

食物環境衛生署
Food and Environmental
Hygiene Department



食物安全中心
Centre for Food Safety

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本函檔號 Our ref. : FEHD CFS/1-125/55/3 C
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8 April 2019

Mr Anthony CHU
Clerk to Public Accounts Committee
Legislative Council Secretariat
Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central, Hong Kong

Dear Mr Chu,

LegCo Public Accounts Committee
Consideration of Chapter 2 of the Director of Audit's Report No. 71
Centre for Food Safety: Import Control of Foods

I refer to your letters dated 8 March and 1 April 2019, requesting this Department to provide supplementary information on Chapter 2 "Centre for Food Safety: Import Control of Foods" of the Director of Audit's Report No. 71. The relevant information is now enclosed for reference please.

Yours sincerely,

(Christine CHOW)

for Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene

c.c.:

Secretary for Food and Health
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury
Director of Audit

**Reply to letter of 8 March 2019 from
Legislative Council Public Accounts Committee**

(a)(i)

Regarding the 315 import licences without the submission of original health certificates mentioned in paragraph 2.100 of the Audit Report, there were 281 and 34 import licences in 2016 and 2017 respectively. For the 281 import licences in 2016, officers of the Food Importer/Distributor Registration and Import Licensing Office (FIRLO) of the Centre for Food Safety (CFS) returned the original certificates to importers after checking them and signing their import licences, but did not keep a proper checking record of original health certificates before mid-June 2016. As a result, the Audit Commission (Audit), having regard to the available information, considered that all 281 import licences in 2016 were without the submission of original health certificates. This was not completely true. The CFS has gradually improved the situation from July 2016 onwards. Starting from January 2017, the CFS saves records of import licences with original health certificates checked to the computer system. As for the 34 import licences in 2017 mentioned in the Audit Report, the original health certificates were all checked and proved satisfactory, with records entered into the computer system accordingly.

(a)(ii)-(iii)

It is mentioned that in Case 6, an importer did not submit the original health certificate within 42 days after the issuance of an import licence in 2017. Audit considered that after the issuance of first warning letter of July 2017, the CFS should have issued a second warning letter to the importer in August 2017 rather than reissuing the first warning letter. However, the first warning letter was reissued because according to the dispatch record of Hong Kong Post, the letter sent to the importer in July 2017 was undelivered and returned. As a result, the CFS reissued the first warning letter in August, followed by a second warning letter in September 2017. The CFS staff subsequently visited the importer's office and found that the business there was changed and no longer related to food importation. The CFS has also confirmed that the importer has not applied for an import licence since December 2017.

(a)(iv)-(v)

The control points of sea, air and land routes operate differently. An importer who obtains an import licence by submitting a duplicate copy of health certificate must produce the original health certificate in respect of the consignment imported by air or land for inspection

by the CFS at the relevant control point. Hence, there is no similar situation in respect of food consignments imported via air or land.

Regarding control of food imports by sea, the CFS has strengthened staff supervision and sought to increase its manpower since January 2017. If an importer does not produce the original health certificate to the CFS within 42 days after the issuance of an import licence, the CFS will take follow-up action, including issuing a reminder and/or a warning letter to the importer in accordance with the operational manual. As mentioned in paragraph 2.101 of the Audit Report, since June 2018, the CFS has stepped up efforts to follow up on delays in submitting original health certificates by importers. The CFS is now reviewing the workflow of issuing import licences for import of foods coming under regulation by sea.

(b)(i)-(ii)

The inspection of imported live aquatic food products by the CFS at the Man Kam To Animal Inspection Station (MKTAIS) is as follows:

1. Collect and check the original copy of animal health certificate issued by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC) (a copy of animal health certificate, with information of individual person(s) or organisation(s) covered, is attached at **Annex 1**);
2. Check whether the farm code on the original animal health certificate is identical with the information on the list of registered farms for aquatic food animals approved by the GACC;
3. Collect the Food Import Declaration Form voluntarily filled out by the driver (a copy of the form is attached at **Annex 2**);
4. Check whether the seal number of the conveying vehicle is identical with the reference number on the original animal health certificate before opening the seal;
5. Physical inspection of live aquatic products;
6. Release the consignment of live aquatic products; and
7. Data management:
 - i. Scan the animal health certificate and the Food Import Declaration Form and keep the original and scan copies of the two documents in file; and
 - ii. Enter the information on the animal health certificate and the importer and exporter information provided by the driver on the Food Import Declaration Form into the relevant computer systems.

(b)(iii)-(vi) and (e)

It is technically not feasible to ascertain the net weight of live aquatic product consignments during import inspection. For this reason, CFS makes reference to the import quantity on the animal health certificate and enters it into computer system for record purposes. The quantity of a consignment put down by the driver on the Food Import Declaration Form is merely an estimate. Previously, the CFS's operational guidelines did not require officers to clarify with the driver the weight of live fish declared by the driver on a voluntary basis.

In response to Audit's recommendation, the CFS has updated the operational guidelines to require the frontline staff to make clarifications with the driver if the import quantity on the Food Import Declaration Form is greater than that listed on the animal health certificate.

Generally speaking, a driver will have filled out the Food Import Declaration Form upon arrival at the MKTAIS. If the driver is unable to produce the form for inspection, the CFS officers will provide a Food Import Declaration Form for him to fill out on the spot. The information voluntarily given by the driver in the Food Import Declaration Form mainly serves as additional information for tracing the food source rather than verifying the information on the animal health certificate during import inspection.

The CFS is reviewing the Food Import Declaration Form. The revision of the form is expected to be completed in 2019. The form is now only for use by drivers conveying imported food by land. The CFS has no plan to require drivers conveying live aquatic products imported by air or sea to fill out the form for the time being.

(c)

The CFS adopts a risk-based principle in collecting samples of live aquatic products at different levels for testing. As the water for keeping imported live aquatic products during conveyance is for temporary use and generally not used for cooking or consumption, it is not covered by the Food Surveillance Programme of the CFS.

(d)

In 2016, 2017 and 2018, the CFS conducted 5, 7 and 13 inspections to registered Mainland farms supplying live aquatic food products to Hong Kong respectively. The major items of inspection included the geographical location and environment of the farm, the use of veterinary drugs and control on feed, the control of water quality in aquaculture, the sources

of aquatic fingerlings and their control, traceability of records of production and the routine hygienic control practices of a farm.

(f)

The CFS can obtain information about importers or consignees of food livestock and live aquatic products from the animal health certificates issued by the Mainland authorities and the permits for imported food livestock granted by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. Generally speaking, where it is deemed necessary to contact the local importer or the consignee and neither of them can be reached, the CFS will detain the relevant consignment until the parties concerned are reached and the results are proved satisfactory.

(g)

In the past three years, there were 11 cases involving detention of food consignments by the CFS, including 1 case without the provision of a valid animal health certificate, 3 cases requiring immediate clarification of animal health certificates, 4 cases where the seal number did not tally with that listed on the animal health certificate, and 3 cases where the conditions of registered farms remained uncertain.

(h)

Food live animals imported to Hong Kong will be inspected by the authorities of the place of origin before they are delivered from the farm. After completion of inspection/quarantine, an animal health certificate will be issued in respect of the consignment of food animals concerned. The consignment will be loaded onto a conveying vehicle, with an official seal attached to the vehicle, under the supervision of the authorities. The food livestock have to be transferred in the Mainland. At the transfer house, the seal affixed by the authorities of the place of origin will be removed by the Mainland authorities for conducting export inspections/quarantine checks prior to the export of the consignment. An official seal will be reaffixed under the supervision of the Mainland authorities afterwards.

The CFS officers conduct import inspection on vehicles carrying food livestock to Hong Kong at the MKTAIS, including checking the intactness of the seal and verifying whether the seal number tallies with that listed on the animal health certificate. After satisfactory completion of import inspection, the CFS staff will break the official seal affixed by the

Mainland authorities, attach a CFS seal to the conveying vehicle and issue a movement permit to the driver to release the consignment.

(i) & (j)

In the past three years, there were about 114 000 consignments of food livestock imported from the Mainland. In each of these years, the quantity of Mainland imported food livestock admitted to slaughterhouses was less than the total quantity declared on the animal health certificates. Regarding the case of May 2018 mentioned in Case 9, the CFS has followed up on this issue with the Mainland authorities. It is learnt that livestock will be regrouped for dispatch by vehicles to Hong Kong after completion of inspection/quarantine by the Mainland authorities at the transfer house. Given the large number of livestock and the tight transportation schedule, it is likely that certain consignments of livestock will not be regrouped in the exact quantity for dispatch by vehicles.

In response to Audit's recommendation, the CFS has put in place improvement measures since September 2018. The Slaughterhouse (Veterinary) Section of the CFS will ascertain the quantity of livestock in a consignment admitted to the slaughterhouse with the slaughterhouse operator, and check whether there are discrepancies between the admitted quantity and the quantity shown on the movement permit issued to the driver by the Veterinary Public Health Section (VPHS) at the MKTAIS. In case the admitted quantity is greater than that shown on the movement permit, the MKTAIS of the VPHS will be informed of the discrepancies. The VPHS will then clarify the discrepancies with the Mainland authorities. Since the implementation of Audit's recommendations, no discrepancy has been found.

(k)

As mentioned in paragraph 4.5 of the Audit Report, active food importers/distributors refer to food traders who have registered with the Department and whose registration is still valid. As at 31 December 2018, there were 11 994 food importers/distributors with valid registration in the register. From 2013 to 2017, the computer system of the Department only kept the cumulative number of registered food traders. There was no breakdown on the number of food traders with valid registration at the end of each year.

(l)

The Food Safety Ordinance (FSO) (Cap. 612) came into operation in 2011 after scrutiny by the Legislative Council. Since then, the CFS has sought through different channels to

convey and explain the content of the FSO to the trade, the other stakeholders and the public, including setting up a dedicated webpage on the FSO on the CFS website, publishing a pamphlet and a guideline on the FSO, communicating with the trade via consultation forums and sending officers to attend talks on the registration scheme for food traders and the related record keeping requirements each year during the Food Expo organised by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council to explain the FSO and answer enquiries.

On law enforcement, in conducting inspections on food retailers, the CFS will check their suppliers to find out whether they have registered as food distributors/importers. Starting from March 2019, apart from conducting inspections on registered food importers/distributors and exempted food traders engaging in food importation/distribution business, the CFS also randomly inspects the premises of exempted food traders who claim that they do not carry on any food importation/distribution business and the premises of licensees/permittees who do not reply to the Department. The Department will continue to enhance inspections and enforcement actions in the light of the available information.

(m)

Under section 4 of the FSO, a person must not carry on a food importation business unless the person is registered as a food importer in respect of that business. The FSO also requires food importers to provide their business registration information in a specified form, which shall be signed by an authorised person of the company and submitted along with the relevant supporting documents (e.g. a duplicate copy of business registration document) for verification by the Department. In inspecting imported food consignments, the CFS officers will also verify whether the food importers are registered or exempted food importers under the FSO. The CFS will take appropriate follow-up action in case of doubt.

(n)

The Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132) stipulates that all food for sale in Hong Kong should be fit for human consumption. According to the Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation, the import of certain high-risk foods like game, meat, poultry, eggs, milk beverages and frozen confections requires the prior permission of the Department and/or an import licence issued by the Department. For foods other than the above high-risk foods coming under regulation, importers are not required to report to the Department on the import of each food consignment. Nonetheless, the CFS takes food samples at the import, wholesale and retail levels and adopts a risk-based principle in determining the types of food

samples to be collected, the sampling frequency and the types of laboratory analysis to be conducted, so as to ensure food safety.

(o)(i)-(ii)

The risk levels of the businesses are determined by comprehensive analysis, taking into account the type of food (e.g. foods such as sashimi and sushi carry a higher risk), the business mode of the food premises (e.g. whether the premises are of a large scale and well managed) and whether unfavourable past records are involved. Some food traders may be assigned different risk levels because of importing or distributing different types of food. The CFS does not have breakdowns on the respective number of high-risk, medium-risk and low-risk businesses as at the end of 2016 and 2017.

(o)(iii)-(viii) and (q)

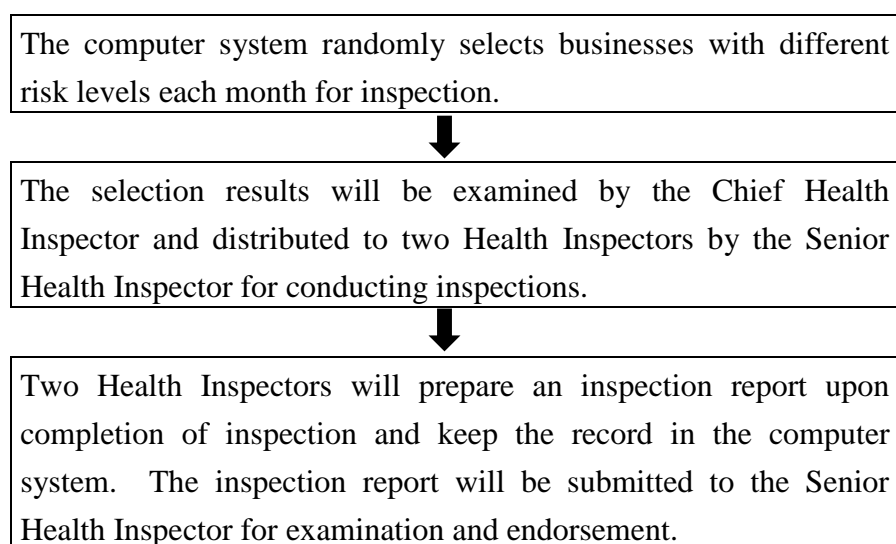
The CFS makes use of a computer programme to randomly select food traders meeting the relevant high-risk, medium-risk or low-risk criteria for inspection. Since mid-2015, the CFS has adopted a risk-based principle in determining the inspection ratio. Review and adjustments have been made in the light of the Audit Report and the actual operation, and the number of inspections instead of the inspection ratio has been adopted as the criterion since January 2019. The target is to conduct at least 500 inspections in a year, including not less than 250 and 200 inspections (i.e. 50% and 40% of the full-year target) on high-risk and medium-risk businesses of food traders respectively. Low-risk businesses only accounts for about 10% of the target. However, food incidents or food complaints are often concerned with high-risk or medium-risk foods, for which special inspections will be conducted on food traders accordingly. Hence, there is no need to set a fixed inspection ratio or a fixed number of inspections for low-risk businesses.

It is believed that with the implementation of the above measures, it will be more effective to exercise supervision of high-risk, medium-risk and low-risk businesses and compute the actual number of inspections conducted on these businesses each year. As to whether the actual number of inspections in a certain year can meet the target (e.g. the total number of inspections in 2015 was 5% lower than the full-year target mentioned above), this will be largely determined by the manpower deployed and the work priorities at the time. The CFS will continue to review the arrangements and make adjustments in a timely manner.

(p)

The inspection of food traders by the FIRLO of the CFS is taken up by a Senior Health Inspector and two Health Inspectors. The inspection work accounts for 30% of their workload. The remaining 70% workload of the three officers mainly involves the handling of work related to the FSO, including processing of the registration of food traders, renewal of registration and information update, handling of related complaints and public enquiries, promotion of the registration of food traders and proper keeping of food information records, and enforcement actions taken in accordance with the FSO.

The general workflow of inspection of food traders is as follows:



The CFS has taken improvement measures in response to Audit's recommendations. The checklist for inspection of food traders by Health Inspectors and the inspection report were improved in October 2018 (see [Annex 3](#)). Apart from properly recording the inspection results and the follow-up actions and saving such records to the computer, inspection officers will record the number of invoices inspected and take photographs showing the invoices inspected for review by supervisory officers. Moreover, Senior Health Inspectors will conduct supervisory visits and provide on-site supervision to Health Inspectors on a bi-monthly basis.

(r) and (v)

Among the inspections to premises of food traders conducted by the CFS officers shown in Tables 17 and 18 of the Audit Report, there were 22, 49 and 13 unsuccessful inspections in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. The inspections were unsuccessful mainly because the

food premises were found to have ceased operation or changed to a new business. As regards the 49 cases of unsuccessful inspections in 2017 mentioned in paragraph 4.20 of the Audit Report, they were all dealt with despite variance in length of time and priority. The follow-up actions included issuance of a letter to the food traders concerned reminding them to notify the Department if there was any change in their registration particulars, and putting food traders having valid registration on the monitoring list.

In response to the Audit's recommendations, the CFS has taken improvement measures which included, starting from the end of 2018, deducting the number of unsuccessful inspections from the annual number of inspections and setting a target to conduct at least 500 successful inspections each year, with additional inspections conducted on food traders to make up the shortfall in the number of successful inspections. Moreover, the food trader monitoring system has been improved to prompt the CFS staff to arrange inspections on food traders on the list when they opt to renew registration.

Regarding the handling of unsuccessful inspections, the CFS enhanced the inspection checklist and report form in October 2018 to require inspection officers to properly record and save to the computer the inspection findings and follow-up actions for checking by supervisory officers. The CFS will issue letters to food traders and make a record in the inspection report form. The supervisory officers will also conduct supervisory visits and provide on-site guidance on a bimonthly basis. The CFS is actively planning to increase the manpower of the FIRLO to ensure the quality and efficiency of the inspection work.

(s)

During on-site inspections, apart from verifying the registration particulars of food traders, the CFS officers will also check and examine the records maintained by food traders and give suggestions to food traders on record keeping where necessary. In the course of inspections and checking of records, some food traders were found not carrying out food importation/distribution business. These inspections were considered as completed inspections. The number of such cases in each of the past three years (from 2016 to 2018) was 37, 36 and 50 respectively. In the future, the CFS will review the situation and make adjustments having regard to particular circumstances and actual needs.

(t)

Between 2013 and 2017, the CFS instituted 44 prosecutions against food traders failing to register as food importers/distributors under the FSO. All the cases were convicted and

finances ranging from \$420 to \$30,000 were imposed. In 2018, no prosecution was taken out by the CFS against food traders not registered as food importers/distributors under the FSO.

(u) and (w)

It is mentioned in paragraph 4.17 of the Audit Report that eight food importers were found unregistered. Among them, one importer is a licensee exempted from the registration requirement; one case, after seeking the advice of the Department of Justice, is considered to be lacking sufficient evidence for prosecution following investigation by the CFS; and six cases are still under investigation. Should there be sufficient evidence, prosecution will be instituted.

The CFS has stepped up efforts to remind its officers and border staff to verify the registration status of food importers, including confirming whether they are exempted food traders, when checking their import documents and inspecting their food consignments, and to take follow-up actions as appropriate. The CFS will keep the workflow of import control of foods under review and enhance its existing computer facilities and system, with a view to further improving the verification mechanism.

(x)

In response to Audit's observations, the CFS has taken improvement measures. A Senior Health Inspector will accompany a Health Inspector to carry out inspections and provide on-site guidance on a regular basis. At the Airport Food Inspection Offices and the Man Kam To Food Control Office, Senior Health Inspectors have also stepped up to weekly supervisory inspections having regard to the mode of operation of each food control office. In addition, Chief Health Inspectors of the Food Import and Export Section will conduct monthly surprise supervisory inspections to different offices in rotation. Since October 2018, the CFS has enhanced the supervisory inspection record to lay emphasis on recording the findings of on-site supervision, so as to effectively evaluate the staff performance and provide on-site guidance as appropriate. The CFS will continue to provide training to new recruits and explain how the operational manual and guidelines should be implemented. It will also remind its staff to pay attention to the operational manual and guidelines during regular working meetings, facilitate communication on problems arising from the implementation of the manual and guidelines, and provide refresher courses as deemed necessary.

(y)

The Trade Single Window (TSW) aims to establish a single electronic platform for one-stop lodging of trade documents and submissions with the Government for trade declaration and customs clearance. The TSW is being implemented in three phases. Phase 1, which was launched in December 2018, covers five types of import and export trade documents for specific types of commodities and will be progressively extended to cover some 13 types of trade documents in the first half of 2019 at the earliest. Phase 2 will cover some 28 additional types of trade documents. Phase 3 will cover trade documents required or proposed to be required for all cargoes (e.g. Import and Export Declaration, Advance Cargo Information and Cargo Report). Subject to the progress of all the preparatory work, the Government plans to roll out Phase 2 in 2022 and Phase 3 in 2023 at the earliest.

To take forward the TSW project, a dedicated Project Management Office (PMO) was set up in April 2016 under the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau. The PMO has maintained close partnership with all participating government agencies, including the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department. Meetings were held from time to time at different levels to discuss issues of common interest on the development and implementation of the TSW, including the business process, workflow design, information technology (IT) planning and legislative work. In 2017 and 2018, the Department joined 14 of such meetings.

(z) and (aa)

The CFS currently has 16 IT systems (see **Annex 4**). The existing IT systems of the CFS were developed at different times by contractors to meet different needs. As each IT system (and its database) is independently designed, the organisation and structuring of data vary from one system to another. The data cannot be systematically integrated into a central database to facilitate retrieval and analysis. The lack of flexibility in system design is also a hindrance to streamlining of workflow. In processing work requests involving various systems, the CFS officers cannot directly perform the work by applying the regular functions of a system. Instead, the assistance of technical staff has to be sought in writing another programme or using external software to combine the data for processing and analysis. All these limitations affect the cost-effectiveness of the food safety work of the CFS and its efficiency in conducting risk assessment.

The CFS established a dedicated team at the end of 2017 to look closely at its operational workflow, revamp its IT systems for higher efficiency, and enhance its mode of operation through IT to support the work of its frontline staff and reinforce its capability in food import

control, surveillance, incident management, risk assessment and traceability. Phased improvements to the IT systems of the CFS will start from the end of 2019. Specifically, a Food Trader Portal will be set up to provide a platform for electronic communication between the CFS and the food trade. The existing FICS will be replaced by a new IT system which will support the streamlined workflow and procedures on import control and the provision of food export certification. There will also be a newly developed Food Incident Management System to strengthen the management of food safety incidents. The above systems will interface with each other to provide a well-connected network of information in support of risk profiling and risk-based inspection to enhance food safety control.

The team in charge of the above work will have 74 staff members at an estimated staffing expenditure of about \$58 million in 2019-20.

(bb)

The FICS of the CFS is a computer system for carrying out import control. The staff of the food control offices would check the import documents of food consignments and conduct physical inspections if necessary. Imported food consignments will only be released when the required information is confirmed to be correct. The relevant data will be entered into the FICS for record use. The information can facilitate the monitoring of the complete cycle of food importation process. The data has to be entered manually into the system. The cases in which errors were found are shown in Table 21. The 77 consignments in question concerned with 39 frontline officers, including 32 Health Inspectors and 7 Clerical Officers. Regarding wrong entry of information by hand, apart from additional briefings for the staff, the CFS has enhanced the existing system to include required input of the above omitted information. The CFS will continue to conduct random checks on the FICS records on a regular basis to enhance and monitor data inputs.

(cc)

The CFS has set up a task group, led by the Controller, CFS, to take forward the recommendations of Audit and the Legislative Council Public Accounts Committee on the food safety management of the CFS and its control on imported foods. The task group has commenced a comprehensive review on the CFS' operational manual and guidelines, its staff management and supervision arrangements, training requirements, and manpower and resource requirements. The CFS has started to roll out concrete and effective short, medium and long term measures to enhance its effectiveness by phases, including updating the guidelines where there are inadequacies or ambiguities, enhancing the training and

supervision of the frontline staff, strengthening their law enforcement mindset, and stepping up the maintenance of data and records. In 2019-20, 35 additional civil service posts will be created in the CFS along with an additional provision of \$25 million to implement the review and the enhancement measures.

- ENDS -



中华人民共和国出入境检验检疫
ENTRY-EXIT INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

附件一
Annex 1

正本
ORIGINAL

共1页, 第1页Page1 of 1

编号 No.: 219000000915614001

动物卫生证书
ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

发货人名称及地址

Name and Address of Consignor

收货人名称及地址

Name and Address of Consignee

动物种类

Species of Animals

活鱼/活鱼/活鱼/活鱼

动物学名

Scientific Name of Animals

***/**/**/**

动物品种

Breed of Animals

活鲢鱼/活鳙鱼/活鲮鱼/活鲫鱼

产地

Place of Origin

广东省中山市/广东省中山市/广东省中山市/广东省中山市

报检数量

Quantity Declared

**3300千克/ **1150千克/ **100千克/ **200千克

检验日期

Date of Inspection

2019年04月03日

启运地

Place of Despatch

深圳口岸

发货日期

Date of Despatch

2019年04月05日

到达国家/地区

Country/Region of Destination

中国香港

运输工具

Means of Conveyance

汽车 粤港

兹证明:

1. 上述动物来自海关注册的养殖场, 注册场名称: [REDACTED], 注册号: [REDACTED]; 运输工具海关封识号: 02543850;
2. 经检查, 上述动物健康状况良好, 未发现任何水生动物传染病和寄生虫病的临床病状;
3. 经日常监督管理及抽样监测显示, 上述动物未饲喂或使用氯霉素、阿伏霉素、盐酸克伦特罗、沙丁胺醇、己烯雌酚、己烷雌酚、己烯雌酚、孔雀石绿等药品, 没有证据显示动物体内含有超过了最高残留限量的药物或有毒物质残留;
4. 上述动物适合供人食用。



签证地点Place of Issue 中山

签证日期Date of Issue 2019年04月04日

Official Stamp

官方兽医Official Veterinarian [REDACTED]

签名Signature [REDACTED]

中华人民共和国出入境检验检疫机关及其官员或代表不承担签发本证书的任何财务责任。No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to the entry-exit inspection and quarantine authorities of the P. R. of China or to any of its officers or representatives.

[c4-1(2018.4.20) * 1]



BA0129320

食物入口申報表
Food Import Declaration Form

入口日期： Date of Import	車牌 Vehicle Registration No.	香港： Hong Kong 廣東： Guangdong
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申報人資料（貨主／司機*）

Particulars of Person Making this Declaration (Owner/Driver*)

姓名：
Name

電話號碼：
Tel. No.

地址：
Address

香港入口商 <u>Importer</u>	內地出口商 <u>Exporter</u>
姓名／商號*： Name/Company Name*	姓名／商號*： Name/Company Name*
地址： Address	地址： Address
商業登記證號碼： Business Registration Certificate No.	
電話號碼： Tel. No.	

入口食物資料
Particulars of Imported Food Consignments

食物名稱 Description of Articles of Food	數量 (如籮數及重量) Quantity (e.g. no. of baskets and weight)	來源地 (如菜場名稱及地址) Origin (e.g. name and address of farm)	運往何處 Delivery To
			* (i) 長沙灣蔬菜統營處第 Cheung Sha Wan Vegetable Market Organisation 號檔 Stall No.
			(ii) 長沙灣副食品市場第 Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Food Market 號檔 Stall No.
			(iii) 西區副食品市場第 Western Wholesale Food Market 號檔 Stall No.
			(iv) 其他（請提供詳情） Others (Please specify)

只供辦事處填寫
For Office Use Only

申報人簽署：
Signature of Declarant

用途聲明
Statement of Purpose

（根據《個人資料（私隱）條例》作出）
（向資料當事人展示或提供）
(under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance)
(to be displayed or provided to data subjects)

收集資料的目的

Purpose of Collection

1. 你所提供的個人資料，會由食物環境衛生署（“本署”）食物安全中心用作食物安全管制用途。個人資料的提供，純屬自願。如果你不提供充分的資料，我們未必能夠處理你的申請，或在有需要時提供協助。
The personal data are provided by individuals to the Centre for Food Safety, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (“this Department”) for the purposes of food safety control. The provision of personal data is voluntary. If you do not provide sufficient information, we may not be able to process your application or provide assistance to you where appropriate.

接受轉介人的類別

Classes of Transferees

2. 你所提供的個人資料，主要由本署內部使用，但亦可能在有需要時因以上第 1 段所列目的向其他政府決策局和部門或有關方面（包括一般市民）披露。此外，資料只可於你同意作出該種披露或作出該種披露是《個人資料（私隱）條例》所允許的情況下，才向有關方面披露。
The personal data you provide are mainly for use within this Department but they may also be disclosed to other Government bureaux and departments or other parties (including the general public) for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 1 above. Apart from this, the personal data may only be disclosed to those parties where you have given prior consent to such disclosure or where such disclosure is allowed under the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.

查閱個人資料

Access to Personal Data

3. 根據《個人資料（私隱）條例》第 18 條及 22 條以及附表 1 第 6 原則所述，你有權查閱及修正個人資料，包括有權取得個人資料。應查閱要求而提供資料時，可能要徵收費用。
You have a right of access and correction with respect to personal data as provided for in Sections 18 and 22 and Principle 6 of Schedule 1 of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. Your right of access includes the right to obtain a copy of your personal data. A fee may be imposed for complying with a data access request.

查詢

Enquiries

4. 有關所提供個人資料的查詢（包括查閱及修正資料），請送交：
Enquiries concerning the personal data provided, including the making of access and corrections, should be addressed to:

香港金鐘道 66 號
金鐘道政府合署 43 樓
食物環境衛生署
食物安全中心
高級行政主任（食物安全中心）
電話號碼：2867 5300

Senior Executive Officer (Centre for Food Safety)
Centre for Food Safety
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
43rd Floor, Queensway Government Offices,
66 Queensway, Hong Kong
Telephone No. : 2867 5300

Food Importer/ Food Distributor/ Retailer Inspection Record

Date:		Time (Duration):	
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Business Name:	
Address:	
BRC No. #:	
Name of person contacted/person interviewed @:	

Nature of Business:	Food Importer*	Food Distributor*	Food Retailer*
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Status of Registration*	Registered* Exempted* Trader No.:	Unregistered*	N.A.
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Viability for inspection of selected traders /change of designated zone of retailers	
(1) Registered/Exempted traders *	
The selected trader not viable for inspection due to the reasons on the right(e.g. business not yet started, not in Hong Kong, business wound up, etc.)	
(2) Food Retailer *	
(a) Assigned District / Sub-area:	
(b) Inspected District/Sub-area different from assigned District/Sub-area (Please provide reasons on the right if you cannot find a retailer which matches the sampling criteria in the designated zone)	

Food Type of Business:	
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Inspection Items			Complied with legal provisions (Y/N)	Action Taken
Registered as food importer/distributor*				
Exempted traders, already provided related information to DFEH				
Information tally with record of registered/ exempted trader				
Proper record keeping	(i)	Food Acquisition*/ Capture of Local Aquatic Products* Record		
	(ii)	Food Supply Record*		

Date of inspection / re-inspection (if applicable)	No. of invoices checked	Photo of invoice / transaction record attached	Findings (e.g. details of non-compliance of legal requirements, actual risk level of business mode found or other additional information)

@: Delete where appropriate and give full name of person contacted/ person interviewed

*: Delete where appropriate

#: If available

Signature: _____
Name and Post of
Inspector : _____
Date : _____

Endorsement by senior officer		
Comment:		
Signature:	Name:	
Date:	Post:	

List of Information Technology Systems in the Centre for Food Safety

1. Food Import Control System (FICS)

The FICS is to support end-to-end processing of the food import procedures, in particular the processing of applications for food traders' registrations with payment, import permission and import licence, and to support inspection on food consignments imported by air, sea and land. It serves as a central repository for keeping data and information about food traders, including importers and distributors registered with the Centre for Food Safety (CFS), offenders' information in relation to prosecutions against illegal import of game, meat, poultry, unsatisfactory sampling and e-certificates from overseas countries, with capabilities of downloading electronic health certificates from websites of overseas countries and retrieval of the relevant data.

2. Food Surveillance System (FSS)

The FSS is to automate and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of food surveillance operation of the CFS by including statistical tools, project planning for sampling plans and mobile computing devices with the support of global positioning system to assist market surveys, enhance sample collection and delivery processes, interface with the relevant computer systems for speeding up information exchange, and facilitate the use of monitoring and tracking facilities and business intelligence tools.

3. Live Food Animal System (LFAS)

The LFAS is to provide a central database system for keeping track of the admission records of food animal, fresh water fish, poultry, seafood and chilled fish and their chemical test results.

4. Overseas Farm Information System (OFIS)

The OFIS is used for maintaining the records and import figures of registered Mainland farms and the information on inspections to these farms.

5. Mainland Farm Geographic Information System (MFGIS)

The MFGIS presents the Mainland registered farms geographically on the map of China to facilitate surveillance and control of infectious diseases.

6. Foodborne Disease Information System (FDIS)

The FDIS is to provide a web-based system for maintaining records of foodborne diseases and follow-up investigations and actions.

7. Exposure Assessment System (EASY)

The EASY is to calculate the dietary exposure of the population to different food substances to facilitate the conducting of total diet studies and risk assessment exercises.

8. Food Safety E-Information Delivery System (FSEIDS)

The FSEIDS is to disseminate the latest information and convey rapid alert messages on food safety issues to food-related parties. It enables the CFS to collaborate with the food trade in promoting food safety messages to the public.

9. Food Nutrition Labelling System (FNLS)

The FNLS is a web service to provide input function of food ingredients and nutrient information for printing of food labels in different formats; and to enable food manufacturers and traders to prepare nutrition labels for pre-packaged food products to facilitate the enactment of the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) Regulations in 2008.

10. Nutrition Information Inquiry System (NIIS)

The NIIS is to provide inquiry functions over the Internet for the public to seek nutrient information. It keeps a web-based searchable database containing nutrient data of commonly consumed food items which are of relevance and interest to our local community.

11. Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) System

The MRL system is a web-based searchable database containing MRLs/extraneous MRLs (EMRLs) laid down in Schedule 1 to the Pesticide Residues in Food Regulation (Cap. 132CM). It aims to facilitate the trade and the general public in finding relevant pesticide MRLs/EMRLs for the concerned “pesticide-food” pairs.

12. Hong Kong Diet (HKDiet) System

The HKDiet is developed to assist data collection on food intake of interviewees during fieldworks of food consumption surveys. It supports direct data input by interviewers during fieldworks.

13. Nutrition Calculator (NuCal) Mobile App

The NuCal mobile app helps the public understand the daily intake levels of different nutrients so that they can make better food choices.

14. Food Safety (FS) Mobile App

The FS mobile app is to disseminate to the public food safety messages related to food safety campaigns. It provides a platform for public access to food safety alerts and information disseminated by the CFS, and supports sharing of information via social media to facilitate notification on food alerts and other emergency updates.

15. FEHD Instant Messaging System (FIMS)

The FIMS adopts the instant messaging technology for immediate delivery of text messages and photos, which can improve the efficiency of communication and collaboration between the front-line and back-office staff.

16. Emergency Telephone Hotline Centre (ETHC)

The ETHC is an electronic telephony system that contains the automatic call distribution (ACD) system, the interactive voice response system (IVRS) and the customer relations management (CRM) system for the establishment of an emergency hotline centre to handle heavy public enquiries during outbreaks of major food incidents.

**Reply to Letter of 1 April 2019 from
Legislative Council Public Accounts Committee**

For staff members suspected of dereliction of duty or violation of discipline, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department will take appropriate follow-up actions according to the Civil Service Regulations (CSRs) and the established procedures of the Department. Between 2013 and 2017, there were no relevant cases with respect to food import control. The cases mentioned in the Audit Report were taken up by the Centre for Food Safety (CFS) pursuant to the CSRs and the established procedures of the Department in 2018. The CFS is still following up on these cases.