4. The Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities and its Implementation Rules⁴

This Law, which was originally promulgated in 1989, applies to all import and export commodities, including food products, which are listed in the “Catalog of Import and Export Commodities that are Subject to Inspection.”⁵ It provides customs clearance guidelines by product, and a checklist of documents needed. A revised version of the Law was promulgated in April 2018 to reflect the government reorganization, in particular, with respect to GACC.

5. The Law on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine

This Law and its implementing rules regulate the quarantine and inspection of:

- Animals, plants, and related products that enter, exit, or transit through China
- Containers, packaging materials, and bedding materials that contain or carry animals, plants, and related products
- Means of transport from animal/plant epidemic or infected areas

With the government restructuring, FAS-Beijing believes that the Law will be revised to reflect the change in competent authority from AQSIQ to GACC, as well as possible changes to the inspection and quarantine procedures, in which case FAS-Beijing will publish a GAIN report with a translation of the revised law.

III. Additional Food Safety Regulations, Rules, and Standards

1. The Special Rules of the State Council to Reinforce the Safety Supervision and Management of Food and Other Products

The Special Rules were issued on July 26, 2007 as State Council Order No. 503. They stipulate that producers of foods and agricultural products to be exported to China must guarantee that the products comply with the relevant Chinese regulations and standards. In addition, the Special Rules indicate that the competent authorities (GACC and MOFCOM) will maintain records of “good and bad” producers and traders who export to China. Thus, the Rules clarify the division of responsibility for food safety between food producers/traders and regulators, emphasizing that producers and traders are primarily accountable for the safety of the foods they produce and sell.

2. AQSIQ Administrative Measures for the Safety of Imported and Exported Foods (Decree 144)

On September 13, 2011, AQSIQ issued Decree 144 pertaining to Administrative Measures for the Safety of Imported and Exported Foods, which came into force on March 1, 2012. The Measures are the core

⁴ For full text of the Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities (2018) in Chinese, please visit: http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/xinwen/2018-06/12/content_2055875.htm

⁵ The Catalog is adjusted by the GACC regularly; the [latest Catalogue](#) was published in February 2018.

regulations for the inspection and oversight of food imports and exports. It established the principal requirements, including the foreign food producer registration, foreign food exporter/trader record filing system, good/bad record system, the import food inspection, and the risk alert mechanism. The Measures also grant local AQSIQ inspectors (formerly CIQ) the authority to conduct on-site inspections of foreign food manufacturing facilities, verify documents, and detain products that fail to comply with regulations.

On September 13, 2017, China notified the WTO of the draft "[Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Import and Export Food Safety](#)" as SPS 1056, which is a revision of the AQSIQ Decree 144. Some of the listed articles in the notified draft reflect measures already implemented and others currently under consideration by relevant authorities. The deadline for submitting comments to the WTO was November 11, 2017. The U.S. government submitted comments. As of the date of this report, the measures have not been finalized.

With the government restructuring, GACC has revised the Measures multiple times to reflect changes of the governing authorities and the new working procedures. The latest revised Measures, in Chinese, were published on the [GACC website](#) in November 2018.

3. Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Process Management Rules

[Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Process Management Rules](#)

On October 16, 2017, AQSIQ released the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Process Management Rules. The Rules do not impose new requirements for the entry-exit inspection and quarantine of all imports, but does specify inspection and quarantine procedures. Procedures include acceptance of a declaration for inspection and quarantine, examination and surveillance of documents, field and lab inspection and quarantine reports, isolation quarantine for animals and plants, quarantine treatment (if necessary), comprehensive evaluation, issuance of certificates and release, and archiving. The Rules also define jurisdictions for AQSIQ and its local branches for each step of the process. The Rules provide sample testing frequencies on incoming shipments depending on risk and the traders' "good track record."

4. AQSIQ Proposed Certificate Requirement for Imported Foods (known as Measure 327)

On June 19, 2017, China notified the "[Measures for the Administration of Certificates Attached to Foods Exported to China \(Draft\)](#)" to the WTO's Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade as [TBT 1209](#). The TBT notification provides the scope of products affected, description of the content in the certificate, the objective and rationale of the Measure, and a link to the full text of the Measure.

Citing Article 92 of the [2015 Food Safety Law](#), AQSIQ first proposed the measures in April 2016, which require all products shipped to China be accompanied by an official certificate, including products considered low-risk (such as cookies, pasta, biscuits, etc.)

The proposed date of entry into force was October 1, 2017. On September 25, 2017, China notified the WTO of an addendum to the Measure, granting a two-year transitional period on the implementation of the measures to September 30, 2019. Please refer to the GAIN report "[China Announces a Two-year Transitional Period on a Proposed Certificate Requirement for Imported Foods](#)" for more details.

However, as of the date of this report, GACC has not issued the final Measures for implementation.

5. Rules for the Implementation of Bad Records Administration on Imported Food

On April 14, 2014, AQSIQ released the final version of the [Rules for the Implementation of Bad Records Administration on Imported Food](#), which came into force on July 1, 2014. According to the Rules, foreign manufacturing establishments and exporters, domestic importers, and agents of imported foods that violate certain food safety regulations in import/export will be announced regularly. The Rules also sets the “three-strike” provision, under which a company is no longer authorized to do business after three violations.

6. Traceability

SAMR is the new food product traceability authority. In 2016, China sought to accelerate the development of traceability systems for food and agricultural products, particularly infant formula, meat products, dairy products, edible vegetable oils, and Chinese liquor. The [Opinion of the State Council's General Office for Accelerating the Construction of the Traceability System for Key Commodities \(Guo Fa Ban \[2015\] No. 95](#), issued in January 2016, calls for the development of traceability systems to ensure the quality and safety of edible agricultural products. The Opinion also lays out a connection between traceability management and market access. Producers of infant formula, meat products, dairy products, edible vegetable oils, liquor, and other food products are required to establish quality and safety traceability systems, and to take responsibility for the quality and safety of their products.

In March 2017, CFDA released Public Notice No. 39 outlining China’s expectations for the development of food safety traceability systems by food producers. Given that the Notice is a white paper, it does not include an enforcement date or mechanism. However, the Notice pledges to make key products (rice, wheat flour, infant formula powder, edible oil and Chinese liquor) traceable by the end of the 13th Five-year Plan (2020).

7. Food Recall Regulation

SAMR is the new food recall authority.

The Administrative Measures for Food Recalls (CFDA Decree 12)

The changes of the regulatory system and the amendment of the Food Safety Law called for a more feasible practice to approach food recalls, including shifting the authority to conduct food recalls from AQSIQ to CFDA (now SAMR). Food recalls are categorized into three grades depending on the seriousness and degree of emergency of the food safety risks.

In March 2015, CFDA published the Administrative Measures for Food Recalls (Decree 12), which came into force on September 1, 2015. Decree 12 stipulates that food producers and traders will be accountable for food safety and will honor their obligations regarding termination of trade, recall and treatment/disposal of unsafe food products. Since Decree 12, there have been no new food recall regulations.

8. E-commerce

On August 31, 2018, the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress passed the E-commerce Law of the People's Republic of China. The Law will enter into force on January 1, 2019.

[USDA GAIN report “China Passes E-Commerce Law”](#) contains an unofficial translation of the E-commerce Law.

Through a series of policy announcements beginning in 2014, AQSIQ established the Cross Border e-Commerce (CBEC) import channel. CBEC consists of importing certain products directly from foreign suppliers through an internet platform registered by AQSIQ (now GACC), and only through certain CBEC pilot ports of entry. Since import duties and value added taxes are not collected in many cases, or collected in lower amounts, the retail price of CBEC goods can be significantly lower compared to the same goods imported through traditional trade. Product compliance inspections within CBEC pilot zones are similar to that of passenger baggage inspections, which are on average shorter and less restrictive (i.e., lower CIQ sampling rates). Since CBEC remains a government trial policy, individual pilot zones have been allowed flexibility in the way they inspect products, collect duties, and follow national registration policies for imported products.

Since 2016, the Chinese Government (i.e., 11 ministries and commissions) maintains a “positive list,” [currently containing 1,321 items](#), of which about 150 are food or agricultural products that can enter through CBEC channels. Importers of goods included on the positive list are exempted from submitting an import license to Customs. Chinese language labels also do not need to be affixed. Exporters can keep the original foreign packaging and labeling. However, products under CFDA rules (such as special foods, including infant formula) require product registration prior to import. Items not on the positive list will not be allowed entry through CBEC.

In 2016, two new rules “Tax Policy for Cross-Border E-Commerce Retail Imports” and “List of Imported Commodities for Retail in Cross-Border E-Commerce” were coupled with stronger implementation from the Chinese authorities to level the playing field between CBEC and conventional trade. The changes outlined in the 2016 regulations greatly affected the different taxes (e.g., import duties, value-added tax, and consumption tax) for CBEC products. The GAIN report “[Chinese Government Policies Change for Cross-Border e-Commerce](#)” provides a more detailed description of these policies.

In November 2018, the State Council announced the intent to expand CBEC imports. The measures increased CBEC pilot zones from 15 (Tianjin, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Zhengzhou, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chongqing, Fuzhou, Pingtan, Hefei, Chengdu, Dalian, Qingdao, and Suzhou) to include another 22 cities: Beijing, Hohhot, Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin, Nanjing, Nanchang, Wuhan, Changsha, Nanjing, Haikou, Guiyang, Kunming, Xi’an, Lanzhou, Xiamen, Tangshan, Wuxi, Weihai, Zhuhai, Dongguan, and Yiwu. The policy changes also increased the threshold that individuals can spend per order from 2,000 RMB (about \$300) to 5,000 RMB (about \$700) and per year from 20,000 RMB (about \$3,000) to 26,000 RMB (about \$3,750).

9. New Food Materials

On October 15, 2013, the NHFPC released the “Provisions for Application and Acceptance for New Food Materials” and the “Standard Procedures for Safety Review of New Food Materials.”⁶ “New food materials” refers to edible items that are not traditionally consumed in China, and might have been

⁶ For full text of the NHFPC notice, please visit:
<http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/sps/s3585/201311/e8dc7f4ec58444f8bbf32ec079d7e905.shtml>

recently developed for human consumption. The Procedures provide specific guidance on how to apply for approval for new food materials in the Chinese market.

10. The National Food Safety Standards

The National Food Safety Standards are mandatory standards that apply to both domestic and imported products.

The NHC (NHFPC, before the government reorganization), together with SAMR, are the national authorities for food safety standard development and implementation. In 2018, China issued 36 national food safety standards. Since 2010, China has issued over 1,200 national food safety standards, and has preliminarily established the national food safety standard framework. Appendix 4 of the report provides the full list of the existing national food safety standards.

Imported Foods without corresponding Chinese National Food Safety Standards

Article 93 of the Food Safety Law states, “In the case of importing food for which national food safety standards are not available, overseas exporters, overseas producing enterprises, or their entrusted importers should submit their implemented national (regional) standards or international standards to the NHFPC. The NHFPC will review relevant standards and decide whether to temporarily apply such standards if they comply with the requirements for food safety. Likewise, the NHFPC should formulate the corresponding national food safety standards in a timely manner. The importation of food made from new food raw materials or imports of a new variety of food additive or food-related products are subject to Article 37 of the Food Safety Law. Under the Law, CIQs inspect imported food, food additives, and Food-Related Products in accordance with the NHFPC requirements. Inspection results are expected to be made available to the public.” [FAS-Beijing translation of the 2015 Food Safety Law.]

In April 2017, NHFPC issued the [Notice for Regulating the Standard Review of Imported Foods without National Food Safety Standard](#), identifying the National Food Safety Risk Assessment Center (CFSA) as the entity responsible for conducting technical reviews of imported foods without existing Chinese national food safety standards. The Notice states that the foreign exporter, producer, or the entrusted importer can submit applications (including the standard applicable in their country) to CFSA for technical review. If CFSA determines that the standard complies with the relevant requirements, it will temporarily adopt the standard. If, on the other hand, CFSA determines that the standard fails to comply with the relevant requirements, it will inform the applicant and explain the reason for not adopting the standard. The Notice does not provide details as to how applicants can make submissions, nor does it provide specific guidance as to the treatment of traditionally traded products versus new-to-market products.

On July 12, 2013, NHFPC issued Decree No. 1, the [Administrative Measures for Safety Review of New Food Materials](#), which took effect on October 1, 2013. The Measures specify the definition and scope of new raw food materials and the procedures to apply for approval of new food materials. Biotech foods, health foods, and new varieties of food additives are not subject to these Measures.

IV. Food Additive Regulations

The NHC is now responsible for approving food additives.

1. Food Additives

China applies a positive list with respect to food additives. Only additives listed on the [National Food Safety Standard for Use of Additives \(GB2760-2014\)](#) are allowed to be used in food products. In 2017, NHFPC released the revised GB 2760 for domestic review, and it is expected that the draft standards will be notified to the WTO.

New Variety Food Additive Applications

To apply for approval of a new additive, or expansion of use of a listed additive, an application should be submitted to the NHC pursuant to the Administrative Measures for New Variety of Food Additives (known as MOH Decree 73) and the “Provisions for Application Submission and Acceptance of New Variety of Food Additives,” and the Notice concerning Regulating Approving of New Food Additive Variety (MOH Public Notice [2011] No.29). NHC will then conduct a risk assessment of the additive and determine whether the additive can be added to the positive list.

Instructions on the NHC’s application procedures and material requirements can be found on the [NHC website](#) (scroll down to New Variety Food Additive Applications - 食品添加剂新品种审批).

Given the complexity of the application process, applicants should consider contracting with a private sector specialist in Beijing to register a new food additive. Beside the language barrier, many steps require materials and documents to be delivered in person. The NHC does not consider foreign governments (e.g., FAS) to be valid entities to apply for new additives, therefore embassies are not able to complete these steps on a company’s behalf.

Food Additive Production

Food additive production is subject to licensing requirements. Only facilities that have “food additive production” listed in their operating licenses can produce food additives.

Imported Products Containing Food Additives without a Chinese National Food Safety Standard

AQSIQ (now the GACC) and the Ministry of Health (now the NHC) issued a notice on “Relevant Applicable Standards for Inspection on Import Food and Food Additives” to address imported products that contain food additives without a Chinese National Food Safety Standard. The document stipulates that importers must submit relevant safety assessment materials to the NHC. If importers receive NHC import approval, the importer then presents this permit to the quarantine and inspection authorities at a port of entry as part of the normal product clearance process.

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/20/2011	6/20/2012	GB2760-2015	食品添加剂使用标准	Standard for Use of Food Additives
11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives
7/15/2011	9/5/2011	GB26687-2011	复配食品添加剂通则	Standard for Blended Food Additives
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB 9685-	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of

		2016		Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

The 2015 Food Safety Law requires that all imported products comply with Chinese standards. Accordingly, the former NHFPC started reviewing the above practice to determine how to best handle traditionally imported food products containing food additives that do not have a Chinese food safety standard. As of the date of this report, no decision has been published.

Main Food Additive Standards

The five most important standards relating to food additives are the Standard for Use of Food Additives, the General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives, the Standard for Blended Food Additives, the Standards of Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials, and the General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production.

2. Flavoring Substances and Flavors

Flavoring substances and flavors are categorized as food additives.

The two basic standards for flavoring substances and flavors are:

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
11/29/2013	6/1/2014	GB 29938-2013	食品用香料通则	General Standard for Flavoring Substances and Natural Flavoring Complexes
4/29/2014	11/1/2014	GB 30616-2014	食品用香精	Food Additive Flavorings (Compounded Flavors)

In October 2018, the NHC issued a notice soliciting public comments on revised versions of these two standards for flavoring substances and flavors. It is expected that the draft revised standards will be notified to the WTO for comment in the next one to two years.

3. Nutritional Fortification Substances

“Nutritional fortification substances” refers to natural or artificial nutrients or other nutritional components added to foods in order to improve the food’s nutritional qualities.

On March 15, 2012, China issued the Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods (GB 14880-2012), which became effective on January 1, 2013. The Standard provides a positive list of nutritional fortification substances allowed for use, defines the purposes of using nutritional fortification, and identifies the food categories that allow their use and sources of the substances.

For substances that can be categorized as either nutritional fortification substances or food additives, if the purpose of use is to improve the nutrition component in food, the substances must comply with the

Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods (GB14880-2012). If the substance is used as a food additive, it must comply with provisions of the Standards for Uses of Food Additives (GB2760-2011).

V. Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs and Other Contaminants

The 2015 Food Safety Law imposes stringent regulations for the use of pesticides. The Law also urges the elimination of extremely toxic pesticides with high residues, facilitates research and application of substitutive products, and encourages the use of highly efficient and low-toxic pesticides with low residues.

On March 16, 2017 the State Council released the [Regulations on the Management of Pesticides \(State Council Decree 677\)](#), which was implemented on June 1, 2017. These Regulations pertain to the registration, production, distribution, and use of pesticides. They were first promulgated in 1997 as State Council Decree 216, and later revised in 2001.

China plans to establish 10,000 maximum residue limits (MRL) for pesticides by 2020. To do this, China has been developing standards for pesticide residue limits in vegetables and special agricultural products, and the standards for veterinary drug residue limits in livestock, poultry, and aquatic products. China is expected to develop “uniform limit”⁷ standards based on product categories.

1. Pesticide Registration and Establishment of MRLs

Pesticide registration:

China maintains a pesticide registration system. All pesticide producers that sell or export pesticides to China need to register the production facility and the pesticide with MARA. The registration is valid for five years and can be renewed.

[Guide for Establishment of Pesticide MRLs in Foods](#)

In October 2015, MARA released the Guide, which outlines the common procedures for setting MRLs, conditions to review existing MRLs, frequency of MRL review (15 years for MRL, five years for temporary MRL and Codex extraneous MRL or EMRL), special circumstances for temporary MRL/EMRL/exemptions, and other issues.

Registration of Import Tolerances:

China does not have a formal registration process to establish import tolerances for agrochemicals without Chinese MRLs. However, according to MARA, regulations for establishing import tolerances are currently under consideration.

Pesticide MRLs in Foods

⁷ Many countries, including the United States, Japan, and South Korea, use the Positive List System (PLS) for pesticides. Some of the countries that use the PLS set “uniform limit” standards for pesticides that are not registered in that country (i.e., are not in the PLS). The uniform limit is usually a fixed and low residue level between 0.01 and 0.1mg/kg.

On December 18, 2016, the Chinese Government released the National Food Safety Standard - [Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Foods \(GB 2763-2016\)](#), which was implemented on June 18, 2017.

Adopting Codex MRL Standards

In November 2015, MOA (now MARA) released a public notice soliciting comments on two draft standards for MRLs. One of these drafts defers to Codex for 1,190 MRLs for 105 pesticides. Adopting Codex MRLs will help China achieve the ambitious goal of having 10,000 MRLs established by 2020. As of this report, China has notified several Codex-derived MRLs to the WTO SPS committee.

2. Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods

On March 17, 2017, the Chinese Government released the [National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods \(GB2761-2017\)](#), which was implemented on September 17, 2017. This standard sets limits for Aflatoxin B1, Aflatoxin M1, Deoxynivalenol, Patulin, Ochratoxin A and Zearalenone in foods. GB2761-2017 is an update of the GB2761-2011.

On March 16, 2018, China notified the draft standard [Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food](#) to the WTO's SPS Committee as SPS/N/CHN/1068. The Code applies to peanuts, corn, cottonseeds, tree nuts, and feed for dairy cows. The deadline for comments was May 15, 2018. The U.S. government submitted comments. As of the date of this report, the standard has not been finalized.

3. Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods

On March 17, 2017, the Chinese Government released the [National Food Safety Standard of Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods \(GB2762-2017\)](#), which entered into force on September 17, 2017. This standard sets limits for lead, cadmium, mercury, arsenic, tin, nickel, chromium, nitrite, nitrate, Benzo[a]pyrene, N-nitrosodimethylamine, polychlorinated biphenyl, 3chloro-1, and 2-propanediol in foods. GB2762-2017 is an update to the GB2762-2012.

4. Pathogen Limits for Food

On December 26, 2013, China released the [National Food Safety Standard of Pathogen Limits for Food \(GB 29921-2013\)](#). This standard provides an index of pathogens in foods, limits, and testing methods, which apply to pre-packaged foods (not including canned foods). The standard became effective on July 1, 2014.

VI. Packaging and Container Requirements The 2015 Food Safety Law defined food packaging materials and containers as “products made of paper, bamboo, wood, metal, porcelain, plastic, rubber, natural fiber, chemical fiber, or glass and used to contain food or additives, or coating in direct contact with food or additives.” The Law also requires that food for direct consumption must be contained in small packages or use non-toxic, and clean packaging material and containers. The containers for storing, transporting and loading/unloading food must be safe, harmless, maintain the food in clean condition, and prevent food contamination. Accordingly, a series of hygienic and safety standards were announced to address the issue:

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB 14930.2-2012	消毒剂	Disinfectant
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB 11676-2012	有机硅防粘涂料	Anti-coherent silicone coating
4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB 11677-2012	易拉罐内壁水基改性环氧树脂涂料	Water soluble epoxy internal coatings of food beverage cans
5/17/2012	11/17/2012	GB 9686-2012	内壁环氧聚酰胺树脂涂料	Epoxy Polyamide Resin Coating
11/21/2011	12/21/2011	GB 9684-2011	不锈钢制品	Stainless Steel Products
9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB 31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food contacting Materials and Their Products
9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 31604.1-2015	食品接触材料及制品迁移试验通则	General Rules for Migration Testing of Food Contacting Materials and Products
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB 4806.1-2016	食品接触材料及制品通用安全要求	General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB 9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.3-2016	搪瓷制品	Enamel Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.4-2016	陶瓷制品	Ceramic Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.5-2016	玻璃制品	Glass Products
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.6-2016	食品接触用塑料树脂	Resins for Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.7-2016	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.8-2016	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.9-2016	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.10-2016	食品接触用涂料及涂层	Food-contact Coating and Coating Layers
10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.11-2016	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles

VII. Labeling requirements

Although not directly affecting food safety, labeling is reported by import inspection authorities as one of the major reasons for noncompliance, and has created a lot of consumer complaints. Pursuant to the 2015 Food Safety Law, pre-packaged food must be labeled with the following information:

- Name, specification, net content, and date of production
- Table of ingredients or formulation
- Producer name, address, and contact information
- Shelf life
- Code of product standard(s)
- Storage requirements
- Generic name of the food additives as used in the national standard
- Production License Number
- Other information as required for specific products, such as infant formula and products derived from agricultural biotechnology (see Section IX on product-specific regulations and standards)

On January 9, 2018, China notified the [Measures Pertaining to the Inspection and Supervision of Import and Export Prepackaged Food Labeling](#) to the WTO's TBT Committee as TBT/CHN/1246. The Measures outline the responsibilities of food producers, the materials to be submitted for label inspections, and the procedures to be followed by inspection and quarantine authorities in reviewing labels. The Measures went into force on October 1, 2018. The required format and contents of the labels are provided in the specific standards listed in the chart below:

Date of issuance	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
4/20/2011	4/20/2012	GB7718-2011	预包装食品标签通则	Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods
10/12/2011	1/1/2013	GB28050-2011	预包装食品营养标签通则	Standard for Nutrition Labeling of Prepackaged Foods
11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives
12/26/2013	5/1/2015	GB13432-2013	预包装特殊膳食用食品标签	Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods for Special Dietary Uses

In 2016, the Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) started revising the Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (GB7718-2011). We expect the draft revision to be notified to the WTO SPS Committee in 2019 for WTO member comment, before it is finalized and implemented.

VIII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements

1. [AQSIQ Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food \(Decree 145\)](#)

On March 22, 2012, AQSIQ released the Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food (AQSIQ Decree 145), which was implemented on May 1, 2012. The Measures require foreign food production facilities that export to China to be registered with CNCA⁸.

On December 21, 2015, AQSIQ released the [Implementation Catalogue for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food](#), which stipulates which products require facility registration. Registration requirements vary by commodity, but according to the latest catalogue, meat (to include poultry), seafood, dairy, infant formula, and cubilose (bird nest) production facilities require facility registration.

U.S. meat and poultry production facilities under the jurisdiction of USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) are exempt from the full registration requirements. However, U.S. beef facilities must be listed on CNCA's registration website (now the GACC website). For more information on how to register these types of facilities, please see [GAIN CH 17033](#). In addition, China and the United States have not established a process to register U.S. processed meat facilities. FSIS is working with GACC to determine how U.S. processed meat facilities will meet registration requirements.

The latest registration list is available at the [GACC website](#).

2. Record Filing for Foreign Exporters/Agents of Food Products and Consignees of Imported Food Products to China (2015 Update to AQSIQ Public Notice [2012] No. 55)

In 2012, AQSIQ launched the system for [record filing of foreign exporters/agents of food products and consignees of imported food products to China](#). Since October 1, 2012, exporters and consignees of certain food categories are required to file their information at <http://ire.eciq.cn> to get their shipments released at customs. In 2015, AQSIQ [upgraded the system](#), but information requirements and product coverage remain the same as in 2012. The [GAIN report CH 12057](#) provides questions and answers about the record filing system.

3. AQSIQ Notice Soliciting Comments on the Draft “[Administrative Measures for Importers' Review and Inspection of Overseas Establishments that Export Food Products to China](#)”

The 2015 Food Safety Law requires that importers review relevant documents of their foreign suppliers (exporters and producers). Furthermore, if imported food products fall within the seven categories listed below, importers are required to conduct on-site inspection of their overseas exporters and producers. The importers must keep proper records of these document reviews and on-site inspections or be subject to punitive measures.

- Infant formula
- Food for special medical uses
- Health food
- Meat
- Fresh and frozen seafood for direct consumption
- Rice

⁸ After the government reorganization, GACC now handles registration of overseas manufacturers of imported foods.

- Bulk vegetable oil

As of the date of this report, the Measures have not been finalized.

4. Registration of Special Foods

The 2015 Food Safety Law introduced the concept of “special foods,” which covers infant formula, foods for special medical purposes (FSMP), and health foods. There are specific registration requirements for FSMP. For more information, locate the FSMP section in the table of contents at the beginning of this report.

5. Good Manufacturing Practices

The hygienic requirements for food production and operation, or good manufacturing practices (GMP), compose one of the four pillars of China’s national food safety standard framework (the other three are basic standards, standards of foods/food additives/food-related products, and testing methods and regulations).

China has released the following national GMP standards:

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB23790-2010	粉状婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children
12/26/2013	1/1/2015	GB29923-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose
12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB31621-2014	食品经营过程卫生规范	Hygiene Regulations for Food Trading
5/24/2013	6/1/2014	GB14881-2013	食品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production
9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food contacting Materials and Their Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8950-2016	罐头食品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Canned Foods
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8951-2016	蒸馏酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Distilled Liquor and Formulated Liquor
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8952-2016	啤酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beer
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8954-2016	食醋生产卫生规范	Hygienic Specification for Vinegar Production
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8955-2016	食用植物油及其制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Edible Vegetable Oil

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8956-2016	蜜饯生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Preserved Fruits
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8957-2016	糕点、面包卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Pastry and Bread
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 12695-2016	饮料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beverages
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 12696-2016	发酵酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 13122-2016	谷物加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 17403-2016	糖果巧克力生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Candy and Chocolate
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 17404-2016	膨化食品生产卫生规范	Code of Sanitation Practice for the Production of Puffed Food
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 18524-2016	食品辐照加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Radiation Processing of Food
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the storage, distribution and sale of meat and meat products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 20941-2016	水产制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Aquatic Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 21710-2016	蛋与蛋制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Egg and Egg Products
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 22508-2016	原粮储运卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage and Transport of Unprocessed Food Grains
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 31641-2016	航空食品卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Airline Meals
6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB 8953-2018	酱油生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Soy Sauce
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 19304-2018	包装饮用水生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Packaged Drinking Water
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 31646-2018	速冻食品生产和经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Production and Operation of Quick Frozen Products

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

China has also notified the WTO's SPS Committee of the following regulations, which are expected to be finalized soon.

SPS Notification No.	Standard Title (Chinese)	Standard Title (English)
1069	即食鲜切蔬果生产卫生规范	Hygienic Specification on Processing of Ready-to-eat Fresh-cut Vegetables and Fruits
1068	食品中黄曲霉毒素的控制规范	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Food
1067	餐（饮）具集中消毒卫生规范	Sanitary Standards of Tableware Centralized Disinfection
1066	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat
880	冷藏乳制品贮运销售卫生规范	Sanitary Specifications for Storage and Marketing of Refrigerated Dairy Products
859	食品用热加工调味料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Thermal Process Flavoring

IX. Product-Specific Regulations and Standards

All agricultural and food products shipped to China must comply with the eligible laws, regulations, and standards listed in the other sections of this report. In addition, there are specific regulations and standards for some products.

1. Dairy Products

GACC is now China's Central Competent Authority (CCA) for the regulation of dairy imports.

Regulations

AQSIQ Decree 152, the [Measure for Dairy Product Import/Export Inspection and Quarantine Management](#), took effect on May 1, 2013. The Decree sets requirements for food safety system assessments and oversight, market access, certificates, inspection, facilities registration. The products that are subject to Decree 152 include raw milk, raw milk products, pasteurized milk, and modified milk produced through pasteurization. For a full scope of products subject to Decree 152, see Article 2 in the above link. In 2013 and 2015, AQSIQ released the implementing rules for Decree 152 as Public Notice [2013] No. 53⁹ and Public Notice [2015] No.3¹⁰.

Regulating Sanitary Certificates for Dairy Imports

⁹ The AQSIQ Public Notice [2013] No. 53 in Chinese could be found at:

http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn/xxgk_13386/jlgg_12538/zjgg/2013/201304/t20130417_352863.htm

¹⁰ The AQSIQ Public Notice [2015] No.3 in Chinese could be found at:

http://samr.aqsiq.gov.cn/xxgk_13386/jlgg_12538/zjgg/2015/201501/t20150119_430165.htm

The AQSIQ Public Notice concerning the Regulating of Sanitary Certificates for Dairy Imports ([2009] No.125)¹¹ requests the adoption of sanitary certificates for dairy products issued by the exporting country's competent authority. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) issues dairy sanitary certificates for exports to China. For more information about this process, visit the [USDA website](#).

Registration of Foreign Dairy Facilities that Export to China

As a part of the registration of overseas food manufacturers ([AQSIQ Decree 145](#)), AQSIQ Public Notice [2013] No.62¹² of April 28, 2013 announced that foreign dairy producers that export products to China must also register with CNCA (now GACC). The registration lists are located at: <http://www.cnca.gov.cn/ywzl/gjgnhz/jkzl/>, and are updated by GACC on a semi-regular basis.

National Standards

In 2017, China started revising many national food safety standards for dairy products originally issued in 2010. The revised standards are expected to be notified to the WTO in 2019 for WTO member comment, before they are published.

Principle Standards:

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products

Specific standards:

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	6/1/2010	GB 19301-2010	生乳	Raw Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19645-2010	巴氏杀菌乳	Pasteurized Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 25190-2010	灭菌乳	Sterilized Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 25191-2010	调制乳	Modified Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19302-2010	发酵乳	Fermented Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 13102-2010	炼乳	Evaporated Milk and Sweetened Condensed Milk
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19644-2010	乳粉	Milk Powders
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 11674-2010	乳清粉和乳清蛋白粉	Whey Powder and Whey Protein Powder
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19646-2010	稀奶油、奶油和无水奶油	Cream, butter and anhydrous milkfat
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 5420-2010	干酪	Cheese

¹¹ The Public Notice [2009] No. 125 in Chinese could be found at:

http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn/xxgk_13386/jlgg_12538/zjgg/2009/200912/t20091225_238363.htm

¹² The Public Notice [2013] No. 62 in Chinese could be found at:

http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn/xxgk_13386/jlgg_12538/zjgg/2013/201305/t20130503_355293.htm

3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 25192-2010	再制干酪	Processed Cheese
6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB 25595-2018	乳糖	Lactose

2. Special Foods

Special food products, including infant formula, foods for special medical purposes, and health foods, are regulated by SAMR’s Department of Special Food Safety Supervision.

a) Infant Formula

Product and Facility Registration

The [Administrative Measures for the Registration of Recipes for Formula Powder Products for Infants and Young Children](#) (CFDA Decree 26) require infant formula products manufactured on or after January 1, 2018 to be registered with CFDA for entry into China. The list of registered infant formulas is available on the [SAMR website](#). There are several supporting documents for Decree 26 available on the former [CFDA website for special food registration](#), which provide additional details on the infant formula product registration process.

Likewise, the [Notice Concerning Strengthening Administration of Imported Infant Formula Powder](#) (AQSIQ Public Notice 133) requires that foreign manufacturing facilities that export infant formula to China be registered with CNCA.

Packaging, Labeling, and Other Product-Specific Requirements

In December 2016, CFDA began requiring infant formula producers to review their labels to ensure that the labels follow relevant laws, regulations, rules, and standards. Imported infant formula must be packaged in the smallest retail package feasible. It is forbidden to import infant formula in bulk packaging for the purpose of repackaging in China. In addition, the Chinese label for imported infant formula must be printed on the smallest retail package before import into China. Imported infant formula must have a minimum of three months of shelf-life upon clearing Customs. CFDA Decree 26 and AQSIQ Public Notice 133 (see above) outline additional requirements and prohibitions for infant formula.

Production Outsourcing, Repackaging, and other Prohibited Practices

The Decree Concerning Banning Entrustment and OEM Production and Repackaging of Infant Formula Milk Powder (CFDA Decree 43) prohibits infant formula production plants from producing infant formula for third parties, such as other companies, brand owners, or agents. Furthermore, companies may not operate infant formula plants in China if they have registered formula plants outside of China. Organizations and individuals are prohibited from purchasing infant formula for repackaging, relabeling, and resale. In addition, plants may not produce infant formula with different product names but containing the same ingredients. Plants may only use cow milk, sheep milk, goat milk, and other dairy products (such as milk protein and lactose) to produce infant formula.

Principle Standards:

Issuance	Effective	Standard	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
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Date	Date	Number		
3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 23790-2010	粉状婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children

Specific Standards:

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB 10765-2010	婴儿配方食品	Infant Formula
3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB 10767-2010	较大婴儿和幼儿配方食品	Older Infants and Young Children Formula

Updates in 2018

[Revised National Food Safety Standard for Infant Formula](#)

On September 19, 2018, China notified to the WTO SPS Committee a revised National Food Safety Standard for Infant Formula as SPS/CHN/1082. The standard applies to formula for infants aged 0-6 months old, and once finalized, will replace GB 10765-2010. The comment period ended on November 11, 2018. There is currently no proposed date of entry into force.

[Revised National Food Safety Standard for Follow-up Formula for Older Infants](#)

On September 19, 2018, China notified to the WTO SPS Committee a revised National Food Safety Standard for Follow-up Formula for Older Infants as SPS/CHN/1083. The standard applies to formula for infants aged 7-12 months old, and once finalized, will replace GB 10767-2010 (together with SPS/CHN/1084 below). The comment period ended on November 11, 2018. There is currently no proposed date of entry into force.

[Revised National Food Safety Standard for Follow-up Formula for Young Children](#)

On September 19, 2018, China notified to the WTO SPS Committee a revised National Food Safety Standard for Follow-up Formula for Young Children as SPS/CHN/1084. The standard applies to formula for children aged 13-36 months old, and once finalized, will replace GB 10767-2010 (together with the SPS/CHN/1083 above). The comment period ended on November 11, 2018. There is currently no proposed date of entry into force.

b) Foods for Special Medical Purposes (FSMP)

The [Administrative Measures for the Registration of Formula Foods for Special Medical Purposes \(FSMP\)](#) (CFDA Decree 24) regulate the registration of FSMPs distributed in China, whether the product is imported or produced domestically. CFDA implemented the Measures on July 1, 2016 and granted an enforcement grace period until January 1, 2019. As of the date of this report, FAS-Beijing has not been able to confirm whether the Chinese authorities have begun to enforce the Measures. As of October of 2018, there are 18 registered, individually branded, FSMPs. Newly-registered FSMPs are normally announced through a SAMR public notice. Due to the government reorganization, the complete list of registered FSMPs is not available.

There are several supporting documents for Decree 24 available on the former [CFDA website for special food registration](#), which provide additional details on FSMP registration.

c) Health Foods

The Administrative Measures for Registration and Record Filing of Health Food (CFDA Decree 22) regulate the registration of health foods distributed in China, whether the product is imported or produced domestically. CFDA implemented the Measures on July 1, 2016. CFDA Decree 22 replaced the Administrative Measures for Registration of Health Foods issued in 2005 by the former State Food and Drug Administration.

In November 2016, CFDA published the Specific Rules for Review and Approval for Registration of Health Foods, which provide detailed guidance on registering health foods. The CFDA Guidance for Health Food Record Filing came into force on May 2, 2017. The CFDA Provisions Concerning Auxiliary Materials Allowed in Health Foods for Record Filing and the Provisions for Use of Such Materials and the Major Production Techniques for Production of Health Foods Record Filing entered into force on April 28, 2017.

Since the government reorganization, none of the administrative documents listed in this Health foods section are available online, but FAS-Beijing understands that they remain in effect.

3. Meat and Poultry Products

GACC is the CCA for the inspection and quarantine of imported meat.

Import Regulations

Registration of U.S. Facilities: Per AQSIQ Decree 145, all U.S. facilities intending to export meat products to China must be registered in China (see Section VIII.1 above for more information on Decree 145). The registration must appear on the AQSIQ (now GACC) website (link here: http://jckspaaj.aqsiq.gov.cn/xz/spxz/201303/t20130329_349307.htm). The facility must also be registered on the CNCA (also within GACC now, but still a separate registration; link here: <http://www.cnca.gov.cn/bsdt/ywzl/jkspjwscpqzc/>).

Quarantine Inspection Permit: [AQSIQ Public Notice 73 Concerning the Quarantine Review of Animals and Plants Entering into China](#) requires that Quarantine Import Permits (QIP's) be obtained prior to the signing of contracts. The Notice also provides several amendments to the quarantine review procedure, including: extending the validity of QIP's to six months, allowing QIP's to be annulled or voided in the event of a government-issued warning or ban, and requiring that contracts reflect the quarantine requirements of the corresponding QIP.

Implemented in November 2015, the Administrative Measures for Quarantine and Approval of Animal and Plant Imports (AQSIQ Decree 170)¹³ regulate animal and plant imports to prevent the entry of infectious animal and plant diseases, pests, weeds, and other harmful organisms. It outlines the procedures to apply for and use the required QIP.

¹³ An unofficial translation of Decree 170 will be available in the GAIN system soon. The full Chinese text of the Decree is at http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn/xxgk_13386/jlgg_12538/zjl/2015/201512/t20151202_455475.htm.

Only Designated Ports Can Receive Meat Imports: AQSIQ Public Notice 49 requires that meat imports must enter China through the port designated on the QIP. A list of the ports that accept meat imports is maintained and updated by AQSIQ (link: http://jckspaqj.aqsiq.gov.cn/xz/spxz/201106/t20110607_186590.htm).

Port Clearance Procedures: The [Regulations on the Inspection and Quarantine of Entry-Exit of Meat Products \(AQSIQ Decree 136\)](#) outline the clearance procedures for imported meat, excluding canned meat. On November 23, 2018, GACC issued Decree 243, a revised version of Decree 136, to reflect the change in CCA for imported meat from AQSIQ to GACC. The [Administrative Rules for Inspection and Quarantine on Entry Meat Products \(AQSIQ Public Notice 49\)](#) serve as the implementing rules for both AQSIQ Decree 136 (now GACC Decree 243) and AQSIQ Decree 170.

FSIS Health Certificates: During the port clearance process, importers must supply appropriate health certificate information to Chinese customs agents. Please see the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service Export Library for specific requirements (link: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topics/international-affairs/exporting-products/export-library-requirements-by-country/Peoples-Republic-of-China>).

National Standards

National Food Safety Standard for Fresh (Frozen) Meat, Poultry Products (GB 2707-2016)¹⁴

Published in late December 2016, this standard combines two existing standards, [Fresh and Frozen Poultry Products \(GB 16869-2005\)](#) and [Hygienic Standard for Fresh \(Frozen\) Meat of Livestock \(GB2707-2005\)](#). This consolidated standard details the technical requirements for testing, hygiene, labeling, packaging, and storage requirements for fresh and frozen meat and poultry products. The standard went into force on June 23, 2017 and applies to imports and domestic products.

Hygienic Standard for Cooked Meat Products (GB2726-2016)

On December 23, 2016, the Chinese Government released the National Food Safety Standard for Cooked Meat Products (GB2726-2016). This standard was implemented on June 23, 2017 and applies to imported and domestically produced prepackaged cooked meat products except canned meat. The Standard replaces the Hygiene Standard for Cooked Meat Products (GB 2726 - 2005) and its subsequent modification.

In late 2017, China announced plans to develop standards for veterinary drug residue limits in livestock, poultry, and aquatic products.

China has published the following National Food Safety Standards related to meat and meat products:

Issuance Date	Effective Date	Standard Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English

¹⁴ An unofficial translation of the Standard for Fresh (Frozen) Meat, Poultry Products (GB2707-2016) will be available in the GAIN system soon.

12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工企业卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise
12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage, Distribution and Sale of Meat and Meat Products
12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2707-2016	鲜（冻）畜、禽产品	Fresh and Frozen Livestock and Poultry Products
12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB2726-2016	熟肉制品	Cooked meat products

China has also notified the WTO's SPS Committee of the following standards, which are expected to be finalized soon.

SPS Notification No.	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1071	食用动物血制品	Edible Animal Blood Products
1066	熟肉制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Cooked Meat
1061	动物性食品中兽药最大残留限量标准	Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Animal Derived Foods

4. Vegetable Oil

Edible oil shipments need to comply with the following requirements to enter the Chinese market:

Pursuant to AQSIQ Public Notice [2012] 55, foreign oil exporters and Chinese oil importers must file their information at <http://ire.eciq.cn>.

Oil importers must present certifying documents proving that the oil imports meet relevant Chinese standards. Oil products exported to China for the first time must present testing reports for items listed in the “Hygienic Indices and Mandatory Indices Provided by National Food Safety Standards for Import Edible Vegetable Oil.” Products re-entering into China must provide a copy of the test reports, plus testing reports of the “CIQ Designated Indices for Import Edible Vegetable Oil.”

The [Opinion of the State Council's General Office for Accelerating the Construction of the Traceability System for Key Commodities \(Guo Fa Ban \[2015\] No. 95\)](#) requires vegetable oil producers to establish a quality and safety traceability system and to take responsibility for the quality and safety of their products.

Vegetable oil produced from GE crops is also subject to the [Administrative Measures of Inspection and Quarantine on Entry-Exit GM Products \(AQSIQ Decree 62\)](#), which requires importers to present the Agricultural Biotechnology Safety Certificate (import permit) and the “File for Review of Agricultural GMO Label” to Customs.

On June 21, 2018, China released the national food safety standard “Edible Vegetable Oil” (GB 2716-2018), which became effective on December 21, 2018. The standard replaced the GB2716-2005 (Hygienic Standard for Edible Vegetable Oil) and GB7102.1-2003 (Hygienic Standard for Edible

Vegetable Oils Used in Frying Food). Crude vegetable oil, edible vegetable oil, edible vegetable blend oil, and various edible vegetable oils used in frying food are subject to the standard. Edible oil products (such as edible hydrogenated oil, margarine, shortening, cocoa butter replacer, whipped cream, powdered oil) are not covered by the standard.

In November 2016, China implemented the national food safety standard [Edible Vegetable Oil Seeds \(GB 19641-2015\)](#).

5. Biotech

Imports of products derived from agricultural biotechnology are subject to strict oversight in China.

MARA holds the primary responsibility for the approval of biotech agricultural crops for import and domestic production, as well as the development of agricultural biotechnology policy. With the government reorganization, GACC is responsible for managing the inspection and quarantine for the entry and exit of all biotech products.

The biotechnology regulatory environment for agriculture is outlined in the State Council's "Administrative Rules for Safety of Agriculture GMOs" (issued in 2001, and revised in 2017); the Rules are implemented by the following Measures:

- Administrative Measures for the Safety Assessment of Agriculture GMOs;
- Administrative Measures for Safety of Agriculture GMO Imports;
- Administrative Measures on Labelling of Agriculture GMOs;
- Measures for the Review and Approval of Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms for Processing;
- Technical guidance, standards, and procedures released in form of MARA public notices;
- AQSIQ Decree 62 "[Administrative Measures of Inspection and Quarantine on Entry-Exit GM Products](#)"

China requires the labeling of certain products and prohibits the importation and sale of any unlabeled or mislabeled products. The types of products subject to mandatory labeling include:

1. Soybean seeds, soybeans, soybean flour, soybean oil, and soybean meal
2. Corn seeds, corn, corn oil, and corn flour (including corn flour under HS codes 11022000, 11031300, and 11042300)
3. Rapeseed for planting, rapeseeds, rapeseed oil, and rapeseed meal
4. Cottonseed
5. Tomato seed, fresh tomato, and tomato paste

Please see the [Annual Agriculture Biotechnology GAIN report](#), which provides more detail on the overall biotechnology environment in China.

6. Grains

The [Draft Grains Law](#) was submitted to the National People's Congress for consideration in February 2016. In the context of the Grains Law, "grain" refers to cereals and their finished products, soybeans, and tubers. If finalized, the Grains Law will apply to grain production, distribution, and consumption

within China. China was scheduled to finalize the Grains Law in 2016. However, it has not yet been finalized, nor notified to the WTO.

Registration of Grain Exporters (AQSIQ Decree 177)

GACC is the CCA responsible for grains facility registration.

In February 2016, AQSIQ released the [Administrative Measures of Inspection and Quarantine for Entry and Exit Grain \(AQSIQ Decree 177\)](#), which includes registration requirements for overseas production, processing, and warehousing enterprises that ship grains (including soybeans and pulses) to China. Decree 177 was implemented on July 1, 2016.

In order to implement Decree 177, AQSIQ asked foreign governments to provide a registration system for grain exporters and provide a list that China then publishes on their website. AQSIQ indicated that it will use the list to monitor grain entry requirements compliance. In 2017, USDA provided AQSIQ with a list of U.S. exporters of commodities covered by the US Grain Standards Act (USGSA). This list is maintained by USDA's Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) which operates under the USGSA of 1916, as amended.

While the USGSA pertains to U.S. entities shipping more than 15,000 metric tons, entities that ship less than 15,000 metric tons who request and are approved for a waiver will also be included on the list, which is then provided to GACC. Therefore, U.S. entities exporting or interested in exporting grain (including soybeans and pulses) to China must now be registered with FGIS. For more information about exporting grain and a link to the registration application can be found here:

<https://www.gipsa.usda.gov/fgis/exportinggrain.aspx>.¹⁵

Any questions, comments, or concerns pertaining to this issue can be sent to FGIS-DIIA@usda.gov.

Other Measures affecting Grain Purchase, Storage, Transportation, and Processing

The Regulation on the Administration of Grain Circulation (State Council Decree 407)^[2] was originally published in 2004 and revised in 2016. The Decree applies to the purchase, sale, storage, transportation, processing, import and export of grain (wheat, rice, corn, coarse grain and finished product of grains), and other related business operations. The measures list general conditions to conduct grain business, such as the application process for obtaining a grain purchasing license and requirements on storage facilities, transportation, and record filing. The Decree also designates government agencies in charge of general oversight of the grain market, and instructs them to conduct inspections in accordance with laws and policies.

National Food Safety Standard for Grains (GB 2715-2016)

On December 23, 2016, the Chinese Government released the National Food Safety Standard for Grains (GB2715-2016), which was implemented on June 23, 2017. This standard applies to unprocessed and processed grains for human consumption, which include cereals, beans, and tubers. The standard does not apply to raw materials for the processing of edible oils.

¹⁵ A GAIN report on the Implementation of Decree 177 will be available soon.

^[2] For full Chinese text of the State Council Decree 407 please visit:

<http://www.chinagrains.gov.cn/n316635/n746789/n746794/c898761/content.html>

[Revised National Food Safety Standards on Grain Processing](#)

The National Food Safety Standard for Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing (GB 13122-2016) entered into force on December 23, 2017. This Standard specifies the basic requirements and management rules for sites, facilities, and personnel involved in raw material procurement, processing, packaging, storage, and transportation in the processing of grains to rice, wheat flour, corn particles, corn flour, and other primary products by means of mechanical and other physical methods.

Chinese authorities refer to these standards when inspecting foreign grain processing facilities who apply to export grain products to China.

[Code of Hygienic Practice for Storage and Transportation of Raw Grains](#)

The National Food Safety Standard for Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing (GB 22508-2016) was implemented on December 23, 2017. This Standard applies to the storage and transport of unprocessed food grains, including hygienic requirements for raw grains, depot area environment, storage facility and equipment, transportation facilities and equipment, and safety control measures.

7. Feed and Feed Additives

Feed and feed additives are subject to strict regulations. Companies need to complete the following three steps before they can export feed ingredients or additives to China:

- 1) Obtain an import registration license from MOA (now MARA);
- 2) Apply for market access with AQSIQ (now GACC); and
- 3) Register the manufacturing facility with AQSIQ (now GACC) pursuant to AQSIQ Decree 118.

This process can include an audit at the expense of the exporter. Products considered to be “traditionally traded” by AQSIQ (now GACC) can continue to be exported to China while they complete steps two and three.

The FAS GAIN report [Roadmap to China’s Challenging New Feed Regulatory System](#) is a comprehensive introduction to the feed regulatory system in China.

Major Feed and Feed Additive Regulations:

a) State Council Regulation on the Administration of Feed and Feed Additives (State Council Decree 609)

Decree 609 was released by the State Council on November 3, 2011, and entered into force on May 1, 2012. The Regulation identifies MOA’s responsibilities (now MARA) in feed and feed additive oversight, including reviewing applications for feed/feed additive production, reviewing and approving applications for new feed and feed additives, developing the catalogues of feed materials and feed additive varieties approved for use in China, and developing quality standards for such products. Foreign producers that export feed and feed additives to China must register the company and products with MARA. They must sell their products through agents based in China. The regulations also set requirements on feed and feed additive labeling and punishments for violators.

b) Administrative Measures for Inspection, Quarantine of Imports and Exports of Feed and Feed Additives (AQSIQ Decree 118)

AQSIQ Decree 118, echoing State Council Decree 609, is the principal regulation for inspection and quarantine of feed and feed additive imports and exports. Decree 118 requires that China only import feed and feed additives from foreign facilities that are registered with AQSIQ (now GACC). To register, a facility must comply with domestic laws, regulations, and standards, which must have the equivalent effect as Chinese regulations and standards. The qualified companies will be recommended by the foreign government to AQSIQ (now GACC) for registration.

Decree 118 also sets requirements on record filing for Chinese importers, labeling requirements, and Chinese feed exports.

Please note that with the government restructuring, the Decree 118 has been revised to reflect the changes in governing authorities and the new import procedure. Translation of the revised regulations will be gradually uploaded to the FAS GAIN system in 2019.

c) Implementing Rules for the AQSIQ Decree 118 (AQSIQ Notice [2009] No. 372)

According to AQSIQ Notice No. 372, AQSIQ (now GACC) will maintain a list of countries/regions which are eligible to export feed products to China, as well as a list of permitted products. AQSIQ (now GACC) is expected to gradually finalize the phytosanitary certificates with major trading partners, and develop and implement the safety and hygienic surveillance guidance for feed imports and exports.

Appendix I of Notice 372 sets out the requirements on feed and feed additive labeling.

The countries/regions that are allowed to export feed additives and feed additive premix are listed on the [GACC website](#).

The countries/regions that are allowed to export feed materials, pet food, and formula feed are listed on the [GACC website](#).

d) Administrative Measures for Registration of Feed and Feed Additive Imports (MOA Decree [2014] No. 2)

Decree 2 sets requirements on dossiers, samples, and application procedures for registering feed and feed additives with MARA. In 2016, MOA Decree [2016] 3¹⁶ slightly revised the Measures.

Detailed requirements and procedures for applying for registration of feed and feed additive imports can be found at [MARA website](#) (in Chinese).

e) Feed Ingredient Catalogue

MARA is responsible for updating the Feed Ingredient Catalogue. Updates (in Chinese) are listed on the [website of MARA's Department of Livestock Production](#).

f) Feed Additive Catalogue

¹⁶ The [2016] No. 3 Decree in Chinese could be found at:

http://www.moa.gov.cn/nybgb/2016/diliuqi/201712/t20171219_6102508.htm

MARA is responsible for updating the Feed Additive Catalogue. Updates (in Chinese) are listed on the [website of MARA's Department of Livestock Production](#).

g) Feed Label Standard

On October 10, 2013, AQSIQ published the amended Feed Label Standard (GB 10648-2013), which came into effect on July 1, 2014. The mandatory feed labeling standard provides the basic principles for labelling feed, feed additives, feed ingredients, and requirements on the content and pattern of the label.

h) Hygienic Standard for Feeds (GB13078-2017)

On October 14, 2017, the Chinese Government released a revised National Standard for Feed (GB13078-2017), which was implemented on May 1, 2018. This standard includes maximum limits of toxic and hazardous substances and microorganisms in animal feed, and outlines test methods.

8. Organic food

Since the government reorganization, SAMR is responsible for managing organic food certification and accreditation, including the issuance of national standards and certification regulations for organic food. SAMR is responsible for maintaining the list of certified organic products. At this time, the lists of certified organic products (in Chinese) are still published on the CNCA website.

a) Revised Administrative Measures on Organic Certification

On November 20, 2013, AQSIQ announced its revised Administrative Measures for Organic Product Certification, which was implemented on April 1, 2014. The Measures are applicable to China's domestic certification, production, processing, imports, and sales of organic products. Noticeable changes include, but are not limited to, noting that the content of organic ingredients must be equal to or above 95 percent and that the term "organic" must be listed on the product package and label.

b) Implementation Rules for Organic Product Certification

The Rules released by CNCA on December 2, 2011 are the implementation rules for the AQSIQ Administrative Measures. These rules specify the basic procedural and administrative requirements for institutions engaged in the certification of organic products.

c) National Standard of Organic Products GB/T 19630-2011

The standard is composed of four sections, namely production, processing, labeling and distribution, and the regulatory system.

9. Seafood

Like meat imports, seafood imports are governed by the 2015 Food Safety Law, the Law on Farm Product Quality and Safety, the Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities, Law on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities, and the Law on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine, as well as their implementation rules. In addition, seafood imports must also comply with a series of regulations and standards to enter the Chinese market.

GACC is the authority for inspection and quarantine of seafood imports, as well as the registration of facilities that export seafood products to China.

The [Administrative Measures of Inspection, Quarantine, and Supervision on Entry and Exit Aquatic Products \(AQSIQ Decree 135\)](#) is the umbrella regulation for the oversight of seafood imports and exports. The Measures require that foreign seafood manufacturing facilities register with GACC, foreign exporters and Chinese importers maintain trading records, and traders issue risk alerts and conduct product recalls, when necessary.

Registration of Foreign Processed Seafood Facilities (AQSIQ Decree 145)

Seafood products are one of the listed commodities in the [Implementation Catalogue for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food](#) (AQSIQ Decree 145). Registration requirements under Decree 145 dictate that foreign facilities exporting seafood products (edible aquatic animal or plant products) must be registered with CNCA (now GACC). The registration lists are available at the [GACC website](#) (in Chinese).

[The FDA Website](#) provides guidance about seafood exports to China.

Registration of Foreign Live Seafood Facilities AQSIQ Decree 183

On July 26, 2016, AQSIQ published the [Administrative Measures for the Inspection, Quarantine and Supervision of Imports of Aquatic Animals \(AQSIQ Decree 183\)](#). These measures went into effect on September 1, 2016, and replaced AQSIQ Decree 44, enforced in November 2003.

The Measure stipulates the inspection, quarantine, and supervision requirements for entry of live aquatic animals. The purpose of the Measure is to implement risk-based supervision of inspection and quarantine requirements for entry of aquatic animals. These administrative measures establish a quarantine access system and require foreign aquaculture farms and packaging enterprises to register with AQSIQ (now GACC). Chinese importers will also be requested to register and keep business records.

The “List of Countries/Regions that are Permitted for Entry of Aquatic Animals and Product Categories” is available at the [GACC website](#).

In late 2016, AQSIQ (now GACC) began the registration of U.S. aquaculture farms and facilities for non-edible live seafood (for ornamental or breeding purposes), while registration for edible live seafood was launched in early 2017. USDA and other U.S. agencies continue to work with GACC to assist U.S. facilities to complete the registration process. As of this report, traditional U.S. live seafood trade is expected to continue as the registration process unfolds.

In July 2016, AQSIQ launched the System of Designated Ports for Entry of Edible Aquatic Animals (AQSIQ Public Notice [2016] 74). The Notice provides basic requirements for ports that are designated to accept imports of edible aquatic animals and a list of the ports. In January 2017, AQSIQ released the public notice containing the second batch of ports designated to receive aquatic animals. With the reorganization, the original links are not accessible. However, FAS-Beijing does not believe there has been a departure from past practices.

On November 13, 2015, NHFPC (now NHC) published the [National Food Safety Standard for Fresh and Frozen Aquatic Animal Products \(GB 2733-2015\)](#). This Standard was implemented on November 13, 2016. It applies to edible fresh and frozen aquatic animal products, including marine and freshwater products.

10. Measures on Inspection, Quarantine, Supervision and Administration of Entry-Exit Non-Edible Animal Products ([Decree 159](#))

On November 13, 2014, AQSIQ (now GACC) issued Decree 159, the Measures on Inspection, Quarantine, Supervision and Administration of Entry-Exit Non-Edible Animal Products. The Measures became effective on February 1, 2015. Decree 159 applies to the inspection and quarantine of non-edible animal products for entry, exit or transit. These Measures do not apply to feed and feed additives of animal origin, animal breeding materials, and biological materials of animal origin and their products. According to Decree 159, non-edible animal products that enter China are subject to quarantine access requirements, which include product risk analysis, assessment of the exporting country/region's regulatory system, determination of inspection and quarantine requirements, as well as registration of overseas manufacturing establishments.

Appendix:

1. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR)

8 Sanlihe Donglu, Xicheng District

Beijing 100820

China

<http://samr.saic.gov.cn> (SAMR's official website is under construction)

General Administration of Customs, China (GACC)

6, Jian Guo Men Nei Dajie, Dongcheng District

Beijing 100730

China

<http://www.customs.gov.cn/>

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)

11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, Chaoyang District

Beijing 100026

China

www.moa.gov.cn

National Health Commission (NHC)

1 Xizhimenwai Nanlu, Xicheng District

Beijing 100044

China

www.nhc.gov.cn

Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)

2, Dong Chang An Street, Dongcheng District

Beijing 100731

China

www.mofcom.gov.cn

2. Other Import Specialist Contacts

USDA FAS Office of Agreements and Scientific Affairs

Washington D.C.

International Regulations and Standards Division

Phone: (202) 720 1301

Fax: (202) 720-0433

USDA Office Contact Information in China

Agriculture Affairs Office, Beijing

Contact: Bobby Richey, Minister-Counselor for Agricultural Affairs

Phone: (86-10) 8531-3600

Fax: (86-10) 8531-3636

Email: agbeijing@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Beijing

Contact: Mark Ford, Director
Phone: (86-10) 8531-3950
Fax: (86-10) 8531-3050
Email: atobeijing@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Guangzhou

Contact: Levin Flake, Director
Phone: (86-20) 3814-5310
Email: atoguangzhou@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Shanghai

Contact: Ryan Scott, Director
Phone: (86-21) 6279-8622
Fax: (86-21) 6279-8336
Email: atoshanghai@fas.usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office, Chengdu

Contact: Ms. Yvonne McDowell, Director
Phone: (86-28) 8526-8668
Fax: (86-28) 8526-8118
Email: atochengdu@fas.usda.gov

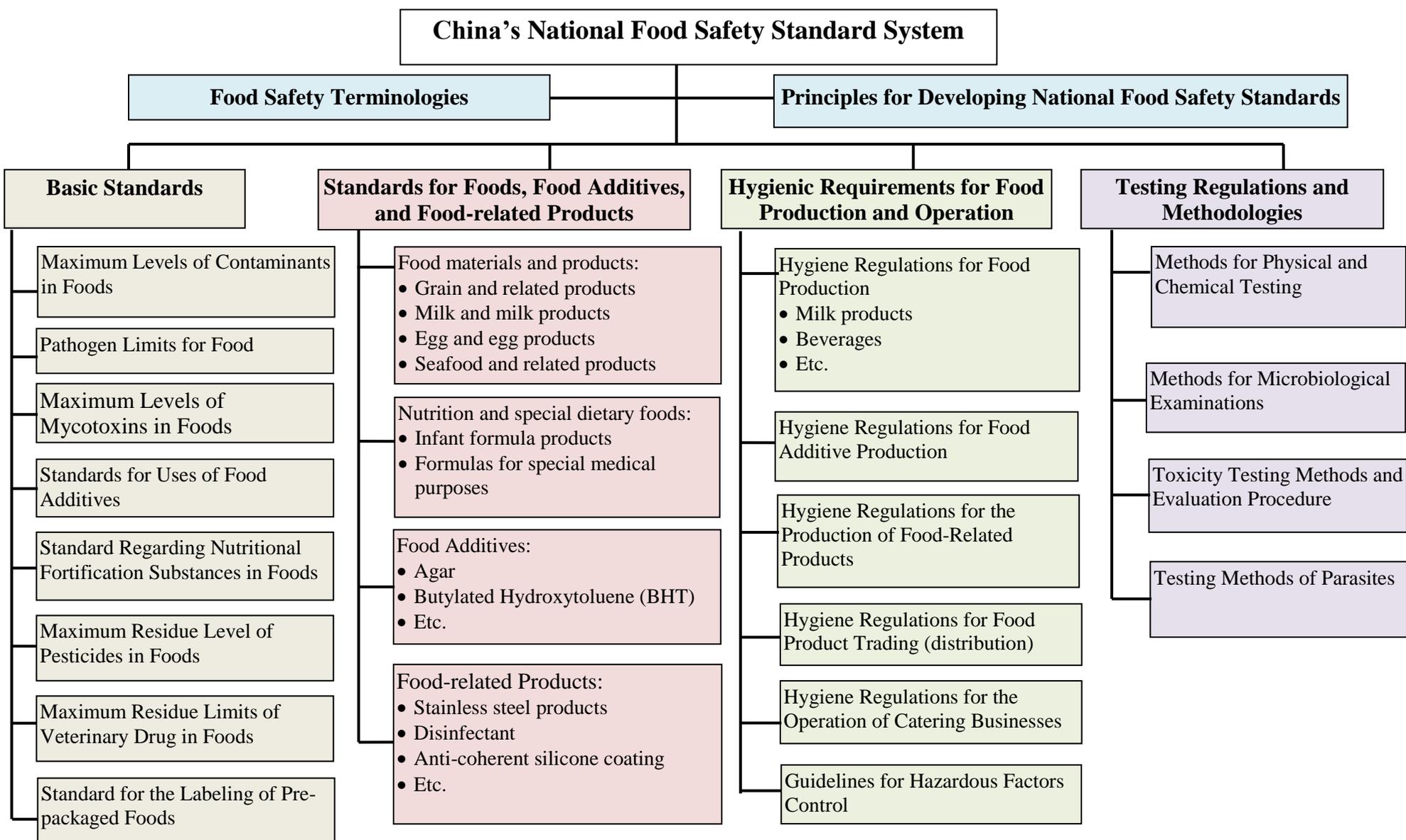
Agricultural Trade Office, Shenyang

Contact: Roseanne Freese, Director
Phone: (86-24) 2322-1198
Fax: (86-24) 2322-1733
Email: atoshenyang@fas.usda.gov

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – China Office

Contact: Silvia Kreindel, Regional Manager, Asia & Pacific
Phone: (86-10) 8531-3030
Fax: (86-10) 8531-3033
Email: Silvia.Kreindel@aphis.usda.gov

3. Framework of China's National Food Safety Standards



4. Full list of the existing national food safety standards

General Standards

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	3/17/2017	9/17/2017	GB 2761-2017	食品中真菌毒素限量	Maximum Levels of Mycotoxins in Foods
2	3/17/2017	9/17/2017	GB 2762-2017	食品中污染物限量	Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Foods
3	12/18/2016	6/18/2017	GB 2763-2016	食品中农药最大残留限量	Maximum Residue Level of Pesticides in Foods
4	12/26/2013	7/1/2014	GB 29921-2013	食品中致病菌限量	Pathogen Limits for Food
5	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 2760-2014	食品添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Food Additives
6	10/19/2016	10/19/2017	GB 9685-2016	食品接触材料及制品用添加剂使用标准	Standards for Uses of Additives in Food Containers and Packaging Materials
7	3/15/2012	1/1/2013	GB 14880-2012	食品营养强化剂使用标准	Standard Regarding Nutritional Fortification Substances in Foods
8	4/20/2011	4/20/2012	GB 7718-2011	预包装食品标签通则	Standard for the Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods
9	10/12/2011	1/1/2013	GB 28050-2011	预包装食品营养标签通则	Standard for Nutrition Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods
10	12/26/2013	5/1/2015	GB 13432-2013	预包装特殊膳食用食品标签	The Labeling of Pre-packaged Foods for Special Dietary Uses
11	11/29/2013	6/1/2015	GB 29924-2013	食品添加剂标识通则	General Standard for the Labeling of Food Additives

Food Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 5420-2010	干酪	Cheese
2	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 11674-2010	乳清粉和乳清蛋白粉	Whey Powder and Whey Protein Powder
3	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 13102-2010	炼乳	Evaporated Milk and Sweetened Condensed Milk
4	3/26/2010	6/1/2010	GB 19301-2010	生乳	Raw Milk
5	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19302-2010	发酵乳	Fermented Milk
6	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19644-2010	乳粉	Milk Powders
7	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19645-2010	巴氏杀菌乳	Pasteurized Milk
8	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 19646-2010	稀奶油、奶油和无水奶油	Cream, butter, and anhydrous milkfat
9	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 25190-2010	灭菌乳	Sterilized Milk
10	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 25191-2010	调制乳	Modified Milk
11	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 25192-2010	再制干酪	Process(ed) Cheese
12	4/20/2011	10/20/2011	GB 14963-2011	蜂蜜	Honey
13	11/21/2011	12/21/2011	GB 19295-2011	速冻面米制品	Quick Frozen Flour and Rice Products
14	9/15/2011	3/15/2012	GB 26878-2011	食用盐碘含量	Iodine Content in Edible Salt
15	8/6/2012	2/1/2013	GB 2757-2012	蒸馏酒及其配制酒	Distilled Spirits and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
16	8/6/2012	2/1/2013	GB 2758-2012	发酵酒及其配制酒	Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
17	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 2711-2014	面筋制品	Gluten Products
18	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 2712-2014	豆制品	Bean Products
19	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 2718-2014	酿造酱	Fermented Sauces
20	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 7096-2014	食用菌及其制品	Edible Fungi and their Products
21	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB9678.2-2014	巧克力、代可可脂巧克力及其制品	Chocolate, Cocoa Butter Replacer, and Related Products
22	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 10133-2014	水产调味品	Aquatic Dressing
23	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 13104-2014	食糖	National Food Safety Standards for Sugars
24	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 15203-2014	淀粉糖	Starch Sugar
25	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 16740-2014	保健食品	Health Food
26	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 17401-2014	膨化食品	Puffed Foods
27	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 19298-2014	包装饮用水	Packaged Drinking Water
28	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 19300-2014	坚果与籽类食品	Nuts and Seeds Products
29	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 2713-2015	淀粉制品	Starch Products
30	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 2714-2015	酱腌菜	Preserved Vegetables
31	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 2720-2015	味精	Gourmet Powder
32	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 2721-2015	食用盐	Food Grade Salt
33	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 2730-2015	腌腊肉制品	Cured meat products
34	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 2733-2015	鲜、冻动物性水产品	Fresh and frozen aquatic animal products
35	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 2749-2015	蛋与蛋制品	Eggs and their Products
36	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 2759-2015	冷冻饮品和制作料	Frozen Beverages and Related Materials
37	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 7098-2015	罐头食品	Canned Food
38	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 7099-2015	糕点、面包	Pastries and Bread

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
39	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 7100-2015	饼干	Cookies and Crackers
40	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 7101-2015	饮料	Beverages
41	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 10136-2015	动物性水产制品	Processed aquatic products of animal origin
42	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 10146-2015	食用动物油脂	Edible Animal Oils
43	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 14967-2015	胶原蛋白肠衣	National Food Safety Standards for Collagen Casings
44	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 15196-2015	食用油脂制品	Edible Oil Products
45	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 17325-2015	食品工业用浓缩液（汁、浆）	Concentrated Liquid (Juice, Plasm) for Food Industry
46	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 17400-2015	方便面	Instant Noodles
47	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 19299-2015	果冻	Jellies
48	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 19641-2015	食用植物油料	Edible Vegetable Oil Seeds
49	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 31602-2015	干海参	Dried Sea Cucumber
50	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 2707-2016	鲜（冻）畜、禽产品	Fresh and Frozen Livestock and Poultry Products
51	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 2715-2016	粮食	Grains
52	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 2726-2016	熟肉制品	Cooked meat products
53	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 14884-2016	蜜饯	Preserved Fruits
54	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 14932-2016	食品加工用粕类	Food Processing Meal
55	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 17399-2016	糖果	Candies
56	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 19640-2016	冲调谷物制品	Reconstituted cereal products
57	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 19643-	藻类及其制品	Algae and algae products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
			2016		
58	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 20371-2016	食品加工用植物蛋白	Vegetable Protein for Food Processing
59	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 31636-2016	花粉	Pollen
60	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 31637-2016	食用淀粉	Food Starch
61	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 31638-2016	酪蛋白	Casein
62	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 31639-2016	食品加工用酵母	Yeasts used for food processing
63	12/23/2016	6/23/2017	GB 31640-2016	食用酒精	Edible alcohol
64	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB 2717-2018	酱油	Soy Sauce
65	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB 2719-2018	食醋	Vinegar
66	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 8537-2018	饮用天然矿泉水	Natural Mineral Water
67	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB 25595-2018	乳糖	Lactose
68	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB 31644-2018	复合调味料	Compound Condiment
69	6/21/2018	12/21/2018	GB 31645-2018	胶原蛋白肽	Collagen Peptide

Special Foods

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB 10765-2010	婴儿配方食品	Infant Formula
2	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB 10767-2010	较大婴儿和幼儿配方食品	Older infants and young children formula
3	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB 10769-2010	婴幼儿谷类辅助食品	Cereal-Based Complementary Foods for Infants and Young Children
4	3/26/2010	4/1/2011	GB 10770-2010	婴幼儿罐装辅助食品	Canned Complementary Foods for Infant and Young Children
5	12/21/2010	1/1/2012	GB 25596-2010	特殊医学用途婴儿配方食品通则	General Standard of Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants
6	12/26/2013	7/1/2014	GB 29922-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品通则	Formulas for Special Medical Purposes
7	4/29/2014	11/1/2014	GB 22570-2014	辅食营养补充品	Complementary Food Supplements
8	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 24154-2015	运动营养食品通则	General Standard for Sports Nutritional Food
9	11/13/2015	11/13/2016	GB 31601-2015	孕妇及乳母营养补充食品	Multi-nutrient supplementary food for pregnant and lactating women

Food Additive Quality Specifications

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	7/15/2011	9/5/2011	GB 26687-2011	复配食品添加剂通则	Standard for Blended Food Additives
2	11/29/2013	6/1/2014	GB 29938-2013	食品用香料通则	General Standard for Flavoring Substances and Natural Flavoring Complexes
3	4/29/2014	11/1/2014	GB 30616-2014	食品用香精	Food additive Flavorings (compounded flavors)
Other quality and specification standards: omitted					

Food-related Products

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 14930.1-2015	洗涤剂	Detergent
2	4/25/2012	10/25/2012	GB 14930.2-2012	消毒剂（代替GB 14930.2-1994）	Disinfectant (replacing GB 14930.2-1994)
3	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 31604.1-2015	食品接触材料及制品迁移试验通则	General Rules for Migration Testing of Food Contacting Materials and Products
4	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.1-2016	食品接触材料及制品通用安全要求	General Safety Requirements of Food Contact Materials and Articles
5	9/22/2015	9/22/2016	GB 4806.2-2015	奶嘴	Nipple
6	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.3-2016	搪瓷制品	Enamel Products
7	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.4-2016	陶瓷制品	Ceramic Products
8	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.5-2016	玻璃制品	Glass Products
9	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.6-2016	食品接触用塑料树脂	Resins for Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
10	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.7-2016	食品接触用塑料材料及制品	Food Contact Plastic Materials and Articles
11	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.8-2016	食品接触用纸和纸板材料及制品	Food Contact Paper and Paper Board Materials and Articles
12	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.9-2016	食品接触用金属材料及制品	Food Contact Metal Materials and Articles
13	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.10-2016	食品接触用涂料及涂层	Food-contact Coating and Coating Layers
14	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 4806.11-2016	食品接触用橡胶材料及制品	Food Contact Rubber Materials and Articles
15	10/19/2016	4/19/2017	GB 14934-2016	消毒餐（饮）具	Disinfected Tableware

Production and Operation GMP

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
1	5/24/2013	6/1/2014	GB 14881-2013	食品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Production
2	12/24/2014	5/24/2015	GB 31621-2014	食品经营过程卫生规范	Hygienic Practice for Food Operation
3	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 12693-2010	乳制品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Dairy Products
4	3/26/2010	12/1/2010	GB 23790-2010	粉状婴幼儿配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Powdered Formula for Infants and Young Children
5	12/26/2013	1/1/2015	GB 29923-2013	特殊医学用途配方食品良好生产规范	Good Manufacturing Practice for Food for Special Medical Purpose
6	9/21/2015	9/21/2016	GB 31603-2015	食品接触材料及制品生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulations for Food contacting Materials and Related Products
7	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8950-2016	罐头食品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Canned Foods
8	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8951-2016	蒸馏酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Distilled Liquor and Formulated Liquor
9	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8952-2016	啤酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beer
10	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8954-2016	食醋生产卫生规范	Hygienic Specification for Vinegar Production
11	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8955-2016	食用植物油及其制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Edible Vegetable Oil
12	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8956-2016	蜜饯生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Preserved Fruits
13	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 8957-2016	糕点、面包卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Pastry and Bread
14	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB12694-2016	畜禽屠宰加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Livestock and Poultry Slaughtering Enterprise
15	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 12695-2016	饮料生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Beverages
16	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 13122-2016	谷物加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Grain Processing
17	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 17403-	糖果巧克力生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Candy and

No.	Issuance Date	Effective Date	GB Number	Standard in Chinese	Standard in English
			2016		Chocolate
18	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 17404-2016	膨化食品生产卫生规范	Code of Sanitation Practice for the Production of Puffed Food
19	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 18524-2016	食品辐照加工卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Radiation Processing of Food
20	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 21710-2016	蛋与蛋制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Egg and Egg Products
21	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 12696-2016	发酵酒及其配制酒生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Fermented Alcoholic Beverages and their Integrated Alcoholic Beverages
22	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 22508-2016	原粮储运卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Storage and Transport of Unprocessed Food Grains
23	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 20941-2016	水产制品生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Aquatic Products
24	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 20799-2016	肉和肉制品经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the storage, distribution and sale of meat and meat products
25	12/23/2016	12/23/2017	GB 31641-2016	航空食品卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Airline Meals
26	6/21/2018	12/21/2019	GB 8953-2018	酱油生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Soy Sauce
27	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 19304-2018	包装饮用水生产卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for the Production of Packaged Drinking Water
28	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 31646-2018	速冻食品生产和经营卫生规范	Code of Hygienic Practice for Production and Operation of Quick Frozen Products
29	6/21/2018	6/21/2019	GB 31647-2018	食品添加剂生产通用卫生规范	General Hygiene Regulation for Food Additive Production

Nutritional Fortification Substances (Omitted)

Physical and Chemical Testing Methods (Omitted)

Micro-organisms Testing Methods (Omitted)

Toxicity Testing Methods and GMP (Omitted)

Veterinary Drug Residue Testing Methods (Omitted)