

# Regulation of imported beef and beef products from the Netherlands

(draft)

(TRANSLATION)

(In the case of any divergence in the translation, the Chinese text shall prevail.)

## 1. Requirements for Beef

- i. Only beef derived from cattle born and raised in the Netherlands; or from cattle born in a country deemed eligible by Taiwan to export beef and raised in the Netherlands for at least 100 days prior to slaughter in the Netherlands will be considered eligible for export to Taiwan.
- ii. Only beef derived from cattle less than 12 months of age (*Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus*).
- iii. Only beef from meat establishments registered with, monitored by and subject to the auditing program of Nederlandse Voedsel- en Warenautoriteit (NVWA) in the Netherlands. The Netherlands will provide a list of such meat establishments to Taiwan's authorities for examination and approval in advance of the export. Taiwan will be informed of any amendment of such a list of meat establishments before the export by the amended meat establishment by the NVWA, through the Netherlands Trade and Investment Office (NTIO) or another institution representing the Netherlands.
- iv. The beef will be derived from cattle that were slaughtered in accordance with the applicable Netherlands and EU legislation,

and have passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection under the supervision of a veterinarian. The following items should be confirmed by the veterinarian:

- (i) The ages of the cattle at the time of slaughter, their birthplace and place of raising;
- (ii) The beef will be derived from cattle that were not subjected to a stunning process, prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity, or to a pithing process;
- (iii) The beef does not contain special risk materials (SRMs); any mechanically recovered meat (MRM), mechanically separated meat (MSM), or advanced meat recovery (AMR) derived from cattle skull and vertebral column, or any tissue or parts derived from cattle 12 months of age and over at the time of slaughter.

2. “Special risk materials(SRMs)” means:

- i. The distal ileum of the small intestine and the tonsils from cattle of all ages, and
- ii. The brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column(excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia from cattle 30 months of age or older.
- iii. The parts that are defined as SRMs according to EU regulations.

3. Shipments of beef will be accompanied by certificates issued by the NVWA, which must include the following information:

- i. Birthplace and country of raising of the cattle from which the beef is derived;
  - ii. Name of the product (including species), number of packages and weight (net weight) listed by each final processing plant;
  - iii. Names, addresses, and establishment numbers of the slaughterhouse, meat processing plant, and storage facility;
  - iv. Slaughtering period and/or processing period (dd/mm/yy-dd/mm/yy);
  - v. Name and addresses of the consignor and the consignee;
  - vi. Date, place of issue, and authority by which the export certificate was issued, and the name and signature of the veterinary officer; and
  - vii. Container number and seal number;
  - viii. States “the beef is derived from cattle that were less than 12 months of age”
  - ix. States “the beef is derived from cattle that were slaughtered in establishments certified by the NVWA as eligible to export beef to Taiwan and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection under the supervision of an NVWA veterinarian”.
4. In the event that an additional case of BSE occurs in the Netherlands, the NVWA will immediately inform the Taipei Representative Office in the Netherlands or the NTIO of the case and provide the results of an investigation and all information about food safety monitoring enhancement measures for the BAPHIQ or TFDA. If the additional case of BSE results in the OIE recognizing an adverse change in the classification of the BSE status of the Netherlands, Taiwan could

suspend importation of beef from the Netherlands and conduct on-site audits before receiving the results of the case investigation from the Netherlands.

5. Taiwan, in according to relevant regulations, could take necessary measures and requirements to restrict the imports, including:
  - i. In the event of serious non-compliance by a meat establishment in the Netherlands, the NVWA or another institution representing the Netherlands will immediately notify Taiwan and control the serious non-compliance product for export to Taiwan. If the Netherlands does not immediately notify Taiwan or control the serious non-compliance product for export to Taiwan, Taiwan could suspend the importation of beef and beef products from the meat establishment before the NVWA determines that appropriate corrective and preventative of products measures have been taken and provides information to Taiwan.
  - ii. Taiwan could conduct on-site inspection of meat establishments that export products to Taiwan. When a serious non-compliance has been found as a result of the on-site inspection, Taiwan could suspend the importation of beef and beef products from the meat establishment before the NVWA is informed of the findings, determines that appropriate corrective and preventative of products measures have been taken, and provides information to Taiwan.
  - iii. In order to ensure import product that are in compliance with regulations, the inspector at the port of entry may seek clarification through the importer for corrected and/or suppliant

documents.