



预包装食品须符合 食安标准和标签要求

谨答复《联合早报·交流站》于5月6日刊登的龙子安读者投函《食品包装标识规定放松了吗?》:

龙先生在投函中问:“食品包装标识规定放松了吗?”并建议新加坡食品局检查中药店销售的产品的食品包装标识。

根据新加坡食品条例,在新加坡销售的所有预包装食品,必须贴上基本的英文信息标签,包括食品的常见名称或性质,以及完整的成分说明。食品局定期检讨食品标签要求,以确保它们符合现实情况。食品业者须确保食品不含违禁物质,并可安全食用。

中草药被视为保健食品,因为它们可以作为药物和食品的原料。一般来说,保健食品如果是作为日常饮食的

一部分或饮食的补充,且没有明确的剂量,就会受到食品局的监管。用于烹饪而非药用的预包装食品,必须符合食品局的食物安全标准和标签要求。用于医疗目的的草药材料(即传统药材)属于卫生科学局的管制范围。

保障食品安全是政府、食品业和消费者的共同责任。食品制造商和贸易商必须与食品局紧密合作,确保在新加坡销售的食物符合食物安全标准和要求。各方在确保食品安全方面都可以发挥作用。消费者也可以发挥自己的作用,谨慎选择食品。

我们感谢龙先生的反馈。

新加坡食品局
联合行动署署长
王业琳

Translation

Packed herbs have to comply with SFA's food safety standards and labelling requirements

In his letter dated 6 May, Mr Loong asked, "Have the criteria for food packaging labelling been relaxed?" and suggested for SFA to review food packaging labels of products sold in Chinese Medicine Halls.

Under the Singapore Food Regulations, all prepacked food products sold in Singapore must be labelled in English, and include basic information including a common name or description of food and a complete statement of ingredients. SFA reviews our food labelling requirements regularly to ensure that they remain up to date. Food business operators are required to ensure that the food does not contain prohibited substances and is safe for human consumption.

Chinese herbs are considered as food-health products, given their use as ingredients for both medicinal and food products. In general, food-health products are regulated by SFA if they are taken as a part of a daily diet or supplementation to a diet with no defined dosage. Packed herbs for culinary purposes and not intended for medicinal purposes will have to comply with SFA's food safety standards and labelling requirements. Herbal materials that are intended for medicinal purposes (i.e. Traditional Medicine Materials) are under the purview of Health Sciences Authority (HSA).

The assurance of food safety is a joint responsibility between the government, food industry and consumers. Food manufacturers and traders must work closely with SFA to ensure that the food sold in Singapore comply with our food safety standards and requirements. All parties have a role to play in ensuring food safety. Consumers can also play their part and exercise discretion when choosing food products.

We thank Mr Loong for his feedback.

Dr Wong Yelin 王业琳
Director 署长
Joint Operations Division 联合行动署
Singapore Food Agency 新加坡食品局

Lianhe Zaobao forum letter, 6 May

龙子安

2020年我两度投函《食品生产地名不应被掩盖》以及《饮食包装须显示糖分含量》。近日到牛车水某中药店购买蒲公英和决明子时，发现很多食品包装有以下问题：一、包装上缺乏食材名称，只有“南北药材、京果海味、珠璜枣薯、参茸燕桂”等无关痛痒、含糊不清的字眼，到底里头是海味、药材还是其他东

西？很容易被山寨货冒充。二、大部分药材包上不显示生产和失效日期。三、产地竟然标识“大自然”。四、在收据上不显示买方所支付的金额和零钱退还数。

令人纳闷的是：新加坡食品局不再要求食品包装像过去一样

食品包装标识规定放松了吗？

显示“产地、厂家、进口商名字”了吗？

上个月在媒体还看到“规范中医制度”的建议，食品局一旦放松对中药材的包装信息要求，不单无法规范，以下后果还可能破坏中医界声誉：一、采购药材的都是老弱病残人士，抵抗力极

低，详细信息比普通食品更为重要，否则会增加家庭医护包袱、政府医疗津贴和医护人员需求。二、若责任浑浑不清，受害者会以“食品局监管失当”为由，向政府索赔。三、为黑心商家提供造假机会。四、缺乏药材名称的包装被不谙中医、粗心大意或外

来员工放错位置而卖给病患，不出事才怪。五、在展开“3030愿景”时，土产和外来食品必须有鲜明识别，不让劣质外来货有机可趁，才能建立市民信心。尤其今后世界粮食危机趋于恶化，新加坡制造的食品可能会成为出口工业之一。

希望食品局一如往常，尽早澄清是否放宽了管制？以便提高消费者警惕。