

Regulation of imported beef and beef products from Sweden

(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 and raised in Sweden or from cattle born in a country deemed eligible by Taiwan to export beef and raised in Sweden for at least 100 days prior to slaughter in Sweden will be considered eligible to export to Taiwan.
- ii. Only beef derived from cattle less than 30 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 the National Food Agency (NFA) in Sweden. Sweden 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 of amended meat establishment by the NFA, through the Swedish Trade and Invest Council in Taipei or another institution representing Sweden.
- iv. The beef will be derived from cattle that were slaughtered in accordance with the applicable Swedish 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 cattle at the time of slaughter, 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 30 months of age or 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 NFA, 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 30 months of age"
 - ix. States "the beef is derived from cattle that were slaughtered in establishments certified by the NFA as eligible to export beef to Taiwan and that passed ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection under the supervision of a NFA veterinarian".
4. In the event that an additional case of BSE occurs in Sweden, the NFA will immediately inform the Taipei Mission in Sweden or the Swedish Trade and Invest Council in Taipei of the case and provide 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 Sweden, Taiwan could suspend

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

5. Taiwan could conduct necessary control measures and requirements to restrict the imports according to relevant regulations, including,
 - i. In the event of serious non-compliance by a meat establishment in Sweden, the NFA or another institution representing Sweden will immediately notify Taiwan and control the serious non-compliant product for export to Taiwan. If Sweden does not immediately notify Taiwan or control the serious non-compliant product for export to Taiwan, Taiwan could suspend the importation of beef and beef products from the meat establishment before the NFA 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 case of serious non-compliance has been found as a result of the on-site inspection, Taiwan could suspend importation of beef and beef products from the meat establishment before the NFA 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.