

China's Dairy Sector

TAGS

Food & Beverages

Dairy

ARTICLES | 29 August 2023



The following article by EU SME Centre Business Advisor Alessio Petino was published in EURObiz, the bimonthly magazine produced by the [European Union Chamber of Commerce in China](https://www.eurobiz.com.cn/).

The July/August 2023 issue 75 of EURObiz, “In China, for China”, explores how multinational companies (MNCs) operating in China have had to adapt along with the changing business environment in order to be able to

compete.

Read EURObiz online here: <https://www.eurobiz.com.cn/>

Market overview

The average dairy consumption per capita in China is significantly lower than in the EU or other markets, but it has been growing significantly compared to previous years, driven by two main factors:

- **Government policies and initiatives:** Since the early 2000s, the Chinese Government has actively encouraged milk consumption, starting with the flagship 'School Milk Programme'. In particular milk and yoghurt are also key elements of the *Healthy China Initiative (2019–2030)*. Government regulation and supervision of dairy products has been significantly enhanced, contributing to trust and confidence of Chinese consumers.
- **Growing awareness of the health benefits of dairy products:** Dairy products have positive effects on the immune system. Consumption of dairy products has been encouraged since the outset of the pandemic in early 2020 as a way to increase prevention, especially for vulnerable groups such as the elderly.

The Chinese dairy market is extremely competitive; market players are constantly changing while bigger brands are solidifying their positions in many segments. Three main trends can now be identified in China's dairy market.

Rising diversity

Milk and yoghurt are the most popular products, but many Chinese consumers in first- and second-tier cities are starting to have greater demand for:

- **diversification of products**, especially cheese and butter; and
- **new innovations** in terms of flavours, nutrition, packaging and promotions.

Preference for high-quality

Stronger awareness and upgraded consumption levels result in increasing attention given to the **ingredients list** and **efficacy claims**. This translates into willingness to pay more for quality products, especially in larger cities, as well as for dairy products targeting children.

Imported dairy products are generally still viewed as representing higher quality – particularly those from traditional exporting countries. In fact, China's dairy sector is characterised by strong country-related associations by Chinese consumers. The EU has a solid market share in China's dairy market: 36 per cent overall – with variations from 85 per cent for yoghurt and 65 per cent for infant formula, to 10 per cent for milk powder and butter (dominated by New Zealand, and to a lesser extent Australia).

Regulatory and technical requirements

There are two main pathways to enter the Chinese market: through general trade or cross-border e-commerce (CBEC). The former is the traditional way to export products to China – but also the most difficult and time-consuming as it requires several approval procedures; the latter is less expensive and faster, though highly competitive and with some limitations. The process for general trade is summarised below.



BOX 2

Country eligibility

Only countries that have signed a protocol with China's GACC are authorised to export. 25 EU Member States have done so.

INFANT
FORMULA?

No

Yes

[Infant formula only] Product eligibility

Infant formula producers must complete a costly and lengthy registration process with the State Food Drug Administration (SFDA) Market Regulation (SAMR).

Compliance with **CN food safety standards** for specific products
(for example, GB 5420-2021 for milk, GB 11674-2010 for whey protein, GB 10765, 6, 7)

Compliance with **CN labelling standards and packaging requirements**
(for example, GB 28050-2011, GACC Decree 249, and so on)

The most challenging aspect is the registration of the production establishment on the GACC's CIFER system. The process is extremely complicated, takes several months and requires cooperation with the food safety authority in the country where the producer is based. A large amount of documentation must be provided, including on sensitive business information. As of June 2023, EU Member States only had a limited number of dairy production establishments successfully approved.

AT	BE	BU	CR	CY	CZ	DE	DK	E
34	27	15	5	13	23	132	54	
IR	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	PL	PT	S
51	283	20	1	16	135	90	37	1

An additional regulatory layer—and challenge—exists for infant formula producers. Before initiating registration on the CIFER system, producers must first register their products with the SAMR. This process is extremely lengthy and costly, involves the appointment of a domestic responsible agency in China and several rounds of testing and technical review, combined potentially with onsite inspections of the production establishment. This requirement is stipulated in the *Administrative Measures of Product Formulation Registration of Infant Formula Milk Powder*, which were revised by the SAMR on 10 July 2023 (entering into force in October 2023). The revised measures were released after the publication of the EU SME Centre report and therefore are not included there; but overall, compared with the previous version in force, the revised measures:

- expand the legal basis for rejecting the registration of infant formula products, for example, when the application materials submitted are untrue or fraudulent, when the scientific and safety basis of the product formula is deemed as insufficient, or when the applicant is considered not to have the research and development, production or supervision capabilities necessary for ensuring the product quality and safety;
- expand, from six to nine, the elements that cannot be specified on product labels and instructions, such as the use of vague and fuzzy statements such as “imported milk source”, “derived from foreign pastures”, “ecological pasture”, “imported raw materials”, “original ecological milk source”, “pollution-free milk source”, and so on; the image of babies and women cannot be used, together with wording such as “human emulsification” or “mother emulsification”;
- may require onsite inspection of production establishments, including in cases involving major changes in the product formula, in the address of the production facility, or in any case further verification is required by the technical evaluators.

Opportunities, challenges and recommendations for EU exporters

European dairy exporters are strongly recommended to get involved in marketing and promotional activities in China, and actively support their local importer/distributor. What can be done largely depends on the stage of the company's development within the Chinese market, as well as its resources and commitment. But in general, localisation of product design and communication is required, together with efforts to educate consumers.

The EU-China Geographical Indication Agreement also provides leveraging opportunities for EU producers during promotional activities. Among the 96 EU GI products included in the agreement and thus effectively protected in China, 11 are dairy products and 19 more will become protected by 2025.



Country	Name registered in the EU	Chinese transliteration
Denmark	Danablu	丹麦蓝乳酪
France	Comté	孔泰 (奶酪)
	Roquefort	洛克福 (奶酪)
Greece	Φέτα / Feta	菲达奶酪
Italy	Asiago	艾斯阿格
	Gorgonzola	戈贡佐拉
	Grana Padano	帕达诺干奶酪
	Mozzarella di Bufala Campana	坎帕尼亚水牛马苏里拉奶酪
	Parmigiano Reggiano	帕马森雷加诺
	Pecorino Romano	佩克利诺罗马羊奶酪
	Taleggio	塔雷吉欧乳酪
Spain	Queso Manchego	曼切戈奶酪

Finally, EU producers should remember that the European Commission, through the Research Executive Agency, co-finances campaigns and events to promote EU farm products worldwide – including dairy products in China, under the slogan “Enjoy, it’s from Europe”.

More information

Read the EU SME Centre's full report "[*China's Dairy Sector: Market, Technical Requirements and Opportunities*](#)" [here](#).