



MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION

between

**The Food Safety Commission of Japan
and the European Food Safety Authority**

The Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) of the European Union (EU), hereinafter referred to individually as an “Organization” and jointly as the “Organizations”, having considered that it is necessary to promote scientific cooperation on data collection and data sharing related to risk assessment, accept the following terms for mutual cooperation:

1. Purpose and Nature

- a. The purpose of this Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) is to enhance the scientific cooperation and dialogue between FSCJ and EFSA in the fields of data collection and data sharing related to risk assessment in line with the scope of each Organization’s mission in this area (Article 17 of the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No. 48/2003) with regard to FSCJ, and Regulation (EC) No 178/2002¹ and in particular Articles 22, 23 and 33 thereof with

¹ As amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1381 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the transparency and

regard to EFSA).

- b. This MoC does not imply any legal obligations.
- c. This MoC does not intend to compromise FSCJ's or EFSA's ability to carry out their respective responsibilities neither does it intend to create any legal rights or obligations.

2. Items

FSCJ and EFSA intend to provide mutual support and cooperation on each of the following items in accordance with relevant laws and regulations:

- a. Collection, analysis and sharing of technical information, materials and expertise in the fields of competence of the Organizations, such as:
 - Information on the role and mission of FSCJ in line with the Food Safety Basic Act (No. 48/2003);
 - Information on FSCJ's annual plans and programmes; and
 - Strategic plans, annual reports and other corporate documents as well as published data, or articles.
- b. Sharing views and expertise in the area of methodologies for data collection, risk assessment, risk monitoring and risk communication, such as:
 - Scientific outputs describing the methodologies and approaches used by FSCJ;
 - References to publications and reports and other sources of information and data (e.g. databases, monographs from other agencies, etc.) which are taken into consideration for particular risk assessments of mutual interest; and
 - Information through short term visits (for periods up to a month) and through scientific events to better understand the Organization and the conduct of risk assessment in particular areas of mutual interest such as in the areas of chemical risk assessment and microbiological risk assessment.
- c. Strengthening the capacity building of professionals in each Organization in various forms including participation in specific trainings and scientific events, as well as hosting short term visits for executives and experts of each Organization as guest scientists.

3. Modalities

sustainability of the EU risk assessment in the food chain and amending Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 1829/2003, (EC) No 1831/2003, (EC) No 2065/2003, (EC) No 1935/2004, (EC) No 1331/2008, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) 2015/2283 and Directive 2001/18/EC, OJ L 231, 6.9.2019, p. 1–28, applicable as from 27 March 2021.

- a. Exchange of information may take place for the purpose of and in line with the paragraphs of this MoC. To facilitate this exchange of information, both Organizations will designate one staff member as coordinator for the maintenance of close, direct and continuing contacts with a view to ensuring the implementation of the paragraphs of this MoC. These coordinators will keep, and update as necessary, a list of contact persons for the main areas of collaboration.
- b. The data exchanged may only be shared with persons within each Organization who are bound by obligations of confidentiality as defined in their respective laws. This concerns the Organizations' staff and external scientific experts contributing to the preparation of the Organizations' scientific outputs.
- c. The exchange and treatment of information may be accepted, with regard to FSCJ in line with the the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No. 48/2003), as well as the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Act No. 42/1999) on public access to documents, the Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs (Act No. 58/2003), and other relevant laws including the National Public Service Act (Act No. 120/1947) on the protection of personal data; with regard to EFSA in line with Regulation (EC) No 178/2002², with Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 on public access to documents³, Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention⁴ and with Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data⁵.
- d. An evaluation meeting can be held periodically to summarize progress on cooperation.

4. Confidentiality and Data Protection

- a. Each Organization may disclose non-public information related to products or substances that are in the field of its competence to the other Organization. If there is a risk of bringing detriment or undue benefit to a specific person and/or entity as a result of the

² As amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/1381, *op. cit.*

³ Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents, OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43–48.

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies, OJ L 264, 25.9.2006, p. 13–19.

⁵ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39–98.

disclosure, the written consent of a person and/or entity concerned is necessary in advance.

- b. EFSA ensures that non-public information which is shared by FSCJ be treated in line with the contents in the Attachment of this MoC.
- c. Considering its purpose and nature detailed in paragraph 1 above, this MoC does not cover the processing of personal data. Should any personal data processing be envisaged in the context of this MoC, it should happen in full compliance with the legal framework on data protection applicable to both Organizations. For FSCJ, this implies that the conditions for transfers of personal data pursuant to the relevant article of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs (Act No. 58/2003) will be fully adhered to. For EFSA, this implies that the conditions for transfers of personal data pursuant to Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725⁶ will be fully adhered to.

5. Period of Cooperation

This MoC replaces the previous one signed in December 2009 which has terminated. The cooperation described in this MoC will commence on the day on which it is signed by the representatives of the Organizations, and will continue for a period of five years. At the end of this period, the cooperation will continue for further period of five years, unless one of the agencies notifies the other in writing six months before the end of each period its intention to terminate the cooperation.

6. Termination

Notwithstanding the paragraph 5 above, the cooperation under this MoC will be terminated by notifying the other in writing its intention to terminate the cooperation in case of the occurrence of any special reasons by which the cooperation cannot be continued.

The representatives of the Organizations have signed this MoC.

Milan, 15th October 2015

Milan, 15th October 2015

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, *op. cit.*

<p>.....</p> <p>Hiroshi Satoh Chairperson Food Safety Commission of Japan</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Bernhard Url Executive Director European Food Safety Authority</p>
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Attachment

Confidentiality Commitment From The European Food Safety Authority Concerning Non-public Information Shared By The Food Safety Commission Of Japan

The European Food Safety Commission (EFSA) recognizes that some of the information it receives from the Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ) may include non-public information exempt from public disclosure under the laws and regulations of Japan, such as confidential commercial information; trade secret information; personal data; law enforcement information; or internal, pre-decisional information. EFSA recognizes that this non-public information is shared in confidence and that FSCJ considers it critical that EFSA maintains the confidentiality of the information. Public disclosure of this information by EFSA could seriously jeopardize any further scientific and regulatory interactions between FSCJ and EFSA. EFSA will advise FSCJ about the non-public status of the information at the time that the information is shared.

Therefore, EFSA certifies that it:

1. has the authority to protect such non-public information provided to EFSA in confidence by FSCJ from public disclosure;
2. will not publicly disclose such FSCJ-provided non-public information without a written consent of the owner of the information, a written consent from an individual who is the subject of the personal data, or a written statement from FSCJ that the information no longer has non-public status;
3. will inform FSCJ promptly of any effort made by a judicial or legislative mandate to obtain FSCJ-provided non-public information. If such a judicial or legislative mandate orders the disclosure of FSCJ-provided non-public information, EFSA will take all appropriate measures in an effort to ensure that the information will be shared in a manner that protects the information from public disclosure; and
4. will promptly inform FSCJ of any changes to the European Union's laws, or to any relevant policies or procedures that would affect EFSA's ability to implement the commitments in this document.



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thereof with regard to EFSA, and Article 17 of the Food Safety Basic Act (Act No. 48/2003) with regard to FSCJ).

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 - Scientific outputs describing the methodologies and approaches used by EFSA;
 - References to publications and reports and other sources of information and data (e.g. databases, monographs from other agencies, etc.) which are taken into consideration for particular risk assessments of mutual interest; and
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the contents in the Attachment of this MoC.

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Therefore, FSCJ certifies that it:

1. has the authority to protect such non-public information provided to FSCJ in confidence by EFSA from public disclosure;
2. will not publicly disclose such EFSA-provided non-public information without a written consent of the owner of the information, a written consent from an individual who is the subject of the personal data, or a written statement from EFSA that the information no longer has non-public status;
3. will inform EFSA promptly of any effort made by a judicial or legislative mandate to obtain EFSA-provided non-public information. If such a judicial or legislative mandate orders the disclosure of EFSA-provided non-public information, FSCJ will take all appropriate measures in an effort to ensure that the information will be shared in a manner that protects the information from public disclosure; and
4. will promptly inform EFSA of any changes to the Japanese laws, or to any relevant policies or procedures that would affect FSCJ's ability to implement the commitments in this document.