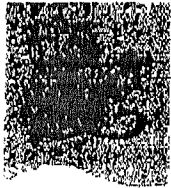


立法會CB(2)947/12-13(01)號文件



涂謹申立法會議員辦事處

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致:《2013年進出口(一般)(修訂)規例》小組委員會
黃定光主席

就政府實施《2013年進出口(一般)(修訂)規例》，本人有以下問題，煩請安排政府盡快提供回覆，謝謝。

1. 根據附件報道，新西蘭政府曾於2012年9月作出規定，限制該國嬰兒奶粉出境，並已停止有關限制，就政府所知，新西蘭的有關規定限制內容為何，何時正式頒佈實施，有否實施限期，何時正式取消限制，是在考慮哪些因素之下取消有關限制？
2. 新西蘭實施限制該國嬰兒奶粉出境的法律條文為何，有否就限制出境產品作出定義，如有，定義為何，另違規的罰則為何？
3. 就違反《2013年進出口(一般)(修訂)規例》，至今，政府檢獲的配方粉產品包括哪些牌子和哪些分類型號，請分項列出涉及的產品型號和數量。在新定義下，上述所檢獲的配方粉產品是否全部仍屬受限制之內，若否，哪些仍屬受限制之內，哪些不受限制？

順祝

工作順利!

立法會議員涂謹申
謹啟

2013年4月9日

附件: 有關新西蘭限制該國嬰兒奶粉出境的報道

<http://www.wantchinatimes.com/news-subclass-cnt.aspx?cid=1202&id=20121216000073>

NZ partially lifts ban on baby formula exports, prices soar in China

- Staff Reporter 2012-12-16 15:28 (GMT+8)

Prices of infant formula and other powdered milk products from New Zealand have surged in China after the New Zealand government imposed new restrictions on exports of such products, reports Guangzhou's 21st Century Business Herald.

On Sept. 28, the New Zealand government introduced a suite of new restrictions on milk powder exports, leading to inflated prices and delays in order deliveries. As a significant market for imported milk powder products, perceived as safer, exists, this impacted wholesalers and courier services in China.

Although retailers sourcing infant formula from New Zealand have resumed operations after that country's government recently lifted a ban on the direct mailing dairy products to China, some traders are unhappy. Several retailers on Taobao, China's largest online shopping platform, told the newspaper that although the ban has been lifted, only registered merchants may export dairy products, making it much more difficult to meet demand from shoppers in China.

One retailer in Guangzhou said that in order to keep the chaotic dairy product export process in check, **the New Zealand government now requires anyone taking milk powder out of the country to be a legally registered New Zealand company and a hold dairy product export permit. All milk powder destined for foreign markets must be from appropriately registered manufacturers, and logistics and delivery companies must first be certified as having a sound risk management program, or RMP.**

In response, many Chinese dealers buying formula on behalf of customers have rushed to apply for registration and RMP certification in New Zealand. Others, reluctant to pay for certification are looking to other sources for infant formula imports, such as Australia and the United States.

The report said the new regulations stipulate that exporters must meet three requirements before being given permission to export dairy products: they must be an individual or company in possession of New Zealand Dairy Exporter and RMP

certification; transportation vehicles must be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; and their suppliers also must have RMP certification.

The Guangzhou dealer said the New Zealand government introduced these measures not to target Chinese dealers, but to protect the country's domestic manufacturing enterprises' profits and clamp down on production of spurious dairy products.

As per the new policy, individuals (including Chinese students and tourists) are no longer allowed to carry or mail dairy products out of New Zealand. Until now, a common practice has been Chinese dealers buying powdered dairy products from New Zealand supermarkets for resale in China

One retailer operating on Taobao said costs for merchants selling New Zealand infant formula in China is likely to increase by 10%.

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