# Attachment 2: Guidance on applying to be registered as a food processing or storage facility handling Article 7 products for export to China

**Application form and evidence of food safety management system**

To apply, complete the application form (**Attachment 1** of this MAA) and submit with documentary evidence of your food safety management system to exportlisting@agriculture.gov.au **by 15 December 2021**.

Acceptable documentary evidence of food safety management system includes:

* a state, territory or local council food business registration, licence, notification or accreditation number
* certification of third-party accredited food safety management system (for example, HACCP, BRC, SQF, Freshcare, ISO 22000, other)
* for edible grains (e.g. oats, sorghum, field peas and mung beans) and nuts and seeds you can provide a copy of your department Registered Export Establishment certificate
* for facilities that manufacturer both therapeutic goods (i.e. on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG)) and non-therapeutic goods you can provide a copy of your Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) licence to manufacture.

**Who can submit an application?**

Applications must be completed by an appropriate person in management or control of the food processing and storage facility, such as a company director, quality assurance manager or export manager.

Applications must be submitted directly by the processing or storage facility. Exporters and brand owners, for example, cannot submit on the facility’s behalf.

**Which facilities need to apply?**

Food processing facilities that carry out the final processing step need to be registered with GACC. Similarly, the final storage facility before export needs to be registered. Freight forwarding facilities that provide transitory storage do not need to be registered.

Each physical facility (location) needs to be registered.

**Business details**

The business name (legal entity/occupier) of the facility must match the entity name associated with the business ABN. Any trading name must match the ABN registration.

Providing an ACN is mandatory if the business (legal entity/occupier) is a trust.

**Department establishment number**

China’s new requirements for imported food refer to a competent authority issued registration number – this is your department establishment number (also referred to as an ER number).

If the facility already has an existing department establishment number, this number will continue to be used and will be provided to GACC. Include this number in the application form to enable the department to process your application as quickly as possible.

If the facility does not have an existing department establishment number, the department will allocate a new establishment number and notify you by email.

If a business has multiple facilities, a department establishment number will be issued for each facility location.

**Product descriptions and HS codes**

Provide product descriptions and Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System codes (HS Codes) for all the food products handled by that facility.

Product descriptions should be at a high or grouped level. Do not include brand names, individual product names or weights. For example, ‘olive oil’ not ‘extra virgin olive oil’ or ‘olive oil infused with garlic’ or for example ‘dried almonds, shelled’ not ‘John’s organic diced almonds 150g packs’. Further information on Article 7 food products is provided below.

GACC requires HS codes to be 8 or 10 digits. You may need to check with your exporter or agent.

**Date of last export to China**

Food processing and storage facilities with a history of handling food exported to China since 1 January 2017 are eligible.

The date of last export to China is the most recent date of departure for products from the facility being registered; and is required for each facility where a business operates multiple facilities.

You may need to get this information from your agent or broker.

**Article 7 food products**

Meat, dairy, aquatic and edible bird’s nest products have existing registration arrangements in place. All other Article 7 food products are described in *Table 1 Description of Article 7 food products.*

GACC has provided the department with a list of Article 7 products that have been identified as having historical trade since 1 January 2017 (*Table 2 List of products identified by GACC as having historical trade*).

If your facility is handling an Article 7 product for export to China which is not captured in this list, email exportlisting@agriculture.gov.au.

**Table 1 Description of Article 7 food products**

***Please note:*** *Facilities can also search their product HS code on the Single Window to confirm if your product is considered an Article 7 or Article 9 product. Please refer to Attachment 3 for guidance on how to navigate the Single Window HS code database to search and verify your Article 7 product.*

| **Food categories requiring registration under Section 2** | **Description provided by GACC** |
| --- | --- |
| **1.Casings:**  | Refer to animal tissues that are salted or dried on the retained parts by using organs such as small intestine, large intestine and bladder of healthy livestock, after special processing such as scraping and de-oiling, and is the casing for sausage.Includes casing and inedible unprocessed intestines/green runners. |
| **2.Bee products:** | Natural sweet substances made from nectar, secretions or honeydew of plants collected by honeys and mixed with their own secretions, as well as edible substances formed naturally or made by special techniques during reproduction and reproduction, including royal jelly, royal jelly powder, honey pollen, royal jelly freeze-dried powder, etc. |
| **3.Egg and Egg products:** *Australia does not have market access for egg products to China* | Egg products include: **(1) liquid egg products:**Egg products made from fresh eggs after shelling and processing, such as whole egg liquid, egg yolk liquid and protein liquid.**(2) Dried egg products:**Egg products made from fresh eggs by shelling, processing, desugaring, drying and other processes, such as whole egg powder, egg yolk powder and protein powder.**(3) Frozen egg products:**Egg products made from fresh eggs by shelling, processing and freezing, such as frozen whole eggs, frozen egg yolk, ice protein, etc;**(4) Remanufactured egg:**Egg products processed by different processes such as salt, alkali, distiller's grains and brine with or without auxiliary materials, such as preserved egg, salted egg, salted egg yolk and etc. |
| **4.Edible fats and oils:**  | Edible fat refers to the vegetable oil and edible vegetable oil for processing or consumption, and single products or mixtures of vegetable fat processed by one or more methods of refining and fractionation. Edible oil refers to the seeds of oil plants used for extracting edible vegetable oil, mainly including peanut and sesame for oil. |
| **5.Stuffed pastry products:**  | Refer to cooked or uncooked frozen products made with various raw materials as fillings and wheat flour as skins, such as steamed stuffed buns, jiaozi or pies. |
| **6.Edible grains:**  | Refer to the seeds, roots and tuber products of cultivated plants such as cereals and potatoes, mainly including edible products of gramineous herbaceous seeds after rough processing, such as rice, oats and sorghum. |
| **7.Milled grain industry products and malt:**  | Refer to fine powdery products in which seeds, roots and tubers of cultivated plants such as cereals, potatoes, fruits and nuts are ground and screened for edible powder, or malt products formed after hydrolysis processing. |
| **8.Fresh and dehydrated vegetables and dried beans:** | Refer to fresh vegetables or dried vegetable products processed by fresh-keeping, dehydration, drying and other drying processes and dried beans. |
| **9.Unroasted coffee beans and cocoa beans** |  |
| **10.Condiments:**  | Refer to natural plant products such as plant fruits, seeds, flowers, roots, stems, leaves, skins or whole plants, which can be used directly with the functions of fragrant, flavouring and seasoning. |
| **11.Nuts and seeds:**  | Nuts refer to the seeds of woody plants with hard shells, including walnuts, chestnuts, apricot kernels, almond kernels, pecans, pistachios, torreya grandis, Hawaiian fruits and pine seeds. Seeds refer to the seeds of melons, fruits, vegetables and other plants, including watermelon seeds and pumpkin seeds. |
| **12.Dried fruits:**  | Refer to the dried fruit products made from fresh fruits by sun drying, drying and other dehydration processes |
| **13.Food for special dietary purposes:** | **(1) Soybased infant formula:**Refer to soy and soy protein products as the main raw material, adding the right amount of vitamins, minerals and / or other ingredients, using only physical methods of production and processing made suitable for normal infants and young children to eat liquid or powder products. |
| **(2) Special medical use formula:**In order to meet the eating restrictions, digestive and absorption disorders, metabolic disorders or specific disease states of people with special needs for nutrients or diet, specially processed and formulated formula. Such products must be under the guidance of a doctor or clinical nutritionist, eaten alone or in conjunction with other foods. |
| **(3) Infant and toddler complementary foods**Including infant and toddler canned complementary foods and infant and toddler cereal complementary foods. Infant and toddler filling supplements are food materials processed, filling, sealing, sterilization or aseptic filling to commercial sterility, can be stored at room temperature for infants and toddlers over 6 months of age; infant and toddler cereal supplements are one or more cereals as the main raw material, and cereals account for more than 25% of the dry matter composition, add the appropriate amount of nutritional fortification and (or) other auxiliary ingredients, made by processing The supplementary food suitable for infants and toddlers above 6 months of age. |
| **(4) Others (supplemental nutritional supplements, sports nutrition food, etc.)**Other to meet the special physical or physiological conditions and (or) to meet the special dietary needs of disease, disorders and other states, specially processed or formulated food. |
| **14. Functional food:**  | Claim and have a specific health function or to supplement vitamins, minerals for the purpose of food. That is, suitable for consumption by a specific group of people, has the function of regulating the body, not for the purpose of treating disease, and does not produce any acute, subacute or chronic harm to the human body food. |

**Table 2 List of products identified by GACC as having historical trade**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country/****Region** | **Bee products and casing** | **Plant origin food** | **Processed food** |
| Australia | Bee pollen, honey, propolis, royal jelly, pig casing (salted, frozen), sheep casing (salted, frozen), goat casing (salted, frozen) | Thyme leaves (powder), pecan, almonds (batam), soybean powder, rice flour, Cardamom, dried shelled walnuts, dried shelled or unshelled pistachios, dried unshelled walnuts, dried unshelled or shelled chestnuts, frozen unshelled chestnuts, dried macadamia nuts, dried bean powder, dried mung beans, dried peas, sorghum, black pepper, bitter apricot kernels, sweet apricot kernels, chili powder, malt, dried prunes, dried plums, dried cherries, cotton seeds, raisins, buckwheat flour, ginger, fresh or chilled cabbage lettuce (head lettuce), fresh or chilled asparagus, fresh or chilled radish, fresh or chilled yams, fresh or chilled komatsu vegetable, fresh or chilled perilla, vanilla, wheat flour, flaxseed, oats, oat flour, edible plant oil, vegetables not processed by vinegar, wheat starch | Coffee beans, health food, special dietary food |