

(Unofficial summary translation)

Meanings of the following highlights in different colours

Deleted in GACC's documents this year, compared with documents in previous years.

Added to GACC's documents this year, compared with documents in previous years.

Revised in GACC's documents this year, compared with documents in previous years.

Administrative Measure on Import and Export Food Safety of the People's Republic of China

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 (Aim and basis)

With a view to ensuring the safety of imported and exported food and protecting human life and health, this Measure is formulated in accordance with:

- the *Customs Law of the People's Republic of China, Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China* (hereinafter referred to as the "Food Safety Law") and the implementing regulation thereof;
- the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities* and the implementing regulation thereof;
- the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Quarantine of Animals and Plants at Entry and Exit* and the implementing regulation thereof;
- the *Frontier health and quarantine law of the People's Republic of China and the implementing regulation thereof*;
- the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Agricultural Product Quality Safety*; and
- the *Special Rules of the State Council on Strengthening the Supervision and Administration of the Safety of Food and Other Products*, as well as other laws and regulations.

Article 2 (Range of application)

When engaged in the following activities, this Measure must be followed:

1. The production and operation activities related to imported and exported foods (excluding imported and exported food additives and food-related products; this exclusion is the same as in the following parts of this Measure) under the supervision and administration by the Customs in accordance with its functions;

2. Inspection, quarantine, supervision and administration of imported and exported food.

Article 3 (Work principle)

The work on import and export food safety must

- remain committed to the principle of safety as top priority, focus on prevention, risk management, control all the way through, and joint international governance; and
- establish a modern governance system of scientific meticulousness, high efficiency and convenience, coordination and integration, public openness and transparency.

Article 4 (Establishment responsibility)

Manufacturers and operators of imported and exported food are accountable for the safety of the food they manufacture or operate.

In accordance with the multilateral and bilateral agreements between China and other countries or international organizations, Chinese laws and regulations and food safety standards, the manufacturers and operators of imported and exported food, when engaging in food import and export activities, must

- legally accept supervision;
- undertake social responsibilities;
- ensure food safety; and
- be responsible to the society and the general public.

Article 5 (Responsibility division)

The General Administration of Customs of PRC (GACC) is responsible for the supervision and administration of nationwide import and export food safety.

The local Customs is responsible for the supervision and administration of import and export food safety in their jurisdiction.

Article 6 (Informatization of supervision and administration)

The Customs must adopt the informatized means to enhance the supervision and administration of import and export food safety.

Article 7 (Administration of credit)

The Customs must, based on relevant requirements for establishment credit management, adopt the credit administration of manufacturers and operators of imported and exported food.

Article 8 (Promotion, education, exchange and cooperation)

The Customs must

- enhance the publicity and education of import and export food safety;
- carry out publicity campaigns about food safety laws and **administrative** regulations, national standards and **knowledge** of food safety; and
- strengthen consumers' awareness of imported and exported food, and their self-protection ability.

The Customs must strengthen exchanges and cooperation with international organizations of food safety, **overseas** government agencies, overseas food industry associations, and overseas consumer associations, to develop the joint international governance of import and export food safety.

Article 9 (Requirement for qualification)

The Customs personnel engaged in the supervision and administration **of import and export food safety** must have expertise in relevant work.

Chapter 2 Food import

Article 10 (Basis for supervision and administration of import)

Imported food must comply with relevant laws, **administrative** regulations, and national food safety standards of China.

The import of food, for which the national food safety standards have not been developed, must comply with relevant standards for temporary application published by the administrative department of health under the State Council. The import of food, for which the national food safety standards have not been developed, must not be allowed before the relevant standards for temporary application are published.

In accordance with Article 37 of the *Food Safety Law*, the food, manufactured through the use of new food raw materials, must acquire an administrative health licence on new food materials issued by the administrative department of health under the State Council.

Article 11 (Supervision and administration of re-export)

In accordance with the standards or contract requirements of the re-export destination country (region), with inspection requirements implemented based on existing relevant

regulations, the Customs may inspect the imported raw food materials, entirely used for re-export after processing.

Article 12 (Assessment of import compliance)

The Customs must, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and administrative regulations on the inspection of imported and exported commodities, conduct the compliance assessment of imported food.

The assessment of compliance of imported food includes but not limited to:

- the evaluation and examination of the food safety management system of overseas countries (regions);
- the registration of overseas establishments (overseas establishments for manufacture, processing and storage of food exported to China, hereinafter referred to as overseas establishments);
- the record filing and compliance assurance by the overseas exporters or agents exporting foods to China and importers (hereinafter referred to as exporters and importers);
- the examination and approval of inspection and quarantine of imported animals and plants, the verification of official certificates accompanying certificates and other accompanying documents from exporting countries/regions, the examination of documents on compliance;
- the on-site inspection;
- the supervision and random test;
- the inspection of import and sales records; and
- Combination of the above two or more items.

Article 13 (Assessment and audit)

GACC may conduct assessment and audit of food safety administration system, and food safety conditions of overseas countries (regions) for food export to China, and determine inspection and quarantine requirements on the basis of the assessment and audit results.

Article 14 (Commencement of assessment and audit)

In any of the following circumstances, GACC may commence the assessment and audit of the overseas countries that export food to China.

- (1) An overseas country (region) apply for the export of a certain food to China for the first time;
- (2) There has been a major adjustment to the laws, regulations and organizations related to the food safety and the policy of animal and plant quarantine in an overseas country (region);

- (3) The competent authority of an overseas country (region) apply for an adjustment to the major import inspection and quarantine requirement for a certain type of food exported to China;
- (4) Major outbreaks of animal and plant diseases or food safety incident have been triggered in an overseas country (region);
- (5) GACC have found serious issues in food exported to China and deemed to be potential problems related to animal and plant diseases and food safety;
- (6) Other matters warranting assessment or audit.

Article 15 (Content of assessment and audit)

The assessment and audit of the food safety administration system in an overseas country (region) mainly include the assessment and confirmation of the following items.

- (1) Relevant laws and regulations of food safety, and animal and plant diseases;
- (2) Organizations for supervision and administration of food safety;
- (3) Prevention and control of an epidemic of animal and plant diseases;
- (4) Administration and control of pathogenic microorganisms, farm chemicals, veterinary drugs, contaminants etc;
- (5) Safety and health control during the stages of food manufacture, processing, transportation and storage;
- (6) Supervision and administration of export food safety;
- (7) System for food safety prevention and control, traceability and recall;
- (8) Mechanism for pre-warning and critical incident response;
- (9) Technical support capability;
- (10) Other matters related to animal and plant diseases and food safety.

Article 15 (Types of assessment and audit)

GACC may conduct an assessment and audit through the methods including examination in writing, video examination, onsite examination, and their combinations.

Article 17 (Examination in writing)

GACC must organize an expert panel to conduct an examination in writing of the assessed and audited country (region), to examine the contents including the truthfulness, integrity and validity of their submitted materials. Based on the condition of application materials,

GACC may require the competent authority of the applicant country (region) to add the missing information or materials.

After the examination in writing is completed, the expert panel must prepare an assessment report of the examination in writing.

Article 18 (Video examination)

GACC must formulate and implement a plan for video examination. Through Internet video etc, GACC must organize an expert panel to conduct a video examination of the assessed and audited country (region), to examine the contents including the truthfulness of their submitted materials; the validity of food safety administration system; and food safety. The assessed and audited country (region) must provide necessary assistance in video examination.

After the video examination is completed, the expert panel must prepare an assessment report of the video examination. Based on the issues found in the video examination, GACC must require the assessed and audited country (region) as well as relevant establishments to take corrective action.

Article 19 (On-site examination)

GACC must formulate and implement a plan for on-site examination. GACC must organize an expert panel to conduct an onsite examination of the assessed and audited country (region) to conduct an onsite verification of the contents including the truthfulness of their submitted materials; the validity of food safety administration system; and food safety. The country (region) subject to assessment and audit must provide necessary assistance for onsite examination.

After the onsite examination is completed, the expert panel must prepare an assessment report of the on-site examination. Based on the issues found in the onsite examination, GACC must require the competent authority as well as relevant establishments of the assessed and audited country (region) to take corrective action.

Article 20 (Cessation of assessment and audit)

During the assessment period, the assessment and audit must be stopped, where the assessed and audited country (region) are involved in one of the following circumstances, which must be notified by GACC to the competent authority of the country (region).

- (1) No response has been made to the questionnaire **in writing for assessment** and relevant materials 12 months after the questionnaire is received;
- (2) No additional information and materials have timely been provided 3 months after the requirement is made by GACC;
- (3) Emergent major animal and plant disease or major food safety incident has occurred;

- (4) There has been a failure in assisting the examiners of the Chinese party in completing the video examination or onsite examination; a failure in effective completion of corrective action.
- (5) The assessed and audited country (region) have applied for stopping the assessment and audit;
- (6) Other circumstances deemed necessary to stop the assessment and audit.

In regard to Items (1) and (2), the assessed and audited country (region) needing an extension due to special reasons may apply to GACC for an extension. After the acceptance by GACC, a time to resubmit relevant documentation or materials must be determined.

During the period of the assessment and audit of the food safety administration system of an overseas country, where deemed as a risk under control, GACC may enter into the next procedure; where deemed as a risk beyond control, GACC must stop the assessment and audit.

Article 21 (Outcome of assessment and audit)

After the assessment and audit is completed, the conclusion of the assessment and audit must be notified by GACC to the competent authority of the assessed and audited country (region). GACC must publish the overall list of the countries (regions) that have passed the assessment and audit.

Article 22 (Administration of registration)

Based on the relevant regulations for the administration of overseas establishments of imported food, GACC must implement the registration, supervision and administration of overseas establishments of food imported into China, and published the list of registered establishments.

Article 23 (Record filing of importers and exporters)

The overseas exporter or agent of exporting food to China must submit the record filing to GACC. The food importer must submit the record filing to the local branch of GACC.

GACC must be responsible for publishing the list of record filing of importers and exporters of imported food.

Article 24 (Administration of record filing of importers and exporters)

When handling the record filing based on Article 23 of this Measure, the overseas exporters or agents, and food importers must be responsible for the truthfulness and effectiveness of the contents of the record filing provided by them. When changes happen to the contents of record filing of food importers, they must perform the procedure at the local host Customs of the business licence within 60 days of entry by the changes into force.

Where food importers are found to provide erroneous information of record filing during application for record filing, or they are found not to make timely changes when the changes to the contents of record filing occur, GACC may direct them to take corrective action within a required period. If food importers refuse to take corrective action, GACC may suspend the receipt of import declaration from the food importer.

Article 25 (Record of import and sale)

The food importer must

- establish the system of import and sale;
- truthfully record, in writing or electronically, food name; net weight/specification; quantity; manufacture date; manufacture/import batch number; use-by-date; and overseas exporter's and buyer's name, address and contact detail; and
- save relevant voucher/certification.

The period, for which the above record, and voucher/certification are saved, must not be less than 6 months after the expiration of the food use-by-date. Where there is no certain information of the use-by-date, the period must be more than 2 years after the sale.

Article 26 (Overseas self- review)

Food importers must establish the system for reviewing overseas exporters and overseas manufacturers. The reviews must focus on the following contents:

- (1) Overseas exporters and manufacturers' development and implementation of the food safety risk prevention and control plans;
- (2) Overseas exporters and manufacturers ensure that the foods exported to China must comply with the laws, regulations and national food safety standards of China;

Food importers must import food from qualified overseas exporters and overseas manufacturers.

The Customs must, in accordance with the law, perform the supervision and administration of the implementation and review conducted by food importers, and inspect or require food importers to submit relevant materials pertaining to Items (1) and (2). The food importers must proactively cooperate and truthfully provide relevant information and materials.

Article 27 (Pre-inspection)

The Customs may conduct pre-inspection of the imported food prior to its export, in response to the application by the food importer or its agent. Based on the result of the pre-inspection, the Customs may grant clearance convenience to the eligible imported food. The scope, procedure and requirement of imported food for pre-inspection must be formulated and released by GACC.

Article 28 (Import quarantine, supervision and administration)

The Customs must conduct quarantine for imported foods subject to entry quarantine, in accordance with the relevant laws and administrative regulations, and GACC's requirements.

Article 29 (Review and approval of inspection and quarantine)

The Customs must, in accordance with law, perform the review and approval of inspection and quarantine for imported food. Food importers must obtain the inspection and quarantine permit for entry animal and plant before a trade contract or agreement is signed.

GACC must, in accordance with the relevant provisions of laws and regulations and the list of prohibited entry items issued by the relevant departments under the State Council, develop, adjust and publish the list of imported food items subject to the review and approval of inspection and quarantine.

Article 30 (Designated ports)

Imported foods for entry port is designated must be imported through the designated ports by the General Administration of Customs. The catalogue of foods imported from designated port, the designated port and the construction requirements for designated regulatory site are developed and published by the General Administration of Customs.

Food subject to the import at the designated port must be imported at the port designated by GACC. **The designated port must establish the designated site for supervision and administration, compliant with requirements.**

GACC formulate and publish

- the list of foods subject to the import at the designated ports;
- the list and construction requirements for designated ports as well as the designated sites for supervision and administration.

The lists of designated ports must be formulated and released by GACC.

Article 31 (Designated site for supervision and administration)

With respect to the construction of designated regulatory site, the following factors must be considered on an overall basis, such as:

- the needs of regional economic development and international trade development;
- the natural conditions of ports;
- the transportation and logistics; and
- the import safety and safeguarding capacity.

The construction plan must be developed by local provincial government.

The local host **provincial** government of the designated site for supervision and administration must develop and implement a food safety program, establish and improve the mechanism to enhance the site capacity, integrate port resources, coordinate with the port joint inspection agencies, and administrative departments, establish a coordination mechanism, strengthen supervision, and clarify responsibilities.

Article 32 (Requirements for the designated site for supervision and administration)

The construction and administration of the designated site of imported food for supervision and administration must be implemented in accordance with the relevant regulations by GACC.

Article 33 (Import declaration)

In accordance with laws, **administrative** regulations and GACC's relevant requirements, the food importer or its agent must declare the accompanying documents and certificates below to GACC.

- (1) Regulatory certificates;
- (2) Approved documents including entry animal and plant quarantine permits;
- (3) Certification materials of eligibility;
- (4) The relevant materials such as **the company qualification documentation the record filing number, and registration number** including the record filing of the overseas exporter or agent of imported food; the record filing of importer of imported food; the registration document of the overseas manufacturer of imported food.

The declaration requirements and the method to submit the accompanying documentation and certification must be determined and published by GACC.

Article 34 (Declaration responsibilities)

Food importers or their agents must truthfully declare to the Customs and bear legal responsibility for the authenticity, accuracy, integrity and normativeness of the declaration contents. Where it is necessary to verify the original accompanying documents, the food importer or their agents must submit them in a timely manner; where it is necessary to make an additional declaration, the food importers or their agents must make an additional declaration in accordance with the Customs requirements.

Article 35 (Import on-site inspection)

In accordance with the requirements of supervision and administration such as the direction on risk distribution, the Customs must conduct the on-site inspection of imported food. On-site inspection includes but is not limited to the following:

(1) whether the transport means and storage site comply with the requirements for safety and hygiene;

(2) whether the container number and seal number are consistent with the declared information and the accompanying documents, and whether the actual condition of the goods is consistent with the declared information;

(3) whether the animal/plant-derived food, packaging and bedding materials comply with the requirements specified in Article 32 of the *Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine*;

(4) whether the inner and outer packaging comply with the requirements of the national food safety standards, and whether nontoxic and non-hazardous materials are used, and whether there are pollution, breakage, wetness, immersion, and permeation;

(5) whether the labels, contents and specifications of the inner and outer packages comply with the laws and regulations, the national food safety standards and GACC's requirements;

(6) whether the contents on the inner and outer packaging are consistent with the declared information and the accompanying documentation;

(7) whether there are anomalies such as putrefaction, rancidity, mould, worms, filthiness, foreign matter, adulteration, abnormal colour, abnormal taste or abnormal odour, powder caking, abnormal stratification, blood ice, excessive frost, visible parasites or their cysts, and pests;

(8) with regard to frozen food products, it is required to check:

- whether it is fresh enough;
- whether there are compliant core temperature, and any pathological changes;
- whether freezing and chilling environmental temperatures are compliant with administrative regulations and standards;
- whether the cold chain temperature-control equipment or facilities function properly;
- whether temperature records are compliant; where necessary, the boiling or steaming tests may be conducted.

Article 36 (Plan for import supervisory random inspection)

GACC must develop an annual national import food safety supervisory random inspection plan and a special import food safety supervisory random inspection plan. The Customs directly under GACC must, in accordance with the two plans and the actual conditions of the areas under its jurisdiction, develop their local plans to implement the two plans. In addition, it can also make a supplementary plan based on the conditions of import food safety in the local areas, for implementation after reporting to GACC. The Customs subordinate to the

Customs directly under GACC must be responsible for the implementation of annual national import food safety supervisory random inspection plan, the special import food safety supervisory random test plan, and the supplementary import food safety supervisory random inspection plan.

Article 37 (Import supervisory random inspection)

In accordance with import supervisory random inspection plan, the Customs must implement supervisory random inspection of imported food, carrying out the sampling and inspection of imported food.

Article 38 (Labelling)

The package and label of imported food must comply with the laws, regulations, and national food safety standards in China; The legally required manual in Chinese must be available.

With respect to the imported fresh and frozen meat products, the inner and outer packages must have firm, clear and recognizable labels in Chinese and English, or in Chinese and the labelling language of the exporting country, declaring the following content: the country (region) of origin, product name, establishment registration number, and manufacture batch number; the outer package must declare information in Chinese including specification and manufacture place (specific to city/state/province), destination, manufacture date, shelf life, and storage temperature, with destination marked as the People's Republic of China, and with official marking of inspection and quarantine of the exporting country (region).

With respect to the imported aquatic products, the inner and outer packages must have firm, clear and recognizable labels in Chinese and English, or in Chinese and the labelling language of the exporting country, declaring the following content: goods name and scientific name, specification, manufacture date, batch number and storage condition, manufacture method (marine harvest, fresh water harvest, or aquaculture), manufacture place (marine harvest area, fresh water harvest country or region, aquaculture host country or region), manufacture and processing establishment (including fishing vessel, processing vessel, transport vessel, and independent cold store) name and number, with destination marked as the People's Republic of China.

With respect to the dietary supplement, and food for special dietary purpose, the label in Chinese must be printed on the package of the minimum sales unit, onto which the stick-on label is prohibited.

The inner and outer labels of imported food required for special markings, must be subject to the relevant regulations.

Article 39 (Designation and approval of the site subject to supervision and administration)

After arriving at the port, the imported food must be stored in a place designated or approved by the Customs for supervision and administration; where it is necessary to move the food,

permission must be obtained from the Customs and necessary preventive and protective measures must be adopted in accordance with the Customs requirements.

The designated or approved places for supervision must comply with the requirements prescribed by laws, administrative regulations and national food safety standards, and the requirements and procedures for the designation or approval must be developed and published by GACC.

Imported food in bulk must be inspected at the port of discharge in accordance with the requirements by the Customs.

Article 40 (Follow-up supervision and administration)

Where the imported food are assessed to be compliant after assessment on compliance, the food must be approved to enter the market for sale and consumption. Where the imported foods are assessed to be non-compliant after assessment on compliance, the Customs must issue a certificate of non-compliance; where these products fail to meet the relevant requirements for the safety, health or environmental protection, the Customs must direct the concerned parties the food importer to destroy or return the products, and give a notification in writing. If there are are non-compliances in other aspects, a technical treatment may be conducted within a designated time limit under the supervision by the Customs, and after passing a re-assessment on compliance, the food may be approved to enter the market for sale and consumption. If the food importer can not complete the technical treatment within the designated time limit, the Customs may order the food importer to destroy or return the food.

Article 41 (Reinforced control measures for import)

The port Customs, the Customs responsible for the special site, and the Customs responsible for the destination place, respectively in accordance with their duties, must carry out the routine supervision and administration, with a focus on reviewing and verifying the documentation and certification, on-site inspection, and supervisory random inspection.

On the basis of risk assessment, in the principle of risk management, the Customs may conduct the reinforced control measures for food imported by the overseas food establishments or the overseas countries (regions), including reinforced supervision and administration and automatic detention.

Article 42 (Reinforced supervision and administration)

GACC, and the Customs directly under GACC may conduct reinforced supervision and administration, including the increase in the control measures including the increase in the on-site inspection proportion, and the supervisory random inspection proportion, where the

non-compliant imported food is found during the supervision and administration of imported food, or other food safety issues are found.

Article 43 (Automatic detention)

GACC, and the Customs directly under GACC may conduct the automatic detention of the imported food, where the non-compliant food import is found again during the reinforced supervision and administration, or evidence shows that there are hidden serious safety issues in imported food.

With respect to imported food subject to automatic detention, the food importer must, on the basis of each batch, submit their inspection report issued by the qualified inspection agency to the Customs. The Customs must conduct the verification and inspection of the inspection report provided by the food importer.

The food subject to automatic detention must not be taken away from the site for supervision and administration, without the permission by the Customs.

Article 44 (Measures for suspension and ban)

GACC must adopt the suspension or ban of import from overseas food establishments, or countries (regions) on the occasion of the following events:

- (1) Outbreak of major animal or plant disease or major change to food safety conditions, in exporting country (region), where food safety cannot be effectively ensured;
- (2) The imported food is contaminated by quarantine infectious disease pathogen, or can become quarantine infectious disease transmission vehicle, and cannot be put under effective hygienic treatment.
- (3) Non-compliant safety, health and environmental protection items are identified again in imported food subject to automatic detention;
- (4) Overseas establishment of imported food is in serious violation of laws and regulations of China;
- (5) Other information demonstrates serious hidden food safety issues in imported food from a certain overseas food establishment or a certain country (region).

Article 45 (Removal of reinforced control measures)

Where imported food safety risk has lowered to a controllable level, GACC and the Customs directly under GACC may remove the risk pre-warning, and remove the original reinforced control measures, suspension or ban measures.

- (1) With respect to food subject to reinforced supervision and administration, the reinforced supervision and administration may be removed on the basis of risk assessment, where the batch/frequency subject to required reinforced supervision and administration at required time is not found to be non-compliant.

- (2) The automatic detention may be lifted, on the basis of risk assessment, where the food subject to automatic detention meets one of the following conditions:
- (2.1) The exporting country (region) has adopted prevention and control measures, and GACC's risk assessment shows that food safety can be ensured, and animal and plant disease risk can be put under control;
 - (2.2) Non-compliance has not been found for the designated batch and frequency subject to detention at required time.
- (3) With respect to imported food subject to suspension or ban, the suspension or ban may be lifted, where the competent authority of the exporting country (region) has adopted risk control measures, and has met GACC's assessment requirements; with respect to the food of reinstated import, based on assessment, GACC adopt automatic detention, reinforced supervision and administration, or routine supervision and administration.

Article 46 (Proactive recall and report)

Where the imported food do not comply with the laws, regulations and national food safety standards, or there is evidence to prove that it may harm human health, the food importer must, in accordance with Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 63, and Paragraph 3 of Article 94 of the *Food Safety Law*, immediately stop the import, sale and use of the food and recall the food already in the market, notify relevant market operators and consumers, and report on the recall and handling of this case to the local Customs.

Where a food importer fails to recall or stop the sale or use in accordance with the relevant provisions, it may be ordered to recall or stop the sale or use in accordance with the provisions of Article 63, paragraph 5, of the *Food Safety Law*.

Chapter 3 Food export

Chapter 4 Supervision and administration

Article 76 (Re-inspection)

The manufacturer or operator of imported and exported food, may apply for re-inspection to the Customs in accordance with the relevant regulations on re-inspection of imported and exported good, where they have different views on the results of the inspection by the Customs. The Customs must not accept the application for re-inspection, where any of the following circumstances exists in the different views on the results of inspection by the Customs:

- (1) The results of inspection show that the required limit has been exceeded for the microorganism index requirements;
- (2) The use-by-date for re-inspection backup samples has expired;

- (3) Other things that cause backup samples to be unable to realize their re-inspection purposes.

Chapter 5 Legal responsibilities

Chapter 6 Supplementary provisions

Article 91 (Entry into force and annulment)

This measure enters into force on X (date), X (month) 2020. The following measures are annulled at the same time:

- *Measure for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Meat Products;*
- *Measure for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Aquatic Products;*
- *Measure for the Supervision and Administration of Inspection and Quarantine of Imported and Exported Dairy Products;*
- *Measure for the Administration of the Inspection and Quarantine of Exported Honey; and*
- *Measure for the Supervision and Administration of the Inspection and Quarantine of Vegetables Supplied To Hong Kong And Macao.*