

2

第二章

確保進口食物的安全

- 香港獨特的食物供應情況
- 與內地當局合作
- 加強追查進口食物來源
- 加強邊境檢驗工作
- 全面的法定監控制度

Chapter 2

Ensuring Safety of Imported Food

- Hong Kong's Unique Food Supply
- Collaboration with Mainland Authorities
- Promoting Traceability of Imported Food
- Strengthening Inspection at the Border
- Comprehensive Legislative Control Regime





戶外戶內工作間
職安職健不可缺

人力提舉重姿勢：
腰背勞損 傷一世。

PREMIUM BLACK ANGUS BEER.

4175LB Case 12 2212124002
P-088 3783
10.3kg NET WT 10.09.06

REFRIGERATED

PREMIUM BLACK ANGUS BEER.

3740LB Case 12 221225447
P-088 3783
17.3kg NET WT 10.09.06

香港獨特的 食物供應情況

在香港出售的食物九成以上是進口食物（內地是主要來源），本港因而在食物安全管制上面對很多獨特的挑戰。我們必須進行源頭監控和在邊境管制站監察，以確保本港食物可以安全食用。中心與出口伙伴（特別是內地）緊密合作，可及早監察到食物鏈出現的問題，這是確保進口香港的食物可供安全食用的關鍵。



粵港政府代表於二零零七年五月會面，討論廣東省內銷食物出現問題時對香港的影響

Government representatives from Guangdong and Hong Kong met in May 2007 to discuss the issue of problematic food for internal consumption found in Guangdong and its impact on Hong Kong

與內地 當局合作

與內地當局緊密聯繫

我們大部分的食物都在境外生產，及不由香港有關部門直接監察。鑑於內地食物在本地市場的比重，與內地當局緊密合作日漸重要。香港與內地機關，包括國家質量監督檢驗檢疫總局（國家質檢總局）和廣東省政府，分別於二零零三年（於二零零五年更新）和二零零六年，建立通報機制。雙方現時日常都緊密溝通和合作，以更妥善地處理與內地食品有關的食物安全事故。

就蔬菜、禽蛋和魚類與內地當局 訂立行政安排

為加強對內地進口香港的蔬菜、禽蛋和淡水魚的質素監控，香港已與內地當局訂立行政安排。按照有關安排，所有內地進口的蔬菜、禽蛋和淡水魚必須來自註冊養殖場，並附有由內地有關機構簽發的衛生證明書和相關文件。



香港特別行政區政府前衛生福利及食物局常任秘書長(食物及環境衛生)尤曾家麗女士參觀廣東出入境檢驗檢疫局食物化驗所

Mrs Carrie Yau, former Permanent Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food (Food and Environmental Hygiene) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, visiting the Food Laboratory of the Guangdong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau

“**香港**的情況獨特，其食物供應的安全有部分是由於其他地區的食物安全規管工作。鑑於香港十分依賴進口食物，食物安全中心必須與香港的主要食物供應地當局，尤其是中國內地當局，加強聯繫與合作。”

歐洲食物安全局主席
Patrick Wall醫生

Hong Kong's Unique Food Supply

With over 90% of the food on sale in Hong Kong imported (with the Mainland as the major source), food safety control in Hong Kong is faced with many unique challenges. Control at source and monitoring at the border control points are essential for ensuring food safety in Hong Kong. Close collaboration between the CFS and exporting partners, in particular the Mainland, in monitoring at the early points of the food chain, is crucial to ensuring that only safe food enters the local market.

Collaboration with Mainland Authorities

Close liaison with Mainland Authorities

Since most of our food is produced outside Hong Kong and such production is not under the direct monitor of the Hong Kong authorities, it has become increasingly important to work more closely with the Mainland authorities given the share taken up by Mainland food in the local market. Notification mechanisms with the relevant Mainland authorities, including the State General Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) and the Guangdong Provincial Government, were established in 2003 (updated in 2005) and 2006 respectively. Close communication and collaboration between both sides is now part and parcel of daily work in order to better tackle food safety incidents related to Mainland food products.

“Hong Kong is in the unique situation that the safety of its food supply is in part dependent on the food safety controls in other jurisdictions. With Hong Kong’s heavy reliance on imported food, it is essential for the Centre for Food Safety to strengthen its liaison and collaboration with authorities of its major food suppliers, in particular those of Mainland China.”

*Dr Patrick Wall
Chairman, European Food Safety Authority*

Administrative arrangements for vegetables, eggs and fish with Mainland Authorities

Administrative arrangements for strengthening the control on the quality of imported food have been agreed with the Mainland authorities on vegetables, eggs and freshwater fish. Under these arrangements, all vegetables, eggs and freshwater fish supplied to Hong Kong must be collected or harvested from registered farms and accompanied by health certificates and relevant documents issued by the respective Mainland authorities.

Inspection

Protocols on import requirements for a number of food items, e.g. livestock, meat, have been developed with the Mainland authorities. Teams from the CFS comprising veterinarians and health inspectors conduct regular visits and audit inspection of Mainland

視察

政府已與內地當局就多種食品，例如牲口、肉類的進口規定達成協議。由中心的獸醫和衛生督察組成的小組定期到有食物輸港的內地養殖場和加工廠視察和審查，確保符合香港的規定。

加強追查

進口食物來源

食物鏈是一個複雜的網絡，當中包括進口商、代理商、運輸商、批發商和零售商。一旦發生食物事故，中心會竭力蒐集有關食物進口香港，在香港分銷和銷售情況的資料，以便採取最適當的行動，盡量減低對公眾健康造成的危害。加強追查進口食物來源是實施監控制度的重要一環，使中心能更有效確保食物安全。

在若干禽蛋被驗出含蘇丹紅後，政府在二零零六年年底引入**禽蛋進口商自願登記制度**。中心計劃在二零零七年逐步引入涵蓋其他食物的同類自願登記計劃，方便鑑定和追查食物的來源，協助確定有關食物在本港的分銷情況，並擬立法實施強制登記計劃。設立追查機制後，中心可盡快回收有問題的食品並適時向消費者發放信息。

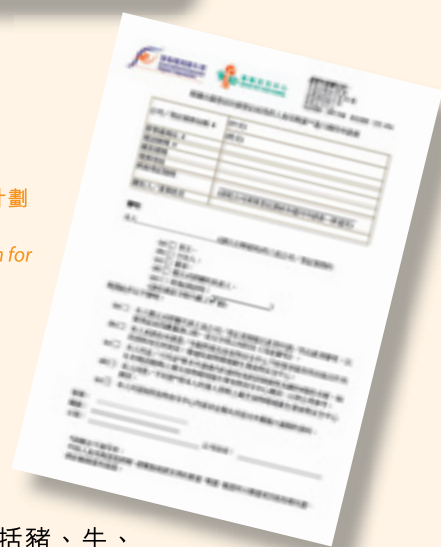
中心正探討應用現代科技加強追查進口食物來源，並與內地當局研究是否可將**射頻識別技術**應用於追查供港的食物和食用動物的來源。在活豬身上應用射頻識別標籤試驗計劃已於二零零六年十月展開。



中心的獸醫師在廣東漁場視察
CFS' Veterinary Officer conducting farm inspection at a fish farm in Guangdong

禽蛋進口商自願登記計劃的登記表格樣本

A sample enrolment form for the voluntary enrolment scheme for poultry egg importers



加強邊境

檢驗工作

內地供港的活生食用動物（包括豬、牛、羊和家禽）以及蔬菜均經由文錦渡邊境管制站進口。每日約有20,000隻家禽進口，須抽樣進行檢查和實驗室測試，以確定是否染病或含有殘餘化學物；每日又會抽取蔬菜樣本檢驗是否含除害劑。其他食物製品例如肉類和食用水產，則可經多個管制站進口。



農林督察檢查運載內地活家禽的車輛
Field Officer checking a vehicle carrying live poultry from the Mainland

farms and processing plants that supply food to Hong Kong, to ensure compliance with our requirements.

Promoting Traceability of Imported Food

The food chain is a complex web involving importers, distributing agents, transporters, wholesalers and retailers. When a food incident occurs, the CFS strives to obtain information on the import, distribution and sale situation of the food concerned in Hong Kong, in order to take the most appropriate actions to minimise the risk to public health. Promoting traceability of food products is the key to implementing a system whereby the CFS can perform these functions effectively.

In response to the detection of Sudan Red in eggs, a **voluntary enrolment system for poultry egg importers** was introduced at the end of 2006. The CFS is planning to introduce a similar voluntary enrolment scheme to cover gradually other food items in 2007, to facilitate identification and tracing of the source and in determining the extent of distribution of the food in Hong Kong. A legislative mandatory scheme is also in the pipeline. With the establishment of a trace-back mechanism, targeted recalls can be taken and information can be disseminated to consumers in a more timely manner.

The CFS is also exploring the use of modern technology in promoting the traceability of imported food. The CFS has been working with the Mainland authorities to examine the feasibility of applying the **Radio-Frequency Identification** (RFID) technique to enhance the mechanism for tracing the origins of food

and food animals supplied to Hong Kong. A pilot project involving the use of RFID tags on live pigs began in October 2006.

Strengthening Inspection At The Border

Live food animals (including pigs, cattle, goats and poultry) and vegetables imported from the Mainland pass through the Man Kam To border control point. Some 20,000 poultry are imported each day, and physical inspection and laboratory testing of diseases and chemical residues on samples are carried out. Vegetable samples are also tested daily for pesticides control. In addition, other food products, such as meat and aquatic products, may be imported through a multitude of control points.

To ensure safety of live food animals, CFS collected

- **Over 60,000** urine samples for chemical testing
- **Over 100,000** blood and tissue samples for veterinary chemical testing and disease surveillance

為確保活生食用動物的安全，中心抽取了

- 超過60,000個尿液樣本作化學測試
- 超過100,000個血液及組織樣本作獸用化學物測試及疾病監察

為了加強檢驗工作，中心的人員將在位於長沙灣副食品批發市場和西區副食品批發市場的海旁辦事處24小時工作。為了特別打擊走私肉類，中心將會引入**緝私犬計劃**，查找未經申報的進口肉類。此外，中心亦會因應規管工作的轉變和基礎建設的新發展，經常更新有關硬件和軟件，務使邊境管制工作的成效更為顯著。



食物及衛生局局長周一嶽於落馬洲了解工作情況

Dr York Chow, Secretary for Food and Health, visiting Lok Ma Chau

屠房中耳上配有射頻識別標籤的豬隻
A pig at slaughterhouse with a RFID tag on its ear

為進口家禽進行H5禽流感及滴度水平測試
Testing imported poultry for H5 avian influenza and titre level

為了更有效採取執法行動，中心在文錦渡與香港海關合作，打擊並非來自內地註冊養殖場的蔬菜和淡水魚進口活動。為了進一步鞏固合作關係，中心現正探討可否借助其他執法機關（例如海關）的資訊科技和電腦系統，以提高監察食物進口情況的效率。

全面的法定監控制度

法例覆蓋範圍不足

除了某些高風險的食物(如家禽、肉類和奶類)在輸港前須先取得入口批准和衛生證明書外，其他主要食物例如禽蛋、魚類、貝介類和蔬菜等，現時並沒有類似的法定進口規定。除了更新法例外，我們需投放更多資源加強邊境管制站的監控工作，以把有關的進口規定擴大至其他食物。實行有關制度後，中心將可更快速和有效地追查有問題食物的來源。



To strengthen the inspection work, the CFS will carry out round-the-clock import control at the waterfront offices in the Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Food Market and the Western Wholesale Food Market. To counter in particular the problem of meat smuggling, the CFS will introduce a **detector dog programme** to detect undeclared imported meats into Hong Kong. There will also be regular updating of both the hardware and software for effective border control, taking account of changes in the regulatory control activities and new infrastructural development.

For more effective enforcement action, the CFS has been working in collaboration with the Customs & Excise Department (C&ED) at Man Kam To to curb import of vegetables and freshwater fish that do not come from registered Mainland farms. To further reinforce this partnership, the CFS is exploring

leveraging on the IT and computer systems of other enforcement agencies, such as the C&ED, for more efficient monitoring of the import situation.

Comprehensive Legislative Control Regime

Inadequate coverage of legislation

Besides certain high-risk food items such as poultry, meat and milk, which require prior import approval and health certification before importing into Hong Kong, similar statutory import requirements currently do not apply to major food items such as eggs, fish, shellfish, vegetables, etc. Apart from updating our legislation, more resources are needed to strengthen the control at border control points to extend similar requirements to other food items. With such a system in place, tracing the origins of implicated food items will be more efficient and effective.



衛生督察於午夜時分在長沙灣副食品批發市場檢驗入口活魚

Health Inspectors checking imported live freshwater fish consignment at Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Food Market at midnight

農林督察在文錦渡管制站檢查進口活豬，查看是否受傷和有患病的臨床徵狀

Field Officer conducting physical inspection of imported live pigs for injuries and clinical signs of disease at Man Kam To control point

衛生督察在文錦渡邊境管制站抽取蔬菜樣本，檢驗除害劑含量

Health Inspector sampling vegetables at the Man Kam To border control point for checking pesticide levels



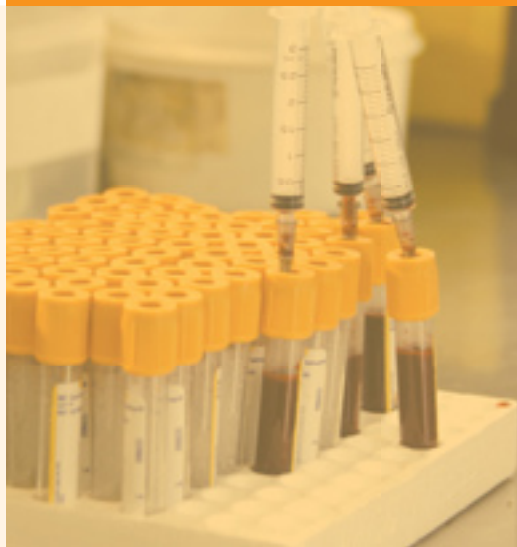
全面的法定制度

為達到有效監控食物鏈的目標，政府正就全面修訂現行的食物法例展開工作，重點是加強源頭管理和追查食物。政府的目標是把業界的自願登記計劃改為強制性，要求有較高風險食物的入口商提供衛生證明書和入口許可證（如適用），並保存食物供應和銷售的交易記錄。政府已着手循此方向為進口禽蛋草擬法例，而類似的規管制度將擴大至其他食物，包括水產養殖產品、蔬菜、水果等。政府亦正就飭令業界停售和回收食物考慮立法。



付運的食品在等候檢驗結果期間被扣留在香港國際機場

Food consignments are marked, sealed and retained in the Hong Kong International Airport, pending inspection results





Comprehensive legislative regime

To realise the goal of building an effective control along the food chain, the Administration is currently conducting a complete overhaul of the existing food laws with an emphasis on source management and traceability of food. The Government aims to turn the voluntary enrolment scheme for traders into a mandatory one, to require food importers to obtain health certificates and import licences/ permits (where applicable) for food with higher risks, and to maintain records of food supplies and sales transactions. The Administration has already begun drafting legislation towards this goal for imported poultry eggs, and a similar regulatory system will be extended to other food items including aquaculture products, vegetables, fruits, etc. Legislation empowering the Administration to order the suspension of sale and recall of food products is also under consideration.



衛生督察在香港國際機場管制站測試進口冰鮮肉類的溫度
Health Inspector checking temperature of imported chilled meat at control point in Hong Kong International Airport