



Ministero della Salute

DIREZIONE GENERALE PER L'IGIENE E LA SICUREZZA
DEGLI ALIMENTI E LA NUTRIZIONE
Ufficio 2

Ministero della Salute

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Regioni e Province Autonome
di Trento e Bolzano
Servizi Veterinari

E p.c. Consigliere diplomatico
del Ministero della Salute
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REGIONE DEL VENETO - GIUNTA REGIONALE SEZIONE VETERINARIA E SICUREZZA ALIMENTARE	
Data di arrivo	
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Prot. N.	185449
Indice classificazione C. 101	Pratica / Fascicolo

Direzione Generale della Sanità Animale
e dei Farmaci Veterinari
Sede

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Oggetto: Esportazione di carni e frattaglie bovine dall'Italia verso il Giappone.
Abrogazione nota n. 16381 del 22 aprile 2016.

Con la presente si informa che, a seguito di alcune modifiche richieste da parte giapponese a quanto precedentemente concordato in tema di esportazione di carni e frattaglie bovine verso il Giappone, si rende necessario abrogare la nota dello scrivente n. 16381 del 22 aprile u.s.

In allegato trovasi le condizioni di polizia sanitaria e di certificazione veterinaria da garantire ai fini dell'esportazione di suddetti prodotti e concordate a seguito del favorevole esito delle missioni svolte nei mesi scorsi in Italia da esperti provenienti da MAFF e MHLW giapponesi.

La definizione delle suddette condizioni rappresenta il suggello di un intenso e lungo lavoro, portato avanti in sinergia con la Direzione Generale della Sanità Animale e dei Farmaci Veterinari, e si esplica con l'applicazione delle indicazioni riportate, oltre che nel certificato veterinario da rilasciarsi per le esportazioni di cui trattasi (allegato 1), nell'applicazione di quanto riportato nei seguenti documenti, entrati in vigore il 2 maggio p.v.:

- 1) Export Verification Program (allegato 2);
- 2) "Animal Health Requirements for beef and beef offal to be exported to Japan from Italy" (allegato 3).

Si attira l'attenzione in modo particolare sui seguenti punti, alcuni dei quali si scostano in maniera significativa rispetto a quanto previsto dai Regolamenti comunitari:

A. Gestione dei materiali a rischio BSE

La normativa giapponese è differente rispetto a quella comunitaria, in particolar modo relativamente a quanto previsto dal Regolamento 999/2001/CE, come da ultimo modificato.

Infatti, la legislazione giapponese classifica come materiale specifico a rischio i seguenti tessuti:

- Tonsille di tutti i bovini;
- L'ileo distale (due metri dalla connessione al cieco) di tutti i bovini;
- Il midollo spinale dei bovini di età superiore ai trenta (30) mesi;
- La testa (con l'esclusione della lingua, carne delle guance e pelle igienicamente rimosse) dei bovini di età superiore ai trenta (30) mesi;
- La colonna vertebrale (escluse le vertebre caudali, le apofisi spinose e i processi trasversi delle vertebre cervicali, lombari e toraciche e la cresta sacrale mediana e le ali del sacro) dei bovini di età superiore ai trenta (30) mesi.

Come richiesto da MHLW, per quanto riguarda la rimozione della lingua, la stessa dovrà essere asportata secondo la procedura adottata dal FSIS statunitense, cioè mediante un taglio trasversale appena dietro l'ultima papilla vallata: http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OFO/TSC/removal_of_tonsils.htm

B. Tracciabilità

Sono ammesse all'esportazione verso il Giappone carni e frattaglie bovine ottenute dalla macellazione di animali nati ed allevati in Italia (Sardegna esclusa) o importati in Italia da Paesi autorizzati dal Giappone.

Al fine di permettere l'identificazione delle carcasse bovine idonee all'esportazione in Giappone, alle stesse dovrà essere apposta un'etichetta riportante la dicitura "EJ", acronimo di "Eligible for Japan".

Si raccomanda inoltre che, negli impianti abilitati all'esportazione, le carcasse e i prodotti idonei all'esportazione in Giappone vengano mantenuti in apposita area dedicata ed individuata.

Si rappresenta che è necessario che vengano esportate carni e frattaglie ottenute in macelli in cui siano presenti, durante la macellazione, esclusivamente animali idonei per il Giappone (vedasi Animal Health Requirements, Annex 1, art. 1).

L'introduzione nel macello di animali direttamente provenienti o originari dalla Sardegna o da Paesi non autorizzati preclude al medesimo impianto la possibilità di esportare verso il Giappone finché, dopo adeguata sanificazione degli ambienti, non viene ripresa la macellazione con i soli animali rispondenti ai requisiti.

C. Animali Vivi - Passaporto

Ai fini del rispetto del punto 3.3. dell' "Export Verification Program", le competenti Autorità giapponesi hanno confermato che per gli animali italiani inviati al macello non è necessario il rilascio del passaporto cartaceo, essendo le relative informazioni disponibili nella BDN.

D. Stabilimenti

Fatta eccezione per gli impianti ispezionati dalla stessa delegazione giapponese (Inalca SPA, CEIT132M, Indal Srl, CE IT 1892M e Faccia Fratelli Srl, CE IT C716K), che sono quindi da intendersi già autorizzati al fine dell'esportazione, si rappresenta che quanto disposto da questa Direzione Generale con nota n. 15003 del 14 aprile u.s. in materia di riconoscimento degli stabilimenti per l'esportazione verso il Giappone, si applicherà anche per ogni stabilimento interessato ad esportare carni e frattaglie bovine (macelli, impianti di sezionamento e depositi frigorifero).

Infine, il rilascio della certificazione veterinaria per partite esportate dai sopra citati impianti è da intendersi approvato.

Nel chiedere a codesti Assessorati di voler cortesemente informare di quanto sopra i Servizi veterinari delle ASL territorialmente competenti, nonché Enti ed operatori interessati, si ringrazia per la collaborazione.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE
(Dr Giuseppe Ruocco)



Allegato: Pag. 19

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Ministry of Health
Ministero della Salute

Veterinary certificate for beef and beef offal to be exported to Japan from Italy (excluding Sardinia island)

Certificato veterinario per carni bovine e frattaglie bovine destinate all'esportazione dall'Italia (Sardegna esclusa) verso il Giappone

Certificate number: _____
Certificato nr

Competent central Authority: Ministry of Health/ Ministero della Salute
Autorità centrale competente

Authority issuing the certificate (Local Sanitary Unit): _____
Autorità che rilascia il certificato (ASL)

Consignor (name and address):
Speditore (nome e indirizzo) _____

Consignee (name and address): _____
Destinatario (nome e indirizzo) _____

Kind of product: _____
Denominazione del prodotto

Number of pieces: _____ *Net weight:* _____
Numero di pezzi _____ **Peso netto (Kg)** _____

Mean of transport: _____
Mezzo di trasporto

Seal number: _____ *Container number:* _____
Numero del sigillo _____ **Numero del container**

Designated establishment/s of origin (Name, address and approval number)
Stabilimento/i designato/i di origine (Nome, indirizzo e numero di riconoscimento)

- *Slaughterhouse/Impianto di macellazione:* _____

- *Cutting plant/Impianto di sezionamento:* _____

- *Processing plant/Impianto di trasformazione:* _____

- *Storage facility/Deposito:* _____

Date of slaughter (day/month/year): _____

Data di macellazione (giorno/mese/anno)

Indicate the name of the Agency which conducted the slaughtering inspections:
Specificare l'Autorità che ha svolto le ispezioni al momento della macellazione

Date of cutting/Date of processing (if the case): _____

Data di sezionamento/Data di trasformazione (se del caso)

HEALTH INFORMATION/ATTESTAZIONI SANITARIE

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, certify as follows/Il sottoscritto, veterinario ufficiale, certifica quanto segue.

- *Italy is classified by OIE as a Country having a negligible BSE risk*
L'Italia è classificata dall'OIE come un Paese a rischio BSE trascurabile;
- *Italy is free from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Rinderpest, and vaccination against FMD and Rinderpest is legally prohibited in Italy*
L'Italia è indenne da afta epizootica e peste bovina e la vaccinazione contro dette malattie è vietata dalla normativa italiana;
- *Importation of cloven-hoofed animals that have been vaccinated against FMD and Rinderpest is completely prohibited in Italy*
L'importazione in Italia di animali ungulati che siano stati vaccinati contro l'afta epizootica e la peste bovina è del tutto proibita;
- *Beef and beef offal derive from cattle that is 30 months of age or younger at the time of slaughter*
Le carni bovine e le frattaglie bovine derivano da animali che al momento della macellazione avevano un'età massima di 30 mesi;
- *The processing or production, such as the slaughtering, dressing, plucking, evisceration, dividing, and chopping was carried out in a sanitary manner based on equal or better criteria than those of Japan*
Le fasi della lavorazione o della produzione quali la macellazione, la tolettatura, lo scuoiamento, l'eviscerazione, il sezionamento e la tritatura sono avvenute in modo igienico con criteri pari o superiori a quelli del Giappone.
- *Cattle slaughtered for the production of the exported beef and beef offal to Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the slaughtered cattle") have been born and raised only in Italy, or directly and legally imported into Italy from a country deemed eligible by Japan to export beef and beef offal to Japan (indicate _____) and raised in Italy*
I bovini macellati per la produzione di carni bovine e frattaglie bovine verso il Giappone (di seguito definiti come "i bovini macellati") sono nati e stati allevati solo in Italia, oppure sono stati direttamente e legalmente importati in Italia da Paesi riconosciuti idonei dal Giappone (indicare: _____) per l'esportazione di prodotti bovini e frattaglie verso il Giappone ed allevati in Italia;
- *The slaughtered cattle were not suspect or confirmed BSE cases, or cohorts of BSE cases, as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code adopted by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)*
I bovini macellati non sono colpiti né sospetti di esserlo da BSE e non appartengono a coorti di animali risultati affetti da BSE, come da definizione del Terrestrial Animal Health Code adottato dall'Organizzazione mondiale per la sanità animale (OIE);
- *The slaughtered cattle were found to be sound and healthy as a result of ante – and post-mortem inspections conducted by veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Health of Italy in the designated facilities at the time of slaughter*
I bovini macellati sono stati giudicati idonei e sani a seguito delle ispezioni ante – e post-mortem svolte presso gli impianti designati da un veterinario ufficiale delle competenti Autorità italiane;
- *The exported beef and beef offal to Japan has been handled at the designated facilities in such a way as to prevent contamination with any causative agents of animal infectious diseases until shipment to Japan*
Le carni bovine e le frattaglie bovine esportate verso il Giappone sono state manipolate presso gli impianti designati in modo da evitare la loro contaminazione da ogni agente in grado di causare malattie animali infettive fino alla loro spedizione verso il Giappone;
- *Sanitary packaging material was used to package the beef and beef offal*
Per il confezionamento delle carni bovine e delle frattaglie sono stati utilizzati materiali igienicamente idonei

- *The beef and beef offal meets the "Standards for slaughter of cattle and processing of beef and beef offal eligible for export to Japan - Export Verification Program (EVP)"*
Le carni bovine e le frattaglie bovine soddisfano "Gli standard per la macellazione e la produzione di carni bovine e frattaglie bovine idonee all'esportazione verso il Giappone -Export Verification Program (EVP)".

Note:"Italy" means Italy excluding Sardinia island.

Nota: Per "Italia" intendesi l'Italia esclusa la Sardegna.

Done at: _____ On: _____
Fatto a _____ Il _____

Name of the government veterinarian of Italy (in capital letter): _____
Nome del veterinario ufficiale italiano (in stampatello): _____

Signature: _____
Firma _____

Official stamp
Timbro Ufficiale

Standards for slaughter of cattle and processing of beef and beef offal eligible for export to Japan

Export Verification Program

This Export Verification Program (EVP) provides the specified products processing requirements and requirements for facilities for export beef and beef offal to Japan from Italy. This EVP comes in addition to the Italian and EU regulations but might include some relevant domestic requirements. The following requirements consist in the EVP under the responsibility of the General Directorate for the Hygiene, the Food Safety and the Nutrition (DGHFSN), and its services, Ministry in charge of Health of Italy.

1. Purpose

This EVP describes the standards that slaughterhouses and processing facilities shall meet in producing beef and beef offal for export to Japan in order to meet the following objectives:

- Ensure removal from cattle carcasses of all tissues ineligible for export to Japan;
- Prevent cross contamination of eligible beef and beef offal for export to Japan from ineligible tissues during slaughter and/or processing;
- Ensure that only cattle from 30 months of age or less are prepared and certified for export to Japan;
- Enable verification of compliance with Japan import condition relating to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), in addition to Italian and EU domestic requirements.

2. Scope

This EVP applies to Italian facilities producing beef and beef offal for export to Japan from Italy. The facilities shall meet the specified products processing requirements and requirements for facilities for beef and beef offal for export to Japan from Italy. These facilities shall be designated and listed by the DGHFSN in accordance with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW).

3. Identification and traceability records

- 3.1 Live cattle shall be domesticated bovine animals (*Bos taurus* or *Bos indicus*) born and raised in Italy or imported to Italy from countries eligible for export beef and beef offal to Japan.
- 3.2 Live cattle shall be individually identified.
- 3.3 Live cattle shall be sent to slaughterhouse with individual document recording the exact date of birth and identification information of each animal.
- 3.4 All carcasses complying with point 4.1 shall be clearly identified with a label reporting the acronym "EJ", meaning it eligible for export to Japan.
- 3.5 An identification mark allowing the verification that the beef and beef offal for export to Japan complies with point 4.1 is applied on the product at each level of processing.
- 3.6 Records and identification information through the process shall be sufficient to trace:
 - 3.6.1 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan to carcasses;
 - 3.6.2 Individual carcasses to individual animal;
 - 3.6.3 Individual animal to farm records.

4. Specified Products Requirements

- 4.1 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan shall be derived from cattle that is 30 months of age or less at the time of slaughter.
- 4.2 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan shall be exclusively meat, offal and their products, which the MHLW and DGHFSN recognize as eligible for export to Japan.
- 4.3 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan shall not include any Specified Risk Material (SRM) as defined by the enforced Japanese regulation, that is to say beef and beef offal for export to Japan shall not include any of the following tissues:
 - 4.3.1 Tonsils from all cattle;
 - 4.3.2 Distal ileum (two meters from connection to caecum) from all cattle;
 - 4.3.3 Spinal cord from cattle over 30 months of age;
 - 4.3.4 Head (except for hygienically removed tongues, cheek meat and hide) from cattle over 30 months of age;
 - 4.3.5 Vertebral column (excluding vertebrae of the tail, the spinous and transverse processes of the cervical, lumbar and thoracic vertebrae, the median sacral crest and wings of the sacrum) from cattle over 30 months of age.

4.4 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan, and the carcasses and cattle from which they are derived should be traceable to production records.

5. Processing requirements

- 5.1 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan shall be processed using procedures ensuring the compliance of point 4 and integrated into the facility HACCP/SSOP.
- 5.2 Verification activities for age requirements as described above in point 4.1 must be conducted at the slaughter and processing levels.
- 5.3 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan shall be processed in a manner to ensure the hygienic removal of the SRM as described above in point 4.3 and to prevent any cross contamination by these SRM.
- 5.4 The facility HACCP/SSOP shall include internal verification activities that allow to control the specified requirements of this EVP are effectively implemented and met.

6. Designated facilities for export to Japan

- 6.1 The designated facilities for export beef and beef offal to Japan from Italy shall be facilities (slaughterhouses, cutting plants, processing plants, and cold stores) approved by the DGHFSN following an on-site inspection. The approval of the designated facilities is under the responsibility of the DGHFSN in accordance with the MHLW.
- 6.2 The designated facilities shall meet the specified products and processing requirements for beef and beef offal for export to Japan from Italy.
- 6.3 The designated facilities for export to Japan shall be listed by the DGHFSN. The DGHFSN shall provide annually to the MHLW an official listing of the designated facilities for export beef and beef offal to Japan. The DGHFSN will keep the MHLW informed of any amendments as regard additions, delisting and address or activity change at the listed facilities.
- 6.4 The designated facilities for export beef and beef offal to Japan from Italy are responsible for the compliance with all requirements outlined in this procedure and the Italian and EU regulations.
- 6.5 All necessary information to verify the enforcement of the EVP by the designated facilities shall be available to the DGHFSN for review.

7. Export certificate

- 7.1 Beef and beef offal for export to Japan shall be accompanied by an export certificate issued by the Italian competent Authorities: the Local Health Units (ASL; Aziende Sanitarie Locali), when exported to Japan.
- 7.2 The export certificate shall include the information as required by the Food Sanitation Act of Japan.
- 7.3 The export certificate shall mention the following statement "The beef and beef offal meet the EVP requirements".

8. Audit and import inspection of the MHLW

- 8.1 The MHLW may conduct on-side audits of the Italian inspection system including visit of the DGHFSN, designated facilities that export beef and beef offal to Japan and relevant facilities.
- 8.2 If non-compliance with these standards is found as a result of the audit or the import inspection of the MHLW, the DGHFSN shall take appropriate measures including corrective and/or preventive actions.

These requirements for beef and beef offal for export to Japan from Italy will go into effect on May 2nd, 2016.

Animal Health Requirements for beef and beef offal to be exported to Japan from Italy (excluding Sardinia island)

Animal health requirements for beef and beef offal to be exported to Japan from Italy are as follows:

1. Definitions

For the purpose of the animal health requirements;

1-(1) "Italy" means"

Italy excluding Sardinia island

1-(2) "cattle" means

Bovine (*Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus* only).

1-(3) "beef and beef offal" means"

meat and viscera derived from cattle which meet all conditions and specifications described in "Standards for slaughter of cattle and processing of beef and beef offal eligible for export to Japan – Export Verification Program" as attached in Annex 3.

1-(4) "the exported beef to Japan" means"

beef and beef offal to be exported to Japan from Italy.

1-(5) "outbreak" means

detection of specific pathogen, antigen or antibody of the disease as well as appearance of animal showing clinical signs of the diseases.

1-(6) "the Japanese animal health authorities" means

Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

1-(7) “the third free countries etc.” means countries and zones approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan for the export of meat etc.to Japan and that are listed in Annex 2.

1-(8) “the specified countries” means countries approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan for the export of beef and beef offal to Japan other than third free countries as listed in Annex 2-4.

1-(9) “the designated facilities” means the slaughterhouses, meat processing facilities and storage facilities, etc. which are designated by the Ministry of Health of Italy (or the government authorities of the third free countries etc. listed in Article 2-(2) of Annex 1) as facilities which meet the requirements both in Articles 1 to 4 of Annex 1 and in Annex 3 for the exported beef to Japan.

2. General requirements

2-(1) Italy is free from Foot and mouth disease (FMD) and Rinderpest, and vaccination against FMD and Rinderpest is legally prohibited in Italy.

2-(2) Importation of cloven-hoofed animals that have been vaccinated against FMD and Rinderpest is completely prohibited in Italy.

2-(3) The Ministry of Health of Italy will continue to maintain measures to prevent introduction, control spread, and detect Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). These measures include SRM removal, effective feed ban, and a surveillance program. In case that the Ministry of Health of Italy intends to amend or abolish the regulations or measures on BSE, the Ministry of Health of Italy should inform the Japanese animal health authorities of the fact in advance.

2-(4) The Ministry of Health of Italy annually submits copies of OIE annual status reconfirmation form for animal health controlling situations to the Japanese animal health authorities.

2-(5) The exported beef to Japan must be slaughtered, produced and stored only in the designated facilities.

3. Notification of the designated facilities

3-(1) The Ministry of Health of Italy must inform the Japanese animal health authorities of the name, activities, address and establishment number of the designated facilities in advance of the shipment of the exported beef to Japan from the said facilities. The list of the designated facilities will be maintained and updated by the Ministry of Health of Italy as changes in facility status occur.

The Ministry of Health of Italy must confirm through an ordinary monitoring or periodic audit that the designated facilities are fulfilling the required conditions in Annex 1 and Annex 3.

If during ordinary monitoring or periodic audits of the designated facilities, the Ministry of Health of Italy identifies a serious noncompliance with the conditions in Annex 1 and Annex 3, the Ministry of Health of Italy must immediately stop certification of the exported beef to Japan from the said facilities, and must inform the Japanese animal health authorities of the name, activities, address and establishment number of the said facilities.

Thereafter, the Ministry of Health of Italy are to revoke the designation of the said facilities.

After verifying that acceptable corrective actions have been taken and informing the Japanese animal health authorities of the corrective actions taken by the Ministry of Health of Italy, the Ministry of Health of Italy may re-designate the revoked facilities as the designated facilities.

A system-wide problem such as repeated serious noncompliance may result in the suspension of the animal health requirements.

4. Requirements for shipment

4-(1) The exported beef to Japan must have been handled at the designated facilities in such a way as to prevent contamination with any causative agents of animal infectious diseases. Clean and sanitary wrappings and/or containers such as cardboard boxes must be used to pack the exported beef to Japan.

4-(2) If an outbreak of FMD or Rinderpest is confirmed in Italy, the Ministry of Health of Italy must immediately stop certification of the exported beef to Japan.

If the exported beef to Japan has been certified and in transit to Japan at the time of the outbreak, the shipment will be prohibited entry into Japan, except where the Ministry of Health of Italy can demonstrate that the shipment definitely bears no relation (such as, time of shipment, region of origin, route of transit) to the outbreak of the said diseases.

4-(3) If a BSE case is detected in Italy and it is epidemiologically related to the exported beef to Japan, the Ministry of Health of Italy must immediately notify the Japanese animal health authorities with the relevant information.

4-(4) In the case where the exported beef to Japan is transported to Japan by way of third countries, the exported beef to Japan must be stored in an enclosed ocean/air vessel container. The Ministry of Health of Italy must close the container with an official seal, which is apparently distinguishable from those of the other countries/regions than Italy. The form of official seal must be approved in advance by the Japanese animal health authorities. In case the official seal with the container had been broken or removed prior to the time of import inspection after arrival in Japan, the exported beef to Japan in question may be prohibited to import into Japan.

5. Requirements for the exported beef to Japan

5-(1) Cattle slaughtered for the production of the exported beef to Japan (hereinafter

referred to as “the slaughtered cattle”) must have been born and raised only in Italy, or directly and legally imported from the specified countries and raised in Italy, or directly and legally imported from the third free countries etc. (except for BSE affected countries/regions) listed in Article 1 of Annex 2 and raised in Italy.

Beef and beef offal that are directly and legally imported from the specified countries, or the third free countries etc. (except for BSE affected countries/regions) in Article 1 of Annex 2 and that completely meet all the requirements in Article 2 of Annex 1.

5-(2) The slaughtered cattle were not suspect or confirmed BSE cases, or cohorts of BSE cases, as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code adopted by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

5-(3) The slaughtered cattle were found to be sound and healthy as a result of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by veterinary inspectors of the Ministry of Health of Italy in the designated facilities at the time of slaughter.

5-(4) The exported beef to Japan has been handled at the designated facilities in such a way as to prevent contamination with any causative agents of animal infectious diseases until shipment to Japan.

6. Audit by the Japanese animal health authorities

6-(1) The Japanese animal health authorities can evaluate Italy’s regulatory system through a representative sample of the designated facilities etc. and audit the original relevant records etc. as part of a system audit of Italy’s regulatory requirements and these animal health requirements.

When it is found that the animal health requirements and Italy’s regulatory requirements have not been met at the designated facilities, the Ministry of Health of Italy must immediately stop certification of the exported beef to Japan from the said

facilities.

If the Ministry of Health of Italy verifies corrective actions at the said facilities, the Ministry of Health of Italy may re-designate the revoked facilities as the designated facilities after informing the Japanese animal health authorities of the corrective actions verified by the Ministry of Health of Italy.

A system-wide problem such as repeated serious noncompliance may result in the suspension of the animal health requirements.

7. Issue of inspection certificate

7-(1) The Ministry of Health of Italy must be responsible for issuing the inspection certificate for the exported beef to Japan, stating the following items in detail in English, after confirming the exported beef to Japan complies with the animal health requirements;

- (i) Name, activities, address and establishment number of the designated facilities (in case the relevant procedures such as slaughtering and processing were not done at the same designated facility, each of the facilities at which the exported beef to Japan has been dealt with must be described on this certificate.).
- (ii) Date of slaughter.
- (iii) Date, authorities name and place of issue of the inspection certificate, and name and title of signer
- (iv) Identification number of the seal applied to the container (in case the container is sealed by the official seal approved by the Japanese animal health authorities in accordance with Article 4-(4)).
- (v) Each required condition of Articles 5-(1) to 5-(4).

7-(2) These Animal health requirements for beef and beef offal to be exported to Japan from Italy come into effect from 2 May, 2016.

Annex 1. Requirements for the designated facilities

1. Cloven-hoofed animals which can be handled at the designated facilities must be born and raised only in Italy (except for cervid animals epidemiologically related to the outbreak of Chronic wasting disease (CWD), and except for pigs epidemiologically related to the outbreak of African swine fever (ASF) or Classical swine fever (CSF)), or must be directly imported to Italy from the third free countries etc. listed in Annex 2 (in the case of cloven-hoofed animals other than deer and pigs, in Article 1 of Annex 2; in the case of deer, in Article 2 of Annex 2; in the case of pigs, in Article 3 of Annex 2) and meet all of the following requirements 1-(1) to (4).

1-(1) The said animals must be born and raised only in the third free countries etc.

1-(2) The said animals must be free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of export inspection conducted by the animal health authorities of the third free countries etc.

1-(3) The said animals must be directly imported to Italy from the third free countries etc. without transiting through countries other than the said third countries etc. and must be accompanied by inspection certificates issued by the government authorities of the third free countries etc.

1-(4) The said animals must be free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of import inspection conducted by the Ministry of Health of Italy.

2. The meat etc. which can be handled at the designated facilities must originate from cloven-hoofed animals that were born and raised only in Italy (except for cervid meat and viscera epidemiologically related to the outbreak of Chronic wasting disease (CWD), and except for pig- meat and –viscera epidemiologically related to the outbreak of ASF or CSF), and be handled only at the designated facilities in Italy, or must be directly imported to Italy from the third free countries etc. listed in Annex 2 (in the case of the meat, etc. derived from cloven-hoofed animals other than deer and pigs, in countries listed in Article 1 of Annex 2; in the case of deer meat, etc. in countries listed in Article 2 of Annex 2; in the case of pig meat, etc. in Article 3 of Annex 2) and meet all of the following requirements 2-(1) to (4).

2-(1) The imported meat etc. must be derived from cloven-hoofed animals that were born and raised only in the third free countries etc.

2-(2) The imported meat etc. must be handled only at the designated facilities in the third free countries etc. and be derived from cloven-hoofed animals that were free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by official veterinarians of the third free countries etc.

2-(3) The imported meat etc. must be directly and legally imported to Italy from the third free countries etc. without transiting through countries other than the said third free countries etc., and must be accompanied by inspection certificates issued by the government authorities of the third free countries etc.

2-(4) The imported meat etc. must have been free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of import inspection conducted by the Ministry of Health of Italy, and must be directly carried into the designated facilities in Italy after the said inspection.

3. If the designated facilities are storage facilities and satisfy the following conditions, they can be designated as storage facilities to handle the exported beef to Japan. In this case the said designated facilities may be used only for the temporary storage of final products until shipment.

3-(1) The exported beef to Japan which is handled in the storage facilities must be completely wrapped and boxed, and must be completely isolated from any meat etc. other than products which comply with Article 2 above.

3-(2) The exported beef to Japan must be handled to prevent cross contamination with any meat etc. other than products complying with Article 2 above.

4 The species, quantities, production areas and date of handling (and, in case of handling animals or meat imported from the third free countries etc., the name of the country/zone of origin and date of import) must be recorded on the original records at the designated facilities. The original records must be kept for at least two years at the designated facilities.

5. In case of an outbreak of FMD, Rinderpest, ASF or CSF in a third free country etc., the Ministry of Health of Italy must immediately suspend the shipment of the exported beef to Japan from all the designated facilities which handle cloven-hoofed animals and their meat etc.

(for ASF and CSF, limited to pigs and pig meat) imported from the said third free country etc. and inform the Japanese animal health authorities of the suspension.

The exported beef to Japan that is then en route to Japan may be prohibited from being released into Japan, except for beef that definitely has no epidemiological relation to the outbreak of the said diseases.

The shipping prohibition of the exported beef to Japan described above must be resumed either in case the Japanese animal health authorities has confirmed that the third free countries etc. concerned are free from the said diseases or in case the Ministry of Health of Italy suspended the entrance of cloven-hoofed animals and their meat etc. into the designated facilities from the said third free countries etc. and informed the Japanese animal health authorities of the said prohibition. (In any case, no shipment must be permitted of beef that is epidemiologically related to the outbreak of the said diseases.)

Annex 2. The third free countries etc.

1. The countries or areas categorized as No.0 (zero) in the classification of import prohibition areas for cloven-hoofed animals and their meat etc. derived from cloven-hoofed animals (other than cervid animals and pigs) and meat etc. (countries or areas approved as free from Rinderpest and Foot and mouth disease (FMD) by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan or the Japanese animal health authorities)

Update information on the MAFF official website at the following URL:

http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/product/pdf/43_eng.pdf

2. The third free countries etc. in respect of cervid animals and deer meat (countries or zones approved as free from Rinderpest, FMD and Chronic wasting disease and eligible to export to Japan by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan or the Japanese animal health authorities)

Update information on the MAFF official website at the following URL:

<http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/third-free.html>

3. The third free countries etc. in respect of pigs and pig meat (countries or zones approved as free from Rinderpest, FMD, African swine fever and Classical swine fever and eligible to export to Japan by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan or the Japanese animal health authorities)

Update information on the MAFF official website at the following URL:

<http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/third-free.html>

4. The specified countries for export beef and beef offal to Japan other than the third free countries

Update information on the MAFF official website at the following URL:

<http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/eligible-bse-country.html>

Annex 3. Requirements for the designated facilities by MHLW.

“Standards for slaughter of cattle and processing of beef and beef offal eligible for export to Japan – Export Verification Program”