

迅速看懂

歐盟對日本食品

之輻射安全管理

歐盟在2021年9月17日最新修正(9月20日公布)

L 330/72

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

20.9.2021

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/1533

of 17 September 2021

imposing special conditions governing the import of feed and food originating in or dispatched from Japan following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/6

(Text with EEA relevance)

歐盟對日本輸歐盟食品的輻射管理措施(三個類型)

特定地區的
特定產品

需檢附

輻射檢測證明

特定地區的
特定產品

需檢附

產地證明

其他產品

不需檢附證明

邊境查驗合格

始可輸入

歐盟沒有禁止日本任何地區任何食品輸入

歐盟對日本食品輻射安全管理措施 調整的依據是？

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements for food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (1), and in particular Article 53(1)(b)(ii) thereof,

Whereas:

(2) Regulation (EU) 2017/625 requires that goods subject to an emergency measure provided for in acts adopted in accordance with Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 are subject to official controls at their entry into the Union.

(4) The existing measures have been reviewed, taking into account more than 87,000 occurrence data on radioactivity in feed and food other than beef and more than 429,000 occurrence data on radioactivity in beef provided by the Japanese authorities for the ninth and tenth growing seasons following the accident (data reported from January 2019 until December 2020).

歐盟是依據日本主管機關提供的資料

- 歐盟2021年9月17日依據日本官方提供之食品及飼料輻射監測數據(超過516,000筆資料)做為新管制法規的調整依據。
- 本次的檢討，歐盟解除了福島縣、宮城縣及群馬縣的櫛木嫩芽、福島的竹筍、群馬縣的蘑菇、靜岡縣、山梨縣及山形縣的野菜、以及非野生的蘑菇、蕨菜及非乾燥的柿子等輸歐盟檢附輻射檢測證明之要求。
- 歐盟未強制要求各會員國須進行抽批查驗。

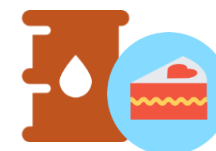
歐盟如何決定那些食品輸歐盟 必須檢附檢測證明?

日本10縣產品



ANNEX II 部分縣市之部分產品需檢附輻射檢測證明或產地證明

產品原料



原料為ANNEX II (a)到(e)所列且占比超過50%者，需檢附檢測證明

Article 4

Official certificate

1. Each consignment of products referred to and falling under the CN codes mentioned in Annex II and the compound products containing in quantity more than 50 % of the products listed in Annex II, originating in or dispatched from Japan, shall be accompanied by a valid original official certificate drawn up and signed in accordance with Article 5.
2. The official certificate referred to in paragraph 1 shall attest that the products comply with Japanese applicable law and with the maximum level for the sum of caesium-134 and caesium-137 as set out in Annex I.
3. The official certificate referred to in paragraph 1 shall furthermore state that one of the following applies:
 - (a) the product does not originate in and is not dispatched from one of the prefectures listed in Annex II, for which the sampling and analysis of this product is required;
 - (b) the product is dispatched from but does not originate in one of the prefectures listed in Annex II, for which the sampling and analysis of this product is required, and has not been exposed to radioactivity during transiting or processing;
 - (c) the product originates in one of the prefectures listed in Annex II, for which the sampling and analysis of this product is required and is accompanied by an analytical report containing the results of sampling and analysis;
 - (d) the origin of the product or of its ingredients present in quantity at more than 50 % is unknown and the product is accompanied by an analytical report containing the results of sampling and analysis.
4. Fish and fishery products referred to in Annex II, which are caught or harvested in the coastal waters of the prefecture of Fukushima and Gunma, shall be accompanied by the official certificate referred to in paragraph 1 and by an analytical report containing the results of sampling and analysis, irrespective of where in Japan such products are landed.

ANNEX II : Food and feed for which sampling and analysis regarding the presence of caesium-134 and caesium- 137 are required before export to the Union: compound products containing in quantity more than 50 % of the products listed under points (a) to (e) of this Annex.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2019/1727
of 24 October 2019
amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/6 imposing special conditions governing the import
of feed and food of animal origin originating from a third country in respect of the Fukushima
nuclear power station
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Having regard to

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (1), and in particular Article 53(1)(b)(ii) thereof,

Whereas:

歐盟對日本食品的 輸入查驗情形與查驗率？

日本政府有效管理且超過9年沒有邊境查驗
不合格案件，因此，建議各會員國邊境持
續維持低查驗率

(6) The official controls performed at entry into the Union show that the special conditions provided for by Union law are correctly implemented by the Japanese authorities, and no cases of non-compliance with Union law have been found during official import controls for more than nine years. Therefore, it is appropriate to keep the low frequency of official controls at entry into the Union of food and feed subject to this Regulation.

歐盟對日本食品管制措施 有定期檢討?

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (1), and in particular Article 53(1)(b)(ii) thereof,

Whereas:

歐盟明文訂定：收集一定量數據(第11及12年)後，應就日本食品管制措施進行檢討。
(意即於2023年再進行檢討)

(7)It is appropriate to provide for a review of this Regulation when the results of the sampling and analysis for the presence of radioactivity in feed and food of the **eleventh and twelfth growing seasons (2021 and 2022)** after the accident are available.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/1787
of 24 October 2019

amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/6 imposing special conditions governing the import of feed and food originating in or consigned from Japan following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear power station

輸歐日本食品之輻射標準？

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying

ANNEX I

Maximum levels for food ⁽¹⁾ (Bq/kg)

	Foods for infants and young children	Milk and milk-based drinks	Mineral water and similar drinks and tea brewed from unfermented leaves	Other food
Sum of caesium-134 and caesium-137	50	50	10	100

⁽¹⁾ For dried products that are intended to be consumed in a reconstituted state, the maximum level applies to the reconstituted product as ready for consumption.

For dried mushrooms, a reconstitution factor of 5 applies.

For tea, the maximum level applies to the infusion brewed from unfermented tea leaves. The maximum level of 10 Bq/kg in tea brewed from unfermented leaves corresponds to 500 Bq/kg on dried tea leaves

Maximum levels for feed ⁽¹⁾ (Bq/kg)

	Feed intended for cattle and horses	Feed intended for pigs	Feed intended for poultry	Feed for fish ⁽²⁾
Sum of caesium-134 and caesium-137	100	80	160	40

⁽¹⁾ Maximum level is relative to feed with a moisture content of 12 %.

⁽²⁾ With the exemption of feed for ornamental fish.

銻¹³⁴及銻¹³⁷總和:

嬰幼兒食品50貝克/公斤、乳品50貝克/公斤、水及茶類10貝克/公斤、一般食品100貝克/公斤