

China Camel Dairy Market Research Report

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1. Overview of the camel industry in China

1.1 Distribution and population of camels in China

China is one of the world's major producers of bactrian camels. By the end of 2021, there were 424,700 camels in China, mainly in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Gansu Province and Qinghai Province. With the development of camel dairy industry, the number of camels is increasing year by year (as shown in Figure 1).

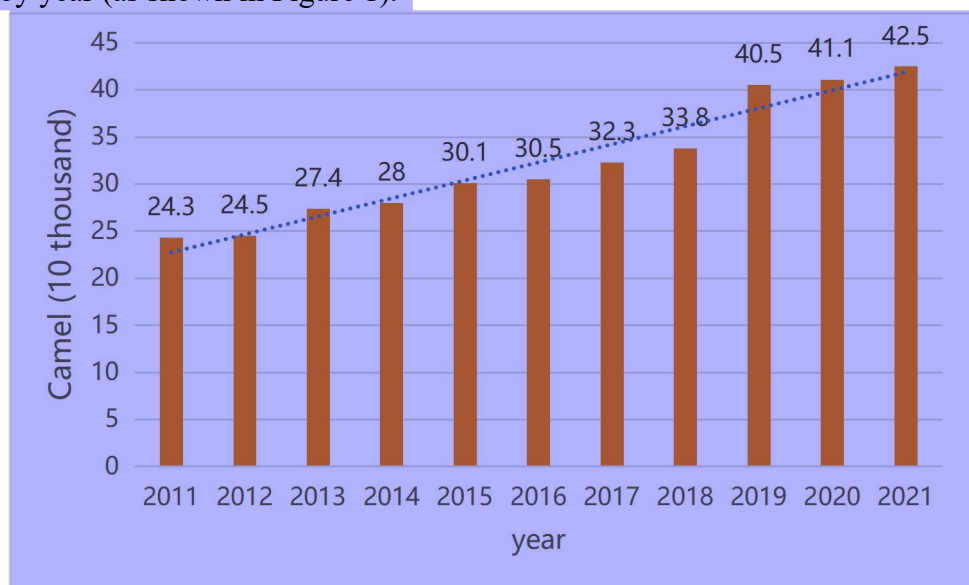


Figure 1 Changes in the number of camels in China in the past 10 years

Camels in Inner Mongolia are mainly distributed in the regions of Alashan, Bayannur, Ulanqab and Xilin Gol. The number of camels in Inner Mongolia gradually increases from the east to the west, with the western Alashan League being the most concentrated camel-producing region. Camels are widely distributed in Xinjiang, mainly in Altai, Tacheng, Yili, Aksu, Kashgar, Hotan and Hami. In Xinjiang, camels are more numerous and concentrated in the northern region than in the southern region. Camels in Qinghai province are mainly distributed in the area centered on Haixi Mongolian-Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. The natural conditions in the eastern part of the Hexi Corridor of Gansu Province are very suitable for camel survival. Camels in Gansu Province are distributed in the regions of Jiuquan, Wuwei and Zhangye, mainly concentrated in Aksai Kazakh Autonomous County and Su Bei Mongol Autonomous County.

In recent years, the number of camel breeding in the two main production areas of Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia has been increasing year by year, while the number of camel breeding in Gansu and Qinghai areas has been relatively stable (as shown in Figure 2). In 2021, there are 197,600 camels in Xinjiang, 180,100 camels in Inner Mongolia, 35,000 camels in Gansu and 12,000 camels in Qinghai. In terms of quantity, the number of camels in Xinjiang accounts for about 46.53% of the total number of camels in China, and that of Inner Mongolia accounts for about 42.24%.

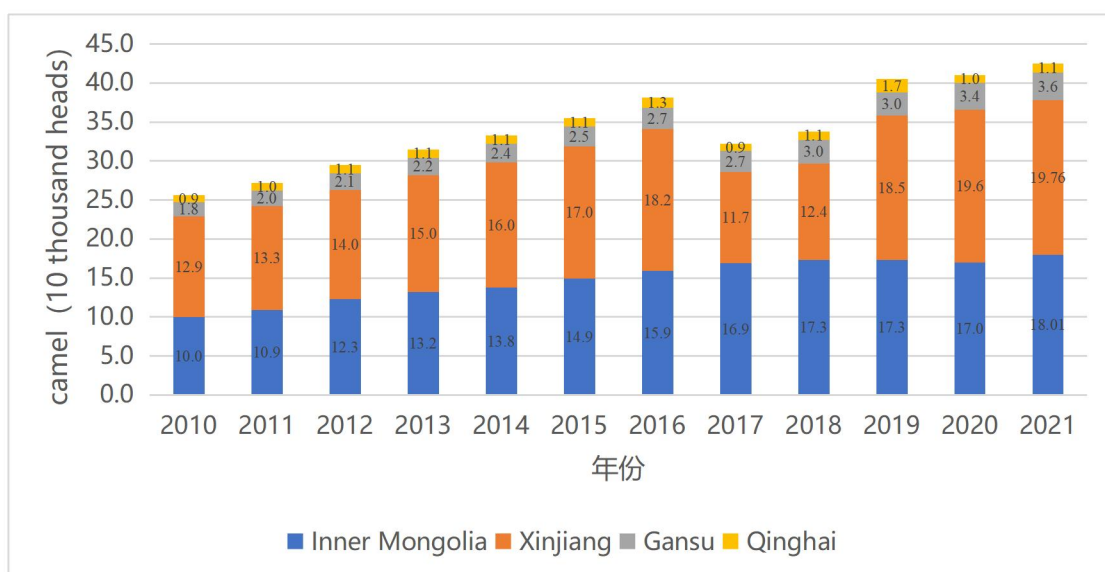


Figure 2 Changes in the number of camels in the main distribution areas

1.2 Camel breeds in China

There are five breeds of camel in China: Alxa bactrian camel, Sonid bactrian camel, Tarim bactrian camel, Junggar bactrian camel, and Qinghai bactrian camel.

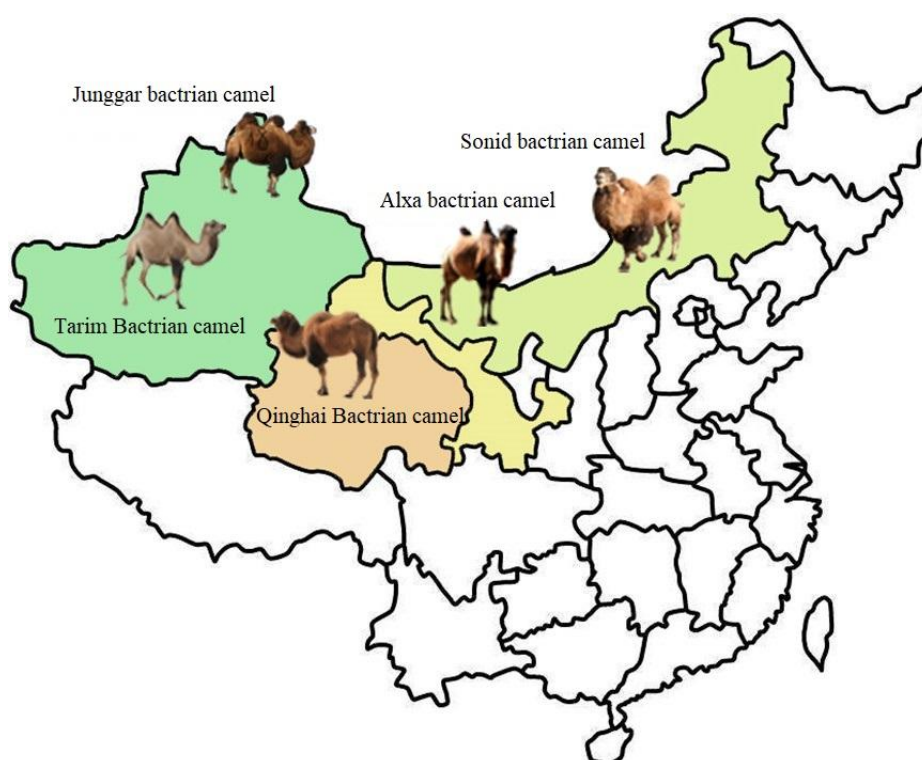


Figure 3 Distribution of camel breeds in China

1.2.1 Alxa bactrian camel

The central distribution area of Alxa bactrian camels is located in Badain Jilin Desert and Tengger Desert of Alxa League of Inner Mongolia, as well as the surrounding Alxa right banner, Alxa left banner and Ejina banner. It extends to Bayannur in the

east and Mazong Mountain in Subei Mongolian Autonomous County, Jiuquan, Gansu Province in the west. It is also distributed in Aksay Kazak Autonomous County. In 1981, the population of Alxa bactrian camels reached 307700 heads, a record high.

However, due to the deterioration of natural ecological environment, market impact and other reasons, the number dropped sharply to 61,000 in 2002. However, since 2010, with the rise of camel dairy industry, the number of Alxa bactrian camels has begun to increase year by year. By the end of 2021, the number has increased to 157000 heads. The lactation period of Alxa bactrian camels is 14~16 months, and the average daily milk yield is 2~3.5kg.



Figure 4 Alxa bactrian camel

1.2.2 Sonid bactrian camel

Sonid bactrian camels are mainly distributed in Xilingol league, Inner Mongolia, with the central distribution area in Sonid left banner and Sonid right banner, as well as Baotou, Ulanchap, Hohhot, Hulunbeir, Tongliao and Chifeng etc. At present, the number of Sonid bactrian camels is about 18000. The average daily milk yield is 1.5~2kg. From August to November, there is a large amount of milk, which can be milked up to 3.5 kg, and the lactation period can reach 14 months.



Figure 5 Sonid bactrian camel

1.2.3 Qinghai bactrian camel

The Qinghai bactrian camel is distributed in the Qaidam Basin, so it is also called the Qinghai bactrian camel. It is mainly concentrated in Wulan, Duran and Golmud counties (cities) in the Qaidam Basin. The number of Qinghai bactrian camels was 27,400 at the end of 1980, 18,500 in 1992, 5,400 in 2005, 6,700 in 2015, and 12,000 in 2021. The average daily milk yield is 2~3.5kg.



Figure 6 Qinghai bactrian camel

1.2.4 Tarim bactrian camel

The central distribution area of the Tarim bactrian camel is located at the edge of the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang, mainly distributed in Aksu, Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, Kashi, Hotan, Aksu and other regions in southern Xinjiang. The number of Tarim bactrian camel accounts for 32% of the total number of camels in Xinjiang, with an average lactation period of 12 months. The average daily milk yield is 1~2kg.



Figure 7 Tarim bactrian camel

1.2.5 Junggar bactrian camel

The central distribution areas of Junggar Bactrian Camels are Fuyun County, Tacheng, Mulei, Ili, Altay, Balikun and Yiwu Basin in Xinjiang. In 2021, its number accounts for 68% of the total number of camels in Xinjiang. The average daily milk yield of Junggar bactrian camel is 2~2.4 kg, and that of supplementary feeding is 3.5~4 kg. Among them, the milk yield of camels from Mulei is high, and the daily milk yield can reach 4~5kg.



Figure 8 Junggar bactrian camel

2. Status of camel milk industry in China

2.1 Market development of camel dairy products in China

In the past 5 years, the market demand for camel dairy products in China has grown rapidly (as shown in Figure 9). In 2021, the total sales (output value) of camel dairy products in China was US \$751.3 million, up 35.1% from US \$556 million in 2016, with an average annual growth rate of 5.53%. The growth rate of market demand is significantly higher than that of other countries in Europe, Africa and Asia. In the future, with China's per capita GDP exceeding 10,000 US dollars and the number of middle-income groups exceeding 400 million, the strong domestic demand potential will bring more market growth space for camel dairy products in the Chinese market. In the next few years, the consumption of camel milk products will continue to increase, domestic camel milk raw materials and products will be in short supply, there is still a large import space.

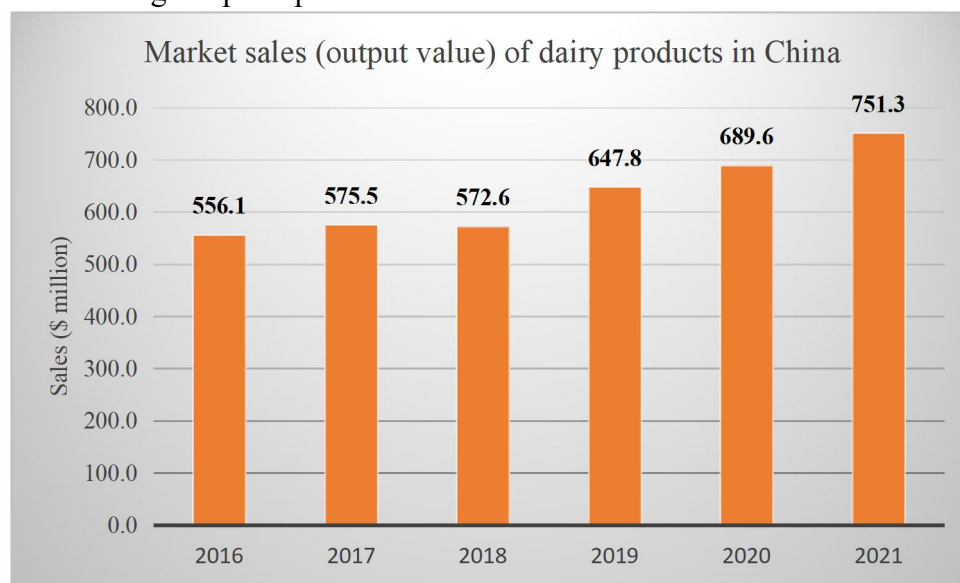


Figure 9 Market sales (output value) of dairy products in China from 2016 to 2021

2.2 Top manufacturers of camel milk products in China

According to the survey, there are more than 100 registered camel milk enterprises in China (mainly distributed as shown in Figure 10), mainly concentrated in Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang, and a few enterprises in Hebei, Gansu and Qinghai (the introduction of top camel milk manufacturers is shown in Appendix 1). Among them, most enterprises have their own production workshops and brand products. At the same time, there are nearly 3000 camel milk brand stores in major cities in China.



Figure 10 Distribution of major camel milk producers

2.3 Species and growth rate of camel dairy products in China

At present, the categories of camel dairy products in China are relatively complete, including pure camel milk, flavor camel milk, camel milk powder, camel milk ice cream, fermented products of camel milk and camel milk chocolate. China's camel dairy products are mainly milk powder, accounting for 68% of the market. From a global perspective, camel liquid milk accounts for the highest proportion, accounting for 41% of the total camel dairy market in 2021.

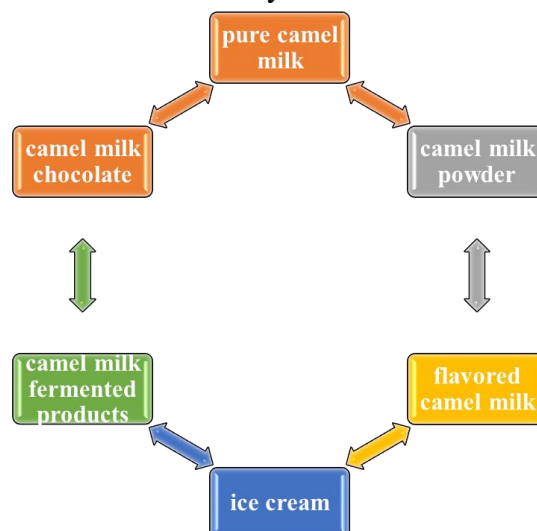


Figure 11 Types of camel milk products

Proportion of global camel milk products

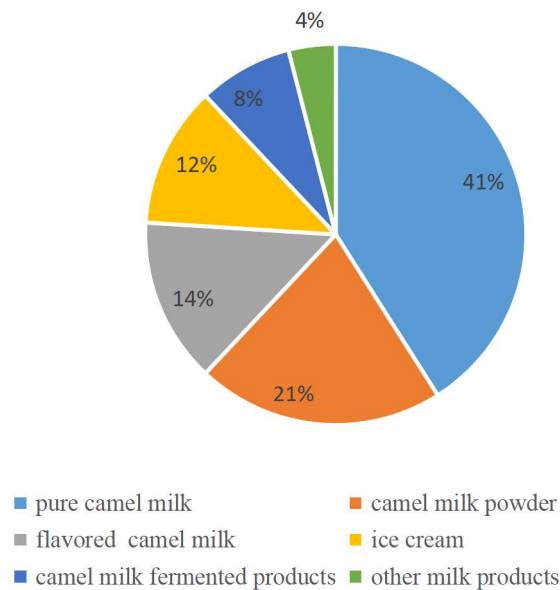


Figure 12 Global market share of camel milk products

Formula camel milk powder, pure camel milk powder, pure liquid milk and camel milk tablets are the products with the largest sales volume and proportion of camel dairy products in China, among which camel milk powder accounts for the largest market share because of its easy preservation, transportation and convenience. Compared with the global market share of camel milk products, China's pure camel milk powder still has a lot of space for growth (as shown in figure 13). In recent years, although formula milk powder is more active in the domestic market, the growth rate of formula milk powder has gradually slowed down due to low sales profits, product credit and other reasons, while the growth rate of pure camel milk powder has increased rapidly, indicating that consumers' acceptance of pure camel milk powder has gradually increased.

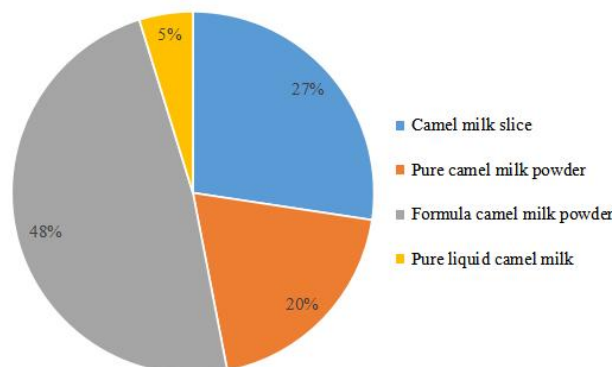


Figure 13 Proportion of camel milk products in China

According to the "2021 Tmall Adult Milk Powder Industry Trend Report" jointly

released by the First Financial Business Data Center and Tmall Food, pure camel milk powder rose rapidly in 2021, with an increase of more than 300%, and became a leader in the dairy market. The sales amount on the e-commerce platform accounts for 16% (figure 14). Among them, pure camel milk powder has the highest sales volume in camel dairy products by virtue of its high nutritional value, easy to carry and edible by all people. Compared with offline, online sales price is low, convenient and fast, and it has become the main sales channel.

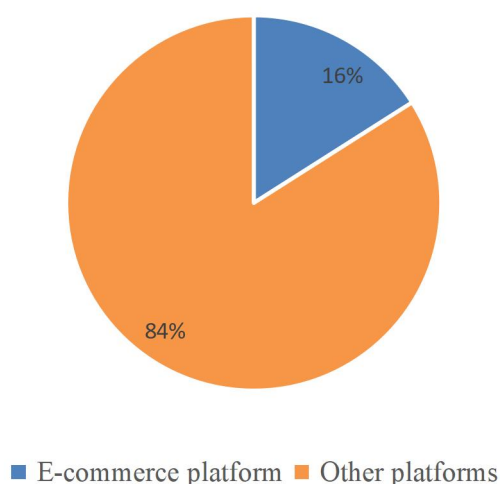


Figure 14 Proportion of sales amount of camel milk products on e-commerce platform

2.4 Cost and price of camel dairy products

The lactation time of female camel is short, and the requirement for milking is high, which significantly increases the production cost of camel milk. The price of raw camel milk in China is about 10 times that of cow milk. Influenced by many factors, such as labor costs, feed prices, climate change and sharp increase in demand, the purchase price of raw camel milk in China has fluctuated greatly in recent years. From 2014 to 2021, the purchase price of Chinese raw material camel milk fluctuated between 25 and 50 yuan (as shown in Figure 15).

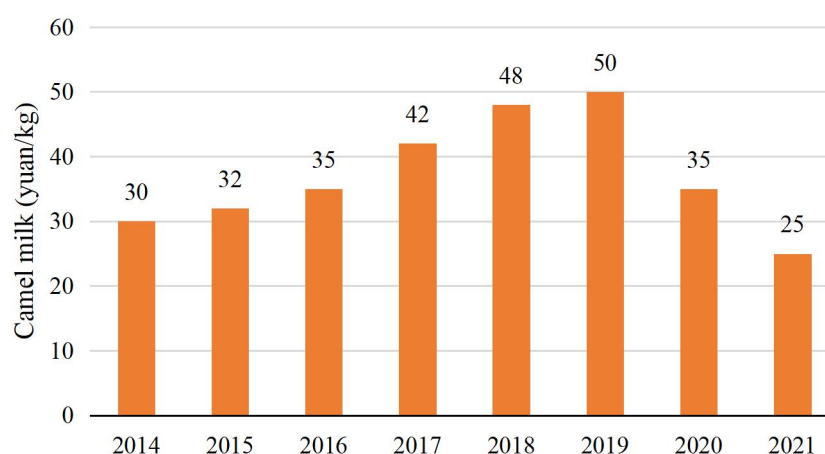


Figure 15 Purchase price trend of raw material camel milk in China

In 2021, the purchase price of raw camel milk was 25 yuan/kg, and the cost and price of camel dairy products were significantly higher than those of other livestock breeds. The processing cost of liquid milk is 20 yuan, the ex-factory price of 1 kg camel milk is 100 yuan, and the selling price is 200 yuan/kg. Based on 9 kg raw camel milk to produce 1 kg camel milk powder, the raw milk cost of camel milk powder is 225 yuan per kilogram, plus 20 yuan of direct labor, manufacturing costs and other costs in the processing process, the production cost of camel milk powder is as high as 245 yuan/kg, and the packaging cost of refitting camel milk into small packages (cans) is increased by 30 yuan. The ex-factory cost of camel milk powder is as high as 275 yuan/kg. The production cost of camel milk varies greatly in different regions. Due to the different target groups and marketing strategies, the terminal price of camel milk powder of different brands varies greatly. The average price of the top ten brands of camel milk powder is 1989 yuan/kg. The most expensive Kazakhstan NC camel milk powder is 2860 yuan/kg, and the cheapest Hanas camel milk powder is 1660 yuan/kg (Table 1).

According to the survey, the proportion of camel products sold on major domestic e-commerce platforms is shown in the figure. The price range of camel milk tablets is more than ten to a few hundred RMB, liquid camel milk is tens of yuan per bottle, and pure camel milk powder is several hundred yuan, with an average price of about 500 yuan. Formula camel milk powder, due to the addition of other ingredients, according to the different content and categories, the price varies from tens to hundreds, and the price of different camel milk products on the line varies greatly.

Generally speaking, the price of camel milk sold in offline supermarkets is slightly higher than that sold online. Online sales reduce many channels and reduce costs, while offline supermarkets need to sell through multiple channels and stores, and the price naturally increases, as shown in Figure 16. With the upsurge of online shopping, people are willing to purchase online for convenience and speed, so the price of camel dairy products online is lower. For different brands, manufacturers, production areas, sales channels and so on, the price of camel milk products is uneven, the same category of camel milk products, different businesses have different prices, online and offline prices are also very different.

Table 1 Retail prices of major brands of pure camel milk powder

Number	Name	Price (Yuan/can)	Net Content (kg/can)	Price (Yuan/kg)
1	Dubai Camelicious	1036	0.40	2590
2	Golden Camel	599	0.30	1997
3	Kazakhstan NC	429	0.15	2860
4	Original gold	398	0.33	1206
5	God of the desert	628	0.38	1710
6	That wiredrawing	798	0.30	2660
7	Wang yuan	588	0.32	1838
8	Qianjue	489	0.30	1630

9	Hanas	498	0.30	1660
10	Han Mu Tang	508	0.30	1693
	Mean			1984.4

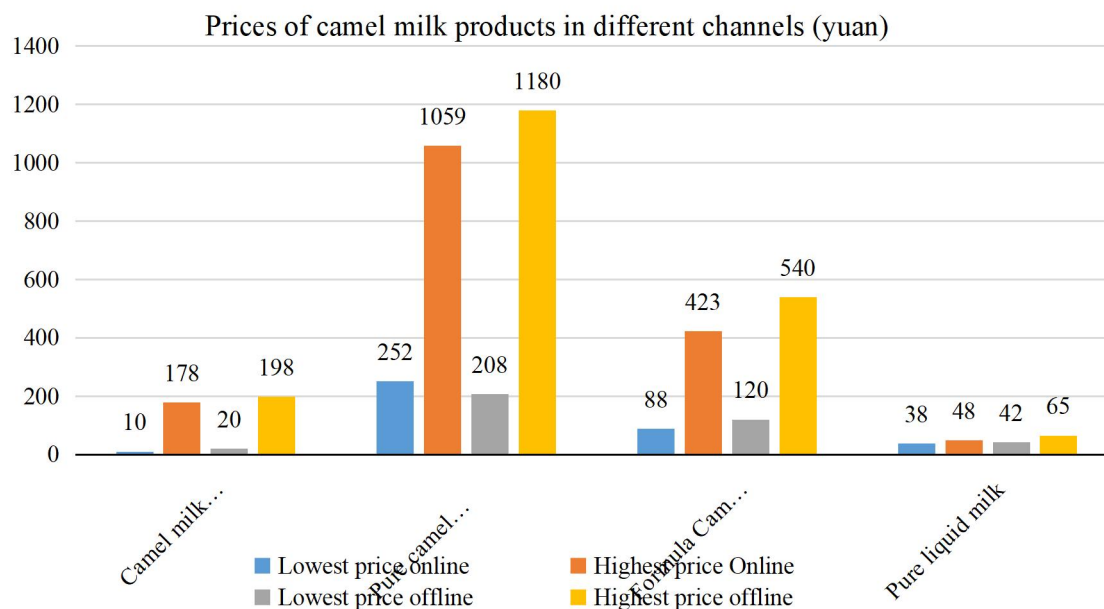


Figure 16 Sales price range of camel dairy products in different channels

2.5 Supply chain of camel dairy products in China

2.5.1 Main breeding modes of camels

The survey results show that China's camel industry has been developing steadily in the past 10 years. The survey report shows the changes in the number of camels and camels in China, the characteristic road of promoting the development of camel science and technology industry, the support of national policies, the construction of milk source bases and the construction of professional cooperatives and milk source demonstration bases. At the same time, while developing the industry, we should pay attention to the protection of the ecological environment, build a large number of Bactrian camel ecological pastures and Bactrian camel reserves, and actively develop the camel culture industry to ensure the healthy and sustainable development of the camel milk industry.

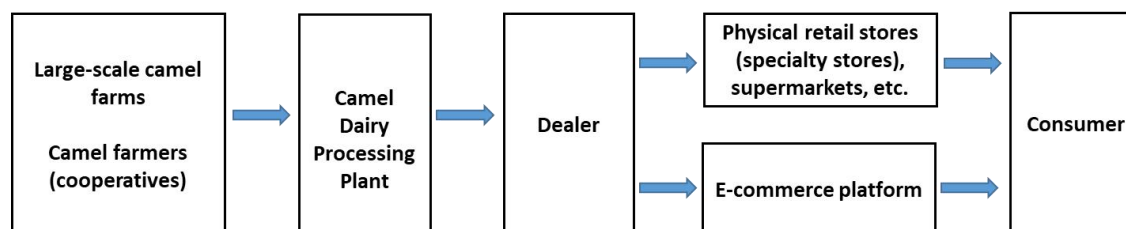


Figure 17 Camel Dairy Supply Chain

2.5.2 Retail channels for camel dairy products

Camel dairy products are still sold mainly in physical retail stores, with more

than 3000 brand stores nationwide. However, the future prospects of camel dairy e-commerce platform sales are widely optimistic. Online retailing breaks through the limitation of time, space and even national boundaries of traditional retailing, reduces intermediate links and transaction costs, and is accepted by more and more consumers. Because camel dairy products have the characteristics of high added value, specific consumer groups and scattered residence, e-commerce platform has more competitive advantages than physical retail platform. According to the data of e-commerce platforms in China in the past five years, the average annual growth rate of camel dairy sales is 6.93%, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future (as shown in Figure 18).

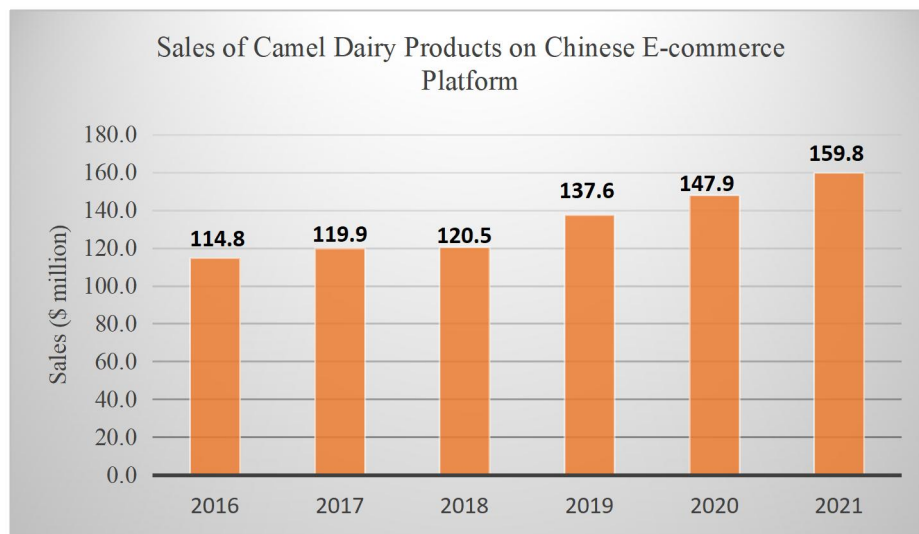


Figure 18 Sales of Camel Dairy Products on E-commerce Platforms in China

The online sales of camel dairy products in China are mainly on the four major platforms of Taobao, JD.COM, Tik Tok and Quick hand, among which Taobao has the highest proportion of sales, accounting for 64% (Figure 19). With the development of Internet technology and facilities and the popularization of modern means of communication such as computers and mobile phones, the market share of e-commerce retail platforms in most countries in the world will be further expanded.

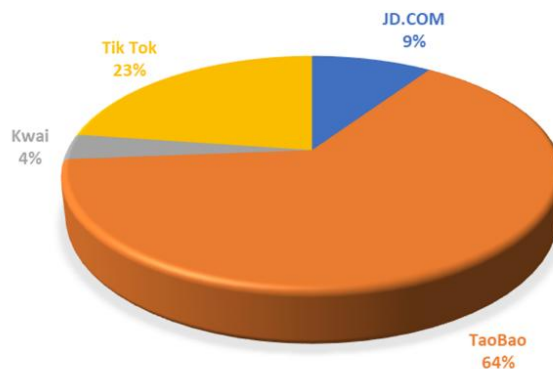


Figure 19 Proportion of Camel Products Sold by Major Domestic E-commerce Platforms

2.6 Camel milk known brands in China

At present, there are a wide variety of camel milk brands in China. Have that Nalasichun, Wangyuan, Zhongtuo, Desert platinum, Yibate, The god of desert , Raw gold, Wangpaituo, Meidun, Silutuobao, Y uanxiyu, Oupushan, Gaoquan, Tuoneng, Tuomuer, Y ouaibeite, Paliyaduo, Xiyuzijia, The story of camel milk, Tuowentianxia, Bianjianghuangjin, Qishu,Tuodada, Tiantuo, Golden camel and other brands. Among them, Wangyuan, Desert platinum, Zhongtuo, God of the Desert and Raw gold have the characteristics of camel milk research and development, production and sales as one. With a rich product line, complete industrial chain, and established a sales and service network all over the country, our products have occupied the high-end market of camel milk in China.

Imported camel milk products include GOLDEN CAMEL, Camelicious, Camelait, NutritionCare Nuxinbao, etc. GOLDENCAMEL is a leading brand in the imported camel milk industry. It is invested and built in Kazakhstan by Heilongjiang Daqing Goldencamel Co., LTD., and is one of the earliest representatives of Kazakh dairy products in China. Camelicious is a world-renowned camel milk brand known for its high-quality pure camel milk. It has passed the FDA European Union certification and is mainly engaged in the research, development, production and sales of camel milk and camel milk powder. Camelicious has formed a complete industrial chain with a complete range of products. Most of the foreign famous brands have their own exclusive pasture and strict management procedures. They not only have automatic camel milking equipment and a full set of milk powder processing equipment, but also produce in strict accordance with standard operation standards to ensure product quality and safety as much as possible. More detailed camel dairy product introduction is shown in Appendix 2.

2.7 Technology of producing camel dairy products

Camel milk is welcomed by the market, to ensure the quality is the key to its development. For the current rise of camel milk, although its market is gradually expanding, but mostly in the western regions of the breeding, camel milk to all over the country, the transportation cost is high. Therefore, camel milk products are still made of milk powder. After liquid milk sterilization and modulation, camel milk will mostly use freeze-drying technology for milk powder production, which can maintain the taste and nutrition of raw materials to a greater extent, but also improve the preservation time. When you want to drink, it is very convenient. From the detection of raw milk, separation, sterilization, homogenization, concentration and so on each process needs the corresponding technical points.

2.7.1 Membrane separation technology

Due to its advantages of low environmental pollution, low energy consumption, no need to use additives, avoid thermal damage of products, and concentrate or separate materials while filtering, membrane separation technology has shown more and more practical value and broad application prospects in dairy processing.

At present, the application of membrane separation technology in dairy processing mainly includes: (1) reverse dialysis technology in concentrated whey; (2)

Application of nanofiltration technology in desalination and concentration of whey, cyclic processing water, cyclic alkaline and acid cleaning solution, concentration and purification of sugar solution, protein hydrolysate and fermentation solution; (3) Application of ultrafiltration technology in protein concentration, separation and purification; (4) Application of microbial filtration technology in removing microorganisms, spores, viruses and antibodies; (5) Application of electromembrane filtration in selective separation and purification of charged components (such as bioactive proteins, peptides and other small molecular weight components with similar molecular weights but different electric charges), hydrolysate treatment, recovery of lactoferrin, etc.

2.7.2 Biotechnology

Biotechnology is one of the important contents of modern new technology revolution, including gene engineering, cell engineering, enzyme engineering, fermentation engineering and biochemical engineering. In recent years, the application of biotechnology in dairy products mainly includes the use of genetic engineering technology to transform strains of microorganisms, the use of engineering bacteria to produce special enzyme system, the use of biotechnology to produce immune milk and so on.

2.7.3 Cold sterilization technology

Cold sterilization technology is a kind of sterilization technology which has been studied more in recent years. In the process of sterilization, the food temperature does not rise or rise very low, which is beneficial to maintain the physiological activity of the functional ingredients in the food, but also to maintain the color, aroma, taste and nutritional composition.

At present, high pressure processing technology, high pressure pulsed electric field sterilization, ultrasonic sterilization, anti-microbial enzyme sterilization, microwave sterilization technology, magnetic sterilization, induction electronic sterilization, radiation sterilization, pulsed strong light sterilization, ultraviolet sterilization, ozone sterilization, resistance sterilization in the dairy industry has been different degrees of research and application.

At present, China's sterilization technology mainly focuses on thermal sterilization, pasteurization and ultra-high temperature sterilization technology is the main sterilization technology used in Chinese dairy processing industry.

2.7.4 Detection technology

With the development of the dairy industry, effective detection technology is required for the detection of dairy products, especially for the detection of active substances or toxins with little content but great influence in milk. In foreign countries, ultrasonic technology, biosensor, immunology technology and high performance capillary electrophoresis analysis technology have been used in detection and online detection.

2.7.5 Rheological analysis techniques

Rheological analysis technology has become an important means of dairy scientific research and a key measure to improve the technical level of dairy production because it enables technical personnel to understand and control the

influence of each production link on the product and the operation of equipment.

2.7.6 Freeze drying technology

Freeze drying technology can effectively prevent the oxidation and deterioration of heat-sensitive substances, prevent the surface hardening of products, enhance the rehydration, and maintain the original quality of food to the greatest extent. Immunized milk and its products should be processed in this way. In China, it is mainly used in freeze-drying preservation of starter culture, and now some immune milk is produced by freeze drying technology.

2.8 Camel dairy products processing equipment

At present, in addition to milk powder, the dairy industry is also exploring the possibility of fermentation milk and pasteurized milk production of **minority milk**. In recent years, dairy companies have also begun to experiment with pasteurization, making minority milk in the same way as popular milk. With the help of milk storage tank, filter, homogenizer, sterilization tank, refrigeration tank and a series of equipment, can complete the sterilization of raw milk, remove impurities and other processing. After refrigeration, if you want to make yogurt, can be completed through the fermenter. If you do fresh milk, after refrigeration directly packaging filling. Through modern technology and equipment, minority milk can be presented in more forms, which is not only an opportunity for dairy enterprises to face the market, but also a blessing for consumers.

2.8.1 Dairy enrichment equipment

In the production of milk powder, single effect and double effect evaporator are used in China. In the production of liquid milk, several large dairy enterprises adopt advanced flash evaporation.

2.8.2 Homogenizer

Homogenizer can break the fat balls in dairy products, which can not only improve and enhance the quality of dairy products, but also extend the shelf life of dairy products.

2.8.3 Aseptic production line

High temperature and short time sterilization and ultra high temperature instantaneous sterilization methods and equipment for dairy production are widely used in China, but basically the introduction of production lines.

2.8.4 Detecting equipment

Automatic quality check and testing instrument for raw milk and special online testing equipment for dairy products. But most companies are still using traditional, classic testing methods.

2.8.5 Milk powder production equipment

There are many domestic equipment for milk powder production in China, including secondary drying equipment and instant spray equipment.

2.8.6 Small cheese processing equipment

The production of cheese is one of the key points in the development of Chinese dairy in the future. As the production of Chinese cheese is little, the equipment and technology of foreign countries are mainly introduced.

2.8.7 Milk tablet processing equipment

Using the tablet press through automatic rotation, continuous tablet pressing, pressing raw materials into round, engraved and shaped, camel milk tablet and other products.

3. Research on Chinese consumer behavior

China's dairy consumption is growing rapidly, but the consumption level is still not high. The consumption structure changes obviously, but the consumption of high value-added dairy products is less. The urban-rural consumption gap still exists, but the gap is gradually narrowing. Consumption is closely related to income level and has obvious regional characteristics.

3.1 Research on consumer behavior of dairy products in China

The trust level of rural consumers in the dairy industry is slightly lower than that of urban consumers, which may be related to the difficulty of rural consumers in obtaining dairy product quality and safety information and their vulnerability to "dairy product rumors". Whether consumers have bad consumption experience is the key factor determining their trust level. Consumers with bad consumption experience have 1.2 points lower trust level in dairy industry than consumers without bad consumption experience. Education level is also one of the important influencing factors. Consumers with high education level and income have a low level of trust in dairy products. However, if they can get sufficient dairy product quality and safety information, their trust in the dairy industry will be improved after analysis and judgment. Consumers still lack confidence in the most concerned domestic infant formula milk powder. Consumers who buy infant formula milk powder are most concerned about whether the product has quality certification, that is, whether the product is quality safe, followed by whether it is organic and traceable. Consumers are more willing to buy those with high prices, which also reflects the problem of information asymmetry. Consumers cannot understand the production process, product quality and other relevant information of infant formula milk powder, and can only judge whether it is good or not by price. The consumption of liquid milk is unevenly distributed, and the price is the key factor affecting the consumption. The average annual liquid milk consumption of a family is at least 78kg. If four people in each family are calculated, the per capita liquid milk consumption is 19.5kg, which is still far behind the per capita dairy product consumption in the world. The price and education level are the key factors affecting the consumption of liquid milk. For every 1% increase in price, the average monthly consumption of consumer households will decrease by 0.56%; The higher the level of education, the more people understand the nutrition and function of dairy products, and the greater the consumption. By investigating the trust level of consumers in the five main bodies of dairy industry (dairy farmers, dairy enterprises, retailers, government and third-party testing institutions), it is found that consumers have the highest level of trust in the government and the lowest level of trust in retailers.

Product brand has a great impact on consumers' purchasing behavior. Consumers have a very high awareness of camel milk brand, and awareness is positively

correlated with popularity. The attributes of camel milk products also have an impact on consumers' purchasing behavior. Among the attributes of camel milk products, the factors that affect consumers' choices account for a smaller proportion than the first two, namely, taste, safety and health, packaging and specifications.

3.2 Taste preference

At present, the categories of camel milk products are relatively complete, including pure camel milk, flavored camel milk, camel milk powder, camel milk ice cream, camel milk fermented products, and camel milk chocolate. China's camel milk products are mainly milk powder, but also camel milk tablets and a small amount of liquid milk.

From a global perspective, camel liquid milk accounts for the highest proportion, accounting for 40.9% of the total sales of camel dairy products in 2020, followed by camel milk powder accounting for 20.7%, flavored camel milk accounting for 13.9%, camel milk ice cream accounting for 11.7%, camel milk fermented products accounting for 8.6%, and other products accounting for 4.2%. Among all kinds of dairy products, consumers have the highest proportion of ready to eat liquid milk and milk powder, while the proportion of people who prefer yogurt is relatively low.

The global sales of camel dairy products showed an overall growth, but the growth rate of different categories was different. Among them, the average annual growth rate of fermented camel milk products and pure camel milk is relatively slow, 3.79% and 3.95% respectively; Camel milk ice cream has the fastest growth rate, with an average annual growth rate of 5.02%. The reason may be that the rich protein content and unique taste of camel milk make the flavor of camel milk ice cream more prominent; Camel milk powder is favored by consumers all over the world because it is easy to preserve, carry and eat. The annual growth rate of this product reaches 4.64%.

3.3 Product consumption

3.3.1 Consumers' preference and willingness to pay for the safety attributes of dairy products

Many scholars start from the perspective of the safety attributes of dairy products. Beijing and Hebei consumers are more willing to buy dairy products of well-known brands in supermarkets and convenience stores for the sake of dairy safety. Urban families prefer to buy dairy products from supermarkets because they believe that these products have a safety guarantee and a long shelf life. Heilongjiang consumers have high trust in HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) certified dairy products, but low awareness and willingness to pay for them.

Compared with domestic infant milk powder brands, 82.7% of Beijing consumers are more willing to buy foreign brands because they think foreign infant milk powder is safer. Chinese consumers are willing to pay high fees to ensure the safety of their food, such as government certified ultra high temperature instant sterilization (UHT) dairy products. 91.5% of Nanjing consumers pay more attention to food safety, 69.84% of them will take the shelf life and production date as the primary judgment basis for food safety. Parents are willing to pay high fees for products with government QS certification, products with nutrition labels, and

imported products. Chinese consumers are willing to pay an additional 57.67% for safety certified dairy products.

3.3.2 Consumers' preference and willingness to pay for the functionality and nutritional fortification attributes of dairy products

A large number of foreign scholars have studied consumers' preferences and willingness to pay for dairy products from the perspective of their functionality and nutritional fortification attributes. Compared with women, men prefer liquid milk with natural taste; Compared with the elderly, young people prefer flavored milk; The elderly will pay more attention to the fat content when buying liquid milk; Consumers with higher income prefer liquid milk with low fat content and are more willing to pay higher prices for it. When purchasing children's liquid milk, 73% of parents will consider the taste of liquid milk, 43% of parents will consider the nutrient content of liquid milk, 98% of parents will pay more attention to the brand, and 93% of parents will give consideration to both the brand and taste. Among the attributes of yogurt, consumers attach the most importance to health attributes, followed by taste. Compared with health statement, ingredients, price, brand and convenience, nutrition statement is more important. When purchasing dairy products, urban consumers in Hebei Province most prefer nutritional value attributes, followed by brand, price and packaging appearance.

3.3.3 Consumer preference for other attributes such as organic dairy products

Consumers have a strong demand for dairy products with traceability certification. Compared with dairy products without traceability identification, respondents are willing to pay high fees for dairy products with traceability identification. Compared with quality certification, Chinese consumers prefer organic and green certified dairy products. Taiwanese consumers are more willing to buy fresh milk with CAS organic certification, and are willing to pay an average of 21.95 dollars more for organic certified dairy products (CAS) every year. Shandong consumers generally trust organic dairy products. Compared with domestic brands and domestic certification, consumers have a higher degree of trust in EU brands and EU certification.

4. Analysis on the market potential of camel milk in China

4.1 The gap between supply and demand in China's camel milk market

Experts predict that with the improvement of people's living standards, the consumption of dairy products will increase substantially. At present, there is still a certain gap in the domestic camel dairy market, and a large number of dairy products need to be imported every year to meet the needs of the domestic market. With the rapid growth of camel milk consumption, the gap between supply and demand of fresh milk will exist for a long time. More and more consumers begin to understand and try to eat camel dairy products with high nutrition, high quality and high health, and the market scale continues to expand, which continuously promotes the development of the global camel dairy industry. Although the stock of camels has increased, due to the small production of camel milk, the demand is still large, and the domestic products are in short supply, there is still a large import space. China is the

country with the largest population, with a population of 14.05 billion, with a huge consumer market. According to the survey, at least 10 million people in China are interested in special dairy products, among which camel milk is highly concerned. Based on 0.6 kg of camel milk per person per day, the current domestic output of camel milk (annual output of 30,000 tons) is only enough for 600,000 people to eat, which is far from meeting the market demand. As camel milk products are increasingly recognized by consumers, the import demand for camel milk is expected to continue to increase, and it is predicted that by 2027, the import demand will reach 767,000 tons.

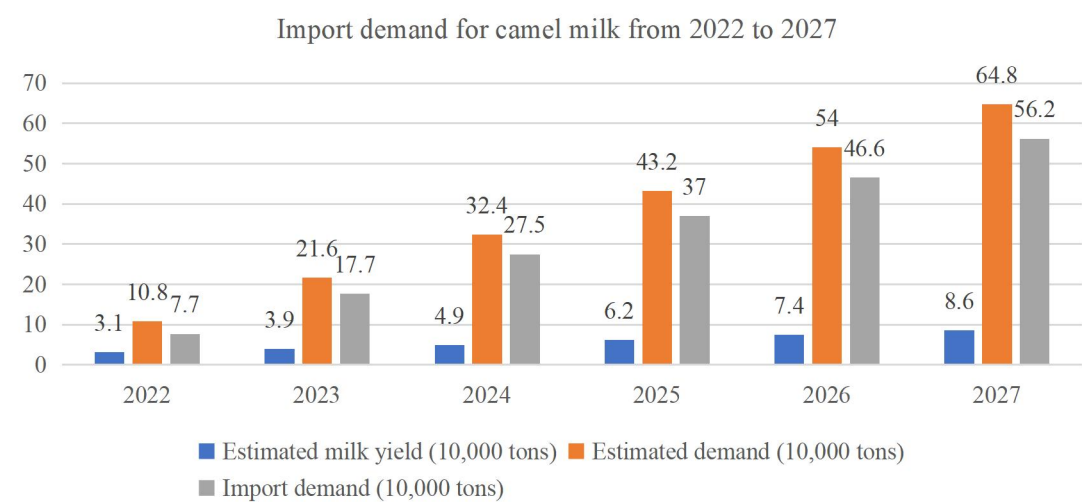


Figure 20 Gap between supply and demand in China's camel milk market

Since the 21st century, with the development and upgrading of camel milk industry, the increasing health awareness of consumers and the improvement of food consumption expenditure capacity have stimulated the rapid growth of global demand for camel milk. According to FAO data, the total sales (output value) of camel dairy products in the world will be US \$ 0.3 million 12362 in 2021, with an average annual growth rate of 4.81% from 2016 to 2021.In 2021, the total sales (output value) of camel dairy products in China was US \$751.3 million, up 35.1% from US \$556 million in 2016, with an average annual growth rate of 5.53%. The annual growth rate of domestic camel dairy products is significantly higher than that of global camel dairy products. Sales of camel dairy products in China account for 6% of global sales of camel dairy products (Figure 20). In addition, the growth rate of domestic market demand for camel dairy products is significantly higher than that of other countries in Europe, Africa and Asia.

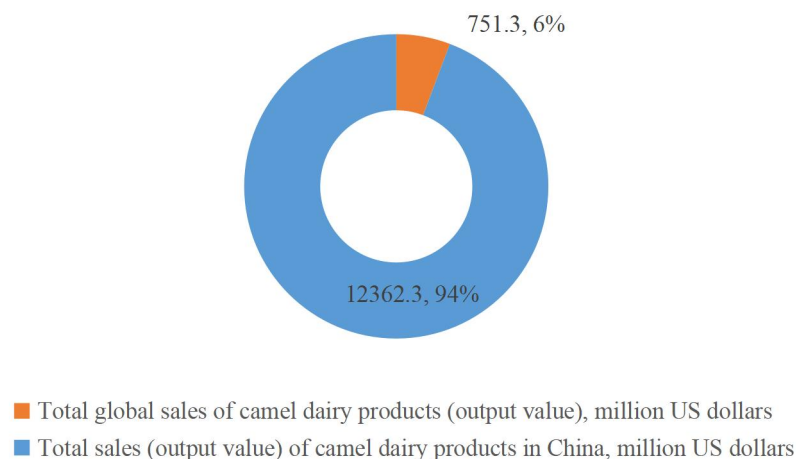


Figure 21 Comparison between global output value of camel dairy products and output value of China's camel dairy products in 2021

Mongolia is the country with the largest number of Bactrian camels in the world. It has a natural advantage in camel milk source. Among Mongolian herdsmen, 64.7% of herdsmen are related to camel industry, accounting for 5.4% of the total population of Mongolia. Camel income is the main economic income of Gobi herdsmen. In recent years, due to natural conditions, traffic inconvenience and other reasons, the export side has not been able to open the market.

The market report survey of China's camel dairy products can provide information about the development of China's camel milk industry and consumers, contribute to the export of camel milk and dairy products in Mongolia, and provide certain guidance for the production quantity and types of camel dairy products, so as to better meet the preferences and market needs of Chinese consumers. At the same time, the exploration in the development process of China's camel industry also has great reference significance for the development of Mongolia's camel industry.

4.2 Camel milk consumption (supply and demand) forecast and growth rate in 2022-2027

The production and consumption of camel milk has a long history. In the new era, with the discovery of new functions and rich nutritional value of camel dairy products, the domestic demand is growing rapidly. With the escalation of consumption, dairy products have become a nutritional necessity on the table of ordinary people. There are many practitioners in the milk powder industry and the competition is fierce. Industry shuffling is imminent. Faced with the huge market cake, domestic and foreign milk powder brands compete to seize resources, resulting in a large number of milk powder enterprises in the market, mixed brands, chaotic formula, can be described as thousands of troops, fierce competition, in this context, accelerated the industry reshuffle. Because of the high nutritional value of camel milk products, they are popular with the public, so the market space is large and the competitive pressure is small. It is an excellent opportunity for investors to enter the market. One step ahead, they can take the east wind of camel milk industry development and accelerate the layout of industrial development. According to the current market development of

camel milk, it is expected that the consumption demand of camel milk in China will increase substantially from 2022 to 2027. See Figure 21 for the forecast of consumption and growth rate of camel milk. Therefore, in order to meet the needs of future consumers, it is necessary to expand breeding, increase milk production, or import camel milk from abroad.

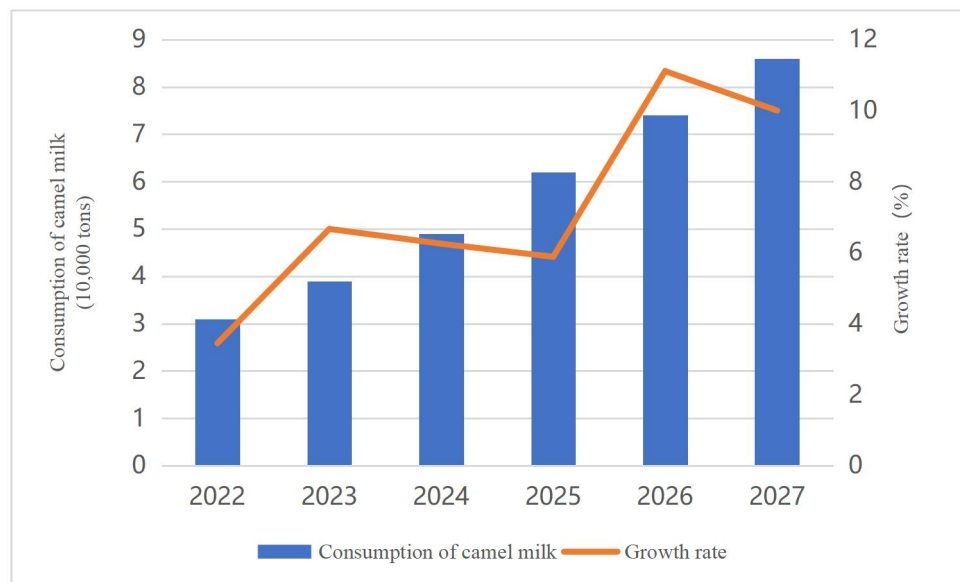


Figure 22 National Camel Milk Consumption and Growth Rate Forecast in 2022-2027

4.3 Key challenges

In recent years, camel milk, as one of the minority milk powder, is being accepted by more and more consumers because of its rich nutrition, but its rare milk source and high price keep many consumers out of the door. With the re-recognition of camel milk by residents, dairy enterprises are competing to invest, launch a wide range of camel milk products, and compete to occupy the niche milk powder industry. The contradiction between the vast market in the future and the difficulty of forming a large-scale market, or the major problems faced by dairy enterprises.

The development of camel milk industry is now facing both challenges and opportunities. On the one hand, the voice of doubt is increasing; on the other hand, it means that the standardization of camel milk industry will be put on the agenda, the industry will enter the shuffle period, and more professional enterprises with high-quality products will also stand out. The entry of dairy giants will enable camel milk enterprises to build their own brand influence according to consumer demand and their own strength, thus occupying an advantage in the market competition.

4.3.1 Quality of camel milk products

Camel milk has always been regarded as a pure natural multi-functional green organic food with high nutritional value, which can retain the nutrients of fresh camel milk to the maximum extent and provide consumers with the highest quality pure camel dairy products. However, there is a certain gap between the nutritional composition of free-range camel milk and feed camel milk. The feed is rich in nutrition, and the required ingredients can be added according to the different conditions of the camel, so that the milk yield of the camel is more, and the quality of

raw milk is higher, while the free-range camel can only eat local plants, which is limited to a certain extent. Therefore, the industry standard of "Camel Milk Quality Grading" should be formulated, the standard of Camel Milk Quality Grading should be established, and the main production and operation entities such as dairy enterprises, farmers and cooperatives should be further standardized and guided, through monitoring the quality system and key indicators of milk protein, milk fat, somatic cell count and total bacterial count of camel milk in each quarter, so as to promote the formation of camel milk. Promote the healthy and sustainable development of camel milk industry in China.

4.3.2 The price of camel dairy products

One of the reasons why camel milk is called "desert platinum" is its high price. The price of raw camel milk in China is about 10 times that of raw milk. Influenced by many factors such as labor costs, feed prices, climate change and the sharp increase in demand, the price of raw milk is also increasing year by year, so after a series of processing, the price of camel milk products is more expensive, which is limited in the sales process and can not meet the needs of the public, only a small number of people can afford it. Reduce the price of camel dairy products to meet market demand.

4.3.3 Types of camel dairy products

Consumers often buy adult milk powder for health needs, pure camel milk powder is popular with consumers, to a certain extent, because pure camel milk is rich in nutrients, can meet the needs of the human body, thus playing a regulatory role in the body. With the more diversified and vertical consumption demand of consumers, based on pure camel milk products, full-fat fermented pure camel milk powder, sour camel milk tablets, probiotic camel milk tablets, and fat-reducing high-protein camel milk powder for people with hyperlipidemia or fitness/fat-reducing needs have been introduced successively to meet the needs of consumers in an all-round and diversified way.

4.3.4 Product consumption scenario

Consumption scenarios mainly include scenario-based packaging design of products and scenario-based concept refinement of product appeals. Without a clear consumption scenario, consumers have no reason to buy products. Do a good job of brand planning, create super single products, around these two cores, establish the sustainable competitive advantage of enterprises. Products, prices, channels, promotion and other marketing elements are ultimately for business services, if we can not establish a sustainable advantage, these elements will lose competitiveness in the market.

5. Import policy

5.1 Chinese standards and regulations applicable to export of camel milk products

Food imports shall comply with China's food safety management measures and regulations, mainly including the Measures of the Customs of the People's Republic of China for the Supervision and Control of Goods for Processing Trade and the Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Safety Management of Import and

Export Food, and imported food shall also comply with China's standards and regulations. There are 19 industry standards, local standards and group standards related to camel dairy products in China, as follows:

- 《China Dairy Industry Standard Camel Milk Powder》(RHB903-2017);
- 《China Dairy Industry Standard Raw Camel Milk》(RHB900-2017);
- 《Chinese Dairy Industry Standard Fermented Camel Milk》(RHB902-2017);
- 《Food Safety Local Standard Camel Milk Powder》(DBS15/016-2019);
- 《Local Food Safety Standard Raw Camel Milk》(DBS15/015-2019);
- 《Local Food Safety Standard Sterilized Camel Milk》(DBS15/017-2019);
- 《Food Safety Local Standard Camel Milk Powder》(DBS65/014-2017);
- 《Local Food Safety Standard Raw Camel Milk》(DBS65/010-2017);
- 《Local Food Safety Standard Sterilized Camel Milk》(DBS65/012-2017);
- 《Local Standard for Food Safety Pasteurized Camel Milk》(DBS65/011-2017);
- 《Local Food Safety Standard Fermented Camel Milk》(DBS65/013-2017);
- 《Group standard Camel Milk Powder》(T/CAAA011-2019);
- 《Group standard Fermented Camel Milk Powder》(T/CAAA012-2019);
- 《Group standard Raw Camel Milk》(T/CAAA007-2019);
- 《Group standard Pasteurized camel milk》(T/CAAA009-2019);
- 《Group standard Fermented Camel Milk》(T/CAAA010-2019);
- 《Group standard Sterilized camel milk》(T/CAAA008-2019);
- 《Group standard High temperature sterilized camel milk》(T/IMAS035-2022);
- 《Group standard Rules for Collection of Fresh Camel Milk》(T/IMAS046-2022);

In addition, imported pre-packaged food and food additives shall have labels in Chinese; where instructions are required by law, instructions in Chinese shall also be provided. Labels and instructions shall conform to the provisions of this Law and other relevant laws and administrative regulations of China and the requirements of national food safety standards, and shall specify the origin of food and the name, address and contact information of domestic agents. Pre-packaged food without Chinese labels, Chinese instructions or labels and instructions that do not conform to the provisions of this article shall not be imported.

Imported food, food additives and food-related products shall conform to China's national food safety standards. Imported food and food additives shall pass the inspection by the entry-exit inspection and quarantine authorities in accordance with the relevant laws and administrative regulations on import and export commodity inspection. Imported food and food additives shall be accompanied by certificates of conformity in accordance with the requirements of the State Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Department. There are 13 relevant general food standards.

Serial number	Standard name	Standard number
General standards: 13 items		
1	National Food Safety Standards	GB2761-2017

	Maximum levels of mycotoxins in food	
2	National Food Safety Standard Maximum Levels of Contaminants in Food	GB 2762-2022
3	National Food Safety Standard Maximum Residue Limits of Pesticides in Food	GB 2763-2021
4	National Food Safety Standard Maximum Residue Limits of Veterinary Drugs in Food	GB 31650-2019
5	National Food Safety Standard Limit of Pathogenic Bacteria in Prepackaged Food	GB 29921-2021
6	National Food Safety Standard Limit of Pathogenic Bacteria for Ready-to-eat Food in Bulk	GB 31607-2021
7	National Food Safety Standard for the Use of Food Additives	GB 2760-2014
8	National Food Safety Standard for the Use of Additives for Food Contact Materials and Products	GB 9685-2016
9	National Food Safety Standard for the Use of Food Nutritional Fortification Substances	GB 14880-2012
10	National Food Safety Standard General Rules for the Labeling of Prepackaged Food	GB 7718-2011
11	National Food Safety Standard General Principles for Nutrition Labeling of Prepackaged Food	GB 28050-2011
12	National Food Safety Standard Labeling of Prepackaged Food for Special Dietary Use	GB 13432-2013
13	National Food Safety Standard General Rules for Labeling of Food Additives	GB 29924-2013

Some of the regulations and management methods are shown in the annex.

5.2 Require ECO clause insurance in logistics

With the continuous development of social economy, people pay more and more attention to the economic benefits brought by production enterprises and logistics enterprises, while ignoring the environmental problems and sustainable development problems behind the economic development. Many people think that logistics promotes economic development, but seldom take into account the negative impact of changes in the ecological environment caused by logistics, especially enterprises, driven by economic interests, lack of internal motivation to build ecological logistics. In fact, logistics is an industry that seriously pollutes the environment with waste gas and noise, and at the same time consumes a lot of fuel and energy. Therefore, it is an important issue for the development of modern logistics to enhance the environmental protection awareness of logistics enterprises, take effective measures, establish and improve the incentive mechanism, and build an ecological logistics system. The meaning of ecological logistics is to achieve a balance between the natural environment and the development of logistics economy, to achieve the effect of restraining the impact of logistics on the environment, and to maximize the utility of logistics. This logistics management system can promote the common development of

healthy consumption and economy. Ecological logistics is to reorganize the logistics system from the environmental point of view, emphasizing that the natural environment and economic development must be balanced, reflecting that the enterprise logistics management system must develop in the direction of greening.

International cargo transportation insurance is a kind of service trade, which means that one party requires the other party to bear the agreed liability for the possible damage to the goods in international transportation on the condition of paying a certain fee. There is no uniform cargo insurance law in the world. In practice, the rights and obligations of the insurer and the insured are determined by the domestic laws of various countries and the insurance contracts concluded by both parties. The Insurance Law passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1995 (amended in 2002) and the Maritime Law passed in 1992 are the main legal basis for cargo transportation insurance in China.

According to the Overland Transportation Cargo Insurance Clauses of the People's Insurance Company of China, which was revised on January 1, 1981, the basic risks are divided into land transportation insurance and land transportation all risks. The additional risks are overland transportation cargo war risk and overland transportation refrigerated cargo insurance.

Related content is attached.

5.3. Potential risks to exports and ways to overcome them

With the advancement of China's socialist modernization and the deepening of reform and opening up, a good external environment has been created for the development of China's import trade, and the economic growth rate of China's import and export trade has gradually accelerated. However, in real life, there are many potential risks in the development of import trade, which makes import trade enterprises suffer serious economic losses. Therefore, in the new era, it is necessary to strengthen the research on the effectiveness of risks and preventive measures in import trade.

The potential risks in the import process mainly include:

(1) Due to the quality problems caused by product standards, camel dairy products, especially fresh camel milk, have a short shelf life and high requirements for cold chain transportation. In addition to large-scale breeding of camel pastures in Mongolia, there are also a large number of herdsman who are free-range. In the process of squeezing camel milk, there may be health problems in the process of preservation and transportation, which is a big challenge. There will be problems such as uneven quality of raw materials.

(2) The export risk awareness is not strong, and the risk cost is not considered in foreign transactions. At present, most of China's foreign trade enterprises still use the **traditional transaction mode** formed for many years, and the understanding of export risk still stays at the level of controlling non-letter of credit business. It should be said that any transaction has risks, so the cost of risk must be taken into account in export accounting. Some large foreign enterprises have set up departments specializing in risk prevention, which are combined with finance, to prevent export risks in an all-round way by strengthening internal control and making full use of external risk

prevention institutions.

(3) Accounts receivable were not recovered in time and suffered heavy losses after the crisis. Some foreign trade enterprises in China are not timely enough to clear up foreign accounts receivable and overdue amounts. When the international economic situation changes, a considerable part of the loan is difficult to recover. For example, after the Asian financial crisis, nearly one third of China's foreign trade enterprises could not recover their payments, so they had to hang them on their accounts, resulting in serious potential losses. Therefore, many foreign trade enterprises are often famous and profitable.

(4) Neglecting the construction of risk management mechanism. Managers of some foreign trade enterprises in China lack sufficient understanding of the importance of preventing export risks. They simply focus on business and take a laissez-faire attitude towards export risks. They know little about the knowledge of export risk prevention. Enterprises generally do not establish a sound internal control mechanism for export risks, and the management of customers is chaotic. Most buyers "stick to one pole to the end". As a result, the hidden dangers of export continue and the safety of foreign exchange collection is not guaranteed.

(5) Insufficient use of export credit insurance and other channel insurance. At present, the amount of export credit insurance in China is less than 4% of the number of export business in a year, most of the export business of most foreign trade enterprises is not insured, and few of them use foreign banks and insurance institutions to accept or insure export credit insurance, which has a certain relationship with the imperfection of China's export credit insurance system. However, the lack of insurance awareness of export enterprises is an important factor. This is one of the main factors that some of China's export trade can hardly bear the risk.

It can be seen that strengthening export risk management of foreign trade enterprises is not only conducive to improving the economic benefits of exports, but also conducive to increasing trade opportunities. Developing this business is beneficial to both sides to avoid risks and enhance confidence in trade with Chinese enterprises. Therefore, in the current trade situation, it is particularly urgent to carry out strategic changes and take active measures to strengthen export risk management.

The main measures to avoid import risks are:

(1) Change the concept and establish the awareness of risk cost. Managers, financial personnel and business personnel of China's foreign trade enterprises should change their traditional management concepts and establish the awareness of export risk cost. Enterprises should establish corresponding financial accounting system, bring export risk cost into the scope of financial accounting, and really bring export risk prevention into the routine management of foreign trade enterprises.

(2) Strengthen the investigation and evaluation of customer credit. Foreign trade enterprises should gradually reform the traditional customer management methods, classify the existing customers, strengthen the monitoring of bad customers, gradually establish a database of major customers, centralize the management of customer credit, closely grasp the credit situation of customers, and reduce the possibility of risk occurrence.

(3) Establish and improve the internal control system of export risk. Foreign trade enterprises should take export risk management as an important task, establish and improve the risk internal control system with financial functional departments as the core, and formulate their own export risk management system according to the overall business objectives of enterprises.

(4) Make full use of export credit insurance and other means to avoid risks. China's foreign trade enterprises should study the relevant policies of the state on export credit insurance, and defuse risks by insuring export credit insurance for D/P, D/A and other businesses. The Export Credit Department of PICC P & C has been conducting this business on a trial basis since 1998. Of course, it can also be insured through overseas subsidiaries or export credit insurance agencies in other countries, especially for those new customers whose business should use export credit insurance to guard against risks.

The relevant land transport cargo insurance terms and conditions are attached.

5.4 Camel milk export route from Mongolia to China

The China-Mongolia border is 4,676 kilometers long. In accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the **People's Republic of Mongolia** on China-Mongolia Border Ports and Their Management System signed by China and Mongolia on September 28, 2004, 12 border ports, including Erlianhot, have been opened. In recent years, with the development of bilateral trade, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region has applied for approval of Bagmaodu and Wuliji ports. At present, there are 18 ports in China and Mongolia (including three airports in Beijing, Hohhot and Hailar, and two ports in Erlianhot Highway and Railway). Among them, Erlianhot is a highway/railway port, from which all international trains between China and Mongolia exit. The rest are highway ports. Moreover, Mongolia has set up a consulate in Erlianhot, which can handle landing visas.

According to the agreement between China and Mongolia, bilateral ports can only be the entry and exit of China and Mongolia. International ports allow the entry and exit of personnel, means of transport and goods from third countries. Erlianhot-Zamen-Uud, Zhuengadabuqi-Biqigetü, Takeshiken-Bulgan and Aershan-Songbeier are international ports, and the rest are bilateral ports.

Ports can be divided into Class I ports and Class II ports according to the authority of approval and opening. Class I ports refer to the ports approved by the State Council for opening to the outside world (including ports administered by the central government and some ports administered by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government). Class II ports refer to the ports approved, opened and administered by the provincial people's governments.

The locations, types, opening hours and working hours of the China-Mongolia border crossings:

1. Hongshanzui- Dayang

The port is located near the No.17 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are Fuhai County, Altay Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and Sagsai County, Bayanulgai

Province, Mongolia. The port passage is the Hongshanzui-Dayang border defense talks and meeting passage on the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening hours are from June 21 to July 5, August 1 to 20 and September 1 to 15 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 11:00 to 18:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 12:00 to 19:00 Ulan Bator time.

2. Takeshken-Bulgan

The port is located near the No.124 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are Qinghe County, Altay Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and Bulgan County, Khovd Province, Mongolia. The port passage is the meeting passage for the Takeshken-Bulgan border talks on the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is an international perennial open port. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 10:00 to 19:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 10:00 to 19:00 Ulan Bator time (from 11:00 to 20:00 daylight saving time).

3. Wulasitai-Beitag

The port is located near the No.163 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are Qitai County, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and Bulgan County, Khovd Province, Mongolia. The port passage is the Wulasitai-Beitag border talks and meeting passage on the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening hours of the port are from March, May and September 16 to 30 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 10:00 to 19:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 10:00 to 19:00 Ulan Bator time (11:00 to 20:00 daylight saving time).

4. Laoyemiao-Burgasitai

The port is located near the No.354 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are Balikun County, Hami Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and Altay County, Gobi Altai Province, Mongolia. The port passage is the meeting passage for the border talks between Laoyemiao and Burgasitai on the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening hours are from February, April, June, August, October and December 11 to 30 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 10:00 to 18:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 10:00 to 18:00 Ulan Bator time (11:00 to 19:00 daylight saving time).

5. Ceke – Siberkulen

The port is located near the No.572 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are Ejina Banner of Alxa League of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Gurbantes County of South Gobi Province of Mongolia. The port passage is the meeting passage for the Ceke-Xibekulun border talks on the Sino-Mongolian border.

The port is a bilateral perennial open port. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Ulan Bator time (from 9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

6. Ganqimaodu-Gashusuhaitu

The port is located near the No.703 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are Wulate Middle Banner of Bayannur League of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Khan Bogd County of South Gobi Province of Mongolia. The port passage is the Ganqimaodu-Gashusuhaitu border talks and meeting passage on the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is a bilateral perennial open port. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Ulan Bator time (from 9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

7. Mandula-Hangji

The port is located near the No.757 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. On both sides of the port are Darhan Maoming'an United Banner, Baotou City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and Hatenbulag County, East Gobi Province, Mongolia. The port passage is the Zamin Shaorong-Hanggai border talks and meeting passage on the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening hours of the port are from March, May, August and November 16 to 30 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Ulan Bator time (from 9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

8. Erlianhot (Railway)-Zamyn Uud (Railway)

The port is located near the No.815 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border, flanked by Erlianhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and Zamyn Uud County, East Gobi Province, Mongolia.

The port is an international perennial open port.

9. Erlianhot (Highway)-Zamyn Uud (Highway)

The port is located near the No.815 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border, flanked by Erlianhot City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and Zamyn Uud County, East Gobi Province, Mongolia. The port passage is the Erlianhot-Zamyn-Uud border talks and meeting passage on the Sino-Mongolian border.

The port is an international open port all the year round and is open normally on weekends. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 18:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 18:00 Ulan Bator time (9:00 to 19:00 daylight saving time).

10. Zhuengadabuqi-Biqigetu

The port is located near the 1046 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border.

The two sides of the port are East Ujimqin Banner of Xilingol League of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Erdengchagang County of Sukhbaatar Province of Mongolia. The port passage is the Zhuengadabuqi-Biqigetu border talks and meeting passage on the Sino-Mongolian border.

The port is an international perennial open port. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Ulan Bator time (from 9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

11. Arxan-Somber

The port is located near the No.1382 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are Aershan City, Xing'an League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, and Halahagaole County, Eastern Province of Mongolia. The port passage is near the No.1382 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border.

The port is an international seasonal open port. The opening hours are from June 11 to 30, July 16 to 30 and August 16 to September 25 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Ulan Bator time (from 9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

12. Ebuduge-Bayanhushu

The port is located near the No.1423 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are New Barag Left Banner, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, and Halahagaole County, Eastern Province of Mongolia. The port passage is the Ebudug-Bayanhushu border talks and meeting passage on the Sino-Mongolian border.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening hours of the port are from February, May, August and November 1 to 15 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Ulan Bator time (from 9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

13. Allahasat-Habiriga

The port is located near the No.1495 boundary marker of the Sino-Mongolian border. The two sides of the port are New Barag Right Banner, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, and Qiaobashan County, Eastern Province of Mongolia. The port passage is the meeting passage for the Alahashad-Habiriga border talks on the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening hours are from January 6 to 25 and from April 1 to October 31 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time, and the working hours of the Mongolian side are from 8:00 to 17:00 Ulan Bator time (from 9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

According to the geographical location and time of exporting camel milk, appropriate ports and means of transportation should be selected to better export

camel milk from Mongolia to China. For details, see the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Mongolia on China-Mongolia Border Ports and Their Management System.

6. Conclusion

With the overall growth of global sales of camel dairy products, the market demand for camel dairy products in China has grown rapidly in the past five years. In 2021, the total sales of camel dairy products in China amounted to US \$751.3 million, representing an increase of 35.1% from US \$556 million in 2016, with an average annual growth rate of 5.53%, and the market demand is expected to continue to expand. In the future, with China's per capita GDP exceeding 10,000 US dollars and the number of middle-income groups exceeding 400 million, the strong domestic demand potential will bring more market growth space for camel dairy products in the Chinese market. Although the stock is rising, due to the low production of camel milk and the difficulty of milking, the production of camel milk is not high, and a large number of camel milk products need to be imported from abroad. Camel milk powder is favored by consumers all over the world because it is easy to preserve, carry and eat. The product has a rapid annual growth rate and needs to be imported in large quantities.

The report shows the consumer behavior, taste preferences and market price research of camel milk products in China, including online and supermarkets, and also analyses the gender, age, purchasing reasons and product categories of consumer groups, as well as the distribution plan and market penetration plan of the main distributors of camel milk. The data provides a good theoretical basis and data support for the implementation of consumer behavior and marketing strategy of Mongolian dairy products entering China.

Due to geographical reasons, different countries have different product standards, and imported related products must also comply with China's food safety management measures and regulations, including the Customs Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision of Processing Trade Goods and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Safety of Import and Export Food. Imported food shall also comply with the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Mongolia on the Border Ports and Their Management Systems between China and Mongolia and other agreements and regulations. There are 19 industry standards, local standards and group standards related to camel dairy products in China. Imported pre-packaged food and food additives shall have labels in Chinese; if instructions are required by law, instructions in Chinese shall also be provided. Labels and instructions shall conform to the provisions of this Law and other relevant laws and administrative regulations of China and the requirements of national food safety standards, and there are 13 relevant general food standards. The listing of relevant implementation standards, regulations and management methods will help to avoid potential risks in the export process, ensure the smooth progress of export, and provide a theoretical basis for the formulation of export routes from Mongolia.

To sum up, this investigation report shows that the development and application

of camel milk technology can inject new vitality into the development of camel dairy industry in Mongolia, and the production types, equipment, production scale and other information of camel dairy enterprises can provide certain basis for the development and production types of camel dairy enterprises in Mongolia. The study of consumer behavior and consumer preference can provide a basis for the development of new products, and the summary of marketing strategies and marketing plans is conducive to the growth of sales. The listing of the applicable implementation standards for Chinese export of camel milk related products, China's international trade and customs conditions and requirements, and the safety management measures and logistics requirements for imported and exported food are helpful for Mongolia to analyze the demand and supply of Chinese camel milk market, as well as the potential for Mongolian camel milk products to enter this market. The analysis results of this survey report are not only conducive to the development of camel milk industry in Mongolia, but also conducive to the formulation and implementation of the export business strategy of camel dairy products.

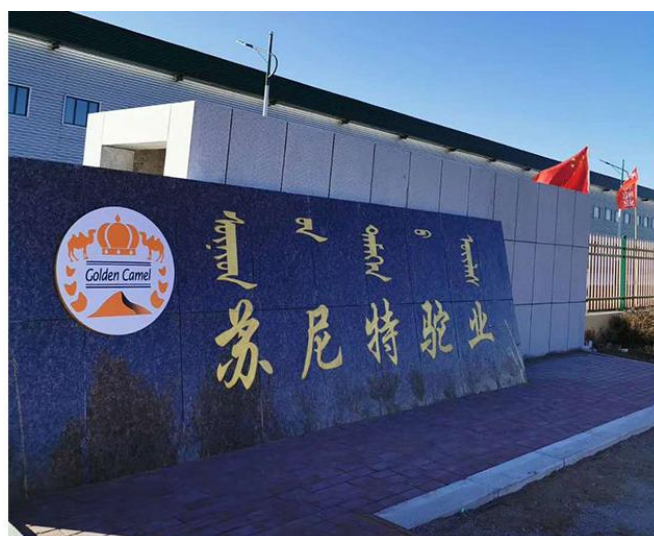
Annex

Annex 1 Top manufacturers of camel milk products in China

In the dairy industry, potential competitors are mainly influenced by economies of scale and distribution channels. If dairy industry wants to achieve economies of scale, it must focus on procurement and production. The production cost of dairy products is mainly affected by the price of raw milk, but most of China's camel milk bases are distributed in Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and other places, which causes a huge difference in the price of dairy products across the country. Old milk supply occupies the main source, and exploring new milk sources or establishing milk production base will have to face higher investment. As a result, the distribution of milk production bases creates a major barrier for future competitors to enter the industry. In China, more than 66% of dairy companies produce liquid milk. However, consumers pay more attention to the unstorability and freshness of liquid milk, which requires dairy companies to have their own distribution channels.

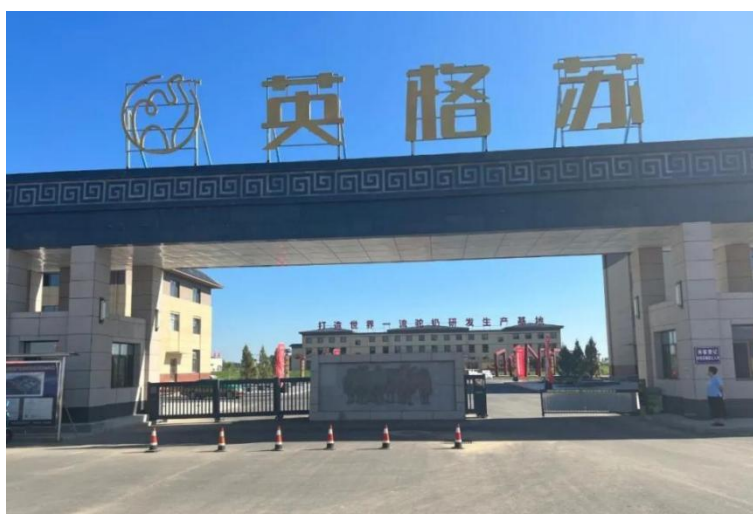
1 Inner Mongolia Sunite Camel Biotechnology Co., LTD

Inner Mongolia Sunite Camel Biotechnology Co., Ltd. is a camel industry deep processing enterprise established by Golden Camel Group Co., Ltd. in Saihantala Town, Sunite Right Banner. It is the biotechnology research and development and production of high-tech enterprises, integrating camel liquid milk, yogurt, camel colostrum freeze-dried powder, milk tablet, camel meat products processing, camel skin processing and camel blood peptides production.



2 Inner Mongolia Yinggesu Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Inner Mongolia Yinggesu Biotechnology Co., LTD., a subsidiary of Huifeng Group, was established on December 20, 2019, located in Urad Back Banner. It is a biotechnology company integrating scientific research, development, sales and service of camel industry. The company has dairy and animal husbandry related industries, and will continue to invest in the construction of camel dairy processing factory, camel food processing factory and other series of projects, shaping a complete camel scientific research, processing, sales system.





3 Inner Mongolia Desert Tuomama Industrial Co., Ltd.

Inner Mongolia Desert Tuomama Industrial Co., LTD., founded in June 2016, is located in Alxa Left Banner, mainly engaged in the research and development, consulting, production and processing, sales of green, organic and healthy products. Since its establishment, the company has mainly carried out the research and development of camel milk products, and developed the "Tuomama" camel milk products. Now the main products are pure camel milk, pure camel milk powder, children's camel milk powder, camel colostrum, whole fermented camel milk powder, pure cheese, camel milk agriophyllum squarrosum flatbread and non-sucrose camel milk flatbread.





4 Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnology Co., Ltd. was founded in May 2014, located in Badanjilin Town camel industrial park, registered capital of 30 million yuan. It is a leading local enterprise with the Alxa camel industry as the development object, and focusing on standardized camel feeding, camel milk processing and camel biological products processing. Mainly engaged in the camel series of product development, research, production and sales. Make full use of the advantages of local camel resources, the camel industry will continue to grow bigger and stronger. The main products are liquid milk, camel milk powder, camel milk tablet and so on.





5 Camel's Home Biotechnology (Inner Mongolia) Co., Ltd.

Camel's Home Biotechnology (Inner Mongolia) Co., LTD is located in Sunite Right Banner, Xilingol League. The factory covers an area of 100 mu, covering an area of 30,000 square meters of the first phase of the project was completed and put into operation in 2019. The first phase of the project is designed to handle 6,000 tons of camel milk annually. The factory is built according to GMP standards and adopts a fully closed unmanned automatic production line.





6 Inner Mongolia Tiantuo Biotechnology Co., LTD

Inner Mongolia Tiantuo Biotechnology Co., LTD., founded in November 2017, is the first domestic enterprise specializing in the research and development, production and sales of camel milk and camel grease series cosmetics. The technical support is CHN-KAZ camel research institute of Inner Mongolia. The company has three cosmetics production lines in Badanjilin Town, Alxa Right Banner, covering an area of nearly 2000 square meters with an annual production capacity of 60 tons. At present, the company produces and sells two brand series of cosmetics, GOBITUOTUO and TENGRIIN BOTGO. There are 19 kinds of camel milk and grease series cosmetics such as camel milk moisturizing repair mask, camel milk nourishing moisturizing face cream, lotion, toner, placental protein essence, camel grease lip balm, lipstick, hand cream and cleansing mousse. They have completed the record in the State Food and Drug Administration, and have been produced and marketed.





7 Inner Mongolia Tenghetai Shatuo Industry Co. LTD

Inner Mongolia Tenghetai Shatuo Industry Co., Ltd. is the largest concentrated production and sales base of camel milk in China. The company was registered in 2006, the registered capital of 3 million yuan, the factory was set up in Chaogewenduer Town, Urad Back Banner. The company has a 400 square meters of office space, a 500 square meters of Gebi Hongtuo comprehensive service room, 800 square meters of carding workshop and 1,300 square meters of slaughter workshop, 30 cubic meters of dumpling factory frozen storage, 340 cubic meters of acid discharge storage, 108 cubic meters of cold storage, 24 cubic meters of frozen storage. In 2017, the company built the country's largest Gebi Hongtuo Aorigeqi camel milk industrial base in Siniusu Gacha, Gwendur Town.





8 Xinjiang Wangyuan Biotechnology Group Co. LTD

Xinjiang Wangyuan Biotechnology Group, formerly known as Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk Industry Co., LTD., is a pioneer in the world camel industry. Founded in 2007, it was upgraded to a group company in 2014 with a registered capital of 10 million yuan. Located in Huancheng East Road, Fuhai County, Aertai Region, the factory covers an area of 100 mu and has 4 million mu natural pasture. It has obtained the national organic certification for 11 consecutive years. It is the only domestic camel milk deep processing and camel series product research and development enterprise with independent intellectual property rights, with camel series product research and development, deep processing, sales as one of the private science and technology enterprises. Under the jurisdiction of 6 branches and a Xinjiang Bactrian camel Research Institute. At present, Wangyuan Group has more than 2000 stores and counters all over the country and the world, covering Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, etc., and exported to Australia, the United States, New Zealand and other countries.



9 Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., LTD

Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., LTD. was established in April 2016. It is Henan to help Xinjiang enterprises. It is also a modern, standardized, large-scale and professional camel dairy production base integrating scientific research, production, sales and service. The company is located in the agricultural products processing park of Yanchi Town, Yiwu County, Hami City, with a total investment of 100 million yuan. Now it has the country's largest camel milk powder production line, automatic liquid camel milk production line, standardized purification workshop of 10,000 square meters, camel milk cold chain acquisition preservation system, camel breeding base, camel industry research center. Sales network throughout the country 25 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, more than 400 stores. The products on the market are pure camel milk powder, children's camel milk powder, first stage camel milk powder, sterilized pure camel milk, camel milk manual soap, camel milk body wash, camel velvet quilt and other products.



10 Xinjiang Yearn by Camel Biological Co., LTD

Xinjiang Yearn by Camel Biological Co., LTD., founded in November 2004, is located in Changle East Road, Mulei County, Changji Prefecture. It is an enterprise focusing on the research and development, production and processing, and industrial chain operation of camel milk powder and dairy products. The main products of the company are whole camel milk powder, formula camel milk powder, children camel milk powder, colostrum formula camel milk powder, milk shell, milk tablet and other dairy products. Yearn by Camel is currently the first featured milk industrial park in China that produces and processes camel milk. On the basis of complete production workshops and processes, Yearn by Camel is also equipped with a professional third-party testing center and product packaging center to provide one-stop rapid

response from milk source collection, production and processing to product testing, with controllable source and quality.



11 Xinjiang Sky Camel Dairy Group / Biotechnology Development Co., LTD

Xinjiang Sky Camel Dairy Group Co., LTD., formerly known as Xintuoyuan Biological Development Co., LTD., was established in 2007 and upgraded to the Group in 2021. The headquarters of the company is located in the High-tech zone (New district) of Urumqi City, with a total area of more than 1000 mu, with 100,000 mu of natural pasture. In 2013 and 2019, we obtained 16 technical patents and obtained national organic certification for two consecutive years. The Group has conducted comprehensive research and development of camel milk series of food, health care products, cosmetics, biopharmaceutical products and in-depth development of camel series of products. At present, it has set up sales points in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Huizhou, Xi an, Chengdu, Chongqing,

Xiamen, Wuhan and other places, covering all provinces and cities in China. Xinjiang Sky camel Biotechnology Development Co., LTD., founded in 2013, is located in Wugongtai Town, Hutubi County, Changji Prefecture, mainly engaged in the research and development and processing of camel milk products. The company has built a standardized production line with the leading annual processing capacity of 3000 tons of fresh camel milk, which can process whole/skim camel milk powder products.



12 Xinjiang Ucamel Biotechnology Co., LTD

Xinjiang Ucamel Biotechnology Co., LTD., located in Shuimogou District, Urumqi City, is a professional dairy enterprise integrating research and development, breeding, production and sales. Relying on the abundant animal husbandry resources of Tianshan ranch, the company has developed a series of camel milk products with high added value, and built "Ucamel" into an international national brand in Xinjiang.

From Denmark to introduce advanced camel milk powder automation production equipment, at the same time has the domestic professional level of camel milk biological research and development center. Relying on abundant animal husbandry resources and breeding experience in Keping County, the company has bred and developed high-quality camel milk products in 2 million mu of natural selenium-rich saline-alkali pasture. Designed fresh camel milk production capacity of 2500 tons/year, whole camel milk powder 300 tons/year.



13 Xinjiang New Camel Dairy Co., LTD

Xinjiang New Camel Dairy Co., LTD., a state-owned enterprise, is an enterprise assisted by Zhejiang Province in Xinjiang. It covers an area of 50 mu with a total construction area of 11,000 square meters. The total investment of the first phase of the project is 60 million yuan. The company has 3 automatic production lines, which

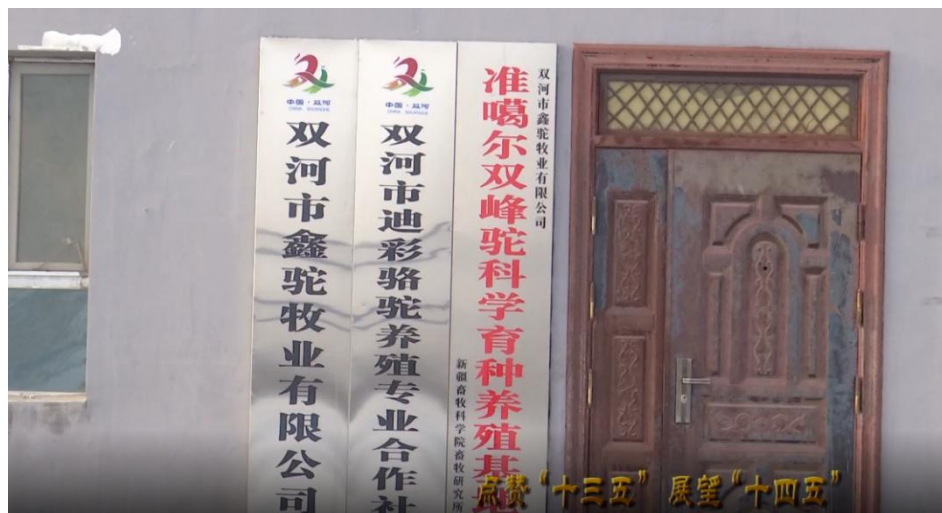
can handle more than 20000 tons of fresh milk annually. At present, it can produce more than 10 kinds of products, such as camel milk powder series, sterilized camel milk, fermented camel milk, camel milk beverage, modified milk powder, freeze-dried powder, compressed milk tablet, etc. The brand has high market recognition. Now the company has effectively solved the employment of more than 60 people, and can indirectly drive 245 camel farmers in the county to increase their income by more than 50 million yuan.



14 Shuanghe Xintuo Animal Husbandry Co., LTD

Shuanghe Xintuo Animal Husbandry Co., Ltd. was established in May 2020, located in the 84 Regiment of Shuanghe City, Xinjiang Province, with a registered capital of 10 million yuan and a construction area of more than 300 mu. The base is divided into four areas: living and office area, epidemic prevention and quarantine area, production and breeding area, and forage storage and processing area. The

existing standardized farming enclosure 6 buildings, construction area of 2723 square meters of 2 buildings, construction area of 1700 square meters of 2 buildings, construction area of 1200 square meters of 2 buildings, straw farm and silage pit covers an area of 15 mu. In the company's development and growth of 2 years, there are more than 300 camels in the breeding area, less than 2 hours, more than 100 kilograms of fresh camel milk will be stored in the condensation tank, the future can be.



15 Xinjiang Camel Union Group Co., LTD

Xinjiang Camel Union Group Co., LTD., located in Dabancheng District surrounded by Tianshan, is the world's largest featured dairy industry chain enterprise integrating camel scientific research, animal husbandry, production and sales, food testing, packaging manufacturing and cultural tourism. Enterprise initial investment of 370 million yuan, under the five industrial sectors. There are 18 standard industrial factories in the special milk industry park of Camel Union Group, covering an area of about 27,000 square meters, and the daily processing of special raw milk can reach 100 tons. In Dabancheng, the Group invested 370 million yuan to build the special milk industrial park, which is equipped with four functional workshops: dry production, wet production, liquid milk production and freeze-dried food, which can realize seven mainstream milk production processes, including spray drying, dry mixing, freeze-drying, UHT, pasteurization, degreasing and fermentation.



16 Xinjiang Jintuo Investment Co., LTD

Xinjiang Jintuo Investment Co., LTD., founded in 2005, is a large camel industry group integrating camel breeding, research and development, production and sales of camel dairy products. It owns the representative brand of camel milk "Desert Platinum". From milk collection, transportation to production, processing, factory, each step has strict standard requirements and standard operation.

Xinjiang Jintuo camel breeding base covers an area of 35 million square meters, using free range mode. The camel milk powder processing factory covers an area of 40,000 square meters in Dabancheng District, with an annual production line of 3,600 tons of camel milk, patented processing technology and professional testing equipment.



17 Yili Nala Dairy Group Co., LTD

The headquarter of Yili Nala Dairy Group Co., Ltd. is located in Kuerdening Town, Gongliu County, Yili Prefecture, Xinjiang. The group has a registered capital of 352 million yuan, total assets of 2 billion yuan and more than 2,000 employees. It is located next to the Nalati grassland, a 4A scenic spot. It insists on building a factory in the milk source base and owns 80,000 mu of organic pasture. Professional production of organic camel milk powder, organic sheep milk powder, yak milk powder, sheep milk powder, etc.



18 Yili Xuelian Dairy Co., LTD

Yili Xuelian Dairy Co., LTD., founded in 2005, is located in the beautiful apricot county of Yili river valley — Yining, which is known as "a place with south-China-type scenery". Xuelian Dairy in Yili national agricultural products processing base, now has its own ecological alpine grassland pasture and desert

pasture area of a total of more than 50, ten thousand mu, 20000 bactrian camels, and have Aertai Fuyun Keketuohai, Yili Nalati apricot blossom ditch, Yining Tuohulasu grassland three organic pasture camel breeding base, and more than 20 camel breeding professional cooperatives. The company has two advanced production lines for dairy products, with a daily processing capacity of 160 tons of raw milk and an annual designed processing capacity of 10,000 tons of milk powder. From the construction of milk source base, camel farm management, raw milk acceptance monitoring to the whole process of production, from product delivery to after-sales tracking service, scientific, modern and procedural management is implemented. It has passed ISO9001:2016 international quality system certification, GMP, HACCP and other authoritative system certification, which objectively ensures the safety and reliability of product quality.



19 Xinjiang Tianhongrun Biotechnology Co., LTD

Xinjiang Tianhongrun Biotechnology Co., Ltd. was established in 2015 with a total investment of 100 million yuan. It is a professional high-end dairy company with local factories in Xinjiang. It has a complete industrial chain from milk collection, research and development, production to market terminal sales, and has high-end dairy workshop, health care product workshop and supporting production rooms. The company is engaged in the research and development, production and sales of characteristic dairy products (camel milk), and camel milk using the special eliminating mutton smell technology, so that the camel frankincense flavor is stronger,

committed to using advanced low temperature technology to better preserve the effective ingredients of camel milk, is currently an innovative camel milk enterprise in China.



20 Yili Yilite Dairy Co., LTD

Yili Yilite Dairy Co., LTD. (formerly Zhaikou milk powder factory) was founded in 1958, located in the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Nileke County, Yili Prefecture. It is a subordinate enterprise of the Seventy-ninth Regiment of the Fourth Division of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. Relying on the original ecological milk source advantage of eight core ranches of the Corps, Yili Yilite Dairy specializes in the production of camel milk, horse milk, sheep milk, brown milk, Xinjiang milk tea powder and other characteristic dairy products.









21 Xinjiang Yibate Dairy Co., LTD

Xinjiang Yibate Dairy Co., LTD., with a registered capital of 50 million yuan, is a professional new featured dairy enterprise integrating research and development, production, sales and service of camel dairy products. At present, the company owns a series of products including pure camel milk powder, children's formula camel milk powder, adult formula camel milk powder, camel milk soap, camel milk biscuits, cheese and so on. It took the company three years to increase the sales volume from 5000 yuan to 80 million yuan, then to 250 million yuan, and now to 500 million yuan. The number of employees has grown from 2 to more than 100, and more than 200 stores have become the local pillar industry.















Annex 2 Camel milk known brands in China


1. Domestic products







查询平台	Product pictures	Brand	Product name	Packaging type	Product specifications	Product price	Manufacturing enterprise			Product executive standard
							Name	address	contact information	
Taobao		Original gold	Prepare camel milk powder	Canning	330g/can	368Yuan	Xinjiang Jintuo Investment Co., Ltd.	Bajiahu Agricultural Science and Technology	4008566562	DBS65/014
Taobao		Mai Li Shi	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	178Yuan	Xinjiang Asmai Dairy Co., Ltd.	No.1 Yuxin Road, Chengbei Industrial	4008788079	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Original gold	Prepare camel milk powder	Canning	330g/can	368Yuan	Xinjiang Jintuo Investment Co., Ltd.	Bajiahu Agricultural Science and Technology	4008566562	DBS65/014
Taobao		Xi Yu ZhiJia	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	260Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	400-136-0088	DBS 65/014







Taobao		Han Mu Tang	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	360g/can	278Yuan	Xinjiang Luoganlin Dairy Co., Ltd.	City 133, General Office, No.9 Science and	15089320429	DBS 65/014
Taobao		HeTao	Pure Camel Milk Powder	Can ning	300g/can	568Yuan	Inner Mongolia Jinhetao Dairy Co.,	Qianzhao Town, Linhe District,	17748244442	DBS 15/016
Taobao		Shu En	Immunoglobulin camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	288Yuan	Inner Mongolia Hualin Food Co.,	Xincun South Road, No.2 Farm and No.4	18647881016	DBS 15/016
Taobao		Xi Yu Zhuo Ma	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	499Yuan	Baotou Knight Dairy Co., Ltd	Baotou Tumote Right Banner New Industrial	4008772993	DBS 15/016
Taobao		He Bei You	Organic full-fat camel milk powder	Can ning	320g/can	699Yuan	Ili Nala Dairy Co., Ltd	Kurdnang Town, Gongliu County, Yili	4008350998	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Lashan silk camel	Pure camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	278Yuan	Ningxia Hengda Dairy Co., Ltd.	Jinyintan Town, Litong District,		







Taobao		Xi Shi Zhen Tuo	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	1048 Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Sayatierke Village, Hongdun Town, Altay	4008067097	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Pariado	High-calcium selenium-enriched formula camel	Canning	350g/can	428Yuan	Xinjiang Huaqite Dairy Co., Ltd.	Management Committee of North	400-998-1059	DBS 65/014-2017
Taobao		Pariado	Active immunoglobulin formula camel milk powder	Canning	350g/can	429Yuan	Xinjiang Huaqite Dairy Co., Ltd.	Management Committee of North	0571-88973227	
Taobao		Natural companionship	Polypeptide probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	269Yuan	Yangling Shengfei Dairy Co., Ltd.	Zone C, Torch Pioneer Park, Yangling	4000369316	
Taobao		Alita	Full fat camel milk powder	Canning	350g/can	488Yuan	Gansu Kaili Tianqi Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Northwest corner of Circular Economy	18611892295	
Taobao		Camel King	Pure camel milk powder	Canning	320g/can	569Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	400-876-8266	DBS 65/014







Taobao		Tuoneng	Probiotic camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	368Yuan	Wulan chabu Mengdi Dairy Co.,	Xixiang Industrial Park, Liangcheng	4008530333	DBS 15/016
Taobao		Tuoneng	Pure camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	898yuan two cans	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnolo gy Co., Ltd.	Agricult ural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	4008530333	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Qianjue	Full-fat pure camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	399yuan Two cans	Wusu Gaoquan Tiantian Dairy Co.,	Headqua rters of the 124th Regiment of	13150315579	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Tuoyuan	Colostrum pure camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	801Yuan	Wusu Gaoquan Tiantian Dairy Co.,	Headqua rters of the 124th Regiment of	4008339667	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Mo Bei Pai Dang	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	298Yuan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengna n Development Zone, Yining	400-891-8520	DBS 65/014
Taobao		MutuoMu bo	Pure camel milk powder	Can ning	330g/can	218Yuan	Inner Mongolia Hualin Food Co.,	Xincun South Road, No.2 Farm and No.4	400-029-1098	DB S15/016







Taobao		ChangBu	Bing Ken You Tuo	Can ning	360g/c an	99Yu an	Zhaosu Xintianxue Dairy Products	Guangm ing Road, 77th Regiment,	4009918 652	
Taobao		Yama Tuer	camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	488Y uan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengna n Development Zone, Yining	1580275 5445	DBS 65/014
Taobao		GaoShan pastures	Hippophae rhamnoides polypeptide camel milk	Can ning	360g/c an	370Y uan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture,	4001889 556	DBS 65/014
Taobao		TuoChao	Camel milk powder	Box ed	300 g/box	799Y uan	Inner Mongolia Sunite Camel	Saihanta la, Sunite Right Banner, Xilingol	400-888- 1236	DBS 15/016
Taobao		URBETT ER/	Pure camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	568	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Nilka County, Yili	4000991 016	SB/T10347
Taobao		Zhen Mushan	Full-fat camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	498Y uan	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Camel Industrial Park, Badanjilin	0471-326 0883	DB S15/016







Taobao		MuZi Chun	Pure camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	498Yuan	Inner Mongolia Hualin Food Co.,	Xincun South Road, No.2 Farm and No.4	15389715743	DB S15/016
Taobao		WuYou Le	Organic Pure Camel Milk Powder	Canning	300g/can	498Yuan	Ili Nala Dairy Co., Ltd	Kurdning Town, Gongliu County, Yili	4000999775	DBS 65/014
Taobao		WuYou Le	Pure camel milk powder	Boxed	375 G/box	498Yuan	Ili Nala Dairy Co., Ltd	Kurdning Town, Gongliu County, Yili	4000999776	DB 65/014
Taobao		TuoWen TianXia	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Canning	500g/can	298Yuan	Xinjiang Yihang Pasture Dairy Co.,	Zone a of Xinyuan County Industrial	1.87817E+11	DBS 65/014
Taobao		TuoWen TianXia	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	310 G/can	198Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Hongdu n Town, Altay City, Altay	18717116345	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Lion of the Silk Road	Colostrum probiotic camel milk powder	Canning	330g/can	368Yuan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Ili Kazakh Autonomous Region of	4001889556	DBS 65/014







Taobao		Tuo Sheng Bao	Children's high calcium camel milk formula milk	Can ning	300g/can	198Yuan	Henan Damuyou Dairy Co., Ltd.	Jiankang Road, Pingyu County, Zhumadian	4001007288	GB19644
Taobao		Li Yi Tang	Colostrum probiotic high-calcium camel milk	Can ning	300g/can	49Yuan	Henan Damuyou Dairy Co., Ltd.	Jiankang Road, Pingyu County, Zhumadian	4001007288	GB19644
Taobao		Camel milk princess	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	240g/can	139Yuan	Xinjiang Yili Jiahe Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengbei Industrial Zone, Gongliu	4000290699	DBS65/014
Taobao		TuoFei	Full fat camel milk powder	Can ning	368g/can	198Yuan	Yili Mingzhu Dairy Co., Ltd.	Kazakhstan, Ili, Xinjiang Uygur	400-899-3791	DBS65/014
Taobao		Golden Camel	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	228Yuan	Yili Mingzhu Dairy Co., Ltd.	Ili Kazakh Autonomous Region of	4000330231	DBS 65/014
Taobao		MeiShu	Camel milk nutrition powder	Can ning	300g/can	109.8 yuan two cans	Jiangxi Zhenghe Great Health	Gaoan Industrial Park (Bajing Town	4008366898	GB 19640







Taobao		KeTang camel king	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	320g/c an	99Yu an	Shaanxi Yingtong Dairy Co., Ltd.	Fuhaigo ng, Weihui East Road, Yangling	4001038 663	Q/YTRY 0009S
Taobao		Guanlizi	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	364Y uan	Baotou Knight Dairy Co., Ltd	Baotou Tumote Right Banner New Industrial	4008772 013	DBS15/016
Taobao		TianMu Chun	High-calcium camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	304Y uan	Baliku n Jinlu Biotechnolo gy Co., Ltd.	Main Canal of Dahe Town, Balikun	4000991 015	DBS65/014
Taobao		Tuo ManJiang	Full fat camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	248Y uan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Sayatier eke Village, Hongdun Town, Altay	400-8875 -797	DBS65/014
Taobao		Miao Kang En	Probiotic camel milk multi-vitamin camel milk	Box ed	300 g/box	39.8Y uan	Anhui Yushengtan g Pharmaceuti	Chenggu an Industrial Park, Taihe County,		GB/T 29602
Taobao		ChangSho uKe	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	168Y uan	Ili Nala Dairy Co., Ltd	Kurdnin g Town, Gongliu County, Yili	4008350 998	DBS 65/014







Taobao		Master Camel	Full fat camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	398Yuan	Wusu Gaoquan Tiantian Dairy Co.,	Headquarters of the 124th Regiment of	4000099589	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Daimler	Selenium-enriched high-calcium probiotic formula	Canning	100g/can	68Yuan	Zhaosu Xintianxue Dairy Products	2Guangming Road 2, 77th Regiment,	4000999775	DBS65/014
Taobao		TianCi ShuangFeng	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Boxed	300g/box	98Yuan	Xinjiang Yongwang Dairy Co.,	Luohe, Kekedala, Kekedala, Xinjiang	4000751580	DBS65/014
Taobao		MeiYu TianJiang	Full-fat pure camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	185Yuan	Xinjiang Yili Jiahe Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengbei Industrial Zone, Gongliu	15719999879	
Taobao		TianShan Knight	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	315g/can	328Yuan	Xinjiang Junnong Dairy Co., Ltd.	Xiaowei, No.2 Luohe West Road, Kekedala	13959682730	
Taobao		Noyinmei	Pure camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	199Yuan	Ningxia Hengda Dairy Co., Ltd.	Jinyintan Town, Litong District,	400-033-0303	







Taobao		Noyinmei	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	119Yuan	Ningxia Hengda Dairy Co., Ltd.	Jinyintan Town, Litong District,	400-033-0303	
Taobao		Noyinmei	Selenium-enriched high-calcium high-iron camel	Can	300g/can	119Yuan	Shaanxi Tianhe Dairy Co., Ltd	Group 3, Shuangqiao Village, Pucun Town,	400-033-0303	
Taobao		Tuo Jiazhen	Sucrose-free camel milk powder	Boxed	510g/box	78Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Sayatierke Village, Hongdun Town, Altay	4008067097	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Tuo Jiazhen	High calcium probiotic camel milk powder	Bagged	500g/bag	28.8Yuan	Alar Xinnong Dairy Co., Ltd.	Hongdun Town, Altay City, Altay		
Taobao		Camel Khan	Probiotic camel milk powder	Can	300g/can	258Yuan	Wulanchabu Mengdi Dairy Co.,	Liangcheng County, Wulanchabu City, Inner	15156500315	
Taobao		Camilk	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can	300g/can	128Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Sayatierke Village, Hongdun Town, Altay	4008067097	DBS 65/014







Taobao		ZhongTuo	Pure camel milk powder	Canning	330g/can	588Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products in Yanchi Town, Yiwu	0902-6919999	DBS 65/014
Taobao		Iiha Ranch	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	318Yuan	Xinjiang Yiha Pasture Dairy Co.,	Zone a of Xinyuan County Industrial	0999-8566188	DBS 65/014
Taobao		AYiLa	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	173Yuan	Xinjiang Yili Jiahe Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengbei Industrial Zone, Gongliu	400-645-014	DBS 65/014
Taobao		JiuLing Muchang	Pure camel milk	Canning	100g/can	99Yuan	Xinjiang Desheng Dairy Co., Ltd.	Wugongtai Town, Hutubi County,	4001038663	
Taobao		Tuo NengLiang	Polypeptide probiotic camel milk powder	Canning	330g/can	128Yuan	Xinjiang Yibei Good Milk Characterist	Daban, Urumqi City, Xinjiang Uyghur	4001038663	DBS65/014
Taobao		CaoShan Hu biology	驼乳高钙营养粉 Camel milk high-calcium nutritive powder	Canning	1000g/can	89Yuan	Anhui Caoshanhu biotechnology Co., Ltd	Chengguan Town Industry, Taihe	400-758-8857	







Taobao		Ainuoke	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	320g/can	358 yuan Two cans	Xinjiang g Yili Jiahe Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengbei Industrial Zone, Gongliu	400-809- 3969	DBS65/014
Taobao		YiBaTe	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	138Y uan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Kazakhstan, Ili, Xinjiang Uygur	400-865- 5639	DBS65/014
Taobao		AnXiXi	High calcium probiotic camel milk protein powder	Can ning	1000g/can	98 yuan two cans	Zhong ke Lijun Co., Ltd	Wei County Economic Development		
Taobao		ErFeng camel king	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	180Y uan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Hongdu n Town, Altay City, Altay	1391195 9390	DBS65/014
Taobao		XiYu ZongDu	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	330g/can	146Y uan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Ili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture,	400-188- 9556	DBS65/014
Taobao		Bei CaoTang	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	89.9Y uan	Hulunbuir Changqing Dairy Co.,	Yakeshi, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia	1887229 8220	DBS 15/016







Taobao		ZhiPin camel milk	Pure camel newborn milk	Can ning	450g/c an	1488 Yuan	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Badanjil in Town, Alashan Right Banner,	400-6999 -882	DBS 15/016
Taobao		God of the desert	Full-fat pure camel milk powder	Can ning	380g/c an	648Y uan	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Badanjil in Town, Alashan Right Banner,	0483-602 8888	DBS15/016
Taobao		XingZhen Tang	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	158Y uan	Shaanx i Yingtong Dairy Co., Ltd.	B7B7, Fuhai Industrial Park, Weihui	2987069 066	Q/YTRY001 1S
Taobao		YuShang TongLe	Camel milk tablets	Bag ged	256g/b ag	36Yu an	Guang dong Zhongyi Food	West side of Jinta Highway, Hexi Village	0991-511 2313	SB/T 10347
Taobao		Original gold	Camel milk tablets	Barr el	g/barre l	58Yu an	Urumq i Jinjiangyua n Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	400-856- 6562	SC11365010 600941
Taobao		XiYu Pasture	Camel milk tablets	Bag ged	158g/b ag	9.9Yu an	Changj i Dajiang Food Factory	Minchan g Industrial Park, Daxiqu Town,	0991-511 2313	Q/GMTX000 2S-2020







Taobao		MuMin RenJia	Camel milk tablets	Bag ged	500g/b ag	99Yu an	Urumq i Jinjiangyua n Food Co.,	Address: No.39, Jinshan Road, Economic	0991-635 9198	SB/T10347
Taobao		MuMin RenJia	Camel milk tablets	Barr el	156g/b arrel	58Yu an	Urumq i Jinjiangyua n Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Economic and	0991-635 9198	SB/T10347
Taobao		SiLu TuoBao	Camel milk tablets	Barr el	120g/b arrel	98Yu an	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Nilka County, Yili	4000991 016	SB/T10347
Taobao		God of the desert	Pure camel milk tablets	Bott le	80g/bo ttle	240Y uan	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Camel Industrial Park, Badanjilin	0483-602 8888	DBS 65/021
Taobao		Mu Lun	Camel milk shell	Bag ged	150g/b ag	22.25 Yuan	Inner Mongolia Mengzhong Pasture	West of Wushijia Village, Wushijia	1824790 7578	DBS15/002
Taobao		Bi Ran	Camel milk shell	Bag ged	238 G/bag	50Yu an	Inner Mongolia Biran Food Co., Ltd.	Xiaoshil a Village, Shaerqin Township,	0471-815 8052	DBS15/002







Taobao		Bi Ran	Cheese camel milk shellfish	Bagged	98 g/bag	25Yuan	Inner Mongolia Biran Food Co., Ltd.	Xiaoshila Village, Shaerqin Township,	0471-8158052	DBS15/002
Taobao		Bi Ran	Camel milk bar	Bagged	238 g/bag	50Yuan	Inner Mongolia Biran Food Co., Ltd.	Xiaoshila Village, Shaerqin Township,	0471-8158052	DBS15/002
Taobao		Bi Ran	Probiotic camel milk shellfish	Boxed	200 g/box	148Yuan	Inner Mongolia Biran Food Co., Ltd.	Xiaoshila Village, Shaerqin Township,	0471-8158052	Q/NBRS0005S
Taobao		Bi Ran	Probiotic camel milk shellfish	Canning	100g/can	75Yuan	Inner Mongolia Biran Food Co., Ltd.	Xiaoshila Village, Shaerqin Township,	0471-8158052	Q/NBRS0005S
Taobao		HuaXia Silk Road	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	120g/barrel	110Yuan	Xi'an Qianyi Bioengineering Co.,	No.8, Xiangqiao Street Office, Lintong	4000023229	SC10661011507293
Taobao		ChiLan MeiBao	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	180g/barrel	166Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	13289919936	SB/T10347







Taobao		TuoManJiang	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	260g/bag	9.9Yuan	Xinjiang Fengyuan Food Factory,	No.2-2 Factory Building, No.128,	15739597074	DBS15/002
Taobao		Meng Times	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	120g/barrel	39Yuan	Inner Mongolia Ruzhiyuan Food Co.,	Taige Mu Village, Taige Mu Town,	0471-6551666	DBS15/002
Taobao		ChaoLuo Meng	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	500g/barrel	35Yuan	Inner Mongolia Qingmu Mengyuan	Chaohunao Village, Shaerying Regional	13296963813	DBS15/002
Taobao		HuYang peak	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	500g/bag	99.9Yuan	Inner Mongolia Mengzhong Pasture	West of Wushijia Village, Wushijia	4008034520	DBS15/002
Taobao		TuoDaDa	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	80g/barrel	50Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	400991028	Q/JJY0004S
Taobao		WangYuan	Camel milk tablets	Bottle	80g/bottle	158Yuan	Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk	Huancheng East Road, Fuhai County,	400-8977-666	DBS 65/021







Taobao		WangYuan	Full-fat pure camel milk tablets	Bottle	80g/bottle	198Yuan	Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk	Huancheng East Road, Fuhai County,	400-8977-666	DBS 65/021
Taobao		WangYuan	Sour camel milk tablets	Bottle	80g/bottle	198Yuan	Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk	Huancheng East Road, Fuhai County,	400-8977-666	DBS 65/021
Taobao		TeMuJin	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	500g/barrel	45.04Yuan	Inner Mongolia Sanniu Dairy	Hexi Company, Huangheshao Town, Saihan	15248094999	DBS15/002
Taobao		EeKeQi	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	188g/barrel	35Yuan	Inner Mongolia Quanmu Food Co.,	Maoshe ngying Village Leisure and	13240331229	DBS15/002
Taobao		AiDouNi	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	500g/bag	23.99Yuan	Changji Dajiang Food Factory	Minchang Industrial Park, Daxiqu Town,	18099926233	SB/T10020
Taobao		RuZhongQing	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	318g/bag	29.5Yuan	Hohhot Xiangqimus Food Co., Ltd.	Wu Shen Zhen Zuo Jia Ying Cun,	17168000777	DBS15/002







Taobao		JiYu	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	250g/bag	14.5Yuan	Qinghai Xumei Food Co., Ltd.	Building K, No.1, high-speed railway South	13919826885	SB/T10347
Taobao		YouMu RenJia	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	130g/barrel	56Yuan	Muyuan Food Factory, Yinteng	Zone A, No.2043, Yinteng Street,	0991-3353718	SB/T10347
Taobao		BianJiang GuoYuan	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	150g/bag	35Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	13565933659	Q/JY0004S-2019
Taobao		CangShu ZhiJia	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	500g/bag	29.9Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	18199152069	SB/T10347
Taobao		XiXi Ranch	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	120g/barrel	39.8Yuan	Inner Mongolia Ruzhiyuan Food Co.,	Taige Mu Village, Taige Mu Town,	13191404456	DBS15/002
Taobao		MuMin RenJia	Probiotic camel milk shellfish	Bagged	256g/bag	39.9Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	9916359198	DBS15/002







Taobao		CaoYuan ChenQu	Camel milk shell	Bag ged	80g/ba g	33Yu an	Hohhot Xinmeng Milk Food Co., Ltd.	523 kilometers of National Highway	0471-803 0550	DBS15/002
Taobao		ZangHuan	Camel milk block	Bag ged	225g/b ag	50Yu an	Qingha i Xumei Food Co., Ltd.	Building K, No.1, high-speed railway South	1868919 8454	SB/T10347
Taobao		GeSangQi ng	Prebiotic camel milk shellfish	Bag ged	250g/b ag	22Yu an	Qingha i Xinning Biotechnolo gy Co., Ltd.	No.26, Jingsan Road, Qinghai Biotechnolog	1899709 2580	SB/T10347
Taobao		FeiCui Lake	Camel milk shell	Bag ged	300g/b ag	30Yu an	Inner Mongolia Baigeli Food Co.,	Shajiayi ng Village, Taigemu Town,	9728327 643	SB/T10347
Taobao		XiYu Queen	Camel milk tablets	Bag ged	1000g/ bag	40Yu an	Xinjian g Xiyu Queen Food Co., Ltd.	No.3, Qiangwei 3rd Street, Bingtuan	4006870 991	SB/T10347
Taobao		QingLian MuYe	Camel milk tablets	Can ning	230g/c an	20Yu an	Inner Mongolia Baigeli Food Co.,	Shajiayi ng Village, Taigemu Town,	0971-633 4949	DBS15/002







Taobao		JiangShengYuan	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	156g/bag	33.9Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	0997-2155712	Q/JY0004S-2019
Taobao		Tibetandiners	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	200g/bag	36Yuan	Qinghai Niu Xiaozhuang Food Co.,	Ningzhang Highway, Changning Town,	13911792653	SB/T10022
Taobao		FengHuangShou	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	300g/bag	43Yuan	Inner Mongolia Ruzhiyuan Food Co.,	Taige Mu Village, Taige Mu Town,	0971-6175335	DBS15/002
Taobao		Legend of cheese	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	200g/barrel	29.8Yuan	Inner Mongolia Biran Food Co., Ltd.	Xiaoshilaya Village, Shaerqin Township,	17704805809	DBS15/002
Taobao		Eight monsters	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	300g/bag	19.9Yuan	Xinjiang Badaguai Food Processing	No.6, Urumqi Nang Cultural Industrial	15739597074	Q/BDG0004S
Taobao		Apricot Garden	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	100g/bag	21Yuan	Factory Name: Shantou Chenghai	West Side of Zhangji Section of	17307546782	SB/T10347







Taobao		YiDuoYiGuo	Camel milk shell	Can ning	150g/can	68Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	0991-8808430	DBS15/002
Taobao		Nanjing TongRenTang	Camel milk calcium tablets	Box ed	72g/box	16.9Yuan	Anhui Kangente Biotechnolog y Co., Ltd.	Anhui Kangente Biotechnolog y Co., Ltd.	400-038-8872	SB/T10347
Taobao		HealthFit	Camel milk tablets	Can ning	110g/can	59Yuan	Shantu Yikang Food Industry	Qianmei Houchen Roadside, Longdu	0754-85781989	DBS15/002
Taobao		AMuTai	High-calcium camel milk tablet	Can ning	118g/can	28Yuan	Inner Mongolia Mengzhong Pasture	West of Wushijia Village, Wushijia	18047087654	DBS15/002
Taobao		Bel Eji	Camel milk shellfish/souffle	Bag ged	120g/bag	16.8Yuan	Ewenki Autonomou s Banner	Bayantu ohai Gacha Dairy Village,	13327001551	DBS15/ 002
Taobao		XiYu HuaTeng	Camel milk tablets	Bag ged	138g/bag	26Yuan	Xinjian g Xiyu Huateng Food Co.,	No.3-6, Qiangwei 3rd Street, Bingtuan	0991-8739006	SB/T10347







Taobao		Nuote Land	Camel milk calcium tablets	Bottle	48 g/bottle	39Yuan	Shandong Jiejing Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Block A, No.2240, Xinxing Street,	15154122018	SB/T10347
Taobao		YuanTou Gong	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	100g/bag	29.9Yuan	Inner Mongolia Bairui Food Technology	Jiuniugou Village, Liusumu Town,	17747013613	DBS15/002
Taobao		YiBenTang	Camel milk calcium tablets	Bottle	60g/bottle	15.8Yuan	Anhui Wuweiji Health Industry	Jiucheng Avenue Industrial Park,	0558-5666177	SB/T10347
Taobao		Nomadic impression	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	200g/bag	34.9Yuan	Damao Banner Biligetai National	No.101, Xilamuren Town, Darhan	0472-8317773	DBS15/ 002
Taobao		YiDuo YiGuo	Camel milk shell	Canning	150g/can	68Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	0991-8808430	DBS15/002
Taobao		DULCINEA	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	150g/bag	29.9Yuan	Urumqi Jinjiangyuan Food Co.,	No.39, Jinshan Road, Urumqi Economic	400 0899960	SB/T10347







Taobao		ZhongTuo	Camel milk tablets	Bottle	80g/bottle	198Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	0902-6919999	DBS15/ 002
Taobao		AnMuTuo	Camel milk tablets	Barrel	108g/barrel	176Yuan	Xinjiang Siyuyoupin Supply	Floor 5, No.1 Factory Building, No.500,	400-0991-786	SB/T 10347
Taobao		ZhongJiu	Camel milk calcium tablets	Bottle	60g/bottle	59.9Yuan	Dongying Zuoning Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Building 3, No.88, Boxin Road, Kenli	0546-2261999	SB/T10347
		BeiGuoQing	Camel's milk	Barrel	238g/barrel	29.9Yuan	Hohhot Beiguoshi Food Co., Ltd.	Dongbazha Village, Cilechuan Street, Saihan	0471-5227295	DBS15/002
Taobao		QingZang Brother	Camel milk shellfish/milk bar	Bagged	130g/bag	16Yuan	Inner Mongolia Ruzhiyuan Food Co.,	Inner Mongolia Ruzhiyuan Food Co.,	15202550136	DBS15/002
Taobao		MengLiang	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	248g/bag	36.8Yuan	Hohhot Mengliang Food Co., Ltd.	100m west of West 2nd Ring, Genghis	13947154626	DBS15/ 002







Taobao		MengYuanDu	Dried camel cheese	Bagged	250g/bag	80Yuan	Zhenglan Banner Mengyuandu	Zhenglanqi yuanshangdu National	15661064478	DBS15/001-2011
Taobao		XiLin Lake	Camel milk tablets	Bagged	200g/bag	37.6Yuan	Inner Mongolia Shunji Food Co., Ltd.	Houjiayao Village, Manhan Town,	15247989992	DBS15/ 002
Taobao		YangZun	Camel cheese	Bagged	200g/bag	19.9Yuan	Qinghai Xumei Food Co., Ltd.	Building K, No.1, high-speed railway South	13704788654	SB/T10347
Taobao		Western HuaTeng	Camel milk pimple	Bagged	500g/bag	38.9Yuan	Xinjiang Xiyu Huateng Food Co.,	No.3-6, Qiangwei 3rd Street, Bingtuan	15981753518	Q/XYHT0002S
Taobao		Western Queen	Camel milk pimple	Bagged	500g/bag	80Yuan	Xinjiang Xiyu Queen Food Co., Ltd.	No.3, Qiangwei 3rd Street, Bingtuan	4663586	Q/XYHT0002S
Taobao		TuoNeng	Liquid camel milk	Canning	185ml/can	65.6Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	4008530333	DBS 15/017







Taobao		JianNong	Liquid camel milk	Bottle	250ml/ bottle	32Yuan	Xinjiang Aiyou Food Co., Ltd.	No.6, Lane 7, Group 6, Renminzhuan	0991-6697308	DBS 15/017
Taobao		God of the desert	Liquid camel milk	Canning	180ml/ can 10 cans/box	458 yuan/box	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Camel Industrial Park, Badanjilin	0483-6028888	DBS 15/017
Taobao		WangYuan	Liquid camel milk	Canning	180ml/ can	45Yuan	Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk	Huancheng East Road, Fuhai County,	400-8977-666	DBS 65/014
Taobao		YuanXiYu	Liquid camel milk	Canning	185ml/ can 10 cans/box	520 yuan/box	Xinjiang Tianhongru	No.8, Donger Road, Changji High-tech	4006878770	DBS 65/012
JD		Alita	Liquid camel milk	Bottle	250ml/ bottle	50Yuan	Inner Mongolia Jinhetao Dairy Co.,	Ganzhaomiao Town, Linhe District,	18611892295	DBS15/017
Taobao		HIGH GRADE CAMEL MILK	Liquid camel milk	Canning	200ml/ can	80Yuan	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Camel Industrial Park, Badanjilin	400-6999-882	DBS 15/017







Taobao		ZhenmuShan	Liquid camel milk	Canning	200ml/can	48Yuan	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Camel Industrial Park, Badanjilin	400-6999-882	DBS 15/017
Taobao		Lang Qing	Camel milk	Boxed	200ml * 10 boxes/carton	134Yuan	Xinjiang Weiwei Tianshan Snow Dairy	No.99, Tianshan Snow Avenue,	9912568140	GB25191
Taobao		WangYuan	Fermented camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	528Yuan	Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk	Huanhe East Road, Fuhai County,	400-8977-666	DBS65/020
Taobao		ZhongTuo	Fermented camel milk	Canning	200ml * 10 bottles/box	480Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	0902-6919999	DBS65/013
JD		Narasitol	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	308g/can	548Yuan	Ili Nala Dairy Group Co Ltd	Kurdnig Town, Gongliu County, Yili	4000999775	DBS 65/014
JD		Ace Camel	Anwentang formula camel milk powder	Canning	330g/can	246Yuan	Xinjiang Ace Camel Dairy Co.,	Workshop B, No.303, Yinxing Street,	15529039065	Q/YLSF 0056S







JD		YangDuo Guan	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	98Yuan	陕西天和乳业有限公司 Shaanxi	陕西省岐山县蒲村镇 Pucun Town,	4009916969	Q/THRY 0016S
JD		MeiYiGu an	Probiotic camel milk	Can ning	320g/can	98Yuan	Jiangxi Zhenghe Great Health	Gaoan Industrial Park (Bajing Town	4008366898	Q/ZHJK 0013S
JD		MeiDun	Probiotic camel milk protein powder	Can ning	1 kg/can	99Yuan	Jiangxi Shangshan Industrial Co., Ltd	Chengbei Economic and Technologica	4008818718	GB/T 29602
JD		YouBeiGuan	Probiotic camel milk	Can ning	320g/can	98Yuan	Jiangxi Zhenghe Great Health	Gaoan Industrial Park (Bajing Town	4008366898	Q/ZHJK 0013S
JD		Caffey Bear	Probiotic camel milk protein powder	Can ning	1 kg/can	198Yuan	Jiangxi Shangshan Industrial Co., Ltd	Chengbei Economic and Technologica	4008818718	GB/T 29602
JD		Frontier gold	Camel milk nutritional protein powder	Can ning	320g/can	129Yuan	Anhui Kaihong Pharmaceuti cal Co., Ltd.	No.209, Xingquan Avenue, Xingtang	0571-82312910	GB/T 29602







JD		Shopkeeper Gu	Probiotic colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	298Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	No.6, Sayatiereke Village, Xinjiang	400-6168-692	DBS 65/014
JD		XieHe JingPin	Hericium erinaceus seabuckthorn ginseng camel	Can ning	1 kg/can	88Yuan	Anhui Quankang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	West Zone, Chengguan Town	400-7503-088	Q/AQK 0132S
JD		MuShiLu n	Camel milk powder prepared from colostrum	Can ning	330g/can	298Yuan	Xinjiang Yongwang Dairy Co.,	No.7 Workshop of Small and Micro	400-0819-288	DBS 65/014
JD		Newfinlay	High-calcium multi-vitamin probiotic camel milk protein	Can ning	1 kg/can	186Yuan	Wudi Zhenkang Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Chengdong Economic Development Zone, Wudi	400-1671-868	GB/T 29602
JD		Mingzhu Jiaozi	Full fat camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	218Yuan	Xinjiang Junnong Dairy Co., Ltd.	No.9 Workshop of Small and Micro	400-6162-969	DBS 65/014
JD		JiMeiLai	High-calcium probiotic camel milk powder	Can ning	1 kg/can	189Yuan	Anhui Kaihong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	No.209, Xingquan Avenue, Xingtang	0571-82312910	GB/T 29602






JD		ZhiChu gold	Probiotic colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	99Yu an	Zhaosu Xintianxue Dairy Products	No.2, Guangming Road, 77th Regiment,	400-618- 7776	DBS 65/014
JD		GuanLiZ i	Prebiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	298Y uan	Baotou Knight Dairy Co., Ltd	New Industrial Park, Tumote Right Banner,	400-877- 2013	DBS 15/016
JD		SiKelai	Camel milk nutrition powder	Can ning	900g/c an	398Y uan	Jiangxi Shangshan Industrial Co., Ltd	Chengbe i Economic and Technologica	400-881- 8718	GB/T 29602
JD		ZunPinTu o	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	368Y uan	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Nilka County, Yili	400-880- 1775	DBS 65/014
JD		Feite Weier	Colostrum high-calcium prebiotic camel milk powder	Can ning	90g/ca n	99Yu an	Inner Mongolia Jinhetao Dairy Co.,	Ganzhao miao Town, Linhe District,	025-9650 1	DBS 15/016
JD		Desert platinum	Camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	416Y uan	Xinjian g Jintuo Investment Co., Ltd.	Bajiahu Agricultural Science and Technology	0991-333 3009	Q/XJJT0002S







JD		Tianmu Gold	Probiotic camel milk tablets	Can ning	100g/can	236Yuan	Xinjiang Yili Jiahe Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengbei Industrial Park, Gongliu County, Yili	4006870991	DBS 65/014
JD		Frontier gold	Probiotic high-calcium camel milk tablet	Can ning	100g/can	39.9Yuan	Anhui Kaihong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	No.209, Xingquan Avenue, Xingtang	0571-82312910	SB/T 10347
JD		YuanXiYu	Camel milk tablets	Can ning	120g/can	188Yuan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengnan Development Zone, Yining	400-687-8770	DBS 65/021
Kuai Shou		QiaoSui	Probiotic camel milk nutrition powder	Can ning	320g/can	99.9Yuan	Jiangxi Nabaichuan Food Co., Ltd.	Wenfu Industrial Park, Wenzhen	0791-85998865	GB 19640
Kuai Shou		ShenGu XiTian	Probiotic camel milk protein powder	Can ning	320g/can	99.9Yuan	Jiangxi Luma Health Industry	No.369, Xinwei Avenue, Xiaolan	0731-85359396	GB/T 29602
Kuai Shou		Dr. Feng	Probiotic high calcium camel milk	Can ning	300g/can	99.9Yuan	Jiangxi Wucheng Industrial Developme	Zhangjia shan Industrial Park,	0795-7629999	GB/T 29602







Kuai Shou		Pine cat	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	199Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	No.6, Sayatiereke Village, Hongdun	400-9918-652	DBS 65/014
Kuai Shou		MuMin RenJia	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	188Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	No.6, Sayatiereke Village, Hongdun	400-9918-652	DBS 65/014
Kuai Shou		Li Fuchang	Selenium-containing camel milk nutritive powder	Can ning	320g/can	99.99Yuan	Jiangxi Yipin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	East Side of Hengyang Road,	400-189-7002	GB/T 29602
TikTok		YaoDu XuanJi	Probiotic camel milk calcium tablet	Can ning	60g/can		Anhui Xuanji Food Co., Ltd.	Room 113, Bozhou Youth Maker Space,	0668-5652979	
TikTok		Zero wind	Camel milk calcium tablets	Can ning	45g/can	99.9Yuan	Anhui Bencao Yitang Biotechnology	Building A4, Shuangchuan Industrial	0558-5112366	GB/T 29602
TikTok		Nanjing Tongrentang	Probiotic camel milk calcium tablet	Can ning	90g/can	39.99	Anhui Leyuya Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	West Road, 500m South of Huayuan		SB/T 10347







TikTok		TuoSheng Bao	Formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	158Yuan	Henan Damuyou Dairy Co., Ltd.	Jiankang Road, Pingyu County, Zhumadian	4001007288	GB 19644
TikTok		Gu ChunAn	Olaigaosu tablet candy	Bottle	120 tablets/bottle	158Yuan	Haozhou Nara Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	No.33-5, Hehuan Road, High-tech	400-060-8058	Q/NLJ0006S
TikTok		Hami King	Pure camel milk powder	Strips	40g/piece	35Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	4008686866	DBS 65/014
TikTok		TuoWen TianXia	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	198Yuan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	No.6, Sayatiereke, Hongdun Town, Altay	18717116345	DBS 65/014
TikTok		TuoLiYuan	camel milk powder	Boxed	510g/box	94Yuan	Anhui Qihan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	No.16, 150 meters east of the intersection		
TikTok		HunErSi	Full-fat camel milk powder	Boxed	100g/box	278Yuan	Xinjiang Tuoyuan Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Gezili Village, Gezilike Town,	0991-5860033	DBS65/041-2017






TikTok		YunEn YongTai	High calcium camel milk protein powder	Can ning	320g/c an	99Yu an	Jiangxi Yunen Health Industry	Yong Tai Zhen Yang Tang Zhou,	0795-701 8019	GB/T 29602
TikTok		Frontier gold	probiotics Camel milk	Can ning	320g/c an	79.9Y uan	Anhui Kaihong Pharmaceuti cal Co., Ltd.	No.209, Xingquan Avenue, Xingtang	0571-823 12910	GB/T 29602
TikTok		QiaRuiTa ng	Probiotic high-calcium camel milk protein powder	Can ning	320g/c an	18.9Y uan	Anhui Kaihong Pharmaceuti cal Co., Ltd.	No.209, Xingquan Avenue, Xingtang	0571-823 12910	GB/T 29602
TikTok		Royal Camel	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	360g/c an	68Yu an	Hulunb uir Changqing Dairy Co.,	Xinglon g Street, Daonan Office,	1887229 8220	DBS 15/016
TikTok		TianMu Chun	Probiotic camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	299Y uan	Baliku n Jinlu Biotechnolo gy Co., Ltd.	Ganqu Village, Dahe Town, Balikun	029-8787 4339	DBS 65/014
TikTok		MoZhou camel king	DHA formula camel milk powder for children	Can ning	300g/c an	398Y uan	Xinjian g Huaqite Dairy Co., Ltd.	Manage ment Committee of North		







TikTok		HengBiking	Nicotinamide high-calcium camel milk protein powder	Canning	300g/can	99Yuan	Anhui Kaihong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	No.209, Xingquan Avenue, Xingtang	0516-89957567	GB/T 29602
TikTok		XiMeng	Pure camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	358Yuan	Wulan Chabu Mengdi Dairy Co.,	Xixiang Industrial Park, Liangcheng	4008530333	DBS 15/016
TikTok		XiuZhenTang	Seabuckthorn camel milk probiotics	Boxed	3g/bag 10 bags per box	9.9Yuan	Anhui Yuebang Pharmaceutical Co Ltd	No.18, Standardized Workshop, Chengguan		
TikTok		JianNong	Whole milk powder	Canning	180g/can 18 bags	189Yuan	Baliku n Jinlu Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Ganqu Village, Dahe Town, Balikun	029-87874339	DBS 65/014
TikTok		WangYuan	Low-fat high-protein pure camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	768Yuan	Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk	Huanche ng East Road, Fuhai County,	400-8977-666	DBS65/014
TikTok		TianZi ShangPin	Full-fat camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	298Yuan	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Nilka County, Yili	400-099-1016	DBS 65/014







TikTok		JiuLing ranch	Camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	258Yuan	Xinjiang Yibei Good Milk Characterist	Floor 2, No.84, Luobin Road, Dabancheng		DBS65/014
TikTok		An's BaitongTang	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	298Yuan	Zhaosu Xintianxue Dairy Products	No.2, Guangming Road, 77th Regiment,	4006187776	DBS 65/014
TikTok		YuanXiYu	Probiotic camel milk powder	Can ning	328g/can	398Yuan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengnan Development Zone, Yining	4008655639	DBS 65/014
TikTok		YuanXiYu	Children's camel milk powder	Can ning	330g/can	397Yuan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengnan Development Zone, Yining	4008655639	DBS 65/014
TikTok		LouLan desert	Full-fat pure camel milk powder	Can ning	315g/can	Two cans of 589 yuan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengnan Development Zone, Yining	4008655639	DBS 65/014
TikTok		MengNiu	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/can	498Yuan	Inner Mongolia Oushi Mengniu	South of Growth Avenue, Shengle		






TikTok		RenHe	Prebiotic camel milk probiotic freeze-dried	Boxed	40g*20/box	66.9Yuan	Dongying Zuoning Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Building 3, No.88, Boxin Road, Kenli	0546-2261999	
TikTok		ZhenMu	Pure camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	599Yuan	Yili Nala Dairy Group Co., Ltd	No.1 Yuxin Road, Chengbei Industrial	400-1052-080	DBS 65/014
TikTok		YuPin ShengBao	Probiotic multi-vitamin high-calcium camel milk	Canning	320g/can	19.9Yuan	Wudi Zhenkang Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Chengdong Economic Development Zone, Wudi	400-8316-998	GB/T 29602
TikTok		HongShan QingTang	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Canning	360g/can	298 yuan three cans	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Nilka County, Yili	400-099-1016	DBS 65/014
TikTok		TuoDaDa	Camel whole milk powder	Canning	300g/can	698 yuan two cans	Xinjiang Jintuo Investment Co., Ltd.	Bajiahu Agricultural Science and Technology	400-099-1028	DBS 65/014
TikTok		HuaXia Silk Road	Selenium-enriched probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	400g/can	298Yuan	Xinjiang Huaqite Dairy Co., Ltd.	Management Committee of North		

TikTok		SiLu TuoBao	Prepare camel milk powder	Can ning	360g/c an	298Y uan	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Nilka County, Yili	400-099- 1016	DBS 65/014
TikTok		SiLu TuoBao	Full-fat pure camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	598Y uan	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Nilka County, Yili	400-099- 1016	DBS 65/014
TikTok		JinTuoYa ng	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Box ed	60g/bo x	149Y uan	Xinjian g Suntory Dairy Co., Ltd.	Xinjian East Road, Mulei Kazak Autonomous	4000607 669	DBS 65/014
TikTok		Dr.Feng	High-speed camel milk whey protein powder	Can ning	320g/c an	99.9Y uan	Jiangxi Wucheng Industrial Developme	Zhangjia shan Industrial Park,	0795-762 9999	GB/T 29602
TikTok		BaiYunSh an star group	Camel milk nutrition powder	Can ning	500g/c an	79Yu an	Guang dong Zhongke Century	No.7, Shanglin Road, Xinjiang		
TikTok		Desert hero	Camel Milk Powder	Box ed	70 g/box	Three boxes of 599 yuan	Xinjian g Tuoyuan Biotechnolo gy Co., Ltd.	Zilike, Gezilike Town, Keping	400-162- 0991	DBS 65/014




TikTok		ErFeng TuoWang	调制驼乳粉 Prepare camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	398 yuan three cans	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Xinjian East Road, Mulei Kazak Autonomous	4000607 669	DBS 65/014
TikTok		Western Queen	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	268 yuan Two cans	Xinjian g Yili Jiahe Dairy Co., Ltd.	No.5, Floor 1, People's Congress	400-687- 0991	DBS 65/014
TikTok		HongYan gTang	Multidimens ional high-calcium probiotic camel	Can ning	300g/c an	99 yuan six cans	Jiangxi Changheng Biotechnolo gy Co., Ltd.	No.1058 , Yaodu South Avenue,		
TikTok		JiuJinTan g	Probiotic calcium-iron-zinc camel milk protein powder	Can ning	320g/c an	19.9Y uan	Jiangxi Boming Industrial Co., Ltd.	Dongcu n Development Zone, Daqiao	400-188- 9825	GB/T 29602
TikTok		Camel butler	Colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	298 yuan Two cans	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	Sayatier eke Village, Hongdun Town, Altay	4008067 097	DBS 65/014
TikTok		Hong Kong Renhe	Probiotic high-calcium camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	19.9Y uan	Anhui Hao Tian Biotechnolo gy Co., Ltd.	West Zone, Chengguan Town		GB/T 29602





TikTok		ErFeng TuoWang	Full fat camel milk powder	Can ning	300g/c an	359Y uan	Altay Hanas Dairy Co., Ltd	No.6, Sayatiereke Village, Hongdun	4008067 097	DBS 65/014
TikTok		GuShuSh an	High-calciu m probiotic camel milk nutrition powder	Can ning	320g/c an	99.99 Yuan	Jiangxi Spry Nutritional Products	Chengbe i Industrial Park, Zhangshu		GB 19640
TikTok		AiNuoKe	Organic Camel Milk Powder Full Fat Camel Milk	Can ning	320g/c an	458Y uan	Xinjian g Asmai Dairy Co., Ltd.	No.1 Yuxin Road, Chengbei Industrial	4008788 079	DBS 65/014
TikTok		ShengShi SanCheng	High calcium probiotic camel milk powder	Can ning	320g/c an	29.9Y uan	Jiangxi Sancheng Industrial Co., Ltd.	Zhangsh u Chengqi Industrial Park		GB 19640
TikTok		Cao Yang	Probiotic colostrum formula camel milk powder	Can ning	360g/c an	368Y uan	Yili Yilite Dairy Co., Ltd.	79th Regiment, Leke County, Yili	400-0512 -517	DBS 65/014
TikTok		Jing Xiu Tang	Probiotic camel milk nutrition powder	Can ning	300g/c an	99.9Y uan	Anhui Baisheng Pharmaceuti cal Co., Ltd	Intersect ion of Fumin Road and Xingye Road,	400-000- 9019	GB/T 29602

TikTok		Jiu Jin Tang	High-calcium probiotic camel milk nutrition powder	Can	320g/can	69.9Yuan 四罐 69.9 yuan 4 cans	Jiangxi Boming Industrial Co., Ltd.	Dongcun Development Zone, Daqiao	400-188-9825	GB/T 29602
TikTok		Camel King	Organic Pure Camel Milk Tablets	Bottle	80g/bottle	179Yuan	Xinjiang Zhongtuo Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	Agricultural Products Processing Zone, Yanchi	400-136-0088	DBS 65/014
TikTok		WangYuan	Full-fat pure camel milk powder	Can	320g/can	588Yuan	Xinjiang Wangyuan Camel Milk	Huancheng East Road, Fuhai County,	4008977666	DBS 65/014
TikTok		ShuZong Chang	Probiotic multi-vitamin high-calcium camel milk	Can	320g/can	99 yuan six cans	Anhui Yushengtang Pharmacy	No.1, Gongsan Road, Shaiwang	400-0787-696	GB/T 29602
TikTok		YouLiTe	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can	300g/can	596Yuan	Zhaosu Xintianxue Dairy Products	No.2, Guangming Road, 77th Regiment,	4006187776	DBS 65/014
TikTok		SuTuo	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Can	300g/can	398Yuan	Inner Mongolia Sunite Camel	Circular Economy Park of Cashmere	4000097716	


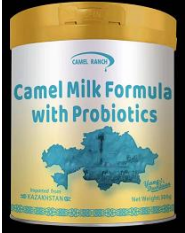
TikTok		YuanLuTang	Selenium-enriched high-calcium probiotic camel	Canning	308g/can	298Yuan	Sichuan Yuanlutang Biotechnolo	No.1119, No.6, Floor 21, Building 1, No.2,	4008078878	GB 19644
TikTok		MengDi Golden Camel	Colostrum probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	398Yuan	Xinjiang g Suntory Dairy Co., Ltd.	Xinjiang East Road, Mulei Kazak Autonomous	4000607669	DBS 65/014
TikTok		YiBaTe	Probiotic formula camel milk powder	Canning	300g/can	358Yuan	Yili Snow Lotus Dairy Co., Ltd.	Chengnan Development Zone, Yining	4008655639	DBS 65/014
TikTok		Camel mom	Liquid camel milk	Canning	180ml/can	45Yuan	Inner Mongolia Desert God Biotechnolo	Camel Industrial Park, Badanjilin	400-6999-882	DBS 15/017
TikTok		TuoZhong Wang	Sour camel milk powder	Boxed	120g/box	168Yuan	Inner Mongolia Sunite Camel	Circular Economy Park of Cashmere	4000097716	RHB 903

2. Imported products

询 平 台	Product pictures	Brand	Product name	Packin g type	Product specifications	Product price	Manufacturing enterprise			Product executive standard
							Name	addre ss	contact information	
ao Ba o		SAUBOTA	Kazakhstan freeze-dried pure camel milk powder	canning	250g/can	559yuan				
ikT ok			Bimodal low fat camel milk powder imported from Russia	Bagged	500g/bag	33.9yuan				
ao Ba o		CAMEL	Camel milk chocolate	bagged	500g/bag	150yuan	The United Arab Emirates			

		9MLK	Camel milk tablet	cannin g	250g/can	32yuan	Russia			
		ROYAL AUSNZ/皇家 澳洲	High calcium camel milk powder	cannin g	900g/can	598yuan	Bluelake Dairy Group Pty Ltd 2727	3120 3 Princes Hwy, Tantanoolah SA 5280, Australia	+61 2 8064 2118	
		SAUBOTA	Camel milk powder	cannin g	250g/can	373yuan	Eurasia Invest Ltd	Республика Казахстан	400179 1516	
		Camelicio us	Camel milk powder	box-packed	480g/box	598yuan	Emirates Industry for Camel Milk and Products.	P.O. Box29423 6, Umm Nahad 3, Dubai, U.A.E	009714 2281034	

		Maxinatal	Camel milk powder	cannin g	400g/can	318yuan	Ferngrove hany good Ltd	5 Ferngrove fsorry hahpy		
		NAILISHI	Camel milk calcium tablet	bottled	60 tablet /bottle	160yuan	Universal Pharmaceuticals Limited	Universal Pharmaceuticals Limited		
ikTok		Golden Camel	Whole Fat Camel Milk Powder	Cannin g	300g/can	899yuan		Kazakhstan		
D			Low Fat Camel Milk Powder	bagged	500g/bag	132 元 yuan		Russia		BY/11200503

JD		Al Ain Farms	Pure Camel Milk Powder	bagged	400g/bag	401yuan		Dubai, UAE	97137114600	
JD		Camel Ranch	Probiotic camel milk powder	canning	300g/can	598yuan		Kazakhstan		

Annex 3 Applicable Chinese standards and regulations for the export oriented camel milk products

The main Chinese standards and regulations applicable to the export of camel dairy products:

- Chinese Dairy Products Industry Standard- Camel Milk Powder (RHB903-2017).
- Chinese Dairy Products Industry Standard- Camel Milk (RHB900-2017).
- Chinese Dairy Products Industry Standard- Fermented Camel Milk (RHB902-2017).
- Food Safety Local Standard- Camel Milk Powder (DBS15/016-2019).
- Food Safety Local Standard- Camel Milk (DBS15/015-2019).
- Food Safety Local Standard- Sterilized Camel Milk (DBS15/017-2019)
- Food Safety Local Standard- Camel Milk Powder (DBS65/014-2017).
- Food Safety Local Standard- Camel Milk (DBS65/010-2017)
- Food Safety Local Standard- Sterilized Camel Milk (DBS65/012-2017).
- Food Safety Local Standard- Pasteurized Camel Milk (DBS65/011-2017).
- Food Safety Local Standard- Fermented Camel Milk (DBS65/013-2017).
- Group Standard- Camel Milk Powder (T/CAAA011-2019).
- Group Standard- Fermented Camel Milk Powder (T/CAAA012-2019)
- Group Standard- Camel milk (T/CAAA007-2019)
- Group Standard- Pasteurized Camel Milk (T/CAAA009-2019).
- Group Standard- Fermented Camel Milk (T/CAAA010-2019).
- Group Standard- Sterilized Camel Milk (T/CAAA008-2019)
- Group Standard- High Temperature Sterilized Camel Milk (T/IMAS035-2022).
- Group Standard- Camel milk collection protocol (T/IMAS046-2022).

Annex 4 China's and International Trade and Customs condition and requirements

China's and International Trade and Customs condition and requirements mainly comply with the "The Measures of the People's Republic of China for Customs processing trade goods supervision" and "The Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Import and Export Food Safety" the main content is as follows.

The Measures of the People's Republic of China for Customs Processing Trade Goods Supervision

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to promote the healthy development of processing trade, regulate the customs management of processing trade goods, according to the "Customs Law of the People's Republic of China" (hereinafter referred to as "Customs Law") and other relevant laws and administrative regulations, the development of these measures.

Article 2 These Measures shall be applicable to the procedures for the establishment of manuals for processing trade goods, import and export declaration, processing, supervision and verification. Processing trade operating enterprises, processing enterprises and contractors shall be subject to customs supervision in accordance with these Measures.

Article 3 The term "processing trade" as mentioned in these Measures refers to the import of all or part of raw and auxiliary materials, parts and components, and packaging materials (hereinafter referred to as materials and components) by operating enterprises. The business activities of re-exporting finished products after processing or assembling, including processing with supplied materials and processing with imported materials.

Article 4 Unless otherwise provided for by the State, if the imported materials for processing trade are subject to the restrictive provisions of the Government on import, the operating enterprises shall be exempted from submitting import licenses to the Customs. Where the export of finished products in processing trade falls under the restrictive provisions of the State on export, the operating enterprise shall submit the export license to the Customs.

Article 5 Where the imported materials and parts under the item of processing trade are subject to bonded supervision, after the finished products are exported, the Customs shall cancel and write-off according to the actual quantity of re-export after processing.

Where taxes are levied on imported materials and parts under processing trade in advance at the time of import in accordance with the provisions, after the finished products are exported, the customs shall refund the taxes already levied according to the actual quantity of re-export after processing as verified. If the export products under processing trade are subject to export duties, the customs shall collect export duties in accordance with relevant provisions.

Article 6 The Customs shall, in accordance with the provisions of the State, implement a guarantee system for processing trade goods. Processing trade goods may not be mortgaged without Customs approval.

Article 7 The customs shall exercise classified supervision over processing trade, and the specific administrative measures shall be formulated separately by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 8 The Customs may verify the processing trade enterprises, and the enterprises shall cooperate.

Customs verification shall not affect the normal business activities of enterprises.

Article 9 The establishment of manuals, import and export declaration and verification of processing trade goods shall be in the form of paper documents and electronic data.

Article 10 Processing trade enterprises shall, in accordance with the "Accounting Law of the People's Republic of China" and the relevant provisions of the Customs, set up books of accounts, statements and other relevant documents to meet the requirements of customs supervision, record the import, storage, transfer, sale, processing, use, loss and export of goods related to the enterprise's processing trade, with legal and valid documents to keep accounts and accounting.

A processing trade enterprise shall separate the management of processing trade goods from non-processing trade products. Processing trade goods shall be stored in places that have been put on record by the Customs, and special materials shall be reserved. If an enterprise changes the storage place of processing trade goods, it shall be subject to the approval of the Customs.

Chapter II Establishment of Manuals for Processing Trade Goods

Article 11 The operating enterprise shall go through the formalities for the establishment of a manual for processing trade goods with the competent customs at the place where the processing enterprise is located.

If the operating enterprise and the processing enterprise are not within the same area under the jurisdiction of the customs directly under the General Administration of Customs, they shall go through the procedures for the establishment of the manual in accordance with the provisions on the administration of processing trade in other places.

Article 12 Except as otherwise provided for, when handling the establishment of a manual for processing trade goods, an operating enterprise shall truthfully declare to the Customs the mode of trade, unit consumption and port of import and export. And the product names, product numbers, specifications and models, prices and places of origin of imported materials and exported finished products, and submit the following documents:

(1) a valid approval document issued by the competent department for approving the development of processing trade business;

(2) If the operating enterprise has its own processing capacity, it shall submit the Production Capacity Certificate of the Processing Enterprise in Process Trade issued by the competent department;

(3) If the operating enterprise entrusts the processing, it shall submit the processing contract signed by the operating entity and the processing enterprise, and the Production Capacity Certificate of the Processing Trade Enterprise issued by the competent department;

(4) contracts concluded by the operating enterprise with foreign parties;

(5) Other certification documents and materials that the customs deems necessary.

Article 13 Where an operating enterprise submits complete and valid documents and materials to declare the establishment manual in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 and Article 12 of these Measures, the Customs shall complete the establishment formalities of the processing trade manual within 5 working days from the date of accepting the declaration of establishment of the enterprise manual.

Where it is necessary to go through the formalities for guarantee, the Customs shall go through formalities for the establishment of the manual after the business enterprise provides guarantee in accordance with the provisions.

Article 14 Under any of the following circumstances, the customs shall go through the formalities for the establishment of the manual after the operating enterprise provides a deposit equivalent to the amount of taxes payable or a letter of guarantee from a bank or a non-bank financial institution:

(1) It is suspected of smuggling and has been placed on file for investigation by the Customs, but the case has not yet been concluded;

(2) It is required by the customs for rectification due to chaotic management and is within the rectification period.

Article 15 Under any of the following circumstances, the customs may require an operating enterprise to provide a security deposit equivalent to the amount of taxes payable or a letter of guarantee from a bank or a non-bank financial institution when going through the formalities for the establishment of the manual:

(1) leasing plant or equipment;

(2) Conducting processing trade business for the first time;

(3) The processing trade manual has been postponed twice or more;

(4) Handling the formalities for processing trade in different places;

(5) The case has been placed on file for investigation by the Customs and has not yet been concluded.

Article 16 Under any of the following circumstances, a processing trade enterprise shall not go through the procedures for establishing a manual:

(1) The import or export of materials or finished products is prohibited by the State;

(2) The processed products are prohibited by the State from being processed and produced within the territory of China;

(3) The imported materials and parts are not suitable for bonded supervision;

(4) Operating enterprises or processing enterprises that are not allowed to engage in processing trade according to the provisions of the State;

(5) The operating enterprise fails to report the expired processing trade manual to the customs within the prescribed time limit, and applies again for the establishment

of the manual.

Article 17 Where the establishment of a manual for processing trade goods, the contents of declaration and the documents submitted by an operating enterprise are inconsistent with the facts, the customs shall handle the matter in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) If the goods have not been imported, the customs shall cancel the manuals;
- (2) If the goods have been imported, the enterprise shall be ordered to return the goods out of the country.

Under the circumstances prescribed in Item (2) of Paragraph 1 of this Article, an operating enterprise may apply to the Customs for providing a security deposit or a letter of guarantee from a bank or a non-bank financial institution equivalent to the amount of taxes payable, and continue to perform the contract.

Article 18 An operating enterprise that has gone through the formalities for the establishment of a manual for processing trade goods may obtain a fascicle or a continuation of the manual from the Customs.

Article 19 Where the contents of the manual for processing trade goods are changed, the operating enterprise shall go through the formalities for changing the manual within the validity period of the processing trade.

Where it is necessary to report to the original examination and approval authority for approval, it shall also be reported to that authority for ratification, unless otherwise stipulated.

Chapter III Import and Export and Processing of Processing Trade Goods

Article 20 The processing trade goods imported by an operating enterprise may be imported from abroad or from areas under special customs supervision or bonded supervision, or may be transferred in the form of deep processing carry-over.

The processing trade goods exported by an operating enterprise may be exported overseas or to areas under special customs supervision or bonded supervision, or may be transferred out by means of deep processing carry-over.

Article 21 An operating enterprise shall go through the customs declaration formalities for the import and export of processing trade goods on the strength of the processing trade manual, the special customs declaration form for the export and import goods under processing trade and other relevant documents.

Article 22 The goods imported and exported by enterprises through processing trade shall be included in customs statistics.

Article 23 Where a processing trade enterprise carries out deep processing carry-over, the transferring enterprise and the transferring enterprises shall declare to their respective competent customs offices, and go through the actual receipt and shipment and customs declaration procedures. The specific administrative provisions shall be formulated and promulgated separately by the General Administration of Customs.

Under any of the following circumstances, processing trade enterprises shall not go through the procedures for carrying forward deep processing:

- (1) It fails to meet the requirements of customs supervision and is ordered by the customs to make rectification within a specified time limit and within the rectification

period;

(2) Failing to submit the verification manual within the time limit;

(3) The case has been placed on file for investigation by the customs due to suspected smuggling, but the case is not yet closed.

Where a processing trade enterprise fails to collect and deliver goods in accordance with the provisions of the Customs, it shall not go through the procedures for carrying forward deep processing again.

Article 24 To carry out the outward processing business, an operating enterprise shall, in accordance with the relevant administrative provisions on outward processing, go through the recordation formalities with the customs within 3 working days from the date of outward processing.

Operating enterprises engaged in outward processing business may not resell the processing trade goods to contractors; The contractor may not re-export the processing trade goods.

Where an operating enterprise outsources all its working procedures for processing, it shall, while going through the recordation formalities, provide the customs with a security deposit or a letter of guarantee from a bank or a non-bank financial institution equivalent to the amount of taxes payable on the goods exported for processing.

Article 25 The finished products, surplus materials and parts for outward processing and the leftover materials, defective products, by-products and other processing trade goods generated in the production process may not be transported back to the enterprise after the operating enterprise has gone through the relevant formalities with the local competent customs office.

Article 26 Where the Customs exercises supervision over processing trade goods, the operating enterprises and contractors shall cooperate.

Article 27 Processing trade goods shall be made exclusively for use.

With the approval of the Customs, the business enterprise may exchange bonded materials and parts or bonded materials with non-bonded materials. However, the materials to be exchanged in series shall belong to the same enterprise, and shall follow the principle of the same variety, the same specification, and the same quantity and the non-profit-making.

Imported bonded materials for processing shall not be exchanged.

Article 28 Where the processing technology requires the use of non-bonded materials and parts, the operating enterprise shall truthfully declare to the Customs in advance the proportion, variety, specification, type and quantity of the non-bonded material and parts to be used.

Where an operating enterprise makes a declaration to the customs in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, the customs shall deduct it from the total consumption of exported finished products when writing off.

Article 29 Business enterprises import materials due to quality defects, specifications and models do not conform to the contract and other reasons, where it is necessary to return the original supplier for exchange or to export the unprocessed bonded materials due to the after-sales service of the processing trade export products, the

customs declaration formalities may be handled directly at the port customs. Bonded imported materials that have been processed shall not be returned or exchanged.

Chapter IV Write-off of Processing Trade Goods

Article 30 The operating enterprise shall process and re-export the imported materials and parts within the prescribed time limit, and report to the Customs for verification within 30 days from the date of export of the last batch of finished products under the processing trade manual or the expiration of the processing trading manual.

Where a business enterprise terminates its contract with foreign parties ahead of schedule, it shall report to the Customs for verification within 30 days from the date of termination of the contract.

Article 31 An operating enterprise shall truthfully declare to the Customs the information on imported materials, exported finished products, leftover materials, surplus materials, defective products, by-products and unit consumption, etc., and submit the relevant documents in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Where the business enterprise submits the report to the Customs for verification in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, and the documents are complete and valid, the customs shall accept the report for verification.

Article 32 The customs may take the form of paper document write-off and electronic data write-off, and may go down to the factory for verification when necessary, and the enterprise shall cooperate with it.

The Customs shall, within 30 days from the date of acceptance of the report for verification, cancel it. If the extension is necessary under special circumstances, the extension may be extended for 30 days upon approval of the director of the customs directly under the General Administration of Customs or the director authorized by him.

Article 33 Where bonded imported materials or finished products for processing trade are converted into domestic sales for some reason, the Customs shall, on the strength of the valid approval document issued by the competent department for domestic sales, levy duties on bonded materials and impose additional interest on tax deferment, unless otherwise provided for.

If the imported materials are subject to the restrictive provisions of the State on import, the operating enterprise shall also submit the import license to the Customs.

Article 34 If the operating enterprises return the imported materials and parts for processing trade out of China for any reason, the customs shall cancel them on the strength of the relevant return documents.

Article 35 Leftover materials, surplus materials, defective products, by-products and disaster-affected bonded goods produced in the production process of the business enterprise, in accordance with the provisions of the Customs on the administration of leftover materials, surplus materials, defective products, by-products and disaster-stricken bonded goods of processing trade, the customs shall cancel the relevant documents.

Article 36 If an operating enterprise loses its processing trade manual, it shall report it

to the Customs in a timely manner.

The Customs shall write off the lost processing trade manuals after handling them in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Article 37 For the processing trade manuals that have been written off and concluded, the Customs shall issue to the operating enterprises a "Notice of Writing off and Concluding Cases."

Article 38 Where the business enterprise has gone through the guarantee, the customs shall cancel the guarantee according to the relevant provisions after the verification is concluded.

Article 39 The documents for the establishment and write-off of the manual for processing trade goods shall be retained for three years from the date when the manual is written off and closed.

Article 40 Where a processing trade enterprise is divided, merged, bankrupt, dissolved or otherwise suspended from normal production and business operations, it shall report to the customs in a timely manner and complete the customs formalities.

Where the goods of processing trade are sealed up by the people's court or the relevant administrative law enforcement department, the processing trade enterprise shall report to the Customs within 5 working days from the date of the sealing up of the goods.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 41 Violation of these measures, constitutes an act of smuggling, violation of customs supervision or other violations of the "Customs Law" by the Customs in accordance with the "Customs Law" and "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Customs Administrative Punishment" the relevant provisions shall be dealt with; constitutes a crime, be held criminally responsible.

Article 42 The meanings of the following terms in these Measures:

Processing with supplied materials refers to the business activities in which imported materials and parts are provided by overseas enterprises, the operating enterprises do not need to pay foreign exchange for import, and the processing or assembly is carried out according to the requirements of overseas enterprises and only the processing fees are charged, while the finished products are sold by the overseas enterprises.

The term "processing with imported materials" refers to the business activities in which imported materials and parts are paid in foreign exchange by the operating enterprises and finished products are sold and exported by the managing enterprises.

The term "processing trade goods" refers to the imported materials and parts, processed finished products and the leftover materials, defective products and by-products generated in the process of processing trade.

Processing trade enterprises, including operating enterprises and processing enterprises registered by the Customs.

The term "operating enterprises" refers to all kinds of import and export enterprises and foreign-funded enterprises that are responsible for signing processing trade and import / export contracts with foreign countries, as well as foreign processing and assembly service companies that have been approved and obtained

business licenses for processing supplied materials.

"Processing enterprises" means accepting the entrustment of an operating enterprise to be responsible for processing or assembling imported materials and parts, and has the legal person status of the production enterprises, and the establishment of the operating enterprises, although not have the legal personality, but the implementation of relatively independent accounting and has handled the industrial and commercial business license (license) of the factory.

Unit material consumption refers to the quantity of imported materials and parts consumed by the processing trade enterprise in processing the finished products exported by the production unit under normal production conditions, referred to as unit consumption.

The term "deep processing carry-over" refers to the business activities of processing trade enterprises to transfer the products processed by bonded imported materials and parts to another processing trade enterprise for further processing and re-export.

"Contractor" means an enterprise or individual that signs a processing contract with an operating enterprise and undertakes the outsourcing processing business entrusted by the operating enterprise.

The term "outward processing" refers to the act of an operating enterprise that entrusts a contractor to process the processing trade goods and re-export the processed products within the prescribed time limit.

"Write-off" refers to the act of a processing trade business enterprise reporting to the Customs for verification on the strength of the prescribed documents after processing and re-exporting or going through customs formalities for domestic sale, and handling the formalities for lifting the supervision after the customs conducts verification in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Article 43 The processing trade business conducted by bonded factories shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Customs on the administration of bonded factories for processing trade.

Article 44 The processing trade business carried out by the bonded processing group with imported materials shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Customs on the administration of bonded processing groups.

Article 45 A processing trade enterprise that implements network supervision shall conduct the processing trade business in accordance with the provisions of the Customs on the administration of computer network supervision over processing trade enterprises.

Article 46 Processing trade enterprises conducting processing trade business in areas under special customs supervision shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Customs on the administration of areas under particular customs supervision.

Article 47 The declaration and verification of unit consumption shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Customs on the administration on unit consumption of processing trade.

Article 48 The provisions of the Customs on the administration of tax rebates after

the import of goods for processing trade are formulated separately.

Article 49 These Measures shall be interpreted by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 50 These measures shall come into force on the date of publication. February 26, 2004 to the General Administration of Customs Order No. 113 issued by the General Administration of Customs Order No. 168, No. 195 amended the "People's Republic of China Customs on the supervision of processing trade goods" shall be repealed at the same time.

Annex 5 The Measures of the People's Republic of China for the Administration of Import and Export Food Safety

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 For the purposes of ensuring the safety of import and export food and protecting the life and health of human beings, animals, and plants, these Measures are formulated in accordance with such laws and administrative rules or regulations as Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the Food Safety Law) and its implementation regulations, the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection and its implementation regulations, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine and its implementation regulations, the Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementation details, the Agricultural Product Quality Safety Law of the People's Republic of China, the Special Rules of the State Council on Strengthening the Supervision and Management of the Safety of Food and Other Products.

Article 2 The following activities shall be conducted in compliance with these Measures:

(I) Import and export food production and operation activities.

(II) The Customs Administration shall implement supervision and administration on import and export food producers and operators and the safety of their import and export food.

The production and operation activities of import and export food additives and food-related products shall be subject to the relevant rules of the General

Administration of Customs.

Article 3 Regarding the safety of import and export food, the principles of safety first, prevention crucial, risk management, whole process control, and international co-governance shall be followed.

Article 4 Import and export food producers and operators shall be responsible for the safety of the import and export food they produce and manage.

Import and export food producers and operators shall undertake import and export food production and operation activities in accordance with any international treaty or agreement entered into or acceded to by China and the laws, regulations, national food safety standards of China, accept supervision and administration in accordance with the law, ensure the import and export food safety, be responsible for the society and the public, and assume social responsibility.

Article 5 The General Administration of Customs shall take principal charge of supervision and administration on import and export food safety throughout the country.

The Customs Administrations at all levels shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of import and export food safety within their respective jurisdictions.

Article 6 The Customs Administration shall use informatization technology to update the

supervision and administration level of import and export food safety.

Article 7 The Customs Administration shall step up publicity and education about the import and export food safety, and disseminate food safety laws, administrative regulations, and national standards and knowledge on food safety.

The Customs Administration shall strengthen exchanges and cooperation with international food safety organizations, overseas government agencies, overseas food industry associations, and overseas consumer associations, among others, to create an international co-governance pattern for the import and export food safety.

Article 8 The Customs Administration personnel engaged in the supervision and administration on import and export food safety shall possess relevant professional knowledge.

Chapter II Food Import

Article 9 Imported food shall comply with the laws, regulations, and national food safety standards of China and the special requirements of any international treaty or agreement entered into or acceded to by China.

The imported food, for which the national food safety standards are unavailable, shall comply with the requirements of the relevant interim applicable standards promulgated by the health authority of the State Council.

For food produced with new food raw materials, a health administrative permit for new food raw materials shall be obtained from the health authority of the State Council in accordance with provisions specified in Article 37 of the Food Safety Law.

Article 10 The Customs Administration shall implement conformity assessment on import food in accordance with the laws and administrative regulations on the inspection of import and export goods.

Import food conformity assessment activities include the assessment and examination of the food safety management system of a foreign country (region) exporting food to China (hereinafter simply referred to as a foreign country (region)), the registration of an overseas production enterprise, the importer and exporter record and conformity guarantee, the quarantine approval of imported animals and plants, the inspection of an accompanying certificate of conformity, the verification of documentation, on-site inspection, supervisory sampling inspection, the inspection of import and sales records, and a combination of all the miscellaneous items.

Article 11 The General Administration of Customs may assess and examine the food safety management system and food safety status of a foreign country (region), and determine corresponding inspection and quarantine requirements based on the results of the assessment and examination.

Article 12 Under any of the following circumstances, the General Administration of Customs may initiate an assessment and examination on a foreign country (region):

(I) A foreign country (region) applies for the export of a class or kind of food to China for the first time;

(II) A significant adjustment occurs to the food safety, animal and plant quarantine laws and regulations, or organizational structure, among others, of the foreign country (region);

(III) A significant adjustment occurs to the inspection and quarantine requirements for a certain class or kind of food applied for by the competent authority of a foreign country (region) with China as its destination;

(IV) A significant outbreak of animal or plant diseases or food safety incidents occur in a

foreign country (region);

(V) The Customs Administration discovers a serious problem in the food imported to China and holds that there is an outbreak of animal or plant diseases or a potential food safety risk;

(VI) Other circumstances necessary for an assessment and examination.

Article 13 An assessment and examination on the food safety management system of a foreign country (region) shall mainly include the assessment and confirmation of the followings:

(I) Laws and regulations related to food safety and animal and plant quarantine;

(II) The organizational structure for supervision and administration on food safety;

(III) The prevailing animal or plant diseases and prevention and control measures;

(IV) The management and control of pathogenic microorganisms, pesticides and veterinary drugs, and contaminants, among others;

(V) Safety and health control in the procedures of food production, processing, transportation, and warehousing;

(VI) Supervision and administration on export food safety;

(VII) Food safety protection, traceability and recall system;

(VIII) Early warning and emergency response mechanism;

(IX) Technical support capabilities;

(X) Others relating to the prevailing animal or plant diseases and food safety;

Article 14 The General Administration of Customs may arrange for experts to conduct an assessment and examination in the form of material examinations, video inspection, and on-site inspection, among others, or in such a combination.

Article 15 The General Administration of Customs shall arrange for experts to examine the application materials, written assessment questionnaires, and other materials submitted by a country (region) subject to assessment and examination, and the examination involved covers the materials' authenticity, completeness and validity. Based on the examination of materials, the General Administration of Customs may require the competent authority of the relevant country (region) to provide the missing information or documents.

If a country (region) has passed the examination of materials, the General Administration of Customs may arrange for experts to conduct a video inspection or an on-site inspection on its food safety management system. The competent authority of the relevant country (region) and relevant enterprises may be required to take corrective actions on any problems discovered.

The relevant country (region) shall provide necessary assistance for assessment and examination.

Article 16 Where a country (region) subject to assessment and examination falls under any of the following circumstances, the General Administration of Customs may terminate the assessment and examination, and notify the competent authority of the relevant country (region):

(I) Failing to provide a feedback within 12 months after receiving the written assessment questionnaire;

(II) Failing to provide supplemented information and materials as required within three months after receiving a notice from the General Administration of Customs;

(III) A sudden significant outbreak of animal or plant disease or a serious food safety incident;

(IV) Failing to cooperate with the Chinese side in completing a video inspection or on-site inspection, or failing to effectively complete corrective actions;

(V) Voluntarily applying for termination of the assessment and examination.

Under any circumstances in subparagraphs (I) and (II) of the preceding paragraph, the competent authority of the relevant country (region), on account of a special reason, may apply for deferral, and, upon consent by the General Administration of Customs, submit the relevant materials within a period determined anew by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 17 After completion of an assessment and examination, the General Administration of Customs shall notify the competent authority of a country (region) subject to assessment and examination of the assessment and examination results.

Article 18 The General Administration of Customs shall exercise registration administration on overseas production enterprises that export food to China, and promulgate a name list of enterprises that have been registered.

Article 19 An overseas exporter or agent that exports food to China (hereinafter

referred to as the "overseas exporter or agent") shall make a filing with the General Administration of Customs.

A food importer shall make a filing with the Customs Administration in the place of his or her domicile.

An overseas exporter or agent, or food importer shall be responsible for the truthfulness and validity of the materials provided when making a filing.

A list of overseas exporters or agents and food importers that have made a filing shall be published by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 20 Where there is a change in the content of the filing, the overseas exporter or agent or food importer shall process the modification formalities with the filing authorities within 60 days from the change date.

Where the information filed by an overseas exporter or agent, or a food importer is found to be erroneous, or the content of his or her filing fails to be modified in a timely manner, the Customs Administration may order him or her to make corrections within a specified period.

Article 21 A food importer shall establish a food import and sales record system, truthfully record the name, net content/specification, quantity, production date, production or import lot number, shelf life, the name, address, and contact information of the overseas exporter or purchaser, delivery date, and other information on food, and keep relevant documents. The records and documents shall be kept for not less than six months after the expiration of shelf life of food, or for not less than two years after sale in the absence of such shelf life.

Article 22 A food importer shall establish an overseas exporters and overseas production enterprises audit system with a focus on examining the following:

(I) Formulation and implementations of food safety risk control measures;

(II) Ensurance that the food complies with the laws, regulations, and national food safety standards of China;

Article 23 The Customs Administration shall conduct supervisory inspections on the examination activities conducted by food importers in accordance with the law. A food importer shall actively cooperate and truthfully provide relevant information and materials.

Article 24 The Customs Administration may, as needed for risk management, designate a port for import and a supervision zone for inspection with respect to import food. A list of designated ports and designated supervision zones shall be promulgated by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 25 A food importer or his or her agent shall, in accordance with the law, truthfully make a declaration to the Customs Administration when importing food.

Article 26 The Customs Administration shall, in accordance with the law, implement quarantine inspection on the import food subject to entry quarantine.

Article 27 The Customs Administration shall, in accordance with the law, exercise quarantine approval management of the import food subject to imported animal and plant quarantine approval. A food importer shall obtain an imported animal and plant quarantine permit before signing a trade contract or agreement.

Article 28 The Customs Administration shall, as needed for supervision and

administration, conduct an on-site inspection on the import food, which includes but is not limited to the following:

(I) Whether the means of transportation and storage areas meet the safety and health requirements;

(II) Whether the container number, seal identification number, the content of the marks on the inner and outer packaging, and the actual condition of the goods are consistent with the declared information and accompanying documentation;

(III) Whether the food of animal and plant origin, packaging, and dunnage materials fall under the circumstances specified in Article 22 of the Regulations on the Implementation of the Law on Quarantining Imported and Exported Animals and Plants;

(IV) Whether inner and outer packaging complies with the national food safety standards, and whether contamination, damage, soak, or leakage exists;

(V) Whether the labels, marks and instructions on inner and outer packaging meet the requirements of laws, administrative regulations, national food safety standards, and the rules of the General Administration of Customs;

(VI) Whether the perceivable status of food is in its expected condition;

(VII) Whether the freshness and core temperature of frozen and refrigerated food meet the requirements, whether there is a disease, whether the temperature of the freezing and refrigeration environment meets the requirements of relevant standards, whether the cold chain temperature control equipment and facility function normally, and whether temperature records meet the requirements. A steaming and cooking test may be conducted when necessary.

Article 29 The Customs Administration shall formulate an annual national import food safety supervisory sampling inspection plan and a special import food safety supervisory sampling inspection plan and organize their implementation.

Article 30 The packaging's, labels, and marks of import food shall comply with the laws, regulations, national food safety standards of China, and shall be accompanied by an instruction manual in Chinese if the law so requires.

For an imported cold fresh meat product, its inner and outer packaging shall bear a secure, clear, and legible written identification in both Chinese and English, or in Chinese and the language of the export country (region), indicating the following: country or region of origin, name of the product, registration number of the production enterprise, and production lot number; and the outer packaging shall bear the specifications, place of origin (specific to state, province, or city), place of destination, production date, shelf life, storage temperature, and other information in Chinese, and must indicate that the place of destination is the People's Republic of China, and carry the official inspection and quarantine mark of the export country (region) .

For an imported aquatic product, its inner and outer packaging shall bear a secure, clear, and legible written identification in both Chinese and English, or in Chinese and the language of the export country (region), indicating the following: name of the goods and scientific name, specifications, production date, lot number, shelf life, and storage conditions, production method (seawater fishing, freshwater fishing, or

aquaculture), production area (sea area in the case of ocean fishing, country (region) in the case of freshwater fishing, or country (region) where the aquaculture product originates), the name, registration number, and address (specific to state, province, or city) of each production or processing enterprise involved (including a fishing vessel, processing vessel, transport vessel, or an independent cold store), and the place of destination must be indicated as the People's Republic of China.

The label of an imported dietary supplement or food for special dietary use in Chinese must be printed on the smallest sales package, and shall not be affixed thereto.

The relevant provisions or stipulations shall be followed if there are any special. Labelling stipulations for the inner and outer packaging of import food.

Article 31 Import food, after delivery to a port, should be stored in the places designated or approved by the Customs Administration. Permission must be obtained from the Customs Administration if such food needs moving, and necessary safety protection measures shall be taken according to the requirements of the Customs Administration.

The places designated or approved should comply with the requirements stipulated in laws, administrative regulations and national food safety standards.

Article 32 Import food in bulk should be inspected at the port of discharge according to requirements of the Customs Administration.

Article 33 Import food shall be permitted to import upon passing the conformity assessment by the Customs Administration.

The Customs Administration shall issue a certificate of non-conformity for the import food failing the conformity assessment by the Customs Administration; for the foods of non-conformity involving safety, health and environmental protection, the Customs Administration shall send a written notice to a food importer and order him or her to destruct or return the food involved. For non-conformity of other items, the food shall be permitted to import after having met the requirements stipulated in conformity assessment by means of technical treatment. For the corresponding import food that fails such technical treatment within a prescribed time period or still fails to meet the relevant requirements after the technical treatment, the Customs Administration shall order the food importer to destruct or return the food involved.

Article 34 In case of any foods with potential safety hazards within the territory of China caused by food safety incidents in foreign countries, or the import food found to be disqualified during the food supervision and management by the Customs Administration, or other issues related to food safety discovered, General Administration of Customs and its authorized Customs directly under the General Administration, may, based on the results of risk assessment, take such control measures as increasing the proportion for supervision and sampling inspection on the relevant import food.

For the import food found to be non-conforming again by the Customs Administration after taking such control measures as increasing the proportion for supervision and sampling inspection on the relevant import food as prescribed above, or certain evidences showing the significant potential safety hazard in the import food, General Administration of Customs and its authorized Customs directly under the General

Administration, may request the food importer to provide, by batches, the Customs Administration with inspection reports issued by the accredited test agency.

The Customs Administration should verify such inspection reports submitted by the food importer.

Article 35 General Administration of Customs may, based on the results of risk assessment, adopt such control measures as suspending or prohibiting the import of relevant food in any of the following cases:

(I) Exporting country (region) is subject to a significant epidemic in flora and fauna, or to a significant change in food safety system, which affects its capability to effectively guarantee the safety of food exported to China;

(II) Imported food is contaminated by pathogens of epidemic or evidenced to be capable of becoming the media of spreading such epidemics, with no possibilities of taking effective sanitary treatment;

(III) The imported food for which the control measures specified in the second paragraph of Article 34 in these Measures have been implemented by the Customs Administration is discovered again to be non-conforming in such aspects as safety, health and environmental protection;

(IV) Foreign food producers are in serious violation of Chinese laws and regulations;

(V) Other information shows the significant potential safety hazards in relevant food.

Article 36 When the import food safety risks have been lowered to a controllable level, General Administration of Customs and its authorized Customs directly under the General Administration, may lift the corresponding control measures in the following ways:

(I) For the food with control measures taken according to the first paragraph of Article 34 of these Measures and for which no more non-conformity is found within a prescribed time period and in relevant batches, the control measures may be lifted on the basis of risk assessment;

(II) For the food with control measures taken according to the second paragraph of Article 34 of these Measures, for which the exporting country (region) has already taken preventive measures and is capable of ensuring the food safety and controlling the risks in epidemics in flora and fauna after the risk assessment by General Administration of Customs, or no more non-conformity is found within a prescribed time period and in relevant batches from the date of the relevant control measures taken, the Customs Administration may lift the control measures on the basis of risk assessment;

(III) For the food under control measures suspended or prohibited from the import, for which the competent authorities in the exporting country (region) have already taken risk control measures and have met the requirements after assessment by General Administration of Customs, such measures of suspending or prohibiting the import may be lifted. For the food permitted to be imported again, General Administration of Customs may, based on the results of assessment, take the control measures prescribed in Article 34 of these Measures.

Article 37 Upon discovering that the import food fails to comply with laws, administrative regulations and national food safety standards, or there are evidences proving that the import food poses potential hazards to human health, food importers should, based on Article 63 and the third paragraph of Article 94 of the Food Safety Law, immediately suspend the import, sales and use, implement a recall, give a notice to relevant food producers, operators and consumers, record the processes of recall and notice, and file a report to the local Customs Administration about such recall, notice and response.

Chapter III Food Export

Article 38 Producers of export food should guarantee that the export food shall comply with the requirements stipulated in the standards of the importing country (region) or contracts. The requirements in the international treaties and protocols shall also be followed if there are any special clauses in such treaties and protocols entered into or acceded to by China Under the circumstances that standards in the importing country (region) are unavailable or there are no such requirements in the contracts, and there are no relevant requirements stipulated in international treaties and protocols entered into or acceded by China , producers of export food should guarantee that the export food shall comply with Chinese national standards on food safety.

Article 39 The Customs Administration shall, in accordance with the law, implement supervision and management on export food. Measures for supervision and management on export food include: recordation of plantations and farms for raw materials of export food , recordation of producers of export food, verification of enterprises, review of documentation, inspection on site, supervision and sampling inspection, inspection at port, notice to foreign countries for verification and a combination thereof.

Article 40 The plantations and farms for raw materials of export food shall submit them record to the local Customs Administration, General Administration of Customs should uniformly make public a recordation list of the plantations and farms for raw materials, and the relevant recordation procedures and requirements shall be formulated by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 41 The Customs Administration shall, by law, supervise the recorded plantations and farms for raw materials by such means as review of documentation, inspection on site and verification of enterprises.

Article 42 Producers of export food shall submit their record to the local the Customs Administration, and the recordation procedures and requirements shall be formulated by the General Administration of Customs.

Article 43 In case that a foreign country (region) requires registration of Chinese producers of export food to export food to its country (region) and requests recommendation from the General Administration of Customs, such producers must file an application to the Customs Administration in their domicile, which should preliminarily review the application and then report to the General Administration of Customs.

The General Administration of Customs shall, based on the enterprises' credit, supervision and management, and results of preliminary review by the Customs Administration in their domicile, organize and carry out the external recommendation registration, whose procedures and requirements shall be formulated by General Administration of Customs.

Article 44 Producers of export food should set up a complete and traceable control system for food safety and sanitation, guarantee the effective functioning of the same and ensure that the export food is produced, processed and stored in consistent compliance with Chinese laws and regulations and requirements of safety and sanitation on producers for export food. For any special requirements in the relevant laws and regulations of an importing country (region) as well as international treaties and agreements, the corresponding requirements shall have to be fulfilled.

Producers of export food shall set up such systems as suppliers assessment, incoming inspection records, production record archiving, ex-factory inspection records, export food tracings and non-conforming food disposal. Relevant records shall be true and valid and be kept for at least 6 months from the expiration date of the food or for at least 2 years for unavailability of explicit expiration date.

Article 45 Producers of export food shall guarantee that the export food is packaged and transported according to the food safety requirements.

Article 46 Producers of export food shall indicate on their transportation packages the record number of producer, name of product, batch number and date of manufacture.

In case of special requirements stipulated by the importing country (region) or in the contract, the producers of export food, on the premise of guaranteeing that the products are traceable and with approval obtained from the Customs Administration directly under the General Administration, may modify the information indicated on the packages as mentioned in the preceding article.

Article 47 The Customs Administration shall, within its jurisdiction, supervise and inspect the operation of control system for food safety and sanitation by producers of export food, including routine supervision and inspection as well as annual supervision and inspection.

For supervision and inspection, review of documentation, inspection on site and audit of enterprises may be adopted, along with export food overseas notice for review, supervision, sampling inspection, inspection on site, etc .

Article 48 Inspection and quarantine on the export food shall be implemented by the Customs Administration in the place of origin by law.

The General Administration of Customs may, based on facilitation of foreign trade and the inspection and quarantine requirements for export food, designate other sites for inspection and quarantine.

Article 49 Producers and exporters of export food shall, in accordance with the law, administrative regulations and the provisions stipulated by the General Administration of Customs, submit an application to the Customs Administration in the place of origin or place of consolidation for supervision before declaration for export.

The Customs Administration in the place of origin or place of consolidation, upon accepting such application, shall, by law, conduct inspection on site, supervision and

sampling inspection on the export food subject to inspection and quarantine.

Article 50 The Customs Administration shall formulate an annual national schedule for supervision and sampling inspection on export food safety, and organize its implementation.

Article 51 For the export food that has met the requirements through on-site inspection, supervision and sampling inspection, the Customs Administration shall issue relevant certificates and permit it to be exported. In case there is a change in the form and content of such certificates required by an importing country (region), modifications may be made accordingly provided that approval is obtained from the General Administration of Customs.

The Customs Administration shall give a written notice to exporters or agents for any non-conformity of export food found during inspection on site, supervision and sampling inspection. Such food can still be permitted to export after having met relevant requirements through technical treatment, and such food that cannot be treated technically or still fails to meet relevant requirements after technical treatment is not permitted to export.

Article 52 When exporting any food, exporters or agents shall, by law, make a truthful declaration to the Customs Administration.

Article 53 The Customs Administration shall check the export food at port, which shall not be permitted to export if found to be non-conforming upon inspection.

Article 54 For export food with safety issues notified by international organizations and foreign governments, the General Administration of Customs shall organize the verification, and, based on necessity, adjust the proportion of supervision and sampling inspection, order the food exporters to submit, by batches, inspection reports issued by accredited test agencies to the Customs Administration, withdraw the recommendation of registration in foreign official competent authorities and take other control measures of the same nature.

Article 55 For export food with safety issues that have already impaired or may impair human health and life safety, producers of export food should immediately take corresponding measures to avoid and minimize such impairment and file a report to the local Customs Administration.

Article 56 The Customs Administration, for any safety issues discovered during supervision and management on the export food, should notify the competent authorities of the government both at the same and the superior level for food safety .

Chapter IV Supervision and Management

Article 57 The General Administration of Customs, based on Article 100 of the Food Safety Law, collects and summarizes the safety information about import and export food, and sets up a safety information management system for import and export food.

The Customs Administrations at all levels take charge of collecting and sorting out the safety information about import and export food within their jurisdictions and designated by the Customs Administration at the superior level, and, based on relevant provisions, notify the local governments, relevant authorities, institutions and

enterprises in their jurisdictions. In case that the information notified involves other regions, a notice should be given also to the Customs Administration in relevant regions.

In addition to the contents required by Article 100 of the Food Safety Law, the safety information about import and export food collected and summarized by the Customs Administration should also include the information about technical measures to trade food in foreign countries.

Article 58 The Customs Administration should conduct risk research and judgment on the collected safety information about the import and export food, and, based on the relevant results, determine the corresponding control measures.

Article 59 In case of an outbreak of food safety incidents or epidemics at home and abroad that may affect import and export food safety, or any serious food safety issues discovered in the import and export food, the Customs Administration directly under the General Administration should immediately file a report to the General Administration of Customs. The General Administration of Customs shall, depending on the developments, release a risk alert, render a risk warning notice within the system of the Customs Administration, notify the department of the State Council responsible for food safety supervision and management, health administrative and agricultural administrative departments, and, if necessary, give a risk warning notice to consumers.

For the import and export food with a risk warning notice given by the General Administration of Customs, the control measures stipulated in Article 34, Article 35, Article 36 and Article 54 of these Measures shall be taken according to the requirements specified in the risk warning notice.

Article 60 The Customs Administration formulates an annual national schedule to monitor safety risks in import and export food, and collect monitoring data and relevant information related to food-borne diseases, food contamination and harmful factors in the import and export food in a systematic and consistent manner.

Article 61 In case of an outbreak of food safety incidents in foreign countries that may affect the food within the territory of China or uncontrollable risks believed to be existing after an assessment, the General Administration of Customs may, with reference to international practices, directly release the risk warning notice within the system of the Customs Administration or to consumers and take the control measures stipulated in Article 34, Article 35 and Article 36 of these Measures.

Article 62 The Customs Administration formulates and organizes the implementation of contingency plans against emergencies in import and export food safety.

Article 63 The Customs Administration, when, performing by law its duties of supervision and management on import and export food safety, is entitled to take the measures as follows:

- (I) Access to the site of production and operation for an on-the-spot inspection;
- (II) Conduct sampling inspection on the food produced or managed;
- (III) Look up and duplicate relevant contracts, bills, accounting books and other relevant documentation;

(IV) Seal up or detain the food that is evidenced to fail to comply with Chinese national

standards on food safety, or evidenced for potential safety hazards and production and operation in violation of laws.

Article 64 The Customs Administration shall conduct credit management on the importers and exporters by law.

Article 65 The Customs Administration shall, by law, carry out audit and verification on the producers and operators of import and export food as well as recorded plantations and farms for raw materials.

Article 66 Transit food shall comply with the requirements of General Administration of Customs for transit goods. Transit food, in the course of transit, shall not be unpacked or unloaded from transportation means without approval from the Customs Administration, and should be shipped out of the territory by a prescribed deadline.

Article 67 Producers and operators of import and export food, with any objections to the inspection results provided by the Customs Administration, may apply for a re-inspection according to provisions on re-inspection of import and export goods.

The re-inspection may be rejected by the Customs Administration in any of the following cases:

- (I) Test results show microbiological indicators exceed the criteria;
- (II) Backup samples for re-inspection have expired;
- (III) Re-inspection on backup samples is made impossible due to other reasons.

Chapter V Legal Liabilities

Article 68 The record of a food importer, has been modified, and the importer has failed to process the change formalities with the Customs Administration according to the stipulations, the Customs Administration shall give a warning if the circumstances are serious.

Any food importer providing false information in the record shall be imposed a fine less than RMB 10,000 by the Customs Administration.

Article 69 Any producers and operators of import and export food in China that fail to cooperate with the Customs Administration in inspection on import and export food safety, refuse to answer questions and provide materials, or provide the answers and materials that are inconsistent with the actual conditions, shall be warned or imposed a fine less than RMB 10,000 by the Customs Administration.

Article 70 The Customs Administration, upon discovering the Chinese labels unattached to the prepackaged import food, or Chinese labels attached failing to comply with laws, regulations and Chinese national standards on food safety during relevant supervision, and the food importer refuses to destruct, return or technically treat the food according to requirements of the Customs Administration, shall give the food importer a warning or impose a fine less than RMB 10,000 .

Article 71 For the import food moved away from the place designated or approved by the Customs Administration without its permission, the Customs Administration shall give an order for correction, and impose a fine less than RMB 10,000 .

Article 72 For the following violations belonging to "failure to comply with these Measures to export food" as stipulated in the third subparagraph, the first paragraph,

Article 129 of the Food Safety Law, the Customs Administration shall, based on Article 124 of the Food Safety Law, render a punishment:

(I) Changing without authorization the export food that has been supervised and sampled for inspection by the Customs Administration with certificates issued;

(II) Exporting the food that is adulterated, deceiving or misleading and shoddy, and replacing the conforming export food with non-conforming one;

(III) Exporting the food that is produced by producers of export food that have not yet been put on record;

(IV) Exporting the food that is produced by unregistered producers of export food to the country (region) with requirements for registration, or exporting the food that is produced beyond the range of registration of registered producers of export food;

(V) The export food produced by producers of export food fails to use, according to the stipulations, the raw materials from plantations and farms that are put on record;

(VI) Producers and operators of export food fall under the circumstances in Article 123, Article 124, Article 125 and Article 126 of the Food Safety Law, and the export food fails to comply with requirements in the importing country (region).

Article 73 Anyone, violating these Measures and constituting a crime, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility by law.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 74 For supervision and management on the import and export food safety in the customs special supervision areas, bonded supervision zones, market purchase and small-scale border trades and fairs among the inhabitants of border areas, the relevant provisions stipulated by the General Administration of Customs shall be followed.

Article 75 For supervision and management on the import and export food safety involving e-mail, express mail, cross-border e-commerce retail and passengers carrying, the relevant provisions stipulated by the General Administration of Customs shall be followed.

Article 76 For non-traded foods such as sample, gift, present, exhibit and aid, duty-free foods, foods for public or personal use by foreign embassies and consulates in China and personnel thereof to cross border, foods for public or personal use by Chinese embassies and consulates in foreign countries and personnel thereof, and foods for personal use by personnel of Chinese enterprises in foreign countries, the relevant provisions stipulated by General Administration of Customs shall be followed.

Article 77 The producers and operators of import and export food as referred to in these

Measures include foreign producers, foreign exporters or agents that export food to China, and food importers, producers of export food, exporters and relevant personnel thereof.

The foreign producers of import food as referred to in these Measures include foreign enterprises engaged in production, processing and storage of export food to China. The importers and exporters of import food as referred to in these Measures include

foreign exporters or agents, and food importers that export food to China.

Article 78 The interpretation of these Measures shall be vested in the General Administration of Customs.

Article 79 These measures shall come into force as of January 1, 2022. The Measures for the Administration of Import and Export Food Safety promulgated in the form of Decree No. 144 by the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine on September 13, 2011 and amended in accordance with Decree No. 184 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine on October 18, 2016 and Decree No. 243 of the General Administration of Customs on November 23, 2018, the Measures for the Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Exported Honey promulgated in the form of Decree No. 20 by the former State Inspection and Quarantine Administration on February 22, 2000 and amended in accordance with Decree No. 238 of the General Administration of Customs on April 28, 2018, the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Aquatic Products promulgated in the form of Decree No. 135 by the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine on January 4, 2011 and amended in accordance with Decree No. 243 of the General Administration of Customs on November 23, 2018, the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Meat Products promulgated in the form of Decree No. 136 by the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine on January 4, 2011 and amended in accordance with Decree No. 243 of the General Administration of Customs on November 23, 2018, the Measures for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Dairy Products promulgated in the form of Decree No. 152 by the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine on January 24, 2013, and amended in accordance with Decree No. 243 of the General Administration of Customs on November 23, 2018 and the Provisions on the Administration of Filing of Export Food Production Enterprises promulgated in the form of Decree No. 192 of the former General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine on November 14, 2017 and amended in accordance with Decree No. 243 of the General Administration of Customs on November 23, 2018 shall be abolished simultaneously.

**Annex 6 Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China
and the Government of Mongolia on the China-Mongolia Border Crossing and
its Management System**

- State Party; Mongolia
- Treaty Area; Diplomacy
- Date of publication; 2004.07.05
- Type of Treaty; Agreement
- Place of Signature; Beijing

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Mongolia (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties"), in order to further consolidate and develop the partnership of

good-neighborliness and mutual trust between the two countries and the traditional friendship between the two peoples, and to promote economic and trade exchanges between the two countries, deem it necessary to conclude a new agreement on the China-Mongolia Border Crossing and its Management System to replace the Agreement signed in 1991 Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the Border Crossing and its Management System between China and Mongolia, in accordance with the Treaty between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the Border Regime and the Treatment of Border Issues between China and Mongolia signed in 1988 and the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the Mutual Movement of Citizens between the Parties signed in 1989 On the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit, it is agreed as follows.

Article I

For the purposes of this Agreement, certain terms used in this Agreement are defined as follows

(1) "Border Crossing" and "Port" have the same meaning and refer to a specific area on both sides of the border between China and Mongolia for the entry and exit of persons, means of transportation, goods and other articles, including bilateral and international ports.

Bilateral port refers to the port that only allows the entry and exit of people, means of transportation, goods and other items from China and Mongolia.

International port refers to allow the two sides of the personnel, third countries (regions) personnel, transportation, goods and other items to enter and exit the port.

The above two ports can be divided into year-round open ports and seasonal open ports.

(2) "border areas" refers to the cities, counties, banners and counties of Mongolia adjacent to the border between China and Mongolia.

(3) "border people", refers to the permanent residents of both sides in the border area.

(4) "Force majeure" means objective circumstances that cannot be foreseen, avoided and overcome.

Article 2

(1) The two sides agreed to open the following ports in the border areas of China and Mongolia.

For the People's Republic of China For Mongolia

(a) Hongshanzui _ _ _ _ Taiyang

(b) Takshken _ _ _ _ Burgan

(c) Ulatai _ _ _ _ Beitag

(d) Laozi Temple _ _ _ _ Burghastai

(e) Cek _ _ _ _ Siberkulun

(f) Ganchimadu _ _ _ _ Gashusuhaitu

(g) Mandula _ _ _ _ Hangji

(h) Erlianhot (railroad) _ _ _ _ Zamyn Ude (railroad)

(i) Erlianhot (road) _ _ _ _ Zamyn Ude (road)

(j) Zhuenga Dabchi _ _ _ _ Biqigtu

(k) Alshan _ _ _ _ Songbeier

(l) Ebudurg _ _ _ _ Bayankhushu

(m) Alakhshat _ _ _ _ Habirigar

(2) The location, type, opening hours and working hours of the border crossing referred to in the first paragraph of this article, specified in Annex I.

Article 3

(1) Persons holding "Entry and Exit Permits for the Border Areas of China and Mongolia" in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall enter and leave the country in accordance with the border crossings designated on the documents and shall proceed to the approved border areas within the authorized period of stay. In case of special circumstances, with the consent of the border control authorities of both sides, they may enter and exit from other border crossings listed in Article 2 of this Agreement which are being opened.

Citizens of both sides may also enter and exit from the ports listed in Annex I of this Agreement with valid and legal documents in accordance with the respective domestic laws and regulations of the two countries and the provisions of the relevant international treaties signed or acceded to by both sides.

Any third country (region) personnel entering or leaving the international ports listed in Annex I of this Agreement shall hold valid passports and entry visas; if the two sides have signed special agreements with the countries concerned, the provisions of the agreements shall be implemented; if it is necessary to enter or leave the bilateral ports listed in Annex I of this Agreement, they shall hold valid passports and entry visas and obtain special permission from the diplomatic agencies of the two sides respectively.

(2) The "Entry and Exit Permit for the Border Areas of China and Mongolia" shall be issued by the competent authorities of both sides, and the scope of issuance shall be as follows

(a) border people engaged in border trade on both sides (including their hired drivers, workers, etc.)

(b) Border residents of one side visiting their relatives in the border area of the other side

(c) Border people invited to participate in activities in other border areas

(d) border staff of both sides (except for the personnel of the border representative agencies of both sides)

(e) border inspection and inspection personnel of both sides.

The entry and exit permits for the border areas of China and Mongolia are valid for multiple times a year and once every three months. Chinese pass in Chinese, Mongolian, English three

written in Chinese, Mongolian pass in Mongolian, Chinese, English three written in Chinese (see Annex II, Annex III for the document pattern and its description).

(3) Holding the "China-Mongolia Border Area Exit-Entry Permit" entry and exit of the two sides, such as children under the age of sixteen years old accompanying, should be indicated in the document accompanied by the name, gender, date of birth of the children, and paste their recent document photo.

The accompanying children should not exceed two.

(4) The period of stay in the territory of the other party for both parties holding the "Exit-Entry Permit for China-Mongolia Border Area" shall not exceed thirty days at a time. If there is a genuine need for one holder to stay in the other side for more than thirty days, he/she must apply to the competent department of the other side for renewal of the permit, which will handle the renewal procedure for him/her. The renewal is limited to once and the period will not exceed thirty days.

(5) If a person on one side loses his "Entry and Exit Permit for China-Mongolia Border Area" in the other side, he shall immediately declare to the competent department of the other side and leave the country with the lost certificate issued by the department (see Annex IV for the lost certificate pattern).

(6) The two sides have determined the names of the administrative divisions of the border areas of China and Mongolia (see Annex V). When the border areas of one party are changed due to the adjustment of administrative divisions, the other party shall be informed through diplomatic channels in a timely manner.

(7) Border trade personnel, means of transportation, goods and other articles of one party entering the territory of the other party shall travel on the routes specified by the competent authorities of both parties and unload at the designated cargo yards. The above-mentioned means of transportation shall be affixed with signs determined by both sides (see Annex VI for the sign pattern).

(8) The management of the entry and exit of persons and means of transportation shall be agreed upon by the relevant departments of both sides in accordance with this Agreement.

Article IV

(1) During the opening of the border crossing, the inspection and inspection departments of both sides shall exercise their powers in accordance with the laws and regulations of their respective countries. If necessary, the inspection and inspection authorities on both sides can simplify the inspection procedures to sign a special agreement.

(2) The relevant inspection and inspection departments of the border crossings between the two sides can be talks, meetings and business contacts.

(3) The border crossings are closed during the legal holidays of both sides. The legal holidays of both sides are as follows

Chinese side: January 1, Spring Festival (the first three days of the year), May 1 to 3, October 1 to 3.

Mongolian side: January 1, Spring Festival (the first two days), March 8, June 1, July 11 to 12, November 26.

The railroad crossing is executed according to the railroad operation schedule of the relevant agreement between the two sides and is not restricted by the above holidays and working hours of the crossing.

(4) The personnel of the border representative agencies of the two sides and their means of transportation, in order to fulfill the powers and obligations conferred by the Treaty between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Mongolia on the Border Regime and the Treatment of Border Issues between China and Mongolia, may pass through the port of entry for talks and meetings during closed or non-port working hours (except in the case of paragraph 2 of Article 7 of this Agreement).

Article 5

(1) The opening of new border crossings and closing of existing border crossings, or changing the location, type, opening hours and working hours of the crossings, shall be agreed upon by the Parties through diplomatic channels. The agreed documents shall serve as supplementary documents to this Agreement.

(2) Issues that have not been resolved by the relevant departments of the border crossings of the two sides shall be resolved through diplomatic channels.

Article 6

(1) When the two sides open new border crossings or change the type of crossings, they shall provide the necessary infrastructure and create the necessary working conditions for the inspection and testing authorities of both sides and open them after agreement through diplomatic channels.

(2) When the relevant departments of the two sides consult on the design and construction plan of border crossings, they shall take into account the prospects for the development of people, means of transportation and cargo flow on both sides.

Article 7

(1) Outside the opening hours of the seasonal ports listed in Annex I of this Agreement, in case of special circumstances that require temporary opening, closing or postponing the opening of the said ports, the two sides shall notify each other at least five days in advance through diplomatic channels and reach a consensus.

(2) For the sake of safeguarding public interest and national security, or due to serious natural disasters, major epidemics of infectious diseases and plants and animals and the risk of their spread, and other force majeure reasons, one party may temporarily close or postpone the opening of border crossings or restrict their passage, provided that the other party is notified of such situation five days in advance and no later than twenty-four hours before taking action in case of emergency.

(3) Except for the cases stipulated in paragraph 2 of this Article, if either Party closes or postpones the opening of the border crossing without the consent of the other Party and the other Party suffers losses, it shall compensate accordingly.

Article 8

Persons leaving the country through border crossings shall abide by the laws and regulations of the country where they are located while in the territory of the other party.

Article 9

The relevant departments of the two sides, when communicating on the border crossing issues, shall carry out the relevant provisions of the Treaty between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the Border Regime and the Treatment of Border Issues between China and Mongolia.

Article 10

This Agreement shall not affect the issues of rights and obligations arising from other

international treaties signed by the Parties.

Article 11

The Parties shall resolve differences arising from the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement through diplomatic negotiations.

Article 12

During the term of this Agreement, the Parties may amend or supplement this Agreement by mutual consent.

Article 13

The Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the Border Crossing and its Management System signed on June 24, 1991 shall be null and void as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 14

This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the last written notification, subject to the fulfilment by each Party of the domestic legal procedures required for the entry into force of the Agreement and mutual written notification.

This Agreement shall remain in force for ten years. If, six months prior to the expiration of this Agreement, either Party does not notify the other Party in writing of its request to terminate this Agreement, this Agreement shall be automatically extended for a period of five years and shall be renewed in accordance with this Law.

This Agreement is signed in Beijing on July 5, 2004, in two copies, each in the Chinese and Mongolian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Annex I.

The location, type, opening hours and working hours of the border crossing between China and Mongolia.

1. Hongshanzui - Dayang

The port is located near the boundary marker No. 17 on the border between China and Mongolia. The two sides of the border crossing are Fuhai County, Altai Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China and Sagsai County, Bayan-Ulgii Province, Mongolia. The border crossing is a channel for the border talks and meetings between China and Mongolia at Hongshanzui and Dayang.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The port is open from June 21 to July 5, August 1 to 20 and September 1 to 15 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are 11:00 to 18:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 12:00 to 19:00 Ulaanbaatar time.

2. Takshken-Burgan

The port is located near the border marker 124 between China and Mongolia. Both sides of the border are Qinghe County, Altai Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China and Burgan County, Kobdo Province, Mongolia. The border crossing is the meeting channel of the border talks between China and Mongolia Takshken-Burgan.

The port is an international year-round open port. During the opening period, the working hours of the Chinese side are 10:00 to 19:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 10:00 to 19:00 Ulaanbaatar time (11:00 to 20:00 daylight saving time).

3. Ulastai - North Tag

The port is located near the border marker 163 between China and Mongolia. The two sides of the port are Qitai County, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China and Burgan County, Kobdo Province, Mongolia. The border crossing is a meeting channel for the border talks between China and Mongolia at Ulatai - Beitaig.

This port is a bilateral seasonal opening port. The opening time of the port is from March, May and September every year from 16th to 30th. During the opening period, the working hours of the Chinese side are 10:00 to 19:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 10:00 to 19:00 Ulaanbaatar time (11:00 to 20:00 in summer time).

4. Old Master Temple - Burgastai

The port is located near the boundary marker No. 354 on the border between China and Mongolia. Both sides of the port are Balikun County, Hami Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China and Altai County, Gobi Altai Province, Mongolia. The border crossing is a channel for the meeting of the border talks between China and Mongolia at Laojiao-Burgastai.

This port is a bilateral seasonal opening port. The opening hours are from February, April, June, August, October and December 11 to 30 every year. During the opening period, the working hours of the Chinese side are 10:00 to 18:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 10:00 to 18:00 Ulaanbaatar time (11:00 to 19:00 in summer time).

5. Ceke-Siberkulun

The port is located near boundary marker No. 572 on the border between China and Mongolia. The two sides of the border crossing are Ejina Banner of Alashan League of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Gurbantonggut County of South Gobi Province of Mongolia respectively. The border crossing is a meeting channel for the border talks between China and Mongolia Cek - Xibekulun.

The port is a bilateral year-round open port. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 8:00 to 17:00 Ulaanbaatar time (9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

6. Ganchi Maodu-Gashusu Hetu

The port is located near the border marker No. 703 between China and Mongolia. Both sides of the port are the People's Republic of China Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Bayannur League Ulaan Central Banner and Mongolia's South Gobi Province Khan Bogd County. The border crossing is a channel for the border talks between China and Mongolia Ganqimaodu-Gashusu Hetu.

The port is a bilateral year-round open port. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side is 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side is 8:00 to 17:00 Ulaanbaatar time (9:00 to 18:00 daylight saving time).

7. Mandura - Hangji

The port is located near the border marker No. 757 between China and Mongolia. The two sides of the port are the Darhan Maomingan United Banner of Baotou City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Hatanbulag County, East Gobi Province of Mongolia. The crossing channel is the border between China and Mongolia Zamin Shaorong - Hanggai border talks meeting channel.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening time of the port is from March, May, August, November 16 to 30 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the

Chinese side is 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side is 8:00 to 17:00 Ulaanbaatar time (9:00 to 18:00 in summer time).

8. Erlianhot (railroad) - Zamyn-Ude (railroad)

The port is located near the border marker No. 815 between China and Mongolia, and the two sides of the port are Erenhot City of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Zamyn Ude County of East Gobi Province of Mongolia.

The port is an international year-round open port.

9. Erlianhot (road) - Zamyn-Ude (road)

The port is located near the border marker No. 815 between China and Mongolia, and the two sides of the port are Erenhot City of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Zamyn Uud County of East Gobi Province of Mongolia. The port channel is the border between China and Mongolia Erlianhot - Zamyn Ude border talks meeting channel.

The port is an international year-round open port, the weekend normal opening. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are 8:00 to 18:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 8:00 to 18:00 Ulaanbaatar time (9:00 to 19:00 daylight saving time).

10. Zhunga Dabchi - Biqigtu

The port is located near the border marker 1046 between China and Mongolia. The two sides of the port are Xilin Gol League East Wu Zhu Muqin Banner of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Mongolia Erden Chagang County of Sukhbaatar Province. The crossing channel for the border between China and Mongolia Zhunga Dabchi - Biqigtu border talks meeting channel.

The port is an international year-round open port. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side for Beijing time 8:00 to 17:00; Mongolian working hours for Ulaanbaatar time 8:00 to 17:00 (daylight saving time for 9:00 to 18:00).

11. Alshan-Somber

The port is located near the border marker No. 1382 between China and Mongolia. The two sides of the border are Alshan City, Xing'an League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China and Harahagaul County, Oriental Province, Mongolia. The port passage is near the boundary marker 1382 of the border between China and Mongolia.

The port is an international seasonal open port. The opening time of the port is from June 11 to 30, July 16 to 30, August 16 to September 25 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 8:00 to 17:00 Ulaanbaatar time (9:00 to 18:00 in summer time).

12. Ebdug-Bayanhushu

The port is located near the border marker No. 1423 between China and Mongolia. Both sides of the port are Xinbaerhuzuo Banner of Hulunbeier City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Harahagaule County, Oriental Province of Mongolia. The crossing channel is the border between China and Mongolia Ebdug - Bayan Hushu border talks meeting channel.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening time of the port is from February, May, August and November 1 to 15 every year. During the opening of the port, the working hours of the Chinese side are 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 8:00 to 17:00 Ulaanbaatar time (9:00 to 18:00 in summer time).

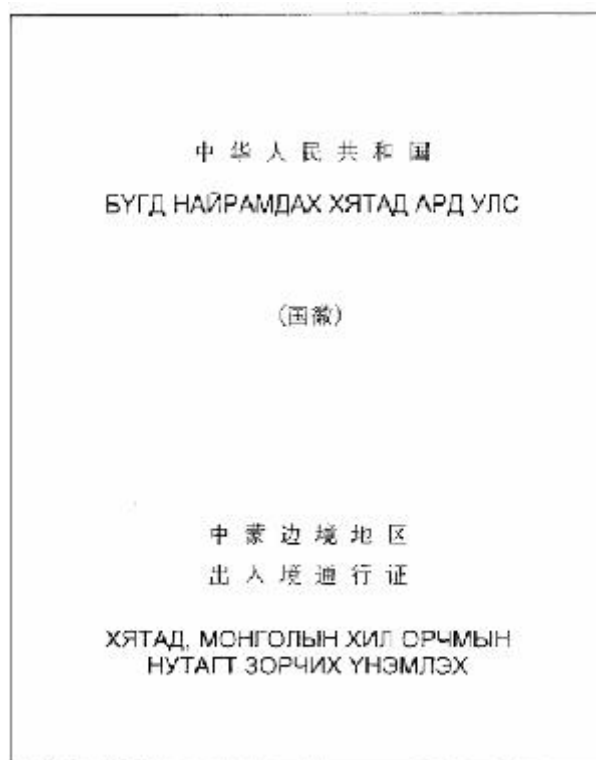
13. Alakhshat - Habibiriga

The port is located near the border marker 1495 between China and Mongolia. Both sides of the port are Xinbaerhu Right Banner of Hulunbeier City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China and Qiaobashan County, Oriental Province of Mongolia. The crossing channel is the border meeting channel of China-Mongolia border Alakhshat-Habir Riga.

The port is a bilateral seasonal open port. The opening time of the port is from January 6 to 25 and April 1 to October 31 every year. During the opening period, the working hours of the Chinese side are 8:00 to 17:00 Beijing time; the working hours of the Mongolian side are 8:00 to 17:00 Ulaanbaatar time (9:00 to 18:00 in summer time).

Annex II: Multiple Valid Entry and Exit Permits for China and Mongolia Border Areas

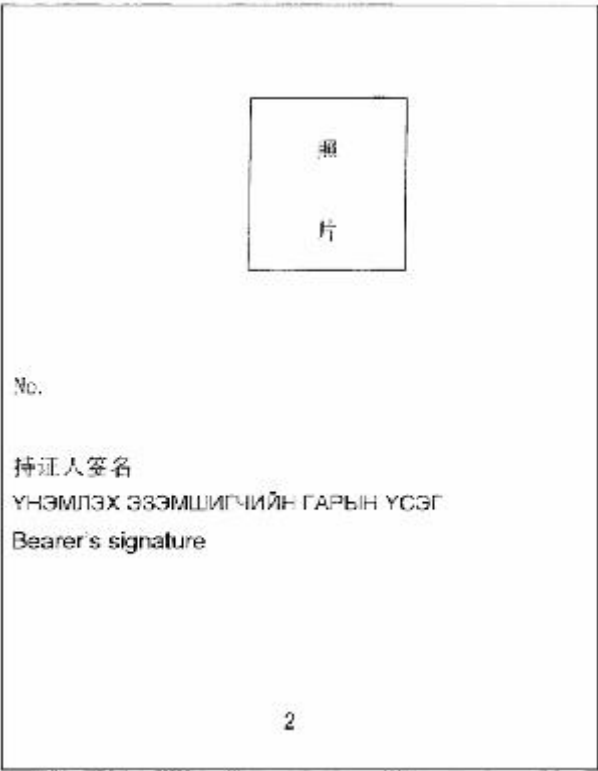
Multiple valid China-Mongolia border area entry/exit permit type



Covers



Page 1



Page 2

姓名	
ОВОГ НЭР	
Surname/Given name	
性别	职业
ХҮЙС	ЭРХЭЛДЭГ АЖИЛ
Sex	Profession
出生日期	
ТӨРСӨН ОН, САР, ӨДӨР	
Date of birth	
身份证号码	
ИРГЭНИЙ ҮНЭМЛЭХИЙН ДУГААР	
ID No	
地址	
ОРШИН СУУГАА ГАЗРЫН ХАЯГ	
Address	

Page 3

出境事由
АЯЛАЛЫН ЗОРИЛГО
Reason for exit
前往地点
ОЧИХ ГАЗАР
Destination
出入境口岸
ГАРАХ, ОРОХ БООМТ
Exit, entry port
备注:
ТУСГАЙ ТЭМДЭГЛЭЛ
Observation

Page 4

本证有效期
ҮНЭМЛЭХ ХҮЧИНТЭЙ БАЙХ ХУГАЦАА
Date of expiry

自 年 月 日起
ОНЫ САРЫН ӨДРӨӨС
From YY MM DD

至 年 月 日止
ОНЫ САРЫН ӨДӨР ХҮРТЭЛ
TO YY MM DD

发证机关
ҮНЭМЛЭХ ОЛГОСОН БАЙГУУЛЛАГА
Issued by

盖印和签署
ТАМГА, ГАРЫН ҮСЭГ
Seal and Signature

年 月 日
ОН САР ӨДӨР
YY MM DD

5

Page 5

偕行人

ХАМТ ЯВАА ХҮН

The accompanied under 16 years old



姓名
ОВОГ НЭР
Surname/Given name

性别
ХҮЙС
Sex

出生日期
ТӨРСӨН ОН, САР, ӨДӨР
Date of birth

6

Page 6

The accompanied under 16 years old

照片

姓名

ОВОГ НЭР

Surname/Given name

性别

ХҮЙС

Sex

出生日期

TӨРСӨН ОН, САР, ӨДӨР

Date of birth

7

Page 7

验证

ШАЛГАЛТ

VALIDITY CHECKING

8-28页

Page 8

注意事项

1. 持证人应在本证规定的时间内从指定的口岸出入境。
2. 持证人在对方境内的停留期限每次不超过三十天。
3. 本证不得转借，涂改无效。
4. 本证如有遗失，在国内应报告发证机关；在国外应报告当地主管部门。
5. 本证有效期满后，须交回原发证机关。

Annex III: One-time valid entry/exit permit for China-Mongolia border areas
A valid China-Mongolia border area entry/exit permit type

中 华 人 民 共 和 国
БҮГД НАЙРАМДАХ ХЯТАД АРД УЛС

(国徽)

中 蒙 边 境 地 区
出 入 境 进 行 证

ХЯТАД, МОНГОЛЫН ХИЛ ОРЧМЫН
НУТАГТ ЗОРЧИХ ҮНЭМЛЭХ

Covers

<div>照 片</div>	No.
	姓名 ОВОГ НЭР Surname/Given name
	性别 ХҮЙС Sex
出生日期 ТӨРСӨН ОН, САР, ӨДӨР Date of birth	
身份证号码 ИРГЭНИЙ ҮНЭМЛЭХИЙН ДУГААР ID No	
持证人签名 ҮНЭМЛЭХ ЭЗЭМШИГЧИЙН ГАРЫН ҮСЭГ Bearer's signature	

Covers2

职业 ЭРХЭЛДЭГ АЖИЛ Profession
出境事由 АЯЛЛЫН ЗОРИЛГО Reason for exit
前往地点 ОЧИХ ГАЗАР Destination
出入境口岸 ГАРАХ, ОРОХ БООМТ Exit, entry port
备注 ТУСТАЙ ТЭМДЭГЛЭЛ Observation

Pages1

本证有效期
 ҮНЭМЛЭХ ХҮЧИНТЭЙ БАЙХ ХУГАЦАА
 Date of expiry

自 年 月 日起
 ОНЫ САРЫН ӨДРӨӨС
 From YY MM DD

至 年 月 日止
 ОНЫ САРЫН ӨДӨР ХҮРТЭЛ
 TO YY MM DD

发证机关
 ҮНЭМЛЭХ ОЛГОСОН БАЙГУУЛЛАГА
 Issued by

盖印和签署
 ТАМГА, ГАРЫН ҮСЭГ
 Seal and Signature

年 月 日
 ОН САР ӨДӨР
 YY MM DD

Pages2

ХАМТ ЯВАА ХҮН
 偕行人
 The accompanied under 16 years old

照
片

照
片

姓名
 ОВОГ НЭР
 Surname/Given name

姓名
 ОВОГ НЭР
 Surname/Given name

性别
 ХҮЙС
 Sex

性别
 ХҮЙС
 Sex

出生日期
 ТӨРСӨН ОН, САР, ӨДӨР
 Date of birth

出生日期
 ТӨРСӨН ОН, САР, ӨДӨР
 Date of birth

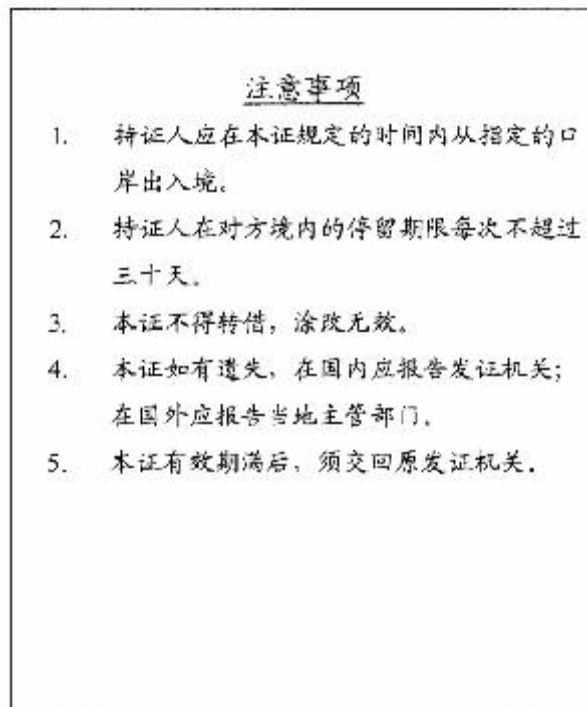
Pages3

验 证
ШАЛГАЛТ
VALIDITY CHECKING

Pages4

验 证
ШАЛГАЛТ
VALIDITY CHECKING

Covers3



China-Mongolia border area entry/exit permit pattern description

(1) The pass specifications for 125mm × 88mm, divided into multiple validity and a valid two. The multiple validity of the pass is one year; a valid pass is valid for three months.

(2) The pass should be affixed with the holder's photo ID and stamped, and the signature of the holder. The document should indicate the name, gender, date of birth, occupation, address, reason for exit, port of entry and exit, document number, document validity, the name and seal of the issuing authority and the date of issue.

(3) The cover of the pass made of Chinese and Mongolian languages.

(4) The pass columns in the official language of the parties to fill in, including name, gender, occupation, exit reason, port of entry and exit also need to fill in English. Involving digital columns are filled in Arabic numerals.

(5) Thirty days prior to the launch of the pass, the other party shall be notified through diplomatic channels and provided with a sample. If there is a need to change the document, it must be approved by both sides through consultation.

Annex IV: Proof of loss of entry/exit permit for China-Mongolia border area

<p>存根</p> <p>8 c m</p> <p>号码</p> <p>姓名</p> <p>性别</p> <p>丢失证件号码</p> <p>允其出境期限</p> <p>年 月 日</p> <p>至 年 月 日</p> <p>出境口岸</p> <p>5cm</p>	<p>证件挂失证明</p> <p>兹证明 国公民 (性 别) 于 年 月 日在 国境内丢失中蒙边境地区出 入境通行证(号码)。 允其持此明于 年 月 日 前经 口岸出境返回居 住地。</p> <p>发证机关 (盖章)</p> <p>年 月 日</p> <p>15cm</p>
---	---

Annex V. Names of administrative divisions in border areas

China: Twenty-seven cities, banners and counties

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region: Xinbaerhu Right Banner, Xinbaerhu Left Banner, Alshan City, Horqin Right Wing Front Banner, East Uzhumuchin Banner, Abaga Banner, Sunit Left Banner, Erlianhot City, Sunit Right Banner, Siziwang Banner, Darhan Maomingan United Banner, Ulaat Middle Banner, Ulaat Back Banner, Alashan Left Banner, Alashan Right Banner, Ejina Banner.

Gansu Province: Su Bei Mongol Autonomous County.

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region: Hami City, Iwu County, Balikun County, Mubi County, Qitai County, Qinghe County, Fuyun County, Fuhai County, Altai City, Burqin County.

Mongolian side: thirty-nine counties

Eastern Province: Erenchab County, Choibalsan County, Bayantumen County, Harahagol County, Matad County.

Sukhbaatar Province: Erdenchagan County, Daliganga County, Naren County, Angan County, Bayindelegar County.

East Gobi Province: Urgun, Erden, Zamyn-Ude, Ulanbadrakh, Kusugul, Khatenbulagh counties.

South Gobi Province: Khanbogd County, Bayan Ovoo County, Nomgen County, Hulmen County, Bayindarai County, Noyun County, Gulbantes County.

Bayankhongor Province: Shinkinst County, Bayin Wendur County.

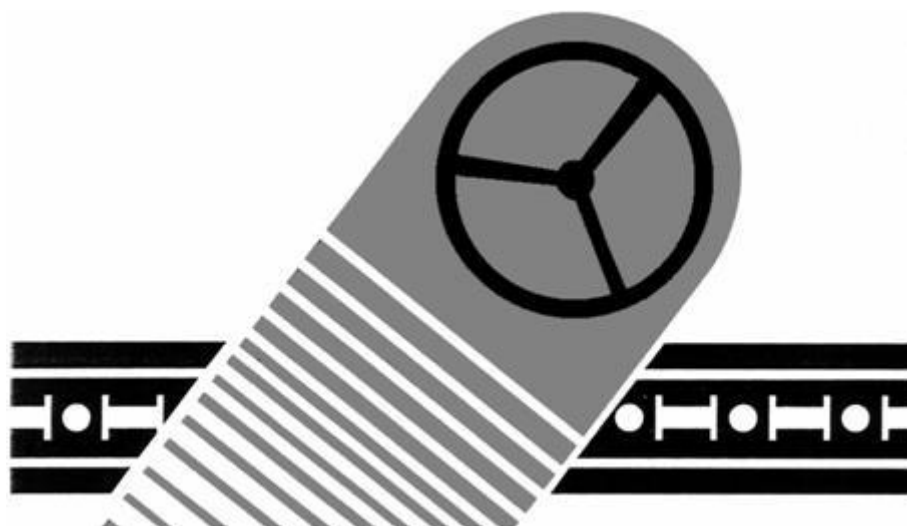
Gobi Altai Province: Erden, Chauket, Altai, Bugat, Tongil counties.

Kobdo Province: Altai, Uyinqi, Bulgan counties.

Bayan-Ulgii Province: Burgan County, Delong County, Altay County, Sagatsay County, Zengger County, Ulanhus County.

Annex VI: means of transport sign style style

Transportation means of sign style



Obverse

Reverse side. _____

No. _____

Driver's name _____

License plate number _____

Port of entry/exit _____

Expiry date _____

Issuing authority (seal) _____

Note: (1) This sign must be used at the same time with the "China-Mongolia Border Region Entry and Exit Permit" held by the driver.

(2) If this sign is lost, it should be immediately registered to the local authorities of the other party when it is in the territory of the other party.