

4

第四章

積極主動的食品監察和預警

- 在食物鏈各個環節進行食品監察
- 專項食品抽樣和監察策略
- 增加傳達監察結果的透明度

Chapter 4

Proactive Food Surveillance and Alert

- Food Surveillance Along Whole Food Chain
- Targeted Sampling and Surveillance Strategy
- Transparent Communication of Surveillance Results





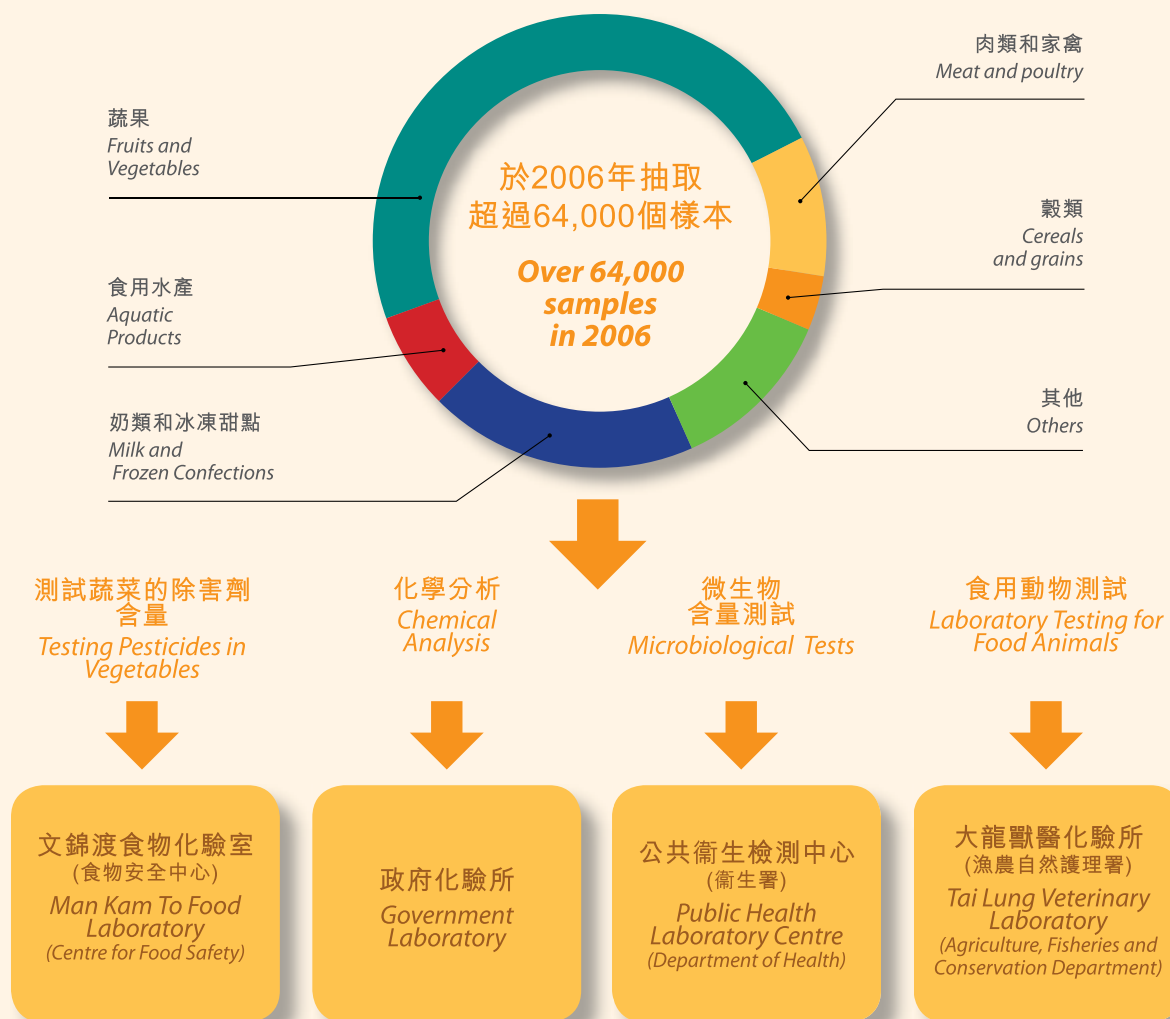
在食物鏈各個環節 進行食品監察

過去一年，單單文錦渡
邊境管制站便抽取了
超過18,000個蔬菜樣本
作化學分析

食品監察是中心用以確保供應香港的食物
可供安全食用的主要方法，並可作為預警

系統。中心在食物鏈的不同環節，包括進口、批發以至零售層面，抽取多種食物樣本進行微生物含量測試和化學測試。二零零六年，中心抽取了超過64,000個食物樣本進行微生物含量測試和化學測試，測試結果滿意的比率超過99%。

中心會視乎對公共衛生的風險程度來決定抽取食物樣本的類別、測試次數和樣本數目，亦會參考海外和本地的最新風險分析，經常檢討抽樣工作的優先次序。



中心的食品監察計劃涵蓋多種食品，中心把抽取的樣本送往政府多個化驗所進行化學物含量和微生物含量測試
CFS' food surveillance programme covers a wide range of food items and the samples collected are tested on its chemical contents and microbiological quality in various laboratories of the Government

Food Surveillance Along Whole Food Chain

From the Man Kam To control point alone, **over 18,000** vegetable samples were taken for chemical analysis in the past year

Food surveillance is a major tool of the CFS to ascertain the safety of our food supply and acts as an alert system. The CFS takes samples of a range of food items at different levels along the food chain, covering the import, wholesale and retail levels, for microbiological and chemical testing. In 2006, microbiological and chemical tests were conducted on over 64,000 food samples, and the satisfactory rate stood at over 99%.

The CFS takes into account the level of risks to public health in determining the types of samples to be collected, the frequency and the number of samples for testing. The sampling priority is under constant review, in the light of latest overseas and local risk analyses.

Targeted Sampling and Surveillance Strategy

While surveillance on seasonal food and specific hazards was to some extent part of the CFS' food surveillance programme, the main focus of the food surveillance programme in the past was the conducting of routine surveillance as compliance checks on food products against prescribed standards or criteria. This approach was considered inadequate in terms of its



衛生督察在文錦渡邊境管制站進行快速測試檢驗蔬菜樣本是否含除害劑；蔬菜的樣本亦會送交化驗師詳細分析除害劑的水平

Health Inspector conducting screening test for presence of pesticides in vegetable samples at Man Kam To border control point; samples are also passed to chemists for detailed analysis on the level of pesticides



capacity and efficiency to detect food safety problems proactively. An examination on the international scene also reveals the trend of shifting from routine surveillance to project-based surveillance, which represents a more focused approach on certain specified food items/hazards, in the light of local and overseas food incidents and findings of risk assessment studies.



衛生署的公共衛生檢測中心正測試扇貝樣本中的麻痺貝類毒素
Scallop samples being tested in the Public Health Laboratory Centre of the Department of Health for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP)

專項食品 抽樣和監察策略

雖然監察時令食品和個別危害一向亦是中心的食品監察計劃的一部分工作，但過去的重點是進行日常監察，以查核食品是否符合訂明的標準或有關準則。就主動查找食物安全問題的能力和效率而言，這個方法有不足的地方。參考國際間的做法，世界各地逐漸把日常食品監察工作轉為以專

項食品為本，即是因應本地和海外食物事故和風險評估研究結果，集中監察專項食品/危害。

為配合國際趨勢和提高食品監察計劃的成效，中心檢討和修訂了食物監察策略，包括抽樣工作的優先次序。我們更注重專項食品監察，主動對專項食品/危害進行更多監察工作。修訂後的食品監察計劃更以消費者為本，計劃從三個層面進行監察，即**日常食品監察**、**專項食品調查**和**時令食品調查**。中心根據所得的資料，可以積極採取預防性干預行動。專項食品調查的例子包括測試白飯魚中的甲醛、肉類及肉類製品中的亞硝酸鹽及硝酸鹽；時令食品調查的例子則包括於端午節前測試糰子、於中秋節前測試月餅。

為進一步監察本港和海外的食物事故，中心已加強這方面的每天監察工作。

中心每日監察 **超過30個** 食物當局及新聞機構的網頁，時刻對本港及海外食物事故保持警覺



To keep in line with international trend and to enhance the effectiveness of the food surveillance programme, the CFS has reviewed and adjusted its strategy on food surveillance, including sampling priority. The main enhancement is the increased emphasis on project-based target food surveillance, under which the CFS proactively conducts more surveillance targeted at specific food items/hazards. The revised food surveillance programme, which adopts a three-tier approach consisting of **routine food surveillance, targeted food surveillance,** and **seasonal food surveillance,** is more client-oriented, and provides a preventive basis for proactive interventions. Examples of targeted food surveillance include testing

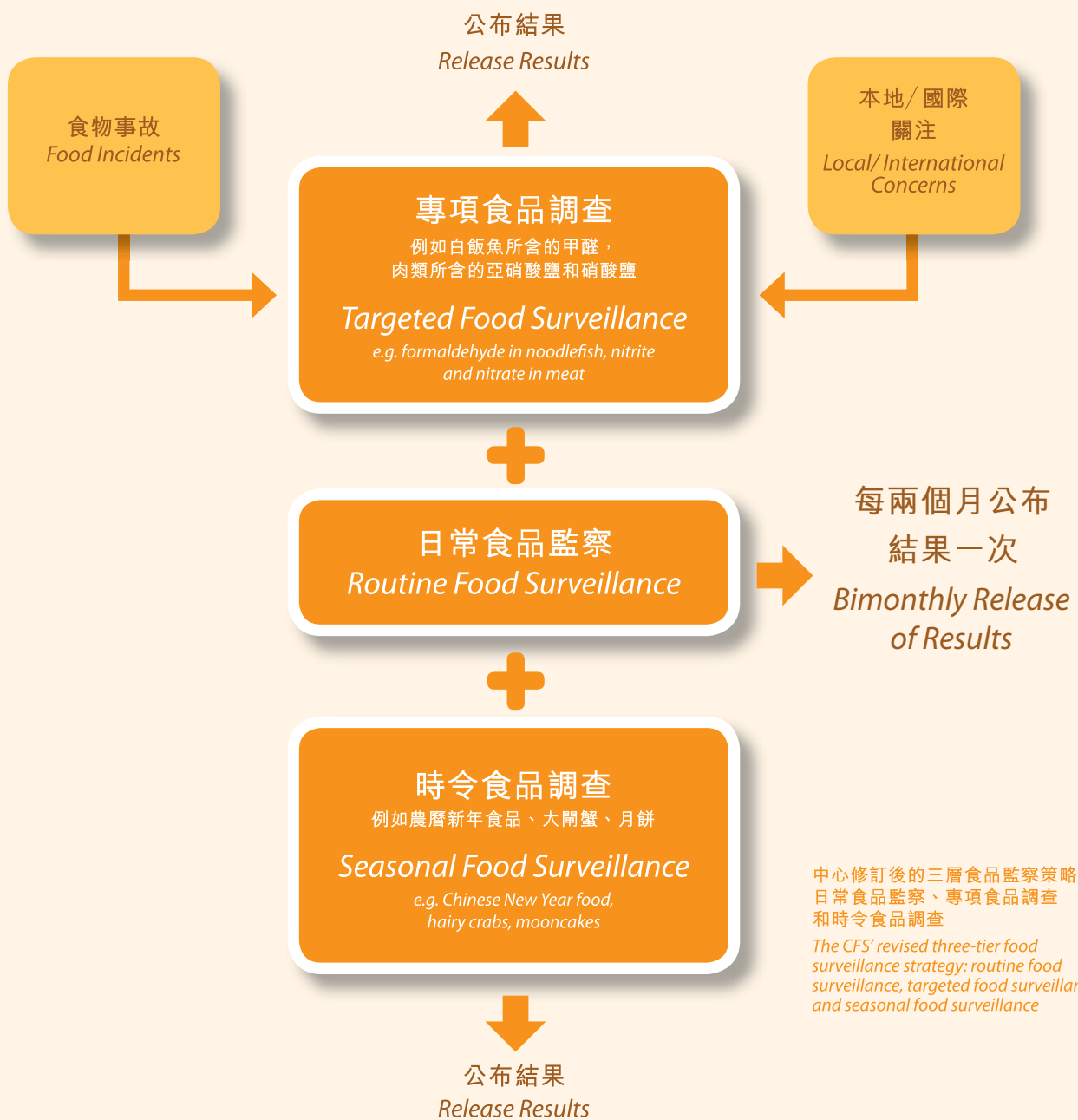
for formaldehyde in noodlefish, nitrite and nitrate in meat and meat products; and for seasonal food surveillance, it includes testing rice dumplings before Tuen Ng Festival, moon cakes before Mid Autumn Festival.

The CFS monitors *over 30* websites of food and news agencies every day to stay alert of local and overseas food incidents

To further enhance its surveillance on local and overseas food incidents, the CFS has also strengthened its daily monitoring on food incidents, both locally and overseas.

測試受大眾歡迎的時令食品，方便消費者作出知情選擇
Testing popular seasonal food items so as to facilitate consumers to make informed choices





增加傳達 監察結果的透明度

食品監察計劃的成功，有賴及時和有效地傳達監察結果，因為市民和業界必須知道有關情況，才能採取必要的保護措施減低風險。中心從多方面檢討了過去向持分者發送監察結果的方式，並已採取下列改善措施：

(a) 時間性和次數

- 自二零零七年年初開始，每兩個月發報一期《食品安全報告》，取代每年公布一次的日常食品監察結果
- 在每兩期《食品安全報告》之間，發表《專項食品調查報告》，公布專項食品調查結果
- 在適當情況下分批發表時令食品調查報告，並在取得初步樣本化驗結果後馬上公布，務求盡早發放化驗結果

Transparent Communication of Surveillance Results

Timely and effective communication of surveillance results is critical to the success of the food surveillance programme, since the public and the trade are able to take the necessary action to protect themselves and to reduce the risks only if they are informed of the situation. The CFS has reviewed different aspects of its past communications of surveillance results to the stakeholders and has introduced the following improvements:

(a) Timeliness and Frequency

- Replace the annual announcement of routine food surveillance results with the regular release of Food Surveillance Reports **every two months** since early 2007
- Release the results of targeted food surveillance through Targeted Food Surveillance Report in between the Food Surveillance Reports
- Release the reports on seasonal food surveillance in batches, if applicable, and make announcement once results of initial samples are available, for the most timely communication



中心的醫生及高級總監於二零零七年六月的記者會向傳媒簡介《食物安全報告》
Public health physicians and Senior Superintendent from the CFS briefed the media on the Food Surveillance Report at a press conference in June 2007

(b) 資料內容

- 定期出版的《食品安全報告》所公布的結果不再是撮要的數據(例如各化學及微生物測試的不合格率)，而是以簡明及有用的方式，按**食物類別**(例如蔬果、肉類)、**危害類別**(例如重金屬、除害劑)，以及市民特別關注的食品或危害(例如蘇丹紅)列出
- 《專項食品調查報告》提供有用的資料，包括調查的背景及原因、結果詮釋、關於本地情況的主要報道，以及給消費者和業界的建議

(c) 溝通渠道

- 透過多種渠道，包括新聞稿、記者招待會、電子資料傳送系統、電話熱線、網站，以及時和迅速傳達信息
- 定期舉辦業界諮詢論壇，加強與業界溝通

“**食物**安全中心的職責並非代市民選擇，而是幫助市民作出知情的選擇。”

食物及環境衛生諮詢委員會主席
袁國勇教授

於過去一年就違反食物法例的個案作出了
超過500宗檢控



(b) Information Content

- Replace the summary data presentation (e.g. failure rates in different chemical and microbiological tests) in the routine food surveillance reports with friendly and useful presentation by **food groups** (e.g. fruits and vegetables, meat), by hazard groups (e.g. heavy metals, pesticides) and by food items or hazards of particular concern (e.g. Sudan dyes)
- Cover useful information including information on background and rationale, interpretation of findings, key messages on local situation and advice to consumers and the trade in the Targeted Food Surveillance Reports

(c) Communication Channels

- Deploy a variety of channels for quick and timely communication: press release, press conference, electronic information delivery system, telephone hotline, website
- Hold the Trade Consultation Forum regularly to further strengthen communication with the trade

“CFS’ duty is not to make choices for the people, but to facilitate them to make informed choices.”

*Professor Yuen Kwok-yung,
Chairman of the Advisory Council on Food and Environmental Hygiene*

Over 500 prosecutions have been taken out in the past year for non-compliance with food legislation