

Content

Part 1 Overview	1
Part 2 Supervision on Food Production and Operation.....	2
2.1 Administrative Licensing	2
2.2 Differentiated Supervision	8
2.3 Food Industry and Food Supply	12
2.4 Random Inspection.....	15
2.5 Disposal of Complaints and Whistle-blowings.....	18
Part 3 Analysis of the Collective Food Poisoning Cases.....	19
Part 4 Food Safety System Building and the Supervision and Law Enforcement ...	20
4.1 Food Safety System Building.....	21
4.2 Special Enforcement Actions on Food Safety.....	22
4.3 Investigation and Punishment of Criminal Cases in Food Safety	27
4.4 Analysis of Criminal Cases in Food Safety	28
Part 5 Food Safety Risk Surveillance, Assessment and Communication	29
5.1 Evaluative Random Inspection of Food Safety.....	29
5.2 Surveillance on Food Contaminants and Hazards	32
5.3 Surveillance on Food-borne Diseases	34
5.4 Risk Assessment on Food Safety	39
5.5 Food safety Risk Communication.....	40
Part 6 Monitoring of Public Sentiments on Food Safety	41

6.1 Public Sentiments	41
6.2 Data Analysis.....	41
6.3 Hot Public Sentiments Analysis	42
Part 7 Appraisal of Current Food Safety Conditions by Citizens.....	43
7.1 Citizens' Awareness of Food Safety	43
7.2 Citizens' Level of Satisfaction with Food Safety.....	45
Part 8 Major Regulatory Measures for Food Safety in 2019	45
8.1 Food Safety Work Carried Out in Line with the Four Strictest Requirements	45
8.2 Increased Accountability of Enterprises for Food Safety with Demonstration Projects	52
8.3 Strict Supervision on the Stages of Getting the Products from the Farm to the Table to Prevent the Potential Risks.....	53
8.4 Implementation of the Project with a Problem-oriented Approach	57
8.5 Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta and Adhering to Reforming and Innovation	58
8.6 Improved Social Co- governance and Information Sharing on Food Safety with Concerted Efforts	60
Part 9 General Plan for Food Safety in 2020.....	63
9.1 Overall Objectives.....	63
9.2 Major Tasks	64

Report on Food Safety in Shanghai 2019

*Office of the Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Commission
Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation*

Food safety is related to people's health and safety and concerns the future of the Chinese nation. Under the strong leadership of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Shanghai Municipal Government and with the care and support of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) Shanghai Committee, all the departments concerned and districts of the city, conscientiously implementing the strategic plan to "execute the food safety strategy and ensure food safety for the people" adopted by the 19th CPC National Congress and the "Four Strictest" measures on food safety mandated by the central government, completely implementing the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to Deepen Reforms and Strengthen Food Safety (CPC Central Committee[2019]No.17, hereinafter referred to as "Opinions"), in accordance with the highest international standards and the best level, have adhered to the problem-oriented mindset and established the local food safety system to continuously enhance the sense of gain, happiness and safety of the citizens.

Part 1 Overview

In 2019, the city conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Opinions and issued local implementation plan to consolidate and deepen the effects of the building of a satisfactory food-safe city. In accordance with the principle of equal accountability of the CPC committee and the government, the party committees and governments at all levels in Shanghai, implementing the Regulations on Food Safety Responsibility System for Local Party and Government Leading Cadres issued by the General Office of the CPC Central

Committee and the General Office of the State Council, deepened the reform of comprehensive law enforcement for market regulation, improved the comprehensive coordination system for food safety, advanced the “dining table pollution” management project and the food safety assurance project, consistently strengthened the regional integrated development of food safety in Yangtze River Delta, successfully ensured the food safety during the second China International Import Expo (CIIE), constantly optimized the business environment and cleaned up the consumer market, promoted the pooling of social efforts to address food safety and safeguarded the bottom line of food safety.

In 2019, 98.1% of the monitored food samples passed the food safety inspections, while the citizens’ knowledge on food safety attained a mark of 86.2 and their food safety satisfaction rate reached 83.9 points. The city reported three collective food poisoning cases involving 65 people (with no death) in the year and had a poisoning incidence of 0.27/100,000, a longtime low, and no major food safety incidents occurred. The overall food safety situation in the city continued to be orderly, controllable and turning for the better amid stability.

Part 2 Supervision on Food Production and Operation

2.1 Administrative Licensing

Currently, the total number of valid licenses for food production, food operation, special food, food-related products and frontier port hygiene in Shanghai stands is 271,807. In a more detailed breakdown, there are 1347 Food Production (excluding food additive and special food production) Licenses, 159,703 Food Operation Licenses for sales of food as the main business, 109,377 Food Operation Licenses for catering service or canteens as the main business, 46 Special Food Production Licenses, 137 Food Additive Production Licenses, 538 Food-related Products Production Licenses and 659 Frontier Port Hygiene Licenses (Figure 1). The number of licenses for food production (excluding food additive and special food production), food sales, catering

service, special food production, food additive production, food-related products production and frontier port hygiene registered year-on-year increase of 1.8%, -10.8%, 16.7%, 0%, 0.7%, -0.4% and 21.6% respectively.

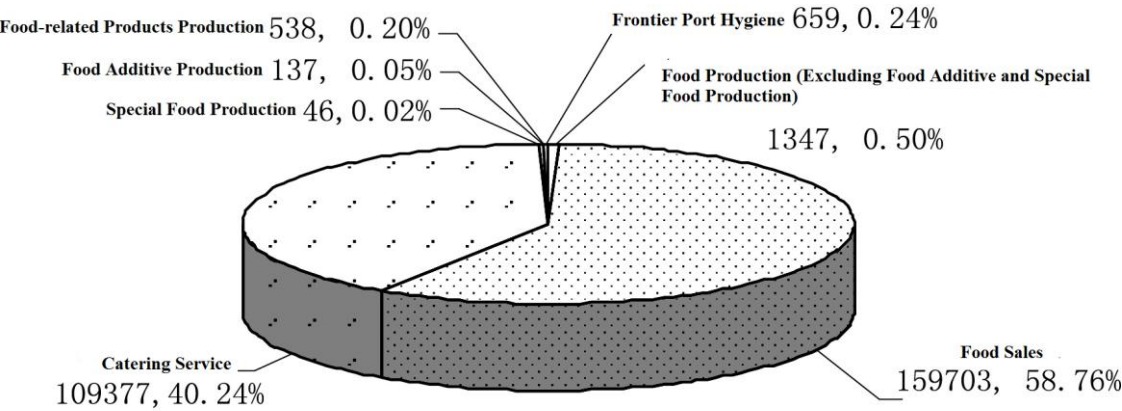


Figure 1 Food Production and Operation Licensing in Shanghai in 2019

2.1.1 Food production licensing:

In 2019, the numbers of newly issued, renewed, changed and revoked Food Production License were 68, 7, 422 and 50 respectively. Currently, altogether 1,347 food production enterprises (excluding special food production enterprises) hold 1,347 Food Production Licenses, and 137 food additive production enterprises hold 137 licenses (Figure 2).

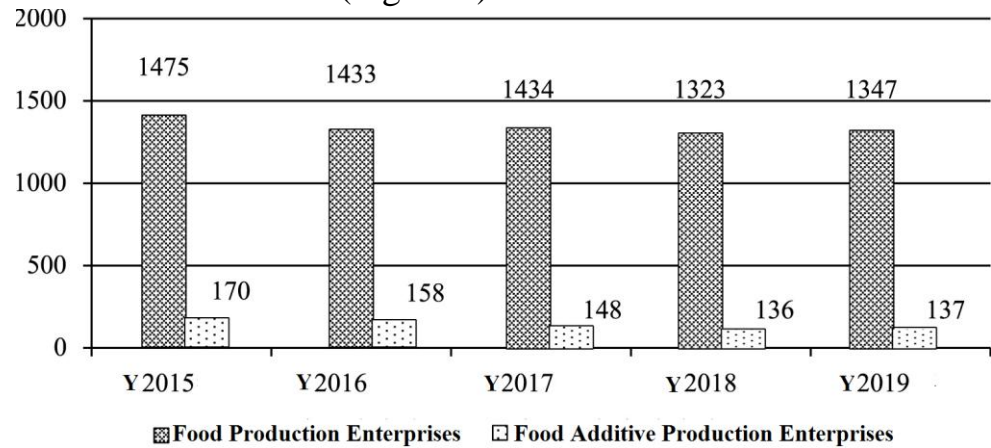


Figure 2 Food (excluding special food) and Food Additive Enterprises with Production License in Shanghai between 2015 and 2019

2.1.2 Food operation licensing:

2.1.2.1 Food sales operation licensing: In 2019, the numbers of newly issued, renewed, changed and revoked Food Operation License (food sales as

the main business) were 38,654, 9,599, 12,727 and 23,000 respectively. Currently, there are altogether 159,703 food sales entities in Shanghai with different categories of operation models as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Categories of Food Sales Operation Model in Shanghai 2015-2019

Year	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale and Retail	Others	Total
2019	47053	101079	11368	203	159703
2018	49200	117968	11938	17	179123
2017	32395	83586	9547	2321	127849
2016	44805	125887	17098	-	187790
2015	39350	116692	15724	277	172043

2.1.2.2 Food service licensing and record filing: In 2019, the numbers of newly issued, renewed, changed and revoked Food Operation License (food service or canteens as the main business) were 24,811, 4,878, 8,118 and 12,500 respectively. Currently, there is a total of 109,377 food service providers in Shanghai, among which 79,077 are public restaurants [including 124 extra-large restaurants, 2,693 large ones, 12,448 medium ones, 52,864 small ones and 10,948 others (including fast food restaurants, snack bars and beverage stores etc.)], 15,498 are canteens, 14,080 are food-selling establishments with on-site kitchens, 297 are catering service providers, 128 are central kitchens, and 297 are other types of food service providers (Figures 3 and 4). In addition, 7,494 small food service providers filed for temporary record.

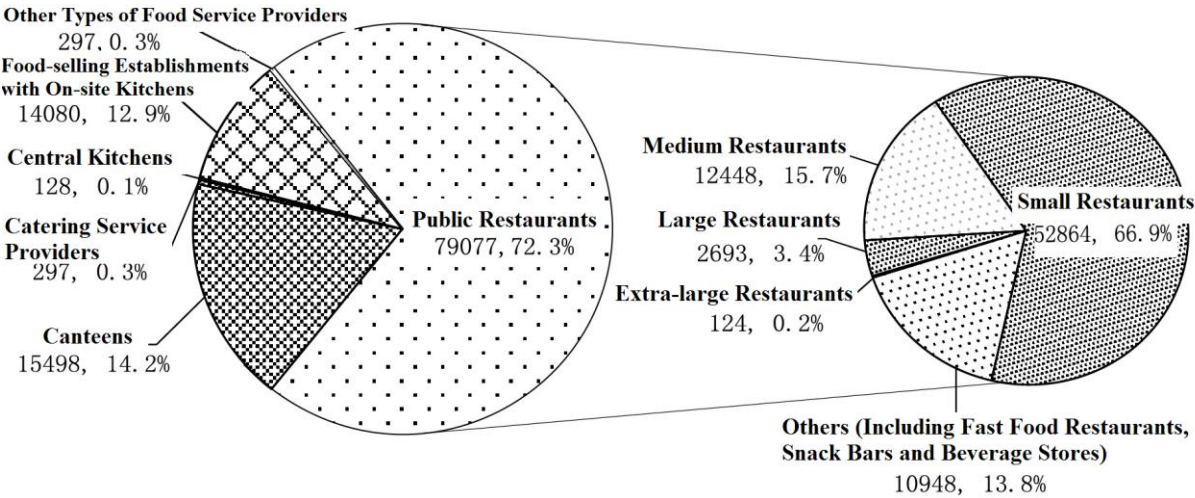


Figure 3 Distributions of Food Service Providers in Shanghai in 2019

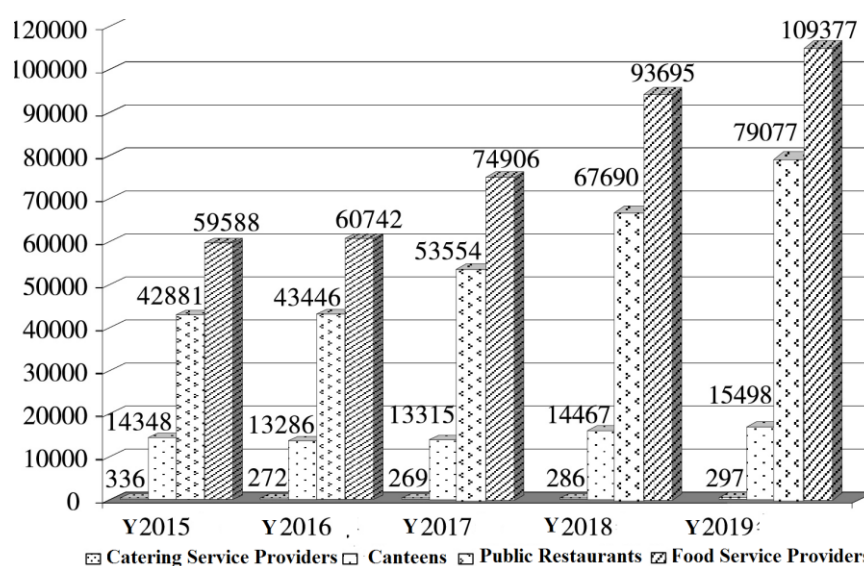


Figure 4 Trends of Food Service Providers in Shanghai between 2015 and 2019

2.1.3 Special food production and operation licensing:

According to the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China, special food mainly refers to wellness food, formula food for special medical use and infant formula food. The special food is subject to strict supervision and control.

2.1.3.1 Special food production enterprises licensing: In 2019, the numbers of newly issued, renewed, changed and revoked Food Production License for special food were 2, 1, 37 and 2 respectively. There are 42 wellness food production enterprises and 4 infant formula powder production enterprises. Each of the 4 infant formula powder production enterprises own 9 product formulas of 3 series. In 2019, 49 domestic wellness food filed for records (23 of which were newly record-filed and 26 were changed). The 42 wellness food production enterprises have 460 products (including registration and record-filing).

2.1.3.2 Special food operation entities licensing: Currently, there are altogether 26,593 special food operation entities in Shanghai, among which 22,891 are wellness food operation entities, 10,353 are for infant formula powder and 1317 are for formula food for special medical use, including the entities that operate more than 2 kinds of special food (Table 2).

Table 2 Special Food Production and Operation Enterprises in Shanghai in 2019

Category	Number of Production Enterprises	Number of Operation Entities *
Wellness Food	42	22891
Infant Formula Powder	4	10353
Formula Food For Special Medical Use	0	1317
Total	46	26593

**Note: Some of the entities operate more than 2 kinds of special food.*

2.1.4 Food-related products production licensing: In 2019, the numbers of newly issued, renewed, changed and revoked Industrial Products Production License were 67, 27, 24 and 31 respectively. Currently, 520 food-related products production enterprises hold 538 Industrial Products Production License (Table 3).

Table 3 Number of Food-related Products Production Enterprises and Licenses in Shanghai 2015-2019

Year	Production Enterprises	License Obtained	Types of Licenses Obtained
2019	520	538	87
2018	522	540	67
2017	570	587	67
2016	552	565	88
2015	599	618	88

2.1.5 Food import and export record-filing and frontier port hygiene licensing: In 2019, 265 food enterprises obtained record-filing certificates for food exporting enterprises, 39 enterprises of food raw material cultivation and breeding obtained qualification for export record-filing. 5,487 consignees of imported food filed for records (Table 4). 659 food production and operation enterprises held frontier port hygiene license (Table 5).

Table 4 Record-filing for Food Import and Export in Shanghai 2015-2019

Year	Food Export Enterprises with Record-filing	Cultivation and Breeding Enterprises with Record-filing	Consignees of Imports with Record-filing
2019	265	39	5487
2018	233	29	4640
2017	245	49	5294
2016	245	49	4447
2015	243	57	3756

Table 5 Number of Frontier Port Hygiene License Issued in Shanghai 2015-2019

Year	Airline Food Production	Food Service Providers	Food Operators	Total
2019	5	395	259	659
2018	8	324	210	542
2017	8	287	236	531
2016	10	264	243	517
2015	10	233	241	484

2.1.6 Livestock slaughtering licensing: There are 5 designated slaughterhouses for pigs (located in Jiading, Fengxian, Chongming and Songjiang District), and 4 designated slaughterhouses for cattle and sheep (located in Baoshan, Fengxian and Chongming District) in Shanghai. In accordance with the requirements for the prevention and control of African swine fever, the number of pigs slaughtered in 2019 decreased significantly. Throughout the year, 413 thousand pigs and 3,501 cattle and sheep were slaughtered respectively.

2.1.7 Food safety enterprise standards record-filing:

In 2016, the Measures on Food Safety Enterprise Standards Record-filing in Shanghai adjusted the scope of record-filing and canceled its period of validity. After that, the number of record-filing for enterprise standards which are stricter than either the national or the local standard for food safety has been

declining. In 2019, there are totally 84 enterprises filed for 251 records of food safety enterprise standards (Figure 5).

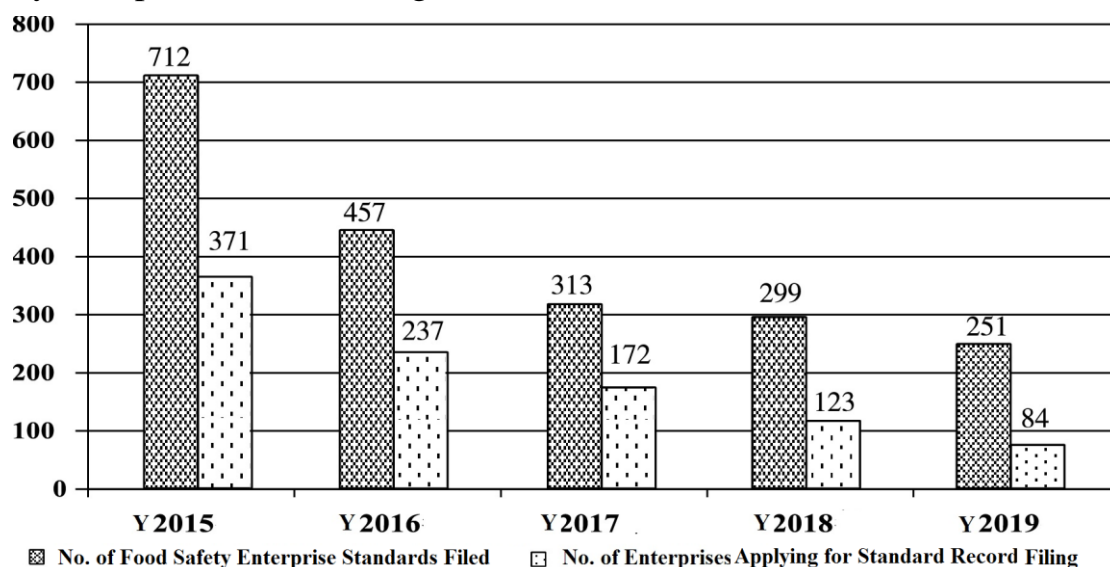


Figure 5 Food Safety Enterprise Standards Record-filing in Shanghai

2.2 Differentiated Supervision

In order to urge the enterprises to take the main responsibility for food safety, food safety regulators in Shanghai strengthened credit-based supervision and continued to implement differentiated administration.

2.2.1 Food production enterprises:

All food production enterprises in Shanghai are subject to credit-based differentiated supervision, among which (excluding special food production enterprises), 48.3% are rated as Class A (with excellent credit record), 48.3% are rated as Class B (with good credit record), and 3.6% are rated as Class C (with poor credit record) (Table 6).

Table 6 Differentiated Supervision on Food Production Enterprises in Shanghai 2015-2019 *

Rating	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
	No. of Enter-prises	%	No. of Enter-prises	%	No. of Enter-prises	%	No. of Enter-prises	%	No. of Enter-prises	%
Class A	649	48.3	692	51	670	52.2	482	29.9	340	22.3
Class B	646	48.1	614	45.2	534	41.6	942	58.5	925	60.6

Class C	48	3.6	51	3.8	79	6.2	187	11.6	261	17.1
Total	1343	100	1357	100	1283	100	1611	100	1526	100

**Note: Enterprises with production suspension and newly established enterprises are not rated.*

2.2.2 Food operation entities

2.2.2.1 Food sales operators: In accordance with the Guiding Opinion on Food Operation Differentiated Administration Based on Risks issued by the State Administration for Market Regulation, a differentiated administration based on their food safety risks has been implemented on 146,132 food sales operators in business out of a total of 159,703 licensed ones in the city, which are rated as Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D according to their risks from low to high (respectively corresponding Class I, Class II, Class III, Class IV in the categorized administration of previous years). In 2019, 97.64% are rated as Class A, 2.06% are rated as Class B, 0.22% is rated as Class C and 0.08% is rated as Class D (Table 7).

Table 7 Differentiated Supervision on Food Sales Enterprises in Shanghai 2015-2019

Rating	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
	No. of Operators	%	No. of Operators	%	No. of Operators	%	No. of Operators	%	No. of Operators	%
Class A	142688	97.6	98649	90.2	96579	90.5	88277	90.4	72432	90.9
Class B	3015	2.1	7151	6.5	6403	6.0	5761	5.9	4667	5.8
Class C	322	0.2	2045	1.9	2028	1.9	1758	1.8	1348	1.7
Class D	107	0.1	1854	1.4	1707	1.6	1855	1.9	1269	1.6
Total	146132	100	109699	100	106717	100	97651	100	79716	100

2.2.2.2 Food service providers: A dynamic grading and assessment system has been implemented on 102,317 food service providers in business out of a total of 109,377 licensed ones in the city, and the supervision results are open to the public (Table 8). Class A providers (smiley face indicating good) accounted for 42.0%, Class B providers (plain face indicating acceptable) accounted for 57.2%, and Class C providers (crying face indicating bad)

accounted for 0.2%, registering an increase of 4.7 percentage points, a decrease of 4.2 percentage points, and a decrease of 0.5 percentage points on a year-on-year basis respectively.

Table 8 Quantitative Supervision and Dynamic Grading and Assessment on Food Service Providers in Shanghai 2015-2019

Rating	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
	No. of Entities	%	No. of Entities	%	No. of Entities	%	No. of Entities	百分比	No. of Entities	%
Class A	42936	42.0	33502	37.3	24613	35.4	18846	32.7	14595	29.7
Class B	58560	57.2	55126	61.4	42788	61.5	37352	64.8	32836	66.7
Class C	821	0.8	1178	1.3	2179	3.1	1460	2.5	1758	3.6
Total	102317	100	89806	100	69580	100	57658	100	49189	100

2.2.2.3 Special food production and operation enterprises:

2.2.2.3.1 Special food production enterprises: All the 46 special food production enterprises in Shanghai are subject to differentiated supervision, among which 32 are rated as Class A (with excellent credit record), including all the 4 production enterprises for infant formula powder, 8 are rated as Class B (with good credit record), 1 is rated as Class C (with poor credit record), 5 enterprises are not rated because of production suspension or other reasons (Table 9).

Table 9 Differentiated Supervision on Special Food Production Enterprises in Shanghai in 2019*

Rating	2019	
	No. of Enterprises	%
Class A	32	78.0
Class B	8	19.6
Class C	1	2.4
Total	41	100

**Note: Enterprises with production suspension and newly established enterprises are not rated.*

2.2.2.3.2 Special food operation enterprises: The special food operation entities in Shanghai, whose products include wellness food, infant formula powder and formula food for special medical use, are subject to differentiated supervision based on food safety risks (Table 10).

Table 10 Differentiated Supervision on Special Food Operation Enterprises in Shanghai in 2019

Rating	2019	
	No. of Enterprises	%
Class A	25687	96.6
Class B	665	2.5
Class C	220	0.8
Class D	21	0.1
Total	26593	100

2.2.2.4 Food-related products production enterprises:

520 food-related products production enterprises in Shanghai are subject to differentiated supervision. Class A enterprises (with strong capacity in shouldering the main responsibility for product quality and safety, implementing the accountability system and controlling product quality and safety) accounted for 46.2%; Class B enterprises (with basic capacity in ensuring product quality and controlling quality and safety) accounted for 46.9%; and Class C enterprises (meeting only the most basic quality and safety requirements and with relatively poor control of quality and safety) accounted for 6.9%, registering a decrease of 9.3 percentage points, an increase of 6.3 percentage points, and an increase of 3 percentage points on a year-on-year basis respectively (Table 11).

Table 11 Differentiated Supervision on Food-related Products Production Enterprises in Shanghai 2015-2019

Rating	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
	No. of Enterprises	%	No. of Enterprises	%	No. of Enterprises	%	No. of Enterprises	%	No. of Enterprises	%
Class A	240	46.2	290	55.5	251	44.0	228	41.3	250	41.7

Class B	244	46.9	212	40.6	293	51.4	286	51.8	287	47.9
Class C	36	6.9	20	3.9	26	4.6	38	6.9	62	10.4
Total	520	100	522	100	570	100	552	100	599	100

2.2.2.5 Food production and operation entities at frontier ports:

Differentiated supervision has been implemented on 502 qualified food production and operation entities based on their overall annual assessment outcomes. 431 were rated as Class A (19 food producers, 263 restaurants and 149 food sales entities), 71 were rated as Class B (0 food producer, 51 restaurants and 20 food sales entities), and there were no Class C enterprises (Table 12).

Table 12 Differentiated Supervision on Food Production and Operation Entities at Frontier Ports in Shanghai 2015-2019 *

Rating	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
	No. of Entities	%	No. of Entities	%	No. of Entities	%	No. of Entities	%	No. of Entities	%
Class A	431	86.0	337	62.2	329	62.0	316	61.1	326	83.4
Class B	71	14.0	205	37.8	202	38.0	200	38.7	64	16.4
Class C	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.2
Total	502	100	542	100	517	100	391	100	197	100

**Note: Enterprises with production suspension and newly established enterprises are not rated.*

2.3 Food Industry and Food Supply

Food production enterprises with annual output value over 20 million yuan are called large-scale food production enterprises. With regard to the scale, 2019 witnessed a slight increase in the number of large-scale food production enterprises, reaching 388. Small and medium-sized food producers still account for the vast majority (Figure 6). In 2019, the total sales of food industrial enterprises stood at 98.363 billion yuan, up by 14.4% compared with the same period of last year (Figure 7).

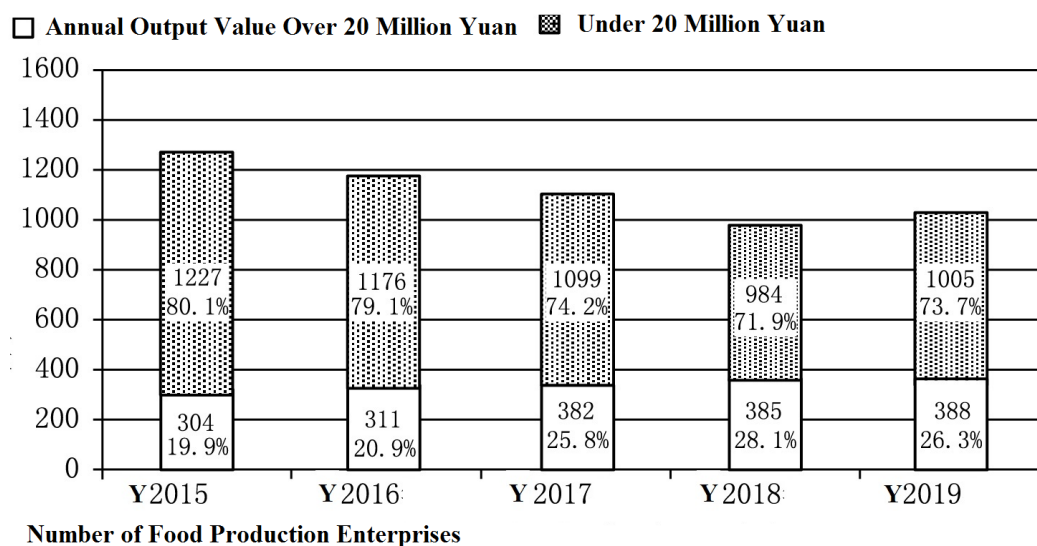


Figure 6 Distribution of Food Production Enterprises' Scale in Shanghai between 2015 and 2019

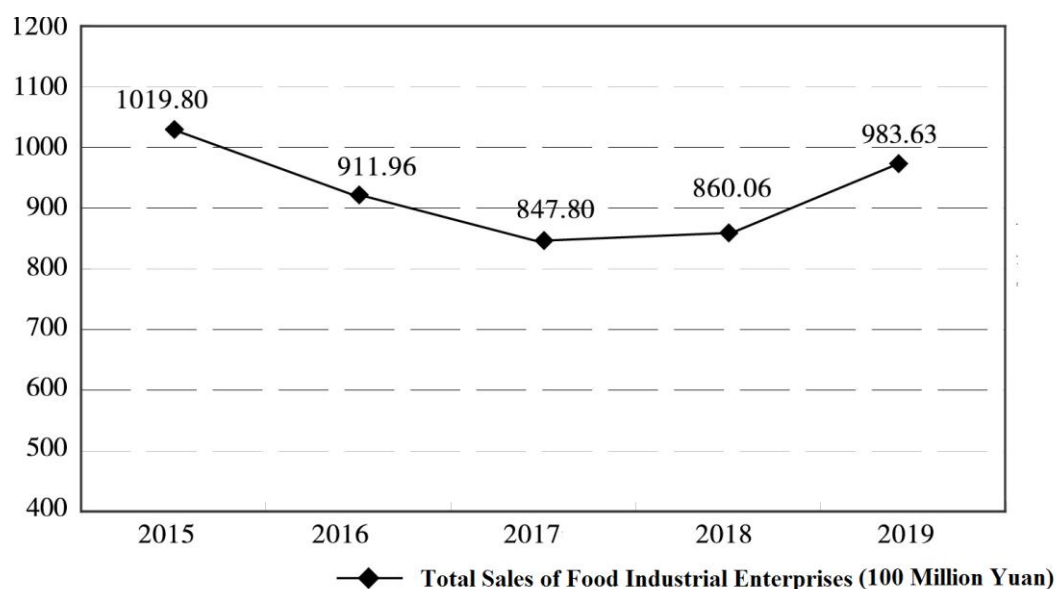


Figure 7 Total Sales of Food Industrial Enterprises in Shanghai 2015-2019

In 2019, the total consumption of edible agricultural products was 26 million tons, 80% of which were supplied by providers outside Shanghai. There were 22 wholesale trading markets for edible agricultural products, whose annual volume of wholesale trading for grain, meat, eggs, aquatic products, vegetables, fruits and other types of edible agricultural products reached 10.8 million tons (Table 13).

Table 13 Consumption of Edible Agricultural Products in Shanghai 2015-2019

Year	Total Consumption of Edible Agricultural Products (10,000 tons)	Annual Volume of Wholesale Trading for Edible Agricultural Products (10,000 tons)	Proportion of Products Supplied by Providers Outside Shanghai in Local Consumption (%)
2019	2600	1080	80
2018	2600	1100	80
2017	2600	1300	75
2016	2250	1100	72
2015	2300	1200	70

There are 975 vegetable cooperatives in the city. 2.465 million tons of locally produced vegetables were supplied to the market. There are 111 large-scale pig farms producing 540,000 heads of pigs for slaughtering on an annual basis. There are 1,196 breeding farms for aquatic products with an annual supply of 90,000 tons (Table 14).

Table 14 Supply of Locally Produced Edible Agricultural Products in Shanghai 2014-2018

Year	Vegetables (10,000 tons)	Pigs (10,000 heads)	Aquatic Products (10,000 tons)
2019	246.5	54	9.0
2018	270.0	73	9.4
2017	281.8	114	11.0
2016	290.4	250	10.5
2015	320.0	290	15.1

See Table 15 for batches, weights and values of food import and export (including food additives) in Shanghai in 2019. See Table 16 for the top 3 types of food in terms of import and export volume.

**Table 15 Volume of Food Import and Export (including food additives) in Shanghai
2015-2019**

Year	Import			Export		
	No. of Batches (in 10,000)	Weight (10,000 tons)	Value (100 million USD)	No. of Batches (in 10,000)	Weight (10,000 tons)	Value (100 million USD)
2019	23.5	591.32	166.19	2	34.84	7.88
2018	20	523.9	136.5	2.7	23.3	10.2
2017	15.91	512.81	129.86	1.78	24.45	9.99
2016	16	435	105	2	25	10
2015	14.5	396.42	97.67	1.8	13.27	5.09

Table 16 Top 3 Types of Food in Import and Export Volume in 2019 in Shanghai*

Import			Export		
Types of Food	Weight (10,000 tons)	Year-on-Year Increase	Types of Food	Weight (10,000 tons)	Year-on-Year Increase
Meat and Meat Offal	138.39	/	Cereal	11.70	/
Milk and Dairy Products	83.93	/	Meat and Offal	2.62	/
Oils	80.33	/	Cereal Products	2.49	/

**Note: From 2019, import and export food in Shanghai is classified according to HS Code. For that, there is no year-on-year comparison.*

2.4 Random Inspection

Random inspection is an important measure of routine supervision, aiming at identifying, controlling or eliminating potential food safety risks in a timely manner, and severely punishing food safety related violations and crimes. In 2019, a total of 136,054 samples of varied categories of food were inspected, among which, 16,800 were inspected by the agriculture departments, 116,741 by the administrations for market regulation, 13,978 by customs and 98.5% of the samples passed the inspection, up by 0.1 percentage points YOY (Figure 8). 1,380,000 samples were tested with rapid detection methods, up by 0.58% YOY. 0.5% was tested positive, down by 0.03 percentage points YOY.

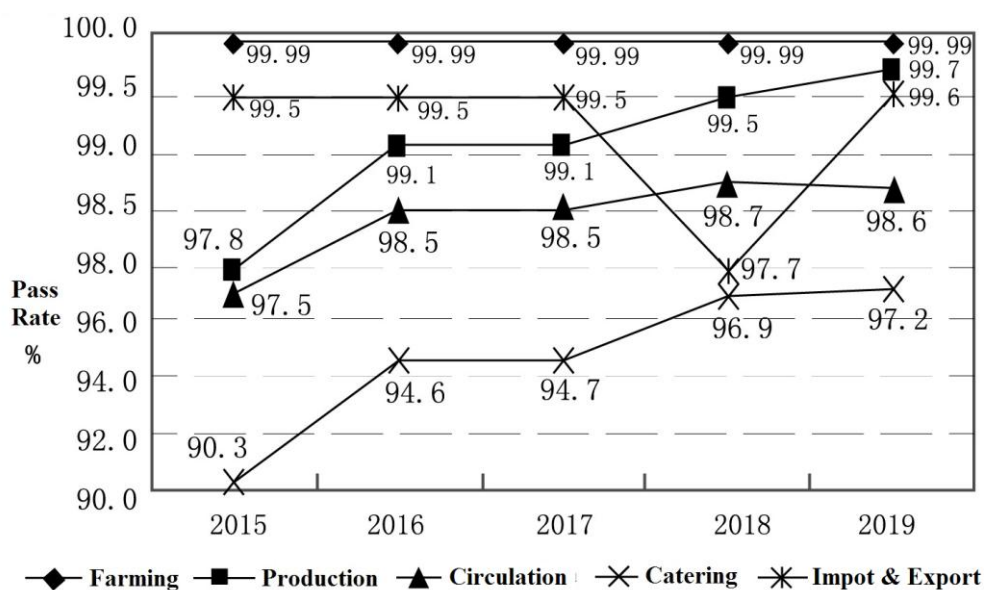


Figure 8 Pass Rate of Random Food Inspection in Each Aspect in Shanghai 2015-2019

According to the analysis of inspection, the main factors leading to the failure were microbes, residues of banned pesticides, residues of banned veterinary drugs, food additives, quality indicators, heavy metal, mycotoxin and illegal additives (Figure 9).

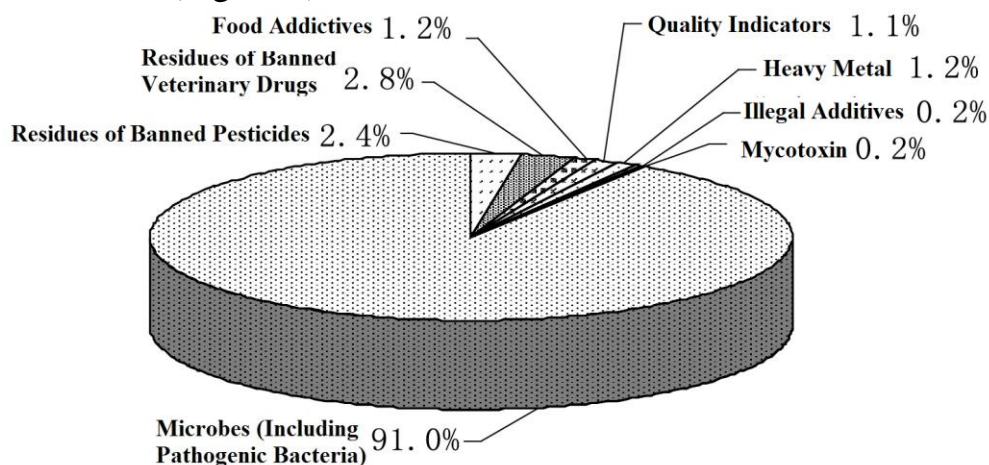


Figure 9 Main Factors Leading to Unqualified Food in Shanghai in 2019

The analysis of the failure of unqualified food in different aspects was made according to the inspection results:

2.4.1 According to the test results of edible agricultural products, the overall quality of agricultural products remained at a high level. Some of the

sample edible agricultural products on the market contained banned pesticides or excessive residues of restricted pesticides, and the non-compliance of pesticides or veterinary drugs mainly occurred in vegetables and aquatic products for distribution.

2.4.2 According to the test results of food processing samples, the pass rate remained at a high level. The non-compliance mainly occurred in microbes, heavy metal, peroxide value and food additives.

2.4.3 According to the test results of food distribution samples, the main causes of non-compliance were in following categories and indicators: 1) pesticides or veterinary drugs on edible agricultural products on sale failed to meet requirements; 2) food additives of some food failed to meet requirements, inedible substances were detected occasionally; 3) microbes, heavy metal and certain quality indicators of some food didn't meet food safety standards.

2.4.4 According to the test results of catering samples, the main causes of non-compliance were in following categories and indicators: 1) excessive level of coli group in tableware; 2) excessive level of microbial in salads, freshly made beverage, edible raw aquatic products, bento and barreled rice.

2.4.5 According to the test results of special food products, all samples of infant formula food and formula food for special medical use passed the inspection, but 2 of the samples of wellness food failed whose causes of non-compliance were related to mold and yeast.

2.4.6 According to the test results of food-related products, the major causes of non-compliance were in following categories and indicators: 1) material quality, such as the sensory indicators of paper cups, the outward surface temperature of double glass cup; 2) material safety, such as the total migration of melamine tableware, the potassium permanganate consumption; 3) labeling problem, such as no mark of production standards.

2.4.6 According to the inspection and quarantine results of imported food, the major causes of non-compliance were in following categories and indicators: 1) labels, such as wrong date of production, ingredient labeling failed to meet the requirements of Chinese standards, no labels in Chinese; 2) The

attached documents and the actual goods were not consistent which resulted the situation as importing undeclared things among the goods; 3) unqualified products, such as exceeding shelf life, mildew, packaging damage, etc. 4) The laboratory tests, such as physical and chemical tests, microbial tests, parasite, animal epidemic, of some imported food were unqualified. 5) The use of food additives failed to conform to Chinese requirements. 6) Without overseas official qualification certificate or standard basis of imported food.

2.5 Disposal of Complaints and Whistle-blowings

FDA on all levels in Shanghai received 71,915 food-related complaints, whistle-blowings and inquiries, down by 41.5% YOY (Table 17), with 100% on-time response. 97.9% of the cases were settled within the year and 25.4% of the cases of whistle-blowings were confirmed. It took approximately 13 days on average to handle one case. Among all these cases, 32,409 (45.1%) cases were directly received via Hotline “12315” (According to the requirement of combining the 5 hotlines for market regulation, Hotline “12331” has combined with Hotline “12315” in 2019); 32,407 (45.1%) transferred by Hotline “12345”; 4,582 (6.3%) handled by district and sub-district authorities through a coordinated mechanism; and 2,517 cases (3.5%) transferred by other departments. Cash was rewarded to the reporters of 1,336 cases, with a total of 382,000 yuan.

Table17 Food Safety-related Inquiries, Complaints and Whistle-blowings in Shanghai 2015-2019

Year	Inquiries		Complaints		Whistle-blowings		Total	
	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%
2019	14410	20.0	28621	39.8	28884	40.2	71915	100
2018	39927	32.5	39042	31.8	43895	35.7	122864	100
2017	47516	36.4	32832	25.1	50351	38.5	130699	100
2016	51517	48.2	30763	28.8	24662	23.0	106942	100
2015	44389	53.2	22257	26.7	16763	20.1	83409	100

The five most complained food categories include 1) Catering food.

Complaints were about discomfort after eating due to foreign matters in food, unlicensed operation and smoking control. 2) Meat products. Complaints were about deterioration of or foreign matters in meat and meat processing without licenses; 3) Edible agricultural products. Complaints were about deterioration of fruits, meat and vegetables, and selling meat without licenses. 4) Grain products. Complaints were about rice mildew, deterioration, foreign matters, producing and selling breakfast without licenses and illegal additives; 5) Pastry. Complaints were about deterioration and expiry of bread and cake, foreign matters, non-compliant packaging and selling pastry without licenses (Table 18).

Table 18 The Most Complained Food Categories in 2019

	Catering food	Meat products	Edible agricultural products	Grain products	Pastry	Total
No. of cases	23874	3125	2801	2420	2151	34371
Percentage	44.8	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.0	64.6
Year-on-year Increase of the percentage (%)	0.2	-1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.2	-2.4

**Based on the 53,244 cases directly received via Hotline “12315” (“12331”), transferred by Hotline “12345” and other departments.*

Most inquiries were on the following issues: 1) application and change for Food Production License and Food Operation License; 2) protection of consumer rights; 3) checking and verifying registration information such as approval numbers of wellness food; 4) food inspection; 5) food safety problems beyond Shanghai, e.g. quality problems of food produced and sold outside Shanghai.

Part 3 Analysis of the Collective Food Poisoning Cases

In 2019, the city reported three collective food poisoning cases involving 65 people (with no death) and had a poisoning incidence of 0.27/100,000. The poisoning incidence remained at a relatively low level and no major food safety incidents occurred (Figures 10 and 11). Compared with last year, there was one more food poisoning case and 22 more people involved.

1. In terms of the time of occurrence, the three cases occurred in May, July and October respectively.

2. In terms of the troublemakers, the three cases occurred at rural collective eatery, canteen and public restaurant respectively.

3. In terms of poisoning substance, two cases were caused by vibrio parahaemolyticus and the other by enteroaggregative Escherichia coli.

4. In terms of causes, two cases were caused by cross-contamination and the other was caused by bacterial contamination from employees.

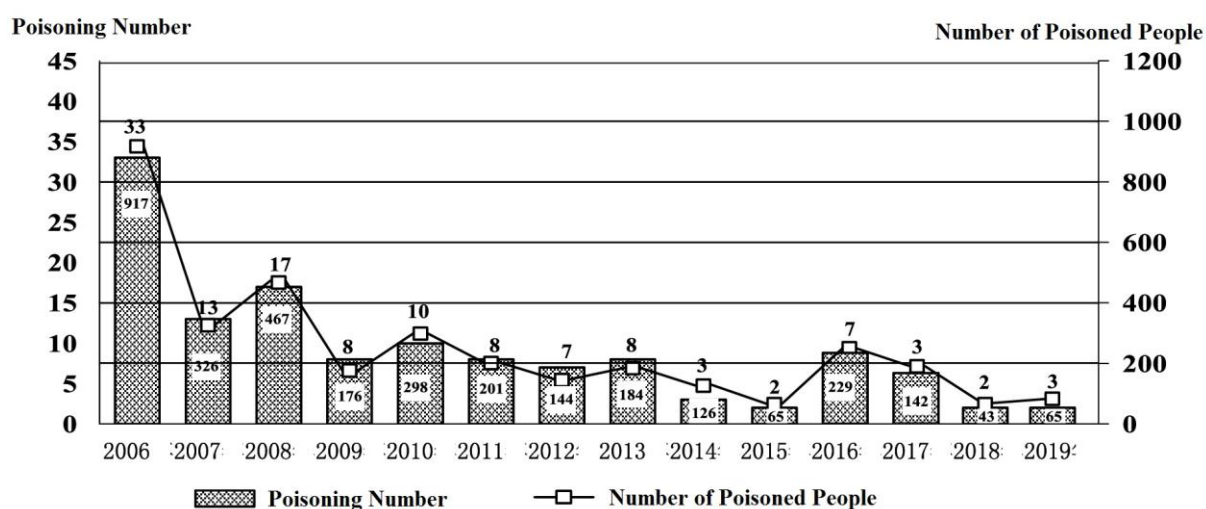


Figure 10 Numbers of Collective Food Poisoning Cases and Victims in Shanghai 2006-2019

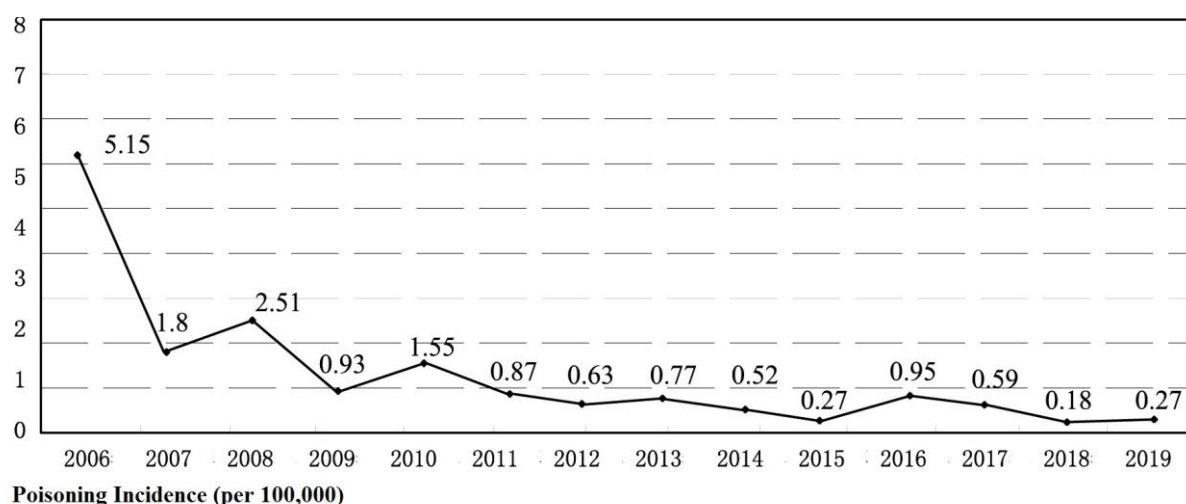


Figure 11 Collective Food Poisoning Incidences in Shanghai from 2006 to 2019

Part 4 Food Safety System Building and the Supervision and Law Enforcement

4.1 Food Safety System Building

In 2019, the city continued to implement the laws and regulations including the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China and its Implementation Regulations, and the Regulations on Food Safety in Shanghai, advanced administration by law and continuously improved the system. The Shanghai Municipal Committee of CPC and the Shanghai Municipal Government issued the Implementation Plan of Shanghai for the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to Deepen Reforms and Strengthen Food Safety and the municipal government revised the Measures on the Administration and Supervision of Temporary Record-filing of Small Food Service Providers. The related departments at all levels drew up a number of regulative documents (Table 19).

Table 19 Important Documents on Food Safety in Shanghai 2019

No.	Name of Document	Formulating or Revising Department
1	Implementation Plan of Shanghai for the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to Deepen Reforms and Strengthen Food Safety	Shanghai Municipal Committee of CPC, Shanghai Municipal Government
2	Measures on the Administration and Supervision of Temporary Record-filing of Small Food Service Providers	Shanghai Municipal Government
3	Measures on the Performance Appraisal for Food Safety in Shanghai	Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Committee
4	Measures on the Responsibility Talks for Food Safety in Shanghai	Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Committee
5	Notice on Accelerating the Use of Biodiesel Produced from Waste Cooking Oils and Fats	Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Committee
6	Measures on the Administration of Informing the Commitment for Low-risk Food Production Licensing in China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
7	Implementation Guideline for Food Business License Management in Shanghai	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
8	Opinions on Promoting the Building of Intelligent Traceability System for Food Production Process	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
9	Notice on Distributing the List of Responsibilities of Food Safety of Food Operators in Shanghai	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation

No.	Name of Document	Formulating or Revising Department
10	Measures on the Administration of Self-examination and Report of Special Food Production and Operation Enterprises by Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation (Trial)	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
11	Guidelines on the Market Regulation of Wellness Food Operation	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
12	Standards on the Samples of Food Safety by Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation (Trial)	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
13	Standards on Discretion of Administrative Punishment of the Administration of Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products by Shanghai Municipal Agricultural and Rural Committee	Shanghai Municipal Agricultural and Rural Committee
14	Standards on the Use of Antibiotics in Aquaculture in Shanghai (Trial)	Shanghai Municipal Agricultural and Rural Committee
15	Three-year Action Plan for the Development of Food Industry in Shanghai (2019-2021)	Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Informatization, Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation
16	Opinions on Further Strengthening the Administration of Food Safety in Primary and Secondary Schools and Kindergartens	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation, Shanghai Municipal Education Commission
17	Measures on the Administration of Insurance for Food Safety Responsibility in Shanghai (Trial)	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation, Shanghai Bureau of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission
18	Implementation Guidelines on the Notifications of Safety Responsibility for Import and Export Food by Shanghai Customs District (Trial)	Shanghai Customs District
19	Regulations on the Administration of Frontier Port Hygiene Licensing by Shanghai Customs District	Shanghai Customs District
20	Guidelines on the Construction and Operation of Food and Drug Science Stations	Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Office

4.2 Special Enforcement Actions on Food Safety

In accordance with the unified plan of the state departments concerned and in light of the actual conditions in the city, the districts and regulatory departments, in close collaboration and focusing on the acute problems, carried out more than 20 special enforcement actions such as joint actions on food safety, special action on

pesticides or veterinary drugs and special inspection of key food (Table 20).

Table 20 Special Enforcement Actions on Food Safety in Shanghai in 2019

No.	Actions	Time	Major measures and results
1	Special enforcement actions on flour products vermicelli and glass noodles	January to June	A total of more than 50,000 law enforcement officers were dispatched, and 567 food producers and 28,411 food service providers were inspected. 828 samples were checked, 14 production o operation entities were investigated, and the amount of fines was 445,300 yuan.
2	Special inspection of group meals in primary and secondary schools in spring and autumn	February , September	In spring and autumn, more than 4,400 school canteens and student collective dining suppliers of the city were inspected. More than 15,000 inspections were made and a total of more than 300 correction notices have been issued.
3	Key inspection of production enterprises of supplementary cereals for infants and toddlers	May to June	The regulatory departments inspected all of the three production enterprises of supplementary cereals for infants and toddlers and no violations of law were discovered.
4	Special inspection of barreled water	July to October	We dispatched 86 law enforcement officers. The overall condition was good such as the label on related products met the requirement and there was no exaggerated publicity. 5 corrections were ordered and 5 cases were investigated.
5	Special inspection of pastry producers	August to September	We dispatched 450 law enforcement officers, supervised and inspected 194 pastry producers, among which, ordered 13 corrections and investigated 2 cases. We made sampling inspections for 200 batches, of which 1 batch failed. The producers concerned have finished its correction and submitted the report according to the problems and potential risks found in the inspection.
6	Market supervision of pig products like pork	August to December	We dispatched more than 8,700 law enforcement officers and inspected more than 16,000 food producers and operators, of which 250 didn't own the complete "two licenses and one report", 200 were ordered to correct and 3 were investigated.
7	Investigation of food operation hazards in rural area	September to November	The market regulation bureaus of all districts dispatched 5,662 law enforcement personnel, inspected 4,771 food producers o operators in rural area, banned 4 illegal food

No.	Actions	Time	Major measures and results
			producing and processing facilities, banned 36 food operators without license, and tracked 17 entities (personal) with hazards for its correction.
8	Joint actions on food safety under the campaign on the theme of “staying true to our founding mission” (cracked down on law violations in food production and operation)	September to November	We investigated 2,290 cases related to food safety, among which, 736 were food producers or operators without licensing, 17 were excessive use of food additives, 22 were fake and inferior food production or operation such as knockoff food, trademark infringement, with the amount of money involved reaching 39.8688 million yuan. 17 cases were transferred to the public security departments, 7 cases were investigated and 1,826 administrative punishment cases’ information was disclosed.
9	Joint actions on food safety under the campaign on the theme of “staying true to our founding mission” (special clean-up and enforcement actions on well-food industry)	September to November	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation publicized the documents such as the Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China and the Guidelines on Labeling Warning Terms on Well-food to all the well-food production enterprises (42) and to more than 30 large-scale well-food operation enterprises. We dispatched 46,098 law enforcement officers and inspected 28,485 enterprise-times. We inspected strictly the law violations in well-food industry such as illegal advertising, deceptive publicity, unlawful sales and illegally added additives. We ordered 45 corrections and investigated 98 cases of problems, with the amount of money involved reaching 3.18 million yuan.
10	Joint actions on food safety under the campaign on the theme of “staying true to our founding mission” (solve the food safety problem in school)	September to November	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation and Shanghai Municipal Education Commission jointly organized self-examination and self-correction in 4,401 school canteens and 23 student food suppliers. Since late August, the market regulation bureaus dispatched 22,499 law enforcement personnel, inspected 13,543 entities-times among school canteens, food providers and food operators around schools, checked 2,372 samples, held price talks with 320 food operators and ordered 316 corrections. 88 warnings were made, 48 cases were investigated as law violations and fines of 289,000 yuan were imposed.
11	Joint actions on food safety under the campaign on the theme of “staying	September to November	The agriculture and rural departments in Shanghai dispatched 6727 law enforcement officials, completed 2,844 inspections, 750 supervisory sampling tests for agriculture food and 257 supervisory sampling tests for

No.	Actions	Time	Major measures and results
	true to our founding mission” (enforcement actions on agriculture products quality and safety)		pesticides or veterinary drugs. We received 13 complaints and whistle-blowings, ordered 46 corrections, investigated 17 cases, notified the public security departments of 4 clues related to the cases and dealt with 2 cases of the linkup of administrative law enforcement and criminal justice. Besides, we organized and guided 164 training sessions with 2,750 person-times. The market regulation bureaus carried out 936 random inspections of vegetables and aquatic products, and checked and disposed the 6 samples failed.
12	Joint actions on food safety under the campaign on the theme of “staying true to our founding mission” (prevent the risk of contamination of takeaway food)	September to November	We hosted media briefings and shot promotional videos which were played circularly on Oriental Pearl Mobile TV and popular science stations in more than 40 main business areas and nearly 100 districts and towns. We guided the catering service providers such as Ele and Meituan Waimai to increase the distribution of "food security seal" and to add the column of "food security seal" on their APPs for consumers. All the 16 districts have organized the promotion and a total of 22 million "food security seals" have been provided throughout the city. We formulated the "Guidelines on Dispute Treatment of Take-away Food Consumption (draft)", and initiated the formulation of the Shanghai local standard "Technical Regulations on the Administration of Food Safety Seal".
13	Special action on Internet catering service	Whole year	In 2019, we received 10,686 complaints and whistle-blowings concerning internet catering service, monitored more than 18,000 entities (times) online, and inspected more than 62,000 online catering outlets (times). 5,000 catering entities were investigated and disposed for various problems, 923 correction notices were issued, 184 unlicensed entities were eliminated, 1,231 online catering outlets were offline for problems like not licensing, 470 cases related to internet catering service among online ordering platforms and food business operators were investigated and fines of 7,753 million yuan were imposed.
14	Special action on pesticides and pesticide residues	Whole year	We had dispatched 6834 law enforcement officers and inspected 2528 related entities, among which 16 were pesticide production enterprises and 872 were pesticide or fertilizer operation enterprises. 4740 pesticide products were inspected and 60 unqualified labels were found,

No.	Actions	Time	Major measures and results
			whose percent of pass was 98.7%. 484 water soluble fertilizers were inspected and 67 unqualified labels were found, whose percent of pass was 86.2%. 38 cases were investigated, fines of 205,000 yuan were imposed and 13 pesticide operators were canceled.
15	Special action against clenbuterol	Whole year	We had dispatched 682 law enforcement officers and inspected 224 related entities. We strictly implemented the daily detection and unannounced detection system of clenbuterol in the production of pigs. 14,541 inspections of pigs before the release and 4,224 unannounced detections were carried out, among which, all the results were negative. We improved the filter effect of produced-area quarantine on the supervision of clenbuterol, and strengthened source management and production monitoring. We improved the traceability system of product quality, and resolutely cracked down on the use of illegal drugs and illegal additives.
16	Special action on veterinary antibiotics and veterinary drug residues	Whole year	We implemented the Five-year Action plan for Comprehensive Control of Veterinary Drugs (Antimicrobial Drugs) in Shanghai (2015-2019), and carried out the first batch of pilot projects for two dairy farms in Jinshan and Chongming. We had dispatched 1346 law enforcement officers and inspected 510 related entities, including 902 farms, 68 veterinary drug production enterprises, 297 veterinary drug operation enterprises, to urge the enterprises strictly abide by the safety administration system and rules. Samples of 600 projects from 100 batches were monitored and the percent of pass was 100%.
17	“Demining action” on pig slaughtering supervision	Whole year	Five designated pig slaughtering enterprises in this city were incorporated into the national livestock and poultry slaughtering industry management system, and 283 related production and operation entities were inspected by a total of 870 law-enforcement personnel. Investigated and dealt with one case of illegal slaughtering of pigs, and found 46 pigs to be slaughtered at the scene, totaling 5.81 tons. The pigs had been culled for harmless treatment, and the case was transferred to the public security department.
18	Special enforcement actions on quality safety of fresh milk	Whole year	A total of 150 officers were dispatched to inspect 44 farms, 15 milk stations and 80 transport vehicles. 840 projects o times of fresh milk and 2380 of raw milk national standard monitoring were completed, with the passing rate of 100%.

No.	Actions	Time	Major measures and results
			No illegal behavior was found after the inspection of 5 fresh milk purchasing stations.
19	Special enforcement actions on aquatic product veterinary drug residues and illegal inputs	Whole year	Carried out aquatic products banned drugs control focusing on grass carp, crucian carp and South American white shrimp. A total of 2501 law enforcement personnel were dispatched to inspect 1325 times, 504 samples of aquatic products were inspected, with a 100% pass rate, 9,654 copies of materials were distributed, 161 training sessions were conducted for 2,977 people.
20	Special action on agricultural material	Whole year	We issued the Notice on Distributing the Implementation Plan for the Special Enforcement Action of Cracking Down on Counterfeit Agricultural Products in 2019. We had dispatched 12,567 law enforcement officers and inspected 5,008 related producers, livestock and poultry farms, and wholesale markets. 41 cases were investigated, fines of 363,600 yuan were imposed and 2 cases were transferred to the public security departments.

4.3 Investigation and Punishment of Criminal Cases in Food Safety

The regulatory departments of the city, adhering to the requirements of strict prevention at the source, strict control of the process and strict control of risks, in 2019, made 490,000 daily inspection tours, supervisory checks and law enforcement checks in the year and detected 44,000 enterprise-times of problems, to which they requested rectification and meted out punishment. They canceled or revoked 34,850 licenses for food production and operation enterprises and dealt with 6,989 food safety law violation cases, with fines and confiscated money totaling 134.1676 million yuan (Table 21). The public security departments of the city cracked 194 food safety criminal cases, catching 495 criminal suspects

Table 21 Food Safety Law Violation Cases Handled in Shanghai 2015-2019

Table 21 Food Safety Law Violation Cases Handled in Shanghai 2018-2019						
Year		Rural&Agri-culture Dept.	Market Regulation Dept. *	Shanghai Customs	Public Security Dept.	Total
2019	Cases Handled	5	7972	6	194	8177

Year		Rural&Agri-culture Dept.	Market Regulation Dept. *	Shanghai Customs	Public Security Dept.	Total
	Fines & Confiscated Money	2.84	13413.92	0	—	13416.76
2018	Cases Handled	8	6866	7	108	6989
	Fines & Confiscated Money	7.50	13602.32	93.33	—	13703.15
2017	Cases Handled	25	6521	32	136	6714
	Fines & Confiscated Money	13.39	22297.7	61.6	—	22372.69
2016	Cases Handled	32	7481	43	159	7715
	Fines & Confiscated Money	14.77	17190.7	125.21	—	17330.68
2015	Cases Handled	107	8883	64	304	9358
	Fines & Confiscated Money	300.6	7505	54.8	—	7860.4

**Note: The case data of "market regulation departments" between 2015 and 2018 is actually the sum of the case data of the original food and drug supervision, industry and commerce, and quality inspection departments.*

4.4 Analysis of Criminal Cases in Food Safety

The food safety criminal cases in the city in 2019 have the following three main characteristics. **First**, the making and sale of fake food products and products that are banned from processing still existed. For example, expired products were reprocessed and sold and fake brand flavorings were made and sold. There were found fake brand barreled drinking water and cheap wine and liquor products passing off as high-end ones. **Second**, the trend of inter-provincial crime is increasingly obvious. With the rapid development of industries including the Internet communication and logistics, criminal cases in food safety take place in a faster and more concealed fashion. To escape from being caught criminal gangs have separated the links of “production, shipping, storage and sale” and spread their activities to different regions and even different provinces (cities) and formed criminal chains. **Third**, the Internet-related crime mode is

highlighted. The number of cases of selling food with problems through online platforms and delivery channels has increased. Compared with the traditional bricks-and-mortar sales model, online sales have no site cost, faster sales speed and wider influence, which have increased the difficulty of daily inspection.

Part 5 Food Safety Risk Surveillance, Assessment and Communication

5.1 Evaluative Random Inspection of Food Safety

5.1.1 Overview

In 2019, Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation carried out a city-wide evaluative random inspection of all food categories, setting up 1000 regular monitoring and sampling stations and some temporary ones in 16 districts (Figure 12) and covering more than 95% of the main food categories. 16,273 food items of 34 major categories (including edible agricultural products, special food and food additives, Figure 13) were inspected, involving 525 indicators and 429,000 tests. The random inspection objectively reflected the status quo and the trend of food safety in Shanghai, enabled timely detection of problems and potential risks, and laid down an important basis for science-based supervision of food safety.

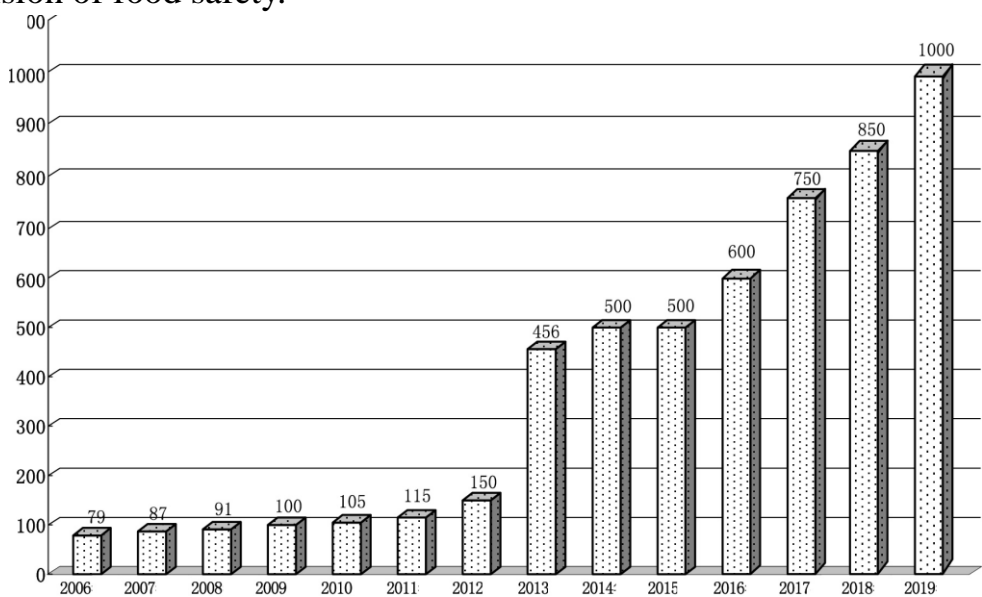


Figure 12 Number of Regular Monitoring and Sampling Stations (2006-2019)

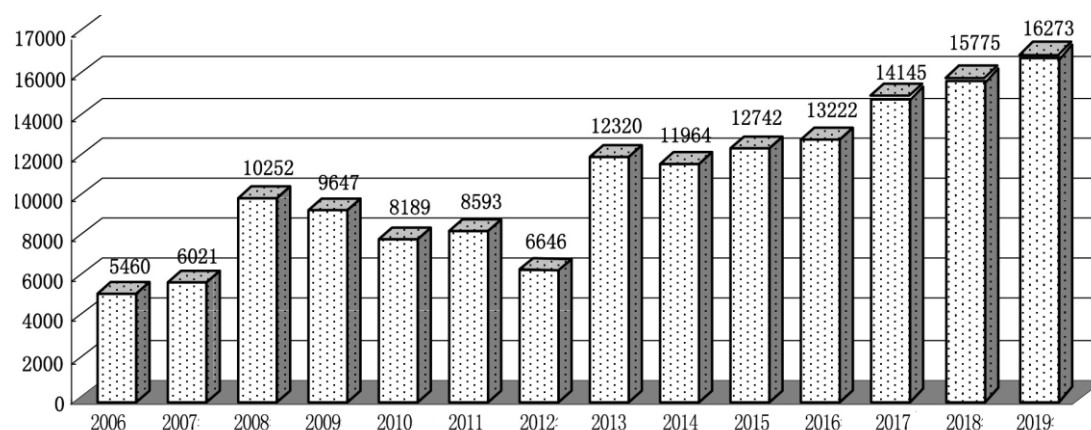


Figure 13 Numbers of Inspected Samples in All Food Categories (2006-2019)

5.1.2 Inspection analysis and main problems

In 2019, the overall first pass rate (FPR) of various inspected food was 98.1%, with a YOY increase of 0.3 percentage points (Figure 14). Among them, 21 major categories reached 100% FPR, including seasonings, meat products, dairy products, instant food, biscuits, canned food, chilled drinks, chips and puffed food, confectionery, alcohols, egg product, cocoa and roasted coffee products, sugar, starch and starch products, bean products, bee products, formula food for special medical use, infant formula food, food additives, health food and salt. There were unqualified cases in other 13 major categories, and food with lower FPR were edible agricultural products, roasted seeds and nuts and nut products, pastry, catering food, edible oils, grease and related products. Main unqualified cases were found on aquatic products, meat & poultry, roasted seeds, pastry, tableware and edible oils (Table 22).

Major problems identified through inspection included:

(1) Heavy metal cadmium contamination was prominent in some aquatic products, including mantis shrimp, portunid and other crustaceans. Banned veterinary drugs, such as furacilin metabolites, ofloxacin and malachite green, were still detected in some aquatic products, including freshwater shrimp, blackfish fish and siniperca chuatsi.

(2) Amantadine was detected on chicken and pigeon. Florfenicol was detected on duck egg. *Lean meat powder* was detected on beef liver.

(3) Excessive acid value, peroxide value, and indicator were detected on

roasted seeds pastry.

(4) Excessive detergent residue was detected on tableware.

(5) The plasticizers such as din-butyl phthalate (DBP) in the edible vegetable oil, such as walnut oil, colza oil and sesame oil, exceeded the national interim limit value.

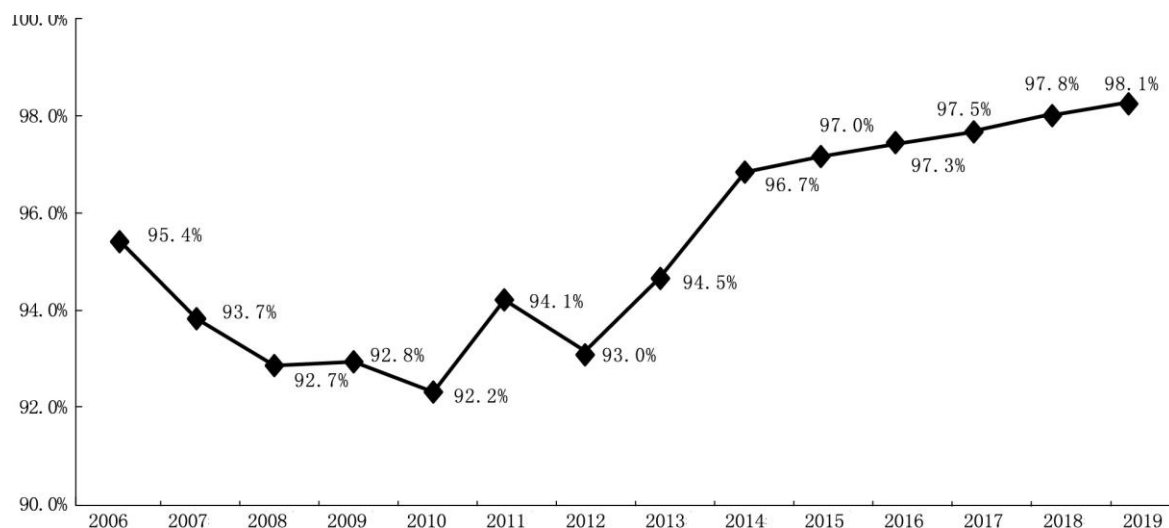


Figure 14 Overall FPR of Evaluative Random Inspection of Food Safety in Shanghai (2006-2019)

Table22 Results of All Food Categories in Random Inspection in 2019

No.	Category	Number of monitored product items	Number of inspection items	FPY (%)	YOY increase (%)
1	Processed Grain Products	1244	12128	99.7	0
2	Edible oil, Grease and related products	391	6063	98.0	2.0
3	Seasonings	549	3966	100	0.6
4	Meat Products	539	5928	100	1.4
5	Dairy Products	470	4681	100	0
6	Beverages	715	5496	99.4	-0.3
7	Instant Food	210	924	100	0.6
8	Biscuits	150	1,938	100	0
9	Canned Food	118	833	100	0.9
10	Chilled Drinks	120	679	100	0
11	Frozen Food	605	2,223	99.2	-0.3

No.	Category	Number of monitored product items	Number of inspection items	FPY (%)	YOY increase (%)
12	Chips and Puffed Food	142	500	100	0
13	Confectionery	336	2,352	100	0
14	Tea and Related Products	237	12,665	99.2	-0.8
15	Alcohols	423	7,083	100	1.2
16	Vegetable Products	252	1,668	99.6	0.9
17	Fruit Products	262	2,502	99.6	-0.4
18	Roasted Seeds and Nuts and Nut Products	264	2,048	97.3	-1.8
19	Egg Products	86	517	100	1.2
20	Cocoa and Roasted Coffee Products	95	345	100	0
21	Sugar	105	528	100	0
22	Aquatic Products	403	2,551	99.5	1.3
23	Starch and Starch Products	176	483	100	0
24	Pastry	676	10,416	97.9	-0.3
25	Bean Products	244	1,209	100	1.4
26	Bee Products	103	1,099	100	0
27	Dietary Supplements	163	2,134	99.4	-0.6
28	Health Food	306	3,251	100	0.8
29	Formula Food for Special Medical Use	40	760	100	0
30	Infant Formula Food	250	8,500	100	0
31	Catering Food	1,461	6,856	98.1	-0.1
32	Edible Agricultural Products	4,775	316,004	95.3	0.2
33	Food Additives	323	711	100	0
34	Salt	40	240	100	0
Total		16,273	429,281	98.1	0.3

5.2 Surveillance on Food Contaminants and Hazards

5.2.1 Overview

In 2019, the Shanghai Municipal Health Commission, the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce, the Shanghai Municipal Economic and Information Technology Commission, the Shanghai Municipal Agriculture and Rural Commission, the Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation and the Shanghai Municipal Food and Strategic Reserves Administration jointly carried out surveillance on food contaminants and hazards in the whole process of cultivation and purchase of edible agricultural products, slaughtering, food production and processing, distribution, sales and catering services. The surveillance points covered all sub-districts in 16 districts. 331,498 tests of 21,054 samples were completed. According to food safety standards and related limit values, 1139 samples failed the tests, and the overall compliance rate was 94.59% (Table 23).

Table 23 Surveillance on Food Contaminants and Hazards in 2019

	Shanghai Municipal Health Commission	Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation	Shanghai Municipal Agriculture and Rural Commission	Shanghai Municipal Food and Strategic Reserves Administration	Total
Number of samples	19,452	1,155	290	157	21,054
Number of tests	301,293	13,520	14,750	1,935	331,498

5.2.2 Analysis and Main Problems

In 2019, the FPR of food contaminants and hazards monitoring was 99.63%. The FPR were 99.96%, 99.82%, 99.69%, 99.65%, 99.43%, 98.89% and 98.68% respectively for pesticides and veterinary drugs, hormones/antibiotics/growth regulators, others, non-edible substances, food additives, heavy metals and microbes (Table 24).

Table 24 Surveillance on Contaminants and Hazards in Food in 2019

Category	Number of monitored items	Number of qualified items	FPY (%)
pesticides and veterinary drugs	149,723	149,659	99.96

Category	Number of monitored items	Number of qualified items	FPY (%)
hormones/antibiotics/growth regulators	39,848	39,622	99.43
others	54,048	53,950	99.82
non-edible substances	3,538	3,527	99.69
food additives	21,770	21,695	99.65
heavy metals	30,414	30,013	98.68
microbes	32,157	31,799	98.89
Total	331,498	330,265	99.63

The results showed that FPY of daily consumer goods such as grain, meat, eggs and milk was at a high level. The persistent problems of pesticide residues in vegetables and mycotoxins in wheat and its products continued to improve. The overall food safety in Shanghai continued to improve steadily. The main problems were as follows:

(1) The contamination of food sources caused by environmental pollution was prominent.

(2) Excessive veterinary drug residues and the use of banned drugs still existed.

(3) Excessive use of food additives and illegal additions beyond the limits occurred occasionally.

(4) The pollution of hygienic indicator bacteria and pathogenic bacteria in specific on-site prepared food was obvious.

5.3 Surveillance on Food-borne Diseases

The Shanghai Municipal Health Commission and departments for disease control and prevention have been continuously improving the food-borne diseases surveillance system. In 2019, all medical institutions involved in food-borne diseases diagnosis and treatment in Shanghai served as surveillance hospitals for monitoring food-borne diseases. We continued to collaborate with the Municipal Education Commission to monitor diarrhea related absence of students and sales of diarrhea medicines in pharmacies. The monitoring

coverage of typical Shanghai food-borne diarrhea was further enlarged, and the comprehensive monitoring system for the integration of outbreak surveillance, case monitoring and tracking investigation improved (Table 25). In 2019, the intestinal outpatient cases of diarrhea in 356 sentinel hospitals were monitored, with 14,896 diarrhea cases reported and 5,928 samples collected. The main pathogenic bacteria or viruses detected were Norovirus, *Campylobacter jejuni*, diarrheogenic *E. coli*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *Salmonella*.

Table 25 Sentinel Hospitals for Food-borne Diseases Surveillance

Surveillance Activity	Hospital Level	Surveillance Hospitals
Collection of Case Reports	Tertiary hospitals (47)	<p>North Hospital of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University,</p> <p>North Hospital of Ninth People's Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University,</p> <p>Shanghai Baoshan Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital,</p> <p>Shanghai Guanghua Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital,</p> <p>Shanghai Armed Police Corps Hospital,</p> <p>the 455th Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army,</p> <p>the 85th Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army,</p> <p>Chongming Branch of Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University,</p> <p>Shanghai Fengxian District Central Hospital,</p> <p>Shanghai First People's Hospital,</p> <p>Yueyang Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine,</p> <p>Shanghai Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine Hospital,</p> <p>Renji Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University Medical School,</p> <p>Ninth People's Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University,</p> <p>Shanghai Changzheng Hospital, Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University,</p> <p>Shuguang Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine,</p> <p>North Hospital of Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Medical School</p>

Surveillance Activity	Hospital Level	Surveillance Hospitals
Collection of Case Reports		of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Third Anting Hospital, Jinshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital, Shanghai Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai First Maternal and Infant Health Hospital, East China Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, South Hospital of Renji Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai Fifth People's Hospital, Pediatric Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, East Hospital of Renji Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai Children's Medical Center Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai Oriental Hospital, Shanghai Seventh People's Hospital, Shuguang Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Pudong Section), East Hospital of Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai Tongji Hospital, Shanghai Children's Hospital, Shanghai Putuo District Central Hospital, Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, South Hospital of Shanghai First People's Hospital, China Welfare Association International Peace Maternal and Child Health Hospital, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Longhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiaotong University, Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University (Yangpu Section), and Yangpu District Central Hospital
		Luodian Hospital in Baoshan District, Shanghai Dachang Hospital in Baoshan District, Shanghai Zhongye Hospital, Baoshan Branch of Shanghai First People's Hospital, Renhe Hospital in Baoshan District, Shanghai Tongren Hospital,

Surveillance Activity	Hospital Level	Surveillance Hospitals
	Tertiary hospitals (66)	<p>Tianshan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai Civil Aviation Hospital, Shanghai Electric Power Hospital, Chongming Branch of Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital, Chongming Branch of Yueyang Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Shanghai Chongming Third People's Hospital), Fengxian District Dermatology Center, Fengxian District TCM Hospital, Fengxian District Guhua Hospital, Fengxian District Fengcheng Hospital, Fengxian District Mental Health Center, the 411th Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Shanghai Construction Group Hospital, Shanghai Channel Hospital, Shanghai Forth People's Hospital, Jiangwan Hospital, Huangpu Branch of Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, Luwan Branch of Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Medical School of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Huangpu District Southeast Hospital, Huangpu District Integrated Hospital of Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Huangpu District Xiangshan TCM Hospital, Jiading District Anting Hospital, Jiading District Central Hospital, Jiading District TCM Hospital, Jiading District Nanxiang Hospital, Jinshan District Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital, Jinshan Branch of Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Jinshan District Tinglin Hospital, Shibei Hospital of Shanghai, Jing'an District TCM Hospital, North Station Hospital of Jing'an District, Zhabei Central Hospital of Jing'an District, Shanghai Gonghui Hospital, Shanghai Post and Telecommunications Hospital, Jing'an District Central Hospital, Minhang District Wujing Hospital,</p>

Surveillance Activity	Hospital Level	Surveillance Hospitals
		Minhang District TCM Hospital, Minhang District Central Hospital, Shanghai Yangsi Hospital, Punan Hospital of Pudong New Area, Gongli Hospital of Pudong New Area, Zhoupu Hospital of Pudong New Area, Pudong New Area People's Hospital, Shanghai Pudong Hospital, Putuo District People's Hospital, Putuo District Liqun Hospital, Putuo District TCM Hospital, Qingpu District TCM Hospital, Zhujiajiao People's Hospital, Qingpu District Mental Health Center, Songjiang District Jiuting Hospital, Songjiang District Sijing Hospital, Songjiang District Central Hospital, Songjiang District Fangta TCM Hospital, Xuhui Section of Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai Eighth People's Hospital, Xuhui District Dahua Hospital, Yangpu District Jianjiang Hospital, Yangpu District Shidong Hospital, Yangpu District TCM Hospital, and Tongji Hospital Affiliated to Tongji University
	Secondary hospitals (243)	Omitted (including community health service centers in all sub-districts and towns)
Collection of Case Reports	Tertiary hospitals (10)	Chongming Branch of Xinhua Hospital, Fengxian District Central Hospital, Shanghai First People's Hospital, Shanghai Fifth People's Hospital, East Section of Renji Hospital, Children's Hospital of Shanghai, Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Xinhua Hospital, and Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital
	Secondary	Chongming Branch of Xinhua Hospital, Fengxian District Central Hospital,

Surveillance Activity	Hospital Level	Surveillance Hospitals
	hospitals (7)	Shanghai First People's Hospital, Shanghai Fifth People's Hospital, East Section of Renji Hospital, Children's Hospital of Shanghai, Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Xinhua Hospital, and Shanghai Tenth People's Hospital
	Primary hospitals (9)	Yanghang Town Community Health Service Center, Beixinjing Community Health Service Center, Situan Town Community Health Service Center, Xuhang Town Community Health Service Center, Shanyang Town Community Health Service Center, Qibao Community Health Service Center, Nicheng Community Health Service Center, Xiaokunshan Town Community Health Service Center, and Wujiaochang Town Community Health Service Center

In addition, we monitored the top 10 bestselling diarrhea medicines through the computer information systems of 600 pharmacies in Shanghai, which indicated peak sales in July, August and September. Based on the results of Shanghai Municipal School Sickness Absence Monitoring System, the absence rate due to diarrhea on average was 9.42 cases per 100,000 students daily, increasing by 37.7% year on year (Figure 15).

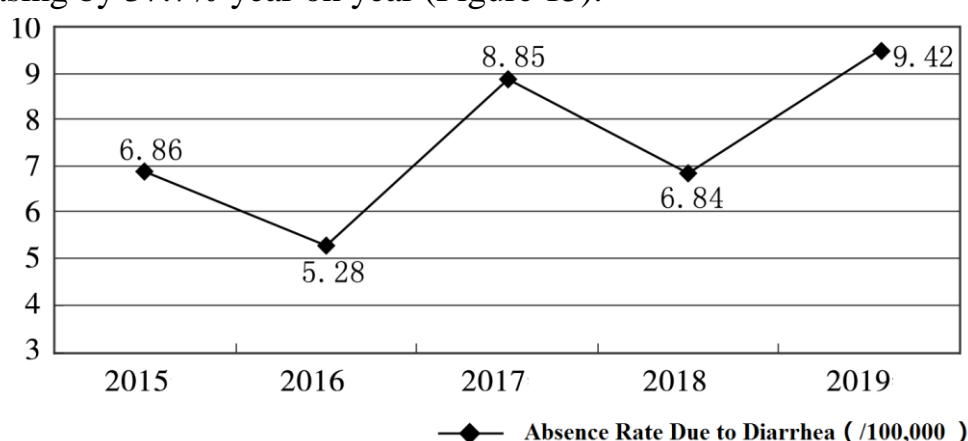


Figure 15 Shanghai Municipal School Sickness Absenteeism

5.4 Risk Assessment on Food Safety

The city has further improved the risk assessment and information sharing

platform, conducted timely risk assessment on food safety issues with high public concerns, and generated risk analysis and assessment reports, providing scientific basis for food safety supervision departments to implement stricter supervisory measures (Table 26).

Table 26 Food Safety Risk Assessment Projects in 2019

No.	Food Safety Risk Assessment Projects
1	Risk assessment on cadmium in the diet for Shanghai residents
2	Analysis on growth and survival properties of Salmonella
3	Risk assessment on persistent organic pollutants in animal food
4	Risk assessment on vomitoxin and metabolites in processed grain products
5	Emergency risk assessment on plasticizers residue in walnut oil
6	Emergency risk assessment on sibutramine in food

5.5 Food safety Risk Communication

First, we regularly released food safety supervisory sampling test results. In order to better inform the consumers of food safety situation in Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation released supervisory sampling test results routinely. In 2019, 14 issues of risk control of non-compliance and 13 issues of disposal report of non-compliance were released, which involves local food production and management enterprises according to the sampling test results from the State Administration for Market Regulation. A total of 51 issues of supervisory sampling test results were released on a weekly basis, and 7 issues of the column of “Information on Food Safety Supervisory Sampling Test” were released.

Second, we pro-actively announced food safety risk authoritative information. We gave full play to information publishing and risk communication role of the official website, improve the special column of food safety on the Web of Shanghai Food Safety and the official website of Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation, and released 202 consumer alerts and popular science readings on food safety in 2019. We

released 20 pieces of information on the new special column named “Food Safety Seal”, and released 20 pieces of information on the new special column of the joint action on food safety.

Third, we strengthened food safety information publication via multiple channels. Through the new media of “Shanghai Municipal Administration for Market Regulation”, we posted 220 news about local food safety regulation on WeChat, Weibo and Headline, and gained 367,000 pageviews and 24,634 times of interaction (including reposts, comments and likes) in total. 14 news releases about food safety work were released, and over 200 news reports were released on state media, ministry media and local media.

Part 6 Monitoring of Public Sentiments on Food Safety

6.1 Public Sentiments

In 2019, there were in total over 13 million entries on public opinion about food safety in the city, which were sorted out and put into 1,344 pieces of information and reported to the departments concerned. The popular feelings were generally calm and no major public opinion incidents occurred. Most public sentiments tendency was positive.

6.2 Data Analysis

According to the data, the distribution of food safety information each month shows even, and local food safety public sentiments tend well. January and March have more pieces of information, which account for nearly 15% of the year’s total respectively. Some incidents, such as African swine fever virus was detected in Sanquan dumplings and the operator of “Orange of Angels” in Shenzhen was punished, affect the public sentiments in Shanghai and led to the data of information increased. Also, the food safety topic during “315 party” and “two sessions” got much attention from the media and the Internet (Table 27).

Table 27 Food Safety Public Sentiments Information Breakdown by Month 2019

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pieces of Information	187	129	175	128	112	93	101	86	78	118	78	59
Percentage	13.9	9.6	13.0	9.9	9.5	7.2	6.9	6.4	5.8	8.8	5.8	4.4

A breakdown by the categories of plant & culture, food production, food circulation, catering services and import & export indicates that catering services public sentiments occupy larger percentage rates and the public generally pays attention to the public opinion information such as school canteen, public catering environment and health (Figure 16). Among all the information, 38 pieces are related to plant & culture, 51 pieces of food production, 245 pieces of food circulation, 850 pieces of catering services, 19 pieces of import & export, 141 pieces related to others, which amount to 3.27%、4.39%、21.08%、73.15%、1.64% and 12.13% respectively.

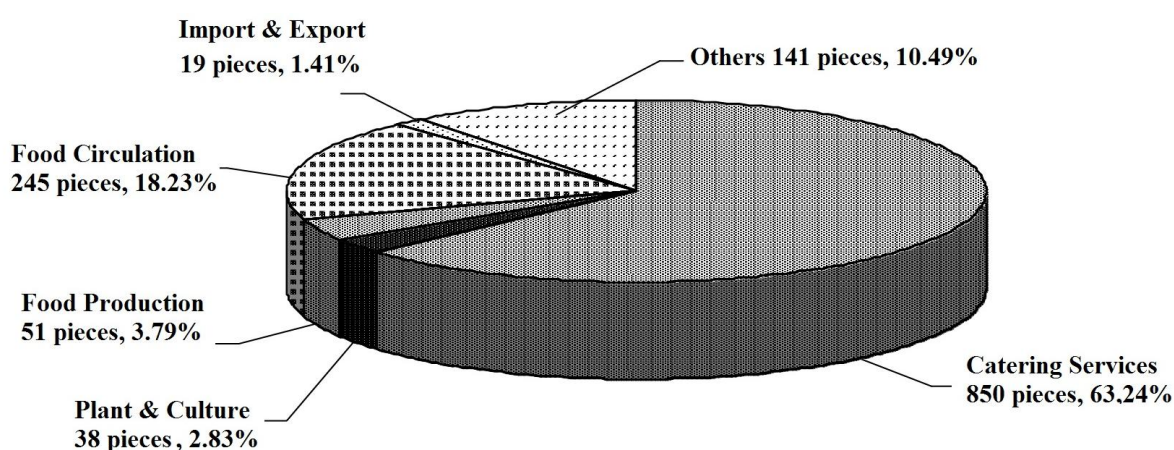


Figure 16 Food Safety Public Sentiments Categories 2019

6.3 Hot Public Sentiments Analysis

6.3.1 Campus food safety work has been strengthened. In view of the characteristics of more complaints and higher social attention on campus food safety problems in this city, the market regulators has included the risk detection in places like campus canteen in the protection action on campus food safety. They comprehensively sorted out the risk sources, found out the loopholes and blind spots of the management, formulated corrective measures case by case, resolutely cracked down on illegal behaviors, and strictly prevented and controlled all kinds of campus food safety incidents.

6.3.2 Promote the healthy development of the health food industry by new regulations. In recent years, the chaos of health food industry has been

exposed by the media, which causes high public attention. Shanghai actively implemented the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Food Safety, the Guidance for Warning Labels of Health Food and the Measures for Administration of the Catalogues of Health Food Ingredient and Function, strengthened the supervision of health food industry and the control of all aspects in this industry, such as production, marketing, advertising and so on. Meanwhile, the city strengthened the popularization of science among the applicable people, eliminated consumption and use errors, and improved the ability of consumers to prevent and recognize fraud.

6.3.3 The new business model of time-honored enterprises causes certain risks in public sentiments. The Web celebrity White Rabbit milk tea in the form of a pop-up shop caused widespread public concern. The market regulation departments strengthened the supporting guidance of public sentiments and the policy popularization in order to ensure the openness and transparency of the information and alleviate consumers' worries and doubts about food safety in the new business model of time-honored food enterprises.

6.3.4 Illegal food publicity and excessive use of food additives food still exist. In 2019, the public paid wide attention to the food safety problem after the case of excessive use of plasticizers in walnut oil of the brand La Tourangelle. The regulatory authorities strengthened the monitoring and disposal of relevant public opinions, punished the illegal publicity according to law, and intensified the law enforcement and supervision.

Part 7 Appraisal of Current Food Safety Conditions by Citizens

7.1 Citizens' Awareness of Food Safety

The Survey Report on Shanghai Citizens' Awareness of Knowledge on Food Safety 2019 prepared by the Shanghai Survey Corps of the National Bureau of Statistics shows that:

7.1.1 the citizens' awareness of food safety knowledge shows the trend of improvement, in 2018, scoring 86.2 points, 0.8 point higher than that of the year before. Their awareness level has been above 80 points since 2011 and steadily

improving from 2016 to 2019 (Figure 17).

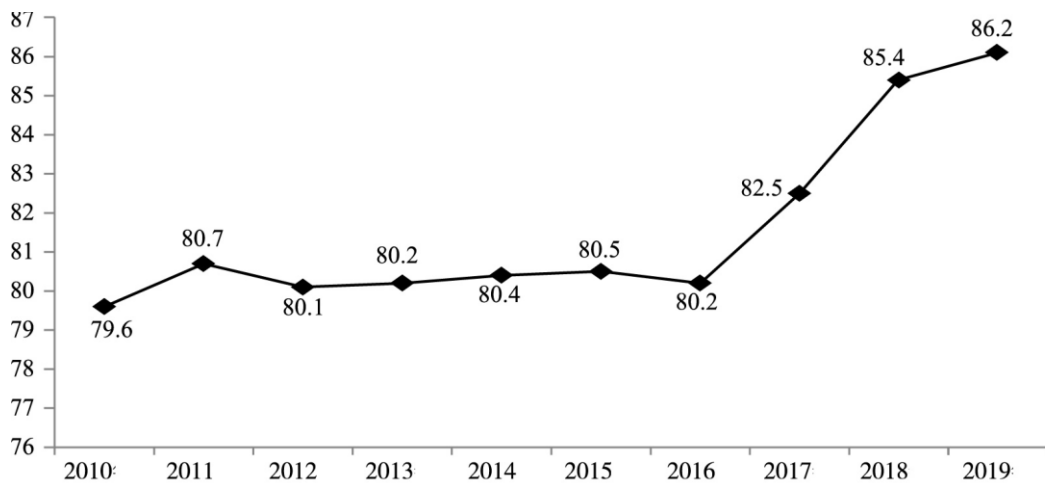


Figure 17 Shanghai Citizens’ Food Safety Knowledge Awareness Rate 2010-2019

7.1.2 The citizens score highest on food safety behavior among food safety related knowledge, behavior and awareness. The survey report indicates that except the two items “to defrost the frozen food in the freezer or with the microwave” and “to eat the overnight cold dishes or cold rice after full heating”, other behaviors score above 90 points.

7.1.3 The citizens’ awareness of food safety protection needs to be improved. The survey report indicates that only 58.1% of the citizens ask for valid vouchers or invoices when buying food or eating out, and 25.7% will not report or complain for rights protection when encountering food safety problems or discovering related clues.

7.1.4 The citizens are concerned about food safety and have the highest expectations of the manufacturers and the government. Of the citizens surveyed, nearly 80% chose “Great Importance Given to Food Safety” and “Importance Given to Food Safety” and more than 70% express satisfaction with the government's emphasis on food safety and its regulatory. In regard to the most responsible party for home food safety, of the citizens surveyed, 38.9% chose food production enterprises, 31.3% chose relevant government departments, 20.1% chose food sales enterprise, and only 9.7% chose family members.

7.2 Citizens' Level of Satisfaction with Food Safety

The Shanghai Survey Corps of the National Bureau of Statistics, in reference of the population composition of the districts in the sixth census and adopting sample survey and making calculations based on popular appraisals, prepared the Survey Report on the Level of Satisfaction with Food Safety of the Citizens in Shanghai in 2019. Its results show that the citizens' satisfaction with food safety is 83.9 points, up 3.2 points from the previous year.

7.2.1 The citizens express ready acknowledgment and highly positive feelings about the overall food safety situation. In the survey, they explicitly acknowledge and express their positive feelings about the general conditions of food safety, of which 96.9% chose "Very Safe" and "Fairly Safe", a rise of 3.7 percentage points compared with the year before.

7.2.2 The citizens have high expectations for future food safety situation. They expect "the food safety situation in Shanghai in the coming year" to be good. Those who chose "Very Good" and "Fairly Good" come to 94.5%, a rise of 3.1 percentage points compared with the year before.

7.2.3 The citizens acknowledge the importance the government has given to food safety. The survey indicates that they universally acknowledge the fact that the governments at different levels have paid high attention to food safety. Of the citizens surveyed, 95.5% chose "Great Importance Given to Food Safety" and "Importance Given to Food Safety".

7.2.4 The citizens highly support the building of Shanghai into a satisfactory food-safe city. For that, their support reaches 99.9 points, 0.4 point higher than that of the year before.

Part 8 Major Regulatory Measures for Food Safety in 2019

8.1 Food Safety Work Carried Out in Line with the Four Strictest Requirements

8.1.1 Increased accountability of the Communist Party of China (CPC) committees and the governments at all levels in Shanghai for food safety. Documents including the Opinions, the Regulations on Accountability of

Officials on the CPC Committees and under the Governments at All Levels, as well as the Opinions on Ensuring Accountability of the CPC Committee and the Governments at all levels in Shanghai to Improve Food Safety issued by the Shanghai government were fully enforced. Food safety was a high priority in the annual work of the CPC committees and the governments at all levels in Shanghai. The results were included in the performance appraisal of the officials in Shanghai.

On March 18, 2019, Li Qiang, Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, and Ying Yong, Mayor of Shanghai, attended the working meeting about food and drug safety in Shanghai, emphasizing the need to ensure accountability of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Government and shoulder the responsibility for guaranteeing food and drug safety. On July 29 and October 9, the plenary meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Commission was held to study the documents issued by the CPC Central Committee in detail and promote the key tasks.

8.1.2 Greater coordination between the authorities. The Notice about the Restructure of the Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Commission was issued by the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government to improve the performance of the Commission and its office. The Commission revised and issued the Work Rules of the Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Commission and the Duties of Its Members to Food and Drug Safety, and made nine rules for coordination work of food safety.

Members of the Commission, including the Shanghai Municipal Committee on Agriculture and Rural Areas and Shanghai Customs, sent their officials to the Commission to work together. The Rules for Meetings about Accountability for Food Safety Work in Shanghai was issued to provide a mechanism for meetings about accountability, and urged all the members of the Commission and all district governments to perform their duties. Food safety work and team building were strengthened at the grassroots level, and three training sessions for the heads of the Commission for the towns, townships and neighborhoods in Shanghai were held for 496 trainees.

8.1.3 Implementation at all levels. After the release of the Opinions, the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and the Government issued the Implementation Plan for the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Deepening the Reform to Improve Food Safety in Shanghai (the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee [2019] No. 1014) on December 10, 2019. The plan proposed a series of measures, including imposing the four strictest requirements; carrying out the four improvement projects on food safety and quality; improving the seven food safety management systems; pursuing the national strategy; upholding social co-governance; and strengthening organizational support. The plan served as a blueprint for food safety in Shanghai. All districts in Shanghai implemented the relevant documents and created an innovative mechanism for food safety management based on the realities, and many good practices were developed (Table 28).

**Table 28 Good Practices in the Implementation of the Opinions
in All Districts of Shanghai in 2019**

No.	District	Good Practices
1	Pudong New Area	<p>The district promoted the concept of One license for one food business and the public presentation of low-risk food production and food-related product production licenses, to enhance the business environment.</p> <p>It wrote and enforced the Rules for Enhancing the Accountability of Schools in the Pudong New Area for Food Safety Management, and all schools in the area had open kitchens.</p> <p>It also advanced the establishment of the pilot integrity system for agricultural product safety and improved the model of ensuring the balance between production and marketing of edible agricultural products. With six focuses as the core, it carried out intelligent supervision on food safety based on big data applications. Thus, the new form of accountability for food safety was enhanced.</p>
2	Huangpu District	<p>The district took the lead in integrating policies on environmental protection and waste sorting into the standardized management of small-sized restaurants, and introduced the Management Regulations on Small-sized Restaurants (2019) and an incentive plan, which were adopted in some restaurants.</p> <p>It worked to develop the night-time economy in the vibrant neighborhoods of Xintiandi, and had food businesses in the night market registered at the food fair.</p>

		With the help of the Market Regulation Grid Center, food companies were supervised through remote video-monitoring, forming a problem-solving loop: (a) identify the problem; (b) analyze the problem; (c) solve the problem; and (d) and get feedback. The grid-based regulation promoted and synchronize both online and offline management of unlicensed food businesses.
3	Jing'an District	<p>The district managed inedible pork in all standardized food markets and supermarkets, following the principle: (a) supervise the whole process; (b) supervise across the district; and (c) recall all inedible pork. It established Skyhawk system to monitor high-risk food units remotely.</p> <p>It introduced Regulations on Self- and Co-Governance of Food Safety in Commercial Complexes to promote the self- and co-governance of food safety in industries, buildings, and streets through standardization of practices. The lunch businesses catering for white-collar workers in the district achieved excellence in terms of self-governance. It advanced the development of science education centers for food and drug to promote food safety across the district.</p>
4	Xuhui District	<p>The district issued the Work Standards in Science Education Centers for Food and Drug in the Xuhui District, the Management Regulations on Food Safety Workstations in the Xuhui District, the Work Standards for the Monitoring Group of Citizens on food safety in the Xuhui district and the Work Standards for the Expert Group on food safety in the Xuhui District.</p> <p>It launched an online training platform named the Food Safety Course for food service providers. It promoted intelligent supervision and drew up Video Surveillance Rules for the Management of Food Businesses in the Xuhui District. It set the standards for security seals for disposable packaging of takeaway foods to promote the use of the seals.</p>
5	Changning District	<p>The district provided the first themed service, Service for Catering Businesses in Shanghai together with the relevant authorities. Therefore, applicants could complete just one form to apply for and obtain business licenses at one place.</p> <p>The district government signed a memorandum on cooperation with the Municipal Bureau to support the policy on One license for one food business having branches at different places and issued such licenses to the first five food businesses in Shanghai.</p> <p>The Accountability Checklist for Food Safety of the Officials on the CPC Committee and under the Government of the Changning District was jointly issued in the name of the CPC committee and government of the Changning District.</p>
6	Putuo	The district issued the Accountability Checklist for Food Safety of the

	District	<p>Officials on the CPC Committee and under the Government of the Putuo District and the Checklist for Food Safety in the Putuo District. It conducted a survey on food bag security seals and then establish the first network supervision institution to promote the use of the seal. It employed technologies to ensure food safety. It set up an intelligent supervision system and a pilot project to trace the information of food safety. Open kitchens were further promoted in the schools in the district.</p> <p>It established food safety checkpoints for neighborhood committees, improved the food service for the elderly, and introduced mini-food markets to serve the last mile of food safety for the people.</p>
7	Hongkou District	<p>The district took the lead in promoting the remote monitoring of open kitchens in nursing homes, and established the first science education station for food and drug at the nursing homes in Shanghai. It conducted emergency response exercises on food safety at nursing homes in cooperation with many relevant authorities.</p> <p>It installed artificial intelligence terminals, Food safety guard, and promoted 5G plus intelligent supervision in Shanghai. It furthered the development of the food safety demonstration street featuring standard construction and self-governance, and set up a food safety self-governance committee.</p> <p>It took the lead in setting up pilot projects in digitalizing the whole process of food sampling inspection and monitoring. It worked to explore new ways to improve the effectiveness of supervision.</p>
8	Yangpu District	<p>The district cracked down on food-related crimes, including a case of unauthorized food trading and a case of producing and selling so-called weight-losing coffee with illegal addition of toxic and harmful substances. The two cases were two of the top ten classic cases of the joint action against food safety issues that infringe on the interests of the public in Shanghai.</p> <p>It signed the Memorandum of Cooperation on Co-governance of Food Safety with Meituan Dianping, which was an innovative practice. It also won the 2019 Innovation Award for Safety Governance Practices in Catering Industry issued by the Chinese Market Regulation Institution.</p>
9	Baoshan District	<p>The district simplified the process of license application and shorted the process time and increase efficiency with the following measures: (a) process applications with or without complete materials; (b) provide services in advance; and (c) provide service at one place.</p> <p>It investigated and solved serious cases including counterfeits of an oyster brand exhibited at the China International Import Expo (CIIE), and cracked the first crime of producing and selling counterfeits of imported fresh aquatic products.</p>

		It took the lead in carrying out the all-project training in Shanghai to help food businesses to ensure the quality of their products before distribution, and in promoting the self-regulation and mutual inspection in food-related industry associations. The project was conducted in all food production enterprises and promoted the pilot projects in the catering industry.
10	Minhang District	<p>The district implemented intelligent inspection and supervision with the help of the intelligent supervision cloud center. It promoted the project on recycling and environmentally sound disposal of food waste for the second time.</p> <p>It strengthened the management of gatherings for food in rural areas, and implemented remote video monitoring. It comprehensively promoted the new model of standardized management of commercial complexes.</p> <p>The pilot projects promoted training using information technologies. To make the most of the spillover effect of the CIIE, some importers and exporters have displayed and sold imported infant formula milk powder in the Hongqiao Import Commodity Exhibition and Trading Center.</p>
11	Jiading District	<p>The district issued the Implementation Plan for the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Deepening the Reform to Improve Food Safety in the Jiading District.</p> <p>It further strengthened the development of the food safety network and the collaborative and innovative circle of Jiajing, Kunshan and Taicang. It worked to solve the crucial and thorny food safety issues and standardized catering in rural areas. The regulation of the healthcare product market for the elderly was successful. It issued the Guidance on Processing and Selling Salmon in Supermarkets in the Jiading District to improve the management.</p>
12	Jinshan District	<p>The district issued the Rules for Standardizing the Development of the Laboratories at the Food Production Enterprises in the Jinshan District and the Rules for the Fast Inspection of Edible Agricultural Products for Food Production to improve the quality control capabilities of food production enterprises.</p> <p>It promoted the establishment of an information tracking system for the whole production process of food production enterprises. It held a joint emergency response exercise on food and drug safety with the Jiading District, which provided practical experience for establishing a sound and cross-regional coordination mechanism for food and drug safety emergency response.</p>

13	Songjiang District	<p>The district imposed the most severe punishment on the Food safety case of the Shanghai Grape King, with a fine of more than 11 million yuan on the company. It improved the third-party evaluation mechanism for food production, and the research report on the mechanism was published in the magazine Market Supervision and Management.</p> <p>The School Network-Global Eye system was launched in all 167 school canteens in the district to achieve co-regulation and co-management of food safety at school. It created the second national agricultural green development pilot zones.</p>
14	Qingpu District	<p>The district continued to work hard to strengthen the two-tier food (medicine) work mechanism and play a good role in comprehensive coordination. It ensured food and drug safety at the Second China International Import Expo.</p> <p>It set up the Service Team for the CIIE of the Market Supervision Departments of Qingpu, Jiashan and Wujiang, to strengthen the regular communication mechanism of the food-related integrity information in the three areas and achieve new breakthroughs in regional interaction.</p> <p>With the technical support of third parties, the food businesses providing take-out services on the three food delivery platforms, Baidu, Ele.me, and Meituan, are monitored 24/7, which achieved a new breakthrough in supervision.</p>
15	Fengxian District	<p>The district issued the Three-year Action Plan for Food Safety in Fengxian District (2019-2021). It established the quality and safety monitoring system for fresh food, and introduced the district-level standards for the construction, operation and management of fast food inspection laboratories.</p> <p>It developed rules for the development and operation of fresh food rapid testing laboratories in canteens at public primary and secondary schools. 12 public fast inspection rooms for food safety took the lead in passing the certification of Measurement Management Systems A team of professional fast inspectors was set up. It carried out project management on street food safety with and provided whistleblowers on WeChat with cash rewards.</p>
16	Chongming District	<p>The district promoted the development of green agricultural products industry. 85% of the food was rated as good food. It was awarded the National Agricultural Product Quality and Safety County. It built a 1+16 closed management system for green agricultural reserves, and created an intelligent management model for pesticides.</p> <p>It created a Chongming green agricultural product brand with no chemical fertilizers and pesticides. It implemented the policies based on the local situation, and promoted the corporate management and</p>

		digital management of the alcohol businesses in the rural areas. It established the sea food safety logistics mechanism between the Chongming District and Qidong in Jiangsu Province together with other authorities.
--	--	--

8.2 Increased Accountability of Enterprises for Food Safety with Demonstration Projects

8.2.1 Further green development of agricultural products. The departments of agriculture and rural areas promoted the implementation of the Three-Year Action Plan for the Modern Green Agriculture Development in Shanghai (2018-2020). The departments promoted large-scale planting, standardized production, brand building, commercialization of products, and industrialized marketing. The food production and marketing enterprises were urged to followed standards; limited the amount of fertilizer and the pesticides they used; complied with a ban on certain pesticides and stopped using pesticides on fallow land; and recorded the production.

In 2019, there were 304 new green food enterprises with 596 kinds of products. They made 383,000 tons of the products. 20% of the products were rated as green food. The Public Platform for Promoting Green Agricultural Product in Shanghai helped make the information and bases of green agricultural products visible to the public. Green agricultural products from the first 29 cooperatives were sold online. Cash crop gardens and vegetable gardens were designed following the standard, and there were 25 municipal crop gardens.

8.2.2 High-quality development of food production enterprises. The Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Information and the Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration jointly issued the Three-year Action Plan for the Development of the Food Industry in Shanghai (2019-2021). The plan improved food safety and the industrial development in Shanghai. It built a green and intelligent food industry featuring various brands. Integrity management system for food businesses was strengthened, and more food businesses were involved in the pilot projects.

So far, 26 large food production enterprises have met the requirements of

the integrity management system. The market supervision departments promoted the development of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system, reviews of suppliers, and self-inspection in food production enterprises. In 2019, 100% of the food production enterprises in Shanghai conducted self-inspection, 90.3% of the enterprises adopted the HACCP system, and 92.5% of the enterprises reviewed and evaluated their suppliers.

8.2.3 Implementation of the food safety projects. The market supervision departments issued the Management Standards of Trustworthy Supermarkets and Management Standards of Reliable Restaurants and Canteens to promote the food quality and safety during distribution and in catering. So far, there have been 147 trustworthy supermarkets and 29 supermarkets selling reliable meat and vegetable after the evaluation. 100% of the school canteens at primary and secondary schools, 100% of the large-scale staff canteens, and 80% of the medium-sized and larger restaurants were recognized as reliable canteens after the evaluation.

The Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration and the Shanghai Municipal Education Commission issued the Opinions on Further Strengthening the Food Safety Management at Primary and Secondary Schools and Kindergartens to strengthen the food safety management at school and ensure the food safety for students. Implementation Opinions on Improving the Food Service for the Elderly in Shanghai was issued jointly by the Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau, Shanghai Municipal Finance Bureau, and Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration to strengthen the management of the service for the Elderly. The management of online food businesses was strengthened. The platform named Reviews of Online Take-out Services was built to introduce the consumer supervision mechanism. Moreover, campaigns to ensure the safety of take-out food were conducted to promote security seals, and 22 million seals were used.

8.3 Strict Supervision on the Stages of Getting the Products from the Farm to the Table to Prevent the Potential Risks

8.3.1 Strengthened risk management. The Shanghai Municipal Health

Commission developed and implemented the 2019 Food Safety Risk Monitoring Plan for Shanghai, together with the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Information, Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce, Shanghai Municipal Committee on Agriculture and Rural Areas, Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration and Shanghai Food and Strategic Reserves Administration. The plan is devised to strengthen risk monitoring and quality management; implement quality control measures; harmonize the norms and standards of risk monitoring; and set up monitoring stations and medical institutions in all the towns, townships and neighborhoods in the 16 districts in Shanghai. Early warning of risks and information exchange were developed to apply the reporting system of sampling inspection information. The information was disclosed every week and was under the supervision of the public.

Emergency management and public opinion monitoring were strengthened. Food safety emergency response exercises were performed across the city, to provide better services for major events such as the Second China International Import Expo (CIIE). The mechanism for collecting, analyzing, and responding to strong public opinions was improved. The manual operations plus technology monitoring methods were employed to implement 24/7 network monitoring. The monitoring was conducted during three major periods of the day and covered 7 radio and television channels, 48 major online news media, 18 major newspapers and magazines, and media on social applications such as WeChat and Weibo.

8.3.2 Strengthened supervision on the processes. The Shanghai Municipal Committee on Agriculture and Rural Areas and the Shanghai Municipal Ecology and Environment Bureau carried out measures to reduce the use of pesticides and veterinary drugs; protect the environment of farmlands; promote green production to reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides; and strengthened supervision on the pollution in farmlands.

The Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Bureau strengthened the supervision on the food production process and made great efforts to promote the standardization of the process. It also strengthened the supervision on food

marketing enterprises and imposed strict standards on the inspection of agricultural products when they left farmlands and entered the market. It strictly inspected the sales of nearly expired and expired food products, and fully implemented food safety operation standards for catering services. It worked to improve the quality of domestic infant formula milk powder and the management of the healthcare food industry.

It strengthened supervision on the production and marketing of special foods, including infant formula milk powder and healthcare food. It promoted comprehensive law enforcement and governance at the grassroots level. It strengthened the quality supervision and management of food-related products and exercised supervision at all levels in Shanghai. It strengthened the quality and safety assessment of non-certified companies, and successfully completed the first phase of the development of the food-related product information tracking system. It stepped up efforts to crack down on illegal and false food advertising. It investigated and solved 493 cases, with fines and money confiscated exceeding 10 million yuan.

Food safety supervision on imported food was strengthened. Shanghai Customs established a sound risk prevention and control system for imported and exported food safety based on risk analysis, and strictly implemented the regulations issued by the General Administration of Customs, including regulations on imported food made of animal meats and plants, corporate qualification review, risk prevention and control, on-site inspection, sample inspection, and crackdown on smuggling. In 2019, there were 29 criminal cases involving food smuggling, with a total value of 1.742 billion yuan, and 12 smuggling ships were detained.

The Shanghai Food and Strategic Reserves Administration launched the High-Quality Food Project, carried out a food quality and safety inspection on food inventories, and a random inspection of grains at food processing enterprises. It strengthened the inspection of grain quality and condition, and made progress in tracking food safety information.

8.3.3 Strengthened intelligent supervision. Pilot projects were carried out

in food production to promote the development of the intelligent food information tracing system and early warning system for identifying video surveillance information, which effectively strengthened the internal management and risk control at enterprises. The projects for open kitchens including transparent kitchens, Kitchens under video surveillance, Internet plus open kitchens were promoted. So far, all primary and secondary schools, child caring institutions, medium- sized and larger restaurants have open kitchens.

All districts across the city speeded up the transition from manual supervision to intelligent supervision. The Market Supervision Administration of the Minhang District built the Intelligent Supervision Cloud Center featuring one platform and nine systems. The Market Supervision Administration of the Huangpu District built the first market supervision center as the super brain for supervision. The Market Supervision Administration of the Jing'an District created Skyhawk, an 24/7 intelligent remote supervision system, to monitor the kitchens at restaurants. The Songjiang District promoted the development of the remote monitoring project at school canteens to achieve effective supervision of the food safety at schools.

8.3.4 Severe punishment for illegal crimes. Law enforcement was strengthened to deepen the supervision on the quality and safety of agricultural product and the reform of law enforcement on the market regulation. The Shanghai Municipal Committee on Agriculture and Rural Areas integrates law enforcement forces to set up a general law enforcement team. The team carried out law enforcement inspections in agriculture-related fields in accordance with the law, to strengthen law enforcement on the quality and safety of agricultural products.

The Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration further standardized the market supervision institutions at the grassroots level, gave priority to food safety and improved the efficiency of law enforcement. The Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Shanghai Municipal Committee on Agriculture and Rural Areas jointly strengthened the coordination and cooperation of administrative law enforcement and criminal justice in the

fields of agricultural products and agricultural reserves. The Municipal Market Supervision Bureau made a list of issues to be punished and improved the mechanism for making a list of serious offenders violating food safety laws and regulations. So far, 36 enterprises and 63 responsible personnel have been blacklisted for serious food safety related violations.

8.3.5 Improved public interest litigation. The Shanghai People's Procuratorate, Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration, and Shanghai Municipal Drug Supervision Administration issued the Work Plan for Special Actions on Jointly Implement the Four Strictest Requirements for Food and Drug Safety. The plan was designed to promote public interest litigation, and established a punitive damage system for public interest litigation in the field of food safety. In 2019, the procuratorates in Shanghai intensified their efforts to handle cases relevant to online catering, food businesses near the campus and agriculture food markets. There were 147 cases, including 22 civil public interest litigation cases and 125 administrative public interest litigation cases, and one civil public interest litigation case collateral to criminal proceedings

8.4 Implementation of the Project with a Problem-oriented Approach

8.4.1 Implementation of joint actions to address food safety issues. The Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Office, the Shanghai Municipal Committee on Agriculture and Rural Areas, the Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau, and the Municipal Education Commission jointly launched actions to address food safety issues. They destroyed counterfeit products; banned the enterprises that violated the law and regulations; severely punished criminals, exposed classic cases, and improved the institutional mechanisms.

Since the launch of the campaign, 2,273 cases involving food safety issues have been investigated and solved, totaling 38.4512 million yuan, and 16 cases have been transferred to the public security bureau. The two cases investigated and cracked in Shanghai were two of the top ten classic cases announced by the National Work Team on Food Safety Issues, and the actions were fully

recognized by the national inspection team.

8.4.2 Implementation of food information tracking management. The building of the food safety information tracking system in Shanghai was promoted. The intelligent application of early warning of tracking data and clues was tested in the Putuo District and applied in administrative penalties. The Food and Edible Agricultural Products Information Tracking in Shanghai was issued and QR code was used to track the food in production and marketing.

So far, more than 60,000 food production and marketing enterprises in Shanghai have been included in the tracking system. The system has about 1.35 billion pieces of tracking data, and 100% of the food businesses have been included and 100% of the relevant information has been uploaded to the system. About 3,000 food production and marketing enterprises have used QR code to track food information, and the total number of inquiries about food information through various channels was about 1.45 million times.

8.4.3 Improved management of the illegally recycled waste cooking oil. The Oil Water Separators for Restaurant Food Waste Treatment was issued to improve the treatment of food waste at restaurants. The Shanghai Municipal Food and Drug Safety Commission issued the Notice on Accelerating the Promotion and of the Biodiesel Made of Waste Cooking Oil to promote of B5 biodiesel and prevent illegally recycled waste cooking oil from being used again in cooking. So far, there have been 300 B5 biodiesel gas stations, including all the gas stations for buses in Shanghai. 23,000 vehicles used B5 biodiesel every day. Basically, all the waste cooking oil was disposed or recycled.

8.5 Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta and Adhering to Reforming and Innovation

8.5.1 Further reform to delegate power, streamline administration and optimize government services. The Management Rules for the Notification of Production Licenses of Low-risk Food in the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone was issued and stated that 9 species of food in 5 categories are low-risk food and the notification was reviewed. The Pilot Implementation Plan for the Approval of One License for One Food Business Having Branches at Different

places in Shanghai was issued. The Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration's Notice on Further Optimizing the License Application for Special Food Production was imposed to halve the work load, resulting in less processing time and fewer materials were needed. We optimized the food and special food production and operation permitting process, and provide service for enterprise to apply online for license of food production and sales. We revised the license application guidelines, and reduced materials required by more than 60%.

8.5.2 Strengthened regional cooperation in the Yangtze River Delta.

The Cooperative Framework Agreement on Early Warning of Risks and Information Exchange on Food Safety in the Yangtze River Delta Region was signed. The agreement promoted cooperation between the cities in the Yangtze River delta in five areas, namely, the sharing of food safety information and data, consultation on early warning of risks and information exchanges, promotion of science education and cooperation in scientific research, evaluation of inspection institutions, and skill training for risk early warning personnel.

There were Top Ten Cases and Excellent Cases of sampling inspection and disposal of unqualified food in the Yangtze River delta in 2019. The seminar on the integration and intelligent development of food safety in the Yangtze River Delta was held to jointly promote the working mechanism of cross-regional penalties and food information tracking. Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuxi, Hangzhou, Ningbo and Hefei were the first pilot cities for food safety information tracking in the Yangtze River delta. The six cities signed the Cooperation Agreement on Establishing Food Safety Information Tracking System in the Yangtze River delta and officially launched the Integrated Food Safety Information Tracing Platform for the Yangtze River Delta. So far, 48 enterprises for food and edible agricultural production and marketing in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces have been included in the platforms, and about 130,000 pieces of tracking data have been uploaded.

8.5.3 Improved service for the CIE. Shanghai built a unified and efficient system, coordinated forces to provide services for key units, and

employed advanced scientific and technological methods, to provide safe meals for more than 800,000 people, including dignitaries, exhibitors, trading groups, and visitors, thus ensuring the food safety of the CIIE.

The food safety of special food was ensured and the spillover effect policy was implemented. The 6+90+365 regulatory model was employed for. 60 temporary licenses were issued to imported infant formula milk powder enterprises and the enterprises could promote their products in the special customs supervision areas for another 90 days. On-site inspections of the enterprises' overseas factories were conducted for three times to promote the sales of their products in the domestic market. Shanghai Customs developed and improved the work plan for the supervision of imported food in the CIIE to optimize the system and facilitate enterprises.

8.6 Improved Social Co- governance and Information Sharing on Food Safety with Concerted Efforts

8.6.1 Improved social supervision. The hotline platforms for complaints and reports relevant to market supervision were merged, and the 12331 and other hotlines for public appeals were integrated into 12315. The handling and analysis of food safety complaints reported through the 12345 and 12315 hotlines were strengthened. The revision of the Incentives for Food Safety Reports in Shanghai was conducted to expand the scope and amount of rewards for reporting food safety issues.

The municipal and district governments and relevant authorities promoted the food-related proposals put forward by deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) members. Deputies to the NPC and the CPPCC members were invited to serve as food safety supervisors in Shanghai and to participate in the discussion on food safety work in Shanghai and the forum on the second anniversary of the implementation of the Shanghai Municipal Food Safety Regulations. Every district established a team of food safety supervisors and conducted various types of food safety inspections and unannounced visits by experts, citizens, and volunteers.

8.6.2 More important role of third-party institutions. Third-party institutions played a more important role in food safety inspection and evaluation, risk management and accountability to promote the food safety liability insurance system. The Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration and the Shanghai Bureau under the China Insurance Regulatory Commission issued the Pilot Rules for the Food Safety Liability Insurance Management in Shanghai. The Pudong New Area promoted the pilot projects of food safety liability insurance, developed standardized insurance policies, and established a training platform for insurance companies, associations, and third-party institutions. More than 90% of the key food production enterprises and more than 70% of the key food marketing enterprises purchased the insurance.

8.6.3 Growing public awareness of food safety. The theme event, Food Safety Makes Life Better, for food safety education week was held. The online and offline food safety knowledge contests attracted 500,000 participants. Food safety promotional videos were showed on the TVs in elevators, subway stations and buses. More science education centers for food and drugs were built and the Guidance on the Development and Operation of Science Education Bases and Centers for Food and Drug in Shanghai was introduced. So far, 170 science education centers for food and drug stations have been built in communities. The activities nutrition week were conducted, and the Food Safety Knowledge Manual was developed. 556 summer school programs in Shanghai were involved in food safety activities, striving to raise the awareness of food safety among citizens and students at primary and secondary schools (Table 29).

Table 29 Key Food Safety Education and Training Projects in Shanghai in 2019

Project	Content
Food safety education week events	<p>The theme event Food Safety Makes Life Better for food safety promotion week was held. More than 600 food safety education events were held in 214 towns and townships across the city, involving more than 250,000 participants.</p> <p>More than 1,000 special lectures and training courses on food safety were hold and attracted more than 300,000 participants.</p>

Project	Content
Food education center promotion events	<p>All districts in Shanghai built science education centers for food safety and took advantage of new media resources, including E-centers for science education and short videos, to promote the science education about food safety.</p> <p>In 2019, it organized more than 500 education activities such as open day and quick inspection interaction at food businesses, and about 10,000 participants were engaged.</p>
Science education of healthcare food Entering Five Places: communities, villages, network, schools, and supermarkets	<p>Public service advertisements were showed on the Shanghai News Channel, China Dragon TV, televisions in elevators and other places.</p> <p>All districts used promotion bulletin boards in communities, electronic screen, posters, lectures, knowledge contests, the event rehearsal and other to promote science education among the public.</p> <p>2,328 on-site science education activities for Entering Five Places were carried out. 2,637 promotion boards and columns were displayed. 219,620 copies of promotion materials were distributed, and 331 articles or videos of science education activities were released.</p> <p>3,502 village (neighborhood) committees participated in science education events. 1,336 schools participated in science education activities. 157 online platforms participated in online science education activities, and 847 supermarkets participated in science education activities. 189,692 participants were directly engaged.</p>
People and Health wall paper on food safety education	Science posters were posted on the bulletin boards in all communities and were updated every month. In 2019, more than 20,000 science education posters were posted, and 8,000 food safety materials with cartoon characters were distributed.
Food safety activities for the summer school classes	We carried out food safety activities at schools and 556 summer school classes were engaged. More than 30,000 students learned about food safety.
Online food safety knowledge contest with prizes	More than 500,000 participants from 30 provinces and cities were engaged and they were.
Free Food Safety Magazine	9,000 free monthly magazines Food and Life were issued to citizens every month.
Science education lectures by food safety experts	Various popular science education lectures were held regularly across the districts. Food and drug safety experts were invited to answer questions and solve puzzles for the public and promote the general knowledge of food and drug safety. About 150 lectures were held in 2019.
Public service ads to	Food safety videos were shown on the televisions on more than

Project	Content
promote food safety	8,500 buses in Shanghai.

Part 9 General Plan for Food Safety in 2020

9.1 Overall Objectives

2020 marks the first year for Shanghai to fully promote the Implementation Plan for the Opinions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Deepening the Reform to Improve Food Safety in Shanghai, and also the last year for it to achieve the goals and tasks set in the 13th Five-Year Plan for food safety.

Shanghai will continue to pursue the strategy on food safety for all citizens mapped out by the 19th CPC National Congress and a series of important instructions of President Xi Jinping on imposing the four strictest requirements for food safety. The implementation plan of the Opinions will be implemented with a problem-oriented approach. The food safety governance system and governance capabilities will be improved to create a high-quality life for the citizens in Shanghai through the high-quality development of the food industry, making Shanghai one of the cities where the food is safe and consumers are satisfied, thus satisfying the people's growing demands for a better life.

Shanghai will achieve the following goals in food safety in 2020 according to the implement plan and the 13th Five-Year plan of food safety:

- More than 97% of the major food will pass the food safety inspection test;
- More than 90% of the food will be included in the food safety risk monitoring;
- The number of products chosen for annual sampling inspection of food safety shall be 10 pieces per 1,000 people;
- The standardized productivity rate of agricultural products will be over 90%;
- 100 % of food and health-care food producers will conduct good practices;
- More than 90% of the food and healthcare food production enterprises carry out good practices.
- 90% of high-risk food production and marketing enterprises will have

compulsory liability insurances;

- 100% of the communities and village (neighborhood) committees are involved in science education activities on food and drugs;
- No major food safety accidents will occur, and the annual reported rate of collective food poisoning accidents will be 5 cases per 100,000 or less;
- The general public and students at primary and secondary schools will score more than 85 points on the basic food safety knowledge tests;
- The average satisfaction score of citizens on the food safety situation in Shanghai will achieve more than 80;
- 100% of the main food varieties can be tracked down;
- The person in charge of the food production and marketing enterprises and the food safety management personnel shall receive at least 60 hours of intensive food safety training every year.

9.2 Major Tasks

9.2.1 Impose the four strictest requirements for food safety. The most stringent standards will be established to optimize the standard supply and keep market access and imported food in close supervision. The strictest possible supervision will be exercised. Risk management, process supervision, intelligent supervision and integrity supervision will be improved.

The strictest possible penalties will be imposed. The system of laws and regulations, law enforcement and supervision, and accountability for food safety violations will be improved. The accountability of the CPC committees and the governments at all levels in Shanghai for food safety will be enhanced with in-depth review and evaluation.

9.2.2 Launch four major improvement projects on food quality and safety. The green development and quality improvement projects on agricultural products will be carried out to build brands and promote green agricultural production. The quality improvement project on the food production and marketing enterprises will be set up to enhance their accountability for food safety and continue to strengthen quality management. The improvement projects on the quality of catering services will be planned to promote the

projects on trustworthy supermarkets, reliable canteens and restaurants and open kitchens. The improvement projects on the quality of online food businesses will be launched to promote the development of demonstration projects for online food business.

9.2.3 Increase the capacity to manage food safety work in a modern way. The food safety supervision system, food safety emergency management system, modern technical system for food safety, and infrastructure system for food safety and quality will be improved. The food safety information tracking system, restaurant food-waste recycling system, and food safety management system will be enhanced.

9.2.4 Promote the development of food safety in the Yangtze River delta. The regional cooperation in the Yangtze River delta will be strengthened with an emphasis on the building of food safety information tracking platform in the region. Following the national strategy, the new area of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone will have an innovative system and the spillover effect of the CIIE will be maximized to create innovative enterprises in the food industry.

9.2.5 Improve the social co-governance system for food safety. The Building of national food safety demonstration cities and demonstration counties for agricultural product quality and safety will be promoted. Third-party professional institutions and social organizations will have an important role to play. The public is encouraged to make complaints, report and supervise. The training and evaluation of employees at food businesses and the science education of food safety will be promoted. There will be 10 million demonstration projects on food safety. Plans will be developed to establish food safety demonstration blocks (roads or buildings) and online and offline food demonstration stores.

9.2.6 Strengthen organizational support and enhance the work at the grassroots level. The accountability of the food and drug safety commissions and their offices at all levels will be enhanced. More efforts will be put in food safety work to improve the food safety network at the grassroots level, the building of talent pools, and the law enforcement capacities in food safety work.