內容摘要：

本次赴歐盟執委會健康暨消費者總署雙邊國際事務組參加國家專家專業訓練，主要目的是希望透過與歐盟官員共事的機會，學習規劃與執行政策之邏輯思維，藉由實際參與工作瞭解歐盟執委會之運作，及透過與歐盟官員之互動，促進彼此瞭解、建立雙邊實質關係與人脈。農委會動植物防疫檢疫局派職於 102 年 10 月 1 日至 12 月 23 日到比利時布魯塞爾參訓，於多元文化與語言環境下，透過學習 TRACES 系統、彙整歐盟食品衛生安全相關法規、撰寫食品安全事件評估報告及參與 SPS 工作小組等訓練，增進專業知能，更拓展了國際觀及個人視野。

目錄

壹、源起與目的

歐盟國家專家專業訓練（National Expert Professional Training Programme，簡稱NEPTs）於民國97年以前稱爲歐盟結構訓練（European Commission structural trainee-ship），爲歐盟執委會（European Commission）提供歐盟會員國、準會員國與歐洲自由貿易聯盟國政府人員爲期3個月之短期訓練，我國是少數獲得參訓名額之第三國，係我國駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處經濟組依據「臺歐盟雙邊經貿諮商」積極協商、爭取多年而來，自95年起至103年已有農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局、經濟部標準檢驗局、衛生福利部國民健康署、公平交易委員會等機關陸續派員共15人次參訓（附件1）。機關推派參訓人員重要規定：

1. 參訓人員應爲政府機關現職公務人員，對於學、經歷與現職職務並無特別限制，惟要求參訓人員須具備良好語言溝通能力（尤其英文）及專業知識。
2. 非歐盟會員國參訓人員，受訓期間原則1梯次爲3個月，並由原任職單位支薪，訓練期間除任務所需，歐盟執委會不補助任何費用。
3. 遞送申請文件時，須先自行上網填寫並下載歐盟履歷表（包括基本資料、學歷、經歷、語言能力、興趣與專長等），另可就自身專業領域與工作經驗，選擇並排序志願實習單位。
4. 歐盟執委會各總署接獲申請資料後，依據相關規定審核後，再送交執委會人力資源暨安全總署（Directorate General of Human Resource and Security, DG HR）複審同意後，寄發錄取通知。
5. 參訓人員於訓練期間應遵守歐盟執委會有關工作安全規定，對於所接觸之資訊與業務均負有保密責任。

由於職服務於農委會動植物防疫檢疫局新竹分局，主要辦理桃園國際機場之動、植物輸出入檢疫等邊境管制業務，原申請時第一志願是負責稽核歐盟會員國動物檢疫與邊境管制單

位執行的食品暨獸醫辦公室（Food and Veterinary Office, FVO）參訓，因FVO當年度並未提供參訓名額，改分發至健康暨消費者總署（Directorate General of Health and Consumers, DG SANCO）獸醫及國際事務處（Group G, Veterinary and International affairs）的雙邊國際事務組（G7, Bilateral International Relations）參訓實習。

本次參訓主要目的是希望透過與歐盟官員共事的機會，學習規劃與執行政策之邏輯思維，並藉由實際參與工作瞭解歐盟執委會運作，增進專業領域之知能，亦希望能在多元文化與多種語言環境中增廣見聞與視野，並藉由與歐盟官員的互動，促進彼此之瞭解、建立雙邊實質關係與人脈，有助於雙方業務推動。

貳、行程

日期	地點	活動內容
9 月 27 日 至 9 月 28 日	臺灣至比利時布魯塞爾	去程
9 月 29 日 至 9 月 30 日	比利時布魯塞爾	拜訪我國駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處及安排住宿與通勤事宜
10 月 1 日 至 12 月 23 日	比利時布魯塞爾 歐盟執委會健康暨消費者總署獸醫及國際事務處	參加歐盟執委會國家專家專業訓練
12 月 24 日 至 12 月 25 日	比利時布魯塞爾至臺灣	返程

參、國家專家專業訓練內容及實際參與之工作

一、歐盟概況

歐洲聯盟（European Union，簡稱歐盟）至103年2月共有28個會員國（member states）：奧地利、比利時、保加利亞、克羅埃西亞、賽普勒斯、捷克、丹麥、愛沙尼亞、芬蘭、法國、德國、希臘、匈牙利、愛爾蘭、義大利、拉脫維亞、立陶宛、盧森堡、馬爾他、荷蘭、波蘭、葡萄牙、羅馬尼亞、斯洛伐克、斯洛維尼亞、西班牙、瑞典與英國；5個準會員國（candidate countries）：冰島、蒙特內哥羅、塞爾維亞、土耳其與馬其頓；及3個候補會員國（potential candidate）：阿爾巴尼亞、波士尼亞與赫塞哥維納、科索沃；計有23種官方語言，爲世界第一大經濟實體。 歐盟政策與事務主要由4個機構負責推動：

（一）歐盟高峰會（European Council）：由歐盟各會員國元首或政府首長組成，爲最高決策單位，透過定期或不定期舉行高峰會（summit）研商歐盟整體發展之大方向。

（二）歐盟部長理事會（Council of European Union）：由歐盟各會員國部長所組成，執委會所提各項政策或計畫均需部長理事會同意後才生效。

（三）歐洲議會（European Parliament）：爲歐盟最高民意機關，重要政策需經過議會表決程序，決議通過後才可執行。另外議會得對政策、預算執行情形、及執委會對各種突發事件應對處理情況，進行質詢與要求報告與檢討。

（四）歐盟執委會（European Commission）：負責執行政策之行政單位，下設33個總署（Directorate-General, DG）及11個服務部門（Services），如貿易總署（DG TRADE）、人力資源暨安全總署、企業暨工業總署（Enterprise and Industry, DG ENTR）等。各總署辦公位置分布於比利時布魯塞爾、盧森堡及愛

爾蘭等地，職受分配參訓部門即爲位於比利時布魯塞爾的健康暨消費者總署（DG SANCO）。

歐盟各項具體政策是經由歐盟執委會、歐盟部長理事會與歐洲議會三者間複雜的決策程序而制定的，另設有歐洲法院（Court of Justice of the European Communities）負責審理和裁決執行條約或規定時發生之異議。另外還設有歐洲審計院（European Court of Auditors）負責監督審計歐盟收支情形。

二、健康暨消費者總署簡介

健康暨消費者總署（DG SANCO）現任署長爲 Ms. Paola Testori Coggi，該署主要職責爲保障消費者權益、保護並改善公共衛生、確保食品安全與衛生、保護動物健康與福利、保護農作物與森林健康等。

該總署設有總務處（Directorate A: General affairs）、消費者事務處（Directorate B: Consumer affairs）、公共衛生處（Directorate C: Public Health）、健康系統及產品處（Directorate D: Health system and products）、食物鏈安全處（Directorate E: Food chain safety）、食品暨獸醫辦公室（Directo-rate F: Food and Veterinary Office）、獸醫及國際事務處（Directo-rate G: Veterinary and International affairs）等 7 個處，組織架構圖如附件 2。

DG SANCO 對於食品衛生政策主要目的在於確保消費者健康與權益，以科學證據作爲法規訂定與決策的依據，以農場至餐桌（Farm to Table）的食品安全供應鏈概念，從基礎生產、動物飼料、農藥使用、農場動物福祉，乃至食品加工管理、食品標示等均有詳細且嚴格的規範系統，除要求會員國確實執行外，更希望第三國能與歐盟等效一致。DG SANCO 爲充分控管有關食品安全的各項環節，建立兩套管理系統供會員國與第三國使用：

1. 食品與飼料快速預警系統（Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed, RASFF）：當歐盟境內發生食品或飼料問題時，會員國主管機關可透過此系統即時通報執委會，除使執委會可即時掌握訊息、評估影響風險外，亦可警示其他會員國或第三國採取相關措施與各項因應。
2. 貿易管控及專家系統（TRAde Control and Expert System, TRACES）：爲確保追溯與追蹤動物及其產品之來源與流向而設置。

三、實習單位（獸醫及國際事務處）簡介

獸醫及國際事務處（Directorate G）內設置 7 個組，包括：動物營養組（G1: Animal nutrient）、動物健康組（G2: Animal health）、動物福利組（G3: Animal welfare）、食品警示系統及訓練組（G4: Food, Alert system and training）、食物鏈及動物健康成本支出組（G5: Food chain and animal health expenditure）、多邊國際事務組（G6: Multiple international relations）及雙邊國際事務組（G7: Bilateral international relations）；另依據實際需要，設置臨時任務編組。

職於參訓期間受分配至獸醫及國際事務處之雙邊國際事務組實習，該組組長爲 Mr. Lorenzo Tersi，負責整體規劃與任務分配，該組主要辦理與第三國間 SPS 協定（Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures）之相關業務，組內官員各自負責受分配國家區域與歐盟間之 SPS 議題包括：

1. 處理歐盟與第三國之雙邊 SPS 問題。
2. 協調與制定歐盟與第三國之雙邊 SPS 政策與措施。
3. 監督歐盟 SPS 政策與措施在第三國執行情形。
4. 第三國核可輸銷歐盟動物源產品之合格場廠資訊維護。

該組於 102 年 11 月時，正式編制官員與行政人員共 18 名（原編制爲 20 名，參訓期間適逢 2 位官員異動調職），另含職在內有 2 名訓練人員。職之指導員 Mr. Stephane Andre 爲負責歐盟與亞洲地區第三國 SPS 業務之官員，其負責區域包括我國、菲律賓、泰國、越南及其他東南亞國家，對於亞洲地區政治、文化、經濟等議題均有相當程度之瞭解，且 Mr. Stephane Andre 曾於 102 年至我國訪問及參加研討會，與我國衛生福利部食品藥物管理署、經濟部標準檢驗局、農委會動植物防疫檢疫局等機關均有接洽業務。

四、參訓期間實際參與之工作

報到當日，Mr. Stephane Andre 即和職進行工作項目之討論，由於職在國內負責業務較偏向第一線動植物防檢疫執行工作，對於政策、法規制定面向較不熟悉，因此 Mr. Stephane Andre 建議筆者以學習 TRACES 系統與彙整法規爲優先，參訓期間並多次與職討論分享歐盟與我國間近年協商 SPS 項目之看法與意見，實際參與工作詳列如後。

（一）貿易管控及專家系統(TRACES)

歐盟爲確保追溯與追蹤動物及其產品之來源與流向，設置了貿易管控及專家系統（TRAde Control and Expert System, TRACES），結合動物健康證明書核發系統、核可來源場廠名單認證系統、法規資料檢索系統，及連結各會員國獸醫邊境管制系統（Common Veterinary Entry Document, CVED）。歐盟除要求各會員國加入本系統外，近年更積極邀請第三國加入使用該系統，96 年時動植物防疫檢疫局周郁菁技正於參加歐盟結構訓練時，主要協助工作即爲協助建置 TRACES 系統之中文操作介面（登入頁面如附件 3），惟當時該系統尚屬草創試用推廣階段，我國並未加入該系統。因此本次參訓重點工作之一，即是學習如何使用該系統，並協助撰寫該系統之中文簡要介紹與操作方法，供我國相關主管機關參考，進一步瞭解該系統之優點，期望未來我國加入該系統之使用。TRACES 系統簡要介紹如下：

1. 歐盟會員國間或第三國如有貿易商欲輸入動物及動物產品至歐盟（或經歐盟過境轉運），應先向歐盟執委會申請成爲核可指定設施之場廠，並經過執委會審查程序，通過核准者會公布於網站上及 TRACES 系統供各會員國查詢。已成爲核可指定設施之場廠欲將產品輸往歐盟時，即可登入 TRACES 系統進行申請作業，填寫相關資料後，將資訊傳遞至輸出國主管機關進行審核。

2. 至 102 年 TRACES 系統提供 23 種歐盟官方語言版本之操作介面，且可產出並變換 23 種語言之動物健康證明書，各會員主管機關或貿易商均可利用自身熟悉之語言進行線上申請、查詢、審查與發證等功能。

3. 歐盟規定會員國或第三國欲輸入活動物、精液、胚胎、卵及動物來源產品至歐盟地區，其所檢附之動物健康證明書應符合 Commission Decision 2007/240/EC 規定；且歐盟有關食品衛生安全之法規相當繁瑣，必須同時符合動物健康、動物福利與公共衛生等範圍，因此 TRACES 系統結合法規系統，輸出國主管機關可藉由使用該系統發證步驟中，確認最新核可場廠名單、並審核該批動物或產品是否符合歐盟所有相關法規條件，協助決定是否簽發該批動物或產品之動物健康證明書。

4. 貿易商或輸出國主管機關於該系統新增案件及登錄資訊時，必須從選擇該批動物或產品之命名代碼（nomenclature code）開始，該代碼與世界海關組織（World Customs Organisation, WCO）所使用之稅則代碼相同，因此可與世界各地海關系統相容使用。需登錄系統之案件資訊包括：貨品名稱、代碼、項目、數量、包裝、特性（如冷藏、冷凍等）、案件編號、來源場廠（需爲核可之指定設施）、輸出人、輸入人、貨品負責人（貨品運輸至歐盟邊境時之報關報驗人）、檢疫結果、運輸方式、運輸人、預計出發時間、班機或船隻編號、途經地點及最終目的地等。輸出國主管機關可於系統中逐步檢視各項資料是否符合歐盟法規與條件，協助簽發動物健康證明書之完整性與正確性。

5. TRACES 系統對於每一種動物或產品皆有專屬動物健康證明書格式、需勾選之法規或檢測檢驗項目，且會因應國際疫情變化及法規條件修訂、同步更新資料庫，避免造成法規與實際執行之落差與糾紛。

6. TRACES 系統可直接連結歐盟各會員國邊境管制系統 CVED，輸出國主管機關簽發動物健康證明書時，即可同步於線上通知輸入國邊境管制主管機關（Border Inspection

Point, BIP）該批貨品之明細與抵達時間，除可取代過去冗長且繁雜的紙上通關作業，亦可協助輸入國主管機關核准或拒絕該批貨品，加快邊境查驗或檢疫時間，降低貨物於機場或港口停留時間，以維持貨物品質並提升行政效能。

7. 由於所有輸入歐盟之動物或產品均需登錄於該系統，因此當有任何動物疫病或可能汙染之風險或疑慮時，執委會與會員國主管機關均可藉此系統追溯或回溯該批動物或產品，以利掌握事件之影響範圍與制定後續防範措施。

8. 由於每批輸入案件均需登錄該系統，因此該系統亦提供統計與查詢功能，方便各國主管機關搜尋與利用各項數據與資訊。

9. TRACES 系統核可設施名單之管理：該系統設置一個管理模組（module for managing lists of approved establishments, LMS），提供各會員國與第三國（輸出國）主管機關新增、修改與管理核可設施名單。如有第三國場廠設施欲向歐盟申請成爲核可設施，應先向該國主管機關申請，由該國主管機關依據歐盟相關法規章節審查通過後，向 LMS 管理系統申請新增需求，再由歐盟執委會確認前述申請場廠之正確性、符合性與品質後，將新增名單傳送給各會員國聯絡窗口審閱，會員國如有任何意見應於 20 內在該系統上作出評論，最後再將通過審核之新名單公布在 TRACES 網頁。

10. TRACES Sector：由於該系統之設計與應用範圍相當廣大，DG SANCO 設立了一個專門負責該系統開發、設計、推廣、維護與諮詢之團隊，隸屬於 G2 動物健康組，設有 1 名部門主管及 9 名員工。未來如我國或其他第三國有意加入 TRACES 系統，可邀請該團隊協助建置該系統所需軟硬體、並辦理相關人員之教育訓練及取得使用資格。

11. 目前已加入使用TRACES系統之國家或地區一覽表詳列如附件 4，該系統負責團隊提供我國相關主管機關測試訓練用網頁網址爲：

https://webgate.training.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/。經由此系統查詢我國目前經歐盟核可之設施場廠包括水產品、動物膠與動物膠原，而其中以水產品核可場廠數量較多。

（二）彙整歐盟食品衛生法規

因職於歐盟履歷語言能力欄位填寫曾通過韓語檢定考試，於是 Mr. Stephane Andre 邀請同組負責歐盟與韓國間 SPS 相關議題之官員 Mr. Ghislain Marechal 爲職之共同指導員，職並獲邀列席歐盟韓國間肉品衛生安全會議（附件 5），該會議中由歐盟官員向韓國駐歐盟代表處及韓國檢疫官員介紹歐盟有關動物個體識別系統與動物源性食品追溯等規定，讓職對於歐盟複雜的食品衛生法規有了初步的認識。爲進一步瞭解歐盟數量龐大且繁瑣的食品衛生法規，Mr. Ghislain Marechal 要求職協助他彙整目前正進行之工作：撰寫歐盟牛肉輸銷韓國之風險評估問卷。

時值荷蘭與愛爾蘭等歐盟會員國計畫申請將牛肉及牛肉產品輸銷至韓國，韓方提出 2 份畜產品進口風險評估問卷（附件 6），請申請輸出的國家填寫問卷資料後，再進行後續審核。韓方問卷中，要求填寫的內容包括屠宰衛生與肉品檢查法規、食品衛生法規、動物疫病防檢疫體系、官方獸醫師資格（教育制度、訓練、任用）、邊境管制體系、屠宰廠工作人員資格、屠宰廠檢查人員資格、稽查體系、動物疫苗、動物飼料及動物疫病風險評估等項目；針對前述項目，歐盟均已制定統一之法規或規定，供各會員國遵循與執行，因此歐盟執委會認爲應由執委會負責將該等問卷填妥，再提供各會員國使用、補充後回復韓方，不但能統一問卷回復內容、維持歐盟法規一致性，且能節省政府官員人力與時間。參訓期間，Mr. Ghislain Marechal 正負責填寫韓方問卷，於是協助其完成該等問卷內容，且可利用整理與摘錄各項法規之機會，熟悉歐盟有關肉品衛生及食品安全規定。

韓國請歐盟填寫畜產品進口風險評估問卷中，歐盟相關法規彙整重點摘要如下：

1. Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 爲歐盟有關食品衛生之最基本法規，其中規範所有食品（包括肉品等動物性來源食品）從生產、加工、運輸等各階段均須符合危害分析重要管制點（Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point, HACCP）原則與衛生要求；其原則包括危害分析、決定重要管制點、建立管制界限、建立監控程序、建立矯正措施、建立確認程序、建立紀錄與文件保存等，各會員國主管機關應適時查核境內食品業者是否符合前述規範、正確建立HACCP、有效且不間斷之執行。Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 規範動物性來源食品衛生規定，包括屠宰、加工設施認證核可、屠體清洗與獸醫檢查合格章戳、屠宰場或分切加工廠設施需求等。屠宰衛生與肉品檢查相關規定則列於Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 法規。歐盟核可肉品處理設施名單網頁：http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biosafety/establishments/list_en.htm。
2. 動物疾病之控制措施規範於Council Directive 82/894/EEC規定中，各會員國應建置動物疾病通報系統（Animal Disease Notification System, ADNS）。Commission Decision 2009/821/EC規範各會員國邊境檢查管制點（veterinary border inspection ports, BIPs）之邊境管制措施。Regulation (EC) 882/2004 賦予FVO對各會員國進行肉品衛生檢查與審查 之權利，FVO每年應稽查各會員國主管機關、屠宰場、肉品生產設施等，並做出報告與提出改善建議；如會員國官方管制系統有嚴重缺失時，執委會將會要求該會員國官方主管機關限期改善；如該會員國無法於期限內改善，執委會將會移請歐洲法院對違反規定會員國處以罰款或其他處置。
3. Commission Regulation (EU) 206/2010 中對於動物與動物產品「貿易（trade）」與「輸入（import）」兩個名詞做了區分與說明：歐盟會員國間動物與動物產品的移動稱爲「貿易」，以源頭或目的地抽查取代邊境管制；而自第三國進入歐盟會員國之動物與動物產品的移動則稱爲「輸入」，此時就必須進行邊境檢查。然而不論貿易或

輸入，所有活動物於歐盟境內移動，均須具備有效的動物健康證明書、並載明所需的檢疫條件（檢疫證明書應包括資訊與證明書格式規範於 Council Directive 96/93/EC）。Commission Regulation (EC) 282/2004 規定活動物之輸入人必須將資料登錄於 CVED 與 TRACES 系統。其他有關第三國輸入動物至歐盟之規定包括：Council Directive 91/496/EEC、97/78/EC、Commission Decision 97/794/EC、2007/275/EC， 其中提到檢疫不合格動物或產品之處理方式，例如應於 60 日內辦理退運、銷燬；如有罹染疫病疑慮應就近隔離、屠宰或立即銷燬，且相關費用應由發貨人負擔。

4. 歐盟對於牛海綿狀腦病（Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, BSE ）感受性物質的管制亦相當嚴格，Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 中嚴禁將反芻動物的肉骨粉供人食用且不可進口；自 2001 年 1 月開始禁止使用同類動物來源做爲農場動物與指定水生動物之飼料。然而符合 Commission Regulation (UE) 142/2011 規範化製處理的動物性蛋白質，可使用於寵物食品、有機肥料或土壤改質劑；其中動物性蛋白質之適用範圍不包括血液產品、乳品、乳製品、初乳、初乳產品、明膠(gelatine)、水解蛋白(hydrolysed proteins)、磷酸二鈣(dicalcium phosphate)、磷酸三鈣(tricalcium phosphate)、蛋、蛋製品與膠原(collagen)。歐盟規範動物性蛋白質可使用之情形如附件 7。Regulation(EC) 183/2005 動物飼料製造廠商應適當保存有關設施、設備、器具、人員、產品生產、品質管制、儲存、運輸等資料與紀錄，以確保其可追溯性。Regulation(EC) 1069/2009 規範各會員國官方主管機關應確實進行飼料工廠之查核與保存文件，並由 FVO 定期或隨時進行稽核。有關特殊風險物質（Specified Risk Materials, SRM ）之定義與處理規範於 Regulation(EC) 999/2001、1139/2003、1974/2005、357/2008 中。歐盟執委會與各會員國每年均主動監測 BSE，並出版年報；如監測發現陽性病例時，會員國應於第一個病例確診後 24 小時內通知執委會和

其他會員國，若境內發生第二個確診病例後則需每週向執委會報告；另最後一次病例滅除並解除相關限制後，亦須通知執委會與各會員國。

5. 由於歐盟相當重視 BSE 與食品安全，因此投入相當大的人力與經費在加強動物個體之識別與可追溯性上。以牛隻爲例，Regulation(EC) 1760/2000 與 Council Regulation (EC) 820/97 規定歐盟境內每頭牛均有動物護照與 2 個塑膠耳標，仔牛出生後 20 日內、自第三國輸入牛隻後 20 日內，須別上耳標；耳標所含資料包括牛隻基本資料、飼主或飼養場名稱等，並應登錄資料庫中以供追蹤；於 1997 年 12 月 31 日後出生之牛隻若無標識者，禁止移動。未來更將建置電子耳標與電子識別系統（electric identification system, EID），加強牛隻追蹤功能。

6. Council Directive 82/894/EEC 賦予各會員國應於動物疫病爆發時應通報的義務，並設置動物疾病通報系統 ADNS，詳細規範通報之程序、內容、時間等，及未依規定通報時之罰則。執委會每年擬定監測計畫，建議會員國對於各項疾病之監測頻率與數量。Council Decision 2009/470/EC 甚至規範會員國需編列 BSE 與禽流感（Avian Influenza, AI）預算經費，以成立歐盟共同基金，供監測、管制及賠償等費用支出。

藉由本次協助完成輸韓國牛肉問卷，可以發現執委會對於新進人員或實習人員之訓練方式，大多以實際參與工作來取代枯燥乏味的法規條文學習，不但有助提升學習效果，且更能幫助新進與實習人員將法規應用於工作上。

（三）撰寫食品安全事件評估報告

歐盟對於食品衛生安全相當重視，除相當龐大繁雜的法規、定期查核制度外，執委會或會員國官員也常主動搜尋會員國或第三國有關食品衛生安全之新聞報導。職參訓期間適逢我國發生食用油標示不符事件，經國內媒體報導後，執委會相關部門官

員，即開始蒐集資訊與橫向聯絡，更主動與我國駐歐盟兼比利時代表處及食品藥物管理署聯繫取得最新發展消息。爲確保歐盟消費者權益，執委會爲此事件成立一個非正式的跨部門應變小組（包括食品安全、法律、區域 SPS 議題負責單位等），召集相關人員撰寫風險評估報告，並隨時向歐洲議會報告進度與結果。由於 Mr. Stephane Andre 是負責我國業務之官員，因此擔任該應變小組之召集人，職亦受邀參與蒐集資料、更新相關案情發展，並協助撰寫評估報告初稿。

執委會對於食品安全事件評估報告內容爲：

1. 事件發生背景（如時間、地點、事件簡要描述）；
2. 專有名詞簡介，並說明事件中對於食品衛生安全有疑慮之物質，如棉籽酚（Gossypol）、銅葉綠素（Copper chlorophyll）等；
3. 歐盟與事件發生國家相關法規之比較，並以列表方式呈現；
4. 事件發生國家主管機關因應作爲與追蹤；
5. 其他國家因應作爲；
6. 執委會相關部門之初步評估與建議。

俟報告撰寫後，寄送給應變小組所有成員進行評論與修改，並隨時向議會報告進度，以確保該事件對於歐洲消費者影響最小。以本次我國食用油標示不符事件報告爲例，由於我國食品藥物管理署之積極作爲，及時擴大調查與回收問題產品，執委會所做出的初步評估報告認爲係屬標示不符事件，對於歐洲消費者健康權益影響甚小，僅建議繼續追蹤事件發展。

肆、心得與建議

一、報到第一天，指導員 Mr. Stephane Andre 即說明，由於歐盟現有 28 個會員國，共有 23 種官方語言，執委會內官員與員工來自多個不同國家，對於不同種族、文化及語言之差異均互相尊重。因此規劃編修政策或商議協定時必須敞開心胸接納各國意見與建議，面對歧見或衝突時，更須保持高度耐心溝通與協調。此番肺腑之言，職透過參與 SPS 工作小組視訊會議時獲得了映證，時值歐盟正在修訂蘭花瓶苗輸入檢疫條件，執委會官員對於各會員國或第三國所提之異議與建議皆極爲重視，並不厭其煩地居中將訊息傳達至其他相關部門及會員國，耐心的協助多方取得共識。

二、執委會對於正式官員或支薪實習人員之語言能力要求相當嚴格，須具備流利之英語，另須擇一精通法語或德語（短期受訓人員如 NEPTs 僅要求英語能力），加上個人慣用的母語，執委會員工於日常工作中至少能夠以 3 至 4 種語言互相交談討論。且執委會亦定期開設各種語言訓練課程（法語及德語），供員工報名學習；另於午休時間不定期開設較少見之語言介紹，如職參訓期間即有 3 次克羅埃西亞語之介紹課程，鼓勵所有員工多認識各種語言與文化。相較於我國雖注重公務人員之外語能力，卻僅著重於英語及日語，因此建議我國各公務單位鼓勵員工學習更多元之語言，不但可充實個人知能，亦可增進國際觀。

三、由於執委會員工人數眾多，且常有各會員國官員來訪或洽辦業務，爲了確保辦公場所之安全，規定所有人員進入執委會各大樓時均須配戴出示含照片之識別證，部分核心辦公大樓（如 Berlaymont 大樓），更需經過 X 光安檢櫃檯，嚴格執行相關安全檢查措施。另外在資訊化時代，存取電子資訊相當方便且快速，爲避免重要資料外流，執委會相當注重資訊安全，所有新進人員均須於報到後參加資訊安全教育訓練，員工登入電腦、電子信箱、使用內部網路、連結外部網路均需鍵入個人帳號與密碼，且不可自行下載安裝軟體或圖片影音等，並有資訊安全管理團隊負責監控與保護，落實資訊安全管理。另外

歐盟高峰會期間，由於各會員國元首或政府高層均聚集於比利時，比利時警方會於高峰會所在大樓地鐵 Schuman 站附近提高維安等級，除佈滿警力外，即使歐盟員工亦需配戴識別證才可進出該辦公區域。筆者參訓期間遇過 2 次高峰會，每日上下班或外出時均需經過層層安全檢查，感受到特別緊繃的氛圍。

四、DG SANCO 組織編制龐大，員工人數眾多，且辦公場所分散（如 FVO 位於愛爾蘭，部分組處設於盧森堡），因此該總署設置名為 Intra-SANCO 的內部網路，提供資訊刊登與交流，並連結人力資源網站供同仁處理差勤問題；另外同仁之間如有業務需求須互相聯絡時，可連結內部 Who's who 網站（附件 8），裡面依各組處分類，可查詢所有同仁姓名、職稱、辦公室位置、電話號碼、電子信箱、職掌業務等，最特別的是還列出個人慣用語言，建議我國公務單位亦可設置類似之內部網路，方便同仁彼此聯繫。

五、歐盟官員與我國公務員工作型態差異頗大，以工作時間為例，我國公務員每日上班時數為 8 小時，大部分機關規定上、下班簽到退時間固定，每日需工作滿 8 小時才可簽退。而歐盟執委會僅規定員工每週工作時數為 37.5 小時，除必須涵括每日核心時間（上午 9:30 至 12:00 及下午 14:45 至 17:00，週五可提早至 16:00）外，其餘工作時間由員工自行彈性安排，不須打卡或簽到退；如需要更彈性的工作時間如夜間、假日或加班等，僅須經過主管或指導員同意，官員可視自身業務及身體狀況調整工時。另我國是以服務年資多寡給予休假日數，因此新進人員第一年依比例常只獲得 1~3 日不等休假。而歐盟對於員工休假相當重視，所有員工包括新進、實習、受訓人員，均給予基本每個月 2 日休假（可累積集中使用），再依照年資與年齡增加而調整；且通常休假期間非萬不得已不會與休假人員聯絡工作事宜，以確保員工獲得充分休息與放鬆。目前我國部分第一線執行機關為求擴大為民服務時段，已調整部分員工上下班時間；惟就工作時數之安排與休假制度亦建議可參考歐盟彈性規定，以期員工均可維持最佳身心健康狀況。

六、歐盟官員的待遇與福利較一般政府官員及企業員工優渥，因此競爭極爲激烈，皆爲各領域之菁英，即便已成爲正式官員，仍相當積極提升專業知能及語言能力，工作態度亦相當主動積極。成爲歐盟官員或實習人員之資格及任用管道主要有下列方式：

1. 參加歐盟考試：需爲會員國國籍公民，通過考試取得資格後，登記分發或自行申請應徵。
2. 會員國推薦技術專家：具有特殊領域專長之會員國專家，因可提供歐盟相關政策制定與執行之建議，因此可由會員國推薦並經核准後於歐盟任職。
3. 國家專家專業訓練：即職本次參加之訓練，結訓後發給訓練證書如附件 9。
4. 會員國指派官員實習：與國家專家專業訓練類似，但實習期間更長。
5. 專業技術人力派遣公司：類似我國現行公部門將部分業務辦理勞力委外制度，依各部門需求，派遣相關專業人員協助官員處理事務。
6. 藍皮書訓練計畫（Blue Book Training Programm）：本項訓練每年辦理 2 梯次，每梯次爲期 5 個月，主要提供各國青年瞭解歐盟之政策制定與運作，獲取公部門工作經驗；該訓練由執委會依實習人員之學歷、經歷及語言能力支薪（月薪 1,000 歐元起跳）。由於不限制國籍或專長領域、大學以上學歷即可報名，競爭相當激烈，必須先通過書面資料審核後、再經過面試，錄取後則分配至各部門，協助官員處理各項業務與舉辦會議。
7. 其他短期交流：依實際需要，臨時辦理各項業務之交流。

建議我國政府機關亦可參考執委會多元任職與開放外國官員參與實習之政策，除可使他國認識我國公部門政策制定與運作方式，亦可藉由共同工作機會進行專業、經驗與文化交流。

七、歐盟官員大部分擁有獨立辦公室，僅少數行政人員、任務編組人員或臨時人員爲多人共用，各部門除以會議及電子郵件進行業務交流或政策傳遞外，最重要的交流方式則是每

日早上的「咖啡時間」，執委會各辦公大樓均至少設有一處咖啡廳，每日上午 9:30 至 10:30 左右，走廊上總是充滿各種語言的問候聲與「Have a coffee ?」等熱絡邀約，接著所有人就魚貫進入咖啡廳，與同仁們輕鬆愉快地分享工作或生活。午餐時間對歐盟官員來說更是同事間彼此交流的好時光，即使只在員工餐廳吃個便餐，仍要優雅地慢慢享受，用餐完畢當然要移動至咖啡廳、再來杯咖啡做個完美結束，整個午餐時間約需 1 至 2 小時左右，這在國內是很難做到的。職也利用工作及咖啡時間，與官員們和來自各國的實習人員學習多種歐洲語言，互相分享風俗、文化及美食，除增進個人語言能力、更能推展我國觀光環境。

八、我國爲極少數參與歐盟 NEPTs 訓練計畫之第三國，該名額有賴於我國駐歐盟兼比利時代表處爭取而來，本次參訓梯次，僅職 1 人來自非歐洲地區，實屬難能可貴；該訓練除讓我國公務人員增進專業知能與擴展國際觀外，亦讓雙方互相瞭解、有助於日後國際業務的推動，因此建議若歐盟執委會提供我國參訓名額，應持續積極派員參加。

伍、致謝

本次參訓承蒙駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處經濟組陳正祺組長、楊曉菁秘書極力向歐盟執委會人事資源部門爭取我國參訓名額，使職得以遠赴比利時體驗首次的「旅外生活」，在布魯塞爾實習期間，感謝陳組長熱誠協助與細心關懷，以及楊秘書分享許多在比生活心得、並在職身體不適時，協助就醫事宜，使職順利完成訓練，特致上無限感謝之意。

同時感謝受訓期間 DG SANCO 的同仁們，尤其是指導員 Mr. Stephane Andre 耐心指導與鼓勵，還邀請職至家中用餐、認識家人；感謝 TRACES 團隊的 Ms. Maria Giaprakis 耐心教導如何使用該系統，並當成妹妹一樣關心與談心；謝謝同辦公室的藍皮書實習人員 Ms. Blerina Caslli, Ms. Sara Lamonaca, Ms. Daniela Haxhi, Mr. Bernardo Catanese，很高興能夠每天共進午餐與咖啡時間；感謝同為 NEPTs 參訓人員的匈牙利籍官員 Ms. Reka Szabo，抽空分享受訓之工作內容與心得，更不吝介紹提供匈牙利布達佩斯旅遊資訊；當然也謝謝 G7 的 Mr. Lorenzo Tersi 組長、Mr. Ghislain Marechal 及其他同仁友善溫暖地關懷與指導，能在愉悅和諧的氣氛下完成訓練（如同仁合影如附件 10 至 12）。

另外特別感謝房東 Albee 與 Arno 和其家人無微不至的照顧，多次邀約至郊區的家中享受美食與參加派對，且於身體不適時貼心照顧；謝謝在德國就學的乃慧夫婦幫忙準備了許多生活用品與食物；謝謝中央大學法語系交換學生詠心每週無償教導 3 小時的基礎法語；還有謝謝阿岡、阿堡、彣俐、育盈與 Tammy 的陪伴，我們就像家人一樣，共同度過許多在比利時的歡樂時光。

最後要感謝動植物防疫檢疫局新竹分局的長官們，同意職遠赴歐洲參訓 3 個月，尤其是動物檢疫課幫忙分擔業務的旭展、文欣和所有同仁們，當然還有支持、幫助筆者的家人們，在此致上最深感恩之意，因為有你們，才得以順利完成訓練與工作。

陸、附件

附件 1： 95 年至 102 年我國派員參訓機關與獲分配訓練單位一覽表。

附件 2：歐盟執委會健康暨消費者總署組織結構圖。

附件 3：TRACES 系統中文介面登入頁面。

附件 4：目前已加入使用 TRACES 系統之國家或地區一覽表。

附件 5：歐盟官員向韓國駐歐盟代表處及檢疫官員簡報歐盟肉品衛生與食品安全相關法規之會議情形。

附件 6：輸銷韓國畜產品進口風險評估問卷

附件 7：歐盟對於動物性蛋白質使用之規範。

附件 8： DG SANCO 內部網路 Who is who。

附件 9：國家專家專業訓練結訓證書。

附件 10：與指導員 Mr. Stephane Andre 合影。

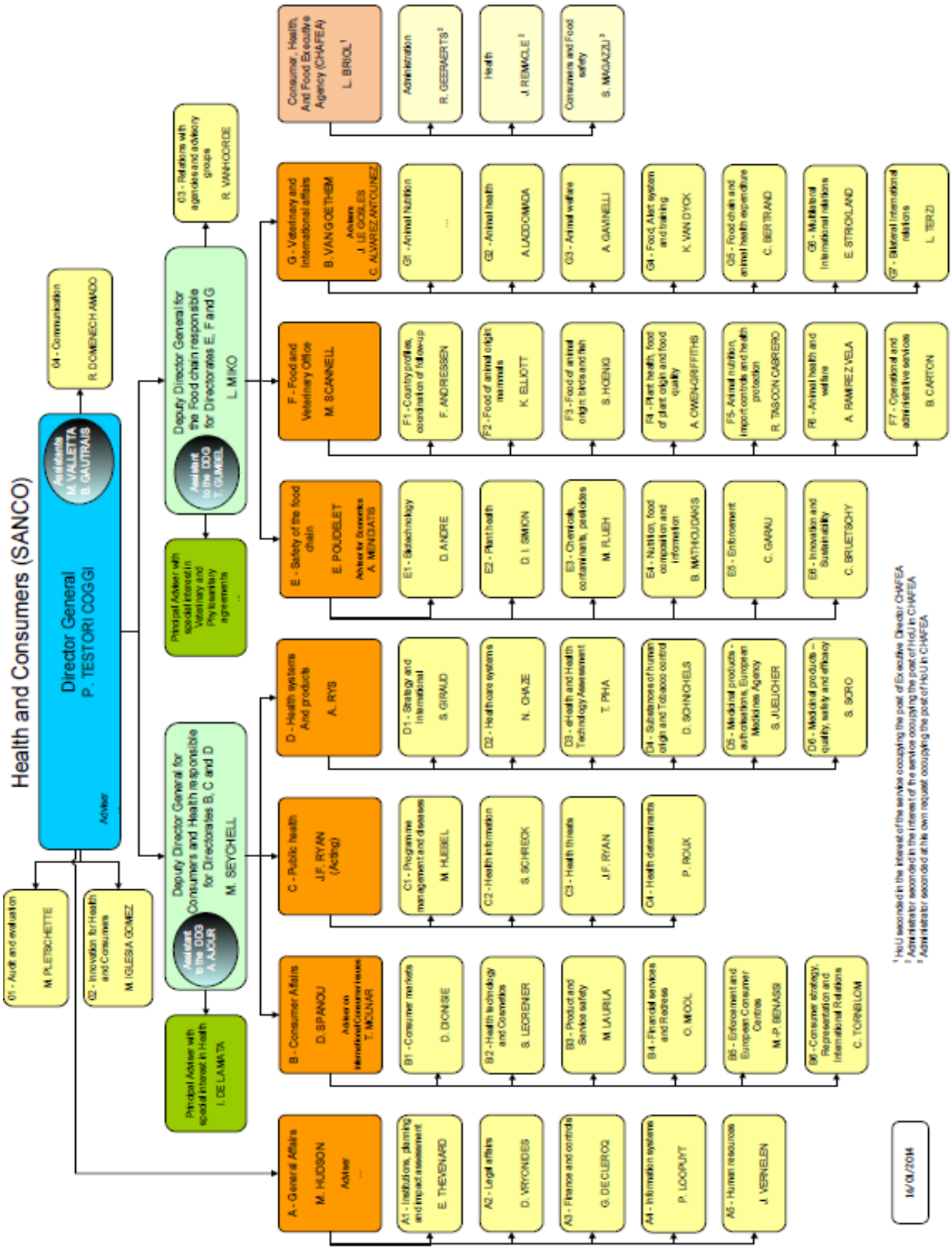
附件 11：與 TRACES 團隊的 Ms. Maria Giaprakis 合影。

附件 12：與共用辦公室之藍皮書訓練計畫實習同仁合影。

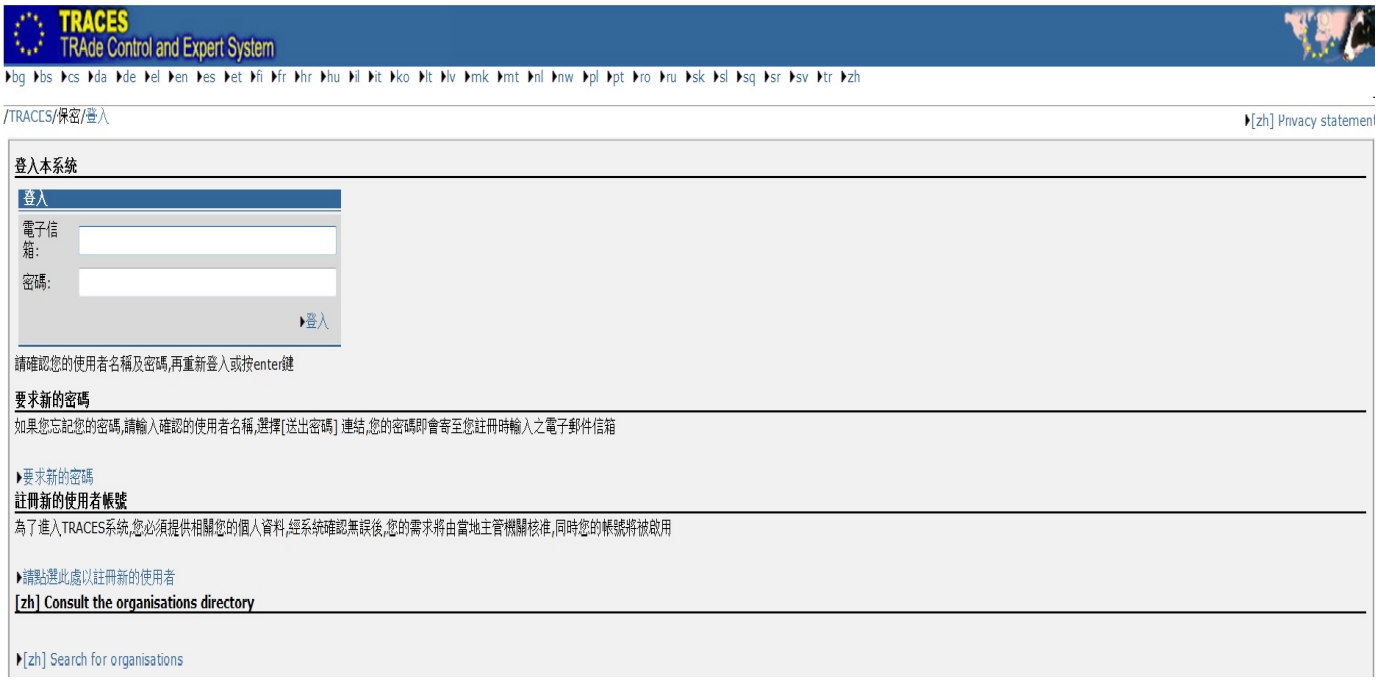
附件 1：95 年至 102 年我國派員參訓機關與獲分配訓練單位

編號	年度	我國派員參訓機關	歐盟受訓單位	受訓地點
1	95	農委會動植物防疫檢疫局	DG SANCO 動物健康及福利	比利時
2	96	農委會動植物防疫檢疫局	DG SANCO 食品供應鏈安全	比利時
3	96	經濟部標準檢驗局	DG SANCO 食品暨獸醫辦公室	愛爾蘭
4	97	經濟部標準檢驗局	DG SANCO 食品暨獸醫辦公室	愛爾蘭
5	97	農委會動植物防疫檢疫局	DG SANCO 動物健康及福利	比利時
6	98	農委會動植物防疫檢疫局	DG SANCO 食品暨獸醫辦公室	愛爾蘭
7	98	經濟部標準檢驗局	DG SANCO 食品供應鏈安全	比利時
8	99	衛生福利部國民健康署	DG SANCO 公眾健康與風險評估	盧森堡
9	100	經濟部標準檢驗局	DG SANCO 產品暨服務安全	比利時
10	100	經濟部標準檢驗局	DG SANCO 雙邊國際關係	比利時
11	100	交通部路政司	DG ENTR 車輛產業	比利時
12	101	公平交易委員會	DE COMP 反托拉斯合併政策監控	比利時
13	102	經濟部標準檢驗局	DG ENTR 國際事務	比利時
14	102	公平交易委員會	DE COMP 交易策略	比利時
15	102	農委會動植物防疫檢疫局	DG SANCO 雙邊國際關係	比利時

附件 2：歐盟執委會健康暨消費者總署組織圖



附件 3：TRACES 系統中文介面登入頁面



附件 4：目前已加入使用 TRACES 系統之國家或地區

洲別	國家或地區
歐洲	歐盟 28 個會員國、4 個歐洲貿易自由聯盟會員國（European Free Trade Association, 簡稱 EFTA, 冰島、列支敦斯登、挪威、瑞士）、安道爾、波士尼亞與赫塞哥維納、科索沃、塞爾維亞、聖馬力諾、丹麥屬法羅群島
美洲	美國、墨西哥、哥斯大黎加、厄瓜多、瓜地馬拉、宏都拉斯、尼加拉瓜、巴拿馬、烏拉圭、法屬聖皮埃與密克隆群島、英屬福克蘭群島
非洲	南非、肯亞、摩洛哥、納米比亞、塞內加爾、突尼西亞、馬達加斯加、茅利塔尼亞、模里西斯、貝南、維德角、賽席爾、法屬馬約特島
大洋洲	紐西蘭、斐濟、法屬玻里尼西亞與新喀里多尼亞
亞洲	（越南與菲律賓於近年表示有意加入）

（統計至 102 年）

附件 5：歐盟官員向韓國駐歐盟代表處及檢疫官員簡報歐盟肉品衛生與食品安全相關法規會議

附件 6：輸銷韓國畜產品進口風險評估問卷

Questionnaire of Import Risk Assessment

SECTION 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Ⅰ. Information on the export country and its livestock breeding

1. Information on the export country situation

1) What is the official country name?

2) What are the gross area (㎡) and the livestock breeding area (㎡) of your country?

3) Submit a national map that contains the following information.

①Adjacent area around country

② Administrative regions and major cities

③Central veterinary service, local veterinary service and national lab

④Places for importing animals and livestock products (airport, seaport, train, road, etc.)

2. Information on livestock industry

1) Describe the following on the livestock industry.

① Scale of breeding (commercial operations, small land operations, etc)

②Types and period of breeding

③Age at slaughter

2) Fill in the table below for livestock breeding farms and heads of livestock (for the past three years)

① livestock breeding by regions(unit : number of breeding farms and heads(1000))

Region	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs	
	Farm	Head	farm	head	farm	head	farm	head
Total								

② cloven-hoofed animals(unit : number of breeding farms and heads(1000))

Year	Cattle				
	Farms	Cow for milk	For meat	No. of slaughters	Others (for Breeding etc.)

Year	Pigs				
	farms	For Breeding	For meat	No. of slaughters	Other(wild boar etc.)

Year	Sheep				
	Farms	Dairy Sheep	For meat	No. of slaughters	For Breeding

Year	Goats				
	Farms	Dairy Goats	For meat	No. of slaughters	For Breeding

3) Fill in the table below for the yield of livestock products and import/export volumes. (for the past five years). (unit : ton)

Year	Beef			Pork			Sheep/Goat meat			Ground meat			Processed meat such as ham and sausage		
	Yield	Export	Import	Yield	Export	Import	Yield	Export	Import	Yield	Export	Import	Yield	Export	Import

3. Status of import and export of livestock and livestock products by country

1) Fill in the table below for export and import volume of livestock by country. (for the past five years). (unit : head)

※ country lists by country required (unit : head)

Year	Country ※	Cattle (for slaughter, breeding, milk)		Pig (for slaughter, breeding)		Sheep/Goat (for slaughter, breeding)	
		Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import

2) Fill in the table below for export and import volume of livestock products by country. (for the past five years). (unit : ton)

Year	Country ※	Beef		Pork		Sheep/Goat meat		Ground meat		Processed meat such as sausage	
		Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import

Ⅱ. Information on organization & structure of veterinary services related to animal health and veterinary public health of exporting country

1. Organization & structure of Veterinary Services

1) Describe the national veterinary services.

①Organizational charts including no. of employees, positions and vacancies

②Functions and responsibilities

③Describe the communication methods/cooperation/mediation and channels with regional governments and other veterinary service providers.

2) Describe sub-national (or regional) veterinary services.

①Organizational charts including no. of employees, positions and vacancies

② Functions and responsibilities

3) Describe other providers of veterinary services.

①Name, functions and responsibilities

②Describe relationships with other veterinary service providers.

2. National information on human resources

1) Provide the following information regarding current veterinarian status

①Total numbers of veterinarians registered/licensed by the veterinary statutory body of the country:

②Total numbers of full time government veterinarians (national and sub-national):

- Number and functions of full time government veterinarians involved in animal health:
- Number and functions of full time government veterinarians involved in veterinary public health:
- Number and functions of full time government veterinarians involved in national quarantine
- Others:

③ Total numbers of part time government veterinarians (National and sub-national):

- Number and functions of part time government veterinarians involved in animal health:
- Number and functions of part time government veterinarians involved in veterinary public health:

- Number and functions of part time government veterinarians involved in national quarantine:
- Others:

④ Total numbers of private veterinarians authorized by the Veterinary Services to carry out official veterinary functions:

- Number and functions of private veterinarians authorized by function (animal health, veterinary public health, etc.):

⑤Veterinary education and training information

- Current situation of veterinary colleges or schools:
- Length of veterinary courses (years):
- International recognition of veterinary degree:
- Method of acquiring Veterinary degree/license:
- No. of annual veterinary graduates:

Professional veterinary associations information

2) Describe the following about veterinary para-professionals employed by the veterinary organizations.

① Animal health

- Total numbers and functions by category relative to animal health
- Details of education and training

② Veterinary public health

- Total numbers and functions by category relative to veterinary public health
- Details of education and training

3) Describe the following for college graduates working for veterinary service organizations.

①Numbers by category (Biochemists, biometricians, economists, technicians, lawyers, etc.)

②Functions by category

4) Describe the status of associations related to veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals, animal owners, farm owners, breeding houses and others.

①Name of associations and number of members,

②Major functions

5) Training system of human resources in veterinary organization and employees related veterinary working matters

①Training body or trainer:

②Trainee:

③Training content:

④ Training schedule/period:

3. Financial resources

1) Total budget allocated to the veterinary services (for the past three years)

① For the national government veterinary services

② For the sub-national government veterinary services

③ For other government-funded veterinary services

2) For above 1), describe the proportional budgetary allocations by operational activities and by program components of the veterinary services.

SECTION 2. ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

Ⅰ. Information on outbreaks, surveillance, and control measures against animal infectious diseases in exporting country

1. Status for outbreaks of Animal infectious disease

1) Describe the outbreaks of animal infectious diseases, zoonotic diseases etc. by animal species for the past 5 years
- Include animal species, the number of case, region, and etc.

2) Describe infectious diseases incidence for wild animals for the past 5 years

2. Status and result of surveillance and monitoring programs of animal infectious diseases

1) Describe how surveillance or monitoring programs are carried out.

①Surveillance or monitoring programs of animal infectious diseases by year for the past three years

- Categorized by pathogenic organism, number of tested samples, result, etc.

②Control or eradication programs for specific diseases approved by the national government and managed by industry operators (or associations, etc)

- Pathogenic organism, number of tested samples and test results carried out for the past three years

2) Describe the sampling procedures and test method for surveillance or monitoring

3) Describe measures to be taken when a positive case is found in surveillance or monitoring tests (Procedures and compulsory actions).

3. Actions to be taken when an animal infectious disease (including zoonoses) is suspected to break out or confirmed

1) Describe the details of emergency preparation and response system for against animal infectious disease (contingency plan, organization, duties, etc.).

2) Describe the response strategy in case that animal infectious diseases are suspected to break out or confirmed.

Ⅱ. Information on the diagnosis of animal infectious diseases in exporting country

1. Veterinary diagnostic laboratory/ Veterinary research laboratory

1) Describe the organizational structure and functions of the government's standard veterinary diagnostic laboratory.

2) Describe human resources and financial resources allocated to the government's veterinary diagnostic laboratory.

3) Describe the situation of the government- operated veterinary diagnostic labs.

①Veterinary diagnostic labs belonging to government.

②Private labs accredited by the government for the purpose of officially-endorsed animal health control, public health testing and export/import testing

4) Describe the procedure and standards of accreditation for the private labs mentioned in ②

5) List diagnostic methodologies available against major diseases of farm animals.

6) Describe the preparation of human resources, budget, quality control for operating veterinary diagnostic labs, including the details of quality control and assessment programs

7) Submit the copies of recent reports published by the government-run labs (including details of samples received and foreign animal diseases investigated, etc.).

8) Submit, if available, independent review reports on the labs accreditation, audit, assessment conducted by international body or the government or other private organizations.

2. Describe in detail about tests conducted in diagnostic labs in relation to diagnosis and routine monitoring of OIE-list disease

3. Describe required-qualifications or training programs of employees in the diagnostic labs.

4. Describe the biosecurity level required for each diagnostic labs?

Ⅲ. Information on laws, regulations and operations regarding animal health of exporting country

1. Laws and rules regarding animal health

1) Describe the list of relevant laws and regulations and their main contents regarding animal health (Name of law, Law number, enactment date and the main contents).

2) Submit the full text copy of the most basic law regarding animal health and its summary (English version).

3) Describe the list of laws and regulations and their main contents in relation to animal infectious diseases (including zoonotic infectious diseases) control, which should include the name of law, law number, enactment date, main contents.

4) Submit the copy of SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) regarding the following animal disease outbreak control.

- Rinderpest, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Foot and mouth disease, Peste des petits ruminants, Bluetongue, Rift valley fever, Lumpy skin disease, Sheep pox, Vesicular stomatitis, African horse sickness, African swine fever, Classical swine fever, Swine vesicular disease, Bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Swine influenza(H5 or H7 serotype, Influenza A H1N1 only)

2. Notifying procedure of diseases subject to compulsory notification

1) List livestock diseases subject to compulsory notification in your country

2) Describe the notifying procedure to OIE or others when the following livestock diseases break out (Rinderpest, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Foot and mouth disease, Peste des petits ruminants, Bluetongue, Rift valley fever, Lumpy skin disease, Sheep pox, Vesicular stomatitis, African horse sickness, African swine fever, Classical swine fever, Swine vesicular disease, Bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Swine influenza(H5 or H7 serotype, Influenza A H1N1 only)

3) Describe the notification procedure in the case that an animal disease is suspected to break out in your country.

4) Describe what actions to be taken by the owners of suspicious animals and private veterinarians, etc., when an animal disease for compulsory notification is suspected to break out in your country. Describe disciplinary punishments for those who do not notify a suspicious case, as well.

3. Actions to be taken when an animal disease is confirmed

1) Briefly describe the actions to be taken when the following animal diseases are suspected to break out and confirmed.

- Rinderpest, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Foot and mouth disease, Peste des petits ruminants, Bluetongue, Rift valley fever, Lumpy skin disease, Sheep pox, Vesicular stomatitis, African horse sickness, African swine fever, Classical swine fever, Swine vesicular disease, Bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Swine influenza(H5 or H7 serotype, Influenza A H1N1 only)

2) Describe the followings in detail in regard to the diseases above mentioned.

① Sampling and test procedures to identify a pathogen and confirm the final diagnosis

②Mandatory actions for disease control and eradication (vaccination, stamping out, etc.)

③Disposal of animal carcasses after stamping out and follow-up measures

④Organizations in charge of executing ②and ③ and their supervisory body

⑤Compensations for destroyed animals

3) Describe the confirmatory procedure which the above animal diseases are successfully controlled or eradicated (disinfection, surveillance, re-housing of animal, etc.)

4. Vaccination policy

1) Describe the list of animal diseases that are banned from vaccination and mandatory vaccination, separately, including their legal rationale.

2) Describe the current condition of the manufacturer where animal vaccine are produced and importing companies

①Name and location of the manufacturer and importing company.

②Biosecurity measures applied to the manufacturer and importing company including government supervisory work for this.

3) Describe the regions where vaccinations are permitted or regions where vaccination is mandatory for specific animal infectious disease.

①Indicate the region name and location on the national administrative map.

②Oversight on annual consumption of vaccines, types of vaccines (live or killed vaccines), viral strains, production, storage and distribution

③Management and identification of vaccinated animals

④ follow-up measures after vaccination against animal disease

5. Registration of farms, individual identification of livestock, and movement control

1) Describe the following in regard to animal farm registration.

①Animal farm registration system (Describe exceptions)

②Method to confirm an individual farm

2) Describe the following in regard to animal identification.

①Individual identification system (Describe exceptions)

②Management and record keeping by government officials (veterinarians and others) to check the proper operation of the individual animal identification system

③Method to track down the original farms of an animal and its carcass

3) Describe the following in regard to animal movement control.

①System to keep track of animal movement

②Presence of control actions and rationale in regard to the movement of animal and its products

③Official procedure and system, if any, to obtain permission for animal movement

④ Requirements to record animal movement

⑤Control measures for moving animals from a farm which is not free from specific diseases under governmental control (if any)

⑥Control measures for animal transportation vehicles and transporters

⑦Required documents and recordings matters by destination (domestic slaughterhouse, animal market, or other farm, for exportation, etc.) when an transporter transports animal.

Ⅳ. Information on laws, regulations and operations in regard to export/import of animals and livestock products of exporting country

1. Import control of animals and animal products in your country

1) Describe general information on import of animals and livestock products.

①Law and regulation relating to export/import of animal and livestock products

②Import permit procedure of animal and animal products and major assessment content (items etc.)

③List of countries and regions that permitted to export animals and livestock products into your country and 'health requirements' of each country.

④Any requirement and related authority's control measures on veterinary biological commodities including pathogens and vaccines imported

⑤Describe general procedure on import quarantine/inspection

2) Describe general information on import quarantine/inspection procedure conducted at border (airport, seaport, roads, railroads, etc.) when importing animals and animal products:

① Inspection types and ratio by item

②Inspection location and period by item

③Actions to be taken when illegally imported animals or livestock products are identified, and related regulations

3) Describe the inspection results of imported animals and animal products.

① Inspection results for the past three years (Item, inspection contents, number of pass and non-pass cases (separately) and their quantities)

② Details of non-pass cases and measures taken against non-pass material.

4) Details on control over leftover food that comes from other countries through international airplanes or ships.

2. Export control of animals and animal products

1) Describe general information on export control of animals and animal products.

①Provide the list of countries that your country can export animals and livestock products into, including country-specific 'health requirements', and health certificate contents.

②Procedures to issue an export animal health certificate:

③ Name of government agency in charge of animal health and its functions, duties when producing, processing, storing and transporting animals and animal products for export

④Details on implementation of government brand including logos, locking and sealing to maintain the safety of export products

⑤Details on implementation of export labeling system and measures taken when violated

2) When exporting animals and livestock products, describe the movement control to the final shipping place (domestic airport, seaport, etc.) within your country

Ⅴ. Relevant information required for the import risk assessment

1. Submit the copies of annual reports of the national veterinary services.
2. Submit the copies of import risk assessment which your government or other organization performed.(if any)
3. Describe the following when there is a region free of a specific disease.

1) Provide copy of document related free region certification of a specific disease

2) Indicate the region mentioned above 1) on the administrative map.

3) Laws, rules and policy to manage the free region maintenance

4) Surveillance and results on the free region

5) Separating method between free regions and non-free regions by physical barriers or other barriers

6) Control and management of movement of animals and animal products between free regions and non-free regions

SECTION 3. BSE

Preliminary information

Part 1. Release assessment

1. Importation of live cattle

1.1 Summary and regulation (rule) on import control of live cattle

1.1.1 Regulation (or action) and description related with the current import control of live cattle

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

1.1.2 Regulation (or action) and description related with the past live cattle import control

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

1.1.3 Control against the importation through a third country

1.1.4 Penalty regulation

1.2 Party to implement the import control, and its compliance status (whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and action taken)

1.3 History of imported live cattle

1.3.1 Number of live cattle imported from overseas since 1980 (latest is from 1986) by nation/year, if available

1.3.2 The length of time they lived in that country and of any other country in which they have resided during their lifetime

1.3.3 Documentation demonstrating that risks are periodically reviewed in light of evolving knowledge on the BSE status of the country of origin.

1.4. Information on live cattle imported from BSE infected country

1.4.1. Number of cattle imported that may act as the exposure factor carrying a BSE gene to domestic cattle (probability of it being imported as the raw material of feed through rendering process. etc.)

1.4.2. For each group that is not thought to act as an exposure factor, explain the reason why and attach the evidence, if available

1.5. Whether any of the imported cattle was found to be infected by BSE; if so, information on how do you treat the relevant cattle and action against cohort

2. Import of ruminant's MBM (Meat and Bone Meal)

2.1 Summary and regulation (rule) on MBM import control

2.1.1 Regulation (or action) and description related with the current import control of MBM

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

2.1.2 Regulation (or action) and description of the past MBM import control

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

2.1.3 Control against the importation through a third country

2.1.4 Penalty regulation

2.2 Party to implement the import control, and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and action taken)

2.3 History of imported MBM or feedstuffs containing MBM

2.3.1 Amounts from overseas since 1980 (latest is from 1986) by country/year, if available

2.3.2 Species composition of the imported MBM or feedstuffs containing MBM

2.3.3 Documentation, from the *Veterinary Service* of the country of production, supporting why the rendering processes used to produce *MBM* or feedstuffs containing MBM would have inactivated, or significantly reduced the titre of BSE agent, should it be present.

2.4. Information on MBM imported from BSE infected country

2.4.1. Amount of MBM that cannot be completely denied from the likelihood to be used as the feed for cattle

2.4.2. For the MBM that was not used as the feed for cattle, explain why it is believed so, and attach the evidence if available

3. Importation of Animal greaves

3.1 Summary and regulation (rule) on import control of greaves

3.1.1 Regulation (or action) and description related with the current import control of greaves

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

3.1.2 Regulation (or action) and description of the past greaves import control

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

3.1.3 Control against the importation through a third country

3.1.4 Penalty regulation

3.2 Party to implement the import control and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

3.3 History of imported animal greaves or feedstuffs containing animal greaves

3.3.1. Amounts from overseas since 1980 (latest from is 1986) by nation/year, if available

3.3.2. Species composition of the imported animal greaves or feedstuffs containing animal greaves

3.3.3. Documentation, from the Veterinary Service of the country of production, supporting why the rendering processes used to produce animal greaves or feedstuffs containing animal greaves would have inactivated, or significantly reduced the titre of BSE agent, should it be present.

3.4. Information on greaves imported from BSE infected country

3.4.1. Amount of greaves that cannot be completely denied from the likelihood to be used as the feed for cattle

3.4.2. For the greaves that was not used as the feed for cattle, explain why it is believed so, and attach the evidence if available

4. Importation of potentially infected products of bovine origin

4.1 Summary and regulation (rule) on import control of potentially infected products of bovine origin

4.1.1 Regulation (or action) and description related with the current import control of potentially infected products of bovine origin

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

4.1.2 Regulation (or action) and description of the past potentially infected products of bovine origin import control

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

4.1.3 Control against the importation through a third country

4.1.4 Penalty regulation

4.2 Party to implement the import control and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

4.3 History of imported potentially infected products of bovine origin or feedstuffs containing them

4.3.1. Amounts from overseas since 1980 (latest from is 1986) by nation/year, if available

4.3.2. Species composition of the imported potentially infected products of bovine origin or feedstuffs containing them

4.3.3. Documentation, from the Veterinary Service of the country of production, supporting why the rendering processes used to produce potentially infected products of bovine origin or feedstuffs containing them would have inactivated, or significantly reduced the titre of BSE agent, should it be present.

4.4. Information on potentially infected products of bovine origin imported from BSE infected country

4.4.1. Amount of potentially infected products of bovine origin that cannot be completely denied from the likelihood to be used as the feed for cattle

4.4.2. For the potentially infected products of bovine origin that was not used as the feed for cattle, explain why it is believed so, and attach the evidence if available

Part 2. Exposure assessment

1. Feed ban

1.1. Summary and regulation of feed ban (control, indication, etc. of raw material)

1.1.1 Regulation (or action) and description related with current feed ban

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

1.1.2 Regulation (or action) and description related with feed ban in the past by periods

- Attach a copy of relevant regulation (in English), if available

1.1.3 Penalty regulation

2. Compliance status and probability of cross contamination

2.1. Livestock raising management status

2.1.1 Typical feeding method by stages for dairy cattle and beef cattle

※ Stages (Ex): calf (before weaning), heifer(wean ~ estrus/estrus ~ 1st service), dairy cattle (milking period /dry period), etc.

2.1.2 Whether cattle is fed together with pig, chicken or not; If so, describe the ratio of such cattle jointly fed per the total number of cattle fed

2.2. Feed mill Facility

※ Exclusive feed mill: Feed factory where the feeds for ruminant and non-ruminant animals are not produced in the same facility

※ Mixed feed mill: Feed factory where the feeds for ruminant and non-ruminant animals are produced in the same facility

2.2.1 Number of feed production facility

(Number of facility in total that processed the feed by periods)

	'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	.....	.....
exclusive porcine feed mill					
exclusive poultry feed mill					
exclusive ruminant feed mill					
mixed feed mill					

2.2.2 Feed production

2.2.2.1 Classified by usage and species

		'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	.....	.....
exclusive formula feed mill	ruminant use					
	porcine use					
	poultry use					
	others( )					
mixed formula feed mill	ruminant use					
	porcine use					
	poultry use					
	others( )					

[unit : ton (total throughout the period)]

2.2.2.2 Origin of raw material and classification by species

[unit : ton (total throughout the period)]

	'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	.....	.....
ruminant animal originated raw material contained					
ruminant animal					

MBM	originated raw material not contained					
	ruminant animal originated raw material contained					
Greaves	ruminant animal originated raw material not contained					
fish meal						
other feed( )						

2.2.3 Amount used of MBM and Animal Fat & Oil

2.2.3.1 MBM

[unit : ton (total throughout the period)]

		'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	.....	.....
MBM containing ruminant originated raw material	ruminant use					
	non-ruminant use					
	fertilizer, etc					
	disposal					
MBM not containing ruminant originated raw material	ruminant use					
	non-ruminant use					
	fertilizer, etc					
	disposal					

2.2.3.2 Greaves

[unit : ton (total throughout the period)]

	Concentration of insoluble impurity	'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	.....	.....
edible	Less than 0.15%					
	0.15% or more					
feed use	Less than 0.15%					
	0.15% or more					
others	Less than 0.15%					
	0.15% or more					

2.2.4 Amount used of imported MBM and Animal Fat & Oil

2.2.4.1 MBM

[unit : ton (total throughout the period)]

		'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	.....	.....
MBM containing ruminant originated raw material	ruminant use					
	non-ruminant use					
	fertilizer, etc					
	disposal					
MBM not containing ruminant originated raw material	ruminant use					
	non-ruminant use					
	fertilizer, etc					
	disposal					

2.2.4.2 Greaves

	Concentration of insoluble impurity	'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	.....	.....
edible	Less than 0.15%					
	0.15% or more					
feed use	Less than 0.15%					
	0.15% or more					
others	Less than 0.15%					
	0.15% or more					

2.3 Implementation of feed ban, and its compliance status

2.3.1 Party to implement feed ban and observance status

2.3.1.1 Implementing party

2.3.1.2 Observances

2.3.1.3 How do you audit compliance status

2.3.1.4 Audit Results (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

2.3.1.5 Penalty regulation

2.3.2 Inspection of the feed whether animal protein derived from ruminant were adulterated

2.3.2.1 Description for the inspection of the feed after feed ban has been conducted

years	Inspection Method(※1)			Number of samples	Number of positive samples	Judgment criteria for positive sample(※2)
	M	E	O			

※1 : Inspection Method: M=Microscope inspection E=ELISA O=Other(State concretely)

※2 : In case judged "Positive", describe its concentration (lower limit).

(ex : >0.5%, >0.1%, >0%, and/or any other standard)

2.3.2.2 Describe sampling method (Batch size, Number of sample per batch, Ratio of batch sampling conducted, Sampling Place (End of the production line at the feed production facility, after packing/shipment, when sold from retail shop, farm) and Inspection method in detail

2.3.2.3 Describe the sensitivity of Inspection Method

2.3.2.4 Describe the trace back of the sample showing positive results by official service.

2.3.2.5 If it is believed the cattle will never be exposed to the BSE infecting factors at all even if cattle originated MBM is fed, describe the reason why

2.4 Governmental audit for the implementation of rendering standard and feed ban

2.4.1 Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding to ruminants of meat-and-bone meal and greaves.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	**Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)**	**Number of plants processing ruminant material**	**Number of plants in (A) inspected**	**Total number of visual inspections in (B)**	**Total number of plants in (B) with infractions**	**Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling**	**Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results**
		(A)	**(B)**			**(C)**	
Year 1	Renderer						

	Feed mill						
Year 2 etc.	Renderer						
	Feed mill						

2.4.2 Documentation, in the form of the following table, on the audit findings in rendering plants and feed mills processing non-ruminant material, related to the prohibition of the feeding of meat-and-bone meal and greaves to ruminants.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	**Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)**	**Number of plants processing non-ruminant material**	**Number of plants in (A) inspected**	**Total number of visual inspections in (B)**	**Total number of plants in (B) with infractions**	**Total number of inspected plants in (B) with sampling**	**Total number of plants in (C) with positive test results**
		(A)	**(B)**			**(C)**	
Year 1	Renderer						
	Feed mill						
Year 2 etc.	Renderer						
	Feed mill						

2.4.3 Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each plant above processing ruminant material or mixed species containing ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	**Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)**	**Plant ID**	**Nature of infraction**	**Method of resolution**	**Follow up results**
Year 1	Renderer	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3 etc.			
	Feed mill	ID 1			
		ID 2			
		ID 3 etc.			
Year 2 etc.	Renderer				
	Feed mill				

2.4.4 Documentation, in the form of the following table, on each plant above processing non-ruminant material with infractions, specifying the type of infraction and the method of resolution.

Year (information should be provided for each of the 8 years for effectiveness is claimed)	**Type of plant (renderer or feed mill)**	**Plant ID**	**Nature of infraction**	**Method of resolution**	**Follow up results**
Year 1	Renderer	ID 1			

		ID 2				
		ID 3 etc.				
	Feed mill	ID 1				
		ID 2				
		ID 3 etc.				
Year 2 etc.	Renderer					
	Feed mill					

2.4.5 Documentation explaining why in light of the findings displayed in the preceding four tables, it is considered that there has been no significant exposure of cattle to the BSE agent through consumption of meat-and-bone meal or greaves of bovine origin.

2.4.6 Documentation of husbandry practices (multiple species farms) which could lend themselves to cross contamination of cattle feed with meat-and-bone meal and greaves destined to other species.

3. Control of Specified Risk Material (SRM)

3.1 Basic Information

3.1.1 Number of rendering facility and production

3.1.1.1 Classified by manufacturing method

(To be classified by the aspects of cross contamination such as exclusive facility, whether manufacturing process is segregated or not)

[Unit: place, ton (total sum during the period)]

			'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	'01～'05	'06～present
exclusive facility	Ruminant originated one is included in raw material	no. of Facility					
		product volume					
	Ruminant originated one is not included in raw material	no. of Facility					
		product volume					
mixed facility	Segregation of line	no. of Facility					
		product volume					
	cleaning of line	no. of Facility					
		product volume					
	no measure	no. of Facility					
		product volume					

※ Describe the details including all the factories that were operating even in part for a certain period, and include MBM production process

3.1.1.2 Measure to prevent mixing of non-ruminant originated raw material into ruminant originated raw material in the rendering process in the combined facility, and procedure to check whether cross contamination occurred or not:

3.1.1.3 Measure to prevent cross contamination of raw material input to the rendering process in the exclusive facility

3.1.2 Rendering treatment method (pressure, temperature, time, continuous treatment/batch treatment, etc.)

3.1.2.1 Typical rendering treatment condition and production status

[Unit: place, ton (total sum during the period)]

		'86～'90	'91～'95	'96～'00	'01～'05	'06～present
	no. of Facility					

Type A	product volume					
	no. of Facility					
Type B	product volume					
	no. of Facility					
Type C	product volume					
	no. of Facility					
Type D	product volume					

Type A- pressure: temperature: time: continuous/batch: other condition :

Type B- pressure: temperature: time: continuous/batch: other condition :

Type C- pressure: temperature: time: continuous/batch: other condition :

Type D- pressure: temperature: time: continuous/batch: other condition :

3.2 Disposal of Cattle

3.2.1 Summary and Rule (Regulation) of Rendering Restriction

- Describe the following about BSE related actions, and enclose the original text of the related regulation.

3.2.1.1 Dates enforced and revised, and its contents

Date	Major description
Year/Month/Date	(Describe every change in regulation, if any)

3.2.1.2 Penalty Regulation

3.2.2 Rendering regulation and its compliance status

3.2.2.1 Implementing party

3.2.2.2 How do you check compliance status

3.2.2.3 Result of Inspection (Existence of violation/if violation occurred, state the details and actions taken)

3.3 Handling of Specified Risk Material (SRM), etc.

3.3.1 Definition of SRM and its Changes

3.3.2 Treatment method of SRM (method of utilization or disposal)

3.3.3 Usage status of SRM

[Unit: ton(total sum during the period)]

		Fertilizer use				
	Feed use	Cattle	Non-cattle	Edible	Disposal	Others
'86～'90						
'91～'95						
'96～'00						
'01～'05						
'06～present						

3.3.4 How do you control SRM and disposed cattle (cattle that was dead spontaneously in the farm or during transportation, urgently slaughtered cattle, or decided to be slaughtered after the result of ante-mortem inspection) by time/treatment process

	SRM		dead cattle, fallen stock, or cattle decided to be slaughtered after result of ante-mortem inspection	
	Rendering (%, final destination)	Non-rendering (%, final destination)	Rendering (%, final destination)	Non-rendering (%, final destination)
'86～'90				
'91～'95				
'96～'00				
'01～'05				

'06～present				

3.3.4.1 In case the entity dead in the farm is/was partially collected for rendering process, estimate such ratio, and explain how do you treat the dead body, which is not rendered

3.3.4.2 In case the entity dead in the farm is/was partially collected for rendering process, estimate such ratio, and explain how do you treat the dead body, which is not rendered

4. BSE history of the country

4.1 Documentation of whether a case of BSE has ever been diagnosed in the country

4.2 Documentation on the origin of each BSE case. Indicate the birth date and place of birth.

4.3 Indicate the most recent year of birth in relation to all BSE cases

4.4 Documentation of progeny and treatment

4.4.1. Details about progeny and all cattle which were reared with the BSE case

4.4.1.1 The case(s) and all the progeny of female case, born within two years prior to after clinical onset of the disease, and

4.4.1.2 All cattle which, during their first year of life, were reared with the BSE cases during their first year of life, and which investigation showed consumed the same potentially contaminated feed during that period, or

4.4.1.3 If the results of the investigation are inconclusive, all cattle born in the same herd as, and within 12 months of birth of, the BSE cases,

4.4.2 Treatment of progeny and all cattle which were reared with the BSE cases

4.4.2.1 if alive in the country, are permanently identified, and their movements controlled:

4.4.2.2 when slaughtered or at death, are completely destroyed

5. TSE of ruminant animal other than cattle, and its occurrence status

5.1 Name of disease, outbreak status by species, and positive livestock control measure

	Scrapie		CWD	TME		control
	Sheep	Goat	Deer	Mink	others	measure
'86～'90						
'91～'95						
'96～'00						
'01～'05						
...						

5.2 Summary on domestic quarantine action

Part 3. BSE surveillance

1. Structure of population

1.1 Ruminant animal feeding status

1.1.1 Major data on cattle population

		total cattle :				heads
		male		female		
		beef cattle	breeding bull	beef cattle	dairy cattle	breeding bull
	no. of head					
1986	average age at slaughter					
	no. of head					
1991	average age at slaughter					
	no. of head					
1996	average age at slaughter					
	no. of head					
2001	average age at slaughter					
	no. of head					
...	average age at slaughter					
	no. of head					
...	average age at slaughter					

1.1.2 adult cattle population over 30 month

2. Summary of BSE Surveillance

2.1 Summary and Rule (Regulation) of surveillance program

2.1.1 Describe following for the summary of program

2.1.1.1 Subject cattle of surveillance and its definition

(Ex: routine, slaughter, spontaneously dead cattle, urgently slaughtered cattle, clinical suspect, others)

2.1.1.2 Number of yearly estimated population of the subject cattle of surveillance by categories

(Unit: head)

	2008(or 2009)
healthy slaughter	
dead	
fallen stocks	
clinical suspect	
others	
total	

2.1.1.3 Background of surveillance plan calculation

2.1.1.4 Control method about the treatment in case suspected and positive animals are detected.

2.1.2 Specify the following for the rule about BSE surveillance

- Copy of the regulation concerned (in English) to be attached.

2.1.2.1 Enforced and revised dates and its contents

2.1.2.2 Penalty Regulation

2.1.3 Implementing party of BSE surveillance

2.2 BSE surveillance performance (Describe the case divided into active/passive surveillance)

2.2.1 Number of heads implemented

2.2.1.1 Yearly BSE surveillance performance (Describe the case divided into active/passive surveillance if possible)(Unit: head)

years	healthy slaughter	dead	fallen stocks	clinical suspect	total
total					

2.2.1.2 By Years of Birth (Describe the case divided into active/passive surveillance if possible (Unit: head)

years	healthy slaughter	dead	fallen stocks	clinical suspect	total
total					

2.2.2 Surveillance point by OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

SUMMARY TABLE FOR BSE SURVEILLANCE								
Year: (complete a separate table for each year of surveillance)								
	Surveillance subpopulations							
	Routine slaughter		**Fallen stock**		**Casualty slaughter**		**Clinical suspect**	
	Samples	Points	Samples	Points	Samples	Points	Samples	Points
>1 and <2 years								
≥2 and <4 years								
≥4 and <7 years								
≥7 and <9 years								
≥9 years								
Subtotals								
Total points								

2.2.2.1 Documentation according to the table, that the number of target points applicable to the country and its BSE surveillance requirements (Type A or type B surveillance as a result of the risk assessment) are met as described in OIE terrestrial animal health code.

2.2.2.2 Indicate the number of adult cattle (over 24 month of age) in the country

2.3 Method applied to the certain age of the cattle specimen of which was collected, and the ratio of such methods

- Describe by its methods (documentation of entity identification, odontologic diagnosis, or any other method designated)

2.4 Diagnosis method

2.4.1 How do you collect material for inspection (including information of the person who collects specimen (qualification, etc.) and guidelines?

2.4.2 Flow chart describing the process from screening test to the decisive test of diagnosis

2.4.3 Inspection method (screening test, decisive test)

2.4.3.1 Manual of each BSE inspection method

2.4.3.2 Type of BSE inspection method conducted by years

2.4.3.3 Type of inspection kits approved by screening test and decisive test methods

2.4.4 Inspection facility (must be the approved facility)

Number of institute that performed screening test and its name	

Number of institute that performed decisive test and its name	

2.4.5 Diagnosis system for decisive test (Describe the professionalism of the diagnostician and diagnostician's number)

3. BSE awareness program

3.1 When the BSE awareness program was instituted and its continuous application and geographical coverage

3.2 Number and occupation of persons who have participated in the BSE awareness program (veterinarians, producers, workers at auctions and slaughterhouses, etc.)

3.3 Whether education or training for the persons concerned is implemented

-Date, place of training, type of materials used in training (manual, leaflet, etc.)

3.4 How do you respond when BSE is suspected

4. Obligation to initiate the investigation and notification of all the BSE suspected cattle

4.1 Date when BSE was officially designated as a communicable disease, date when it was designated as the disease obliged to be reported, and its related regulation

4.2 Persons who are obliged to report upon discovering BSE suspected animal, and its related regulation

4.3 Criteria of the cattle suspected of BSE (Clinical symptom, etc.) and the reason of such criteria being established

4.4 Measures in place to stimulate notification (to perform the obligation of notification, etc.) and penalties for not notifying a BSE suspect

4.5 Procedures for investigation of BSE suspect animals and follow-up of positive findings

4.6 Whether any compensation is in place or not in case the case that falls under the subject matter investigated including BSE suspect animals

- BSE suspected cattle, cattle stamped out related with BSE, cattle disposed of, etc.

Part 4. Beef Safety Assessment

1. Cattle Identification and Traceability

1.1 Summary and regulation (rule) on cattle identification system

1.1.1 Transition of cattle identification system

Date	Major description
Year/Month/Date	(Describe every change in regulation, if any)

1.1.2 Penalty Regulation

1.2 Item to be registered for identification (ex: farm name, date of birth, ear tag number, transfer information, feeding history, etc.)

1.3 Implementing party of cattle identification and its observance status

1.3.1 Implementing party

1.3.2 Ratio of the number of cattle monthly age of which can be known by identification method per the total number of raised heads

1.3.3 How do you find observance status

1.3.4 Results (Example of violation occurred including description of violation and counter action)

1.4 How do you find monthly age through the other way than the identification method

1.4.1 How do you find monthly age

1.4.2 Ratio of the number of cattle monthly age of which can be known by non-identification method per the total number of raised heads

2. Slaughter of Cattle

2.1 Number of head slaughtered by monthly age and division (Unit : Head)

years	BSE suspected cattle	healthy slaughter over 30 month	other cattle	total
1986				
1987				
...				
2008				
2009				

2.2 Slaughterhouse Status

2.2.1 Summary of Slaughterhouses

2.2.2 Summary of Slaughterhouse Restriction

Date	Major description
Year/Month/Date	(Describe every change in regulation, if any)

2.2.3 Penalty regulation

2.2.4 Implementing party of the control and its observance status

- Including the violation status, description and its counter action

2.3 Number of heads slaughtered by scales

	total	Scale (Slaughter head/day)				Shift per Day (No. of Shift)		
		～100	101～500	500～1000	1000～	1	2	3
Slaughtered head								

※ Scale of Slaughtered head may be changed according to the situation

2.4 Summary on slaughter treatment

2.4.1 Flow chart of slaughter, dissection treatment in the slaughterhouse

2.4.2 Meat inspector and veterinary officer

2.4.2.1 Number of meat inspector and veterinary officer in slaughterhouse (As of 2009)

Number of meat inspector

Number of government veterinary officer

2.4.2.2 Qualification of meat inspector and veterinary officer

2.4.2.3 Role and rights of meat inspector & veterinary officer

2.4.2.4 Summary of slaughter inspection and Position of meat inspector veterinary officer at each working stage

2.4.2.5 Education and training system for meat inspector & veterinary officer

(Including the description of BSE related program, date enforced, etc.)

2.5 Pre-slaughter inspection (Biopsy)

2.5.1 Summary of Pre-slaughter inspection

2.5.1.1 Regulation and documentation related with pre-slaughter inspection

2.5.1.2 Definition of high risk cattle in pre-slaughter inspection and its diagnosis standard (Attach related document)

2.6 BSE inspection in slaughterhouse

2.6.1 Whether slaughterhouse conducts BSE inspection or not (Yes/No)

2.6.1.1 How do you conduct BSE inspection in slaughterhouse?

2.6.1.2 How do you collect specimen for BSE inspection in slaughterhouse?

2.6.1.3 BSE inspection method in slaughterhouse (1st inspection and decisive inspection)

2.6.1.4 How do you find monthly age of cattle in slaughterhouse

2.6.2 BSE inspection results

2.6.2.1 Number of heads inspected by monthly age and division in slaughterhouse since 1986 (Unit : Head)

years	BSE suspected cattle		healthy slaughter over 30 month		other cattle		total	
	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative	positive
1986								
1987								
...								
2008								
2009								

2.7 Stunning method

2.7.1 Summary and rule (regulation) on control about (Describe every change in regulation, if any)

2.7.2 Party to implement the import control, and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

2.7.3 Number of slaughterhouse where stunning gun is used and its ratio

- If so, is the bullet stuck into cranial cavity or not? (recent year)

Number of slaughterhouse using stunning gun no. of Facility(%)	Whether the bullet is stuck into cranial cavity or not	Yes no. of Facility(%)
		No no. of Facility(%)
Number of slaughterhouse not using stunning gun no. of Facility(%)		

2.7.4 Slaughterhouse using the method where compressed air or gas is injected into cranial cavity and its ratio (recent year)

Number of slaughterhouse where compressed air or gas is injected into cranial cavity	(%)
Number of slaughterhouse where compressed air or gas is not injected into cranial cavity	(%)

2.7.5 Number of slaughterhouse using hammer when stunning and its ratio (recent year)

Number of slaughterhouse using hammer when stunning

Number of slaughterhouse not using hammer when stunning

2.8 Pitching process

2.8.1 Summary and rule (regulation) on the control of pitching process

(Describe every change in control regulation and attach the related document)

2.8.2 Party to implement the control, and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

2.8.3 Number and ratio of slaughterhouse that conducts pitching process (recent year)

Number and ratio of slaughterhouse that conducts pitching process

Number and ratio of slaughterhouse that doesn't conduct pitching process

2.9 splitting, cutting process

2.9.1 splitting half carcass

2.9.1.1 In case the method and regulation that are generally implemented for following are under control, specify the major description of the regulation, things to be observed in the workplace attaching related documents

When splitting into half-carcass, do you wash and sterilize the saw blade, and if so, how often?	
In case of dissecting into half-carcass do you collect the debris of spinal cord? If so, how do you treat the debris of spinal cord collected?	
In case of dissecting into half-carcass, do you collect the spinal cord out of vertebral column? -If so, how do you collect them?	
In case of dissecting into half-carcass, do you collect using the spinal cord suction equipment?	
After collecting the spinal cord out of vertebral column, how do you wash vertebral column?	
Does the meat inspector inspect whether the debris of spinal cord is attached to carcass?	
No. of the slaughterhouse that doesn't conduct division into half-carcass, and the method of disassembling the carcass?	
Are you conducting guidance so that they should divide into half-carcass at the position a little bit away from the median line?	

2.9.2 Processing of head (including tonsil. excluding tongue and cheek meat), vertebral column (including dorsal root ganglia), spinal cord, distal ileum

2.9.2.1 In case the method and regulation that are generally implemented for following are under control, specify the major description of the regulation, things to be observed in the workplace attaching related documents

Where do you dispose of SRM? (ex: inside the slaughterhouse for head, spinal cord, and distal ileum in the meat processing plant outside the slaughterhouse for	

vertebral column, etc.)	
Method of removal and disposal of SRM	

2.9.3. Treatment method of wastewater used for SRM removal

2.10 Management under SSOP and HACCP

2.10.1 Summary and Rule (Regulation) on the control under SSOP and HACCP (Describe every change in the regulation, if any and attach the evidence)

2.10.2 Party to implement the control, and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

2.10.3 Example of typical SSOP & HACCP (Specify CCP on BSE measure)

2.10.4 No. of facility that introduces SSOP and HACCP at the slaughterhouse and its ratio (recent year)

	SSOP	HACCP
No. of facility that introduces measure at the slaughterhouse	(%)	(%)
No. of facility that doesn't introduce measure at the slaughterhouse	(%)	(%)

3. Meat processing plant

3.1 Summary of meat processing plant

3.2 Regulation and rule related with meat processing plant

3.2.1 Transition process of meat processing plant related regulation

3.2.2 Penalty Regulation

3.2.3 Party to implement the control, and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

3.3 Number of meat processing plant by scale (recent year)

	total	Scale (Slaughtered head per day			No. of Shift (per Day)		
No. of meat processing plant		～100	101～500	500～	1	2	3
processed head							

※ Scale of meat processing ability may be changed according to the situation

3.4 Summary of meat processing

3.4.1 Dissection in the meat processing plant & general flow chart of meat processing work

3.4.2 Number of meat inspector & veterinary officer (recent year)

No. of meat inspector	
No. of government veterinary officer	

3.4.3 Qualification of meat inspector and veterinary officer

3.4.4 Role and right of meat inspector & veterinary officer

3.4.5 Summary of meat inspection and position layout of meat inspector & veterinary officer at each work stage

3.4.6 Education and training system for meat inspector &veterinary officer (Include BSE related program description and its enforced date, etc.)

3.5 Handling of vertebral column

3.5.1 In case the general removal method and regulation on vertebral column are under control, describe major description of the related regulation, observance status in the workplace, and action taken against the violation, etc.

3.6 Management under SSOP and HACCP

3.6.1 Summary and Rule (Regulation) on the control under SSOP and HACCP

3.6.2 Party to implement the control, and its observance status(Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

3.6.3 Example of typical SSOP & HACCP (Specify CCP on BSE measure)

3.6.4 No. of facility that introduces SSOP and HACCP at the meat processing plant and its ratio

4. Treatment of Meat

4.1. Meat and mechanically recovered meat (MRM)

4.1.1 Summary and Rule (Regulation) on the control of meat and mechanically recovered meat (MRM)

Date	Major description
Year/Month/Date	(Describe every change in regulation, if any)

4.1.2 Party to implement the control, and its observance status (Whether violation occurred or not, description of violation and counter action)

4.1.3 In case of manufacturing MRM, describe the number of the manufacturing facility and manufacturing method

4.2 Viscera

4.2.1 In case the method and regulation that are generally implemented for following are under control, specify the major description of the regulation, things to be observed in the workplace attaching related documents

In the workplace, when, where and how the tonsils (palatine tonsil, pharyngeal tonsil, lingual tonsil) are removed?	
Does the meat inspector ensure that tonsil is being removed?	
In the workplace, when, where and how distal ileum is being removed?	
Does the meat inspector ensure that distal ileum is being removed?	

4.2.2 Whether you have manual, SSOP, etc on the handling the internal organ

Part 5. Others

5.1 Provide the country dossier submitted to the OIE for the recognition of BSE status

5.2 Provide, if have, result of the self-assessment on the BSE status.

5.3 If you have any plan to apply for changing BSE risk status as 'negligible BSE risk', provide the details.

Questionnaire for evaluating sanitation and safety of livestock products

(Country Name)

Please complete the following questions. For each question, identify the specific reference(s) to the laws, regulations, or other implementing documents that support the requirement of this questionnaire. Please make sure all documents are submitted.

1. Legislations (Act, Law or Regulation, etc.) on livestock products hygiene and safety

* Give the information of the national legislation equivalent to Livestock Products Sanitation Act of the Republic of Korea

(1) List of relevant legislations (Act, Law or Regulation, etc.) on livestock products hygiene and safety

Name and number of the legislation, enactment date, full text (copies) and summary of main contents

(2) Describe the provisions of legislations (Act, Law or Regulation, etc.) related to each item of the questionnaire

Each items of Questionnaire	Name and number of legislation	Relevant provision in the legislation	Short description

(3) Coverage of animals (including livestock) or livestock products applied to the legislation

2. Competent national authority and other service providers

(1) National authority

①National authority to enforce the Livestock Products Sanitation Act

- Name and address of the agency (or institute), name and contact information of the person in charge
- legislative basis, functions and responsibilities of the agency

② Organization and resources of the agency

- Organizational chart of the agency components including headquarters, regional offices and laboratories etc.
- Number of staffs in each headquarters, regional office and laboratory (indicate vacant posts separately)
- Functions and responsibilities of the agency components
- Annual budget of each headquarters, regional office and laboratory

③ Functional relationship among related regional or local government and other private service providers. (If possible, represent as a chart)

④Legislation/legal authority of each central government agency (e.g. inspection, sanctions in case of non-compliance, withdrawal, seizure, confiscation, etc.)

⑤Communication/cooperation/coordination methods and channels with regional or local governments and other service providers. (if possible, represent as a chart)

(2) Local government

①Local authority to enforce the Livestock Products Sanitation Act

②Functional relationship between central and local government agencies (if possible, represent as a chart)

③Organization and resources of relevant local government

- Organization chart of headquarters, regional offices and laboratories
- Number of staffs in each headquarters, regional office and laboratory (indicate vacant posts separately)
- Annual budget of each headquarters, regional office and laboratory

④ Name of legislation/legal authority of each local government agency (e.g. inspection, sanctions in case of non-compliance, withdrawal, seizure, confiscation, etc.)

⑤Report system from local to central government (if possible, represent as a chart)

⑥ Coordination system among local government agencies (if possible, represent as a chart)

(3) Other service providers in the private sector

① Private organizations to enforce Livestock Products Sanitation Act (e.g. associations, quasi-governmental agencies)

② Functional relationship between central government and private organization (if possible, represent as a chart)

③Organizational chart and resources of relevant private organizations
- Organizational chart of each private organization
- Number of staffs in each private organization (indicate vacant posts separately)
- Annual budget of each private organization

④Legislation/legal authority related to each private organization

⑤Report system from private organizations to the central and local governments (if possible, represent as a chart)

⑥Coordination system among private organizations (if possible, represent as a chart)

⑦Regulations and budget on use of private veterinarians, available personnel as private veterinarians, role of private veterinarians in the sanitary management of livestock products

3. Independence

(1) Responsible body (e.g. central government, local government, companies, etc.) for salary and expenses incurred by task performance of inspectors, veterinarians in charge and sanitary observers

(2) Legal guarantee of executive authority of livestock products sanitation-related people in the central and local governments (inspectors, veterinarians in charge and sanitary observers) (specify relevant laws)

(3) Methods of securing the budget of central, local governments and private organizations (e.g. national budget, inspection fee)

(4) Anti-corruption act on livestock products sanitation-related people in the central and local governments

4. Recruitment, education, training

(1) Qualifications and recruiting procedure of personnel related to the livestock products sanitation in the central and local governments

①Qualifications of inspectors (specify relevant laws)

② Qualifications of supervisors (specify relevant laws)

(2) New and supplementary training of the employee in the above (1)

① Institutes, contents, frequency of training by trainee (specify relevant laws)

② Training of inspectors (specify relevant laws)

③ Training of supervisors (specify relevant laws)

(3) Actions/procedures when failing the training in the above (2) (specify relevant laws)

①Actions/procedures of inspectors

②Actions/procedures of supervisors

5. Law enforcement authority

(1) Sanctions and punishment authority in case of non-compliance with the legislations (Act, Law or Regulation, etc.) on livestock products hygiene and safety (specify relevant laws)

(2) Sanction procedures and competent authorities in case of non-compliance with the legislations (Act, Law or Regulation, etc.) on livestock products hygiene and safety

(3) Details of records of the last three-year non-compliance, sanctions and results by legislation and by competent authority

6. Prioritisation and management plans for food safety

(1) Formal, written, system for the prioritisation of veterinary and food safety controls operated by the official services.(specify relevant laws)

(2) Regular review of prioritisation and management system
Details of the nature and frequency of regular reviews

(3) Modification procedure for prioritisation and official control system

(4) Official management plan or program according to prioritisation (e.g. strategic plan, annual plan, etc.)

(5) Internal or external audit system related to the above control plan or program

7. Labelling of livestock products

(1) Legislation regarding the labelling of livestock products (specify relevant laws)

(2) Rules for prohibition such as ban on false labelling of livestock products
(3) Names/responsibilities of government agencies regarding the management of labelling system
(4) Sanctions in case of non-compliance with legislation regarding the labelling of livestock products

8. Package/container of livestock products
(1) Legislation regarding packaging materials/containers of livestock products (include approval procedures)
(2) Name/responsibilities of government agencies regarding the management of packaging materials/containers of livestock products
(3) Sanctions in case of non-compliance with legislation regarding packaging materials/containers of livestock products

9. Domestic sanitary inspection (access, inspection, collection)
(1) Sanitary inspection (access, inspection, collection) agencies and number of sanitary observers (separately indicate those of central and local governments)
* Rule out inspectors and veterinarians in charge residing at slaughterhouses
(2) Number of livestock products establishments (slaughterhouses, milk collection centers, processing plants, retailers, etc.) and the frequency of official controls by central and local governments (e.g. inspection of livestock products processing plants once a year)
(3) Sanitary inspection details and report system of inspectors in the central and local governments
①Details on the items and frequency of facility operation inspection carried out by the national veterinary services
②Training system for facility employees
③Control measures by government veterinarians about sanitary standards during working
④ Inspection and control of animal health carried out at slaughterhouse
⑤Details of antemortem and postmortem inspection by the veterinary authority and the record of this inspection results; including traceability (including organization name of inspectors and tasks of the inspection)
⑥Health mark and verification procedure of animal carcasses and viscera and measures on livestock products which are not meet the procedure requirements in the law
⑦ Details on inspection at processing plants (including organization name of inspectors and tasks of the inspection) and records of test results
⑧Details on management of packaging materials and non-food compounds such as lubricant and compound for cleaning and pest control
(4) Annual sampling plan by livestock product type and performances of the central and local governments
(5) Sanctions (prohibition of sale, seizure, disposal, recall, etc.) against non-compliant products over the past three years, results and record keeping of the measures
(6) Public announcement methods of non-compliant products (e.g. public announcement in a newspaper or on the Internet)
(7) Sanctions against manufacturers of non-compliant products (improvement of facilities, closure, etc.) and the past 3-year performance of the sanctions
(8) Describe rewarding system (e.g. give rewards when consumers report non-compliances) and management record of the rewards

10. Import controls
1) Livestock products from third countries
(1) Legislation regarding import of livestock products
(2) Name, responsibilities, number of staff, source of budget (e.g. national budget, import inspection fees, etc.) of government agencies regarding import of livestock products
(3) Country approval procedures for import of livestock products
①Legislation, procedures, and assessment requirements regarding approval procedures for import of livestock products from third countries

②Types of livestock products from the third country subject to country approval procedures
③Methods/procedures for the approval of establishments (on-site inspection, etc.)
④Health certificate form for livestock products from third countries
⑤Import requirements for the approved third country
⑥Follow-up management rules after the approval
(4) Lists of country/item/establishment registered according to country approval procedures in the above (3)
(5) Border inspection for livestock products imports
①List of port of entry for livestock products imports
② Name of inspection agencies (e.g. border inspection posts) and number of inspectors by each port of entry
③Import declaration procedure for livestock products
(6) Annual inspection of the imported livestock products
①Annual inspection method by item (e.g. random sampling)
②Types of the inspection (e.g. residues, microorganisms, etc.)
③ Quantities and ratio of the test
④Mark sites of the port of entry and inspection agencies for imported livestock products on the map
(7) Measures and relevant regulations against livestock products illegally imported
(8) Qualifications and authorities of government officials engaged in inspection for imported livestock products
(9) Inspection performances and non-compliance records for imported livestock products over the past three years (reasons for non-compliance and measures against non-compliant products)

11. Export controls
(1) Name and roles of government agencies responsible for export
(2) List of third countries eligible for export
(3) Export requirements by country and copy of export health certification by country and item
(4) Issuance procedure for export health certificate and qualifications of the final signer (specify relevant laws)
(5) Security management procedures for export health certificate form (prevention of forgery or misuse)
(6) Management procedures which separate products for export and domestic consumption (entire process by the arrival at final shipping place, including slaughter, processing, storage, transport)
(7) Safety management measures for livestock products for export (e.g. seal, etc.)
(8) Regulations on production, inspection and management in accordance with requirements from the country that you export livestock products (specify relevant laws)

12. Chemical residues controls
(1) Legislation and agency in charge
① Chemical residues control in the livestock products
- Marker residue for Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) established in livestock products
- Regulations regarding to residue materials in livestock products (full text copies and its summary) and name of competent government agencies
- Procedures for establishment of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in livestock products
- List of residue materials and MRLs of each material (veterinary medicinal products, pesticides, environmental pollutants, heavy metals, etc.) in livestock products
- Management of materials that do not have MRLs

② Control of prohibited materials in the livestock products for public hygiene
- Regulations regarding to prohibited materials in livestock products (full text copies and its summary) and name of competent government agencies
- List of prohibited material (veterinary medicinal products and feed additives) due to the confirmation of safety and effectiveness problems

③Sanctions in case of violating legislations mentioned in the above ① and② (specify relevant laws)

(2) National residue control program

①Applicable laws and relevant provisions regarding National Residue Program (NRP) in animals or livestock products

②Name and responsibilities of central and local government agencies regarding NRP

③Staff, budget, facilities and equipments by central and local government agency (including other service providers) regarding NRP

④Plan procedure for the national residue control program

⑤Frequency and name of agency for NRP planning

⑥Type and operation status of NRP (monitoring, surveillance test, other special programs)

- List of chemicals subjected to inspection and their MRLs
- Chemicals or contaminants by each livestock product type

⑦ Operation status by object of NRP

- Programs by domestic/import/export
- Programs by animal and livestock product type

⑧Sampling and inspection status by NRP

- Qualifications of samplers
- Sampling sites (e.g. slaughterhouse)
- Target tissue and selection method of sampling
- Amount collected at one sampling by item
- Sampling method (e.g. random sampling)
- Residue evaluation method
- Details on sending samples from farms and slaughterhouses to laboratories

⑨ Copies of the NRP plans for the past three years

⑩ Copies of the NRP results (including non-compliance) for the past three years

11.Re-evaluation procedure and method of NRP (feasibility study)

(3) Sanctions on non-compliant cases

①Sanctions on farms or establishments (e.g. slaughterhouse, processing plant) in case of violating residue standards (e.g. sanctions on residue-detected livestock products or farms shipping residue-detected livestock) (specify relevant laws)

②Handling and disposal procedures for chemical residue-contaminated products

③ Procedures and sanctions against violators

13. Controls on the use and distribution of veterinary medicinal products

(1) Relevant authorities and control activities in regard to registration, distribution (sales) and use of veterinary medicinal products. Procedure and timeline for approval of veterinary medicinal products (law or regulation, guidelines)

(2) Functions and duties of the national authorities and relevant bodies regarding to the above (1)

(3) Legislation on uses and handling of veterinary medicinal products

①List of authorized veterinary medicinal products (name of products, main materials, livestock species, type of treatment, withdrawal period, directions)

② List and their standards of feed additives (materials) which are permitted to use (specify relevant laws)

(4) List of prohibited veterinary medicinal products for food-producing animals (including Equidae)

(5) List of veterinary medicinal products requiring veterinary prescriptions

(6) Production and distribution of veterinary medicinal products (specify relevant laws)

(7) List of authorized veterinary medicinal products and premixes for feed

(8) Control of the use of veterinary medicinal products at a farm

①Method of purchasing the veterinary medicinal products

②Documentation of the use of antibiotics, anticoccidials and hormone

③ Compliance of the withdrawal period with relevant regulations

④Monitoring of the residue, etc.

14. Microbiological controls

(1) Legislation and agencies in charge

①Legislation and responsible government agency regarding microbiological controls for livestock products sanitation

- Regulations regarding microbial criteria for each microorganisms
- Procedures for selection of microorganisms and establishment of microbial criteria
- Regulations regarding pathogenic microorganism inspection
- List of microbial criteria by livestock product type
- Establishment and implementation of hygiene programs such as HACCP

② Sanctions in case of exceeding microbial criteria (specify relevant laws)

(2) Microbiological test programs

①Applicable laws and relevant provisions for microbiological test programs in livestock products

②Name and responsibilities of central/local government agencies regarding microbiological test programs

③Number of staff, budget, facilities and equipment of central/local government agencies regarding the operation of microbiological test programs

④Frequency and agency of planning of microbiological test programs

⑤Types and operation status of microbiological test programs
(monitoring, regulation test, other special programs)

- Microbiological criteria at establishments
- Microbial criteria by livestock product type (final products)

⑥Operation status of microbiological test program

- Program by domestic/import/export
- Program by livestock product type (e.g. beef, ham, sausage, etc.)

⑦List of microorganisms subjected to inspection by livestock product type
(livestock product types: raw meat, heat-treated meat, ground meat, ready-to-eat livestock products, etc.)

⑧Sampling and inspection status by microbiological test

- Qualifications of sampler
- Sampling sites (e.g. slaughterhouses, processing establishments, retailers)
- Target and selection method of sampling
- Amount collected at one sampling by item
- Sampling and test methods
- pass/fail evaluation method

⑨ Copies of operating plan of microbiological test programs over the past three years

⑩ Statistics of inspection and non-compliance of the microbiological test program over the past three years

11.Re-evaluation procedure and method of microbiological test program plans (feasibility study)

(3) Sanctions against non-compliant cases

①Sanctions on establishments with violations of microbiological standards (e.g. re-evaluating HACCP program) (specify relevant laws)

②Handling and disposal procedures for microorganism-contaminated products

③Procedures and sanctions against violators

15. Zoonoses and food poisoning controls

(1) Legislations regarding food poisoning (including zoonoses)

(2) Notification (reports) of food poisoning (including zoonoses) outbreaks, investigation system, contingency plans
(3) Government control system and applicable laws for food poisoning
(4) Data and statistics of food poisoning outbreaks over the past three years (including investigating the cause of outbreaks)
(5) Monitoring programs and records over the past three years for food poisoning organisms (including zoonoses)
(6) Urgent measure and reporting system in the case that a hazard is identified
(7) Written contingency plans
(8) Investigation and control procedures in the case that a hazard is identified (including a relevant organization and duties)

16. Laboratory operations and support system
(1) List, site, relevant laws of public or private agencies (laboratories) of livestock products sanitation
(2) Legal responsibilities and functions of public or private inspection agencies of livestock products sanitation
(3) Relationship between the inspection agency and central government (veterinary) agency of livestock products sanitation
(4) Operating programs of public or private inspection agencies (chemicals, microorganisms, etc)
(5) Human resources, facilities, laboratory equipment and qualifications of the staff of public or private inspection agencies of livestock products sanitation
(6) Quality assurance and validation method/procedures of analysis method used by public or private inspection agencies of livestock products sanitation
(7) Record keeping and report system (senders, receivers) of public or private inspection agencies of livestock products sanitation* Reporting procedures and measures when exceeding MRL (Maximum Residue Limits) or microbiological criteria
(8) Corrective procedure for procedural errors in chemical and microbiological tests by public or private inspection agencies
(9) Training to improve test abilities of public or private sanitation inspection agencies
(10) Regulations and operation status related to proficiency test
(11) Confirmation of the participation of public or private inspection agencies in proficiency test programs and the attendance results in recent programs (including pass/fail details)
(12) Self quality control procedure and operations of public or private inspection agencies (including name of agencies/department conducting the self-quality control, frequency and results of the self-quality control)
(13) Information on inspection agencies (laboratories) of livestock products sanitation accredited by the international reference laboratory (names, final year of the accreditation, items subjected to the accreditation)
(14) Designation, alteration, periodic report, guidance, supervision procedures of private inspection agencies (laboratories) (specify relevant laws)
①Withdrawal of designation and suspension of service procedures
② Period of validity for private inspection agencies (laboratories)
(15) Competent authorities and activities (verification, audit) to verify tasks of private inspection agencies. Operation and accreditation procedures of programs to verify the proficiency of laboratories
(16) Accreditation bodies, year, coverage (inspection object groups/number of chemicals and microorganisms subjected to inspection) of private inspection agencies
(17) Frequency and the results of supervision of the central government (veterinary) agency on private inspection agencies over the past three years

17. Slaughter inspection and requirements
(1) Legislation on slaughter inspection and requirements
(2) Instructions and relevant laws on livestock breeding methods

(3) Slaughter, ante/post mortem inspection methods and relevant laws
(e.g. discard the whole gastrointestinal tract when detecting peritonitis in the gastrointestinal tract)
(4) Rules for sanctions against non-compliant animals or livestock products and evaluation rules for pass/fail decisions in ante/post-mortem inspections
(5) Rules for separation and management of suspected/culled animals or livestock products from compliant animals and livestock products
(6) Rules for health mark shows the pass of the inspection
(7) Rules for animal welfare in slaughterhouses
(8) Rules for sanitary management in slaughterhouses
(e.g. temperature management when storing or handling in establishments or cold stores after slaughter)
(9) Rules for prohibition of deception in relation to livestock or livestock products
(10) Reports of slaughter inspection results (e.g. computer system for the management of slaughter inspection results)

18. Other animals except livestock
(1) Rules for sanitary management of other animals except livestock (including rules for slaughter inspection)
(2) Agency in charge of sanitary management of other animals except livestock

19. Management of livestock products business
(1) Types of livestock products business (e.g. slaughterhouses, processing plants, storages, retailers, etc.) and national authority in charge of sanitary control by each business
(2) Functions and legal responsibilities of authority responsible for sanitary management of each business
(3) Status of resources, including number of staff and equipment, of central and local governments to carry out the responsibilities mentioned in the above (2)
(4) Procedures and rules for approval (registration), alteration, cancellation, succession, etc. of business
(5) Guidelines for sanitary management of business operator and employees by each business
(including medical check-up)
(6) Education and training for business operator and employees by each business
(7) Requirements for facility standards by each business
(8) List and contents of sanitary management programs applicable to each business (e.g. SSOP, HACCP, GMP, etc.)
(9) Frequency and level of inspection and qualifications of inspectors of central and local governments for each business
(10) Sanctions and procedures to be taken in case of violating laws at each business
(e.g. closures, corrective measures, etc.)
(11) Methods, frequency, objects and relevant laws of sanitary inspection (lab tests) conducted by each establishment
(12) Information management of production records in the establishments where products are manufactured
(e.g. establishment and operation of computer system, etc.)
(13) Operational status and related regulations of traceability at an establishment
(14) Operation and regulations regarding recall at an establishment
(15) List of current registered establishment for domestic demand and export
(slaughterhouses, meat packaging plants, processing plants, cold store)

20. Processing requirements for livestock products
(1) Processing standards of livestock products
① Processing standards by livestock product type
②Requirements for raw materials
(2) Packaging standards of livestock products

21. Specifications, mixture and additives
(1) Rules for specifications by livestock product type
(2) Rules for raw materials and mixture of livestock products

(3) List, authorization procedure/method, agency in charge of permitted additives of livestock products
(4) Safety evaluation method for additives of livestock products
(5) Test procedure, sampling, and test frequency for additives or ingredients of livestock products
(6) Method, process, test frequency to verify whether to comply with mix standards of livestock products
(7) Report procedure of manufacturing livestock products items and name of agency in charge
(8) Sanctions in case of violating rules for specifications, mixture, additives, etc. and records over the past three years

22. Management of non-compliant products
(1) Sanctions against non-compliant products(e.g. seizure, disposal, suspension of sales, etc.)
(2) Recall programs(e.g. forced or voluntary Recall)
(3) Sanctions against manufacturing establishments of non-compliant products
(e.g. closure, improvement of facilities, etc.)
(4) Sanctioning authority and measures to be taken when detecting unapproved establishments
(5) Sanctioning authority and measures against non-compliant products or establishments

23. Export certification
(1) Rules for issuance and signature of export certificate
(2) Agency in charge of issuance of export certificate

24. Differentiation programs to verify the labelling of raw material (meat) of livestock products
(1) Operation and rules for raw material (meat) of livestock products differentiation programs
①Samplers, sampling sites, sampling methods, differential diagnosis methods
② Sanctions in case of violation
(2) Rules for country of origin management, including sanctions in case of violating rules of origin

25. Transport controls
(1) Regulation or rules and relevant authorities for transport of livestock products
(2) Compliance of transporters of livestock products
(3) Required maintenance temperature for transport vehicles and required temperature of livestock products
(4) Sanctions in case of violating transport rules

26. Other information
(1) Rules and operating system for traceability of livestock products
(2) Annual reports regarding sanitary management of livestock products
Annual reports by central or local governments

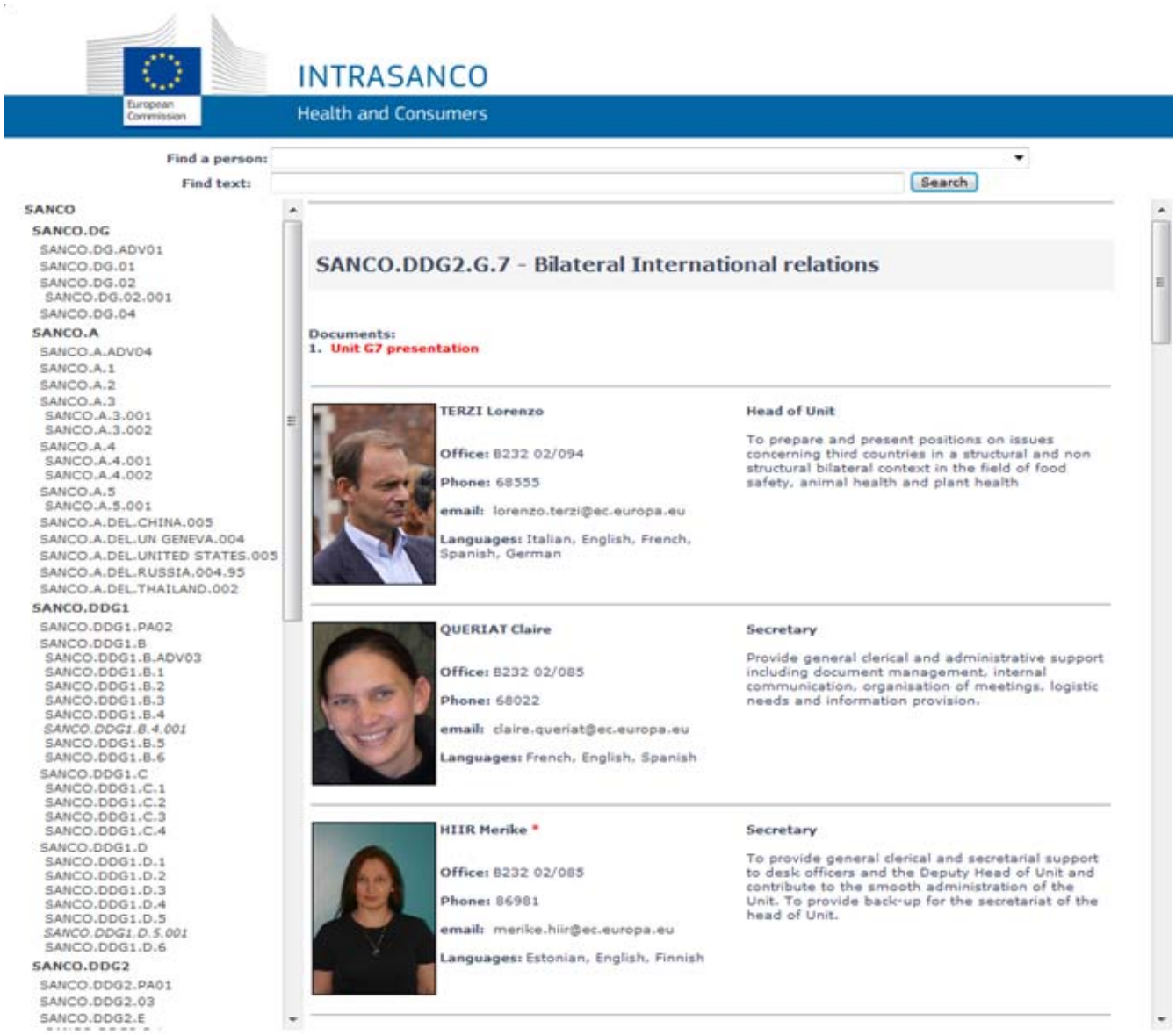
附件 7：歐盟對於動物性蛋白質使用之規範

	反芻動物	非反芻動物	魚類	寵物與毛皮動物
加工處理之動物性蛋白質（血粉與魚粉除外）	NA	NA	NA	A
反芻動物源血粉	NA	NA	NA	A
反芻動物源血液產品	NA	NA	NA	A
反芻動物源明膠	NA	NA	NA	A
除來自非反芻動物或反芻動物皮與皮膚之水解蛋白	NA	NA	NA	A
非反芻動物源血粉	NA	NA	A	A
魚粉	NA *	A	A	A
非反芻動物源血液產品	NA	A	A	A
動物源磷酸二鈣與磷酸三鈣	NA	A	A	A
非反芻動物源或反芻動物外皮與皮膚所提煉之水解蛋白	A	A	A	A
非反芻動物源明膠	A	A	A	A
蛋、蛋製品、乳、乳製品及初乳	A	A	A	A
非上述動物性蛋白質	NA	A	A	A

A：可使用

NA：不可使用　　* 含魚粉之代乳，且僅供未離乳反芻動物者可使用

附件 8： DG SANCO 內部網路 Who is who



附件 9：國家專家專業訓練結訓證書

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
HUMAN RESOURCES AND SECURITY
Directorate HR.B : Career
Recruitment and End of Service
Head of Unit

Brussels, 03/01/14

E.C.N.E.P.T.P.

European commission
National Experts in Professional Training Programme

Certificate of end of training

Issued to Mrs Hsiao-Ju CHANG

who was in professional training at the European Commission during the period

from 01/10/2013 to 31/12/2013

within Health and Consumers DG (SANCO).

Roberto CARLINI
Head of Unit

COMMISSION EUROPEENNE
Secteur

Commission européenne, B-1049 Bruxelles / Europese Commissie, B-1049 Brussel - Belgium. Telephone: (32-2) 299 11 11.
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附件 10：與指導員 Mr. Stephane Andre 合影

附件 11：與 TRACES 團隊的 Ms. Maria Giaprakis 合影

附件 12：與共用辦公室之藍皮書訓練計畫實習同仁合影