

This is an unofficial translation of draft Import Health Requirements for Uruguayan Beef into English. The Korean text has legal force and that the English translation is strictly for reference.

Import Health Requirements for Uruguayan Beef (Draft)

These requirements apply to the beef exported from Uruguay to the Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as "Korea").

Definitions

1. Definitions of the terms used in import health requirements are as follows:

- (1) "Cattle" means domesticated bovine animals (*Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus*) born and raised in Uruguay.
- (2) "Beef" means the edible parts of the deboned skeletal muscle (boneless beef) of cattle (excluding viscera, other edible parts and processed beef products).
- (3) "BSE" means Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.
- (4) "Meat establishment" means slaughterhouses, cutting and packing plants and storage facilities that produce and store beef for export to Korea.

General Requirements

2. Prior to the loading of the beef:

- (a) Uruguay has been free of BSE, and has been free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia for the past 24 months, and has been free of lumpy skin disease for the past 3 years, and has been free of Rift Valley fever for the past 4 years; and
- (b) Vaccination should not have been carried out against the aforementioned diseases excluding foot and mouth disease.
- (c) Vaccination programmes against foot and mouth disease in cattle are being officially carried out and managed by the Uruguayan government.

Notwithstanding the above, if the Korean government acknowledges that the Uruguayan government is conducting an effective stamping-out policy against the specific disease, the required period for recognizing Uruguay as being free of that disease might be shortened in accordance with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) guidelines after Korea conducts a risk analysis.

3. In the event of a disease set out in article 2 occurs in Uruguay, the Uruguayan government must immediately suspend the exportation of beef to Korea and provide the Korean government with pertinent information. The Uruguayan government shall consult with the Korean government in advance when it wishes to resume the export of beef to Korea.

4. The Uruguayan government must continuously maintain measures to effectively detect and prevent the introduction and spread of BSE, including feed ban and surveillance programs in accordance with the laws and regulations of Uruguay. The Uruguayan government must inform the Korean government regarding the repeal or amendment of any BSE-related measures or regulations in advance.

Requirements for Meat Establishments

5. Meat establishments shall be designated by the Uruguayan government as being eligible for producing beef for export to Korea, and such meat establishments shall be notified to the Korean government in advance, and approved by the Korean government through on-site inspection or other means.

6. Meat establishments must have and implement an individual animal identification program, in other words, source farm and cattle age verification system for slaughtered cattle as well as meat traceability program. Meat establishments must also have and implement SSOP (Sanitation Standard Operating Procedure) and HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point).

7. Meat establishments must put in place control program of carcass maturation procedures and pH controls of beef for export to Korea, and must not handle or process cloven-hoofed animals or products thereof from (or transited) countries which are not allowed to export those animals or products thereof to Korea at the time of meat establishments preparing or processing beef for export to Korea.

8. The Uruguayan government must implement regular monitoring and auditing programs for meat establishments that produce beef for export to Korea to ensure they comply with this "Import Health Requirements for Uruguayan Beef" and Uruguayan regulations. There shall not be any non-compliance in the regular sanitary audits conducted by the Uruguayan government, and the Uruguayan government should make the results of those audits available upon the request of the Korean government. If non-compliance against import health requirements is found as a result of these measures, the Uruguayan government shall immediately suspend the exportation of beef to Korea, and provide the Korean government with reasons and relevant information regarding the matter. Only when the Uruguayan government determines that corrective actions are adequate will production be allowed to resume. After completion of the corrective actions by the relevant establishment, the Uruguayan government will inform this to the Korean government.

9. The Korean government can conduct on-site inspection and investigate the original records of the establishment that produces beef for export to Korea, and can take measures including suspension of the exportation of beef from the establishment concerned or revocation of export approval if non-compliance with this "Import Health Requirements for Uruguayan Beef" is found. When the Uruguayan government informs the Korean government of the completion of the corrective actions for the non-compliance of the relevant establishment, the Korean government confirms whether the corrective actions were taken appropriately through on-site inspection or other means. When the Korean government

determines that the results of corrective actions are adequate, the Korean government can lift the said suspension or revocation.

Requirements for Beef

10. The beef for export must be derived from cattle that were slaughtered in meat establishments which are approved by the Korean government and that passed ante- and post-mortem inspection conducted by the resident veterinarian from the Uruguayan government.

11. The beef for export shall be derived from cattle that were not subject to a stunning process prior to slaughter, with a device injecting compressed air or gas into the cranial cavity or to a pithing process.

12. The beef for export must come from beef carcasses that were allowed to mature at 4 to 10°C for a minimum of 36 hours after slaughter and that reached a pH of 5.8 or less in the *longissimus dorsi* muscles at the end of the maturation period and then bones must be removed from the beef carcasses.

13. Residues (radioactivity, synthetic antibiotic substances, antibiotic substances, heavy metals, pesticides and hormones, etc.) which pose public health risks and pathogenic microorganisms in beef for export must not exceed the tolerance levels approved by the Korean government and when beef for export are treated with ionizing radiation, ultraviolet rays and tenderizer, they must follow Korean rules and regulations.

14. The beef for export must be packaged with clean and sanitary materials. The packing materials for beef must bear a health mark, showing the beef passed the inspection, ensuring that the beef was handled in such a way that does not cause any hazard against public health. The Korean government must have been informed of the type of the health mark in advance. The packing materials for the beef for export must bear a mark, stating "For Export to the Republic of Korea"

15. Production, storage and transportation of the beef for export must be handled in such a manner as to prevent contamination by communicable animal disease pathogens, and the beef for export must be prevented from deterioration or spoilage that could be hazardous to public health until arrival in Korea.

16. Refrigerators or cold storage rooms on a vessel (aircraft) or container that transports the beef for export must be sealed using the seal of the Uruguayan government or the Uruguayan government-authorized seal. The official veterinarian of the Uruguayan government must verify this and issue a health certificate.

17. The Uruguayan government must issue the export health certificate that contains the following information prior to

shipments of beef and submit it to the quarantine authorities of the Korean government. The Uruguayan government must consult with the Korean government regarding the export health certificate form for beef for export to Korea.

(1) Requirements described in the article 2, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15 above.

(2) Name of the product (including species), number of packages, and weight (N/W) listed by each final processing plant

(3) Name, address and approval number of the slaughterhouse, processing plant and storage facility

(4) Slaughtering period and processing period

(5) Container number and seal number

(6) Name of the vessel (aircraft), date of shipment, name of shipping port and destination

(7) Addresses and names of consignor and consignee

(8) Date of issue of the health certificate, and name and signature of issuer, and the organization to which he/she belongs.

18. In case of non-compliance against these import health requirements during quarantine inspection of beef for export conducted by the Korean government, the Korean government can take measures such as follows:

(1) The Korean government may return the beef for export to their origin or destroy them if any violation against the health requirements of Korea is found.

(2) In case that residues designated by the Korean government are detected during quarantine inspection, the Korean government can take measures, including suspending quarantine inspection on the imported beef from Uruguay or suspension on export from the establishment concerned. In case of suspension of quarantine inspection, if the Korean government, after receiving information from the Uruguayan government, determines that the beef for export does not pose public health risks to its people, it will lift quarantine suspension, and in the case of suspension on beef exports from the establishment concerned, the Korean government can lift export restriction through on-site inspection or other means after it is informed by the Uruguayan government that the corrective actions for the establishment concerned are completed.

Addendum

1. (Effective Date) This notification will go into effect on the date of its notification.

2. (Deadline Review) Pursuant to 'Regulations for the Issuance and Management of Directives, Established Rules, etc.' (Presidential Decree No. 248), the deadline is set at mm/dd/yyyy for taking necessary measures such as abolishing or revising this notification based on a review of the Act and its subordinate statutes or of changes in actual circumstances, etc., after this notification takes effect.