

第四章 檢疫及檢驗

Chapter 4 Inspection and Quarantine

檢疫及檢驗分署提供獸醫化驗所服務，巡查農場，推廣動物福利，以及管制除害劑。

The Inspection and Quarantine Branch provides veterinary laboratory services, conducts farm inspection, promotes animal welfare and implements control of pesticides.





檢疫及檢驗分署工作

- 提供獸醫化驗所服務，例如禽畜與魚病毒及藥物殘餘測試；
- 簽發飼養禽畜牌照，以及巡查農場；
- 透過執行法例，確保農友使用適當化學物品給予食用動物，以避免濫用化學藥物；
- 推廣動物福利及減少流浪動物造成的滋擾；及
- 監管除害劑。

農場牌照及檢驗

所有飼養豬隻及家禽的農場，必須取得飼養禽畜牌照，以確保衛生情況良好，減低農場對自然環境的影響。農戶必須根據嚴格的廢物排放標準，設置及運作適當的設備，處理禽畜糞便，方可取得牌照。飼養禽畜牌照同時包括多項保障公眾健康，與控制及預防禽流感的條文。

所有禽畜農場均須接受定期檢查，尤其是曾非法棄置禽畜糞便的農場，及在處理禽畜糞便時，曾對附近地方造成滋擾的農戶。

漁護署亦會檢控非法飼養禽畜的農戶。

為防止高致病性的禽流感傳播，新飼養禽畜牌照條文於二零零一至零二年度實施，其中包括防止家禽由街市運回農場、限制農場飼養禽畜的數目，及防止將雞隻直接銷售予零售檔位。

介紹動物入口管制的年曆咭
Calendar cards to publicise the
message of import control of animals



WORK OF INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE BRANCH

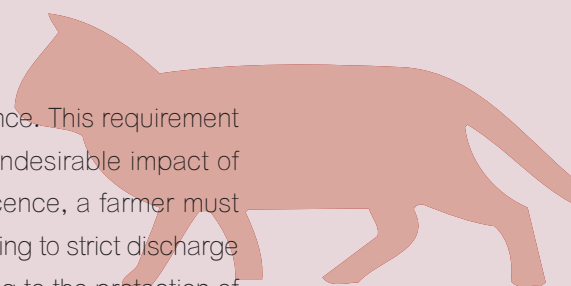
- To provide veterinary laboratory services such as tests for livestock and fish diseases and drug residues;
- To issue livestock keeping licences and conduct farm inspection;
- To prevent abuse of chemicals in food animals through legislation enforcement and facilitating access to proper chemicals;
- To promote animal welfare and reduce stray animal nuisance; and
- To regulate pesticides.

FARM LICENSING AND INSPECTIONS

All farms raising pigs and poultry must have a livestock keeping licence. This requirement is introduced to ensure good hygiene conditions and to minimise undesirable impact of livestock farms on the environment. To have a livestock keeping licence, a farmer must install and operate appropriate facilities to treat livestock waste according to strict discharge standards. Livestock keeping licences also contain provisions relating to the protection of public health and include a number of conditions relating to the control and prevention of avian influenza.

All livestock farms are inspected regularly, particularly those known to have discharged waste illegally or those where waste treatment practices had caused nuisance to surrounding communities. Actions would also be taken against farmers keeping livestock illegally.

New livestock keeping licence conditions were introduced during 2001-02 to help prevent highly pathogenic avian influenza. These included measures to prevent the transportation of poultry from markets back to farms, restricting the maximum number of livestock on farms and preventing the sale of chickens directly to retail stalls.

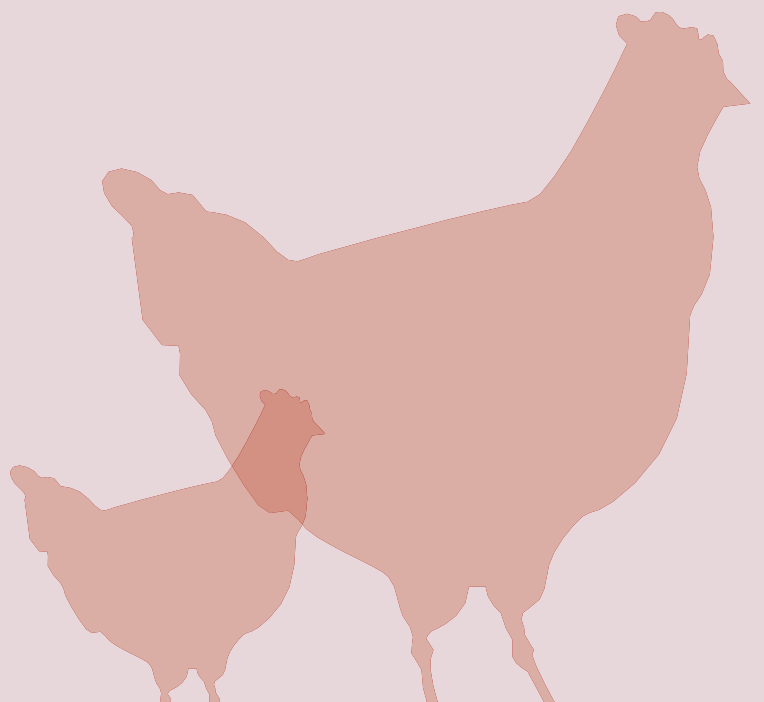




雞場安裝金屬製雞籠和塑膠飼料槽，以提升衛生水平
Metal cages and plastic feeders are installed at a chicken farm to upgrade hygiene level

由於懷疑鸚鵡與傳播高致病性禽流感的源頭有關連，政府禁止街市檔位同時出售鸚鵡與活禽；因此而結業的鸚鵡飼養戶可獲發特惠津貼。

年內，本署共發出560宗口頭警告及164宗書面警告予持牌農戶，並作出四宗有關非法飼養禽畜的檢控。





動物細菌化驗
General bacterial culture from animal specimens

Due to the suspected role of quail in the genesis of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus, market stalls are not allowed to sell quail together with other live poultry. Quail farmers who chose to cease business as a result were eligible for ex-gratia payment.

During the year, a total of 560 verbal warnings and 164 written warnings were issued to licensed farmers and four prosecutions were made for illegal keeping of livestock.



新獸醫化驗所

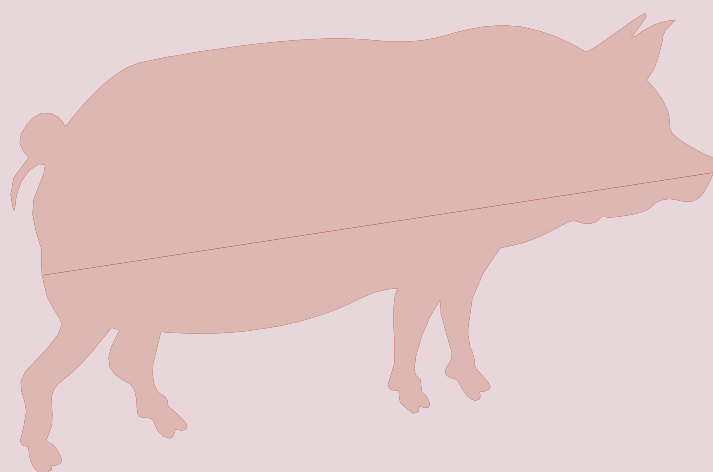
青山獸醫化驗所自二零零二年一月四日遷至上水大龍實驗農場後，易名為大龍獸醫化驗所，繼續提供化驗所檢驗服務、監察疫病的發生（例如雞隻的禽流感，豬隻的口蹄病及養殖海魚的弧菌魚病）及於禽畜與魚類的化學殘餘。

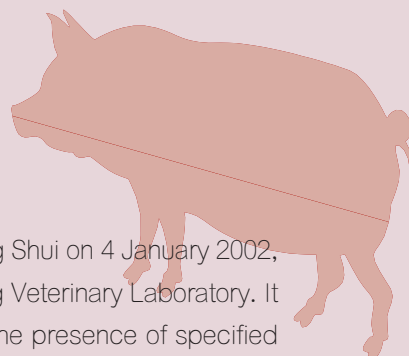
管制使用化學品餵飼食用動物

防止不適當應用於食用動物的農業及獸醫用化學物品的新規例 — 《公眾衛生（動物及禽鳥）（化學物殘餘）條例》，於二零零一年十二月起生效，該規例旨在針對豬肉含鹽酸克肅特羅的問題及減少肉類含有抗生素的機會。

在新規例下，七種化學物包括阿伏霉素、鹽酸克肅特羅、氯霉素、己二烯雌酚、己烯雌酚、己烷雌酚及沙丁胺醇，因會對人類構成嚴重傷害，而被列為違禁物品。凡管有該七種違禁物品，或餵飼禽畜食用這些違禁物品，或其飼養的食用動物含有此等化學物殘餘，均屬違法。農戶會被指令扣留受污染的豬隻，隨後所有受污染的豬隻會被沒收。年內，本署共發出11宗停售命令。

新規例亦規限在治療染病牲畜時使用的10種抗菌藥物的殘餘上限。本署更為飼養禽畜的農戶提供訓練，並附以預防措施手冊，教導如何適當使用農業及獸醫用化學物品。整體來說，新規例實行後，受污染豬隻的數目大幅下降。





NEW VETERINARY LABORATORY

After being relocated to the Tai Lung Experimental Station in Sheung Shui on 4 January 2002, the Castle Peak Veterinary Laboratory is now renamed the Tai Lung Veterinary Laboratory. It continues to provide laboratory testing services and monitors for the presence of specified diseases (such as Avian Influenza in chickens, Foot-and-Mouth Disease in pigs, and Vibriosis in mariculture fish), and chemical residues in livestock and fish.

REGULATION ON FEEDING CHEMICALS TO FOOD ANIMALS

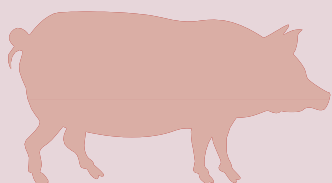
A new regulation - Public Health (Animals and Birds) (Chemical Residues) Regulation - to prevent the improper use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food animals - came into effect in December 2001. This regulation aims to tackle the problem of clenbuterol-tainted pork products and to reduce the chance of meat products containing antibiotics.

Under the new regulation, it is an offence to possess any of the seven prohibited chemicals, any livestock feed containing these seven chemicals or to keep food animals containing residues of these chemicals. The chemicals - avoparcin, clenbuterol, chloramphenicol, dienestrol, diethylstilboestrol, hexoestrol and salbutamol - are banned because of the serious risk they pose to man. Farmers supplying contaminated pigs would be ordered to withhold their stock and contaminated pigs be forfeited. In total, 11 suspension orders were issued during the year.

The new regulation also imposes the maximum residue limits for 10 antimicrobial compounds used in livestock production to treat sick animals. Livestock farmers are provided with training in the proper use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals together with a handbook highlighting preventive measures. On the whole, the number of tainted pork cases dropped significantly after the new regulation was passed.



打鼓嶺豬種繁殖場的種豬
A breeding pig at Ta Kwu Ling Pig Breeding Centre



寵物主人的責任

提倡寵物主人要有責任感，一直是本署主要的工作，在二零零一至零二年度亦不例外。年內，為被棄養的貓狗成功尋找領養戶的數字上升，達到本署預期的其中一個工作目標。

為讓公眾人士認識須為入口寵物取得准許證，本署於二零零一年十月推行為期一個月的宣傳活動，並於一月舉行宣揚寵物主人責任的展覽。本署的動物福利諮詢小組定期召開會議，商討有關香港的動物福利事宜。小組更成立教育委員會，為宣傳愛護動物及寵物主人責任，提供意見。

管制除害劑

為加強管制除害劑，本署建議修改除害劑註冊制度，改以產品為本，並向滅蟲公司及其他除害劑使用者施行新發牌機制。建議在諮詢過程中得到公眾及業界的廣泛支持，並收集到很多有建設性的意見，本署會根據這些意見修訂有關建議。修改法例的起草過程已經展開，本署與政策局及其他有關部門正緊密合作，以草擬可行方案，並同時作出市場調查，更新除害劑資料及搜集樣本作化驗分析，以為執行新管制制度作預備工作。另外亦作出全面的香港滅蟲公司普查，以建立資料庫備用。

管制除害劑統計數據見附錄8。



動物管理科員工檢查狗隻是否已植入晶片
Animal management worker checking if a dog is microchipped



漁護署人員將套狗索埋藏於地下，以捕捉流浪狗
Snare traps are buried into the ground to catch stray dogs

RESPONSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP

Promotion of responsible pet ownership has always been a major task for the department and there is no exception for the year 2001-02. One of the major achievements of the department during the year was to enhance the rate of rehoming captured or surrendered dogs and cats.

The AFCD launched a month-long publicity programme in October 2001 to increase awareness on the need to obtain permits for imported pets. In addition, a display on responsible pet ownership was mounted in January. The department's Animal Welfare Advisory Group (AWAG) meets regularly to discuss matters relating to animal welfare in Hong Kong. AWAG had formed an education sub-committee to take forward ideas on enhancing publicity on issues relating to animal care and responsible pet ownership.

CONTROL ON PESTICIDES

To strengthen the control on pesticides, the department had proposed a revamped scheme to register pesticides on a product approach and a new licensing system for pest control companies and other pesticide users. During the consultation process, the proposals had the general support of the public and the trade. Many constructive feedbacks were received and incorporated to refine the proposals. Drafting process for the amendment of legislation has begun and the department is working closely with the policy bureau and other concerned departments to put in place a practicable system. To prepare for the implementation of the new regulatory system, a market survey was conducted to update the available pesticide products and samples collected for laboratory analysis. A comprehensive survey on all pest control companies in the territory has also been undertaken to establish a database for future liaison.

Statistics on pesticides control are shown in Appendix 8.

植物檢疫制度

為防止植物害蟲及病菌的滋生及傳播，出入口植物商品均須受檢驗。年內，越來越多國家要求檢疫包裝木料貨運，以防止傳播害蟲，包括亞洲天牛及松木線蟲。漁護署與其他地區同樣對此表示關注，故亦在本地實行類似措施。只有獲簽發植物檢疫證明書的貨品，方可出口。資料顯示，為出口往巴西及歐洲國家而發出包裝木料的植物檢疫證明書數目，有上升趨勢。關於植物入口管制及植物檢疫制度統計數據載於附錄7。

本署預計當香港迪士尼樂園於二零零五年開幕前，對植物檢疫服務有大量需求。為確保有關方面可及時入口景觀美化植物，本署與有關工程經理、政府各部門及園藝設計承辦商保持緊密聯繫。



拯救墜進水道的黃牛行動
An operation to rescue a cow fallen into a nullah



漁護署人員檢驗迪士尼樂園計劃的進口植物
AFCD officers inspecting plants imported for the Hong Kong Disneyland project

PLANT QUARANTINE CONTROL

To prevent the introduction and spread of harmful plant pests and diseases, inspections are conducted on imported and exported plant commodities. During the year, more countries imposed phytosanitary requirements on shipments containing wood packing materials to prevent the spread of insect pests, including Asian longhorn beetles and pinewood nematodes. Joining the international front in addressing this concern, the department undertook similar measures locally. Export trade is facilitated through the issue of phytosanitary certificates. The number of phytosanitary certificates issued on wood packing material for export to Brazil and the European Community was growing. Statistics on plant import control and plant health service are shown in Appendix 7.

The department expects a substantial demand for plant quarantine service by the Hong Kong Disneyland scheduled to open in 2005. To enable timely importation of landscaping plants for the project, close liaison has been established with the project managers, government departments and landscape contractors concerned.