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Global Agricultural Information Network

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## **China - Peoples Republic of**

### **Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Certification**

#### **FAIRS Export Certificate Report**

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**Report Highlights:**

This report lists major export certificates required by the Chinese government for imports of food and agricultural products. This year's major changes include the implementation of China's 2015 Food Safety Law, and slight revisions to the Catalogue of Products under Decree 145. In addition, beginning January 12, 2015, China banned the importation of all poultry and pet birds from the entire United States. Changes regarding certificate requirements remain minimal.

## **Executive Summary & Disclaimer**

On October 1, 2015, China implemented the revised Food Safety Law (the 2015 Food Safety Law). Seeking to address food safety issues, the revision of the Law codifies the restructuring of China's food safety regulatory system. On December 9, 2015, China's Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) also released [draft Implementing Rules for the 2015 Food Safety Law](#) for public domestic comment. The Implementing Rules are expected to go into effect later in 2016.

The 2015 Food Safety Law and corresponding implementing rules impose some new requirements on food and agricultural imports. Of note, the China Food and Drug Administration will require the registration of formula for infant formula powder products in addition to the registration process already in place under General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)'s Decree 145. Also in accordance with new stipulations of the Law, AQSIQ has issued draft administrative measures requesting food importers to conduct on-site inspections of overseas food manufacturers. It is expected that more regulations, rules, and measures will be issued to carry out the provisions of the Law.

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

## **Section I. List of All Export Certificates Required By Government (Matrix):**

China has strict documentation requirements for the majority of imported food and agricultural products, including those relating to quality, quarantine, origin and import control, and which can vary between products and product categories. Products may also have to meet other criteria such as packaging requirements, pre-clearance (if applicable), treatment options, labeling requirements, and container conditions.

An inconsistent record of sanitary and phytosanitary notifications to the WTO means some import measures are modified and implemented without prior notice. This aspect makes it vital for U.S. exporters to work closely with Chinese importers to ensure that documentation requirements are met before shipping. Failure to do so could result in delays in product entering the country or even a rejection at the border

## **Export Certification Requirement Examples**

The following provides a sample of products and certification requirements. Example copies of attestations are not available as they differ for each product and are subject to change.

## **Table 1: Documentation Requirements**

<b>Products</b>	<b>Title of Certificate</b>	<b>Attestation Required on Certificate</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Requesting Ministry</b>
All Agricultural and Food Products	Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP)	Information regarding the content, volume, and physical characteristics of the shipment	General Import Certificate	AQSIQ
Feed	1) Dairy Products for Feed: APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies that the U.S. is free of animal diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Health Certificate	AQSIQ
	2) Imported Feed and Feed Additive Registration License	Certifies safety of imported feed and feed additives and to protect animal production safety. Decree 1773 requirements begin on January 1, 2013	Animal Health	MOA
	3) Facility registration (varies by product)	Certifies that the production facility meets phytosanitary requirements	Import control	AQSIQ
	4) Fishmeal and Fish Oil and other Aquatic Protein: DOC (NOAA) Health Certificate	Certifies imported products come from registered establishments, meet veterinary sanitary requirements and are only for feed use	Animal health	AQSIQ
Dairy Products (Milk and Milk Products)	1) AMS Export Sanitary Certificate	Product has been heat treated and conforms to processing requirements of country	Sanitary Certificate	AQSIQ
	2) Facility registration	Certifies that the production facility meets phytosanitary requirements	Import control	
Animal	1) Live animal <sup>1</sup> : APHIS Export Health Certificate	Certifies animal health. (Note: Cattle cannot be exported to China due to BSE-related restrictions)	Animal Health	AQSIQ
	2) Live Swine <sup>2</sup> : APHIS Temporary Attestation for Live Swine Certificate for H1N1	Certifies live swine are free of H1N1	Animal Health	AQSIQ

<sup>1</sup> Note: As of January 12, 2015, China has banned the importation of all poultry and pet birds from the entire United States.

<sup>2</sup> Note: As of August 1, 2014 China requires negative PCR test results for porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv) and porcine delta coronavirus (PDCoV) during quarantine

<b>Products</b>	<b>Title of Certificate</b>	<b>Attestation Required on Certificate</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Requesting Ministry</b>
	3)Chilled and frozen animal products: FSIS Export Health Certificate <sup>3</sup>	Certifies quality and safety of products	Food Safety	AQSIQ
	4)Poultry: Automatic Registration Form <sup>4</sup>	Import permit supplied by the importer only	Import Control	MOFCOM
	5)Pork <sup>5</sup> : H1N1 Certificate	Certifies pork is free of H1N1	Animal Health	AQSIQ
	6)Pork: Ractopamine test report	Certifies pork is free of ractopamine	Animal Health	AQSIQ
Aquatic products (Live and Processed)	1)Certificate of origin	Certifies product origin	Animal Health	AQSIQ
	2)DOC (NOAA ) Health Certificate	Certifies imported fishery products come from approved establishments, meet veterinary sanitary requirements and are fit for human consumption	Health Certificate	AQSIQ
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, forest Products, and Tree Nuts	Phytosanitary Certificate	Varies by product. Certifies product is free of quarantine pests (Note: For apples, the shipment must also show proof that cold treatment was applied).	Plant Health	AQSIQ
	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. A State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies product originates from China-approved growing sites	Product Origin	AQSIQ
Cotton	1) APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies cotton free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	AQSIQ
	2) AMS Quality Classification	Certifies quality of cotton imports	Product Quality	AQSIQ

<sup>3</sup> An electronic pre-notification of the certificate information must be submitted through e-TDE as of June 1, 2012 to AQSIQ. AQSIQ will forward to local CIQ offices at entry port. Without the electronic pre-notification, AQSIQ/CIQ will not clear imported meat and poultry products even goods have arrived at Chinese ports.

<sup>4</sup> Note : Effective January 9, 2015, all poultry products are ineligible for export to China.

<sup>5</sup> Note: Pork and pork products with FSIS export certificate issuance dates on or after July 1, 2014 must be derived from lots of hogs that are produced in accordance with either of the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) ractopamine control program's identified as the Never Fed Beta Agonist Program or a specifically developed, written ractopamine-free program.

<b>Products</b>	<b>Title of Certificate</b>	<b>Attestation Required on Certificate</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Requesting Ministry</b>
Wood products	1)APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies wood and wood products are free from quarantine pests	Plant Health	AQSIQ
	2)Certificate of Origin	Certifies origin of wood and wood product imports	Product Origin	AQSIQ
	3)Certification of Fumigation	To certify that logs with bark are fumigated to prevent pests	Plant Health	AQSIQ
Processed products	Certificate of Origin	Varies by product. State Chamber of Commerce or other official body certifies product originates from China-approved locations	Product Origin	AQSIQ
Oil seeds and grains	1)APHIS Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies products are free of quarantine pests	Plant Health	AQSIQ
	2)FGIS Grain Inspection Service	Certifies product quality	Product Quality	AQSIQ
	3)Agricultural biotech products: MOA Biosafety Import Certificate	Certifies that the product “contains registered GMO’s.” Proper labeling is also required for all biotech products	Plant Health	MOA/ AQSIQ
	4)Agricultural biotech products: MOA import permission	Permits the importation of crops of agricultural biotechnology; each permission is	Import control	MOA/ AQSIQ
Vegetable oil	Crude oil: Phytosanitary Certificate	Health and Phytosanitary	Plant Health	AQSIQ
	Certificate of accreditation (by 3 <sup>rd</sup> party or trader)	Certifies the product comply with quality requirements	Product quality	AQSIQ
Wine <sup>6</sup>	Wine Export Certificate	The multiple-purpose certificate used for certificate of origin, certificate of health/sanitation, and certificate of authenticity/free sale	Product Declaration	AQSIQ/ Customs

<sup>6</sup> As of March 1, 2014, TTB of the Department of Treasury will adopt the “Wine Export Certificate” as the only official certificate for wine exports to China.

## **Section II. Purpose of Specific Export Certificate (s)**

### **Quarantine Inspection Permit (QIP)**

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

### **Certificate of Origin**

For some products, China requires a certificate of origin, which is a document issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country's government, local or state Chambers of Commerce, state government, industry association, or manufacturer/supplier. This certificate should accompany the export consignment of all food and agricultural products, including processed and packaged food. Close collaboration with importers is recommended to obtain the type of certificate of origin that will satisfy the local quarantine and customs authorities.

### **Phytosanitary Certificates**

This certificate is required to strengthen the administration of the examination and approval of animal and plant import quarantine and prevent infectious or parasitic animal diseases, insect pests and weeds dangerous to plants and other harmful organisms, from spreading into the country.

## **Section III. Specific Attestations Required on Export Certificate (s)**

An original export certificate must accompany each export consignment at the time of entry into China. The certificate and attestation information must match the container numbers in the shipment. Export declarations provided by suppliers or manufacturers and State-issued phytosanitary certificates are not acceptable. However, China will accept State-issued certificates of origin or certificate of free sale (see Section IV).

## **Section IV. Government Certificate's Legal Entry Requirements**

Apart from quarantine regulations, product imports may also have to meet other requirements, details of which are contained in the [China Food and Agriculture Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) report](#).

## **Section V. Other Certification/Accreditation Requirements**

### **1. Registration of Overseas Food Manufacturing Facilities (AQSIQ Decree 145)**

AQSIQ, China's quarantine authority, published Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food, known as Decree 145, which became effective on May 1, 2012. The Measures requests that foreign food production facilities that export products to China must be registered with the Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA).

Currently AQSIQ requested registration of meat, seafood, dairy and cabilose (bird nest) production facilities. The registration lists could be located at: <http://www.cnca.gov.cn/ywzl/gjgnhz/jkzl/>, which are updated by CNCA on a regular basis.

Currently, AQSIQ has agreed that U.S. meat production (slaughter) facilities are exempt from Decree 145 registration requirements under a pre-existing protocol. However, AQSIQ has taken a position that U.S. processed meat facilities are not covered under this protocol and as such, are subject to the registration requirements.

AQSIQ has indicated that wine facilities will be subject to Decree 145 registration requirements. As of this report, no details have been announced. Until registration requirements are implemented for a particular industry/commodity, no additional registration requirements are required to export a manufactured food product to China.

For details of the registration requirements, please refer to the [Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food \(AQSIQ Decree 145\)](#) and the latest [Implementation Catalogue for Registration of Overseas Manufacturers of Imported Food](#).

## **2. Updated [Record Filing for Foreign Exporters/Agents of Food Products and Consignee of Imported Food Products to China](#)**

In 2012, AQSIQ launched the system for record filing of foreign exporters/agents of food products and consignee of imported food products to China. From October 1, 2012, exporters and the consignees of certain categories of foods must file their information at <http://ire.eciq.cn> to get their shipments released at the customs. In 2015, AQSIQ conducted an electronic upgrade to the system, but information requirements and product coverage remain the same as in 2012. The [GAIN report CH 12057](#) is a Q&A about the record filing system.

## **3. AQSIQ Administrative Measures for Foreign Food Importers Evaluate and Inspect Overseas Food Suppliers (Currently on draft)<sup>7</sup>**

This is a new requirement imposed by the 2015 Food Safety Law. However, the requirement has not come into effect as of this report but it is expected to go into effect sometime in 2016. In November 2015, AQSIQ issued a notice soliciting domestic comments on the “Draft Administrative Measures for Foreign Food Importer’s Review and Inspection of Overseas Enterprises.” The Draft Administrative Measures require Chinese importers to review relevant documents by their foreign suppliers (exporters and producers). In addition, if the imported foods fall under any of the broad seven categories below, importers are instructed to conduct on-site inspections of the foreign food suppliers. Importers must also keep proper review/inspection records, failure to do so will result in punishment.

The Draft Administrative Measures also include “Guidance for Food Safety Risk Control and Protection Plan of Food Exports to China (Trial)” and the “Catalogue of Products that Must Have On-site Inspection”. The Catalogue contains seven broad product categories:

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

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<sup>7</sup> For full Chinese text of the Draft Administrative Measures, please visit [www.aqsiq.gov.cn/gzcypt/cazxyj/20150908\\_5/wyyj/](http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn/gzcypt/cazxyj/20150908_5/wyyj/). Unofficial translation of this Decree will be available on the GAIN reporting system in the near future.

- Rice;
- Bulk vegetable oil.

#### **4. Certificate of Origin/Certificate of Free Sale**

For some products, China requires a certificate of origin issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country's government, local or state Chambers of Commerce, state government, industry association, or manufacturer/supplier. This certificate should accompany the export consignment of all food and agricultural products, including processed and packaged food. Some China Inspection and Quarantine (CIQ) offices require only a certificate of origin. However, in many instances, CIQs require both the certificate of origin and a certificate of free sale.

The certificate should mention the order number, container number, port of discharge, buyer's name, and product description, in addition to a declaration along the following lines: "The undersigned for (relevant organization) declares that the following mentioned goods as consigned above (or below) are the products of the United States of America and are eligible for free distribution and use within the United States. We hereby certify the goods to be of United States of America origin."

#### **5. Biosafety Certificate for Importation of Agricultural Biotech Products for Processing and Import Permission**

For the importation of agricultural biotech products as processing materials, MOA Decree 9 states that a foreign seed developer must apply for an agricultural biosafety certificate from the MOA. The regulations require applicants to provide a variety of materials and certification that the exporting country has allowed the use and sale of the product in its domestic market, and that it has undergone tests showing no harm to animals, plants, or the environment.

Only after an agricultural biotech event obtains the MOA's biosafety certificate, the importer could apply for the import permission for shipments of the ag biotech crops from the MOA. Each import permission covers one ship of imports, and is valid for six months.

#### **6. Agriculture Biotech Product Labeling Policy**

China's labeling regulations, governed by Ministry of Agriculture Decree 10 (GAIN report CH7053, 6/22/2007), are "to strengthen the administration of GMO labeling, standardize the selling activities of agricultural GMOs, guide the production and consumption of GMOs and protect consumers' right to be informed." The regulations spell out the type of labeling required as well as the specific language that is required on the individual labels. The types of products listed are:

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

#### **7. Automatic Registration Form (ARF) on Poultry**



In addition to the AQSIQ regulated MQIP, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) administers a separate import permit system for poultry, the Automatic Registration Form (ARF), which allocates a specific volume to eligible importers. According to MOFCOM, there is no predetermined trade volume limiting the issuance of ARFs; virtually all traders who apply for an ARF receive one. Please refer to GAIN report CH7043 (6/13/2007) for more information.

### 8. Automatic import license for corn and substitutes

According to a joint notice by the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) and the State Administration of Customs Public Notice [2015] No.34, barley, cassava, distillers' grains (DDGS), and sorghum will be included into the "Catalogue of Goods Subject to Automatic Import License" (AIL), starting from September 1, 2015.

**Catalogue of Goods Subject to Automatic Import License Administration**

Commodity	HS Code	Note	Unit
Barley	10031000	Seed	kg
	10039000	Other	kg
Sorghum	10071000	Seed	Kg
	10079000	Other	Kg
Cassava	07141010	Fresh	Kg
	07141020	Dried	Kg
	07141030	Chilled or frozen	Kg
DDGs	2303300010	-	kg

According to China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), imports of soybeans, rapeseed, vegetable oils and soybean meal are subject to AIL.

### 9. H1N1 Certification for Pork

China halted pork imports from all H1N1-infected countries in May 2009. In May 2010, AQSIQ lifted its A-H1N1 ban, but all pork imports from the U.S. must have H1N1 certification and pack dates on or after March 24, 2010.

### 10. H1N1 Certification for Live Swine

Effective March 2011, U.S. exports of live swine to China must be accompanied by an APHIS temporary attestation certifying that the live swine is free from H1N1.

### 11. Ractopamine-Free Certificate for Pork

Effective March 1, 2013, U.S. exports of pork to China are required to provide a "Ractopamine-Free" certificate.

### 12. Organic Certification

Organic field crops, livestock, aquaculture, wild plants, honey, fungus, processed foods, fertilizers, and pesticides products sold in China may qualify for organic certification. For certification, producers must pay the expenses associated with a Chinese certifier in-country inspection as well as the certification fee. The certificate is valid for one year. Renewal of the certification requires a follow-up in-country visit from Chinese inspectors. For more information, please refer to the GAIN *Organics Report*, 10/26/2010.

### 13. New Certification Regulations on Domestic Organic Products

China’s Certification and Accreditation Administration (CNCA) released its new certification rules for domestic organic products. These rules became effective on March 1, 2012.

For details for the new regulations, please refer to GAIN report CH12025 (3/16/2012).

### 14. Animal Feed and Feed Additive Regulations

In China, feed and feed additives are subject to strict regulations. Companies need to complete the following three steps before they can export feed ingredients or additives to China: 1) obtain an import registration license from the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), 2) apply for market access with the General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), and 3) have their manufacturing facility be registered by AQSIQ. This process can include an audit, which China requires the exporter to pay for. Products considered to be “traditionally traded” by AQSIQ can continue to be exported to China while they complete steps two and three.

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

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

#### Feed and Feed Additives

Country/Region	Product	Status
The U.S.	Dairy feed product	Approved. Complete facility registration gradually
	Pet food	<a href="#">Approved imports from the registered facility (list)</a>
	Non-ruminant feed ingredients & fat	<a href="#">Approved imports from the registered facility (list)</a>
	Processed aquatic animal protein (fat)	<a href="#">Approved imports from the registered facility (list)</a>
	Brine shrimp eggs and larva	Approved. Complete facility registration gradually
	DDGS (Dried Distillers Grains)	Approved. Complete facility registration gradually
	Forage alfalfa	<a href="#">Approved imports from the registered facility (list)</a>
	Rice bran	<a href="#">Approved imports from the registered facility (list)</a>

Source: [AQSIQ website](#), updated on December 31, 2015

#### Fruit

Country/Region	Product
The U.S.	Plum (California), cherries (Washington State, Oregon, California, Idaho), grape

(California), apple, citrus (California, florida, Arizona, Texas), pear (California, Washington State, Oregon)
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Source: [AQSIQ website](#), updated in October 2015.

### Grains

Country/Region	Product
The U.S.	Wheat
	Corn
	Soybean
	Grains for feed use and beans (pea, sorghum), please refer to the “Catalogue of Plant-derived Foods that Needs Risk Analysis When It Is Imported for the First Time as Well as Countries or Regions that Have Had Such Export Trade to China”

Source: [AQSIQ website](#), updated in May 2015.

### Appendix I: List of Commodities Already Have Trade From The U.S. (Updated in July, 2013)

No.	Commodity Name	HS Code
1	Onions, fresh or chilled	0703101000
2	Garlic, fresh or chilled	0703201000
3	Garlic stems, garlic seedlings, fresh or chilled	0703202000
4	Headed broccoli, fresh or chilled	0704100001
5	Brussels sprouts, fresh or chilled	0704200000
6	Lettuce, fresh or chilled	0705190000
7	lettuce and chicory, fresh or chilled	0705290000
8	Carrot, fresh or chilled	0706100001
9	Radish, fresh or chilled	0706100090
10	Pea, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	0708100000
11	Cowpea and kidney bean, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled	0708200000
12	Broad bean, fresh or chilled	0708900000
13	Soybean, fresh or chilled	0708900000
14	Parsley, fresh or chilled	0709400000 0709999090
15	Celery, fresh or chilled	0709400000
16	Basil, fresh or chilled	0709999090
17	Dried peas	0713109000
18	Dried beans	0713339000
19	Dried cowpea and kidney	0713390000
20	Dried lentils	0713409000
21	Dried red kidney beans	0713909000

<b>No.</b>	<b>Commodity Name</b>	<b>HS Code</b>
22	Dried green beans	0713909000
23	Dried eyebrow beans	0713909000
24	Yam, fresh or chilled	0714300000
25	Dried taro	0714400001
26	Dried coconuts, copra	0801110000 1203000000
27	Dried cashew	0801310000 0801320000
28	Dried almond	0802110000 0802120000
29	Dried hazelnut	0802210000 0802220000
30	Dried walnut, shelled	0802310000
31	Dried walnut, unshelled	0802320000
32	Dried pistachio, shelled or unshelled	0802510000 0802520000
33	Dried macadamia	0802619000 0802620000
34	Dried fig	0804200000
35	Dried grape	0806200000
36	Dried apricots	0813100000
37	Dried prunes, plum, cherries	0813200000
38	Dried apple	0813300000
39	Dried kiwi	0813409090
40	Dried cranberry	0813409090
41	Coffee beans	0901110000 0901120000
42	Pepper	0904110090 0904120000
43	Dried chili	0904210000
44	Paprika	0904220000
45	Cardamon	0908310000 (unground), 0908320000 (ground)
46	Cumin child	0909310000 0909320000
47	Star anise	0909611000 (unground), 0909621000 (unground)
48	Anise seeds	0909619090 (unground) 0909629090

No.	Commodity Name	HS Code
		(ground)
49	Cumin seeds	0909619010 0909629010
50	Ginger	0910110000 (unground), 0910120000 (ground)
51	Saffron	0910200000
52	Thyme leaves (powder)	0910990000
53	Dried mint leaves	0910990000 1211905099
54	Vanilla	0910990000
55	Mustard powder	0910990000 2103300000
56	Allspice	0910990000
57	Basil powder	0910990000 1211905099
58	Dill powder	0910990000
59	Celery seeds	0910990000
60	Oregano leaves (including oregano)	0910990000
61	Sage	0910990000
62	Majoram	0910990000
63	Rosemary	0910990000
64	Oat	1004900000
65	Sorghum	1007900000
66	Wheat flour	1101000001 1101000090 1103110001 1103110090 1103201001 1103201090 1104299000
67	Buckwheat	1102909000 1103199000 1103209000 1104299000
68	Oatmeal	1103191000 1104120000 1104220000
69	Dry Flour	1106100000
70	Malt	1107100000

No.	Commodity Name	HS Code
71	Peanut	1202410000 1202420000
72	Flaxseed	1204000000
73	Sunflower	1206009000
74	Palm fruit and palm kernel	1207109010 1207109090
75	cottonseed	1207290000
76	Sesame	1207409000
77	Mustard	1207509000
78	Oil palm fruit and palm kernel	1207999900
79	Soy flour	1208100000
80	Fresh or dried hops	1210100000 1210200000
81	Fresh or dried American ginseng	1211201000
82	Chamomile	1211901500 1404909000
83	Fresh or dried chrysanthemum	1211901500
84	Fresh or dried yew bark, branches and leaves	1211903980
85	Ginkgo biloba	1211903991 1211903999
86	Aloe powder (aloe leaf extract after drying into power)	1211903999
87	Echinacea	1211903999
88	Black cohosh	1211903999
89	<i>Ranunculus tematus</i>	1211903999
90	Bitter almond, sweet almond	1212991100 1212991200 0802909090
91	Stevia	1212999990 0712909990
92	Bearberry leaves (Vaccinium leaves)	1212999990
93	Passiflora leaf	1404909000
94	Cranberry seed powder	1404909000