

This is a provisional English translation of an excerpt from the original full report.

Risk Assessment Report

Cattle meat and offal imported from Denmark to Japan

(Prions)

Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)

July 2015

ABSTRACT

FSCJ was requested by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) to conduct risk assessment of cattle meat and offal imported from Denmark. Using reference materials and documents submitted by the MHLW regarding the BSE situation in Denmark, FSCJ assessed the risk of the BSE agent in cattle meat and offal from Denmark in relation to such border measures as restriction of cattle age and definition of Specific Risk Materials (SRMs).

The assessment was based on the findings obtained through the former FSCJ's risk assessment of the BSE agent, the current situation of implementation of BSE control measures, and relating information on definition of SRMs and the situation of slaughtering processes. Thereby, FSCJ thoroughly assessed risks arisen from consumption of meat and offal derived from cattle born, raised, and slaughtered in Denmark.

A large number of BSE cases have been reported in European countries, mainly in the United Kingdom (UK), with a peak in the early 1990s. According to relevant reports issued by World Health Organization (WHO) and other organizations, a possible link between variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) and BSE was first pointed out in 1996. Until the end of 2014, a total of 190,662 cases of BSE have been reported worldwide. The annual number peaked at 37,316 in 1992, but decreased remarkably to 21 in 2012, 7 in 2013, and 12 in 2014, as a result of reinforced feed ban and other control measures. In Denmark, no BSE case has been detected for 16 years after the birth of the latest-born case in March 1999.

The result of the risk assessment is summarized as follows.

Taking into account the situation of infection of cattle with the BSE agent, the risk of BSE, and the species barrier to BSE transmission between human and bovine, vCJD is highly unlikely to develop through consumption of meat and offal (excluding tonsils and distal ileum) derived from cattle born, raised, and slaughtered at the age of 30 months or younger in Denmark, as far as the current risk management including the regulations for feed and others is successively implemented.

Therefore, considering thoroughly available evidence, FSCJ reached the following conclusions on the restriction of cattle age and definition of Specific Risk Materials (SRMs) for the meat and offal (excluding tonsils and distal ileum) derived from cattle born, raised, and slaughtered in Denmark.

(1) Restriction of cattle age

As for the meat and offal imported from Denmark, a difference between the following two border measures would be extremely small in the risk to human health. One is “the ban on import” and the other is setting the age threshold* for import at “30 months”. Therefore, the effect on human health of the change of the border measure from the former to the latter is negligible.

(2) Definition of SRMs

As for the meat and offal imported from Denmark, a difference between the following two border measures would be extremely small in the risk to human health. One is “the ban on import” and the other is the import of the products containing no SRMs defined as “tonsils and ileum (limited to the part of two meters from the junction to the caecum) from all ages and head (excluding the tongue, cheek meat, hides/skins and tonsils), spinal cord and vertebral column from over 30 months age”. Therefore, the effect on human health of the change of the border measure from the former to the latter is negligible.

*Age threshold means the limit of age of cattle from which meat and offal are derived.