Accreditation Service for Food

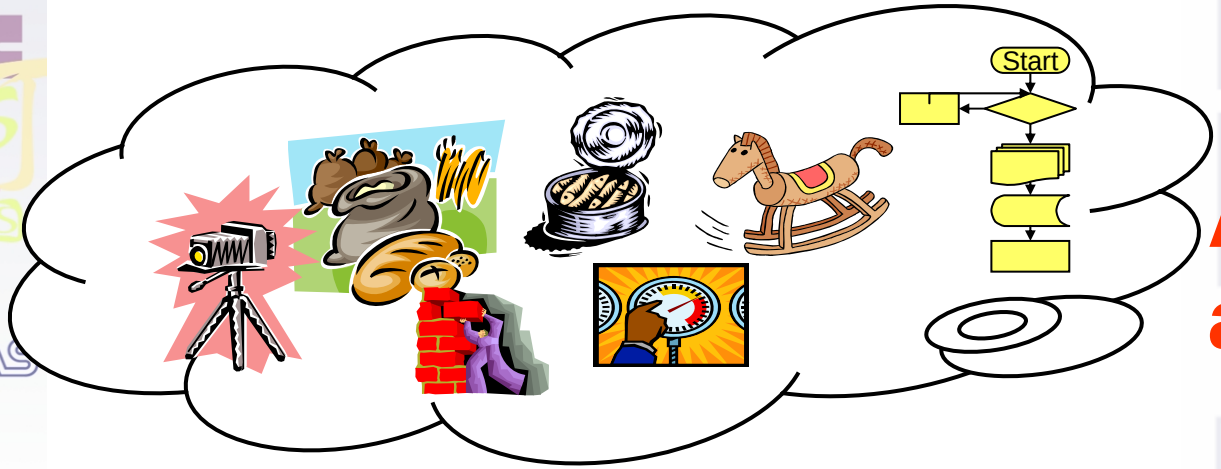
Hong Kong Accreditation Service

HKAS

Accredit

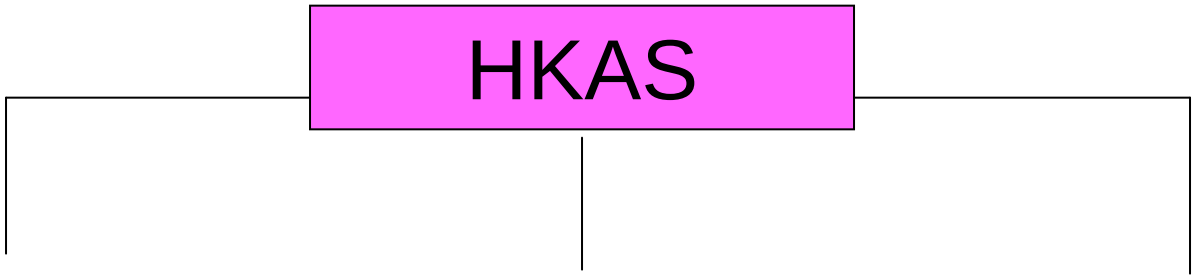
Are they competent?

Test, Certify, Inspect



Are they acceptable?

Accreditation Schemes



Certification
HKCAS
Nov. 1998

17 Accredited Certification Bodies

Laboratory Testing
HOKLAS
May 1985

170 Accredited Laboratories

Inspection
HKIAS
Dec. 1999

20 Accredited Inspection Bodies

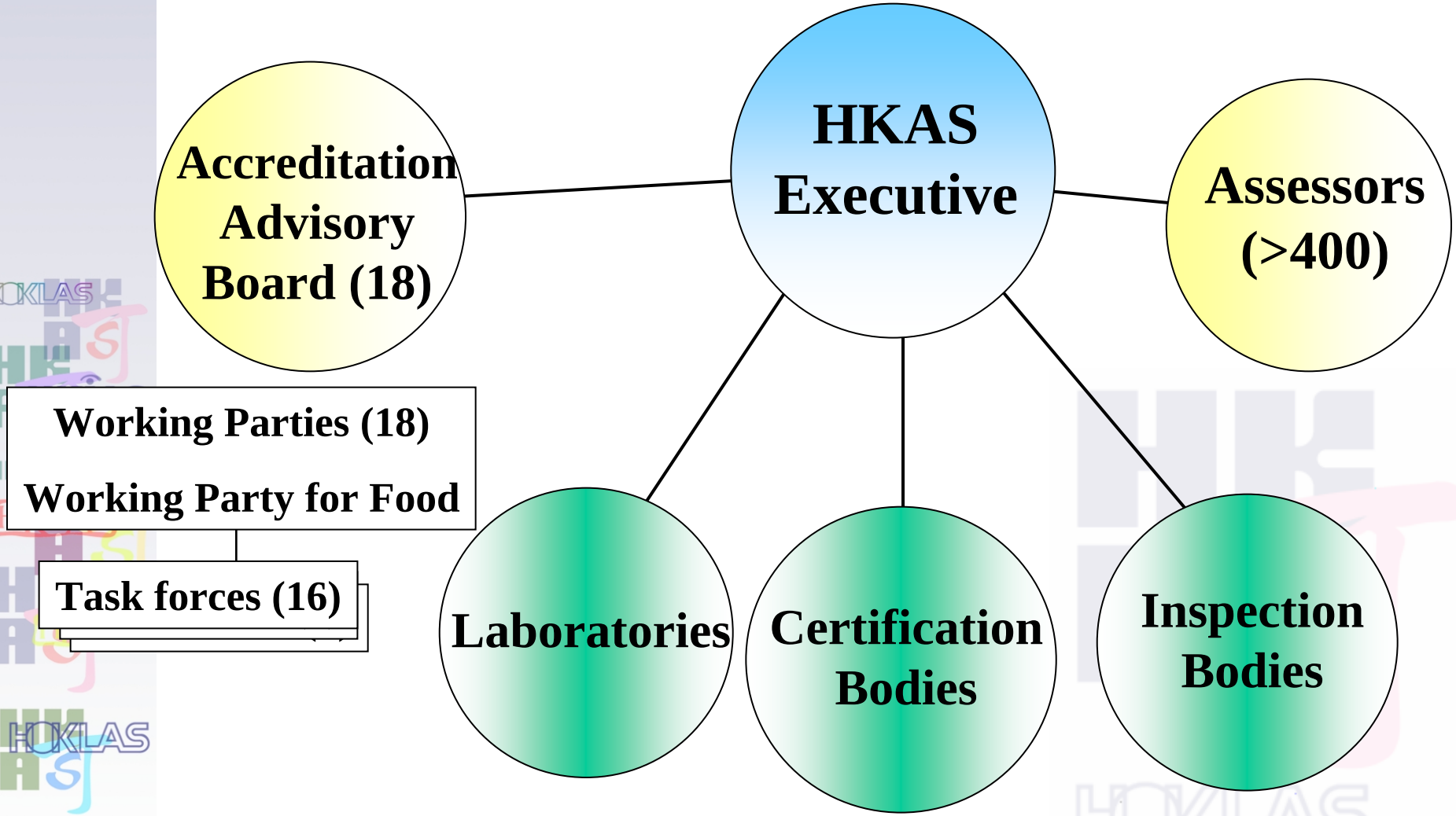
HKAS Objectives

- To upgrade the standard of operation of certification bodies, inspection bodies and laboratories
- To offer officially recognition to competent certification bodies, inspection bodies and testing and calibration laboratorieswhich meet international standards
- to promote the acceptance of data, results, reports and certificates obtained by accredited certification bodies, inspection bodies and laboratories
- to establish mutual recognition agreements with overseas accreditation bodies
- to eliminate the need for repetition of testing, calibration, certification and inspection in the input of economics and thereby reducing costs and facilitating free trade across borders

Features of HKAS Accreditation

- Voluntary
- Based on international standards
- Rigorous assessment and monitoring
- International recognition
- Independent and impartial

HKAS Structure



Scope of Service

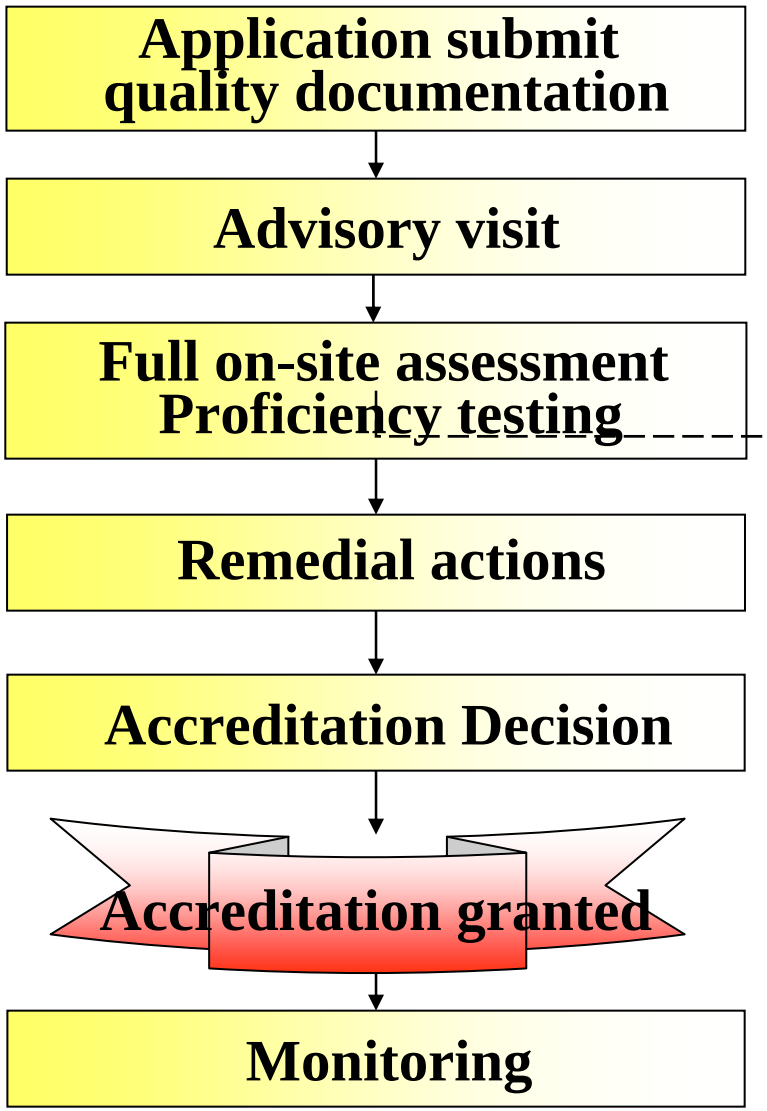
HOKLAS

- calibration services
- chemical testing
- Chinese medicine
- construction materials
- electrical & electronic products
- Environmental testing
- *Food*
- Forensic testing
- medical testing
- miscellaneous
- Physical and mechanical testing
- textiles & garments
- toys & children's products
- Proficiency testing provider
- Reference material producer

Scope of accreditation for food

Composition (water, ash, protein, fat, dietary fibre, sugars, fatty acids, cholesterol, salt)
Contaminants
Metals
Pesticide residues
Veterinary drugs residues
Preservatives
Artificial sweeteners
Hormones
Emulsifiers and stabilisers
Colouring matters
Microscopic examination
Genetically modified food
Food container toxicological tests

Accreditation Process Flow chart



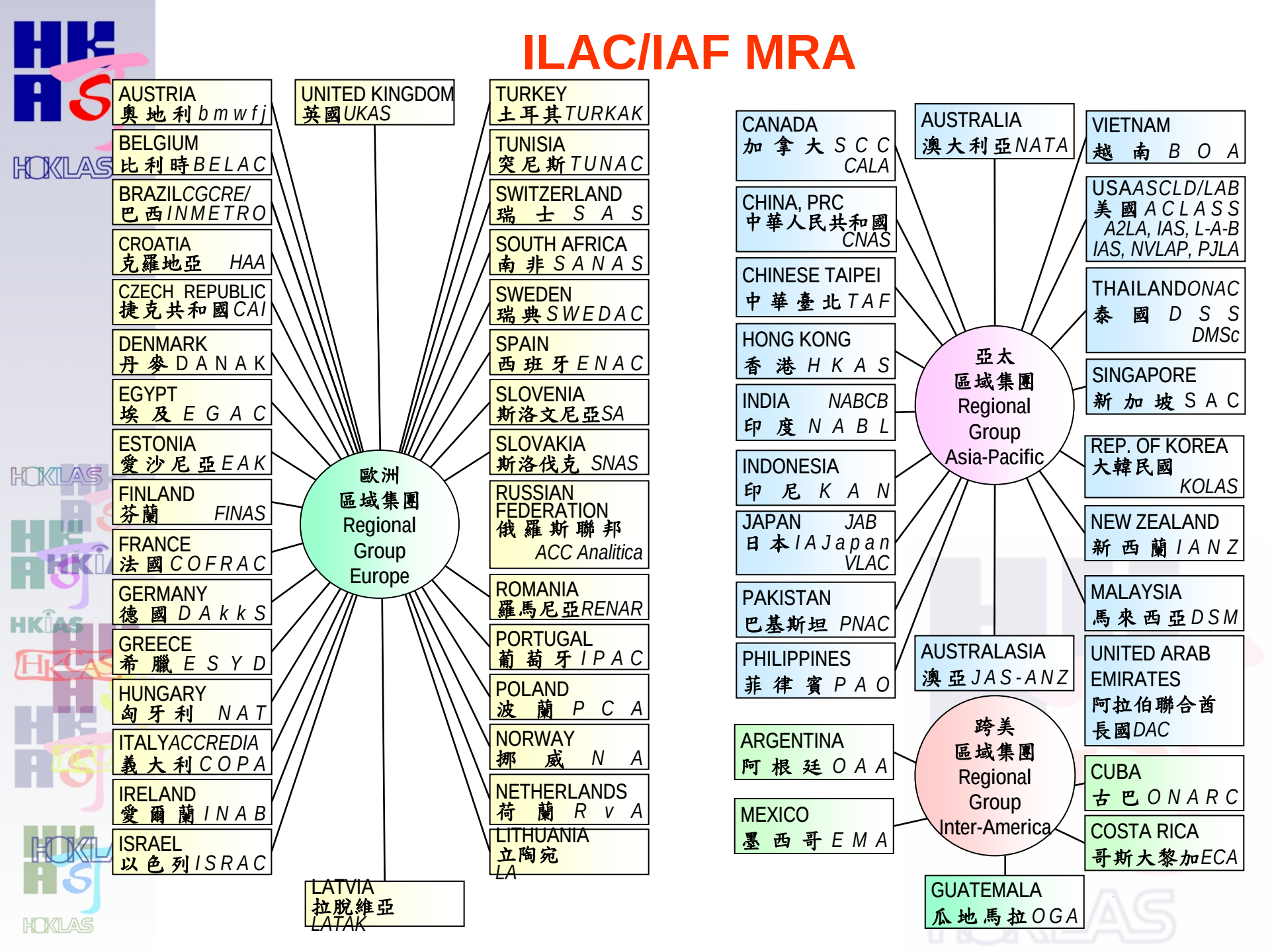
International Recognition

- Recognised by 79 accrediation bodies in 63 economies (Feb 2100)
- Through multilateral mutual recognition arrangements of ILAC, IAF, APLAC and EA

- Covers testing, medical testing, calibration, inspection, management system certification

- HKAS accreditation recognised internationally

ILAC/IAF MRA


AUSTRIA
奧地利 b m w f j
BELGIUM
比利時 BELAC
BRAZIL CGCRE/
巴西 INMETRO
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克羅地亞 HAA
CZECH REPUBLIC
捷克共和國 CAI
DENMARK
丹麥 DANAK
EGYPT
埃及 EGAC
ESTONIA
愛沙尼亞 EAK
FINLAND
芬蘭 FINAS
FRANCE
法國 COFRAC
GERMANY
德國 DAkkS
GREECE
希臘 ESYD
HUNGARY
匈牙利 NAT
ITALY ACCREDIA
義大利 COPA
IRELAND
愛爾蘭 INAB
ISRAEL
以色列 ISRAC
UNITED KINGDOM
英國 UKAS
LATVIA
拉脫維亞
LATAK
TURKEY
土耳其 TURKAK
TUNISIA
突尼斯 TUNAC
SWITZERLAND
瑞士 SAS
SOUTH AFRICA
南非 SANAS
SWEDEN
瑞典 SWEDAC
SPAIN
西班牙 ENAC
SLOVENIA
斯洛文尼亞 SA
SLOVAKIA
斯洛伐克 SNAS
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
俄羅斯聯邦
ACC Analitica
ROMANIA
羅馬尼亞 RENAR
PORTUGAL
葡萄牙 IPAC
POLAND
波蘭 PCA
NORWAY
挪威 NA
NETHERLANDS
荷蘭 RvA
LITHUANIA
立陶宛
LA
歐洲
區域集團
Regional
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CANADA
加拿大 SCC
CALA
CHINA, PRC
中華人民共和國
CNAS
CHINESE TAIPEI
中華臺北 TAF
HONG KONG
香港 HKAS
INDIA NABCB
印度 NABL
INDONESIA
印尼 KAN
JAPAN JAB
日本 IAJapan
VLAC
PAKISTAN
巴基斯坦 PNAC
PHILIPPINES
菲律賓 PAO
AUSTRALIA
澳大利亞 NATA
AUSTRALASIA
澳亞 JAS-ANZ
亞太
區域集團
Regional
Group
Asia-Pacific
VIETNAM
越南 BOA
USA ASCLD/LAB
美國 ACLASS
A2LA, IAS, L-A-B
IAS, NVLAP, PJLA
THAILAND ONAC
泰國 DSS
DMSc
SINGAPORE
新加坡 SAC
REP. OF KOREA
大韓民國
KOLAS
NEW ZEALAND
新西蘭 IANZ
MALAYSIA
馬來西亞 DSM
UNITED ARAB
EMIRATES
阿拉伯聯合酋
長國 DAC
ARGENTINA
阿根廷 OAA
MEXICO
墨西哥 EMA
跨美
區域集團
Regional
Group
Inter-America
CUBA
古巴 ONARC
COSTA RICA
哥斯大黎加 ECA
GUATEMALA
瓜地馬拉 OGA

Local Food Testing Labs

- 4 government
- 17 private

Technical criteria for Laboratory Accreditation

- HOKLAS 003

- Basis of technical criteria for laboratory accreditation - **ISO/IEC 17025 : 2005** *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

Technical criteria for Laboratory Accreditation

5.4.2 Selection of methods

When the customer does not specify the method to be used, the laboratory shall select appropriate methods that have been published either in international, regional or national standards, or by reputable technical organisations, or in relevant scientific tests or journals, or as specified by the manufacturer of the equipment. Laboratory-developed methods or methodsadopted by the laboratory may also be used if they are appropriate for the intended use and if they are **validated**.

Technical criteria for Laboratory Accreditation

5.4.4 Non-standard methods

When it is necessary to use methods not covered by standard methods, these shall be subject to agreement with the customer and shall include a clear specification of the customer's requirements and the purpose of the test and/or calibration. The method developed shall have been **validated appropriately before use**.

Method Validation

5.4.5 Validation of methods

5.4.5.1 Validation is the confirmation by examination and the provision of objective evidence that the **particular requirements for a specific intended use are fulfilled**.

Method Validation

5.4.5.2 The laboratory shall validate non-standard methods, laboratory-designed/developed methods, standard methods used outside their intended scope, and amplifications and modifications of standard methods to confirm that the methods are fit for the intended use. The validation shall be **as extensive as is necessary** to meet the needs of the given application or field of application. The laboratory shall record the results obtained, the procedure used for the validation, and a statement as to whether the method is fit for the intended use.

Method Validation

NOTE 1 Validation may include procedures for sampling, handling and transportation.

Method Validation

NOTE 2 The techniques used for the determination of the performance of a method should be one of, or a combination of, the following:

-calibration using reference standards or reference materials;

-comparison of results achieved with other methods;

-interlaboratory comparisons;

-Systematic assessment of the factors influencing the results based on scientific understanding of the theoretical principles of the method and practical experience.

Method Validation

NOTE 3 When some changes are made in the validated non-standard methods, the influence of such changes should be documented and, if appropriate, a new validation should be carried out.

Method Validation

5.4.5.3 The range and accuracy of the values obtainable from validated methods (e.g. the uncertainty of the results, detection limit, selectivity of the method, linearity, limit of repeatability and/or reproducibility, robustness against external influences and/or cross-sensitivity against interference from the matrix of the sample/test object), as assessed for the intended use, shall be relevant to the customers' need.

Method Validation

NOTE 1 Validation includes specification of the requirements, determination of the characteristics of the methods, a check that the requirements can be fulfilled by using the method, and a statement on the validity.

NOTE 2 As method-development proceeds, regular review should be carried out to verify that the needs of the customer are still being fulfilled. Any change in requirements requiring modifications to the development plan should be approved and authorised.

Method Validation

NOTE 1 Validation is always a balance between costs, risks and technical possibilities. There are many cases in which the range and uncertainty of the values (e.g. accuracy, detection limit, selectivity, linearity, repeatability, reproducibility, robustness and cross-sensitivity) can only be given in a simplified way due to lack of information.

Thank you