

出國報告 (出國類別：研習)

日本牛海綿狀腦病防疫措施研習報告

服務機關：	行政院農業委員會 動植物防疫檢疫局	行政院農業委員會 動物衛生試驗所	行政院農業委員會 動植物防疫檢疫局
姓名職稱：	黃國青 組長	李淑慧 組長	董好德 副組長
派赴國家：	日本		
出國期間：	95.12.3 ~ 95.12.9		
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行政院及所屬各機關出國報告提要

出國報告名稱：日本牛海綿狀腦病防疫措施研習報告

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內容摘要：

本計畫經排定行程，並委請我國駐日本代表處聯繫各參訪單位確認後，參訪團於 95 年 12 月 3 日出發前往日本，參訪日本農林水產省、東京大學、動物衛生研究院、理化學研究所、農林水產省動物檢疫所橫濱本所及牛隻屠宰場，於 95 年 12 月 9 日返國。本次我國參訪團順利與日本防範牛海綿狀腦病（BSE）之核心機關單位之產、官、學各界重要人士會面，除交換臺日兩國 BSE 動物防疫檢疫及屠宰衛生檢查之經驗外，並已建立聯繫管道與合作關係，對於我國防範 BSE 動物防疫檢疫措施之修正與強化頗有助益，成果至為豐碩。

摘要

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壹、目的

本研習計畫目的為建立符合國際規範之牛海綿狀腦病(以下簡稱 BSE)診斷實驗室，並培植防範狂牛病之農業技術人才團隊，以因應加入世界貿易組織(WTO)之 SPS 協定及 OIE 對本病之檢驗及監控規定，利用研析日本狂牛病防疫檢疫政策與法規制定之研究與執行，做為我國訂定相關防疫檢疫政策之參考，防範該人畜共通傳染病入侵台灣，早期預警摘除病畜，確保畜產業永續發展及國民健康。選定日本的狂牛病防範措施為研析對象，係因日本與我國均為東亞的島島嶼型國家，地理、人文、農業、科技發展程度相近，且該國於 2001 年 9 月確認發生第一例狂牛病病例迄今，為維護其國人之健康與動物防疫之安全，展開一連串的緊急措施，包括建立狂牛病關聯對策、修正相關法規、進行國內及海外調查、強化診斷鑑定、政府機關彼此之合作溝通、政府機關向消費者與產業團體進行之風險溝通等，該國消費者未但未對食用該國牛肉失去信心，反而支持該國政府應以相同的安全標準要求其他國家若欲輸出牛肉至日本，應予比照辦理。另日本內閣府特別成立食品安全委員會，其「prion 專門調查會」亦針對其國內措施、國際規範、美國及加拿大的動物防疫檢疫體系等進行了 35 次調查會議，該調查會小野寺節委員獲世界動物衛生組織(OIE)認定為本病之專家，且該國動物衛生研究所的實驗室亦獲該組織認定為本病參考實驗室，其經驗與心得值得借鏡，故而派員赴日研習。

貳、過程

95 年 12 月 3 日 (星期日)

搭乘長榮 BR2196 班機抵成田機場(15:00-19:00)，搭乘機場 Limousine 巴士於 20:50 左右抵達赤阪東急飯店(Akasaka Excel Hotel Tokyu)。駐日代表處戴德芳秘書來旅館說明各項行程安排。

95 年 12 月 4 日 (星期一)

上午訪問農林水產省(以下簡稱農水省，東京都千代田区霞ヶ関 1-2-1)消費安全局聽取日本 BSE 防疫現況簡報(附錄一)，簡報由動物衛生課長姬田尚先生主持，動物衛生課國際衛生對策室課長補佐熊谷法夫先生報告，參予者尚包括：厚生労働省醫藥食安全全部監視安全課乳肉安全係長東良俊孝先生、大臣官房參事官(兼消費安全局) 原田英男先生、動物衛生課國際衛生對策室長川島俊郎先生、動物衛生課防疫業務班課長補佐鈴木明子小姐、消費者情報官補佐富澤宗高先生。中午由農林水產省消費安全局長町田勝弘先生於敘敘銀座並木店宴請代表團，席中日方特別準備和牛燒肉並展示該店牛肉生產履歷資料。下午訪問東京大學大學院農學生命科學研究所(東京都文京区弥生 1-1-1)小野寺節教授，由農水省消費安全局動物衛生課國際衛生對策室國際情報分析係長松尾

和俊先生(Dr. Kazutoshi Matsuo)陪同。

95 年 12 月 5 日 (星期二)

上午訪問獨立行政法人理化学研究所腦科学綜合研究中心，位於埼玉縣和光市広沢 2 番 1 号，原先安排與該中心主任板倉智敏博士會面，不巧板倉智敏博士臨時赴外縣市參加會議，故改由其學生高橋英機 (Eiki Takashi) 博士接待，並代為進行腦科学綜合研究中心之簡介及介紹實驗動物(鼠)舍各項設計及維護，訪問團一行人亦有幸得以更衣進入該所管理完善之實驗動物中心實地體驗，接著由系原重美(Shigeyoshi Itohara)博士進行「應用實驗動物之藉由動物行為模式改變探討阿茲海默症致病機轉」之專題演講，輔自美歸國的田中博士進行「應用酵母菌培養模式研究 prion」專題演講，此為 prion 學術領域極新之研究，最後由岡本 仁 (Hitoshi Okamoto) 博士實地導覽，該中心應用斑馬魚進行神經細胞傳導及胚胎轉殖之研究相關設施及成果。

下午返回東京。

95 年 12 月 6 日 (星期三)

上午拜會駐日經濟文化代表處，隨後在戴秘書帶領下至代表處(白金台)附近二家超市訪視，現場實際了解牛肉履歷制度(標示牛隻身分編號)之實施情形。隨後搭地鐵前往 JR(日本鐵路)秋葉原站轉乘 JR 火車前往茨城県つくば(筑波)市動物衛生研究所參訪。趕抵筑波站後搭乘計程車前往位於觀音台之動物衛生研究所。下午 14:00 訪問獨立行政法人 農業・生物系特定產業技術研究機構 動物衛生研究所(茨城県つくば市觀音台 3-1-5) 農水省消費安全局動物衛生課防疫業務班係長豬鼻聡及其係員高木(Tagagi)小姐陪同。動物衛生研究所所長谷口稔明(Toshiaki Taniguchi)博士親自迎接代表團，隨後前往該所 BSL-3 動物實驗室，李淑慧組長參觀其 BSL-3 動物實驗室，黃國青組長及董好德副組長則於簡報室中聽取該所 PRION 疾病研究中心主任毛利資郎(Shirou Mohri)博士簡報介紹該中心，以及該所流行病學專家筒井俊之(Toshiyuki Tsutsui)博士簡報日本對 BSE 之流行病學研究進展。參訪行程於 17:30 左右結束，隨即搭乘計程車至筑波站搭 JR 轉地鐵返回東京，約於 19:30 返抵下榻之赤阪東急飯店。

95 年 12 月 7 日 (星期四)

上午戴秘書來飯店會合後一行四人拖著厚重行李搭地鐵至新橋站轉搭 JR 至川崎站。農水省動物檢疫所畜產物檢疫課課長西野重雄先生及企劃調整課課長入來理先生及陪同人員農水省消費安全局動物衛生課國際衛生対策室檢疫企劃班國際衛生門官小坪清子小姐於川崎車站會合後，搭動物檢疫所公務車前往港區之物流倉庫參訪，了解其對美國牛肉之檢疫程序。12:20 結束參訪行程隨即驅車前往羽田機場，搭乘 14:30 日航班機於 16:30 抵達鹿兒島機場，再由機場轉搭 17:00 巴士於 19:10 左右至志布志市，搭乘已於巴士站等候之旅館小巴士至下榻旅館。

95 年 12 月 8 日 (星期五)

上午參訪 SANKYO 肉品公司屠宰場（鹿兒島縣志布志市有明町野井倉 6965 ），瞭解其牛隻屠宰如何去除 SRM 及現場如何將牛隻身分編號正確無誤地傳達至每一塊肉。一早該公司即派車將代表團及農水省陪同人員接至該工廠，衛生主管機關負責該廠肉品衛生檢查之志布志食肉衛生檢查所所長豐重光和先生亦於該廠等候。參訪活動於 12:45 左右結束。為避免無謂之困擾，代表團婉拒該公司於附近餐廳安排之午餐，在豐重光和所長帶領下至附近一極具日本地方特色之餐廳用餐，賓主盡歡了無負擔。豐重光和所長臨時邀請代表團參觀其檢查所，代表團亦利用此機會了解其執行 BSE 監測之情形，隨後豐重所長又將代表團送至巴士站搭乘巴士回鹿兒島機場，搭乘 18:50 日航班機至福岡。抵達福岡機場已 19:35。由於小坪清子小姐係福岡人，故於福岡機場與代表團告別，順道回家度周末。代表團則搭計程車至下榻之博多區 GREEN HOTEL。

95 年 12 月 9 日 (星期六)

上午在戴秘書陪同下至福岡機場搭乘長榮 12:10 BR2105 班機，並於 13:45 安抵台北。

參、心得

一、日本 BSE 之防治現況

(一) 日本 BSE 之疫情

日本自 2001 年 9 月 10 日發現首例 BSE 以來，至 2006 年底，共發現 BSE 病牛 30 例（如附錄二）。病例發現之初，曾給日本社會帶來極大震撼，牛肉價格暴跌且消費量較發現前猛降 60%，對日本國產牛肉帶來極大衝擊。而後日本政府迅速採取各項應對措施，且為讓消費者放心，日本全國農業協會等 6 個團體於 2002 年宣佈，買斷於 2001 年 10 月 18 日進行 BSE 全面檢查前的牛肉，冷凍封存並隔離進入市場，約計有 1.26 萬噸的牛肉，農林水產省並斥資 200 億日元將該批牛肉全數銷毀。另為徹底查清 BSE 疫情，自 2002 年 4 月 25 日即開始針對這批牛肉進行全面追蹤調查。

為了使各項 BSE 防疫措施得以確實執行，同時在牛肉安全流通之目標下，日本於 2003 年 6 月通過為牛隻個體識別之有關情報管理及傳達的特別措施法，這個有關牛隻及牛肉生產履歷的立法已於同年 12 月 1 日起開始實施，建構了牛肉生產履歷制度，建立牛隻飼養、屠宰分切、牛肉銷售各階段之全程履歷(電子化資訊庫)，消費者可憑牛肉商品所標示之牛之身分編號上網查得牛肉產地、飼養者、通路流通者等資料。同時，農林水產省並對以國外牛肉冒充國產牛肉進行販賣者進行嚴處。另外，衛生主管機關亦實施每頭牛隻屠體均必須進行腦組織採樣篩檢 BSE 之措施，並將所有 12 月齡以上牛隻屠體之特殊風險物質(以下簡稱 SRM) 去除等措施。這些措施提供了消費者「安心的感覺」，2003 年底日本國產牛肉消

費基本量恢復到發生 BSE 前的 80%。

(二) 日本國內 BSE 發生之因應對策 (附錄三)

1. 禁止使用肉骨粉

爲了防杜含有異常傳染性蛋白質的危險飼料餵飼牛隻，日本自 2001 年 9 月 18 日根據「飼料安全法」，禁止於牛隻飼料中添加反芻動物來源肉骨粉，並要求飼料業者，在添加肉骨粉的豬、雞用飼料上，標示「禁止使用於牛隻」或「禁止混入牛隻用飼料」。

禁止使用以牛海綿狀腦病疫區國或可能發生國爲原產國的反芻動物性原料，及禁止使用可能潛在感染牛海綿狀腦病的牛源反芻動物性畜產品。

2. 依法對死牛進行全數檢查，追蹤 BSE 疫情

日本於 2002 年 7 月實施「BSE 對策特別措置法」，規定畜牧場飼養 2 年以上之牛隻，因病或事故死亡時，畜主須向都道府縣之家畜保健衛生所提出報告，以利對死亡牛隻進行 BSE 檢查。並藉由加強死亡牛隻檢查，以正確掌握 BSE 感染情況，有助於採取防杜感染之對策。

2004 年 9 月，厚生勞動省及農林水產省彙整食品安全委員會中有關 BSE 國內對策的科學的評價及驗證的結果，於同年 10 月 15 日重新評估國內對策。並於其後修正「牛海綿狀腦症對策特別措施法」，將畜牧場 BSE 檢驗對象年齡從 30 月齡以上修正爲 21 個月齡以上 (2005 年 8 月 1 日實施)。

3. 肥育牛隻全面進行生體檢查

前例 BSE 病例發生後，爲了確認現有牛隻是否感染 BSE，進行國內 459 萬頭肥育牛的生物檢驗。目前仍持續進行。

4. 屠宰場內 BSE 篩檢

依據「畜場法實施規則」(2001 年 10 月 18 日實施)，供人食用之每頭牛隻皆須進行 BSE 篩檢。進入屠宰場的牛隻，經放血，去頭、剝皮，取內臟，並支解爲半邊屠體後進入預冷室冷藏熟成一天，同時等待檢驗結果。屠宰當日，由衛生單位之屠宰衛生檢查人員採取延腦樣品後，送往實驗室進行 enzyme-link immunosorbent assay 檢測，爲簡稱 ELISA 的生化檢測法，每次檢測約需 3.5 小時，若結果有疑義，會進行第 2 次 ELISA 檢測，結果呈陽性則再送化學法檢驗，當所有檢驗工作完成，確認牛隻無感染狂牛症之虞時，牛屠體才能進入消費市場。

5. 去除並廢棄特殊風險物質(SRM；Specified Risk Material)

根據畜場法實施規則，去除牛隻特殊風險物質並予以焚燬。2001 年 9 月發現首例牛海綿狀腦病 (BSE) 後，厚生勞動省於同年 9 月 27 日指示，牛隻於屠宰時，12 個月齡以上的牛隻須去除頭顱(包含舌頭及臉頰肉)部位，牛隻之全段骨髓及迴腸遠端位部 (係指小腸末端與盲腸連處 2 公尺長的部位) 皆需除去，並予以焚毀(請參閱附錄十一)。同年 10 月 18 日亦於法令上修正牛隻特殊風險物質(SRM；Specified Risk Material)消除及焚燒相關規定。同時開始進行全國

牛隻年齡的確認，並將全部作為食用處理的牛隻列入 **BSE** 檢驗的對象。

6. 焚燬進行全面性 **BSE** 檢查前的牛肉

進行 **BSE** 全頭檢驗前的牛肉，除隔離進入市場外並予以凍結保管，約計 12,626 噸。為使消費大眾安心，農林水產省最後斥資 200 億日元將該批牛肉全數銷毀焚燒。為了肅清消費者不安感，自第 3 例 **BSE** 確定病例發生後，日本嚴格區分市場隔離牛肉與檢驗完畢牛肉，嚴禁相互混雜。

7. 肉骨粉的出口國的調查

對於有 **BSE** 污染疑慮可能的肉骨粉進口國家，派遣調查員調查該國生產、進口、流通實際狀態及是否可配合日本的處理等實際情況。調查的對象有英國，意大利，丹麥，泰國，香港，韓國，台灣，印度，菲律賓及中國。

8. 感染路徑的調查

調查 **BSE** 感染牛隻及同居牛隻的履歷，並清查供應飼料的工廠有無 **BSE** 污染的肉骨粉混入，並以進口肉骨粉的配銷實際狀態進行追蹤。

9. **BSE** 研究中心的成立

由農林水產省進行相關研究，隔離肥育約數十頭 **BSE** 感染牛隻，研究感染機制並記錄相關症狀，並於可供檢驗研究的設施內進行。

10. 日本對綿羊及山羊的安全對策

自 2001 年開始實施 **Survey Lance** 檢驗，以綿羊及山羊為檢驗對象，至今無陽性病例。同時並規定去除綿羊及山羊的特定風險物質【扁桃腺、脾臟、小腸及大腸(須包含有淋巴結)】及 12 月齡以上羊隻頭部(舌頭、臉頰肉及扁桃腺)並予以焚燒。此外，亦依「食品衛生法」禁止 **BSE** 疫區綿羊及山羊的肉類進口。依據日本最新綿羊及山羊的傳染性海綿狀腦症(**TSE**)的篩檢結果顯示，自 2005 年 10 月 1 日至 2006 年 11 月 18 日為止，共檢驗 4,933 頭羊隻，結果均呈陰性反應。

二、牛肉生產履歷

牛海綿狀腦病之病性及控制措施與牛隻年齡極有關係，一般在田間用以分辨牛隻年齡之方法主要是觀察牛隻牙齒生長及磨損之情形。這種方法用於分辨 30 月齡以上牛隻尚可，用於年齡小於 30 月齡者則有極大誤差，只有靠確實之牛籍記錄才能準確得知牛隻年齡。準確之牛籍管理記錄對於牛病防治是種利器，在疾病防治上，越迅速追溯至病源越能有效控制疫情，能否迅速而準確地追蹤係植基於牛籍管理是否確實。有準確之牛籍資料庫，則可在彈指之間由一頭牛向上追蹤至各前代牛隻或向下追蹤至所有後代牛隻，所有牛隻消滅的地點(屠宰場、牧場、化製場)也都能一清二楚，荷蘭在 1997 年發生單例牛海綿狀腦病病例時，就是運用這個優勢成功地化解產業危機，目前尚無其他國家有優於荷蘭的表現。這個牛籍資料庫如果與各種監測體系(如藥物殘留檢測、肉品檢查、疾病抽樣調查檢驗等)結合，甚至可使各項管理工作事半功倍，更可提升對於消費者之保護。

(一) 國家牛隻身分登錄檔之建立

日本政府爲了確保各項 BSE 防疫措施得以確實執行，同時確保日本消費者對牛肉安全之信心，自 2003 年 12 月 1 日施行「牛隻個體識別資訊之管理傳遞特別措施法」(附錄四)，其目的在於透過牛隻個別編號之使用以及該等編號由生產、運銷乃至消費各階段正確無誤地傳遞，建立起一個集中化的牛籍管理體系(請參閱附錄五)。該特別措施法雖然爲農林水產省(以下簡稱農水省)所主管，其規範之對象除養牛生產者外，尚包括屠宰場、肉品工廠、肉品批發零售商。該法規定農水省必須建立電子化之國家牛隻身分登錄檔及執行許多相關事務，亦規定農水省得將牛隻個別身分登錄檔之建立與管理相關事務委由獨立行政法人全國家畜改良中心(簡稱家畜改良中心)執行。

國家牛隻身分登錄檔記錄有下列事項:(1) 個別牛隻身分編號；(2) 出生或輸入日期；(3) 性別；(4) 牛隻之母(親)畜身分編號(進口牛免)；(5) 牛隻輸入者姓名、職稱及地址；(6) 牛隻管理者姓名、職稱、地址及管理起始日；(7) 飼養地點及牛隻於該飼養地點之開始飼養日；(8) 屠宰日期、出口日期；(9) 其他農水省規定事項，其紀錄之更改或刪除均有明確之程序及權限規定。紀錄之保存期限係由各該牛隻被屠宰、死亡或出口日起算 3 年。

當農水省發現登錄檔內記錄缺損或錯誤時，必須建議該紀錄之報告義務人依照程序再爲報告，或由農水省採取其他措施以確保資料之正確。如係由牛隻管理者(如畜主等)發現登錄檔內記錄缺損或錯誤時，則其必須通知農水省。該法亦規定農水省應以網際網路或其他方法，公開該身分登錄檔內記錄(管理者姓名、職稱除外)如附錄六。

(二) 牛籍管理與耳標管理

當牛隻出生後，其管理者應立即向農水省報告牛隻生日、性別、母畜身份編號、管理者姓名職稱地址、飼養場地點以及其他農水省規定事項(品種、管理者詳細聯絡資料)。如係進口牛隻，其輸入者應立即向農水省報告牛隻進口日期、性別、輸入者姓名職稱地址、飼養場地點以及其他農水省規定事項(品種、輸入者詳細聯絡資料)。

農水省於接獲申報後則分配一個由十位數字組成之牛隻身分編號給申報者，並提供申報者兩組帶有該身分編號之耳標(如附錄七)。管理者或輸入者接獲後，立即將標有該牛隻身分編號之耳標釘掛於牛隻雙耳。任何人不得將耳標移除或以任何方式使牛隻身分編號無法辨識。當任一耳標脫落、損壞或其上之牛隻身分編號難以辨識時，管理者應依省令規定，補掛一個具有該牛隻身分編號之新耳標。當發現牛隻未釘掛耳標，或耳標上牛隻身分編號難以辨識時，農水省得令管理者釘掛或由農水省自行釘掛。未同時於兩耳釘掛有耳標之牛隻，任何人均不得移動或交易。只有當牛隻患有耳疾、創傷、耳標損壞或不明而必須更換、耳標於牛隻轉移或運輸當時脫落等情形下，才可將耳標移除或在缺乏完整耳標(兩耳均有)之情形下轉移牛隻。在此情形下，該等牛隻之管理者應以繩線將耳標繫於其他部會或以貼紙書寫該牛身分編號貼在其他部位，也可用漆或其他物質將身分編號標示在

身體其他部分。

牛隻在交易移轉時不論轉出方或接受方(轉入方)均必須申報，牛隻管理者或輸入者於轉出牛隻時，應立即向農水省申報該等牛隻身分編號、轉出日期、聯絡資料、飼養終止日與轉移之有關第三者(如運輸者)姓名、職稱、聯絡資料。牛隻接受方(屠宰場及輸出者除外)於接獲牛隻後，應立即向農水省申報該等牛隻身分編號、移入日期、飼養場所、與轉移之有關第三者(如運輸者)姓名、職稱。

牛隻死亡、送屠宰或輸出亦須申報。當牛隻死亡(屠宰除外)時，該等牛隻管理者必須立即向農水省申報該等牛隻身分編號、死亡日期及其聯絡資訊。屠宰牛隻時，屠宰者應立即向農水省申報該等牛隻身分編號、屠宰日期、屠宰場名稱及位置、轉移有關第三者(如運輸者)姓名、職稱及聯繫資訊。輸出牛隻時，則由輸出者向農水省申報該等牛隻身分編號、輸出日期、轉移有關第三者(如運輸者)姓名、職稱。

(三) 指定牛肉之標示與資訊揭示

所謂指定牛肉係指供人食用之牛科動物肉，但不包含以其為原料之加工、調製、烹煮處理之牛肉產品、絞牛肉以及分切下腳料。屠宰者必須標示牛隻身分編號，屠宰者將指定牛肉運交他人時，必須於該牛肉標示其所來自牛隻之身分編號。屠宰者可用數字或代號代替身分編號，但是要開給收受指定牛肉者一份文件，述明其所用之數字或代號所對應之牛隻身分編號。屠宰者可用電子化資料(或農水省許可之資料傳輸科技)提供前項所述文件內容(必須取得交送該牛肉有關之第三者如運輸者、大盤商等之同意)。

銷售牛肉者亦必須於其銷售之牛肉標示牛隻身分編號，銷售者販賣指定牛肉時，必須於牛肉或其容器、包裝，或發貨單，或銷售地點之明顯處所標示該牛肉所來自牛隻之身分編號(附錄八)。銷售者應對每一件牛肉商品標示身分編號，銷售者可以用批號(意指與牛隻身分編號不同但相對應之數字或代號)來代替身分編號，但在受到其他銷售牛肉業者、消費者或其他任何人要求時，則要標示其姓名及職稱以及與批號對應之牛隻身分編號。在知道牛肉來自一頭以上牛隻但無法分辨哪塊肉是哪頭牛時可標示多個身分編號，然其頭數不能超過 50 頭。前述所用之批號為其他業者(如屠宰場或肉品工廠等)所編，而編列批號之業者也已標示其姓名或職稱時，則該銷售者不用再標示自己姓名或職稱。

餐飲業供應指定菜餚時，依法亦必須於指定菜餚或餐廳明顯處所標示該菜餚有關指定牛肉所來自牛隻之身分編號，其相關標示規定與指定牛肉銷售者標示規定相同。所謂指定菜餚係指以前述指定牛肉為主要成分之菜餚，日本內閣命令所指定者只有牛肉燒肉、牛肉涮涮鍋、牛肉火鍋、牛排四種。

在銷售紀錄之維護方面，該法規定屠宰者、銷售者及指定菜餚供應者應依省令規定設置及保存銷售紀錄(包括電子化紀錄)，並應將省令規定指定牛肉或供應指定菜餚相關之項目記錄於該銷售記錄。

屠宰場對於如何將活牛之身分編號正確地傳遞到牛肉扮演著極為重要之角

色。只有屠宰場在其生產流程中努力維護資訊之正確並建立多重確認機制才有可能。以此次參訪之 SANKYO 肉品公司為例，在牛隻入場、繫留、擊昏、屠宰、分切、包裝各階段均仔細核對牛隻身分編號(附錄九)，在分切過程中亦以標示牌、吊牌區分不同牛隻屠體及部位肉。

(四) 監督與確認機制

農水省為執行本法，除可要求牛隻管理者、輸入者或輸出者作必要之申報外，亦可派員進入牛隻管理者、輸入者、屠宰者、銷售者或指定菜餚供應者之辦公室、營業場所或其他場所檢查銷售紀錄、文件、及其他資產，或詢問相關人等。此外，在必要時亦可採集牛肉或指定菜餚之樣品供檢驗，除在菜餚供應者之辦公室、營業場所、零售處所或其他相關場所採樣必須以市場價格付費外，其餘採樣均不付費。採樣係為進行牛肉之 DNA 檢測，為本系統內一個相當重要之監督機制，目的在於確定屠宰場確實將牛隻身分編號準確無誤地傳遞到牛肉零售階段。農水省係將其採樣權限委託給社團法人日本食肉格付協會而 DNA 之檢測則委託公益法人家畜改良事業團家畜改良研究所。日本食肉格付協會於各牛隻屠宰場均派有屠體評級員(在日本係以屠體評級決定價格，而非以活牛拍賣方式形成價格)，這些評級員在屠宰場內採取每頭屠體之肉樣(大約黃豆大小)，置入小紙袋並紀錄各該屠體之身分編號，再送入一般烘碗機內乾燥後，寄送至公益法人家畜改良事業團家畜改良研究所，此舉相當於在家畜改良研究所建立一個全國屠宰牛隻之 DNA 樣品保存庫。為使採樣統一化同時避免肉樣間 DNA 混雜(汙染其他牛隻之 DNA)，對於採樣之操作亦訂有詳細操作程序(如附錄十)。當農水省派員於牛肉零售點(如超市等) 檢查零售商是否依規定標示牛隻身分編號及保留銷售紀錄或文件時，可同時採取肉品檢體(須付費)並紀錄所標示之身分編號，並將之送往公益法人家畜改良事業團之家畜改良研究所，由該所就該檢體及其所保留該身分編號之樣品做 DNA 分析比對，以確定零售商是否正確標示身分編號。

(五) 校正措施

當農水省認為屠宰者、牛肉銷售者或指定菜餚供應者不符合標示相關之規定時，並不立即處罰，而是「建議」其採取必要措施改正。當無正當理而未實施農水省之建議措施時，農水省則進一步「命令」其實施其建議。一般到此階段，相關業者均會順從農水省命令而為必要之改正措施，否則將遭受日幣 300,000 元以下之罰鍰。另外，凡不依規定為牛隻釘掛耳標、擅自轉移無耳標或耳標不全牛隻、不申報或作不實申報、無銷售紀錄或為不實記錄或未保存紀錄、阻礙或逃避檢查或採樣、於受到詢問時不為陳述或為虛偽之陳述等等違法情事，亦均處相關義務人日幣 300,000 元以下之罰鍰。該罰則除處罰行為人外，對僱用該行為人之法人或自然人亦同樣予以處罰。

(六) 機關間之合作

該法雖然為農林水產省(以下簡稱農水省)所主管，其規範之對象除養牛生產者外，尚包括衛生主管機關(厚生勞動省)所主管之屠宰場、肉品工廠、肉品批發

零售商。爲此，該法特別規定，農水省認爲有必要時，得要求厚生勞動省、其他相關機關以及各地方主管機關提供資材、資訊、意見或其他形式之合作。

(七) 其他

由上所述，日本牛肉產銷履歷係牛隻自出生至成爲消費者手上之牛肉，其間各階段之紀錄連結，其目標在於正確地獲得、紀錄、傳遞以及公布牛隻之個別身分編號，而非著眼於牛肉安全。雖然如此，由於生產履歷制度之實施，由牧場至消費者手中的每一階段都能找到負責人，使得這些參與生產之負責人無混水摸魚機會，從而注意管控各階段作業使之符合法令規定，甚至設法盡量減少各種可能造成消費者排斥之因素。實施牛肉生產履歷之整體效應，或者可說附加價值，就是提升全國牛肉之安全水準。我國目前正推動農產品履歷制度，實應掌握生產履歷之核心精神，亦即「透過完整之紀錄，釐清各階段負責人，使其爲其產品負責」，而非將一大堆品質及安全相關管制措施納入，造成推動上之困難，甚至在諸多繁雜措施之稀釋下，反而遮蔽了生產履歷之核心精神。

三、牛肉檢疫措施

爲了解日本對開放美國牛肉之進口檢疫措施，此行在農水省之安排下至川崎港區之物流倉庫參訪(附錄十一)。該物流倉庫爲民間公司向主管機關申請，並經主管機關核准成爲「指定檢查場所」。在日本幾乎所有畜產食品均經由此類物流倉庫輸入，此行所參觀之「日本物流中心株式會社」東京辦事處，即爲美國牛肉輸入之指定檢查場所。

針對美國牛肉，其檢疫申報程序與我國類似。當牛肉運抵物流倉庫後，先由物流業者派員於卸貨進入倉庫同時檢查包裝是否完整、品項及數量是否正確(物流業者不得拆開包裝)，再由動物檢疫官依抽樣比例數量抽出欲檢箱數，並指示物流業者將抽出各箱運至檢查台受檢。動物檢疫人員係依據日美雙方議定之檢疫條件檢查，包括核對檢疫證明文件、肉品工廠編號(確認是否爲日方認可之肉品工廠)、包裝上之標示並拆箱仔細檢查牛肉是否有 SRM 或其他異物等。於發現不符規定者則以退運或銷燬處理。在該物流倉庫除有農水省動物檢疫人員執行檢查外，亦有主管食品衛生之厚生勞動省之檢查人員執行食品衛生檢查，兩者各自獨立行使職權。

四、屠宰場內之相關措施

厚生勞動省規定，牛隻於屠宰時，12 個月齡以上的牛隻須去除頭顱(包含舌頭及臉頰肉)部位，全部牛隻延髓及迴腸遠位部(指向小腸末端部分，從跟盲腸的連接部分到 2 公尺的部位)以及脊髓均必須去除並予以焚毀。此次所參訪之 SANKYO 肉品公司，將自屠體切離之已剝皮牛頭置放於指定地點，供志布志食肉衛生檢查所派駐於該屠宰場之屠宰衛生檢查獸醫師採取大腦檢體，以便攜回該檢查所之實驗室進行 BSE 之 ELISA 篩檢(附錄十二)。脊柱管內延髓係以真空吸引之方法，由去除頭部屠體之枕骨大孔將吸管伸入脊柱管內將延髓吸出。由切開脊柱之半邊屠體觀察，該等吸引方式雖能將脊髓吸出但仍無法將其周圍之神經節完全去除，仍必須以人工再做清理。由於脊

髓已多清除，故在屠體剖半時，電鋸及屠體之污染情形較輕。遠端迴腸之切除在內臟處理室進行，屠宰廠工作人員係以量尺(一根一公尺長之不銹鋼條)量取並將之切除，切除之迴腸則至於專用容器以便於與其他 SRM 一起送往該屠宰場內之焚化爐焚燬。

五、日本 BSE 高生物安全第三等級(BSL-3)動物實驗室實務參訪

- (一) 由於經濟迅速發展社會環境變遷，政府實施兩岸小三通，國民境外觀光旅遊以及加入世界貿易組織(WTO)等措施，致使海外動物傳染病入侵台灣之威脅與日俱增。再環視東南亞諸鄰國之動物飼養衛生條件普遍低落，以致諸如口蹄疫、高病原性家禽流行性感冒、立百病、狂犬病等疫病叢生，而中國大陸對其地區內所發生之前述動物疾病疫情，一向採取諱莫如深與隱匿之消極作為，更嚴重威脅著國內動物產業的發展與國人的健康安全。為因應此一與日俱增之危機，家畜衛生試驗所除分別加強儲備禽流感、狂犬病等疫苗與各種檢測試劑、培育診斷人才以及建立標準診斷操作程序外，並蒙農委會全力支持，於 2005 年 4 月完成興建符合動物生物安全實驗室三級(ABSL-3)國家動物傳染病檢驗實驗室及負壓動物解剖實驗室，對研究人員安全及環境污染提供完善的保障。鑒於近年來新浮現人畜共通傳染病與日俱增，尤其繼 SARS 疫情發生後，偶有少數國家高生物安全等級實驗室有病毒外洩污染事件，因此之故，高生物安全等級實驗室之管理實務及操作安全極其重要。日本有著許多 BSE 病例及研究實例，此次實地參訪日本獨立行政法人家畜衛生研究所，BSE 高生物安全第三等級(BSL-3)動物實驗室，吸取其實驗室動線管理及生物安全之管理實務及設置準則，收穫頗多。
- (二) BSE 亞洲區參考實驗室，設於日本東京之家畜衛生研究所，許多牛隻感染 BSE 致病機轉之相關研究皆於此進行，於 2004 年 8 月起正式落成啓用。此為高生物安全第三等級(BSL-3)動物實驗室，為三層樓結構，總面積為 13,000 平方公尺，其內部結構依次為一樓 BSL-3 實驗室(1,200 平方公尺)及 ABSL3 動物實驗區(1,900 平方公尺)可進行 30 頭牛之試驗，2 樓為 BSL-2 實驗室(包括辦公室、二級實驗室及實驗室維持系統)佔地 600 平方公尺，三樓為 BSL2 實驗室(包括辦公室、二級實驗室及實驗室維持系統)佔地 700 平方公尺，該實驗室生物安全符合 WHO 實驗室生物安全及 OIE 動物衛生準則。
- (三) 為維護實驗室生物安全及確保運作正常，該中心設置 BSL-3 實驗室管理委員會，此委員會由三個委員會組成，包括 1.生物安全委員會(Biological safety committee)，由該中心研究人員及行政管理人員組成，主要任務為定義、監督、管理實驗室操作之病原、確立實驗室標準作業流程，維護實驗室操作人員之健康及人員教育訓練等。2.微生物操作安全監督委員會(oversight committee)，該中心研究人員及行政管理人員及外聘監督委員組成。負責審核操作微生物之觀察、調查及評估。3.營運委員會，由該中心研究人員、實驗室維護及操作人員、安全人員及行政管理人員組成，主要負責實驗室運作管理、維護及安全。
- (四) 此 BSE 動物三級實驗室之實驗室操做準則有 1.農林水產省制定之「動物傳播性

海綿狀腦病實驗指南」Guidelines for animal TSE experiments (MAFF) 2.動物衛生研究所制定之「微生物等管理要領」Laboratory biosafety manual (NIAH) 3.動物衛生研究所制定之「動物衛生高度研究設施利用手冊」Manual for advanced research facility for animal health (NIAH).4. 動物衛生研究所制定之「動物衛生高度研究設施與 Prion 診斷實驗室之操做安全標準作業流程」Standard operation manual for prion experiment, (PDRC,NIAH)。

- (四) 進入該中心須經過指紋辨識，實驗室內部以顏色區別不同壓差區域以分別污染區及清淨區等(如附錄十三)，人員進出皆需依規定進行更衣及沐浴。
- (五) 屍體焚燬流程：該中心地下室配置有大型高壓滅菌屍體處理裝置稱做 cooker，prion 試驗動物於結束實驗後需銷燬之屍塊及廢棄物皆需置於 cooker 內，以 135°C 高壓處理 4 個小時後，再將殘餘物質送置該所之焚化爐中完全銷燬。

肆、建議事項

- 一、日本之雙耳標牛隻身分辨識系統係參考荷蘭之牛籍管理系統所建立，兩國之經驗均證實對於牛海綿狀腦病之防疫工作而言係為絕對必需之基礎建設，缺乏此基礎，一切之防範措施均難以施展，然欲建立此牛籍管理體系必須有法律基礎。我國目前並未發生過牛海綿狀腦病，是否應未雨綢繆設計我國之牛籍管理系統，值得我動物防疫主管機關考慮。
- 二、日本 BSE 檢測診斷及監測體系，分別由農林水產省及厚生勞動省負責，分為牛隻屠宰場與牧場之檢測，牛隻屠宰場由公共衛生主管機關厚生勞動省負責，牛隻牧場屬動物衛生的一環故由農林水產省負責。經由實地參訪發覺日本農林水產省與厚生勞動省之互動極為良好，頗值得我們學習。另，日方 BSE 流行病學及防疫檢疫措施之經驗頗值得我們借鏡，此次參訪與日本農林水產省相關官員會談中，發現日方對我國 BSE 之監測及診斷實驗室與相關措施，皆不甚瞭解，因此之故，擬研提 96 年防疫檢疫領域，編列經費於 96 年六月間，在臺灣舉辦一場「臺日 BSE 研討會」，一來介紹我國自 1998 年起在 BSE 防疫檢疫上之成果，另一方面邀請日方專家介紹其 BSE 相關研究及防疫之實務經驗，以提升及強化我國防範 BSE 動物防疫檢疫措施。

伍、致謝

此次代表團與參訪單位能充分溝通，獲得豐盛成果，全仰賴我國駐日本辦事處經濟組戴德芳秘書，費心聯繫及全程陪同與翻譯，特此致謝。

陸、附錄

附錄一 代表團訪問農林水產省



拜會農林水產省聽取日方 BSE 防疫現況簡報



與農林水產省與厚生労働省與會官員合影



與農林水產省與後生労働省與會官員合影，居中者為日本農林水產省消費安全局局長町田勝弘先生



拜會駐日代表處與戴秘書合影(右一)

附錄二 日本發生 **BSE** 牛隻紀事一覽表

	確認年月日	生年月日 (年齢)	品種 (性別)	生産地 (飼育地)	検査実施機関 (確認検査実施機関)	臨床症状	検査結果*	
							WB法	
1	2001.9.10	1996.3.26 (64月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道佐呂間町 (千葉縣白井市)	千葉縣 (動物衛生研究所)	起立不能 敗血症	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
2	2001.11.21	1996.4.4 (67月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道猿払村 (同上)	北海道留萌保健所天塩 支所ウブシ駐在所 (帯廣畜産大學)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	-
3	20010.12.2	1996.3.26 (68月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	群馬縣宮城村 (同上)	埼玉縣中央食肉衛生檢 査中心 (横浜検査所輸入食品・檢 疫検査中心、帯廣畜産大 學)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
4	2002.5.13	1996.3.23 (73月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道音別町 (同上)	北海道釧路保健所 (帯廣畜産大學)	左前肢神經麻 痺 起立困難	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
5	2002.8.23	1995.12.5 (80月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	神奈川縣伊勢原市 (同上)	神奈川縣食肉衛生検査 所 (國立感染症研究所)	起立不能 股關節脱臼 兩側前肢關節 炎 乳房炎 熱射病	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	-
6	2003.1.20	1996.2.10 (83月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道標茶町 (和歌山縣粉河町)	和歌山市保健所食肉衛 生検査室 (國立感染症研究所)	起立障礙	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
7	2003.1.23	1996.3.28 (81月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道湧別町 (北海道網走市)	北海道北見保健所 (帯廣畜産大學)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	-
8	2003.10.6	2001.10.13 (23月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	栃木縣大田原市 (福島縣双葉郡葛尾 村)	茨城縣縣北食肉衛生檢 査所 (國立感染症研究所)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	-
							病理組織検査	-
9	2003.11.4	2002.1.13 (21月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	兵庫縣氷上郡 (廣島縣)	福山市食肉衛生検査所 (國立感染症研究所)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	-
							病理組織検査	-
10	2004.2.22	1996.3.17 (95月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	神奈川縣秦野市 (神奈川縣平塚市)	神奈川縣食肉衛生検査 所 (國立感染症研究所)	起立困難 股關節脱臼	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
11	2004.3.9	1996.4.8 (94月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道標茶町 (同上)	北海道十勝家畜保健衛 生所 (動物衛生研究所)	股關節脱臼 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
12	2004.9.13	1999.7.3 (6月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	熊本縣泗水町 (同上)	熊本縣食肉衛生検査所 (國立感染症研究所)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
13	2004.9.23	1996.2.18	荷蘭乳牛	北海道士幌町	奈良縣食品衛生検査所	起立不能	WB法	+

	確認年月日	生年月日 (年齢)	品種 (性別)	生産地 (飼育地)	検査実施機関 (確認検査実施機関)	臨床症状	検査結果*	
		(103 月齢)	種(雌)	(奈良縣新庄町)	(國立感染症研究所)	股關節脱臼	免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
14	2004.10.14	2000.10.8 (48 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道鹿追町 (同上)	北海道十勝家畜保健衛 生所 (動物衛生研究所)	窒息死 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
15	2005.2.26	1996.8.5 (102 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道中川郡本別町 (同上)	北海道十勝家畜保健衛 生所 (動物衛生研究所)	關節炎 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
16	2005.3.27	1996.3.23 (108 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道天塩町 (同上)	旭川市食肉衛生検査所 (國立感染症研究所及び 帯廣畜産大學)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
17	2005.4.8	2000.9.11 (54 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道河東郡音更町 (同上)	北海道十勝家畜保健衛 生所 (動物衛生研究所)	起立不能 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
18	2005.5.12	1999.8.31 (68 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道砂川市 (同上)	北海道早来食肉衛生檢 査所 (北海道大學、帯廣畜産大 學)	起立不能 兩股關節脱臼	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
19	2005.6.2	1996.4.16 (109 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道野付郡別海町 (同上)	北海道釧路保健福祉事 務所保健福祉部 (北海道大學、帯廣畜産大 學)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	-
20	2005.6.6	2000.8.12 (57 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道河東郡鹿追町 (同上)	北海道帯廣食肉衛生檢 査所 (北海道大學、帯廣畜産大 學)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	-
21	2005.12.10	2000.2.13 (69 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道千歳市 (同上)	北海道石狩家畜保健衛 生所 (動物衛生研究所)	心不全 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	-
22	2006.1.23	2000.9.1 (64 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道野付郡別海町 (同上)	北海道根室家畜保健衛 生所 (動物衛生研究所)	第四胃左側異 位 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	無法 判定 #
23	2006.3.15	2000.7.8 (68 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道中川郡中川町 (同上)	北海道上川保健福祉事 務所名寄地域保健部 (北海道大學、帯廣畜産大 學)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
24	2006.3.17	1992.2.10 (169 月齢)	黒毛和種 (雌)	長崎縣壹岐市 (同上)	佐世保市食肉衛生検査 所 (國立感染症研究所)	起立不能	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	+
25	2006.4.19	2000.4.18 (71 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道枝幸郡枝幸町 (岡山縣奈義町)	岡山縣食肉衛生検査所 (國立感染症研究所)	無	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+
							病理組織検査	-
26	2006.5.13	2000.8.11 (68 月齢)	荷蘭乳牛 種(雌)	北海道瀬棚郡今金町 (同上)	北海道石狩家畜保健衛 生所	關節炎 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學検査	+

	確認年月日	生年月日 (年齡)	品種 (性別)	生產地 (飼育地)	檢查實施機關 (確認檢查實施機關)	臨床症狀	檢查結果*	
							病理組織檢查	無法判定#
					(動物衛生研究所)		病理組織檢查	無法判定#
27	2006.5.19	2000.8.20 (68 月齡)	荷蘭乳牛種(雌)	北海道中川郡豐頃町 (同上)	北海道十勝家畜保健衛生所 (獨)動物衛生研究所	乳房炎 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學檢查	+
							病理組織檢查	+
28	2006.8.11	1999.11.21 (80 月齡)	荷蘭乳牛種(雌)	北海道天塩郡幌延町 (北海道苫前郡羽幌町)	北海道石狩家畜保健衛生所 (動物衛生研究所)	心衰竭、右股關節脫臼 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學檢查	+
							病理組織檢查	-
29	2006.9.28	2000.6.24 (75 月齡)	荷蘭乳牛種(雌)	北海道天塩郡幌延町 (北海道中川郡中川町)	北海道石狩家畜保健衛生所 (動物衛生研究所)	ケトーシス (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學檢查	+
							病理組織檢查	+
30	2006.11.13	2001.6.28 (64 月齡)	荷蘭乳牛種(雌)	北海道千歲市長都 (同上)	北海道石狩家畜保健衛生所 (動物衛生研究所)	心不全 (死亡牛)	WB法	+
							免疫組織化學檢查	+
							病理組織檢查	無法判定#

* 病理組織檢驗：如果腦組織切片於顯微鏡底下呈現明顯的空泡病變，則認為陽性「+」。
切片下可見空泡化變性，但因病灶無法與死後變化明確區別，因此無法判定。

『病例補充說明』

1. 第 1 例(2001.9.10～為病例確定日期)：千葉縣白井市市內的 5 歲乳用母牛，因為感染狂牛病而無法站立，為日本 BSE 首例，認為可能是從海外進口的飼料而感染，日本因此案而決定成立「狂牛病對策本部」，牛隻及其產品皆於該年 8 月 6 日撲殺焚燬。日本並於 **2001 年 10 月修改「飼料安全法」**，規定飼料中禁止使用肉骨粉。
2. **第 22 例(2006.1.23)**：案發於北海道的 BSE 患牛，經追蹤調查顯示，該牛 1 歲前曾餵食肉骨粉之輔助飼料，為日本國內首次證實 BSE 感染牛隻與餵飼肉骨粉有關的案例。該場所有的 432 頭牛隻已於 1 月 23 日起依「家畜傳染病預防法」第 14 條第 3 項規定禁止移動。其中與該病牛同槽餵飼及該牛所生產的仔牛共計 45 頭，於 2 月 9 日依「牛海綿狀腦病特定家畜傳染病防疫指針」規定指定為為疑似感染 BSE 病牛，另依「家畜傳染病預防法」第 20 條規定，進行病性鑑定後後予以焚燬。
2001 年 9 月日本首次發現 BSE 病牛時，經查有 165 場畜牧場，共 4,600 頭牛隻有餵飼肉骨粉的情形，此病牛即為其中的 1 頭。
3. **第 24 例(2006.3.17)**：長崎縣壹岐市某繁殖場農家飼養之黑毛和牛，為日本第 1 例非荷蘭乳牛種感染 BSE 的病例。
4. 第 30 例(2006.11.13)：北海道千歲市所飼養之乳牛，有可能因為進食含反芻動物的肉骨粉生產的飼料而受感染。

另於 2006 年 4 月日本福島縣郡山市疑似發生 1 頭 **20 月齡乳牛** 感染 BSE，並於 4 月 18 日經國立感染症研究所確診呈 BSE 陰性反應。日本發生 BSE 首例時，當時因尚無 20 月齡以下 BSE 牛隻案例發生，故於 2005 年 8 月放寬 20 月齡以下牛隻得免進行 BSE 檢查。如經確診為 BSE，將影響日本國內因應對策措施及國外牛肉輸日之條件。該牛隻係 2004 年 7 月 27 日出生於其他縣的荷蘭種去勢牛，8 月大左月移至福島縣飼養。

附錄三 日本 **BSE** 現況及監測體系

BSE Situation in Japan

December 2006

Japan

Details of BSE Cases in Japan (1)

	Date of confirmation	Cattle type	Date of birth	Age	Clinical signs	Confirmatory diagnosis
1	10/Sep/2001	Dairy cow	26/Mar/1996	65 months	Astasia	WB+, IHC+, HP+
2	21/Nov/2001	Dairy cow	4/Apr/ 1996	67 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP-
3	2/Dec/2001	Dairy cow	26/Mar/1996	68 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP+
4	13/May/2002	Dairy cow	23/Mar/1996	73 months	Muscular split of left forelimb	WB+, IHC+, HP+
5	23/Aug/2002	Dairy cow	5/Dec/1995	80 months	Hip joint dislocation	WB+, IHC+, HP-
6	20/Jan/2003	Dairy cow	10/Feb/1996	83 months	Dystasia	WB+, IHC+, HP+
7	23/Jan/2003	Dairy cow	28/Mar/1996	81 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP-
8	6/Oct/2003	Holstein Steer	13/Oct/2001	23 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC-, HP-
9	4/Nov/2003	Holstein Steer	13/Jan/2002	21 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC-, HP-
10	22/Feb/2004	Dairy cow	17/Mar/1996	95 months	Dystasia, hip joint dislocation	WB+, IHC+, HP+

Details of BSE Cases in Japan (2)

	Date of confirmation	Cattle type	Date of birth	Age	Clinical signs	Confirmatory diagnosis
11	9/Mar/2004	Dairy cow	8/Apr/1996	94 months	Astasia, hip joint dislocation	WB+, IHC+, HP+
12	13/Sep/2004	Dairy cow	3/Jul/1999	62 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP+
13	23/Sep/2004	Dairy cow	18/Feb/1996	103 months	Astasia, hip joint dislocation	WB+, IHC+, HP+
14	14/Oct/2004	Dairy cow	8/Oct/2000	48 months	suffocation	WB+, IHC+, HP+
15	26/Feb/2005	Dairy cow	5/Aug/1996	102 months	arthritis	WB+, IHC+, HP+
16	27/Mar/2005	Dairy cow	23/Mar/1996	108 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP+
17	8/Apr/2005	Dairy cow	11/Sep/2000	54 months	Astasia	WB+, IHC+, HP+
18	12/May/2005	Dairy cow	31/Aug/1999	68 months	Astasia, hip joint dislocation	WB+, IHC+, HP+
19	2/Jun/2005	Dairy cow	16/Apr/1996	109 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP-
20	6/Jun/2005	Dairy cow	12/Aug/2000	57 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP-

3

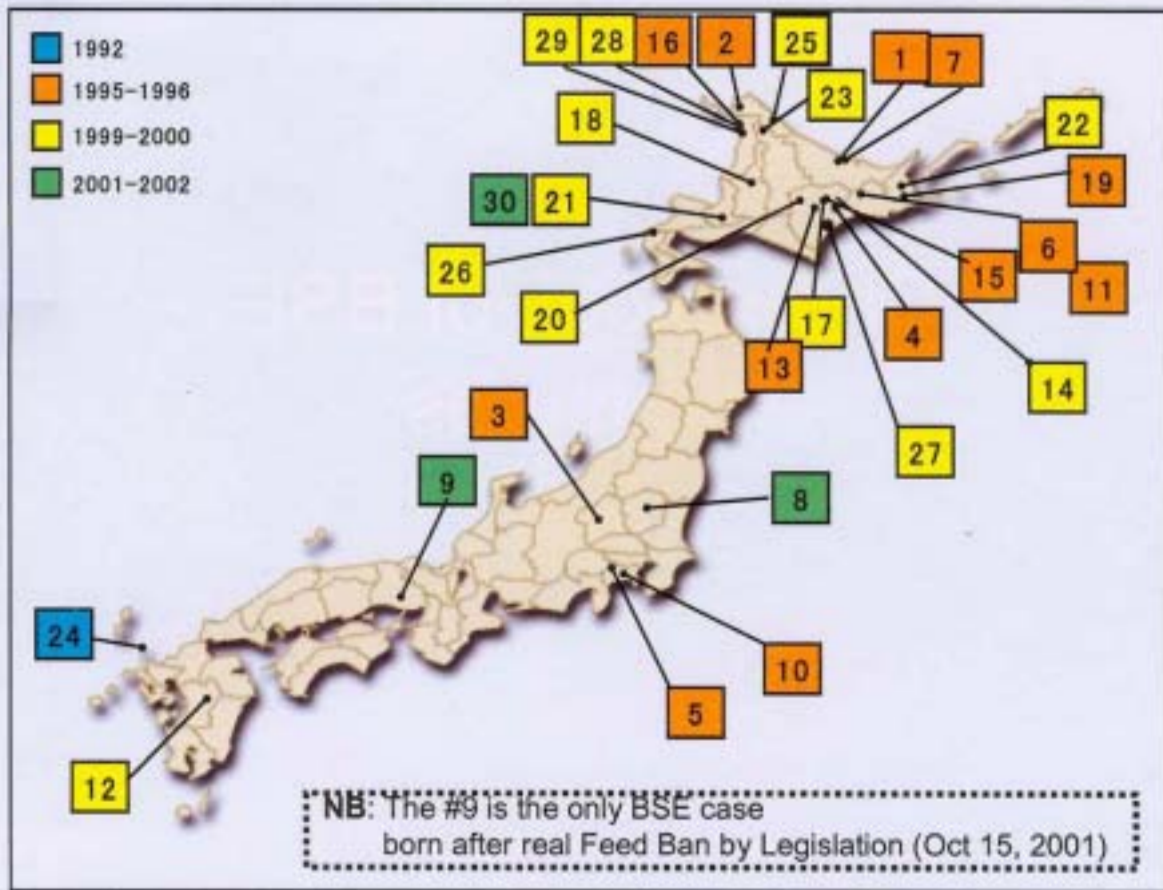
Details of BSE Cases in Japan (3)

	Date of confirmation	Cattle type	Date of birth	Age	Clinical signs	Confirmatory diagnosis
21	9/Dec/2005	Dairy cow	13/Feb/2000	69 months	Heart failure	WB+, IHC+, HP-
22	23/Jan/2006	Dairy cow	01/Sep/2000	64 months	Abomasum displacemnt (left side)	WB+, IHC+, HP*
23	15/Mar/2006	Dairy cow	08/Jul/2000	68 months	No clinical signs	WB+, IHC+, HP+
24	17/Mar/2006	Japanese black ♀	10/Feb/1992	169 months	Dystasia (hip joint dislocation)	WB+, IHC+, HP+
25	19/Apr/2006	Dairy cow	18/Apr/2000	71 months	No clinical sign	WB+, IHC+, HP+
26	13/May/2006	Dairy cow	11/Aug/2000	68 months	Arthritis	WB+, IHC+, HP*
27	19/May/2006	Dairy cow	20/Aug/2000	68 months	Mastitis	WB+, IHC+, HP+
28	11/Aug/2006	Dairy cow	21/Nov/1999	80 months	Heart weakness Dislocation of hip joint	WB+, IHC+, HP+
29	28/Sep/2006	Dairy cow	24/Jun/2000	75 months	Ketosis	WB+, IHC+, HP+
30	13/Nov/2006	Dairy cow	28/Jun/2001	64 months	Heart failure	WB+, IHC+, HP*

4

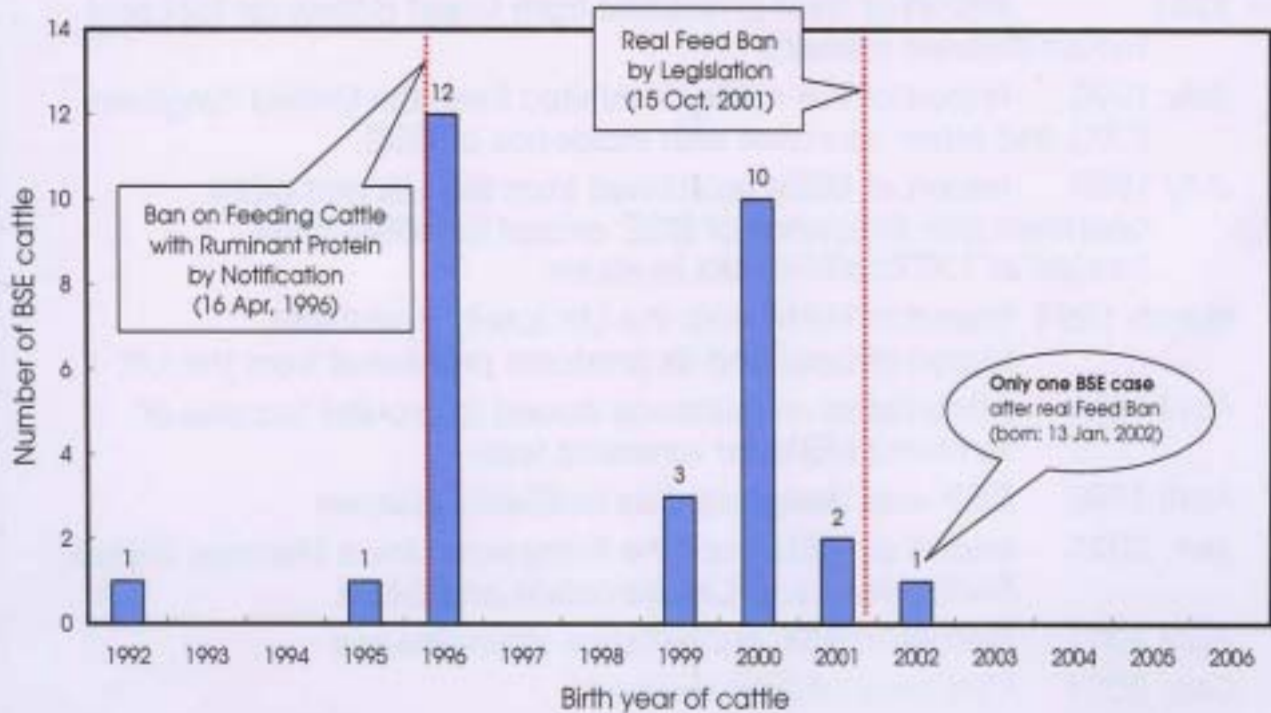
* Not Determined

Birth place of the BSE cases in Japan (by cluster of birth year)



5

BSE incidents in Japan (By Birth Year of cattle: up to the 30th BSE case)



6

Chronology of BSE measures

7

Chronology of BSE measures

-Measures taken before the detection of the first case of BSE-

- 1951 Import of Beef prohibited from Great Britain for foot and mouth disease reasons
- July 1990 Import of live cattle prohibited from the United Kingdom (UK) and other countries with incidence of BSE
- July 1990 Import of MBM prohibited from the UK and other countries with incidence of BSE except for MBM heat-treated at 136°C/30minutes in steam
- March 1996 Import of MBM from the UK totally prohibited
Import of beef and its products prohibited from the UK
- April 1996 Administrative guidance issued to prohibit the use of ruminant MBM for ruminant feed
- April 1996 BSE was designated as notifiable disease
- Jan. 2001 Import of MBM from the European Union Member States, Switzerland and Liechtenstein prohibited
- April 2001 Domestic BSE surveillance strengthened
- Sep. 2001 **First case of BSE detected**

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Chronology of BSE measures

-Measures taken after the detection of the first case of BSE-

- Sep. 2001 **First case of BSE detected**
- Sep. 2001 Legal prohibition on use of ruminant MBM for ruminant feed
- Sep. 2001 SRM removal from all cattle for human consumption
- Oct. 2001 Import of processed animal protein prohibited from all countries
- Oct. 2001 Legal prohibition on use of processed animal protein for feed and fertilizer
- Oct. 2001 BSE testing on all cattle for human consumption
- Oct. 2001 Domestic surveillance strengthened
- Dec. 2001 Import of powdered animal fat prohibited from all countries
- Jan. 2002 Use of ruminant animal fat with impurity over 0.02% for milk replacer prohibited

9

BSE preventive measures and veterinary system in Japan

10

Measures against BSE in Japan



Suspension of Importation (Import restriction)
 • To ensure safety of imported beef equivalent to beef produced in Japan regarding BSE.
 • Importation will be suspended until the safety is confirmed.

Imported MBM



MBM and others



Abattoirs



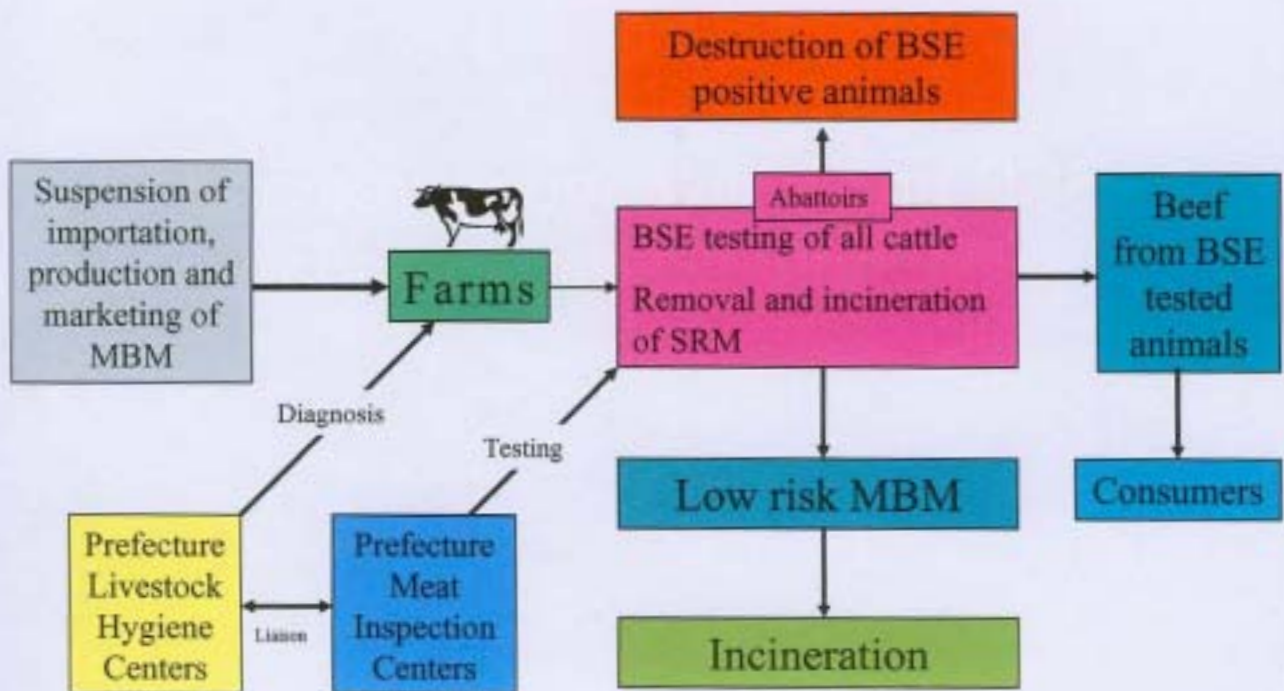
Feed ban (Import restriction)
 To prevent the spread of BSE by suspending importation of meat and bone meal (MBM) from all countries and prohibit the feeding of MBM.

Traceability (cattle identification)
 To implement immediate epidemiological survey and provide reliable information to consumers.

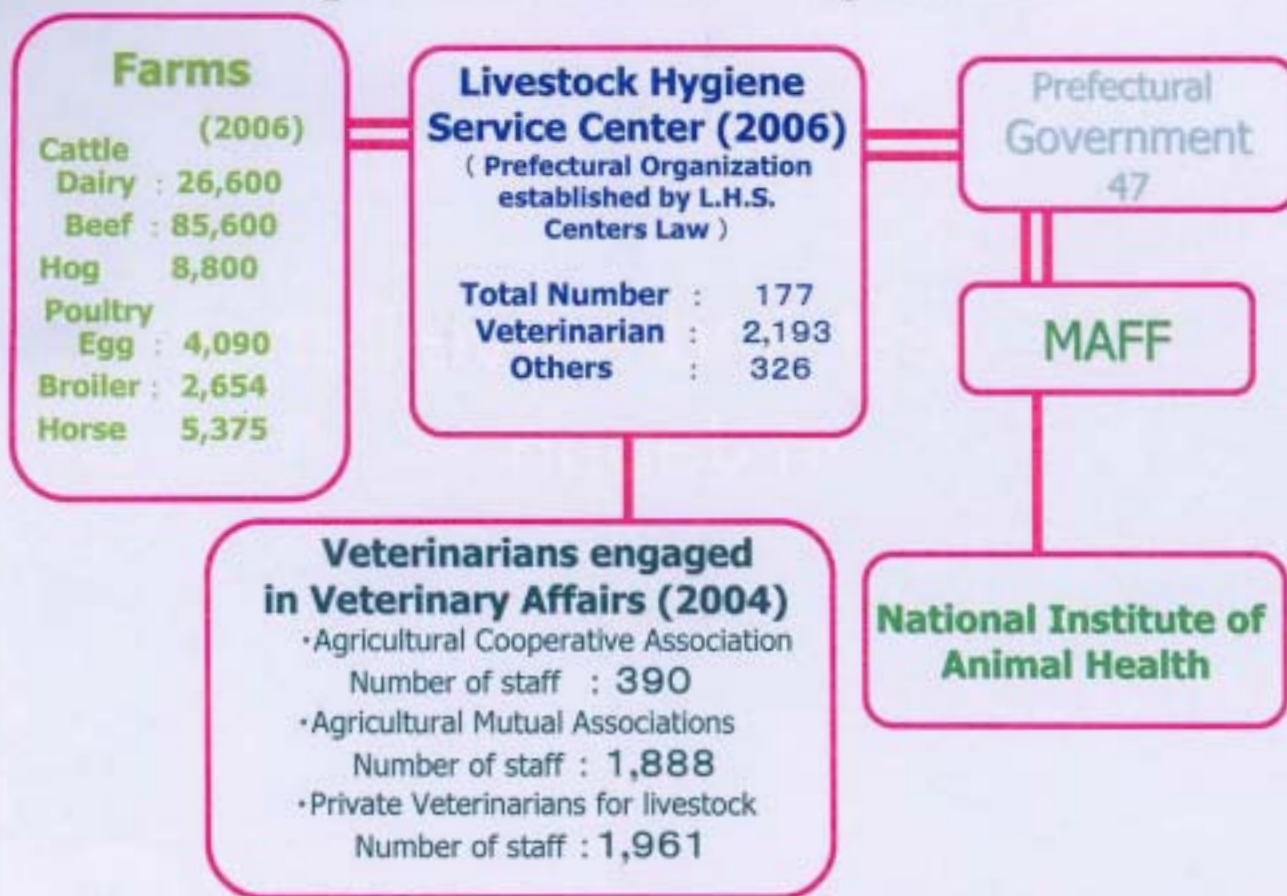
BSE testing - Removal of Specific risk material
 To ensure safety by conducting BSE testing for exclusion of affected animals and authorize distribution of meat without SRM.

Surveillance
 To test fallen stocks over 24 months and slaughtered cattle at abattoirs, thus evaluating effectiveness of the measures against BSE.

BSE Preventive Measures Since October 2001



Implementation System



Advisory committees

Food Safety Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Expert Committee on Prions (chaired by Prof. Yoshikawa)
MAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Advisory Committee on Food, Agriculture and Rural Policy's Subcommittee on Prion Diseases (chaired by Prof. Onodera) ■BSE Policy Advisory Group (chaired by Prof. Kumagai)
MHLW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation's TSE Group on Food Sanitation (chaired by Prof. Shinagawa) ■Expert Committee on BSE Diagnosis (chaired by Prof. Shinagawa)

BSE test and surveillance in Japan

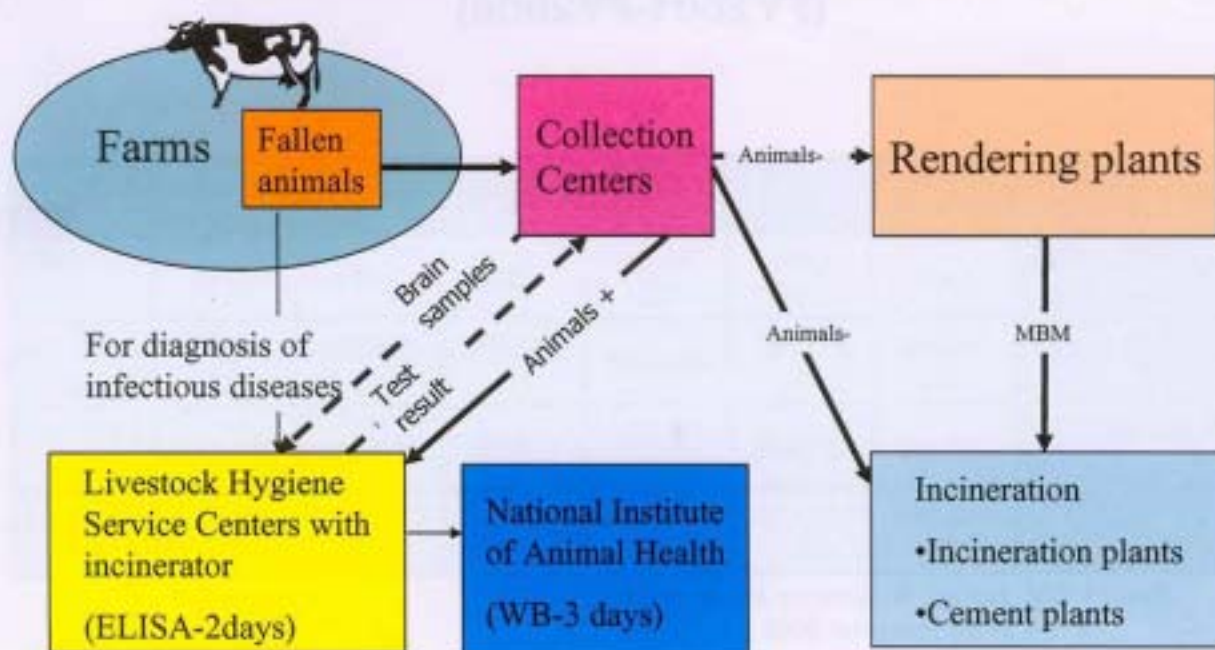
15

BSE Testing and Surveillance

	In Abattoirs	On Farms
Purpose	Public health	Animal health
Cattle subjected	All cattle slaughtered for human consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fallen animals ■ Cattle with central neurological signs ■ Other cattle
Testing procedures	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Prefecture Meat Inspection Labs </div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">→</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> National Institute of Infectious Disease, Obihiro and Hokkaido Universities </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Screening with ELISA Confirmatory diagnosis using WB and/or IHC</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Prefecture Livestock Hygiene Service Centers </div> <div style="font-size: 2em;">→</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> National Institute of Animal Health </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Screening with ELISA Confirmatory diagnosis using WB, IHC and/or HP</p>

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BSE Testing on fallen stock



17

Purpose of BSE testing

US • Canada	Japan
<p>○ Surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the state of the prevalence • evaluating effectiveness of measures taken 	<p>○ Surveillance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding the state of the prevalence • evaluating effectiveness of measures taken <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Testing on dead stock etc. (Testing on slaughtered cattle)</p> <p>○ Ensuring of meat safety</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Testing on slaughtered cattle</p>

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BSE Testing at Abattoirs (FY2001-FY2006)

		Fiscal year					Total	
		2001(+1)	2002	2003	2004	2005		2006(+2)
Cattle with clinical signs		1,851	2,973 (3)	6,266 (1)	8,310	7,470	4,710	31,580 (4)
Cattle without clinical signs	Cattle >= 30 months	215,548 (2)	517,767 (1)	494,987	472,725 (3)	465,733 (5)	309,943 (1)	2,476,703 (12)
	Cattle < 30 months	306,192	733,071	751,377 (2)	784,596	759,049	485,213	3,819,498 (2)
Total		523,591 (2)	1,253,811 (4)	1,252,630 (3)	1,265,631 (3)	1,232,252 (5)	799,866 (1)	6,327,781 (18)

Note:*1 BSE testing at Abattoirs started on Oct.18,2001.

2 As of 25 November 2006

3 The figures in parentheses are the number of BSE positive cattle.

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BSE Surveillance Results at Farm Level

	Number of BSE-tested cattle	Test results	
		Number of cattle with positives	Number of cattle with negatives
October 18, 2001 to March 31, 2002	1,095	0	1,095
April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003	4,315	0	4,315
April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004	48,416	1	48,415
April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005	98,656	2	68,654
April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006	95,248	3	95,245
April 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006	51,802	4	51,798
Total	299,532	10	299,522

The table shows the number of BSE-tested cattle, including dead cattle, as well as the results of prefectural-level tests, which were conducted in accordance with the "Law for Special Measures against Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy" (Law #70 in 2002) and "Specific Livestock Epidemic Prevention Guidelines on Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy" (released November 29, 2004).

○ Usage Restrictions on Feedstuff Raw Materials (except for animal oil and fat)

○ Usage Restrictions on Animal Oil and Fat

Major restricted products		Origin	Applicable animals			
			Cattle, etc.	Swine	Chicken	Farmed fish
Animal proteins	Gelatin and collagen (certified)	Mammals	○	○	○	○
	Milk and dairy products		○	○	○	○
	Eggs and egg products		○	○	○	○
	Blood meal and plasma proteins	Cattle, etc.	×	×	×	×
		Swine, horse and poultry (certified)				
	Fish meal and other fish-originated proteins (certified)	Fish and shellfish	×	○	○	○
	Chicken meal and feather meal (certified)	Poultry				
	Hydrolyzed proteins and mammal bone meal (certified)	Poultry				
	Meat and bone meal, hydrolyzed proteins, and mammal bone meal (certified)	Swine (certified)	×	○	○	×
		Mixture of swine and poultry (certified)				
Cattle, etc.		×	×	×	×	
Feed residues (including animal proteins (feather meals, etc.))	Mammals, poultry, fish and shellfish	×	○	○	×	
Bony charcoal and bone ash (processed under a certain condition)	Mammals, poultry, fish and shellfish	○	○	○	○	
		○	○	○	○	

Note 1: "Cattle, etc." include cattle, lamb, goat and deer.
 Note 2: The expression "certified" represents a product certified by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as complying with applicable standards.
 Note 3: Restrictions on animal proteins are not applicable to products that belong to the category "Others."
 Note 4: Animal proteins not listed on the above table (e.g., hoof meal, horn meal, skin meal and graves) may not be used as feedstuff raw materials.

Protein type	Allowable maximum percentage of insoluble impurity content (%)	Cattle-use		Swine-use	Chicken-use	Farmed fish-use	
		Milk replacer	Other				
Animal oil and fat	Specified animal oil and fat (note 1)	○	○	○	○	○	
	Yellow grease (note 2)	×	×	○	○	○	
	Cattle spine- or dead cattle-originated (note 3)	×	×	×	×	×	
	Swine- and chicken-originated	×	○	○	○	○	
	Collectible cooking oil (note 4)	0.02	○	○	○	○	○
		0.15	×	×	○	○	○
Others	Fish oil (note 6)	○	○	○	○	○	
	Vegetable oil	○	○	○	○	○	

Note 1: Fat-originated oil that is collected from edible meat and contains insoluble impurity at 0.02% or lower.
 Note 2: Rendered product made from slaughter residues. Yellow grease may be used for feedstuff materials if it is manufactured in the production process certified by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as being free of verminal column of cattle or dead cattle. (Such product is referred to as "certified animal oil and fat")
 Note 3: Dead cattle mean cattle accidentally killed on a ranch and cattle that do not undergo slaughter test.
 Note 4: Cooking oil collectible from restaurants, etc. (Restrictions on animal oil and fat will not be applicable if they do not contain any animal oil and fat.) Collectible cooking oil may be used as feedstuff raw materials if available data clearly show its raw material types and restaurants from which the oil is collected. (It will have the same status as certified animal oil and fat.)
 Note 5: May be used as feedstuff raw materials if it does not contain any cattle-originated oil and fat.
 Note 6: Products that are made up of fish and are manufactured in the process totally separated from production process for mammal-originated or poultry-originated proteins.

附錄四 日本牛肉生產履歷相關法令(英譯)

「牛の個体識別のための情報の管理及び伝達に関する特別措置法」 及び関係政省令の英訳について

社団法人日本食肉協議会が作成した「牛の個体識別のための情報の管理及び伝達に関する特別措置法」及び関係政省令の英訳を、関係者の方々の参考としてホームページに掲載します。

なお、法律等の内容について確認が必要な場合には、法律等の本文をご参照下さいますようお願いいたします。（農林水産省及び社団法人日本食肉協議会では、本英訳に基づくお問合せはお受けできませんのでご承知おき下さい。）

The Beef Traceability Law

(The Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information
for Individual Identification of Cattle)

Outline of the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle

I Gist

To ensure the proper implementation of measures to prevent the spread of BSE and ensure consumer trust in the safety of beef, a system will be constructed for centralized management of cattle through the use of Individual Identification Numbers, and the correct relay of said Individual Identification Numbers through all stages from production to distribution and consumption.

II Outline

1 Measures at the Production Stage

- (1) Preparation of an Individual Identification Register by the government (work commissioned to the National Livestock Breeding Center) (Chapter 2)

The Center will prepare an Individual Cattle Identification Register, in which it will record and manage the following individual identification data.

- 1) Individual Identification Number
 - 2) Date of birth
 - 3) Gender
 - 4) Individual Identification Number of maternal parent
 - 5) Raising location(s) and raising person(s) from birth to slaughter
 - 6) Dates of outgoing and incoming transfers
 - 7) Date of slaughter or death
 - 8) Other details (breed, location of abattoir, date of import for imported cattle, etc.)
- (2) Notification of birth or import by “managers” (e.g. owners) of cattle (Article 8)

Notification of date of birth, gender, Individual Identification Number of maternal parent, etc.
 - (3) Notification of transfer and receipt, notification of date, name of other party, etc. (Article 11)

- * Attachment of ear tags: Ear tags bearing Individual Identification Numbers notified by the government are to be attached (Article 9)
Prohibition of removal of ear tags, or transfer and receipt of cattle without ear tags (Article 10)

(Note) Ear tags and Individual Identification Numbers attached before the enforcement of this Law shall be regarded as ear tags and Individual Identification Numbers based on this Law, provided the requisite procedures for notification and others are followed (Supplementary Provisions Articles 2 & 3).

2 Measures at the Slaughter Stage: Measures to be taken by slaughterers (persons who slaughter cattle)

- a. Notification of date of slaughter to the Center (Article 13)
- b. Relay of Individual Identification Number to beef purchasers (Article 14)
 - i) Indication of Individual Identification Number or corresponding slaughter number, etc.
 - ii) When indicating the slaughter number, etc., the issue of documents clarifying the corresponding Individual Identification Number to the carcass purchaser.
- c. Recording and management of relayed data (Article 17)

3 Measures at the Distribution Stage

- (1) Beef subject to measures (“designated beef”) (Article 2)

Beef derived from cattle that are recorded in the Individual Cattle Identification Register.

* Beef products that are manufactured or processed, as well as certain fresh products such as “minced meat” or “small cuts of meat”, are excluded from these measures. The reasons for this include the following:

- i) Specifying corresponding cattle would be extremely costly and time-consuming.
 - ii) Even if the corresponding cattle were specified, their number would be very high.
- (2) Businesses subject to measures (Article 2)

- Businesses that sell beef (“Sellers”) are subject to measures.
 - Businesses that supply cuisine stipulated by Cabinet Order, based on beef as its principal ingredient (“yakiniku”, “sukiyaki”, “shabu-shabu”, “steak”), which answers to the requirements stipulated by Cabinet Order (i.e. that they are “Suppliers of Designated Cuisine”, and that the majority of their cuisine is “Designated Cuisine”)
- (3) Measures to be taken by sellers, etc.
- a. Relay of Individual Identification Numbers and other information to purchasers (Articles 15 & 16)
 - i) Individual Identification Numbers, or “lot numbers” replacing them, should be indicated on the container or packaging of the beef, on the invoice, or in an easily visible location in retail or other stores.
 - ii) “Lot numbers” must be shown when it is difficult to identify a one-to-one correspondence between the beef and the corresponding cattle, and when the number of the corresponding cattle is not more than 50. Contact details of the person who designated the “lot number” should be indicated, and, in response to requests from consumers, etc., information should be provided on the Individual Identification Numbers of the corresponding cattle.
 - b. Recording and management of relayed information (Article 17)

4 Collateral Measures

- 1) On-site inspections by the Minister (Director-General of the Regional Agricultural Administration Office) (Article 19)
- 2) Penal provisions against violations of the obligation to notify, violations of the obligation to attach ear tags, etc. (Article 23)
- 3) Recommendations for correction against violations of the obligation to indicate Individual Identification Numbers, etc.
 - Improvement orders when recommendations for correction have not been complied with (Article 18)
 - Penal provisions against violations of improvement orders (Article 23)
- 4) Penal provisions against violations of the obligation to maintain ledgers (Article 23)

5 Public Disclosure of Individual Identification Data via the Internet (Article 6)

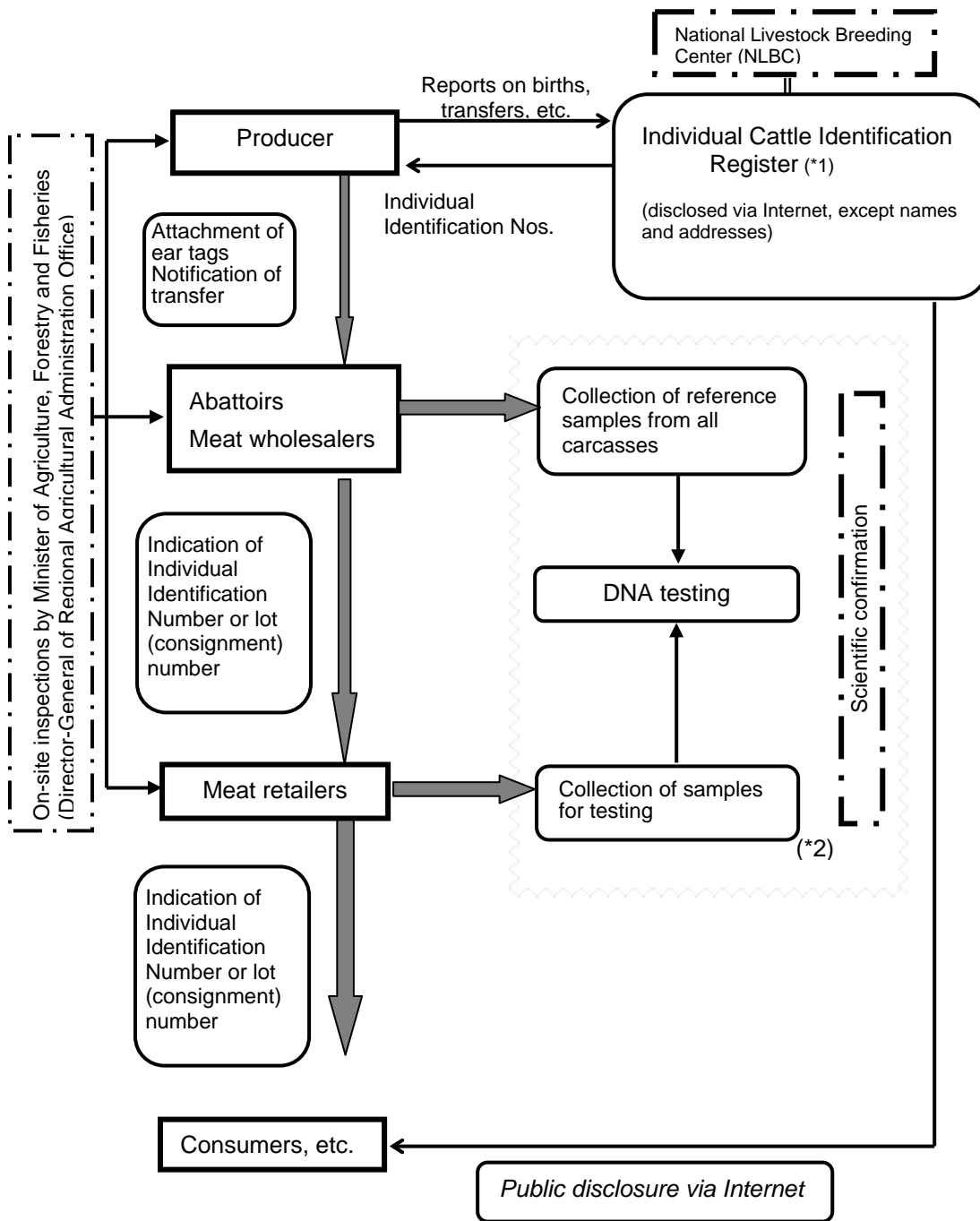
Individual identification data recorded and managed by the Center using Individual Identification Numbers will be publicly disclosed via the Internet, excluding the names and other details of raising persons.

Consumers, distributors and producers will be able to confirm individual identification data corresponding to cattle at any time, using Individual Identification Numbers or other information indicated on beef, at every stage from production to distribution and consumption.

6 Date of Enforcement (Supplementary Provisions Article 1)

The Law will be enforced from December 1st, 2003. However, regulations on the indication of beef, etc., will be enforced from December 1st, 2004.

Outline of the System of Beef Traceability



(*1) NLBC records and manages information on all cattle

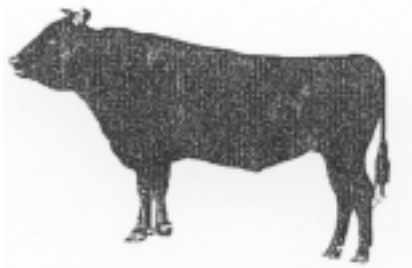
(*2) 1 Collection of reference DNA samples from all slaughtered carcasses

2 Collection of test samples from retail outlets during on-site inspections by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Director-General of Regional Agricultural Administration Office)

3 Identity of both samples confirmed by DNA testing

Illustration of Indication and Relay of Individual Identification Numbers, etc.

Live animal
(farm)



Dressed carcass
(abattoir)



LEFT

Individual Identification No. 0100030013
Carcass No. 3456

Cut meat
(wholesaler)



Produce of: **Japan** Type: **Japanese Cattle Sirloin** Product name:

Quality Retained By 00/00/00	Individual Identification No. 0100030013	Serial No. 00001	Store At 1°C or below
Processed On 00/00/00	Carcass No. LEFT 3456	Weight (kg) 11.11	11.1

Processor: XXX Meat Center, 123 XXX, XXX Cit
XXX Prefecture
Tel. 044-266-1172

Dressed meat
(retailer)



Individual Identification No. 0100030013
Produce of Japan
Japanese Cattle Steak

Processed On 00/00/00 Best By 00/00/00 Store At 10°C or below

Per 100g yen g yen
Processed by: K-Coop, XXX Store
Address: 1-1, XXX-Cho, XXX City
Tel: 012-345-6789

Sign inside retail store

Individual Identification Numbers of beef sold in this store

Code	Individual Identification No.
A	0100030013
B	9876543211
C	1472583690

Letters correspond to the codes in the showcase

**Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information
for Individual Identification of Cattle**

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- Chapter 2 Individual Cattle Identification Register (Articles 3-7)
- Chapter 3 Notification of Birth, etc., of Cattle and Management of Ear Tags, etc.
(Articles 8-13)
- Chapter 4 Indication of Designated Beef, etc. (Articles 14-18)
- Chapter 5 Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 19-22)
- Chapter 6 Penal Provisions (Articles 23 and 24)
- Supplementary Provisions

**Chapter 1
General Provisions**

(Objective)

Article 1

The objective of this Law shall be, by taking special measures concerning the proper management and relay of information designed to identify individual cattle, to make these the foundation for implementing measures aimed at preventing the spread of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), and also to promote the provision of information designed to identify individual cattle related to beef and thereby to promote the healthy growth of the livestock industry and related industries, as well as the interests of consumers

(Definitions)

Article 2

- 1 In this Law, “Individual Identification Number” shall mean a number designated for each head of cattle by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter “the Minister”) in order to identify individual cattle (excluding cattle stipulated by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter “the Ordinance”); the same shall also apply hereinafter).

- 2 In this Law, “Manager” shall mean the owner of cattle or others who manage cattle (except transport operators who have received commissions for transportation of the cattle in question).
- 3 In this Law, “Designated Beef” shall mean bovine meat supplied for eating (except that which has been manufactured, or processed, or cooked using this as a raw material or ingredient, or others stipulated by the Ordinance) which has been derived from cattle registered in the Individual Cattle Identification Register.
- 4 In this Law, “Designated Cuisine” shall mean cuisine that uses bovine meat as its principal ingredient and is stipulated by Cabinet Order (hereinafter “the Order”).
- 5 In this Law, “Seller” shall mean a person who engages in the business of selling bovine meat, and “Supplier of Designated Cuisine” shall mean a person who engages in the business of supplying Designated Cuisine and who answers to the requirements stipulated by the Order

Chapter 2

Individual Cattle Identification Register

(Preparation of the Individual Cattle Identification Register)

Article 3

- 1 The Minister shall prepare an Individual Cattle Identification Register, and shall record therein the following items for each head of cattle.
 - (i) Individual Identification Number
 - (ii) Date of birth or import
 - (iii) Gender
 - (iv) For cattle other than imported cattle, the Individual Identification Number of the maternal parent (meaning the cow that gave birth to the cattle in question; the same shall also apply hereinafter)
 - (v) For imported cattle, the name or title and address of the person who imported the cattle (hereinafter “Importer”)
 - (vi) The name or title and address of the Manager and the date on which management by the Manager commenced
 - (vii) The location of the facilities for raising the cattle (hereinafter “Raising Facilities”) and the date on which raising in said Raising Facilities commenced
 - (viii) Date of slaughter, death or export

- (ix) Other items stipulated by the Ordinance
- 2 The Minister shall, whenever there has been a change in the Manager or Raising Facilities, record changes to the items set forth in subparagraph (vi) or (vii) of the preceding paragraph, as stipulated by the Ordinance, and shall also record items set forth in subparagraph (vi) or (vii) of said paragraph concerning the Manager or Raising Facilities before the change, and the date on which management or raising thereby was terminated.
- 3 The Individual Cattle Identification Register shall be entirely prepared using magnetic disks (including media on which it is possible to record certain items reliably using a method equivalent to this; the same shall also apply hereinafter).

(Records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register, etc.)

Article 4

- 1 Records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register, or amendments to or deletion of records, shall be based on notifications pursuant to the provisions of this Law, or carried out on official authority.
- 2 The Minister shall retain records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register for a period of time stipulated by the Order from the date of slaughter, death or export of the cattle.

(Measures to Ensure the Accuracy of Records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register)

Article 5

- 1 The Minister shall, on discovering omissions or errors in records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register, recommend the person who should make notification under the provisions of Article 8 and Articles 11 to 13 to make said notification, or take other measures to ensure the accuracy of records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register.
- 2 Managers of cattle recorded in the Individual Cattle Identification Register may, on discovering omissions or errors in records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register concerning said cattle, notify the Minister to that effect.

(Public Disclosure of Information Concerning the Individual Cattle Identification Register)

Article 6

The Minister shall publicly disclose items recorded in the Individual Cattle Identification Register (except the names or titles of Managers and other items stipulated by the Ordinance) using the Internet or another method.

(Entrustment to the Ordinance)

Article 7

Besides those provided for in this Chapter, necessary items concerning the Individual Cattle Identification Register shall be stipulated in the Ordinance.

Chapter 3

Notification of Birth, etc., of Cattle and Management of Ear Tags, etc.

(Notification of Birth and Import)

Article 8

- 1 When a calf is born, its Manager must immediately notify the Minister, as stipulated in the Ordinance, of the date of birth, gender, Individual Identification Number of the maternal parent, name or title and address of the Manager, location of the Raising Facilities, and other items stipulated by the Ordinance.
- 2 When cattle are imported, their Importer must immediately notify the Minister, as stipulated in the Ordinance, of the date of import, gender, name or title and address of the Importer, location of the Raising Facilities, and other items stipulated by the Ordinance.

(Attachment of Ear Tags)

Article 9

- 1 The Minister shall, on receiving notification under the provisions of the preceding Article, decide an Individual Identification Number for the cattle related to said notification, and immediately, as stipulated in the Ordinance, notify said Individual Identification Number to the Manager or Importer who made said notification.
- 2 Managers or Importers of cattle must, on receiving notification under the provisions of the preceding Article, attach ear tags (limited to those that comply

with standards stipulated by the Ordinance) bearing the Individual Identification Number to both ears of the cattle, as stipulated in the Ordinance.

- 3 Managers of cattle must, when an ear tag has been lost or defaced, or when the Individual Identification Number shown on an ear tag is difficult to identify, attach a new ear tag bearing the Individual Identification Number, as stipulated in the Ordinance.
- 4 The Minister may, when an ear tag has not been attached to either ear of cattle or when the Individual Identification Number shown on an ear tag is difficult to identify, order the Manager of said cattle to attach ear tags bearing the Individual Identification Number of said cattle, or may himself attach ear tags.

(Prohibition of Removal of Ear Tags, etc.)

Article 10

- 1 No person may remove ear tags attached to the ears of cattle under the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of the preceding Article (referred to simply as “ear tags” in the remainder of this Article) or commit any other act that makes an Individual Identification Number difficult to identify.
- 2 No person may transfer or deliver (hereinafter “transfer”) or receive transfer or accept delivery (hereinafter “receive”) of cattle that do not have ear tags attached to both ears.
- 3 When cattle are suffering from ear diseases or correspond to other unavoidable cases stipulated by the Ordinance, it shall be permissible to remove ear tags or to transfer or receive cattle without ear tags attached to both ears, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs. In such cases, the Manager of said cattle must take necessary measures to identify the Individual Identification Number of said cattle, as stipulated by the Ordinance.

(Notification of Transfer or Receipt)

Article 11

- 1 Managers or Importers of cattle must, on transferring cattle, immediately notify the Minister of the Individual Identification Number of said cattle, the name or title of the other party to the transfer, the date of the transfer, and other matters stipulated by the Ordinance, as stipulated in the Ordinance.

- 2 A person who has received cattle under the provisions of the preceding paragraph (except slaughterers as defined in Article 13 paragraph 2 and exporters as defined in paragraph 3 of said Article) must immediately, as stipulated in the Ordinance, notify the Minister of the name or title and address of said person, the Individual Identification Number of said cattle, the name or title of the other party to the receipt, the date of the receipt, the location of Raising Facilities, and other items stipulated by the Ordinance.

(Notification of Changes)

Article 12

Besides the cases provided for in the preceding Article, the Manager of cattle must, when there is any change in the matters recorded in the Individual Cattle Identification Register, immediately notify the Minister to that effect, as stipulated in the Ordinance.

(Notification of Death, Slaughter and Export)

Article 13

- 1 When cattle die (except through slaughter) the Manager of said cattle must immediately notify the Minister of the Individual Identification Number of said cattle, the date of death and other items stipulated by the Ordinance, as stipulated in the Ordinance.
- 2 Persons who slaughter cattle (hereinafter “Slaughterers”) must immediately notify the Minister of the Individual Identification Number of said cattle, the date of slaughter, the name or title of the other party to the receipt, and other items stipulated by the Ordinance, as stipulated in the Ordinance.
- 3 Persons who export cattle (hereinafter “Exporters”) must immediately notify the Minister of the Individual Identification Number of said cattle, the date of export, the name or title of the other party to the receipt, and other matters stipulated by the Ordinance, as stipulated in the Ordinance.

Chapter 4 Indication of Designated Beef, etc.

(Indication of Individual Identification Numbers by Slaughterers)

Article 14

- 1 Slaughterers must, on delivering Designated Beef derived from cattle to another person after the slaughter of said cattle, indicate the Individual Identification Number of said cattle on said Designated Beef.
- 2 Slaughterers may use an alternative method of identifying cattle using numbers or codes other than the Individual Identification Number, in place of the indication of the Individual Identification Number provided for the preceding paragraph. In such cases, Slaughterers must issue documentation clarifying the Individual Identification Number of the cattle corresponding to said numbers or codes to the person receiving delivery of the Designated Beef.
- 3 Slaughterers may, with the consent of the other party to the delivery of Designated Beef, provide the items to be specified in said documentation via a method that uses an electronic data processing organization, or another method that uses data communication technology and is stipulated by the Ordinance, instead of the issue of documentation under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, as stipulated by the Order. In such cases, Slaughterers shall be regarded as having issued said documentation.

(Indication of Individual Identification Numbers by Sellers, etc.)

Article 15

- 1 Sellers must, when selling Designated Beef, indicate the Individual Identification Number of the cattle related to said Designated Beef on said Designated Beef or on its container, packaging, or invoice, or in an easily visible location in the retail establishment thereof, as stipulated in the Ordinance.
- 2 In the case of the preceding paragraph, Sellers must indicate one Individual Identification Number for one item of Designated Beef, provided, however, that, when selling Designated Beef that answers to any of the following requirements, more than one Individual Identification Number may be indicated for one item of Designated Beef.
 - (i) When it is difficult to identify which cattle the Designated Beef was derived from.
 - (ii) When it is Designated Beef derived from not more than the number of cattle stipulated by the Ordinance.
- 3 In the case of paragraph 1 above, Sellers may indicate a lot number (meaning a number or code other than the Individual Identification Number that corresponds to the Individual Identification Number; the same shall also apply in the

remainder of this Article) in place of the indication of the Individual Identification Number, as stipulated in the Ordinance.

- 4 In the case of the preceding paragraph, Sellers must also indicate the name or title thereof, as stipulated by the Ordinance, as well as clarifying the Individual Identification Number corresponding to said lot number in response to requests from the other party to the sale of said Designated Beef, consumers or other persons, provided, however, that when indicating a lot number determined by a third party, this requirement shall not apply provided that the name or title of said third party has been indicated, as stipulated in the Ordinance.

(Indication of Individual Identification Numbers by Suppliers of Designated Cuisine, etc.)

Article 16

- 1 Suppliers of Designated Cuisine must, when supplying Designated Cuisine (limited to cuisine that has Designated Beef as its principal ingredient; the same shall also apply hereinafter), indicate the Individual Identification Number of the cattle related to the Designated Beef that is the principal ingredient of said Designated Cuisine on said Designated Cuisine, or in an easily visible location in the restaurant thereof, as stipulated in the Ordinance.
- 2 The provisions of paragraph 2 to 4 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases set forth in the preceding paragraph. In such cases, “Sellers” in paragraph 2 of said Article shall be read as “Suppliers of Designated Cuisine”, “one item of Designated Beef” as “one item of Designated Cuisine”, and “selling Designated Beef” as “supplying Designated Cuisine with Designated Beef as its principal ingredient”; “Sellers” in paragraph 3 of said Article shall be read as “Suppliers of Designated Cuisine”; and “Sellers” in paragraph 4 of said Article shall be read as “Suppliers of Designated Cuisine”, and “the other party to the sale of said Designated Beef, consumers” as “the other party to the supply of said Designated Cuisine”.

(Maintenance of Ledgers, etc.)

Article 17

Slaughterers, Sellers and Suppliers of Designated Cuisine must maintain ledgers (including those prepared by means of magnetic disk; the same shall also apply

hereinafter), as stipulated in the Ordinance, in which they must enter or record items stipulated by the Ordinance concerning the delivery or sale of Designated Beef or the supply of Designated Cuisine, and must retain the same.

(Recommendations and Orders)

Article 18

- 1 The Minister may, when deeming that a Slaughterer has not complied with the provisions of Article 14 paragraph 1 or 2, recommend said Slaughterer to take necessary measures.
- 2 The Minister may, when deeming that a Seller has not complied with the provisions of Article 15 paragraph 1, 2 or 4, recommend said Seller to take necessary measures.
- 3 The Minister may, when deeming that a Supplier of Designated Cuisine has not complied with the provisions of Article 16 paragraph 1 or the provisions of Article 15 paragraph 2 or 4 as applied mutatis mutandis in Article 16 paragraph 2, recommend said Supplier of Designated Cuisine to take necessary measures.
- 4 The Minister may, when a Slaughterer, Seller or Supplier of Designated Cuisine who has received a recommendation under the provisions of the preceding 3 paragraphs fails to take the measures related to said recommendation without legitimate reason, order said Slaughterer, Seller or Supplier of Designated Cuisine to take the measures related to said recommendation.

Chapter 5

Miscellaneous Provisions

(Reports and Inspections)

Article 19

- 1 The Minister may, when deeming it necessary for the enforcement of this Law, cause Managers, Importers or Exporters of cattle to make necessary reports, or may authorize staff members to enter the offices, business premises or other locations of said Managers, Importers or Exporters and there to inspect ledgers, documents and other properties, or to interview relevant persons.
- 2 The Minister may, when deeming it necessary for the enforcement of this Law, cause Slaughterers to make necessary reports, or may authorize staff members to

enter the offices, business premises or other locations of said Slaughterers and there to inspect ledgers, documents and other properties, interview relevant persons, or collect samples of Designated Beef at no cost within the scope necessary for testing.

- 3 The Minister may, when deeming it necessary for the enforcement of this Law, cause Sellers or Suppliers of Designated Cuisine to make necessary reports, or may authorize staff members to enter the offices, business premises, retail establishments or other locations of said Sellers or Suppliers of Designated Cuisine and there to inspect ledgers, documents and other properties, interview relevant persons, or collect samples of Designated Beef or Designated Cuisine within the scope necessary for testing, provided, however, that, when collecting samples of Designated Beef or Designated Cuisine, these must be purchased at the current asking price.
- 4 Staff members who conduct on-site inspections or interviews or collect samples under the provisions of the preceding 3 paragraphs must carry their identity cards and present the same to relevant persons.
- 5 The authority to conduct on-site inspections or interviews or to collect samples under the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 above shall not be construed as being permitted for the purpose of criminal investigation.
- 6 The authority of the Minister as provided for in paragraphs 1 to 3 above may be partly entrusted to the Director-General of the Regional Agricultural Administration Office, as stipulated in the Ordinance.

(Entrustment to the National Livestock Breeding Center)

Article 20

The Minister may entrust, of the work provided for in Chapters 2 and 3, all or part of the work stipulated by the Order to the National Livestock Breeding Center.

(Cooperation of Relevant Administrative Bodies, etc.)

Article 21

The Minister may, when deeming it necessary to fulfil the objective of this Law, request the provision of necessary materials or information, statements of opinion or other forms of cooperation from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare,

the heads of other relevant administrative bodies or the heads of relevant local authorities.

(Interim Measures)

Article 22

When orders are enacted, amended or abolished under the provisions of this Law, requisite interim measures (including interim measures related to penal provisions) may be stipulated to the degree judged reasonably necessary for said orders in conjunction with the enactment, amendment or abolition thereof.

Chapter 6

Penal Provisions

Article 23

A person who falls under any of the following subparagraphs shall be punished by a fine of not more than 300,000 yen.

- (i) A person who fails to make notification under the provisions of Article 8 or Articles 11 to 13, or makes false notification.
- (ii) A person who violates the provisions of Article 9 paragraph 2 or 3 or Article 10.
- (iii) A person who violates the orders in Article 9 paragraph 4 or Article 18 paragraph 4.
- (iv) A person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 17, fails to maintain ledgers, fails to enter or record items that should be entered or recorded therein, enters or records false items, or fails to retain ledgers.
- (v) A person who fails to make reports under the provisions of Article 19 paragraph 1 to 3, makes false reports, refuses, hinders or evades inspection or collection under said provisions, or fails to make statements when interviewed under said provisions, or makes false statements.

Article 24

When the representative of a corporation, or the agent, employee or other staff of a corporation or a person, commits the violations in the preceding Article in connection with the work of said corporation or person, both the person

committing the act and said corporation or person shall be subject to the penalty set forth in said Article.

Supplementary Provisions

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1

This Law shall be enforced from a date (hereinafter “Date of Enforcement”) stipulated by the Order not more than six months from the date of promulgation, provided, however, that the provisions of Chapter 4, Article 19 paragraph 3 and Article 23 subparagraph (iii) (limited to the parts relevant to Article 18 paragraph 4), subparagraphs (iv) and (v) (limited to the parts relevant to Article 19 paragraph 3) shall be enforced from a date stipulated by the Order not more than eighteen months from the date of promulgation.

(Interim Measures)

Article 2

- 1 The provisions of Chapters 2 and 3 (including the relevant penal provisions) shall not apply to cattle actually existing at the time of enforcement of this Law (hereinafter “Existing Cattle”) until six months have passed from the Date of Enforcement (or, when notification has been given during that period under the provisions of Article 9 paragraph 1 as applied mutatis mutandis in paragraph 3 below, the date of said notification)
- 2 Managers of Existing Cattle must notify the Minister of the gender of said Existing Cattle, name or title and address of the Manager, location of the Raising Facilities, and other items stipulated by the Ordinance, not more than three months after the Date of Enforcement.
- 3 The provisions of Article 9 paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the notification in the preceding paragraph.
- 4 When applying the provisions of Article 3 paragraph 1 to Existing Cattle, “the following items” in said paragraph shall be read as “the following items (except items set forth in subparagraphs (iv) and (v))”, “Date of birth or import” in subparagraph (ii) of said paragraph shall be read as “Date of notification under the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions”, “the date

on which management by the Manager commenced” in subparagraph (vi) of said paragraph shall be read as “the date on which management by the Manager commenced (or, for Managers upon enforcement of this Law, a statement to that effect)”, and “the date on which raising in said Raising Facilities commenced” in subparagraph (vii) of said paragraph shall be read as “the date on which raising in said Raising Facilities commenced (or, for Raising Facilities upon enforcement of this Law, a statement to that effect)”.

Article 3

When applying the provisions of Article 3 paragraph 1 and Article 8 paragraph 1 to cattle born of Existing Cattle up to six months from the Date of Enforcement (or, when notification has been given during that time under the provisions of Article 9 paragraph 1 applied mutatis mutandis to paragraph 3 of the preceding Article, the date of said notification), “the following items” in Article 3 paragraph 1 shall be read as “the following items (except items set forth in subparagraph (iv))”, and “gender, Individual Identification Number of the maternal parent” in Article 8 paragraph 1 shall be read as “gender”.

Article 4

The provisions of Chapter 4 (including relevant penal provisions) shall not apply to Designated Beef derived from cattle slaughtered before the date provided for in the proviso to Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions.

(Penal Provisions)

Article 5

- 1 A person who fails to make notification under the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions, or makes false notification, shall be punished by a fine of not more than 300,000 yen.
- 2 When the representative of a corporation, or the agent, employee or other staff of a corporation or a person, commits the violations in the preceding paragraph in connection with the work of said corporation or person, both the person committing the act and said corporation or person shall be subject to the penalty set forth in said paragraph.

(Entrustment to the Order)

Article 6

Besides those stipulated in these Supplementary Provisions, necessary interim measures concerning the enforcement of this Law shall be stipulated by the Order.

(Review)

Article 7

The government shall, after 3 years have lapsed from the enforcement of this Law, consider the state of enforcement of the provisions of this Law and, when deeming it necessary, shall conduct a review concerning the provisions of this Law and take requisite measures based on the results thereof.

(Partial Amendment to the Law Concerning the National Livestock Breeding Center)

Article 8

Part of the Law Concerning the National Livestock Breeding Center (Law No. 185 of 1999) shall be amended as follows.

The following subparagraph shall be added to Article 10 paragraph 2.

- (iii) Work stipulated by the Order in Article 20 of the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle (Law No. 72 of 2003)

**Enforcement Order for
The Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and
Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle**

(Cabinet Order No. 300, dated July 2nd, 2003)

The Cabinet hereby enacts this Cabinet Order based on the provisions of Article 2 paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 4 paragraph 2, Article 14 paragraph 3 and Article 20 of the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle (Law No. 72 of 2003).

(Cuisine Stipulated by Cabinet Order)

Article 1

Cuisine stipulated by the Order in Article 2 paragraph 4 of the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle (hereinafter “the Law”) shall be “yakiniku”, “shabu-shabu”, “sukiyaki”, and “steak”.

(Requirements for Suppliers of Designated Cuisine)

Article 2

The requirements stipulated in Article 2 paragraph 5 of the Law are that both of the following subparagraphs shall be satisfied.

- (i) That the supply of cuisine shall be the principal business.
- (ii) That the cuisine supplied by the person shall principally be Designated Cuisine.

(Period of Retention of Records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register)

Article 3

The period stipulated by the Order in Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Law shall be 3 years.

(Method that Uses Data Communication Technology)

Article 4

Slaughterers must, when providing items under the provisions of Article 14 paragraph 3 of the Law as provided for in said paragraph, first show the type and content of the method (hereinafter in the remainder of this Article “Electro-

magnetic Method”) to be used under the provisions of the first part of said paragraph to the other party to the delivery of Designated Beef (referred to in the following paragraph as “the Other Party”) in advance, as stipulated in the Ordinances, and must obtain the consent thereof through a documentary or Electro-magnetic Method.

- 2 Slaughterers who have obtained consent under the provisions of the preceding paragraph must not, when there has been a notification by documentary or Electro-magnetic Method from the Other Party that provision by an Electro-magnetic Method will not be accepted, provide items provided for in Article 14 paragraph 3 of the Law to the Other Party by an Electro-magnetic Method, provided, however, that this shall not apply when the Other Party has again given the consent provided for in the preceding paragraph.

(Work Undertaken by the National Livestock Breeding Center)

Article 5

The work stipulated by the Order in Article 20 of the Law shall be as follows.

- (i) Work related to preparing and recording the Individual Cattle Identification Register
- (ii) Work related to retaining records in Individual Cattle Identification Register
- (iii) Work related to necessary measures to ensure the accuracy of records in the Individual Cattle Identification Register
- (iv) Work related to the acceptance of notifications based on the provisions of Article 5 paragraph 2 of the Law
- (v) Work related to the publication of items recorded in the Individual Cattle Identification Register
- (vi) Work related to the acceptance of notifications based on the provisions of Article 8 and Article 11 to 13 of the Law
- (vii) Work related to the decision and notification of Individual Identification Numbers

Supplementary Provision

This Cabinet Order shall be enforced from the date of enforcement of the Law (December 1st, 2003), provided, however, that the provisions of Article 4 shall be enforced from the date provided for in the proviso to Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law (December 1st, 2004).

Enforcement Ordinance for

The Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle

(Ordinance No. 72 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
dated July 2nd, 2003)

The Enforcement Ordinance for the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle are stipulated as follows, based on the provisions of Article 2 paragraphs 1 and 3, Article 3 paragraph 1 (ix) and paragraph 2, Articles 6 to 8, Article 9 paragraphs 1 to 3, Article 10 paragraph 3, Articles 11 to 13, Article 14 paragraph 3, Article 15 (including cases to which Article 16 paragraph 2 applies *mutatis mutandis*), Article 16 paragraph 1, Article 17, Article 19 paragraph 6, and Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle (Law No. 72 of 2003), and Article 4 paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Order for the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle (Cabinet Order No. 300 of 2003), and in order to implement said Law.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1 General Provisions (Articles 1 and 2)

Chapter 2 Individual Cattle Identification Register (Articles 3-6)

Chapter 3 Notification of Birth, etc., of Cattle and Management of Ear Tags, etc.
(Articles 7-19)

Chapter 4 Indication of Designated Beef, etc. (Articles 20-27)

Chapter 5 Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 28-29)

Supplementary Provisions

Chapter 1

General Provisions

(Cattle Stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 2 Paragraph 1 of the Law)

Article 1

Cattle stipulated by Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter “the Ordinance”) in Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle (hereinafter “the Law”) shall be as follows.

- (i) Cattle that die immediately after birth
- (ii) Of imported cattle, those that are transported to abattoirs (meaning abattoirs as provided for in the Abattoir Law (Law No. 114 of 1953); the same shall also apply hereinafter) designated by an animal quarantine officer (meaning an animal quarantine officer as provided for in the Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (Law No. 166 of 1951); the same shall also apply in the remainder of this subparagraph) in accordance with a method and route designated by an animal quarantine officer and are slaughtered in said abattoirs.

(Bovine Meat Stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 2 Paragraph 3 of the Law)

Article 2

Bovine meat for exclusion stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 2 paragraph 3 of the Law shall be as follows.

- (i) That which has been manufactured, or processed, or cooked using bovine meat supplied for eating (hereinafter “Beef”) as a raw material or ingredient.
- (ii) Beef that has been minced in a meat grinder.
- (iii) That obtained as a side-product in the process of trimming Beef.

Chapter 2

Individual Cattle Identification Register

(Items Stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 3 Paragraph 1 (ix) of the Law)

Article 3

1 Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 3 paragraph 1 (ix) of the Law shall be as follows.

- (i) The breed of the cattle
- (ii) Contact details of the Manager of the cattle
- (iii) For imported cattle, the name of the exporting country and contact details of the Importer
- (iv) For slaughtered cattle, the name or title and contact details of the Slaughterer and the title and location of the abattoir where the cattle were slaughtered
- (v) For exported cattle, the name of the importing country and the name or title, address and contact details of the Exporter

2 Breeds of cattle in subparagraph (i) of the preceding paragraph shall be as follows.

- (i) Japanese Black
- (ii) Japanese Brown
- (iii) Japanese Shorthorn
- (iv) Japanese Polled
- (v) A breed produced by crossbreeding breeds in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) above (including breeds produced by crossbreeding this breed with breeds in subparagraph (i) or (ii) above)
- (vi) Wagyu Crossbreed
- (vii) Beef Cattle
- (viii) Holstein
- (ix) Jersey
- (x) Dairy Cattle
- (xi) Crossbreeds

3 “Wagyu Crossbreed” in subparagraph (vi) of the preceding paragraph shall mean breeds produced by crossbreeding between the breeds in subparagraph (i) to (iv) of said paragraph (including breeds produced by crossbreeding this breed with breeds in subparagraphs (i) to (v) of said paragraph, excluding breeds in

subparagraph (v) of said paragraph), “Beef Cattle” in subparagraph (vii) of said paragraph shall mean breeds of cattle that are raised for the purpose of producing beef and whose parent cattle are not breeds in subparagraphs (viii) to (x) of said paragraph (excluding breeds in subparagraphs (i) to (vi) and subparagraph (xi) of said paragraph), “Dairy Cattle” in subparagraph (x) of said paragraph shall mean breeds of cattle whose cows are raised solely for the purpose of producing milk (excluding breeds in subparagraphs (viii) and (ix) of said paragraph), and “Crossbreeds” in subparagraph (xi) of said paragraph shall mean breeds produced by crossbreeding between the breeds in subparagraph (i) to (vii) of said paragraph and those in subparagraph (viii) to (x) of said paragraph (including breeds produced by crossbreeding this breed with breeds in subparagraphs (viii) to (x) of said paragraph).

(Records Pertaining to Changes)

Article 4

As stipulated in Article 3 paragraph 2 of the Law, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter “the Minister”) shall, when there has been a change in the Manager or Raising Facilities, immediately record items set forth in paragraph 1 subparagraph (vi) or (vii) of said Article concerning the Manager or Raising Facilities after the change, as well as recording the items set forth in subparagraph (vi) or (vii) of said paragraph concerning the Manager or Raising Facilities before the change, and the date on which the management or raising thereby was terminated.

(Notification in Cases of Omission or Error in Records)

Article 5

The notification provided for in Article 5 paragraph 2 of the Law must be made, with respect to the items set forth below, in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization (meaning an electronic data processing organization that uses telecommunication cables to connect computers for use by the Minister with computers or other equipment (meaning computers, facsimile machines or telephones; the same shall also apply hereinafter) for use by the person making the notification). In such cases, of the matters recorded in the Individual Cattle Identification Register, when making notification concerning

items recorded on the basis of notification by a third party, or by the official authority of the Minister, the same must be accompanied by a written document certifying that there are omissions or errors in the records.

- (i) The name or title, address and contact details of the Manager.
- (ii) The Individual Identification Number of the cattle
- (iii) The items containing omissions or errors and the details to be newly recorded concerning said items

(Items Stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 6 of the Law)

Article 6

Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 6 of the Law shall be as follows.

- (i) The names or titles, addresses and contact details of Managers
- (ii) The dates on which management commenced and was terminated
- (iii) The location of the Raising Facilities (excluding names of prefectures)
- (iv) The names or titles, addresses and contact details of Importers
- (v) The names or titles, addresses and contact details of Slaughterers
- (vi) The names or titles, addresses and contact details of Exporters

Chapter 3 Notification of Birth, etc., of Cattle and Management of Ear Tags, etc.

(Notification of Birth)

Article 7

- 1 The notification provided for in Article 8 paragraph 1 of the Law must be made in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization (meaning an electronic data processing organization that uses telecommunication cables to connect computers for use by the Minister with computers or other equipment for use by the person making the notification; the same shall also apply in the remainder of this Chapter).
- 2 Matters stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 8 paragraph 1 of the Law shall be as follows.
 - (i) The breed of the cattle (meaning the breeds in Article 3 paragraph 1 (i); the same shall also apply hereinafter)
 - (ii) The contact details of the Manager

(Notification of Import)

Article 8

- 1 The notification provided for in Article 8 paragraph 2 of the Law must be made in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.
- 2 Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 8 paragraph 2 of the Law shall be as follows.
 - (i) The breed of the cattle
 - (ii) The contact details of the Importer

(Notification of Individual Identification Number)

Article 9

The Minister shall, when making notification under the provisions of Article 9 paragraph 1 of the Law, do so in writing, orally, or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.

(Method of Attaching Ear Tags)

Article 10

Managers or Importers of cattle must, when attaching ear tags under the provisions of Article 9 paragraph 2 and 3 of the Law, ensure that the Individual Identification Number is easily legible.

(Standards for Ear Tags)

Article 11

The standards for ear tags stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 9 paragraph 2 of the Law shall be as follows.

- (i) They should be constructed such that they cannot easily become detached after attachment
- (ii) They should be constructed such that they cannot be re-attached after removal
- (iii) The Individual Identification Number should be of an easily identifiable color and size
- (iv) The Individual Identification Number should be indicated such that it cannot easily be erased

(Unavoidable Cases Stipulated by the Ordinance)

Article 12

Unavoidable cases stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 10 paragraph 3 of the Law shall be as follows.

- (i) When cattle are suffering from ear diseases
- (ii) When cattle have wounds on their ears
- (iii) When an ear tags need to be replaced due to illegibility of the Individual Identification Number owing to deterioration of the ear tag or other causes
- (iv) When an ear tag has become detached immediately before transfer or delivery or during transportation
- (v) In other cases when the Minister deems it particularly necessary

(Measures to Identify the Individual Identification Number)

Article 13

When removing ear tags or transferring or receiving cattle without ear tags attached to both ears as provided for in Article 10 paragraph 3 of the Law, the Manager of said cattle must take one of the following measures to identify the Individual Identification Number of said cattle.

- (i) Use string or another medium to attach the ear tag or a label bearing the said Individual Identification Number to a part of the cattle other than the ear.
- (ii) Use paint or another medium to mark the Individual Identification Number on a part of the cattle other than the ear.

(Notification of Transfer)

Article 14

- 1 The notification provided for in Article 11 paragraph 1 of the Law must be made in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.
- 2 Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 11 paragraph 1 of the Law shall be as follows.
 - (i) The name or title, address and contact details of the Manager
 - (ii) The contact details of the other party to the Transfer
 - (iii) The date on which raising was terminated

(Notification of Receipt)

Article 15

- 1 The notification provided for in Article 11 paragraph 2 of the Law must be made in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.
- 2 Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 11 paragraph 2 of the Law shall be as follows.
 - (i) The name or title, address and contact details of the Manager
 - (ii) The contact details of the other party to the Receipt
 - (iii) The date on which raising commenced

(Notification of Changes)

Article 16

The notification provided for in Article 12 of the Law must be made, with respect to the matters set forth below, in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.

- (i) The name or title, address and contact details of the Manager
- (ii) The Individual Identification Number of the cattle
- (iii) Items of the change (specifying differences before and after the change)
- (iv) The date of the change

(Notification of Death)

Article 17

- 1 The notification provided for in Article 13 paragraph 1 of the Law must be made in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.
- 2 Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 13 paragraph 1 of the Law shall be the name or title, address and contact details of the Manager.

(Notification of Slaughter)

Article 18

- 1 The notification provided for in Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Law must be made in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.
- 2 Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Law shall be as follows.
 - (i) The name or title and contact details of the Slaughterer and the title and location of the abattoir where said cattle were slaughtered
 - (ii) The contact details of the other party to the Receipt

(Notification of Export)

Article 19

- 1 The notification provided for in Article 13 paragraph 3 of the Law must be made in writing or by a method that uses an electronic data processing organization.
- 2 Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 13 paragraph 3 of the Law shall be as follows.
 - (i) The name or title, address and contact details of the Exporter
 - (ii) The contact details of the other party to the Receipt
 - (iii) The location of the Raising Facilities
 - (iv) The name of the importing country

Chapter 4 Indication of Designated Beef, etc.

(Methods That Use Data Communication Technology)

Article 20

The methods stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 14 paragraph 3 of the Law shall be the methods set forth below.

- (i) Of methods that use electronic data processing organizations, those set forth in (a) or (b) below.
 - (a) The method of transmitting data via telecommunication cables that connect computers for use by the Slaughterer with computers for use by the other party to the delivery of Designated Beef (referred to in the remainder of this Article as “the Other Party”), and recording said data in a file set up in computers for use by the receiver.
 - (b) The method of providing, via telecommunication cables for the perusal of the Other Party, items to be entered in a document recorded in a file set up in computers for use by the Slaughterer, and recording said items in a file set up in computers for use by the Other Party (or, when consenting to the effect of receiving or notifying to the effect of not receiving provision by a method provided for in Article 14 paragraph 3 of the Law, the method of making a record to that effect in a file set up in computers for use by the Slaughterer).

- (ii) The method of issuing a file, prepared by a medium in which certain items can be reliably recorded by magnetic disk, CD-ROM, or other equivalent method, in which items to be detailed in writing are recorded.
- 2 The methods set forth in the preceding paragraph must enable the Other Party to create a document by outputting the records in the file.
- 3 “Electronic data processing organization” in paragraph 1 (i) shall mean an electronic data processing organization that uses telecommunication cables to connect computers for use by the Slaughterer with computers for use by the Other Party.

Article 21

The type and content of the method to be shown under the provisions of Article 4 paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Order for The Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for Individual Identification of Cattle shall be as follows.

- (i) Of the methods provided for in paragraph 1 (i) of the preceding Article, that used by the Slaughterer
- (ii) The method of recording data in a file

(Method of Indicating Individual Identification Numbers by Sellers)

Article 22

The indication of Individual Identification Numbers by Sellers as provided for in Article 15 paragraph 1 of the Law must be marked clearly in an easily visible location on the Designated Beef or its container, packaging, or invoice, or in an easily visible location in the retail establishment thereof (limited to cases in which said Designated Beef is sold to an indefinitely large number of people).

(Number of Cattle Stipulated by the Ordinance)

Article 23

The number of cattle stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 15 paragraph 2 (ii) of the Law (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 16 paragraph 2 of the Law) shall be 50.

(Method of Indicating Lot Numbers by Sellers)

Article 24

The indication of lot numbers by Sellers as provided for in Article 15 paragraph 3 of the Law (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 16 paragraph 2 of the Law) must be marked clearly in an easily visible location on the Designated Beef or its container, packaging, or invoice, or in an easily visible location in the retail establishment thereof (limited to cases in which said Designated Beef is sold to an indefinitely large number of people).

(Method of Indicating Names or Titles by Sellers)

Article 25

- 1 When sellers indicate their name or title under the provisions of the first part of Article 15 paragraph 4 of the Law (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 16 paragraph 2 of the Law), they must also indicate a telephone number or other contact details.
- 2 When sellers indicate the name or title of a third party under the provisions of the second part of Article 15 paragraph 4 of the Law (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 16 paragraph 2 of the Law), they must also indicate a telephone number or other contact details.

(Method of Indicating Individual Identification Numbers by Suppliers of Designated Cuisine)

Article 26

The indication of Individual Identification Numbers by Suppliers of Designated Cuisine as provided for in Article 16 paragraph 1 of the Law must be marked clearly in an easily visible location on said Designated Cuisine or in the restaurant thereof.

(Ledgers)

Article 27

- 1 Slaughterers, Sellers and Suppliers of Designated Cuisine must once a year close ledgers as provided for in Article 17 of the Law, and must retain these for 2 years after closure.

- 2 Items stipulated by the Ordinance under the provisions of Article 17 of the Law shall be as stipulated in the following subparagraphs, in accordance with the categories set forth in said subparagraphs.
- (i) Slaughterers For each item of Designated Beef related to delivery, the Individual Identification Number related to said Designated Beef, the date of said delivery, the name or title and address of the other party to said delivery, and the weight of said Designated Beef.
 - (ii) Sellers The items set forth in (a) and (b) below for each item of Designated Beef related to sale (excluding items set forth in (b) when the other party to the sale is an indefinitely large number of people).
 - (a) One or several Individual Identification Numbers or lot numbers (meaning lot numbers as provided for in Article 15 paragraph 3 of the Law; the same shall also apply to the remainder of this Article) corresponding to Designated Beef related to purchasing, the date of said purchasing, the name or title and address of the other party to said purchasing, and the weight of Designated Beef related to said purchasing.
 - (b) One or several Individual Identification Numbers or lot numbers corresponding to Designated Beef related to sale, the date of said sale, the name or title and address of the other party to said sale, and the weight of Designated Beef related to said sale.
- 3 Suppliers of Designated Cuisine For each item of Designated Beef used as the principal ingredient of Designated Cuisine related to supply, one or several Individual Identification Numbers or lot numbers corresponding to Designated Beef related to purchasing, the date of said purchasing, the name or title and address of the other party to said purchasing, and the weight of Designated Beef related to said purchasing.

Chapter 5

Miscellaneous Provisions

(Means of Verifying Identity)

Article 28

The identity cards of staff members provided for in Article 19 paragraph 4 of the Law shall comply with a separately designated format.

(Delegation of Authority)

Article 29

The authority of the Minister provided for in Article 19 paragraphs 1 to 3 of the Law shall be entrusted to the Director-General of the Regional Agricultural Administration Office, provided, however, that the Minister shall not be precluded from exercising said authority in person.

Supplementary Provisions

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1

This Ordinance shall be enforced from the date of enforcement of the Law, provided, however, that the provisions of Chapter 4 shall be enforced from the date provided for in the proviso to Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law.

(Notification of Existing Cattle)

Article 2

Items stipulated by the Ordinance in Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law shall be the contact details of the Manager.

(Partial Amendment to the Ministerial Ordinance Concerning the Business Operation, Finances and Accounting of the National Livestock Breeding Center)

Article 8

Part of the Ministerial Ordinance Concerning the Business Operation, Finances and Accounting of the National Livestock Breeding Center (Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 35 of 2002) shall be amended as follows.

In Article 1, subparagraph (x) shall be changed to subparagraph (xi), subparagraphs (viii) and (ix) shall be moved down, and the following subparagraph shall be inserted after subparagraph (vii).

(viii) Items related to work stipulated by the Order in Article 20 of the Law for Special Measures Concerning the Management and Relay of Information for

Individual Identification of Cattle (Law No. 72 of 2003), as provided for in Article 10 paragraph 2 (iii) of the NLBC Law

附錄五 日本牛肉生產履歷體系示意圖

附錄六 牛肉生產履歷資料可自網路取得



(独)家畜改良センター提供 ~牛の個体識別情報~

個体識別番号: 1203035257

この番号の牛について、独立行政法人 家畜改良センターに届け出られている情報は以下のとおりです。

出生の年月日	雌雄の別	母牛の個体識別番号	種別(品種)
H 16.06.09	去勢(雄)	1076260947	黒毛和種

	飼養県	異動内容	異動年月日	飼養施設所在地	氏名または名称
1	北海道	出生	H 16.06.09	中川郡幕別町	二瓶 義則
2	北海道	転出	H 17.03.17	中川郡幕別町	二瓶 義則
3	北海道	搬入	H 17.03.17	河東郡音更町	十勝地区家畜市場
4	北海道	取引	H 17.03.17	河東郡音更町	十勝地区家畜市場
5	茨城県	転入	H 17.03.17	東茨城郡茨城町	大和 富士夫
6	茨城県	搬入	H 18.11.14	東茨城郡茨城町	(株)茨城県中央食肉公社
7	茨城県	と畜	H 18.11.14	東茨城郡茨城町	(株)茨城県中央食肉公社

食肉の表示について

食肉の「産地」や「和牛」の表示については、「JAS法に基づく生鮮食品品質表示基準(農林水産省)」及び「食肉の表示に関する公正競争規約(全国食肉公正取引協議会)」により表示されることとなっておりますので、そちらをご参照下さい。

附錄七 牛隻身分編號耳標



(耳標正面)



(耳標背面)



牛隻必須於左右耳同時釘掛
具有相同身分編號之耳標

附錄八 零售之牛肉均必須標示牛隻身分編號



於消費包上標示牛隻身分編號



於盛裝牛肉容器上標示牛隻身分編號



於展售櫃上標示展售牛肉之牛隻身分編號

附錄九 屠宰場內正確將牛隻身分編號傳至牛肉之程序

①出荷者提出のと畜申告書・仔牛登記簿・飼育証明書記載内容を確認する。
と畜処理部門とと畜順番について協議する。(仕入販売部門)



飼育証明書

7年10月 20日

1. 牛種 牛 7 + 12

2. 性別 雄

3. 飼育者 株式会社 サンキョーミート

4. 飼育場所 東京都 東京都 東京都

5. 飼育期間 2019年10月20日 - 2020年10月20日

6. 飼育内容 (飼育内容) 飼育内容

7. 飼育者 株式会社 サンキョーミート

8. 飼育場所 東京都 東京都 東京都

9. 飼育期間 2019年10月20日 - 2020年10月20日

10. 飼育内容 (飼育内容) 飼育内容

屠畜申告書

牛種	性別	年齢	飼育者	飼育場所	飼育期間	屠畜日時	屠畜場所	屠畜者	屠畜理由
牛	雄	7	株式会社 サンキョーミート	東京都	2019年10月20日	2020年10月20日	東京都	株式会社 サンキョーミート	屠畜理由
牛	雌	12	株式会社 サンキョーミート	東京都	2019年10月20日	2020年10月20日	東京都	株式会社 サンキョーミート	屠畜理由

仔牛登記簿

牛種 牛 性別 雄 年齢 7

飼育者 株式会社 サンキョーミート

飼育場所 東京都

飼育期間 2019年10月20日 - 2020年10月20日

屠畜日時 2020年10月20日

屠畜場所 東京都

屠畜者 株式会社 サンキョーミート

屠畜理由 屠畜理由

②と畜番号表黒板で係留枠を指定する。（と畜処理部門）



③出荷者は指定された係留枠に1頭づつ係留する。



⑤申告内容をインターネットで照合する。(仕入販売部門)



*申告内容が整合しない場合、生産者と家畜改良事業団に聴取・問い合わせを実施する。生産履歴情報の妥当性が確認できるまで当該生体の枝肉出荷、及びカット処理は行わない。

⑥と畜申告書・牛と畜オーダー表記載の係留番号・個体識別番号と係留された生体の個体識別耳標番号を照合する。(と畜処理部門)



- ⑦と畜申告書・牛と畜オーダー表記載の個体識別番号と生体の個体識別耳標番号を照合し
生体を計量する。(生体計量担当者)



- ⑧銃殺前に再度、確認する。(銃殺担当者)



⑨と体はと畜申告書・と畜オーダー表記載の枝肉番号（札）で個体識別する。（解体処理ライン）



⑩副生物は、当日のと畜順番（番号札）で個体管理する。（副生物処理ライン）



①耳標は洗浄・殺菌し、枝肉計量場へ移送する。



- ⑫計量後、と畜申告書・と畜オーダー表に基づき個体識別耳標のバーコードをスキャンする。
(枝肉計量担当者)



- ⑬枝牛用ラベルを2枚発行し、左右の枝肉に1枚ずつ貼付し、個体識別・生産履歴情報・左右を明確にする。1枚はシートに貼付し仕入販売部門に提出する。



④枝牛用ラベルの表示内容確認及びバーコードの読みとりエラーがないかチェックする。
(仕入販売部門)



⑤家畜個体識別センターにと畜情報を登録する。



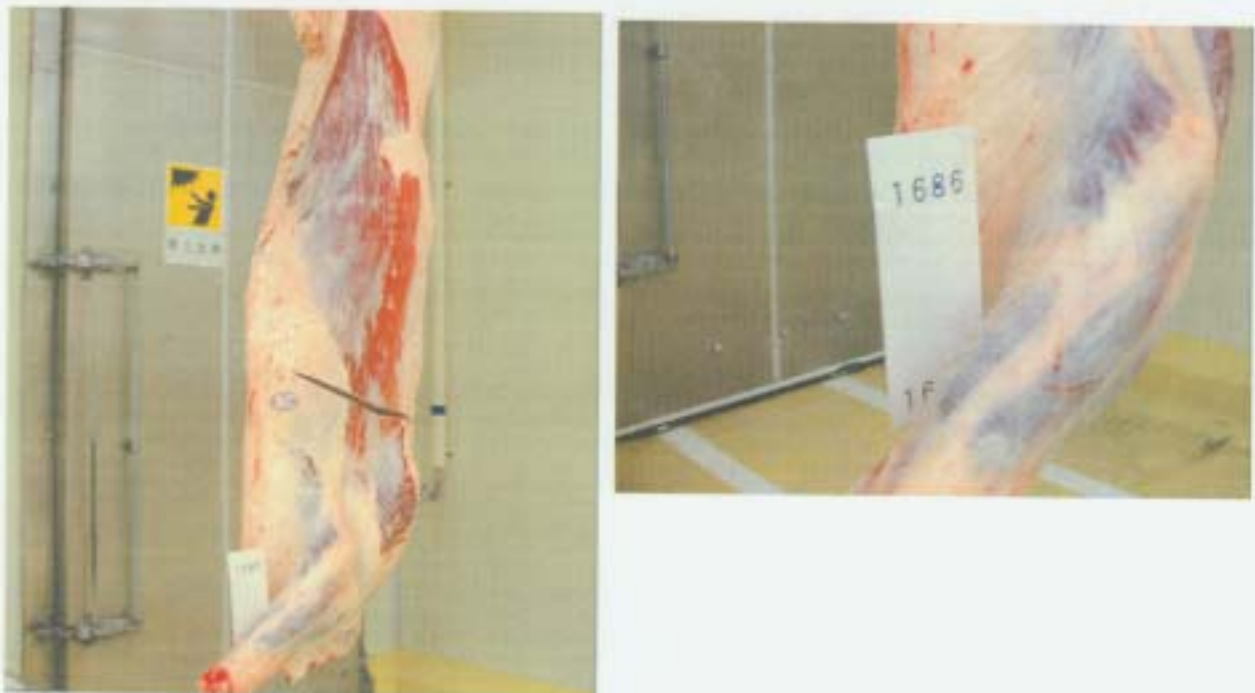
The screenshot shows a software application window titled "と畜報告データ" (Livestock Reporting Data). The window has a menu bar at the top with options like "ファイル", "編集", "表示", "印刷", "ヘルプ". Below the menu bar, there are several buttons and input fields. The main area of the window contains a table with multiple columns and rows of data. The columns include fields for identification numbers, dates, and other livestock-related information. The data is organized in a grid format, typical of a database or reporting application.

サンキョーミート株式会社

⑩顧客の要求があれば、ラベルに当日のと畜番号を表示した、個体識別を明確にした副生物製品出荷体制を確立している。



⑪枝牛用ラベル及び枝肉外側添付の枝肉番号札で識別された枝肉を分割する。(カット処理ライン)



⑬番号札及び識別タグで個体及び左右の識別を明確にしてカットする。



⑭包装用の袋には、1頭毎に色を変えたマジックで枝肉番号下二桁を明記して真空包装し、後工程の金属検出機・UVシュリンカー装置・チラー通過時の識別を明確にする。





②個装及び外装には個体識別番号、生産履歴情報（バーコード）を表示したラベルを貼付し、出荷する。



附錄十 屠宰場內採取肉樣以供 **DNA** 檢測之程序

BTRS-サンプル採取手順説明書

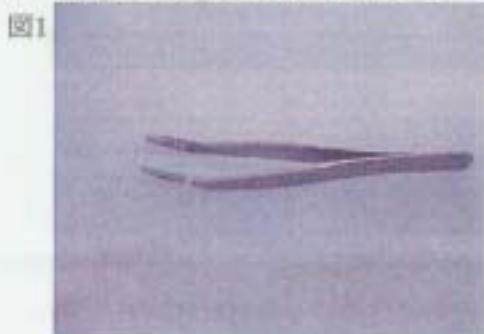
2003. 11. 1

1. 事業所での採取前準備

- (1) 個体識別番号等をFD (ID連携システム) からパソコンに取り込み採取予定データの作成をする。
- (2) パソコンからハンディPCへ採取データを取り込む。
- (3) 採取器材 (ピンセット、ろ紙袋、携帯プリンタ、ラベル、消毒用アルコール) を採取カバンにセットする。

2. 現場での採取作業手順

- (1) 対象枝肉の枝番号を確認する。
- (2) ピンセット (図1) を使い、頸長筋 (図2の4) もしくは頸椎上部 (図2の1) の赤身肉を小豆大 1グラム程度採取、脂は避ける。
- (3) 図2の2のマクラ (頸菱形筋) は脂が多い、また、3の肩は背割り時に前の牛の成分が付着する危険性があるため採取しない。



先端は刃になっているので
注意してください

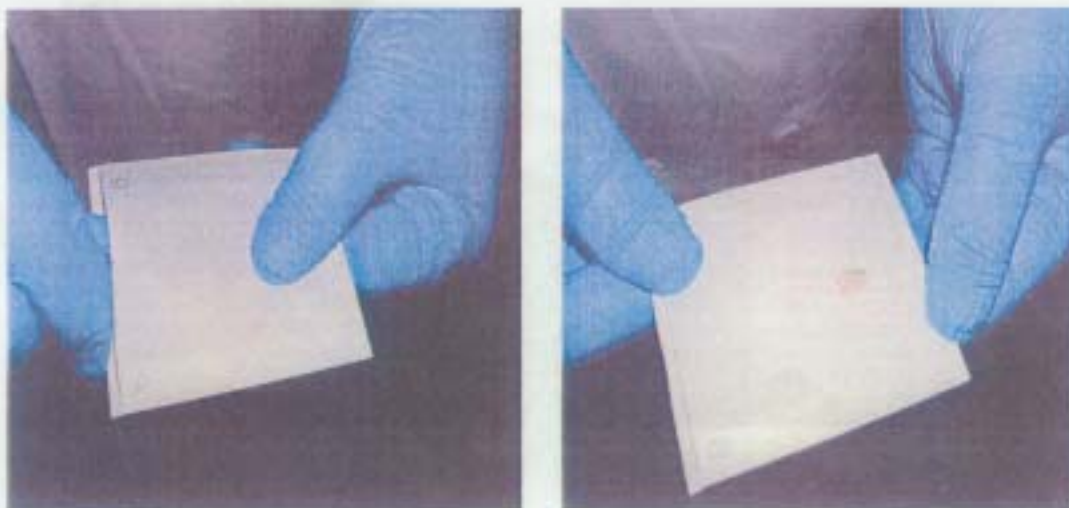


- (4) ピンセットで採取した肉片を挟んだまま、ろ紙袋の奥へ (底) 入れる。



- (5) 袋の上から肉片を親指で押しつぶして大豆程度の大きさに伸ばし、ろ紙に水分を吸収させるようにする。

図5



- (6) ハンディPCに該当枝番号を入力し携帯プリンタへ転送してデータをラベルに印字する。
 (7) 印字する項目は、と畜者コード、と畜日、と畜番号、ID連携番号、個体識別番号
 およびそれらをバーコードにしたもの。

図6



- (8) ラベルに印字されたと畜番号と採取した枝番が同じであることを確認後、肉片の入ったろ紙袋のコーティング面側（長い面）から袋の開口部に蓋をするようにラベル上の点線を目印に折り曲げて貼り付ける。

図7



図8



- (9) 採取カバンにサンプルおよび一度使用したピンセットをカバンの所定の位置に収納する。あとは(1)～(9)を頭数分繰り返す。
 なお、サンプル収納に際しては、ろ紙側同士で重ねないこと。また、採取は1頭につき、ピンセットとろ紙袋を1セットとし、同じものを2度使用しない。さらに採取時に、枝肉に接触した場合はアルコールにより作業手袋を消毒した上で次のサンプル採取を行うこと。

3. 使用済み採取器具の処理

- (1) サンプル採取に使用したピンセットを洗浄器用ラックにセットする。
- (2) 超音波洗浄器は予め40℃程度に設定して置き、その中に(1)のラックごと槽内に入れて肉片が落ちるまで十分に洗浄する。なお、湯温、洗浄時間はピンセットの本数で異なると思われるので、事業所ごとに適正値を求めること。

図9



図10



- (3) 洗浄後はラックのまま水を切ってアルコール噴霧（スプレー式のもの配布します）を行い自然乾燥させる。また、そのまま乾燥器で乾燥も可能です。

4. 事務所での採取サンプル処理

- (1) サンプル袋のバーコードをハンディPCで1つ1つスキャンし、採取済み確認（検品）を行う。
- (2) スキャン（検品）終了後、ハンディPCから保管袋のラベルを携帯プリンタから発行して保管袋に貼り付ける。

図11



- (3) 検品済みサンプルを乾燥器用ラックにセットして1時間～1時間30分乾燥させる、乾燥時間はサンプル数によって調整する。

図12



※毎日サンプルを輸送する事業所はサンプルを乾燥せずに冷蔵庫で保管してください。乾燥以外は同じ作業を行ってください。

図13



- (4) 乾燥済みサンプルは送付日まで保管して置くため一日単位で保管袋に収納する。

(5) ハンディPCのデータをパソコンへ登録する。

5. (社)家畜改良事業団（以下「事業団」とする）へのサンプル輸送処理

(1) パソコンからシステムの送付日処理（仮称）により送付日を指定し、保管してある保管袋のデータをハンディPCに取り込む。

例で説明すると12/1、12/2、12/3を、それぞれ採取日とする保管袋3個を12/4の送付日で事業団へ送付する場合。

- ① 12/1～12/3の3日分のデータと指定した送付日（12/4）をハンディPCに取り込む。
- ② ハンディPCで3つの保管袋のバーコードをスキャンしてデータを換品をする。
- ③ 換品後、佐川急便の袋に貼る発送用のラベルをハンディPCから携帯プリンタへ12/4という送付日で発行する。

図14



※毎日サンプルを輸送する事業所は保管袋1個に置き換えて理解してください。
それ以外は同じ作業です。

- ④ 佐川急便の伝票（送付先は印刷済み）からその伝票のお問い合わせNoをハンディPCでスキャンして取り込む。

図15



- ⑤ スキャン後ハンディPCのデータをパソコンへ登録する。
- ⑥ パソコンから送付日をキーにして送付状を印刷し、輸送袋に保管袋（複数）と一緒に収納する。
- ⑦ 図14、図15のラベルと伝票を輸送袋に貼り付けて発送する。

図16



- ⑧ 送付日をキーにしてサンプル採取データを本所に送信する。この操作は必ず実行すること。

6. BSE検査結果の確認

- (1) BSE検査等の結果が判明する前に肉片を採取した事業所は、結果が判明するまで事業団へ送付してはならない。
- (2) BSE検査等で枝肉廃棄処分になった場合のサンプルは廃棄処分とする。
- (3) 前項(2)について必要なら事前にと畜者、衛生検査所等関係者間でサンプルの処理方法を市場のコンセンサスとして取り決めてください。

7. サンプル採取例

採取日2003/9/19

図17

よい例

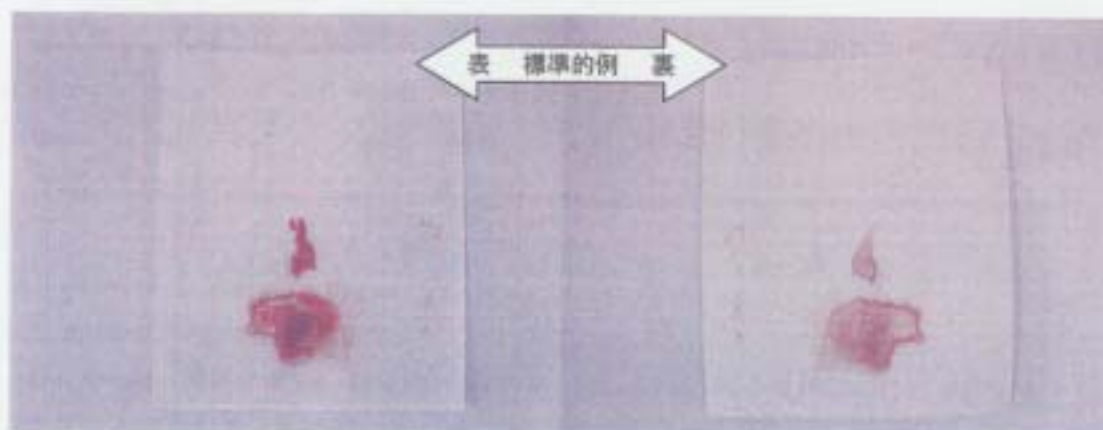


図18

好ましくない例



図19

撮影日2003/10/20



附錄十一 美國牛肉之檢疫作業情形



物流業者自主檢查



物流倉庫中之動物檢疫場所



動物檢疫官介紹美國牛肉之抽檢程序



動物檢疫官介紹美國牛肉之抽檢程序



執行美國牛肉檢疫之日本檢疫官



核對美國牛肉檢疫證明書



檢查包裝上各種標示



開箱查驗美國牛肉



發現含有骨片之美國牛肉以紅色膠帶標示



參訪指定檢疫設施後合照

附錄十二 牛隻屠宰場去除 **SRM** 情形



厚生省人員於屠宰場採樣作 BSE 篩檢



屠宰場內採取牛腦檢體



以吸管伸入脊髓管吸除脊髓



神經節不易吸除，靠後續人工清除



屠宰場人員量取遠端迴腸



SRM 專用容器



屠宰場內焚化爐



厚生省検査員回検査所實驗室做 BSE 篩檢

附錄十三 生物安全第三等級動物實驗室(BSL-3)



聽取獨立行政法人動物衛生研究所 PRION 疾病研究中心主任毛利資郎(Shirou Mohri) 博士簡報介紹高生物安全第三等級實驗室之運作及 BSE 之流行病學研究進展。



於獨立行政法人動物衛生研究所高生物安全第三等級實驗室(PRION 疾病研究中心)前合影。

Prion Disease

Prion diseases (Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies:TSE) are in a group of neurodegenerative disorders (long incubation periods, progressive and lethal).

In animal disease, scrapie was first reported. Prion disease have also been reported in human (CJD, and Kuru). Until 1996, no zoonotic potential of the animal prion diseases was established.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) , which was first reported in the UK has changed the situation.

The occurrence of variant CJD (vCJD) in humans, caused the social confusion, called "BSE panic" in the world.

Prion (proteinaceous infectious particle)

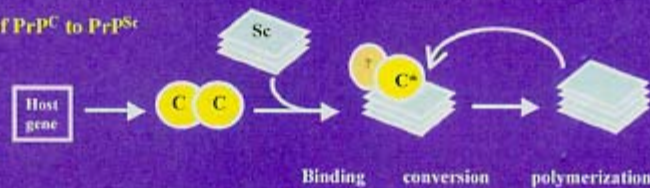
PrP^{Sc} is major component of prion; prion=PrP^{Sc}?

PrP^{Sc} generated by posttranslational modification of PrP^C

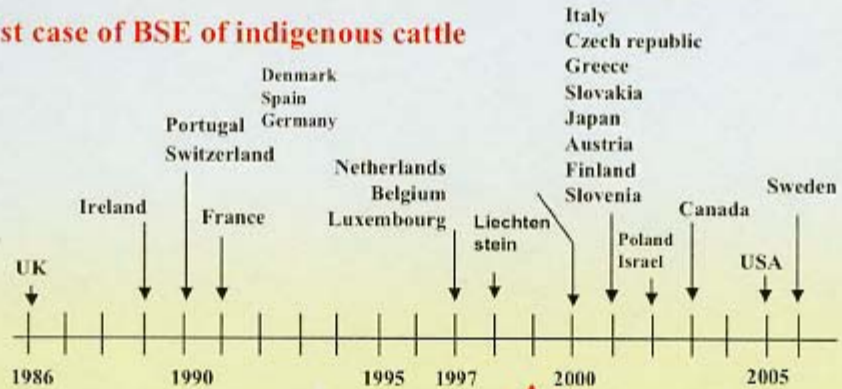
	PrP ^C	PrP ^{Sc}
Sub cellular localization	cell surface	primarily intracellular
Protenase sensitivity		resistant
α -helix	43%	23%
β -sheet	3%	43%
Transmissibility	-	+



Conversion of PrP^C to PrP^{Sc}



First case of BSE of indigenous cattle

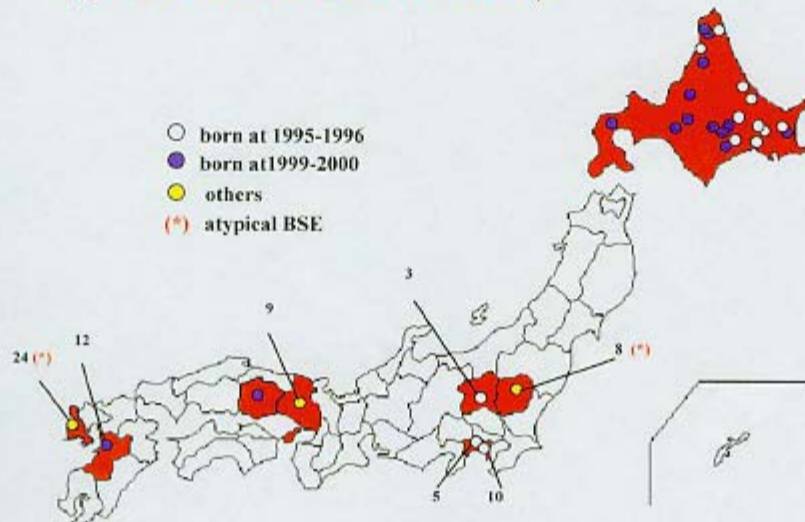


BSE Commercial kit has introduced

Confirmed in 25 countries

BSE was spread according to the MBM export from UK, and Europe

Birth place of BSE cattle in Japan (30 BSE cattle were confirmed)



Target of BSE test in Japan

Slaughtered cattle (over 20 months at present)

Fallen stock (over 24 months)

BSE cases in Japan

Healthy slaughtered cattle (all age)	11/30
Emergency slaughtered cattle (over 30 months)	8/30
Dead on farm animals (over 24 months)	11/30
Clinical BSE suspected animals	0/30

Clinical symptoms

Increased sensitivity to touch, noise and light

Teeth grinding

Increased salivation

Ataxia

Reduction in milk production

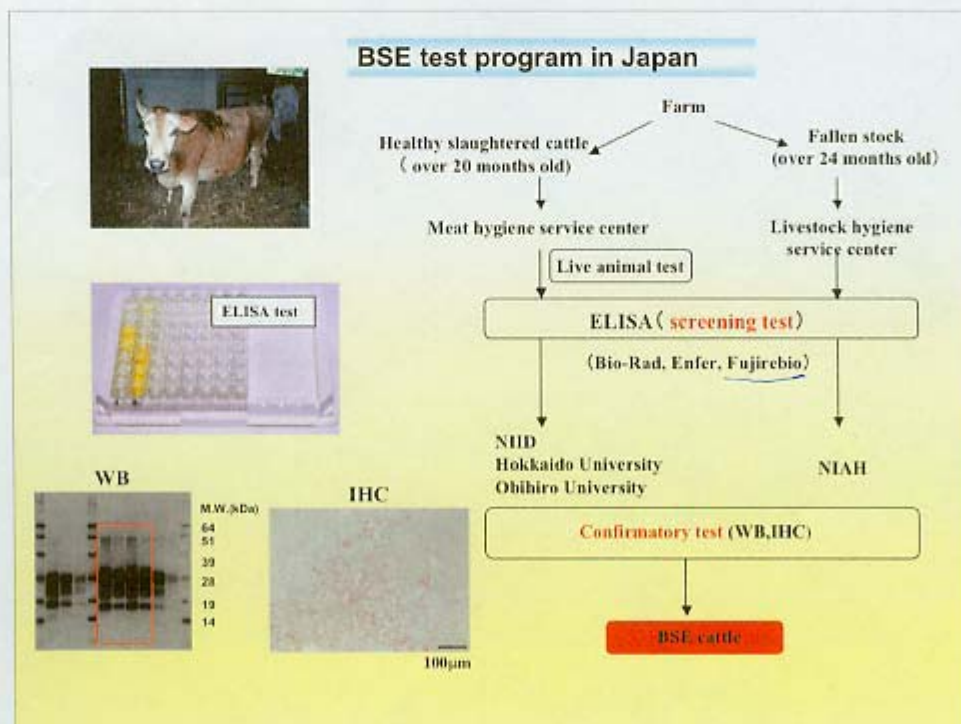
It might be difficult to diagnose BSE with clinical signs, at present occurrence ratio in Japan.



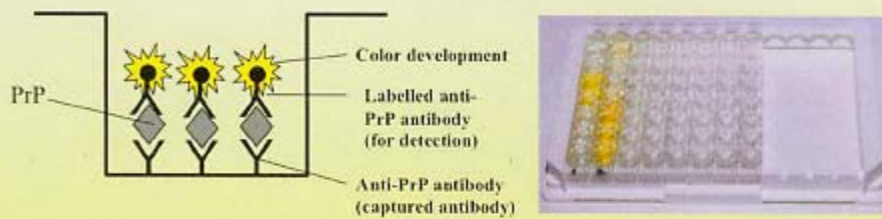
Surveillance based on clinical signs alone not sufficient.
Laboratory diagnostic procedures are required

Laboratory diagnosis for BSE

- **Biochemical test (WB, ELISA based test)**
Detection of PrP^{Sc} (PK resistant PrP)
- **Histopathology**
Vacuolation, Gliosis
- **Immunohistochemistry**
Accumulation of PrP^{Sc}
- **Transmission study to rodents**

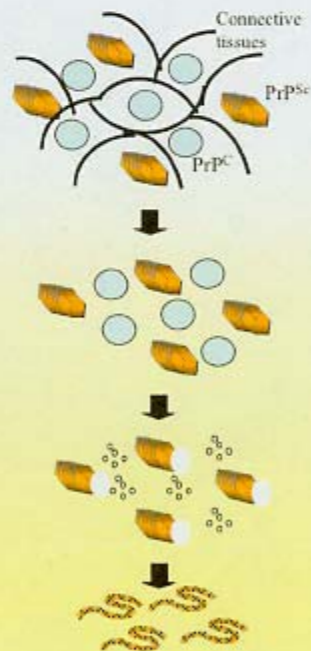


PrP^{Sc} detection by sandwich-ELISA (antigen-captured ELISA)



Sample preparation for biochemical BSE test

- Brain homogenate
- ↓
- Collagenase digestion
- ↓
- Proteinase K digestion
- ↓
- Protease inhibitor (stop the PK digestion)
- ↓
- Protein precipitation with butanol-methanol mixture (concentration)
- ↓
- Solubilize the pellet

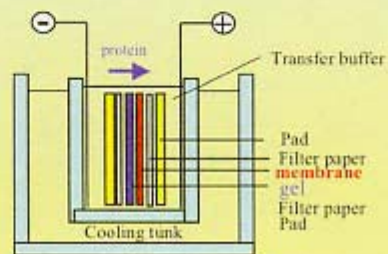
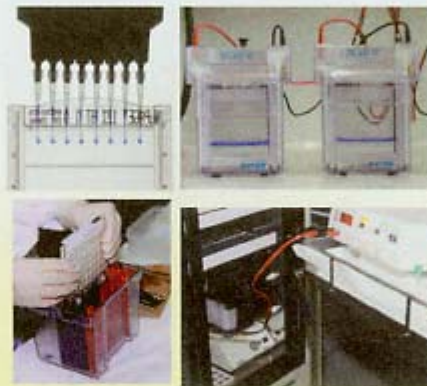


Western blotting

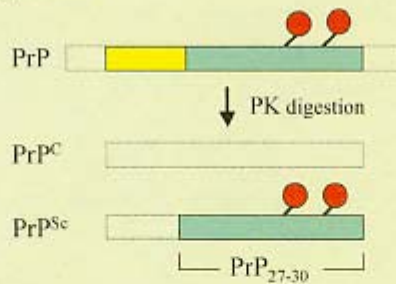
1. SDS-polyacryl amide gel electrophoresis: separate the protein depending on its molecular weight.

2. Electrophoretically transfer the protein from gel to the membrane (blotting).

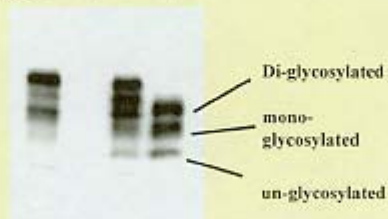
3. Immuno-detection with anti-PrP antibody on the membrane



WB and PK digestion



	PrP ^C		PrP ^{Sc}	
PK	-	+	-	+



Western Blotting (25th BSE case:Ishikari-2)

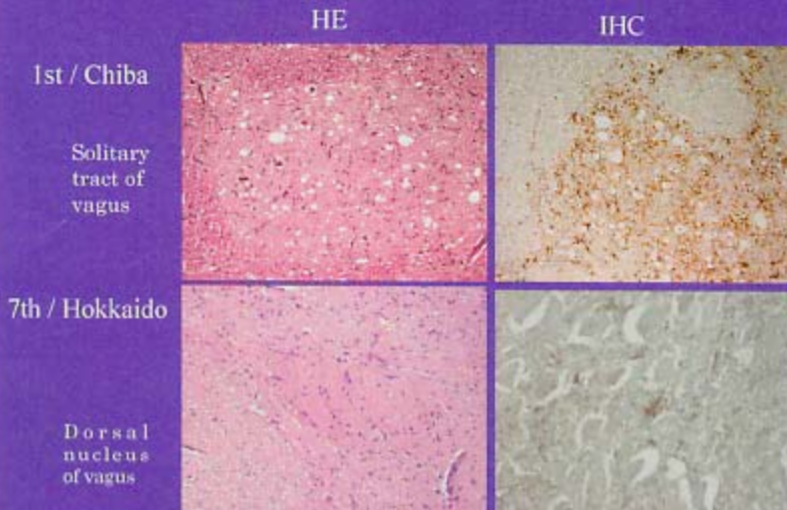


1. Mouse control (6.4 µg/lane)
2. Mouse control (1.6 µg/lane)
3. BSE UK (5 mg/lane)
4. BSE UK (1 mg/lane)
5. Ishikari-2 (ELISA 1st) (0.2 mg/lane)
6. Ishikari-2 (ELISA 2nd) (0.2 mg/lane)
7. Ishikari-2 (0.2 mg/lane)
8. Ishikari-2 (ELISA 1st) (1 mg/lane)
9. Ishikari-2 (ELISA 2nd) (1 mg/lane)
10. Ishikari-2 (1 mg/lane)
11. Normal cattle (5 mg/lane)

Age: 69 months (Birth 2000.8.11)
 Breed: Holstein
 Dead: 2006.5.13
 ELISA-OD: 2.386
 Ab: T2
 at NIAH

年齢: 69ヶ月齢(2000年8月11日生まれ)
 品種: ホルスタイン メス
 死亡日: 2006年5月10日
 ELISA値: 2.386 (フレライザ)
 抗体: T2(1:5000)
 検査機関: (独)動物衛生研究所

Histopathology and PrP^{Sc} accumulation



Control strategy

The ban on the use of ruminant protein for ruminant feeds. This measure will enable the termination of the infection cycle among cattle population.

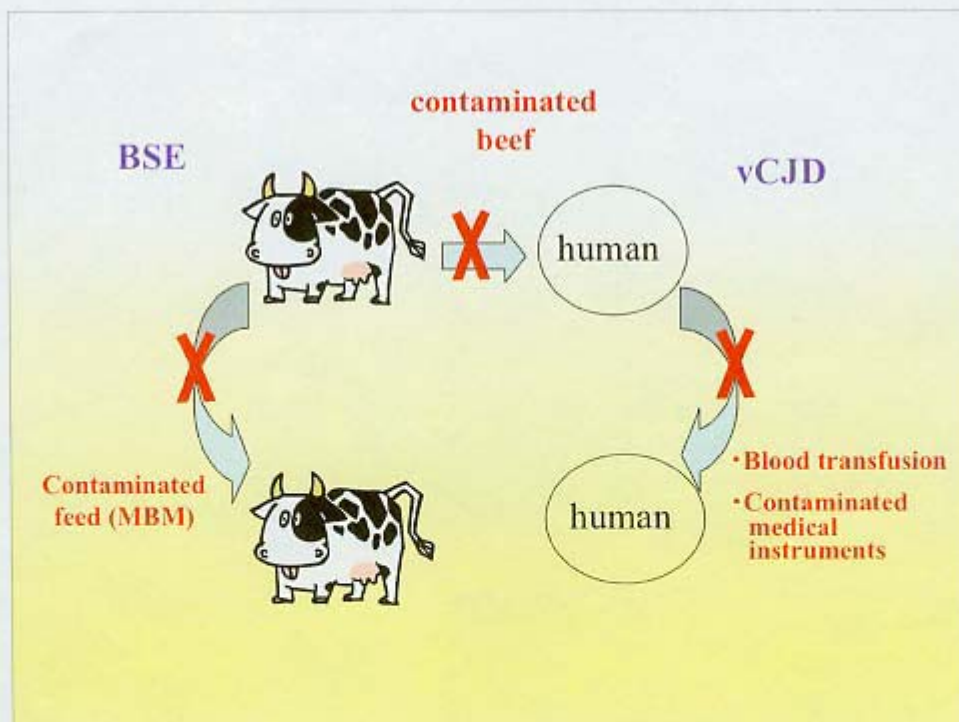
Considering possible cross-contamination of cattle feed that includes MBM at feed plants

Monitoring of the feed production is one of the most crucial factors in the implementation of the feed ban.

Removal of specified risk materials (SRM; brain, spinal cord, etc.) at abattoirs is usually undertaken for protecting humans from exposure to BSE prion in BSE-affected beef.

When a BSE case is encountered, the infected animal must be destroyed completely.

Due to the long incubation period of BSE, the effectiveness of the control measures cannot be determined immediately. Therefore, surveillance is necessary to ascertain the BSE status of a country.



**Advanced Research Facility for
Animal Health**

**Steel-reinforced concrete
construction**

Three floors and one basement

**Experiments started at August,
2004**



Total floor area: approx. 13,000m²

Large animal experiment that uses 30 cattle is possible (ABSL3)

At present, mainly use for BSE research

It may also find use as an open laboratory in the future.

1F	Research area (BSL3)	approx. 1,200m²
	Animal experiment area (ABSL3)	approx. 1,900m²
	General area: administration offices, conference rooms, change rooms, etc.	approx. 500m²
2F	General area; office, laboratory (BSL2)	approx. 600m²
3F	General area; office, laboratory (BSL2)	approx. 700m²

B1F Water drainage and sterilization room, waste material sterilization room, maintenance room, electric room, etc.

2, 3F Air supply and exhaust equipments (HEPA filter)

Compliance with security standards:

World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) standards

WHO laboratory biological safety standard.

*HEPA filter: High Efficiency Particulate Air filter

Organizing committee for BSL3 facility

Biological safety committee (バイオセーフティ委員会)	Biological safety (BS) issues Classification of pathogen Manual, SOP, guidelines Education Investigation Disaster drill Health care	BS officer, Researchers, Staff of General Affairs Department
Oversight commission (微生物等取扱安全監視委員会)	Peer review Watch Investigation Evaluation	BS officer Researchers Staff of General Affairs Dep. Community outside expert
Steering committee (運営会議)	Management, and adjustment for use of facility	Researchers, animal care stuffs, maintenance stuff, security stuff, BS officer...

BSE prion: biological safety

BSE prion is considered Biosafety 3 pathogen

Laboratory Biosafety Manual of NIAH

Prion is highly resist to heat, disinfectant, and pH, etc.

Decontamination and inactivation!!

No air-bone infection

Precaution of eye, nose, mouth (mucosal tunics)!!

To prevent the direct contact !!

Control strategy must be considered based on the prion pathogenesis and characteristics.

BSE experiment cattle must keep several years: animal welfare

Manual, and guidelines relating to BSE experiment

農林水産省・「動物の伝達性海綿状脳症の実験指針」

Guidelines for animal TSE experiments (MAFF)

動物衛生研究所・「微生物等管理要領」

Laboratory Biosafety Manual (NIAH)

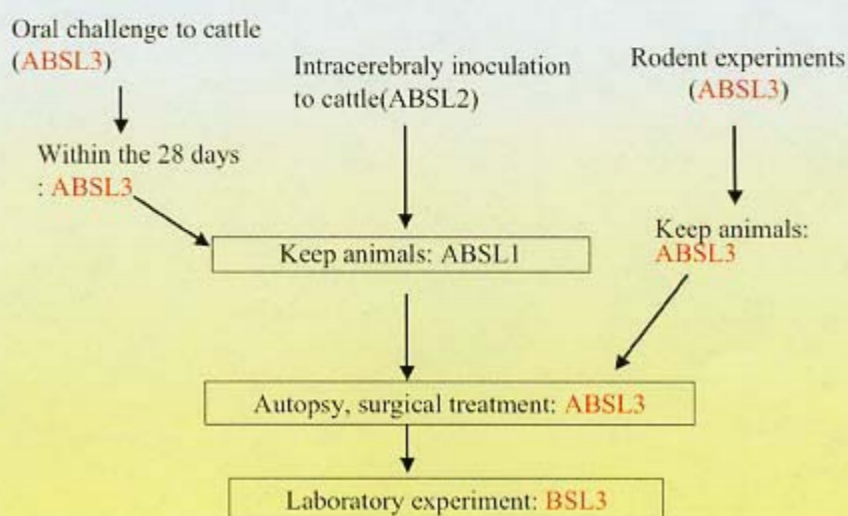
動物衛生研究所・「動物衛生高度研究施設利用マニュアル」

Manual for Advanced Research Facility for Animal Health,
(NIAH)

「動物衛生高度研究施設・実験室安全操作マニュアル」

Standard operation manual for Prion experiment,
(PDRC, NIAH)

Summary of biological safety regulation of BSE experiment in NIAH



Entrance of the building



The entrance of BSL3 laboratory



Only authorized personal could enter and perform the experiment.
Each experiment must be approved by Biosafety committee



changing clothes for the controlled area

Controlled area



Eating, drinking, and cosmetic are prohibited in the controlled area

Work clothes

Green clothes: controlled area

Green clothes with white overalls: laboratory, rodents room

Blue clothes: large animal experiment area

Blue clothes with white overalls: BSL3 experiment in large animal room

Clothes for controlled area (green clothes)
Prion contaminated clothes 135°C30min
Clothes used in large animal room
135°C30min

→ Cleaning and drying in the controlled area



BSL3 laboratory

Laboratory coats, coveralls, aprons

Goggles, safety spectacles, face shields

Gloves

Footwear (closed toe)

Biological safety cabinet

Autoclave

Safety Hood for centrifugation



Container for highly contaminated materials



An absorbent sheet that has water-proof backing

Large animal biosafety level 3



cap

glasses, face guard

mask

Work cloth for animal area

glove

boots

Wear the protective clothing (overalls) for ABSL3 experiment

Work in the animal district is executed by two or more people.



BSE challenge (oral inoculation)

3 months of age

5g of BSE brain homogenate





**Autopsy at ABSL3 facility
(BSE affected cattle)**

To reduce contamination of the autopsy room:

The area is covered with a plastic sheet and an absorbent sheet that has water-proof backing.

Contaminated instruments are soaked in NaOH solution for decontamination.

Attendance is limited, including at least one experienced pathologist. Several staff avoids direct contact with the deceased but assists with handling of instruments and specimen containers.



The entrance of "Cooker"



carcasses

Cattle carcasses



Autoclaved by "cooker"
135C for 4 hrs



Incinerator (the remained
bone and skin etc.)
(completely destroyed)



"Cooker" in the basement



Incinerator at NIAH



Sewage disposal

All the swage disposal of laboratory area and animal experiment area is autoclaved at 135C for 30 min before the avandonment



Sterilizers for displacements in the basement

Air supply and exhaust system

All the exhaust are filtrated by HEPA filter at the 2nd floor.

Each laboratory and animal room has own separated filter unit.



HEPA filter units on the second floor



Animal facility (ABSL1) for BSE experiment



Limited access,
protective clothing and gloves
Arthropod control with mesh

Work at rodents room (ABSL3)



cap

glasses or face shield

mask

overalls

arm cover

gloves

shoes (closed toe)



Rodents are kept in the isolation rack.

Approx. 5,000 mice are kept by 3 animal care staffs

(up to 20,000 mice)



Large autoclave



A washing machine for mice cages

Inactivation and clean the equipments for rodents

Contaminated cages and garbage are passed to the washing room



Autoclaving at 135°C for 30 min



Cages are washed by using "washing machine"



Autoclaving at 105°C 10min



Take them out from autoclave by clean corridor side

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