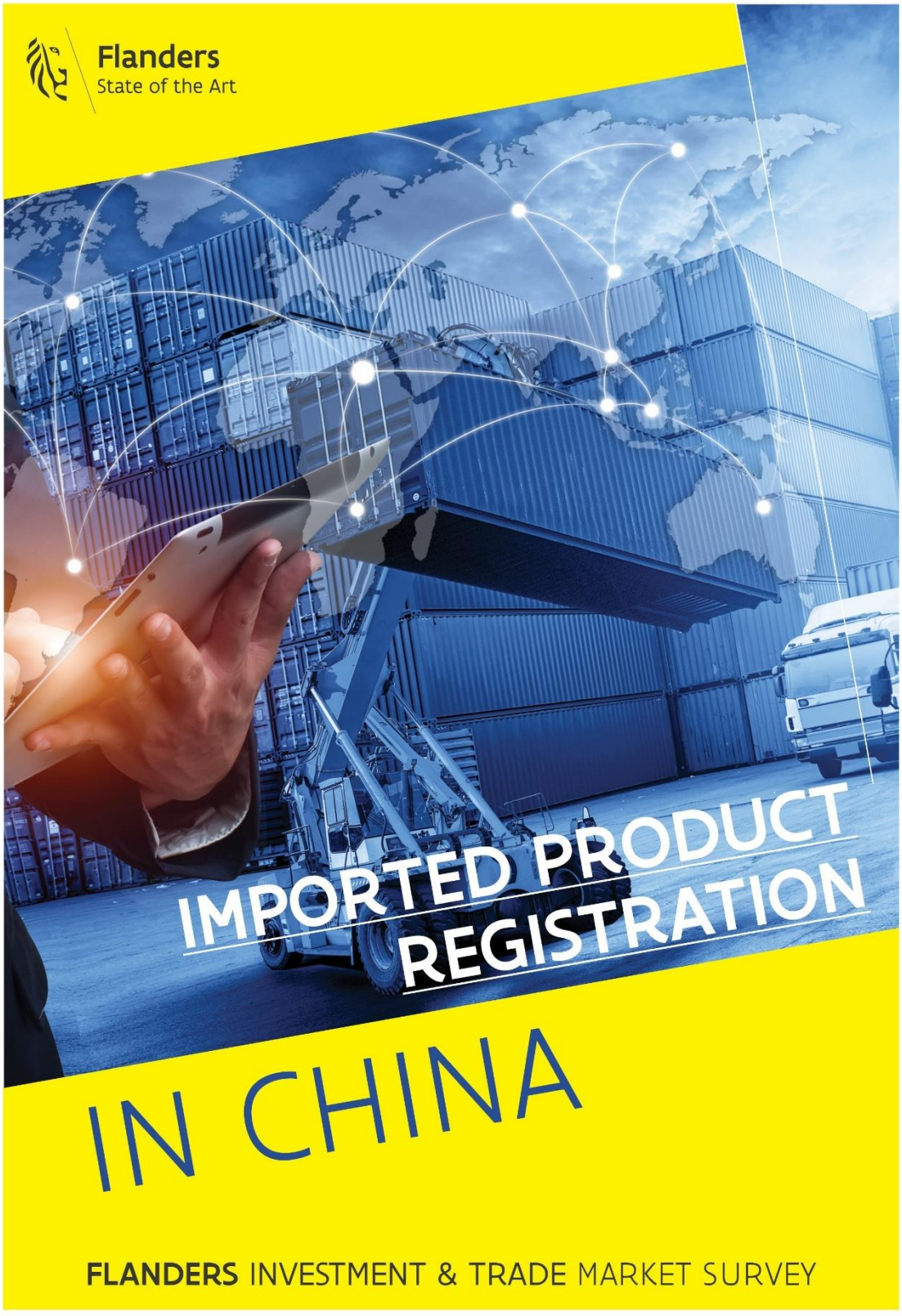
Flanders
State of the Art
IMPORTED PRODUCT REGISTRATION
IN CHINA
FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE MARKET SURVEY

FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE

Guidebook for Imported Product Registration in China

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General Introduction

All imported products are subject to inspection and quarantine by the *China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau* (**CIQ**). This can be a complicated and challenging process. Be prepared and do not underestimate the cost, documentation and time required. Accessing up-to-date information on quarantine requirements such as labelling and packaging, Chinese national food standards and allowable ingredient listings can be challenging.

This guide book is aimed at introducing the Chinese relevant importation registration procedures of multiple product categories. We will more focus on the administrative legislation of China's import which have been published by the *General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine* of the PRC (**AQSIQ**), rather than the market situation of each product category. The more complex and lengthy registration procedure of certain products will be explained in a future report.

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1. Goods Allowed to Be Imported

The Chinese government, as does any other government, exercises control over the import of goods to its internal market. One of the ways of import regulation is the classification of goods into several categories according to the Foreign Trade Law. These are the basic categories:

1. Goods prohibited from import are listed in the "Catalogues of Goods Prohibited from Export and Import" numbered (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI) and Article 17 of the Foreign Trade Law;

2. Restricted goods under quota restriction;

3. Restricted goods under tariff quota. Imported goods within the limits of the quota enjoy lower import tariffs;

4. Restricted goods under licensing restriction. Only licensed importers are allowed to bring these goods into the Chinese market;

5. Goods subject to the state-owned trade administration (usually imported by authorised enterprises).

Catalogues for each category of goods are available. In addition to the above good categories there are other requirements on goods in terms of standards and certification, packaging, labelling or the means of transportation.

Once you know that your product/goods can be imported into China and under what conditions, you have to check what standards your goods have to comply with. There are various levels of standards:

besides differences in national and local standards, there are also standards specific to profession and industry, e.g. foodstuffs, mechanical and electronic products, drugs, cosmetics, etc.

Many of the products have to obtain the *CCC Mark – China Compulsory Certificate,* which is a safety certificate. Once again, a catalogue containing lists of products required to carry this safety certification is available. Examples are cord sets, earth leakage protective devices, electric clippers, modems, facsimile printers, etc. Besides the CCC, there are other compulsory market access schemes that you may have to follow depending on your product, e.g. the *Network Access Licence (NAL)*, the RRC-licence required for equipment emitting radio waves, and so on.

In some cases, products may require registration by specific authorities. In the case of medical devices, cosmetics or health food, approval by the State Food and Drug Administration must be gained prior to the import into China.

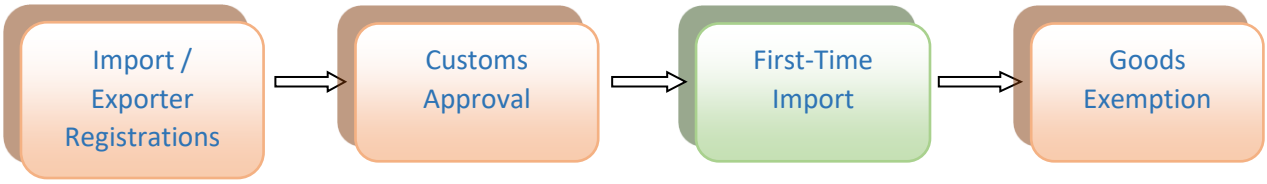
Some products have specific labelling requirements. This is the case for food, cosmetics, textiles, energy efficient electrical appliances, etc. Special standards for packaging are also in place, dealing for example with imported goods in wooden cases which have to be labelled with a special label certifying compliance with the *International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)*.

For information on Standards and Certificates please consult our websites or contact the experts at FIT (Flanders Investment & Trade).

2. Food and Beverage Products

2.1 Pre-Packaged Food Products

Please note that the following information refers to general categories of food which have no claims for health benefits or food additives. These kinds of products have different import procedures and different phases of inspection.



Cost of pre-packaged food products exemption (for reference only):

1. Exporter/agent filing: 1,100-2,000RMB (including administrative charges and agent fee);
2. Label filing: 1,000 -1,800RMB per product type (including charges by CIQ and agent fee, not including label translation and design);
3. Custom clearance (all kinds of fees and expenses): 8,000-10,000 RMB for 20 feet container; 10,000RMB-12,000RMB for 40 feet container;
4. Custom clearance agent fee: 1,000 – 2,000RMB or sometimes 1% of the good's total value.

Importer/Exporter Registration

- Only certified food exporters/agents are authorized to import food products to China. These certified food exporters/agents should be registered at The *Bureau of Industry and Commerce* ("BIC") as an "authorized food importer" prior to their export to China, and should hold a valid import & export license from BIC;
- Furthermore, both the importer and exporter must comply with AQSIQ's on-line registration requirements which include filing relevant information regarding the company's business scope and details;
- Link to the on-line registration system: http://ire.eciq.cn

A new tab will open. Click on "Initial Registration" to access the registration form.

Fill in the form and then click on "Submit". You will receive two numbers that you must keep with you for subsequent logins.

Custom's Approval

Once the food products arrive in China, customs agents inspect them and review the commercial invoice, packing list and bill of lading in order to confirm their declared value. Customs then issues a corresponding duty memo which must be paid to customs within 15 days.

Good's Exemption

The imported goods should have a *China Inspection and Quarantine*'s (CIQ) paste-label on the packages' back with the product description in Chinese. This label serves as an approval by the CIQ and is also known as *"Food Label Verification Certificate".* For pre-packaged food products, the exporter can either paste the label before export or after its arrival in China. However, costs of storage for pasting labels need to be considered.

The imported goods should have also a "*Hygiene Certificate for distribution"* which proves that possible sanitary affects have been checked as well.

Once the importer has these two approvals (label+ certificate) he can exempt the goods.

Food products imported for the first time always endure complicated procedures. However, after the first import and after the products are shipped more regularly, the process becomes more direct. For subsequent shipments, CIQ officials will still randomly inspect labels and samples even after a first-time import, but such inspections are cursory and less frequent, especially as officials become familiar with the products.

First-Time Import

Imported products should be qualified by the *China Inspection and Quarantine* (CIQ) office and should have "Hygiene Certificate for Distribution" and "Food Label Verification Certificate" as a paste-label on the back of the package.

The following steps should be taken by the CIQ in order to get the mentioned certificates:

1. Documents review

a. Customs Declaration Form – filled in by import agent or custom clearance agent;
b. Importer and exporter's registration number;
c. Copy of the following documents: business contract; packing list; bill of lading, proforma Invoice;
d. Certificate of origin and hygiene evaluation report from the country of origin (original);
e. Translation to Chinese of the original label sample;
f. Business license (copy) of the importer/distributor/agent stated on the label;
g. Other documents depending on different categories of the food (international standard of the product, SPS-approvals etc.).

2. Label Verification

The CIQ inspects the Chinese language labels of pre-packaged food products imported for the first time. Label requirements vary by food type but generally include standard information such as a list of ingredients, storage requirements and the distributor's contact information. The CIQ also has strict formatting requirements including specifications on font and label placement. Once CIQ approves the label, it issues a ***Food Label Verification Certificate***, which is valid for two years.

3. Sample Inspection

The Inspection procedure includes the following steps:

1. The CIQ inspects food samples to ensure that they meet safety requirements and match their labels. Samples are chosen at the CIQ's discretion, and are inspected using labs analysis;

2. CIQ also checks if the products are in compliance with any of the existing national food standards according to the *Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China* (SAC): www.sac.gov.cn/SACSearch/outlinetemplet/gjbzcx_en.jsp

In case the food product doesn't fit any existing national standards, the product must go through administrative approvals at *China's Ministry of Health* (*National Health and Family Planning Commission of the PRC*, whenever it is processed food) or *China's Ministry of Agriculture* (whenever it is fresh food or a frozen agriculture product).The above ministries will probably direct you to AQSIQ as well in order to conclude part of the process.

Once the food product passes the inspection, the CIQ issues the ***"Hygiene Certificate for distribution"***, a sanitary certificate for the products, which is valid for three years.

2.2 Managing Legislation on the New Certificate

Chinese authorities – The *General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the PRC* (AQSIQ) has informed all of the foreign government representations in China in May 2016 about the new official certificate for the export of the general food and beverage products (health-care food, food for special dietary uses, pastry and biscuits, candy, condiments, beverage, alcohol, preserved fruits, fruit cans etc.) from foreign countries to China. The new rules require that each SHIPMENT must be accompanied by a new official certificate issued by the competent department of its origin country to prove that the SHIPMENT has been under the inspection and supervision of the same department for exportation. In the notification was mentioned that the new legislation enters into force from April 20, 2016 and the execution date would be Oct. 1, 2017. The Chinese authorities have already submitted their new request to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and are waiting for the final approval.

Despite the determination of the Chinese governmental to implement the new legislation, the situation is much more complicated. The new measure brought quite a lot of controversy and arguments from foreign countries including Belgium. Issuing an official certificate for each SHIPMENT of food and drink products by only one official competent authority (with the inquiry content AQSIQ asks to approve) is unpractical and impossible. It will create huge unnecessary administrative burdens for operators, and furthermore consolidate the bilateral trade barriers between two countries. Therefore this new legislation is still under negotiation and the actual execution date is put off to at least another 12 - 18 month (depending on each foreign country's trade relations with China). This implies that until the Chinese government and the other foreign trading countries make a unified agreement, foreign companies can still export their products to China following the old rules.

Once the new regulations are implemented, all the foreign countries will have to be ready to adjust themselves for the new rules.

2.3 Seafood and Aquatic Products

Please find below a list of documents required for seafood export to China. In addition to the documents listed in this guidebook, it is recommended that Flemish seafood exporters shipping to China consult with their respective buyers to ensure they have all proper documentation prior to shipping.

1. Registration of overseas seafood suppliers (*does not apply for the moment to Belgian live seafood exports*)

In accordance with AQSIQ, all overseas seafood suppliers are requested to be registered with AQSIQ (but suppliers of live seafood are not requested to register at this time).

The processing plant needs to be on the *Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China* (CNCA)'s list "Belgium fishery producers" to be able to export to China. The agency's official website is: www.cnca.gov.cn.

2. The following documents are required for all Flemish/Belgian seafood exports:

- FAVV's Health Certificate, which certifies imported fishery products come from an inspected processing plant, and are safe for human consumption;
- Certificate of Origin;
- Shipping form by carrier;
- Packing List issued by the plant in Belgium;
- Commercial invoice;
- Local CIQ's-certificate or Quarantine Inspection Permit. This contains information regarding the shipment's product name, form, volume, etc. It is up to the importer to apply for this document;
- China Custom's Custom Clearance form (CCC, application by importer).

3. Other information

Further information on import requirements can be obtained from AQSIQ.

Exporters must ensure that any additives used in their fish products are approved for use in products exported to China. The use of *sulphites* in crustaceans has been approved.

Exporters should carefully discuss regulations and their application with Chinese importers to ensure that their interpretation of the regulations is accurate.

Exporters should confirm with Chinese importers that a) the fish products and associated processing are on the list of fish and seafood species, and b) processing methods are approved for import into China.

2.4 Meat Products

1. Introduction

The *Administrative Measures for Inspection and Quarantine of Inbound and Outbound Meat Products* (provided by USDA), effective from June 1 2011, introduce some of the key points of the meat import procedure.

For the purposes of this report, meat products are the products falling under HS codes 02, 1601 and 1602, as detailed below:

Bovine meat
020110; 020120; 020130; 020210; 020220; 020230; 020610; 020621; 020622; 020629; 021020
Pork meat
020311; 020312; 020319; 020321; 020322; 020329; 020630; 020641; 020649; 021011; 021012; 021019
Poultry meat
020710; 020711; 020712; 020713; 020714; 020721; 020722; 020723; 020724; 020725; 020726; 020727; 020731; 020732; 020733
Preparations of meat
16010010; 16010091; 16010099
Meat preparations
160241; 160242; 160249; 160250

Whether meat products can be exported to China is based on the current ***bilateral trade Protocols***. Protocols are bilateral agreements between the *General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine* (AQSIQ) of China and corresponding food safety departments in the exporting countries that set up veterinary and health requirements for meat products to be exported to China. Protocols transfer the responsibility for inspection and quarantine on the meat products to be exported to the authorities in the exporting country. An export health certificate ensures compliance with these requirements.

Currently Belgium and China have established the Protocol for (only) ***frozen pork meat*** import. Bovine and poultry meat, charcuterie and prepared meat are not allowed to be exported to China from Belgium. The number of Flemish companies on the permit list are rather limited, but there will be negotiations on expanding the (non-processed) meat import protocols.

2. Who Is Allowed to Export Meat Products to China

Objective	Instrument
Country/product eligibility	Protocols
Company eligibility	Establishment Registration

An updated list of protocols is available at AQSIQ, where you can check if your products are eligible for export to China or not: http://jckspaqj.aqsiq.gov.cn/xz/spxz/201303/t20130329_349307.htm (in Chinese only).

3. How to obtain an approval for Export to China

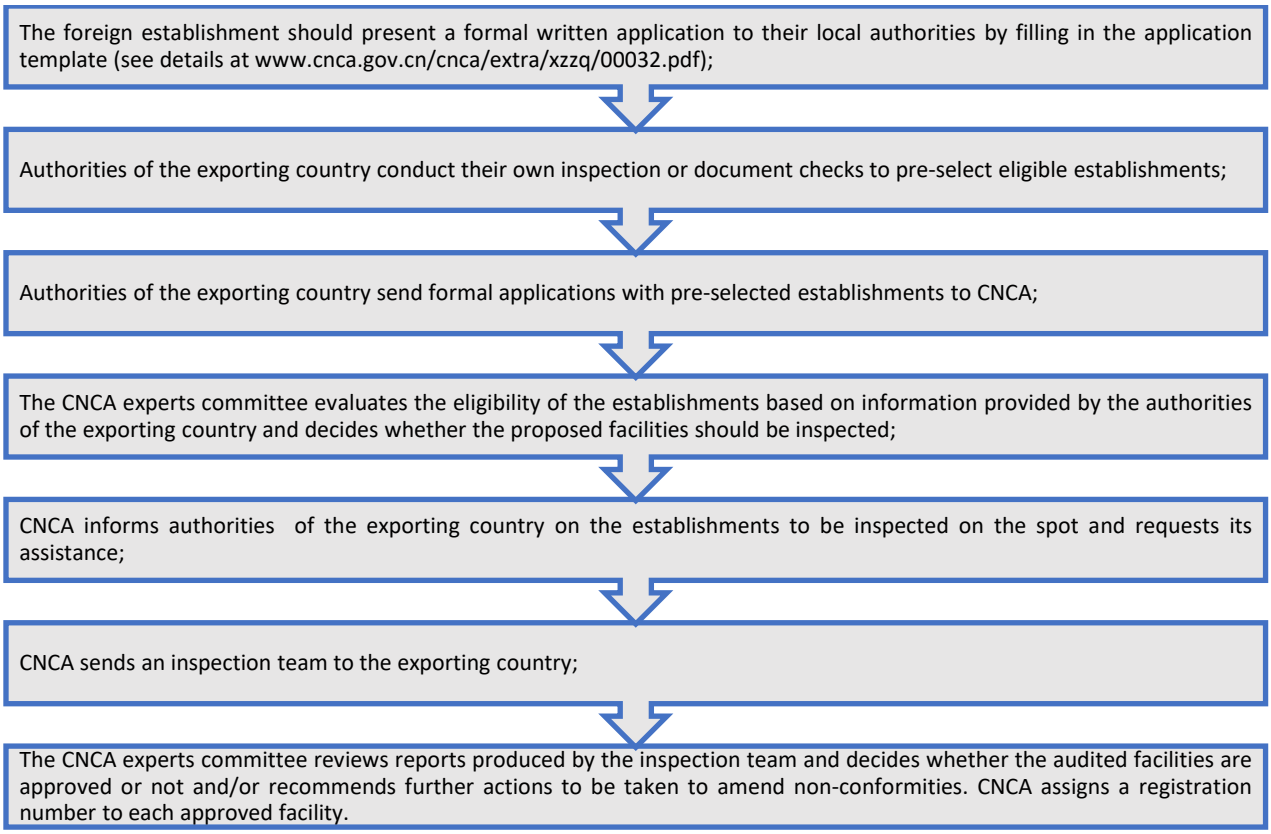
As a way to ensure a desired level of food safety and in addition to inspection and quarantine procedures for import clearance, establishment approval is a prerequisite for identifying foreign firms eligible to sell meat products to China.

The "*Regulations on Registration for Foreign Establishments Intended to Export Food to China*" (Order no. 16, 2002) gives the CNCA -Certification and Accreditation Administration- the authority to register and supervise foreign establishments wishing to export to China. Once the country of origin has signed a protocol with China for specific meat products, the steps for a firm to be registered by CNCA are as follows:

General requirements

- The veterinary system, plant protection system and public health control system of the country of origin has passed the assessment conducted by CNCA;
- The country/region where the establishment facilities are located should be an epizootic-free area;
- The foreign establishment should be approved and under effective supervision of local authorities and comply with Chinese safety laws and standards.

Registration Process



Each establishment in the supply chain must be registered and included in the current list of approved establishments maintained by the Chinese veterinary authorities (slaughterhouses, cutting plants, cold stores, meat processing plants).

As a general rule, the establishment's approval is valid for four years, but Chinese authorities show flexibility for countries and establishments that have implemented a consistent and steady SPS management system.

Further inspections will be required when an already approved establishment wants to be registered for new products included in the same protocol or an additional memorandum (e.g. trotters, stomachs and casings for human consumption).

4. The Requirements for Foreign Meat Exporters in China

Establishment Approval: meat producers must be registered with the AQSIQ on an intergovernmental level. Registration is administered by CNCA.

Registration with the Filing Management System: a document confirming that foreign exporters of foodstuffs have been registered with AQSIQ. To be submitted electronically via the Filing Management System for Exporters Agents and Consignees of Imported Food at http://ire.eciq.cn.

- The processing time is five working days;
- There is no processing fee;
- If the exporter is already registered, there is no need to register for new exports;
- The list of registered meat exporters can be checked at http://www.bjblx.cn/html/1995.html.

Documents needed for customs clearance prior to shipment:

- Trade contract;
- Invoice;
- Packing list;
- Bill of lading;
- Certificate of origin;
- Samples of commercial documents can be found at http://madb.europa.eu/madb/indexPubli.htm;
- Health certificate issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country and according to Protocols;
- Pre-notification: AQSIQ requires advanced electronic notifications of all scheduled meat and poultry shipments.

5. Important Notes

(1) Pre-Notification: AQSIQ requires advanced electronic notifications of all scheduled meat and poultry shipments. Pre-notification, including health certificate details, shall be electronically transmitted from the food authority of the exporting country to AQSIQ, which will forward it to the local CIQ office (China Inspection & Quarantine) at the port of entry. Each country has established a document processing system in accordance with the protocol signed with China. In some countries (e.g. Belgium and Denmark) the exporter is required to fill in specific documents and transmit them by e-mail to its food safety authority in order to be forwarded to AQSIQ. In other countries (e.g. Spain) the pre-notification is generated automatically during the process of issuing the health certificate and doesn't demand any further formality from the exporting firm.

(2) Meat Quarantine Import Permit: the importer will have to apply for an import licence (*MQIP-Meat Quarantine Import Permit*) covering the contract amount (volume of the shipment). It can cover multiple containers or shipments and is valid for six months. The processing time is 30 working days. Only one outstanding permit is allowed with a particular foreign firm. The importer should utilise at least 75% of the declared value of the MQIP before applying for a new permit.

(3) AQSIQ (CIQ): AQSIQ has set up 35 Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureaus (CIQ) in China's 31 provinces, with nearly 300 branches and more than 200 local offices across the country and a staff of 30.000 employees. The list of 68 AQSIQ (CIQ) designated ports for meat and poultry imports can be found at their website (in Chinese only).

(4) Warehouse: *A list of cold storage warehouses authorised by AQSIQ is available at* www.bjblx.cn/html/2035.html

(5) Non-Compliant: *Quarantine results (art.21).*
The exporter must ensure all documents indicated above are received by the Chinese importer three to five days prior to arrival of the shipment at the port of entry in order to have enough time to make the necessary arrangements for inspection and quarantine as well as customs clearance.
The importer needs to apply for inspection of inbound goods at the local CIQ office of the port of entry by submitting all relevant documents (MQIP, Health Certificate and commercial documents).

Depending on the HS code or in episodic disease situations there might be other documents needed to complete the import procedures.
If inspection and quarantine results are compliant, the local office will deliver an "*Inspection and Quarantine Certificate for Inbound Commodities*" granting the approval for manufacturing, processing, sale and use.
If results are non-compliant, the CIQ office will issue a notice of inspection and quarantine actions requiring the products to be returned or destroyed. For minor non-compliances (not affecting personal safety, health or environmental protection) technical treatment is allowed under supervision of the local office to remedy the situation before a second inspection.

(6) CNCA clarified: deciding which inspection standards to use for those prepared frozen meal and prepared frozen snacks which contain meat is based on how much percentage of meat the product contains. The Chinese Customs HS Code categories list the identity of all products' composition structure. According the product Customs HS Code, the CIQ will continue which inspection and quarantine conditions.

2.5 Dairy Products

1. Introduction

China's food safety watchdog (AQSIQ) has announced to introduce tougher regulations on the import and export of dairy products.

Under the new regulations ("*The Supervision and Management Regulation on the Inspection and Quarantine of Imported Dairy Products"*, which has come into effect in May 2013), any imported dairy product that fails to meet safety, health or environmental standards will likely be destroyed within three months, or returned to its country of origin.

Dairy products are defined as processed food with milk as the main raw material, such as: pasteurized milk, sterilized milk, milk, fermented milk, cheese and modulation to cheese, cream, butter, anhydrous butter, condensed milk, whey protein powder and milk powder, whey powder, infant formula food, etc. Please see below the dairy products' corresponding HS code:

HS CODE	PRODUCT
04.01	Milk and cream, not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening products
04.02	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening products (milk powder)
04.03.10	Yogurt
04.04.10	Whey and modified whey, whether concentrated or not, or containing added sugar or other sweetening products
04.05	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads
04.06	Cheese and curd
19.01.10	Infant formula
21.05	Ice cream and other edible ice, either containing cocoa or nougat

2. China AQSIQ and CNCA registration of foreign dairy products

AQSIQ requires overseas food producers exporting dairy products to China to register in its system. The registration shall be implemented as required by the general administration. The registration is valid for 4 years.

The registration is mandatory for all dairy manufacturers of colostrums, raw milk and dairy products. AQSIQ defines these products as follows:

- "***Colostrums***" are defined as milk from milk-yielding animals within seven days of calving;
- "***Raw milk***" is defined as milk with constant components pumped from the udders of healthy milk-yielding animals that comply with relevant Chinese requirements;
- "***Dairy products***" are defined as food processed from milk (including raw milk, reconstituted milk or other sterilised liquid milk), sterilised milk, fermented milk products, milk powder, cream, condensed milk, cheese, whey powder, milk-based infant and follow-up formula powder and other milk and milk products;
- "***Dairy manufacturer***" refers to an overseas manufacturer that produces, processes and stores dairy products and who applies for registration in China.

The registration process starts by contacting the relevant authorities in Flanders/Belgium. The documents that must be submitted to AQSIQ by this authority are:

- "***Overseas Production Enterprise Registration Application Form***" (in English or Chinese): this document must be completed by the company seeking registration;

- "***Questionnaires on Registration of Foreign Plants Producing Dairy Products for Export to China***" (in English or Chinese): this document must be filled in by the competent authority of the home country of the company seeking registration;

- "***Attachment to the Questionnaires – Production Regulation and Equivalency Form***": this document must be filled in by the competent authority of the home country of the company seeking registration;

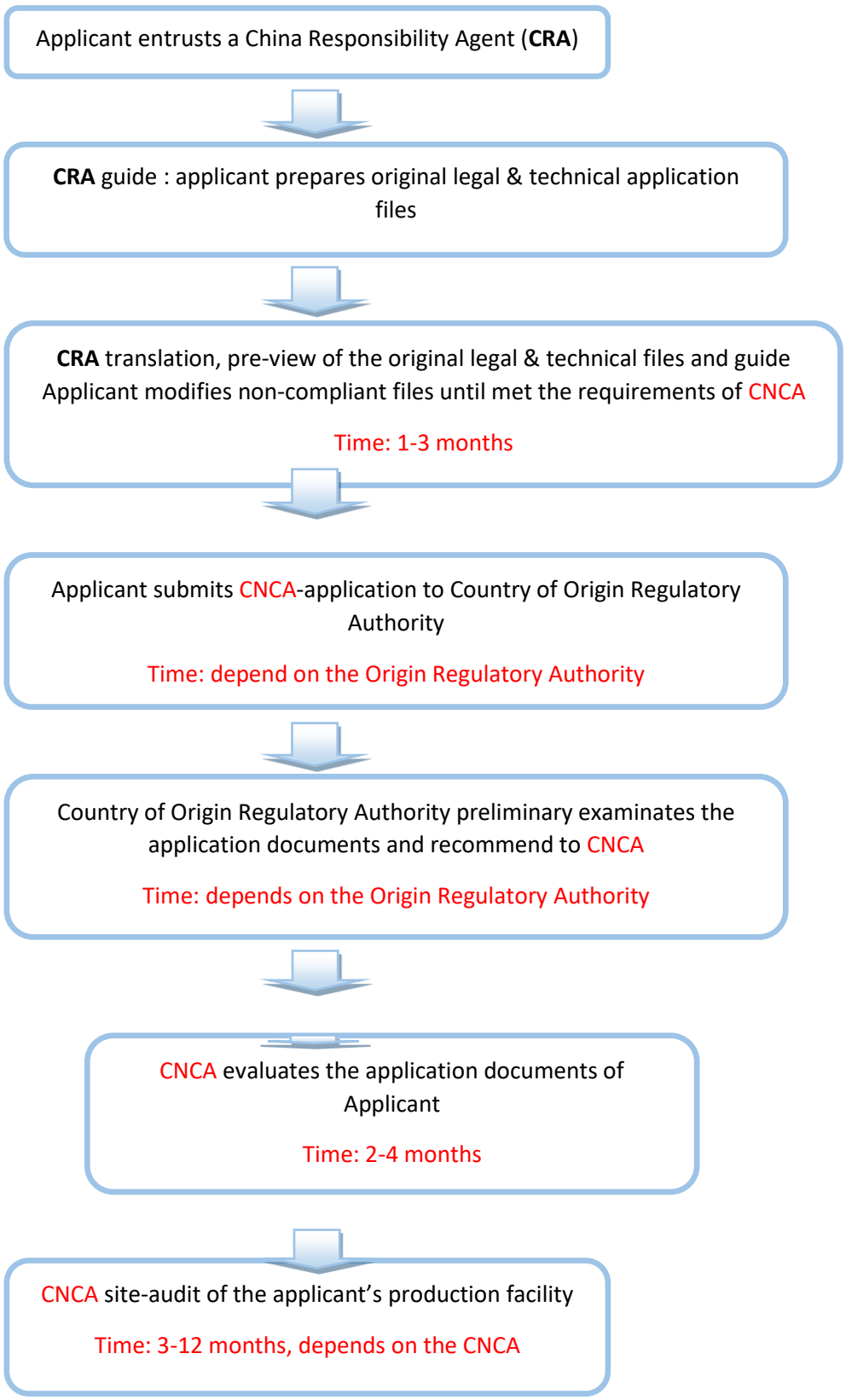
- "***Sample of Official Declaration of Compliance***": this document must be filled in by the competent authority of the home country of the company seeking registration;

- "***List of Dairy Plants Applying for Registration Exception***" (infant formula milk powder plants): this document must be filled out by the competent authority of the home country of the company seeking registration.

Once the application has been successfully submitted, CNCA-delegates may be required to inspect, in situ, the production plants seeking registration.

For most countries, registrations closed on May 1st 2017. Interested countries can apply for regular registration within a new timeframe in agreement with Chinese authorities, the frequency of which will depend on the respective authorities. As soon as you consider exporting to China, you should contact these authorities for more information about the registration period. It is probable that this will take place once or twice a year.

Foreign Dairy Manufacturers China AQSIQ/CNCA Registration Procedure Flow Chart



CNCA approves the application and issues registration number to the Applicant

Time: 2-4 weeks

CNCA: Certification and Accreditation Administration of the PRC

3. China CFDA Registration of Infant Formula Milk Powder

On June 8th 2016, the *China Food and Drug Administration* (*CFDA*) released the formal version of *Administrative Measures on Product Formula Registration of Infant Formula Milk Powder*, which came into force on 1 October 2016. Based on the analysis of CIRS, there are not many differences between the formal version and the one submitted to the WTO (World Trade Organization) before. Meanwhile, the allowed quantity of registered formula that has much concern by the public has been officially stipulated in this measure.

Application Scope

This regulation is applicable for the registration of product formulas for infant formula milk powder which is produced and distributed in China and imported to China.

What is the product formula of infant formula milk powder?

The product formula of infant formula milk powder means all the raw materials, food additives and their dosages, and the product's nutrition content.

Who should apply for the registration of product formulas of infant formula milk powder?

The applicant should be the manufacturer of the infant formula milk powder in China or the overseas manufacturer planning to export infant formula milk powder to China.

Who should be responsible for the management of the registration of product formula of infant formula milk powder?

CFDA acceptance agency, evaluation agency and examination agency should be responsible for the acceptance, evaluation and on-site inspection of registration of product formula of infant formula milk powder, respectively.

How many formulas could be registered by one company?

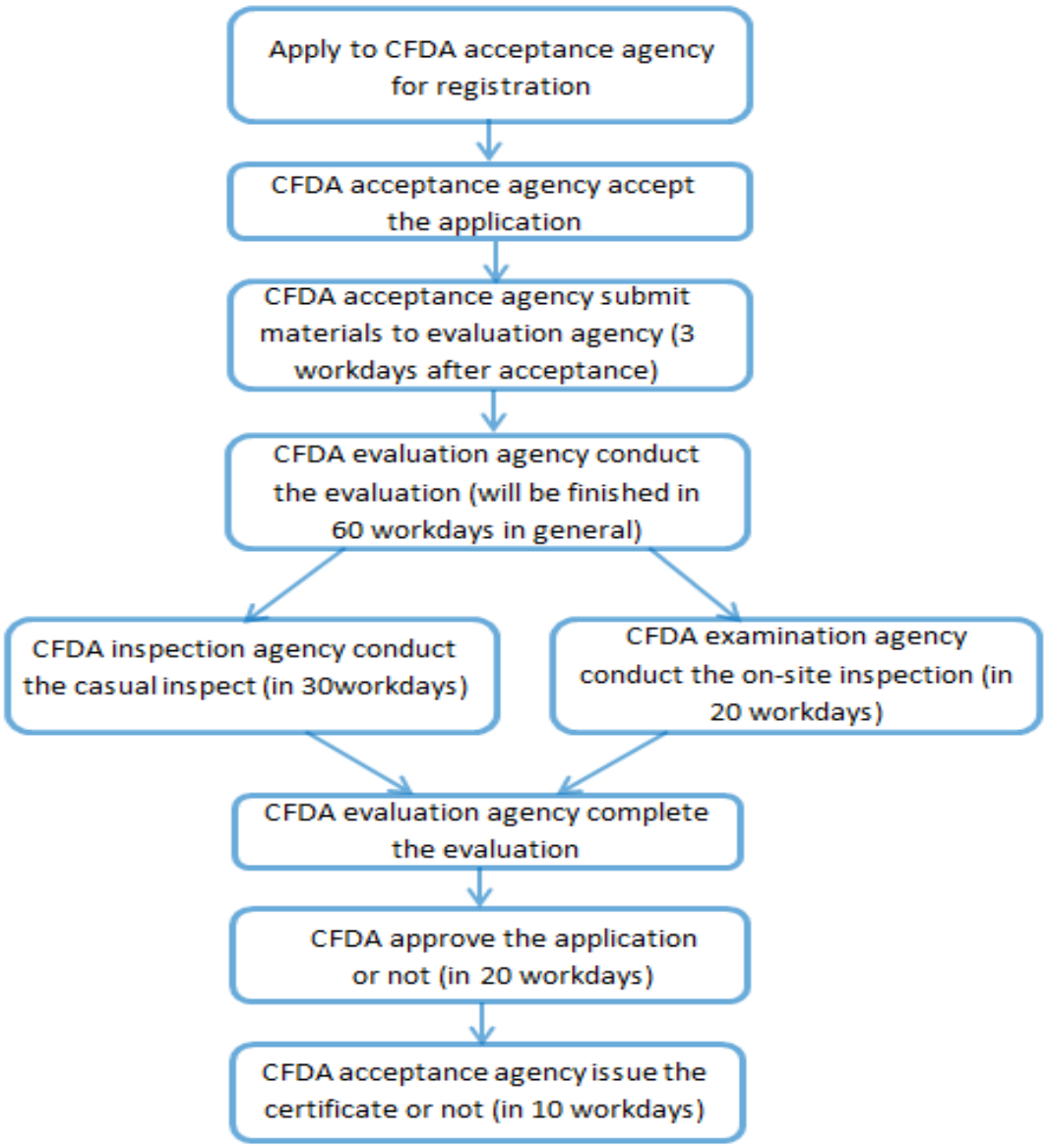
- There should be a significant difference between each registered product formula which is produced by the same company and for the same age. It should be confirmed on a scientific basis, and there are at most 3 series and 9 kinds of formulas for one company in principle. One series includes infant formula (0-6 months, 1 stage), older infant formula (6-12 months, 2 stage), and young children formula (12-36 months, 3 stage);

- A wholly-owned subsidiary that has got the formula registration license and production license is allowed to produce the registered product from another wholly-owned subsidiary in the same group company.

Contents of the certificate

- Product name;
- Company name, legal representative and production address;
- Approval number, approval date and validity period;
- Production process;
- Product formula.

Registration procedure of the formula of infant formula milk powder



Forbidden content on the label and specifications

- Express and imply with the functions of disease prevention or treatment;
- Express and imply with health functions;
- Express and imply with the functions of improving intelligence, strengthening resistance or immunity, protecting intestine, etc.;
- Words like 'zero- added', 'no added', 'do not contain' for the materials that are not allowed to add in the product in accordance with relevant food safety standards;
- Contents that are false, exaggerated or violating the principles of science;
- Other claims that are inconsistent with the product formula registration content.

4. Registration Document Checklist

Document	*Description*	*Language*	*Specific form*	*Prepared by*
Commercial Invoice	Document detailing the terms of the transaction	Eng or Chi	No	Exporter
Packing List	Document detailing the goods	Eng or Chi	No	Exporter
Registration of Foreign Exporters of Foodstuffs	Document certifying that the exporter has been registered as an exporter of foodstuffs with AQSIQ	Eng	Yes	Exporter
Certificate of Origin (only required if requested by the importer)	Document certifying the origin of the goods	Eng or Chi	Yes	Exporter
Sanitary Certificate (also known as "Veterinary Health Certificate")	Document certifying the infection-free origin of animal products	Any language (It is available in the language of origin and includes an English translation)	No	Exporter

Registration of Foreign Plants Producing Dairy Products	Document certifying that the plant producing dairy products has been successfully registered and approved by the CNCA	Eng or Chi	Yes	Exporter
Air Waybill, Rail Waybill or Bill of Lading	Document detailing transportation.	Eng or Chi	No	Carrier
Cargo Manifest	Document detailing the cargo goods	Eng or Chi	No	Carrier
Insurance Certificate	Document certifying that the goods have been insured	Eng or Chi	No	Insurance Company
Customs Registration	Document certifying that both the importer and exporter are registered with GAC	Chinese	Yes	Importer
Customs Import Declaration	Document for customs clearance of the goods	Chinese	Yes	Importer
Automatic Import Licence	Document used for statistical purposes	Chinese	Yes	Importer
Business Licence of the Importer	Certification of registration and approval to start business operations	Chinese	Yes	Importer
Import and Export Business Licence	Certification of registration as an import and export business	Chinese	Yes	Importer
Registration of Importers of Foodstuffs	Document certifying that the importer has been registered as an importer of foodstuffs with AQSIQ	Chinese	Yes	Importer

Permit to import Quarantine Material into China (also known as "Permit to Import Live Animals and Plants Subject to Quarantine")	Document approving the importation of goods subject to quarantine	Chinese	Yes	Importer
Commodity Inspection Certificate	Document certifying that the goods have been successfully inspected and, therefore, the importation approved	Chinese	Yes	Importer

2.6 Organic Food

China is very strict on anything labelled with the name "***Organic***". Even if a product is homemade in Belgium and compliant with the Belgian legislation on organic food, this will not necessarily be the case for China regulations. For some years, the word ***ORGANIC*** on the foreign food packaging was covered with a patch, in order to prevent potential sanctions or complaints by customers.

According to the *Administrative Measures for Organic Product Certification* in force in China since 2013, no "Organic" claim, even in the English language, can be reported on the package, unless the proper certificate has been granted by the relevant authorities – *China Quality Certification Centre of China* (*CQCC*, www.cqc.com.cn/www/english) and *Certification and Accreditation Administration of the PRC* (*CNCA*, http://english.cnca.gov.cn). More and more *AIC's* (*Administration for Industry and Commerce*) and *CIQ's* (*China Entry – Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau*) throughout China appear to enforce this provision. This is the reason why more and more foreign brands apply for ***Organic Certification*** with *CQCC* and *CNCA*. By obtaining the *CQCC*/*CNCA* ***Organic*** status, the foreign brand can legally brand its products as ***Organic*** – both in Chinese (有机) and in English.

The terms"中国有机产品" (in Chinese) and "organic" (in English) are indicated on the organic product certification seal of China. The seal is as follows:

C:100 M:0 Y:100 K:0
C:0 M:60 Y:100 K:0

In order to prevent difficulties for Flemish companies, we would suggest them to apply for the Chinese Organic Certificate if they want to export the products as organic. Please find below how the ***organic certification system*** works in China:

- *The National Standard of Organic Product GB/T 19630 – 2011*, all the local and foreign organic products have to meet this standard;
- *Regulatory Measures on Organic Product Certification Management* : Chinese authorities implement this provision on the inspection of foreign organic products;
- *Implementation Rules for the Certification of Organic Products*, which explains the procedures how foreign companies should apply for the ***Organic Certificate***.

According to the *Regulatory Measures on Organic Product Certification Management*, imported products from countries or regions that have no signed cooperation agreement or memorandum with the CNCA (Certification and Accreditation Administration of China), when imported as organic products, shall meet the requirements of related rules, regulations and national standards for organic products in China.

Entrusting of Imported Organic Products
Manufacturers, distributors, importers or agents of imported organic products (hereinafter referred to as the certified consignor of imported organic products) may apply for certification to Certification Bodies for organic products (CB's) approved by CNCA.

Certification of Imported Organic Products
The consignor for certification of imported organic products shall submit application materials and documents for certification, including application forms, questionnaires, process flow, product formulation, as well as inputs in production and processing, which should be in Chinese as well.

Application materials that do not meet the requirements shall not be accepted by the Certification Bodies. CB's engaged in imported organic products certification activities shall comply with the provisions of this legislation as well as the Rules for Implementing the Certification of Organic Products. Records of certification and inspection, and inspection reports should be in Chinese.

Entry Inspection and Quarantine Declaration
When imported organic products are declared for inspection and quarantine, a copy of the Chinese version of the imported organic products certificate, organic transaction certificate, certification seals, and product labels should be submitted.

Entry Inspection
Local entry-exit inspection and quarantine authorities shall inspect the copies of organic certificates and organic transaction certificates, product labelling and certification seals of declared imported organic products to check whether the products are consistent with the documents. If not, the products shall be refused entry as organic. If necessary, entry-exit inspection and quarantine authorities may undertake sampling tests of declared imported organic products to check whether the products meet the requirements of national standards for organic products in China.

Overseas Certification of Organic Products
CB's shall submit the following written materials to CNCA (Certification and Accreditation Administration) within 30 days from the date of issuing an organic product certificate for an overseas organization:

- Category, scope and quantity of products certified;
- Name, address and contact information of certification consignor who holds the certificates;
- Name, address and contact information of the certified product manufacturer and importer;
- Copies of certificate and inspection report (both in Chinese and English);
- Other materials required by CNCA.

Certificate Validity
The period of validity for an organic product certificate is one year.

The CNCA maintains the list of certified organic products on its website:
http://ffip.cnca.cn/ffip/publicquery/certSearch.jsp

2.7 Health Food

1. Introduction

In China, health food is usually defined as food products that have specific health functions or supply vitamins and/or minerals. With the aim of regulating the body's function, health food is suitable for specific categories of people. However it is not used for the purpose of curing diseases and causes no acute, sub-acute or chronic health effects to the human body.

Classification of health food

I. *Nutrition supplements*:
Food that replenishes the vitamins and (or) minerals but without providing energy or other active ingredients.

II. *Functional health food*:
Food that (labelled with a health function claim) has physiological effects on the human body.

In accordance with the Food Safety Law of China (2015 version), companies planning to export health food to the Chinese market shall apply and obtain the health food registration certificate or filing the certificate. For domestic health food produced in China, the registration shall be conducted with the CFDA (China Food & Drug Administration), whereas the filing shall be carried out with the *Provincial Food and Drug Administration* (FDA). For imported health food produced in overseas factories, both the registration and filing shall be applied with the CFDA. Meanwhile, overseas companies shall have a permanent Chinese representative office or appoint a Chinese agent to deal with registration or filing and obtain such certificates.

The regulatory framework pertaining to the nutrition supplement changed significantly two years ago. On 1 March, 2016, *China Food and Drug Administration* (CFDA) issued the *Administrative Measures of Health Food Registration and Filing*, which has come into force on 1 July 2016. Meanwhile, CFDA released a comprehensive interpretation on this measure. According to the new Food Safety Law, if the nutrition supplements meet the requirements, companies that plan to sell them on the Chinese market only need to record the product instead of applying for the registration certificate.

For two types of health food can be applied

I. The domestic functional health food of which the raw materials meet the requirements of the Health Food Raw Materials Directory;

II. The domestic and imported nutrition supplements of which the vitamins and/or minerals meet the requirements in the Health Food Raw Materials Directory.

The “Health Food Raw Materials Directory” is the most important reference to judge if the health food is in the filing record scope or not.

With the focus on the directory, the CFDA released the first batch of the approved *Health Food Raw Materials Directory* on February 17, 2016. However, the first batch of the drafted directory is only applicable for the nutrition supplements. Compared to the requirements of “*Provisions on the Application & Approval for Nutrition Supplement (Trial)*”, the approved vitamins & mineral categories, approved compounds, daily intake and other requirements of the first batch drafted directory have changed.

If manufacturers would like to record the nutrition supplements, the raw materials, product dosage form, daily intake, quality standards: the product labelling shall conform to the requirements of the first batch raw material directory.

See detailed filing and registration process below.

2. Health Food Filing

Applicable Scope of Filing

I. Domestic functional health food of which the raw materials meet the requirements in the Health Food Raw Materials Directory;
II. The domestic and imported nutrition supplements of which the vitamins and (or) minerals meet the requirements in the Health Food Raw Materials Directory.

Applicant's Qualification of Filing

I. The filing applicant for domestic health food shall be the factory that has the production certificate;
II. The filing applicant could be the overseas manufacturer (overseas manufacturer refers to the legal person and other organization).

Filing Procedure

Dossier Requirements of Filing

According to the legislation, the following documents are required for health food filing:

- Health food filing application form; Letter of Commitment for authenticity of the materials;
- Copies of legally registered certificates of the applicant;
- Product formulation materials (API's and excipients);
- Product production process materials;
- Safety and function assessment material; tests reports of functional components/characteristic ingredients, stability, hygiene health and other documents if necessary;
- Information on packaging materials in direct contact with the product;
- Samples of product labels and package inserts;
- Product technical requirements;
- Tests according to product technical requirements;
- Other materials proving product safety and its health function.

For imported health food filing, besides the above documents, the following supplementary documents should also be submitted:

- Qualification certifying documents issued by government authorities or legal service agencies in the manufacturing country (region) of origin proving that the filing applicant is the overseas manufacturer of the health food marketed;
- Certifying documents issued by government authorities or legal service agencies in the producing country (region) of origin proving that the product has been marketed for more than a year, or safety reports of overseas sales and consumer's feedback;
- Health food-associated standards issued by the product producing country (region) of origin or international organizations;
- Packaging, labels, package inserts for products marketed in the producing country (region) of origin;

- For filing affairs run by overseas manufacturer's Permanent Representative (PR) in China, a copy of the "registration certificate of overseas enterprise's permanent Chinese representative office" shall be provided; for filing affairs run by domestic agencies entrusted by overseas manufacturers, the applicant shall provide the original notarized certificate of entrustment and copies of business license of the agencies entrusted.

Test requirements of filing

According to the legislation, the following tests are required to be arranged in CFDA (China Food & Drug Administration) designated testing institutions for health food filing:

- Tests mentioned in the document of technical requirements including functional components/characteristic ingredients tests, hygiene health test, etc.;
- Other tests if necessary.

3. Health Food Registration

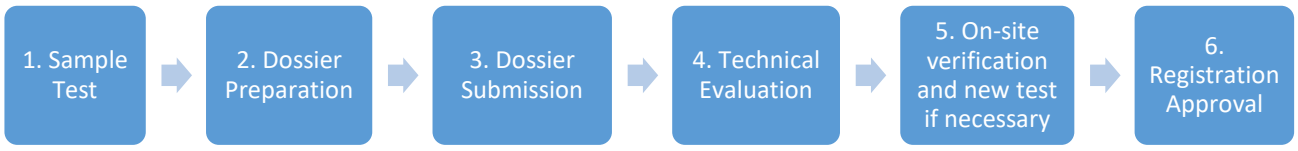
Applicable Scope of Registration

I. Domestic health food of which the raw food materials are out of the scope of the Health Food Raw Material Directory;
II. Imported health food (excluded nutrition supplements of which the vitamins and (or) minerals meet the requirements in the Health Food Raw Materials Directory).

Applicant's Qualification of Registration

I. The registration applicant of domestic health food could be the legal person or organization registered in China;
II. The registration applicant of imported health food could be the overseas manufacturer (overseas manufacturer refers to the legal person or organization).

Registration Procedure



Dossier Requirements of Registration

According to the legislation, the following documents are required for health food registration:

- Health food registration application form;
- Letter of Commitment for authenticity of the materials;
- Copies of legally registered certificates of the applicant;
- Product development report including the product technical requirements;
- Product formulation materials (API's and excipients);
- Product production process materials;
- Safety and function assessment material; tests reports of functional components/characteristic ingredients, stability, hygiene health and other documents if necessary;
- Information on packaging materials in direct contact with the product;
- Samples of product labels and package inserts;
- 3 samples with the minimum sales packaging;
- Other materials pertaining to the product registration technical evaluation.

For imported health food registration, besides the above documents, the following supplementary documents also should be submitted:

- Qualification certifying documents issued by the government authorities or legal service agencies in the producing country (region) of origin proving that the registration applicant is the overseas manufacturer of the exported health food;
- Certifying documents issued by government authorities or legal service agencies in the producing country (region) of origin proving that the product has been marketed for more than a year, or a safety report of overseas sales and consumer's feedback;
- Health food-associated standards issued by the product producing country (region) of origin or international organizations;
- Packaging, labels, package inserts for products marketed in the producing country (region) of origin;
- For registration affairs run by overseas manufacturer's Permanent Representative (PR) in China, a copy of the "registration certificate of overseas enterprise's permanent Chinese representative offices" shall be provided; for registration affairs run by domestic agencies entrusted by overseas manufacturers, the applicant shall provide the original notarized certificate of entrustment and copies of business licenses of the agencies entrusted.

Test Requirements of Registration

According to the legislation, the following tests are required to be arranged in CFDA (China Food & Drug Administration) designated testing institutions for health food registration:

- Safety and toxicology test;
- Animal and (or) human function test;
- Functional components/characteristic ingredients test;
- Hygiene health test;
- Stability test;
- Strain identification and strain virulence test for probiotics-based health food;
- Stimulants, illicit drugs tests for health food for relieving from physical fatigue, weight loss or improving growth and development function;
- Other tests if necessary.

2.8 Food Additives

1. Introduction

Permitted Chinese food additives are listed in regulations *GB 2760-2015* and *GB 14880-2012.*

In accordance with international practice, the Chinese food additives regulations are based on the principle that they are technically necessary and important for food safety. Food additives can only be used if they are covered by the national food safety standards, within the list of allowable food additives of the *Ministry of Health* (*NHFPC, National Health and Family Planning Commission*) and within the scope of allowed applications and dosage levels.

Food additives that do not meet these criteria need to be registered as new food additives. The process is detailed below.

Food additives should not be intended to cover up food rancidness, quality defects (in the food itself or during processing) or be used for adulteration or falsification, or reduce the nutritional value of food. Levels of food additives should be as low as possible. Unless a residue level is specified, food processing aids used in the course of food processing should be removed.

2. Registration of new food additives

All food additives used in China should comply with the basic principle that they are necessary and proven to be safe. New food additives are required to be registered with the NHFPC (former MOH-Ministry of Health) before marketing and applied into food according to *Administrative Measures on New Varieties of Food Additives* (MOH Order 73, 2010) and its supporting *Provisions on Application and Acceptance of New Varieties of Food Additives*.

Food additives that do not meet the following criteria will be regarded as “new” and need risk assessment and registration:

- Not included in national food safety standards (*GB 2760+GB 14480, previous mentioned*);
- Not new additives approved by NHFPC (or MOH – Ministry of Health- before);
- Need expansion of the scope of use or increase of dosage.

Through analysis of data gaps, applicants need to prepare the following documents for domestic or imported new food additives and submit them to the *National Centre for Health Inspection and Supervision* (NCHIS) under the NHFPC (*National Health and Family Planning Commission*) for technical review.

Application Documents	*Domestic*	*Imported*
Application form	☑	☑
Common name, function category, dosage and scope of use	☑	☑
Supporting documents to prove its technical necessity and intended using effects	☑	☑
Quality and specification requirements, production techniques and testing method as well as the method or instructions to test the additives in the food	☑	☑
Safety evaluation data, including raw materials or sources, chemical structure and physical properties, production techniques, toxicological safety evaluation data or testing reports and quality and specification testing report	☑	☑
Samples of labels, instructions and food additive products	☑	☑
The supporting documents of its production and use issued by other countries (region) or international organizations that are conducive to the safety evaluation	☑	☑
The certificate to allow the production or sale of the food additive in the exporting country		☑
The supporting document of examination or accreditation of the manufacturer in the country where the manufacturer is located		☑
Power of attorney		☑

The NCHIS organizes experts in the fields of medicine, agriculture, food, nutrition and processing techniques to carry out technical reviews on the technical necessity and safety evaluation data of the new varieties of food additives and form a technical review conclusion within 60 days upon receipt of the application. If additional information is required for the technical review, the applicant shall be informed in a timely manner to provide supplementary documentation as soon as possible. It is recommended that information submitted for the first time should be as complete as possible since requirements to transmit additional data prolongs the registration time. It is almost a mission impossible for new additives that have no history of domestic and foreign use to be approved.

3. Food Additives Labelling

Food which contains approved food additives must be labelled correctly.

The NHFPC issued the new food additive labelling regulation (*GB 29924-2013 National Food Safety Standard General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives)* which has come into force on 1st of June, 2015. The standard indicates that "*Food Additives*" must be prominently placed on the label. The names of food additives must be consistent with *GB 2760* or *GB 14880* or notices issued by the NHFPC providing updates. Each additive must be declared in a descending order of the content of each ingredient. The scope of use and the allowable dosage of a food additive as well as its application

method must also be given. In case of compound additives, the quantity of each food additive must be indicated in a descending order. However, the content of each ingredient for a compound food additive does not need to be given in case of non-retail sales of food additives.

When food additives are used in prepackaged food for direct delivery to consumers, they must be indicated on the label in descending order of their weights added in the process of manufacturing or preparation of the food. The names of those food additives shall be declared in general names in accordance with *GB 2760*. The content of each ingredient does not need to be declared. This labelling requirement is specified in *GB 7718-2011 Food Safety National Standards—General Rules for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods*.

Food additives listed in *GB 2760* and *GB 14880* can be used without prior approval as long as the dosage is appropriate. Lists are constantly changing, however. There are updated by the NHFPC.

In order to crack down on the illegal addition of non-edible substances in food and abuse of food additives, the NHFPC released 6 batches of "Black Lists" in succession, which are summarized below:

Table 1 List of non-edible substances liable to be illegally added into foods

No.	***Non-Edible Substance***	***May be Added to***	***Test Method***
1	Rongalite	dried bean curd, silk noodles, flour, bamboo shoots	GB/T 21126-2007;
2	Sudan red	chili powder, chili-containing food (chili sauce, spicy condiments)	GB/T 19681-2005
3	Basic Orang II	beancurd sheet	
4	Melamine	milk and dairy products	GB/T 22388-2008 GB/T 22400-2008
5	Boric acid and borax	Yoda, meat balls, cold noodles, dumpling wrapper	/
6	Sodium thiocyanate	milk and dairy products	/
7	Rhodamine B	condiment	/
8	Pigment green	tea	/
9	Auramine O	bean products	/
10	Industrial formaldehyde	sea cucumber, dried squid, blood curd	SC/T 3025-2006
11	industrial caustic soda	sea cucumber, dried squid, fresh and raw milk	/
12	carbon monoxide	tuna, salmon	/
13	sodium sulphide	MSG	/
14	industrial sulphuer	white sugar, pepper, candied fruit, white fungus, longan, carrots, ginger, etc.	/
15	industrial dte	millet, corn flour, cooked meat, etc.	/
16	Pericarpium Papaveris	hotpot condiments and snacks	refer to methods developed by Shanghai Institute of Food and Drug
17	leather hydrolysate	milk and dairy products, milk drinks	
18	Potassium bromate	wheat flour	GB/T 20188-2006
19	β-lactamase	milk and dairy products	LC
20	Dimethyl fumarate	Pastry	GC
21	waste edible oil	edible oil	/
22	industrial mineral oil	aging rice	/
23	industrial gelatine	ice crean, pig skin aspic	/

24	Industrial alcohol	adulterated wine	/
25	DDVP	ham, dried fish, salted fish	GB/T 5009.20-2003
26	hair water	soy bean sauce	/
27	industrial acetic acid	adulterated edible vinegar	GB/T5009.41-2003
28	clenbuterol hydrochloride, ractopamine	port, beef, mutton, liver	GB/T22286-2008
29	Nitrofurans	pork, poultry, animal aquatic products	GB/T 21311-2007
30	zeranol	beef, mutton and liver, milk	GB/T 21982-2008
31	antibiotic residue	Pork	/
32	palliative	Pork	refer to GB/T 20763-2006
33	fluorescent whitening substance	agaricus bisporus, enoki mushroom, Pleurotus nebrodensis, flour	
34	Industrial magnesium chloride	Fungus	/
35	aluminium phosphide	Fungus	/
36	Filling raw materials bleaching agent	baked food	/
37	Orange II sodium salt	yellow croaker, Abalone sauce, pickled and stewed meat products, thick broad-bean sauce, etc.	/
38	chloroamphenicol	uncooked aquatic products, meat, hog casing, honey	GB/T 22338-2008
39	quinolones	Malatang	/
40	Sodium silicate	flour products	
41	malachite green	Fish	GB20361-2006
42	urotropine	dried bean curd, rice noodles	/
43	Sodium pentachlorophenol	Crab	SC/T 3030-2006
44	olaquindox	aquaculture feed	SC/T 3019-2004
45	Basic Yellow	large yellow croaker	/
46	sulfadimidine	roast meat	GB20759-2006
47	dipterex	pickled food	GB/T5009.20-2003

Table 2 List of food additives liable to be indiscriminately used in foods

No.	***Food additives liable to be abused***	***Added to***	***Test methods***
1	Colorant (Carmine, tartrazine, allura red, sunset yellow, etc.)	pickles, wines	GB/T 5009.35-2003 GB/T 5009.141-2003
2	Colorant, preservative, acid regulator (Adipic acid, etc.)	fruit jelly, protein jelly	
3	Colorant, preservative, sweetener (sodium saccharin, sodium cyclamate, etc.)	pickled vegetables	
4	Emulsifier (sucrose esters of fatty acid, etc.), preservative, colorant, sweetener	pickled vegetables	
5	Flour treatment agent	noodle, dumpling wrapper	

6	Bulking agent (aluminium potassium sulfate, aluminium ammonium sulfate), humectant Phosphates (calcium phosphate, disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate, etc.), thickener (xanthan gum, ablmoschus manihot gum, etc.), sweetener (sodium saccharin, sodium cyclamate, etc.)	Pastry	GB/T 5009.182-2003
7	bleaching agent (sulfur)	steamed bun	
8	bulking agent (aluminium potassium sulfate, aluminium ammonium sulfate)	fried bread stick	
9	color retention agent (nitrate, nitrite)	meat product, marinated deli, cured meat and meat tenderizer	GB/T 5009.33-2003
10	titanium dioxide, aluminium potassium sulfate	Wheatmeal	
11	talcum powder	Wheatmeal	GB 21913-2008
12	ferrous sulfate	stinky tofu	
13	sorbic acid	Dairy products (excluding cheese)	GB/T21703-2008
14	natamycin	Dairy products (excluding cheese)	GB/T 21915-2008
15	copper sulphate	Dried vegetable	/
16	sodium cyclamate	alcohol (excluding fermented wine liquor)	
17	acesulfame potassium	Alcohol	
18	aluminium potassium sulfate, aluminium ammonium sulfate	flour product, puffed food	
19	carmine	fresh lean meat	GB/T 5009.35-2003
20	tartrazine	large yellow croaker, little yellow croaker	GB/T 5009.35-2003
21	sodium metabisulfite	mellow rice, rice flour	GB5009.34-2003
22	sodium sulfite	grilled fillet, frozen shrimp, roast shrimp, dried fish, shredded squid, crab meat, minced fillet	GB/T 5009.34-2003

23	17 phthalates, inlcuding Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), Diisononyl phthalate (DINP), Diphenyl phthalate Dimethyl phthalate (DMP) Diethyl phthalate (DEP) Dibutyl phthalate(DBP), Diamyl phthalate (DPP), Dihexyl phthalate (DHXP), Dinonyl phthalate (DNP), Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP), Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP), Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNOP), Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), Dimethylglycol phthalate (DMEP) Diethoxyethyl phthalate (DEEP), Di(butoxyethyl) phthalate (DBEP), Bis(4-methyl-2-pentyl) phthalate (BMPP)	emulsifiers, other food additives or foods using emulsifiers	GB/T 21911

It is prohibited to add substances (Table 1) into food products, such as melamine. For instance, the sensational and notorious food safety scandal regarding illegal addition of melamine in SanLu baby milk powder has totally damaged the reputation of Chinese baby formula products. In addition, food companies should attach great importance to consumers' health and avoid using the additives from Table 2.

2.9 Animal and Plant Derived Food

1. Introduction

China has issued the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Chinse Law on the Entry and Exit of Animal and Plant Quarantine* in 1996. These requirements apply to the exportation of any plant or animal-based processed food and beverage products. Beside to register on the CNCA, the overseas manufacturers will have to provide the Phytosanitary Certificate.

If an imported product is categorised as animal or plant-based processed food or beverage, and it is not recognized in the same category in its original country, the overseas manufacturer needs to check the corresponding HS Code (product code) and find out what customs inspection and quarantine standards the Chinese authorities will take on each product.

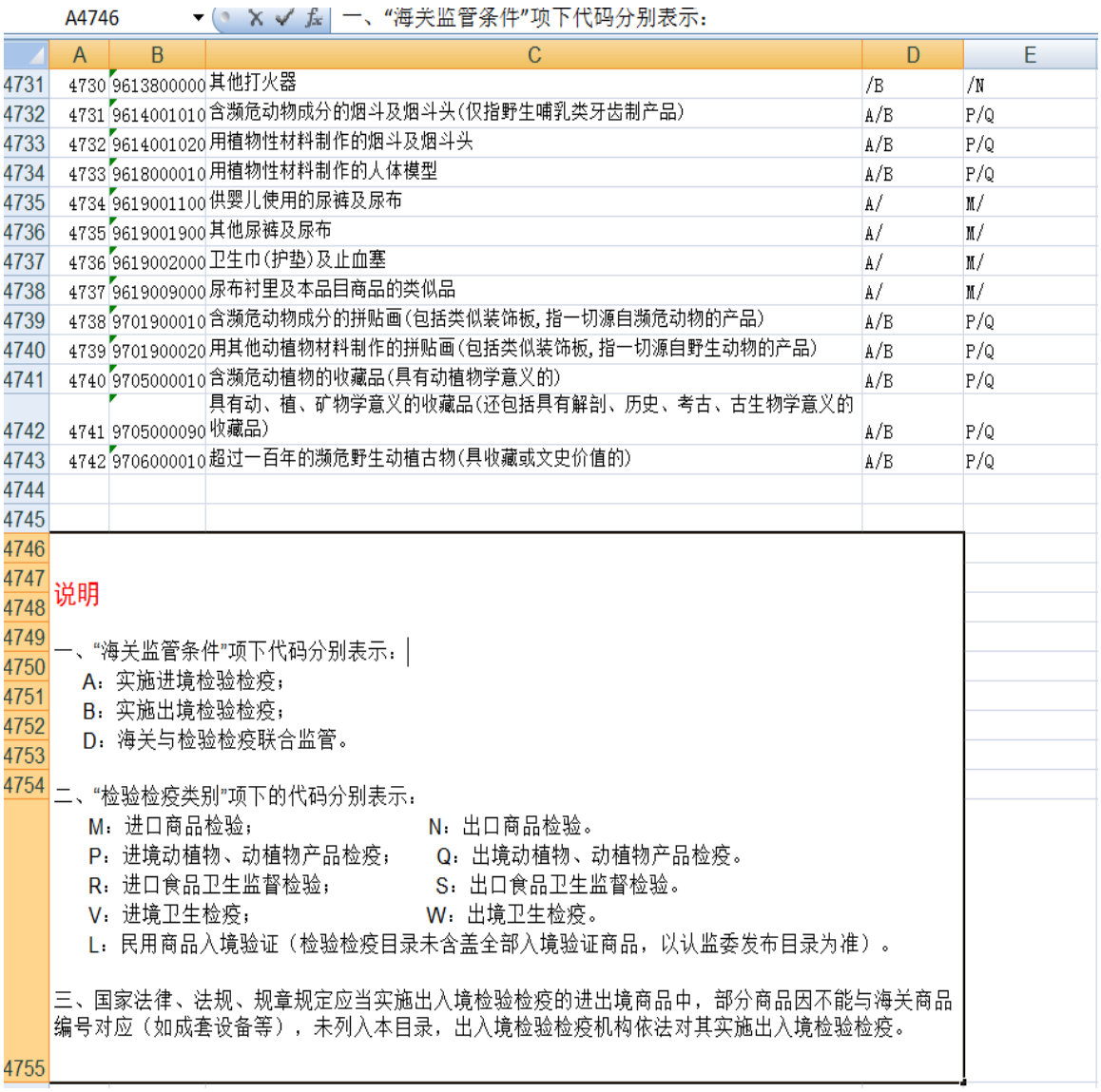
2. Phytosanitary Certificate Requirements

You can find on the *AQSIQ* official website an *Inspection and Quarantine Directory of the Entry–Exit Goods Implemented by Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions*, which was updated on January 6, 2017.

For example: for some juice products, the HS Code is 2009 3110 and 2009 3190 (as marked) which in some foreign countries and regions do not require for Phytosanitary Certificate which is required to obtain in China for the import.

B1734 fx 2009311000

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1726	1725	2008993900	海草及其他藻类制品	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1727	1726	2008994000	清水荸荠(马蹄)罐头	A/B	R/S	
1728	1727	2008999000	未列名制作或保藏的水果、坚果(包括植物的其他食用部分)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1729	1728	2009110000	冷冻的橙汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1730	1729	2009120000	非冷冻白利糖浓度不超过20的橙汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1731	1730	2009190000	非冷冻白利糖浓度超过20的橙汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	R/S	
1732	1731	2009210000	白利糖浓度不超过20的葡萄柚(包括柚)汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1733	1732	2009290000	白利糖浓度超过20的葡萄柚(包括柚)汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	R/S	
1734	1733	2009311000	白利糖浓度≤20的柠檬汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1735	1734	2009319000	其他未混合的白利糖浓度≤20的柑橘属果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的;柠檬汁除外)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1736	1735	2009391000	白利糖浓度＞20的柠檬汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	R/S	
1737	1736	2009399000	其他未混合白利糖浓度＞20的柑橘属果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的;柠檬汁除外)	A/B	R/S	
1738	1737	2009410000	白利糖浓度不超过20的菠萝汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1739	1738	2009490000	白利糖浓度超过20的菠萝汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	R/S	
1740	1739	2009500000	番茄汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	R/S	
1741	1740	2009610000	白利糖≤30的葡萄汁(包括酿酒葡萄汁)(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1742	1741	2009690000	白利糖＞30的葡萄汁(包括酿酒葡萄汁)(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	R/S	
1743	1742	2009710000	白利糖浓度不超过20的苹果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1744	1743	2009790000	白利糖浓度超过20的苹果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	R/S	
1745	1744	2009810000	未混合蔓越橘汁(大果蔓越橘、小果蔓越橘、越橘)(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1746	1745	2009891200	未混合芒果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1747	1746	2009891300	未混合西番莲果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1748	1747	2009891400	未混合番石榴果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1749	1748	2009891500	未混合梨汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1750	1749	2009891900	其他未混合的水果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1751	1750	2009892000	其他未混合的蔬菜汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
1752	1751	2009901000	混合水果汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物质)	A/B	P.R/Q.S	
			混合蔬菜汁、水果与蔬菜的混合汁(未发酵及未加酒精的,不论是否加糖或其他甜物			



A4746 一、“海关监管条件”项下代码分别表示：

	A	B	C	D	E
4731	4730	9613800000	其他打火器	/B	/N
4732	4731	9614001010	含濒危动物成分的烟斗及烟斗头(仅指野生哺乳类牙齿制产品)	A/B	P/Q
4733	4732	9614001020	用植物性材料制作的烟斗及烟斗头	A/B	P/Q
4734	4733	9618000010	用植物性材料制作的人体模型	A/B	P/Q
4735	4734	9619001100	供婴儿使用的尿裤及尿布	A/	M/
4736	4735	9619001900	其他尿裤及尿布	A/	M/
4737	4736	9619002000	卫生巾(护垫)及止血塞	A/	M/
4738	4737	9619009000	尿布衬里及本品目商品的类似品	A/	M/
4739	4738	9701900010	含濒危动物成分的拼贴画(包括类似装饰板,指一切源自濒危动物的产品)	A/B	P/Q
4740	4739	9701900020	用其他动植物材料制作的拼贴画(包括类似装饰板,指一切源自野生动物的产品)	A/B	P/Q
4741	4740	9705000010	含濒危动植物的收藏品(具有动植物学意义的)	A/B	P/Q
4742	4741	9705000090	具有动、植、矿物学意义的收藏品(还包括具有解剖、历史、考古、古生物学意义的收藏品)	A/B	P/Q
4743	4742	9706000010	超过一百年的濒危野生动植古物(具收藏或文史价值的)	A/B	P/Q
4744					
4745					

说明

一、“海关监管条件”项下代码分别表示：

A：实施进境检验检疫；
B：实施出境检验检疫；
D：海关与检验检疫联合监管。

二、“检验检疫类别”项下的代码分别表示：

M：进口商品检验；　　N：出口商品检验。
P：进境动植物、动植物产品检疫；　　Q：出境动植物、动植物产品检疫。
R：进口食品卫生监督检验；　　S：出口食品卫生监督检验。
V：进境卫生检疫；　　W：出境卫生检疫。
L：民用商品入境验证（检验检疫目录未含盖全部入境验证商品，以认监委发布目录为准）。

三、国家法律、法规、规章规定应当实施出入境检验检疫的进出境商品中，部分商品因不能与海关商品编号对应（如成套设备等），未列入本目录，出入境检验检疫机构依法对其实施出入境检验检疫。

Similar to what is mentioned above, the Chinese Customs official website for the inspection and quarantine condition check of each HS code products, www.hscode.net (in Chinese only) has the same function. You can search for the required inspection and quarantine conditions of your product according to your product's HS code. For instance the same juice products as mentioned above: www.hscode.net/goods/hscodelist/?key=20093110 and www.hscode.net/goods/hscodelist/?key=20093190


www.hscode.net/goods/hscodelist/?key=20093110
通关网
HSCODE.NET
智能归类
20093110
查 询
首页 >> 商品智能归类
章节筛选
20章 (1)
第二十章 蔬菜、水果、坚果或植物其他部分
查询结果：20093110
共1个结果
如果查询结果不能令您满意，可点击这里，提交给归类专家为您解答。
货物税号
2009311000
个人行邮
01029900
其他相关产品
白利糖浓度≤20的柠檬汁
关税信息
申报要素
监管条件
法定单位
监管条件
海关监管条件：
A:入境货物通关单;
B:出境货物通关单;
检验检疫类别：
R:进口食品卫生监督检验;
S:出口食品卫生监督检验;
P:进境动植物、动植物产品检疫;
Q:出境动植物、动植物产品检疫;


www.hscode.net/goods/hscodelist/?key=20093190
通关网
HSCODE.NET
智能归类
20093190
查 询
首页 >> 商品智能归类
章节筛选
20章 (1)
第二十章 蔬菜、水果、坚果或植物其他部分
查询结果：20093190
共1个结果
如果查询结果不能令您满意，可点击这里，提交给归类专家为您解答。
货物税号
2009319000
个人行邮
01029900
关税信息
申报要素
监管条件
法定单位
监管条件
海关监管条件：
A:入境货物通关单;
B:出境货物通关单;
检验检疫类别：
R:进口食品卫生监督检验;
S:出口食品卫生监督检验;
P:进境动植物、动植物产品检疫;
Q:出境动植物、动植物产品检疫;

The Excel sheet with the Chinese <*说明*> ("Note/Explanatory") and, on the middle right of the webpage, in the small frame <*监管条件*> ("Monitoring Condition") indicates the conditions with English Capital Letters and their Chinese definition. Below is the translation of those monitoring conditions:

Customs supervision conditions:

***A**: Customs Clearance of Entry Commodities;*

***B**: Customs Clearance of Exit Commodities;*

***D**: Customs and Inspection and Quarantine Joint Supervision.*

Inspection and Quarantine Category:

***M**: Entry Commodities Inspection;*

***N**: Exit Commodities Inspection;*

***P**: Quarantine of Entry Animals and Plants, Animal and Plant Products;*

***Q**: Quarantine of Exit Animals and Plants, Animal and Plant Products;*

***R**: Import Food Hygiene Supervision and Inspection;*

***S**: Export Food Hygiene Supervision and Inspection;*

***V**: Entry Hygiene Quarantine;*

***W**: Exit Hygiene Quarantine;*

***L**: Entry Verification of the Civil Commodities.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Chinese national laws, regulations and rules, the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Institutions shall carry out entry-exit inspection and quarantine on those import and export commodities (such as complete sets of equipment, etc.) which shall be subject to entry and exit inspection and quarantine, but can't correspond to the Customs Commodity Number (HS code) and so are excluded in the directory.

According to explanations above, if the CIQ – *China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine* has informed your Chinese importer to provide the Phytosanitary Certificate (in accordance with the inspection and quarantine condition ***P***) which should be issued by your home country's competent department – ***FAVV***, otherwise your products will not be able to enter the Chinese ports.

3. Other Products

3.1 Medical Devices

1. Registration

All imported medical devices must obtain from the CFDA (China Food & Drug Administration) a medical device registration certificate, www.sda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0053/103756.html

- Overseas manufacturers must entrust a registered representative in China to apply for a registration certificate on their behalf. The registered entity could be the branch office of the manufacturer or a Chinese registration service provider;

- Finishing the whole registration process Class II needs about 98 working days and Class III needs 128 working days, the period for clinical trials not included. However, according to common experience, the registration process could last from 6 months to 2 years. Choosing a good qualified registration service provider is crucial and will make you going through the registration process much efficiently;

- CFDA charges for registration of Class II RMB 210,900 and RMB 308,800 for Class III, clinic trial and registration service fees not included.

2. Classification

In China, medical devices are divided into three categories: Class I, Class II and Class III based on the risk level of the device (determined by the purpose, structural features, whether it comes into direct contact with the body or not, methods and status of use).

Classifications are used predominantly for risk management. Therefore different classes of medical devices are governed by different rules.

For example:

- Class I medical devices are deemed to have low levels of risk, for which safety and effectiveness can be ensured through routine administration;

- Class II medical devices are deemed to be of a medium level of risk, for which further control is required to ensure their safety and effectiveness;

- Class III medical devices have high levels of risk, special measures must be taken to enforce strict control and administration regarding safety and effectiveness.

According to the Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices, (www.sda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0784/97814.html) issued in March 2014), the ***CDFA*** implemented product filing management for Class I medical devices needs to be realised before they can be distributed in China. For Class II and Class III medical devices, manufacturers are required further approval from the *CFDA*.

As for choosing the category of medical devices, please refer to the ***Appendix (Criteria for Medical Devices Classification)***.

In the ***Appendix***, the concepts of active and passive are mentioned. A medical device can be divided into four categories according to its structural characteristics (powered/active or non-powered/passive) and whether it touches the human body or not. See the definition below:

Categories	Examples
Passive human body contacting medical devices	Devices used to transport pharmaceutical liquids, devices for the alteration of blood and body fluids, medical dressings, invasive devices, reusable medical devices, implantable medical devices, contraception and family planning devices.
Passive non-human body contacting medical devices	Nursing devices, passive disinfection and cleaning equipment for medical devices.
Active human body contacting medical devices	Energy treatment equipment, diagnostic and monitoring equipment, liquid conveying equipment, ionising radiation instruments and, active implantable medical devices.
Active non-human body contacting medical devices	Checking/testing equipment; stand-alone software, active disinfection and cleaning equipment for medical devices.

Based on the 4 categories above, there are also some sub-categories, please refer to the following:

Categories	Sub-categories
Passive human body contacting medical devices (in terms of use for time limit)	Temporary use, short-term use, long-term use.
Passive human body contacting medical devices (regarding specific body part contacted	Skin or cavity (apertures), wound or tissues, blood circulation system or central nervous system.
Passive non-human body contacting medical devices (influence of medical effects)	Insignificant influence, indirect influence, indirect significant influence.
Active human body contacting medical devices (possible harm when not controlled)	Slight injury, medium injury, heavy injury.
Active non-human body contacting medical devices (the influence of medical effects)	Insignificant influence, indirect influence, indirect significant influence.

Remarks:

1.) *If a medical device can be categorised into two or more sub-categories, a higher level classification shall be applied. If a medical device package contains several devices or types of devices, the highest level is applied. Sterile medical devices are not permitted to be classified lower than Class II.*

2.) *It must also be noted that some medical devices may be required to gain China Compulsory Certification – CCC certification by the CNCA (Certification and Accreditation Administration of China,* http://english.cnca.gov.cn*).*

3. Clinical Trials

Class I : clinical trials are not required before getting certification registration.

Class II & III devices are required to undergo clinical trials in China theoretically. However, some medical devices will not be required for clinical trials:

1. The operation principle is clear, the same kind of devices have been sold in the market for years without any serious accident records;
2. The product has been proved to be safe and effective through non-clinical trial evaluation;
3. The product has been proved to be safe and effective through evaluation based on the same kind of product clinical trials or the data collected through clinical operation.

Remarks:

Each year, CFDA (China Food & Drug Administration) updates and releases the list for medical devices which do not require clinical trials. If your product is not on the list, you can also provide related documents for explanation by which your product could be considered to be registered without being asked for clinical trials.

3.2 Fertilisers

For exporting fertilisers to China, all foreign manufacturers are required to obtain registration with the following 2 Chinese government departments:

1.) Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) - http://english.agri.gov.cn

According to the "Administrative Legislation on Fertilizer Registration and Management", released and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, **imported fertilizers** can only be sold after registration with the Ministry of Agriculture.
Please refer to Clause No. 5 of the regulation at:
www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2001/content_60692.htm (in *Chinese only*)

For the concrete documents requirements for registration, please consult the "Document Requirements for Fertiliser Registration" :
www.moa.gov.cn/zwllm/tzgg/gg/200210/t20021016_14547.htm
(*Chinese version only*)

The import of organic fertilizers containing original or derived animal elements is **strictly** controlled by the Chinese government. At present, almost all the imported organic fertilizers are water-soluble fertilizers made by seaweed extract and the ones containing qualified Amino Acid and humic acid. Please refer to the list on which you can find all the fertilizers registered and approved to be sold in China, including imported fertilizers. www.fernet.cn/SoisWeb/home/page-ferbulletin.html (in *Chinese only*)

2.) China quarantine department (AQSIQ) - www.aqsiq.gov.cn

- **Organic fertilizers containing animal derived/original elements**

According to the document "Legislation on the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Non-Edible Animal Products Entering and Leaving China", www.aqsiq.gov.cn/xxgk_13386/jlgg_12538/zjl/2014/201412/t20141216_428529.htm (in *Chinese only*), implemented since February 2015, it is required that a bilateral protocol agreement should be signed between China and the Belgian government, after which the foreign manufacturers should follow the market entry procedures for obtaining the approval to export to China.

- **Organic fertilizers containing plan derived elements**

According to the document "Quarantine Requirements for the Entry of Plant derived/original Fertilizers", www.docin.com/p-803028336.html (in *Chinese only*), the import procedures are not as complicated as the one for organic fertilizers containing animal derived elements.

Remark:

Commodities HT Numbers under definition of Plant Derived Fertilizer are:

- *3101 0019 90*
- *3101 0019 10*
- *3101 0090 20*
- *3101 0090 90*

3.) Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP - http://english.mep.gov.cn)
Apart from the regulations above by the MOA and AQSIQ, it is required that all imported organic fertilizers comply with the legislation "The Management Measures on the Import and Export of Microorganism Products for Environmental Protection", www.mep.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bl/201004/t20100414_188188.htm (in *Chinese only*).

3.3 Cosmetics

As the information on registration of imported cosmetics can be found on the website of the CFDA (China Food & Drug Administration) in English, we just provide basic information:

- Cosmetics are divided into two big groups, which are non-special use cosmetics and special use cosmetics.
    I. Non-Special use cosmetics
    The list includes five categories of products used for:
        i.) hair;
        ii.) skin-care;
        iii.) cosmetics;
        iv.) finger (toe);
        v.) perfumes.

    For detailed registration information on non-special use cosmetics, please go to the following web-link: http://eng.sfda.gov.cn/WS03/CL0772/98099.html

    II. Special use cosmetics
    The list includes nine categories of products used for:
        i.) hair dyeing;
        ii.) hair growth;
        iii.) hair perming;
        iv.) hair removal;
        v.) breast cream;
        vi.) body shaping;
        vii.) deodorization;
        viii.) freckle removal;
        ix.) sun block.

    For detailed registration information on special use cosmetics, please go to the following web-link: http://eng.sfda.gov.cn/WS03/CL0772/98102.html

- In general, all the imported cosmetics are required to be registered with the CFDA (China Food & Drug Administration) for getting approval for sales in China.
    I. Registration procedures
        i.) sample testing;
        ii.) submitting required documents;
        iii.) application for registration;
        iv.) documents auditing;
        v.) technical auditing (only for special-use cosmetics);
        vi.) approval certificate releasing.

II. Registration time

i.) About 4 months for non-special products;

Remark: Starting from May 2017, ***non-special use cosmetics*** *imported from Shanghai Pudong Port (free trade zone) can enjoy a favourite treatment for speeding up the registration. It takes no more than 20 days for finishing the registration.*

ii.) About 6 months for special products (sometimes more than one year).

- As for the hygiene standards for cosmetics, please consult the document *"Hygienic Standard for Cosmetics"*

- Label regulation
  Please consult the document *"Imported and exported cosmetics label management regulation"*

3.4 Veterinary Drugs

In April 2004, the State Council of China released the "Regulations on Administration of Veterinary Drugs". Under this legislation, **imported new veterinary drugs** shall be registered with the "Center of Veterinary Drug Evaluation" of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) prior to entering the Chinese market, according to Chapter V of the legislation. (http://english.agri.gov.cn/governmentaffairs/lr/vs/201301/t20130115_8117.htm)

Veterinary drugs that meet the following two conditions will be considered as new veterinary drugs in China :

- Pharmaceutical ingredients and pharmaceutical products which have NOT been sold yet in China;
- Pharmaceutical ingredients and pharmaceutical products which have been sold in some countries except China.

For veterinary drugs to be exported to China for the first time, the representative office established by the exporter within the territory of China or the exporter's agency in China shall apply to the MOA for registration, and submit the required legal and technical documents.

In general, following documents are required to be submitted:

- A document certifying that the veterinary drug regulatory department of the country (region) where the manufacturer is located has approved the production or marketing of the drug;
- A document issued by the veterinary drug regulatory department of the country (region) where the manufacturer is located, certifying that the drug conforms to the "Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) for Veterinary Drugs";
- The method and process of manufacturing, quality standards, analytical methods, results of pharmacological and toxicological tests, clinical trial report, stability test reports and other data relevant to the veterinary drug; the data relating to the withdrawal period, maximum

residue limits, residue analytical methods and their basis for a veterinary drug used for food animals;

- A sample copy of the label and package leaflet of the veterinary drug;
- A sample, reference substance and standard substance of the veterinary drug;
- The environmental impact report and measures for prevention and control of pollution;
- Other data concerning the safety of the veterinary drug;
- Other requested documents and data depending on different categories.

Note:

1.) *The translation above is only for reference. For professional accurate information, please consult the Chinese version when the application is implemented;*
2.) *As registration procedures are very technical and demanding, it is suggested that you find a registration agency doing the work for you. If needed, FIT can give you the contact details of agencies providing this kind of services.*
3.) *When applying for exporting veterinary biologics to China, the applicant shall, in addition, provide the master seed bacteria (viruses or insects), cell lines and other relevant materials and data;*
4.) *The whole application procedure could last less than one year.*

Other related departments and websites for more information:

- China Veterinary Drug Association : www.cvda.org.cn/a/guanyuxiehui/guanyuxiehui/#

- China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control : http://zjs.gov.cn/

3.5 Pesticides

According to the "Legislation on the Agricultural Pesticide Management" -- www.chinapesticide.gov.cn/fgzcwj/8062.jhtml, which is implemented since August 2017, all the imported pesticides must be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) before export to China. As the English version of the legislation is not available, we hereby just provide some key elements regarding the imported pesticides:

1.) The manufacturer of the pesticides or its exporter can apply for the registration with the MOA. Most of the applicants are the product manufacturers;

2.) For the new pesticides which have never been imported into China before, the registration normally needs to be finished with the following 3 steps:
    i.) Field testing stage
    It is not allowed to sell the product in China during this stage.

Cost: RMB120-400/field

ii.) Temporary registration stage

After field testing, the product can be registered with the MOA and can be sold and used for field demonstration.

Cost: RMB500/product for temporary registration;
RMB1500-1800/field for field demonstration.

iii.) Final registration stage

After above stages, qualified products will be granted with final registration and are allowed to be exported to and sold in China.

Cost: RMB2500/product

iv.) Residue test

All pesticides are required to take the residue test.

Cost: RMB35,000-42,500/product.

3.) The whole registration process normally takes about no less than 1 year if all required documents can be provided. The registration application can be done through a registration service company located in China, which will be less time consuming.

4.) The "Institute for the Control of Agrochemicals" (ICAMA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, www.chinapesticide.gov.cn/szzc.jhtml, is responsible for the actual registration work.

3.6 Animal, Plant and Related Products (non-edible)

How about exporting agricultural products ? The Chinese government requires the following procedures to be implemented:

1.) Quarantine access permission

For all the agricultural products to be exported to China for the first time, "Quarantine Access Procedures" need to be implemented:

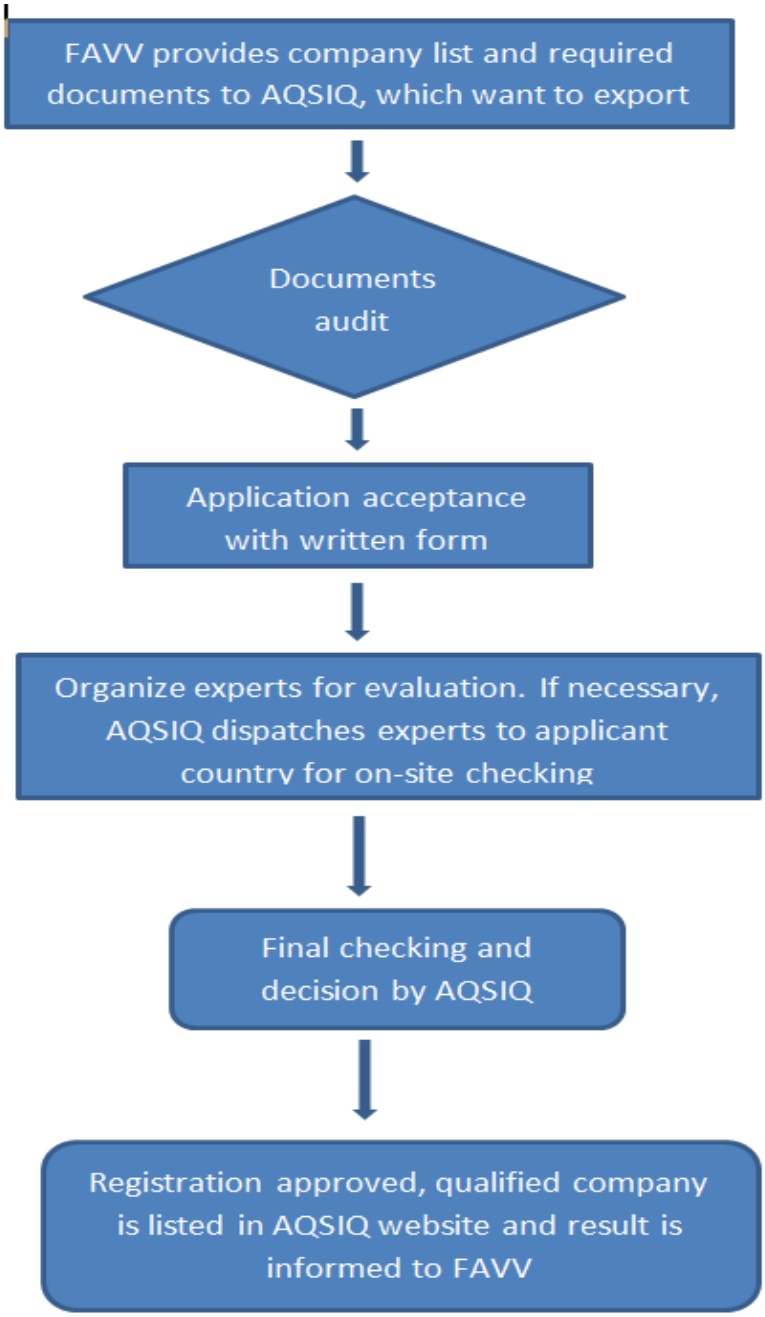
- 1. ***The competent quarantine authority of the exporting country*** shall, according to trade interests, submit an official application in written form to the "General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China（AQSIQ)" for exporting agricultural products to China with the name, variety , use and information about importers and exporters;
- 2. AQSIQ will, according to the application, deliver a questionnaire concerning the Import Risk Analysis (IRA) to the exporting country for reply;
- 3. After receiving the reply to the questionnaire, AQSIQ will contact a specialist to initiate the IRA process;
- If necessary, AQSIQ will ask the exporting country for more information during the evaluation period;

- Based on the assessment of the above inquiry, AQSIQ will decide whether it is necessary to send an inspection team to the exporting country to have on-the-spot inspection or not.
- 4. After finishing the IRA, AQSIQ will take account of whether or not to submit a draft of quarantine protocol or sanitary requirements for the product to be imported from the country to China, which will be discussed by both sides;
- 5. After having reached agreement on the protocol or sanitary requirements, the export of the product will start according to the requirements specified in the protocol.

Remarks:

1.) *This access procedure is a purely official to official-procedure, during which AQSIQ does not accept any inquiries from private companies;*
2.) *The competent quarantine authority mentioned in article (1) is the Belgian FAVV;*
3.) *The communication between FAVV and AQSIQ is normally coordinated through the embassy of Belgium in Beijing;*
4.) *Products traditionally exported to China for a long time can still be exported to China before the new protocol agreement is reached. Once the agreement is signed by both sides, the export will be dealt with accordingly. At present, for animal genetic materials, non-edible animal products, fruits, tobacco, feed & feed additives and cereals, only the exporters registered with AQSIQ are allowed to export to China. You can find the lists on the website of AQSIQ - http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn*
5.) *For the official document of this policy, please consult http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/zwgk/dwjyjy/jjdwjcp/lsdw/jyjyyq/201706/t20170607_490261.htm*

Procedures chart:


FAVV provides company list and required documents to AQSIQ, which want to export
Documents audit
Application acceptance with written form
Organize experts for evaluation. If necessary, AQSIQ dispatches experts to applicant country for on-site checking
Final checking and decision by AQSIQ
Registration approved, qualified company is listed in AQSIQ website and result is informed to FAVV

4. Bilateral Trade Protocols

Several trade protocol agreements have been reached between Belgium and China on the following agricultural products (edible and non-edible):

1.) Live horses
Weblink:
http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/zwgk/dwjyjy/jjdwjcp/lsdw/jyjyyq/201506/W020150617545876029674.pdf

2.) Bumble bees
Weblink:
http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/zwgk/dwjyjy/jjdwjcp/lsdw/jyjyyq/201506/W020150617579370831489.pdf

3.) Plant seedling & flowers
Weblink:
http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/fwdh_n/qymd/zwjcp/gwqymd/201702/P020170216401624598243.pdf

4.) Pears
Weblink:
http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/zwgk/zwjyjy/jjzwjcp/dwycwz/201706/t20170629_491999.htm

5.) Organic cultivation media
Weblink:
http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/fwdh_n/qymd/zwjcp/gwqymd/201710/t20171013_499480.htm

6.) Non-edible animal products
Weblink:
http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/zwgk/dwjyjy/jjdwjcp/dwcp/zrmd/201709/t20170913_497807.htm

7.) Feed and feed additives
Weblink:
http://dzwjyjgs.aqsiq.gov.cn/zwgk/slaq/jjsljtjj/zrmd/201508/t20150810_446791.htm

8.) Meat & dairy products
Weblink: http://jckspaqj.aqsiq.gov.cn/
Meat and dairy products and other food for human beings are in charge by the Food Security Bureau (FSB) of AQSIQ, please consult the other reports provided by FIT.

5. Chinese and Belgian Government agencies and bodies

AQSIQ: *the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine* supervises the overall inspection process of imported cargos in China to ensure that the cargo satisfies the rules, laws, and regulations of China : www.aqsiq.gov.cn

CIQ: *China Inspection and Quarantine Services* is a local branch of AQSIQ dealing with inspections at (air)ports as part of the import process (http://en.ciqcid.com)

On the municipal or provincial level:

- Beijing www.bjciq.gov.cn/ywb/Channel_1321.htm?ChannelID=1321
- Guangdong www.gdciq.gov.cn/Eng/index.aspx
- Liaoning www.lnciq.gov.cn/en
- Shandong www.sdciq.gov.cn/english
- Shanghai www.shciq.gov.cn/english
- Shenzhen www.szciq.gov.cn
- Tianjin www.tjciq.gov.cn/tjjyjyi/tblm/english/200906/t20090624_20821.html
- Zhejiang www.ziq.gov.cn/portal/English.jsp?catalog_id=20080903000002

CFDA: the *China Food and Drug Administration* is responsible for drafting the regulations and supervises the safety and management of drugs, medical devices and cosmetic products in China : http://eng.sfda.gov.cn/WS03/CL0755

CMDE: the Centre for Medical Device Evaluation (affiliated with the ***CFDA***) is responsible for the technological evaluation of medical devices : www.cmde.org.cn/CL0001

CNCA: the *Certification and Accreditation Administration of China* is in charge of developing and issuing standards : www.cnca.gov.cn/cnca

GAC: *General Administration of Customs of China* : http://english.customs.gov.cn

MOFCOM: the *Ministry of Commerce of China* is in charge of issuing automatic licences for some meat, flour and dairy products : http://english.mofcom.gov.cn

NHFPC: National Health and Family Planning Commission of China (former *Ministry of Health, **MOH**) :* www.moh.gov.cn

MOA: *Ministry of Agriculture of China :* www.moa.gov.cn

SAIC: the *State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China* regulates the market through administrative enforcement, drafts relative laws and rules and makes regulations and policies on administration of industry and commerce : www.saic.gov.cn/english/

Furthermore we refer to you the relevant links where you can find the official Belgian information – all the resources are from **FAVV** – *Federaal Agentschap voor de Veiligheid van de Voedselketen* -- www.favv.be:

SAC: *the Standardisation Administration of China* : www.sac.gov.cn/

SFDA: the *State Food and Drug Administration* formulates policies and programs on the administration of drugs, medical devices, health food and cosmetics as well as food safety and its implementation : www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0001/

For dairy, seafood & pork, please look at:

www.favv.be/exportderdelanden/productendierlijkeoorsprong/

For horses, pigeons, bumblebees:

www.favv.be/exportderdelanden/levendedieren/

For food and beverages:

www.favv.be/exportderdelanden/voedingsmiddelen/

For plants:

www.favv.be/exportderdelanden/planten/

6. Sources, References, Additional Information

- www.aqsiq.gov.cn
- http://jckspaqj.aqsiq.gov.cn
- www.sfda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0001
- www.cnca.gov.cn
- http://en.nhfpc.gov.cn
- www.ciq.org.cn
- www.bjblx.cn
- www.hscode.net
- www.eusmecentre.org.cn
- https://food.chemlinked.com
- www.cirs-reach.com
- www.foodmate.net
- http://ec.europa.eu/trade
- www.chinahighlights.com
- www.fas.usda.gov
- www.austrade.gov.au
- http://tradecommissioner.gc.ca
- www.fsis.usda.gov
- www.inspection.gc.ca
- http://en.pkulaw.cn
- www.chinaimportexport.org