

Animal health requirements for salted natural casing to be exported to Japan from China

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This Animal health requirements applies to salted natural casings to be exported to Japan from China.

1. The following definitions apply in this document.

- (1) "Natural casing" is sausage skins derived from intestinal tract of domestic animal which has been scraped and cleaned.
- (2) "Ruminant" means cattle, sheep or goat.
- (3) "The Japanese animal health authorities" is the Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Japanese Government.

2. Requirements for salted natural casings derived from ruminants;

- (1) Salted natural casings must be derived from ruminant which have been born and raised in the countries other than the countries listed in the following website.
<http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/bse.html>
- (2) Salted natural casings must be derived from ruminants which have been passed ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at slaughter conducted by official inspectors of the competent authorities of China (including the inspectors controlled under the supervision of the competent authorities. The same apply hereinafter.), and free of any animal infectious diseases. Natural casings must be transported and carried into the designated salted casing facilities in China specified in Item1-(3) in a way to prevent them from being contaminated with pathogens of any animal infectious diseases after the veterinary inspection.

In case that natural casings are originated from third countries, the natural casings must be confirmed to be derived from animal which had been free of any animal infectious diseases by import inspection conducted by official inspectors of the competent authorities of China and/or by accompanied health certificate issued by the government of the third countries. And the natural casings must be transported and carried into the designated salted casing facilities in the China specified in Item 1-(3) in a way to prevent them from being contaminated with pathogens of any animal infectious diseases after

the import inspection.

- (3) Salted natural casings must have been processed and stored only in the facilities which are approved by the competent authorities of the China (including facilities controlled under the supervision of the competent authorities.) and designated by the Japanese animal health authorities based on application by the competent authorities of the China (casing processing facilities and storages; hereinafter referred to as “the designated salted casing facilities”).

In advance of the approval and designation, the competent authorities of the China and the Japanese animal health authorities must confirm that the facilities meet the following provisions. The period of the designation by the Japanese animal health authorities is two years in principle.

- (a) The designated salted casing facilities must not process natural casings derived from ruminants which have been born and raised in the countries listed in Annex.
 - (b) The designated salted casing facilities must not process imported natural casings which have been confirmed to be free of any animal infectious disease by import inspection by official inspectors of the competent authorities of the China or by a accompanieda health certificate issued by the government of third countries .
 - (c) After processed, the natural casings must be salted for at least 30 days with dry salt (NaCl), saturated brine ($A_w < 0.80$), or phosphate supplemented dry salt containing 86.5 percent NaCl, 10.7 percent Na_2HPO_4 and 2.8 percent Na_3PO_4 (weight/weight/weight) in the sealed container and must be kept at a temperature of greater than 12°C during this entire period.
 - (d) Containers mentioned in (c) must be sealed at the start of salting.
 - (e) Exterior of container described in (c) above must be disinfected before carried out from the facility.
- (4) In response to an application made under Item 1-(3), the Japanese animal health authorities will conduct on-site inspection of the facilities at the expense of the China to confirm whether they fulfill the requirements of this document. However, if the Japanese animal health authorities confirm that the management system of the competent authorities of the China for processing facility and storage of the salted natural casings, and exportation of salted natural casings to the third countries, etc. are appropriate, the competent authorities of China may conduct the on-site inspection instead of the Japanese animal health authorities and report the result to the Japanese animal health authorities.
- (5) The competent authorities of China must ensure that the salted natural casings are

stored in clean and sanitary wrappings and/or containers and handled in a way to prevent it from being contaminated with any pathogens of any animal infectious diseases until the shipment to Japan.

- (6) The Japanese animal health authorities can conduct on-site inspections of the designated salted casing facilities when they regard it as necessary to confirm whether they meet the requirements of this document.
- (7) The competent authorities of China must visit the designated salted casing facilities at least once every six months and check whether the facilities maintain fulfillment of the requirements of this document. The competent authorities of exporting country must maintain written records of results of visits for two years. The competent authorities of China must report the results of visits in a written form to the Japanese animal health authorities once every six months.
- (8) The competent authorities of China may apply for the extension of the designated period of the designated salted casing facilities to the Japanese animal health authorities. Upon the application, the Japanese animal health authorities will extend the designated period of the designated salted casing facilities for another two years when the Japanese animal health authorities confirm that the designated salted casing facilities fulfill the requirements of this document by examining the results described in Item 1-(7) and, if necessary, by conducting on-site inspections. (The extended period of two years may be further extended by the same procedure.)
- (9) When the Japanese animal health authorities recognize that the designated salted casing facilities do not fulfill the requirements of this document, including failure of submission of report of visit to the designated casing facilities described in Item 1-(7) to the Japanese animal health authorities for the two time in a row without any justifiable reasons, the Japanese animal health authorities may revoke the designation of the designated salted casing facilities.
- (10) The competent authorities of China must issue inspection certificates for the salted natural casings, stating the followings in English:
 - (a) Item 1-(1), 1-(2) and 1-(5)
 - (b) Item 1-(3)-(c), (d) and (e)
 - (c) Sealing date as a start date of salting and the seal number
 - (d) Country of origin (The name of the country where the animals used for natural casings were born and raised) and animal species

(e) Name, address and registration number of designated salted casing facilities

3. Requirements for salted natural casings derived from pigs;

(1) Salted natural casings must be derived from pigs which have been passed ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at slaughter conducted by official inspectors of the competent authorities of China (including the inspectors controlled under the supervision of the competent authorities. The same apply hereinafter.), and free of any animal infectious diseases. And the Natural casings must be transported and carried into the designated salted casing facilities in China specified in Item 2-(2) in a way to prevent them from being contaminated with pathogens of any animal infectious diseases after the veterinary inspection.

In case that natural casings are originated from third countries, natural casings must be confirmed to be derived from pigs which had been free of any animal infectious diseases by import inspection conducted by official inspectors of the competent authorities of China or health certificate issued by the government of third country. And natural casings must be transported and carried into the designated salted casing facilities in China specified in Item 2-(2) in a way to prevent them from being contaminated with pathogens of any animal infectious diseases after the import inspection.

(2) Salted natural casings must have been processed and stored only in the facilities which are approved by the competent authorities of China (including the facilities controlled under the supervision of the competent authorities. It is below the same.) and designated by the Japanese animal health authorities based on application from the competent authorities of China (the casing processing facilities and the storage, hereinafter referred to as “the designated salted casing facilities”).

In advance of the approval and designation, the competent authorities of China and the Japanese animal health authorities must confirm that the salted casing facilities fulfill the following provisions. The period of the designation by the Japanese animal health authorities is two years in principle.

(a) The designated salted casing facilities must not process natural casings derived from ruminants which have been born and raised in the countries listed in Annex.

(b) The designated salted casing facilities must not process imported natural casings which did not be confirmed to be free of any animal infectious diseases by import inspection by official inspectors of the competent authorities of China, or by health certificate issued by the government of third country.

(c) After processed, natural casings must be salted for at least 30 days either with

phosphate supplemented dry salt or saturated brine ($A_w < 0.80$) containing 86.5 percent NaCl, 10.7 percent Na_2HPO_4 and 2.8 percent Na_3PO_4 (weight/weight/weight) in the sealed container and must be kept at a temperature of greater than 20°C during this entire period.

- (d) The container described in (c) above must be sealed at the start of salting.
 - (e) Exterior of the container described in (c) above must be disinfected before carried out from the facility.
- (3) In response to an application made under Item 2-(2), the Japanese animal health authorities will conduct on-site inspection of the facilities at the expense of China to confirm whether they fulfill the requirements of this document. However, if the Japanese animal health authorities confirm that the management system of the competent authorities of China for processing facility and storage of the natural salted casings, and exportation of the natural casings to the third countries, etc. are appropriate, the competent authorities of China may conduct the on-site inspection instead of the Japanese animal health authorities and report the result to the Japanese animal health authorities.
- (4) The competent authorities of China must ensure that the salted natural casings are stored in clean and sanitary wrappings and/or containers and handled in a way to prevent it from being contaminated with any pathogens of any animal infectious diseases until the shipment to Japan.
- (5) The Japanese animal health authorities can make on-site inspections of the designated salted casing facilities when they regard it as necessary to confirm whether they meet the requirements of this document.
- (6) The competent authorities of China must visit the designated salted casing facilities at least once every six months and check whether the facilities maintain fulfillment of the requirements of this document. The competent authorities of exporting country must maintain written records of the results of each visit for two years. The competent authorities of exporting country must report the results of the visit conducted in the previous six-month period in a written form to the Japanese animal health authorities once every six months.
- (7) The competent authorities of China may apply for the extension of the designated period of the designated salted casing facility to the Japanese animal health authorities. Upon the application, the Japanese animal health authorities will extend the designated period of the designated salted casing facility for another two years when the Japanese animal

health authorities confirm that the designated salted casing facilities fulfill the requirements of this document by examining the results described in Item 2-(6) and, if necessary, by conducting on-site inspections. (The extended period of two years may be further extended by the same procedure.)

- (8) When the Japanese animal health authorities recognize that the designated salted casing facility does not fulfill the requirements of this document, including failure of submission of report of visit to the designated salted casing facilities described in Item 2-(6) to the Japanese animal health authorities for the two times in a row without any justifiable reasons, the Japanese animal health authorities may revoke the designation of the designated salted casing facilities.

- (9) The competent authorities of China must issue inspection certificates for the salted natural casings, stating the followings in English:
 - (a) Item 2-(1) and 2-(4)
 - (b) Item 2-(2)-(c), (d) and (e)
 - (c) Sealing date as a start date of salting and the seal number
 - (d) Country of origin (name of country where animals used for natural casings were born and raised) and animal species
 - (e) Name, address and registration number of designated salted casing facility