

HPAI control and prevention measure in Japan

Legislation support

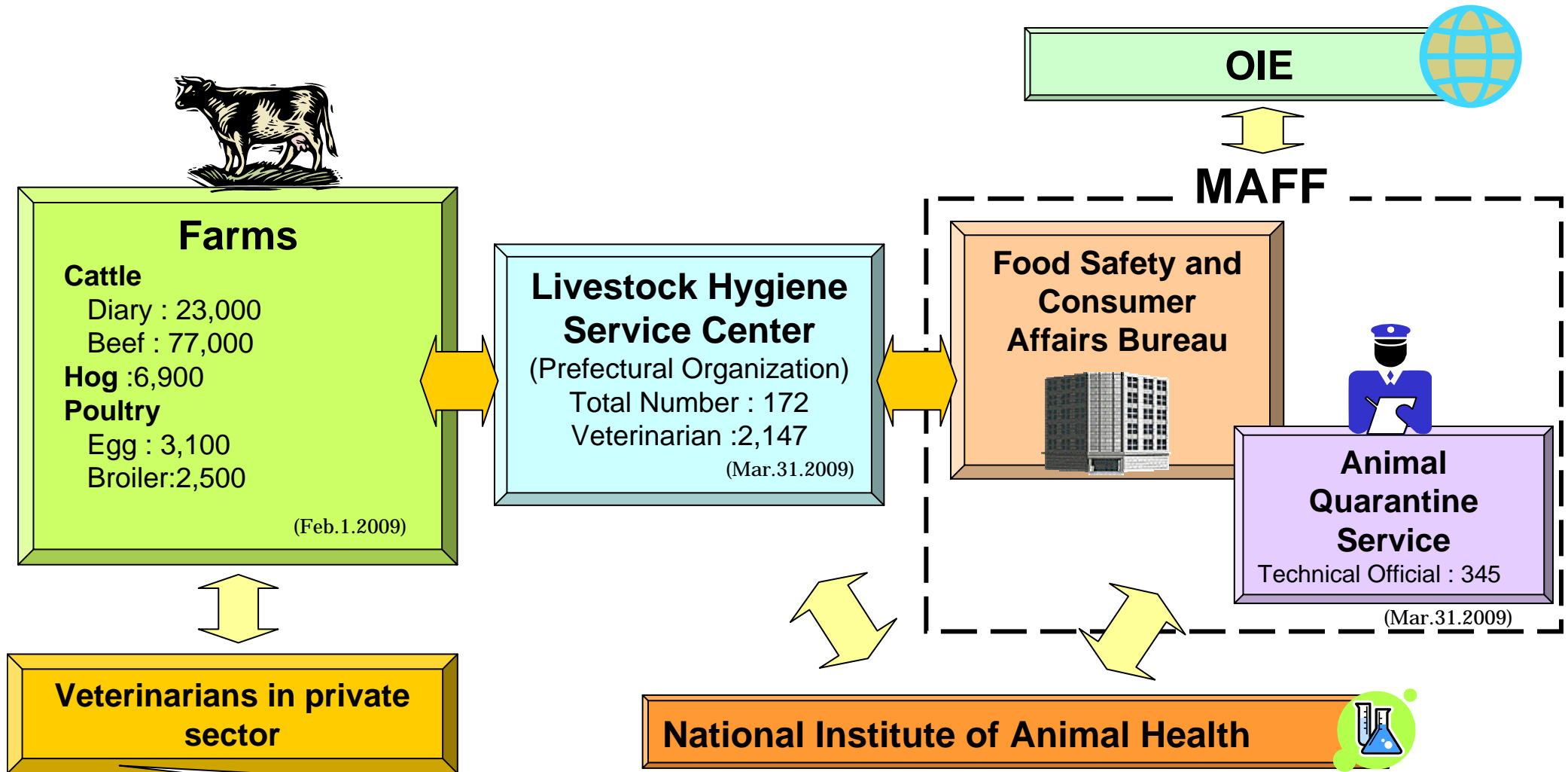
(overview of relevant laws, regulations, guideline, etc.)

7th September, 2009

**Animal Health Division,
Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau MAFF**

Japan

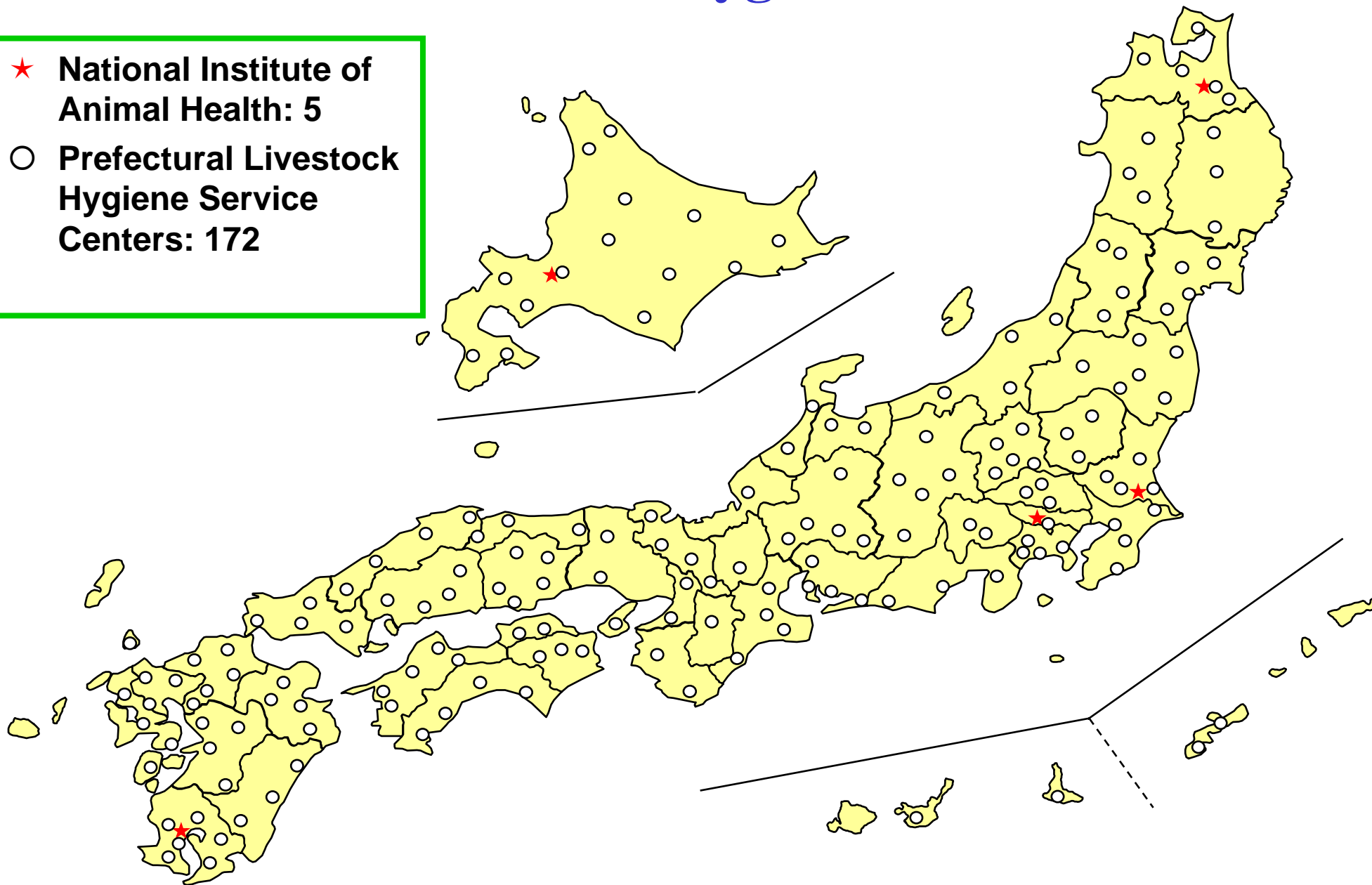
Implementation System of Animal Health



- Agricultural Cooperative Association
Number of staff : 212
- Agricultural Mutual Associations
Number of staff : 1,704
- Private Veterinarians for livestock
Number of staff : 212

Location of Livestock Hygiene Service Centers

- ★ National Institute of Animal Health: 5
- Prefectural Livestock Hygiene Service Centers: 172



Animal Quarantine Service in Japan

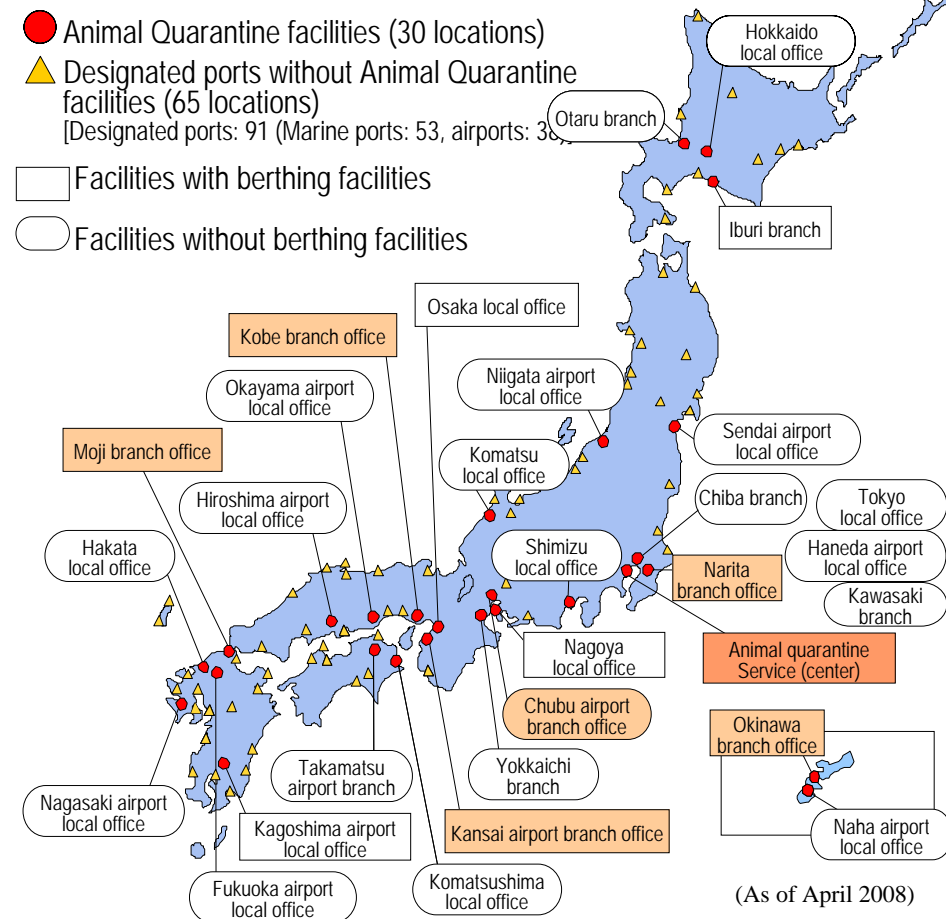
(1) Objective

- 1) Prevention of infectious diseases of domestic animals based on the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law
- 2) Prevention of rabies and other zoonotic infections based on the Rabies Prevention Law and the Infectious Disease Law
- 3) Prevention of infectious diseases of aquatic animals based on the Fisheries Resource Protection Law

(2) Framework

- 1) At the Animal Health Division, establishment of import bans and hygiene conditions for import, planning and implementation of inspection tours of facilities for exports and of onsite surveys.
- 2) At designated ports and airports, implementation of inspections of imported animals and livestock, etc., and of specific measures based on the results by the Animal Quarantine Service (Center in Yokohama)

【Animal Quarantine Service facilities and designated ports】



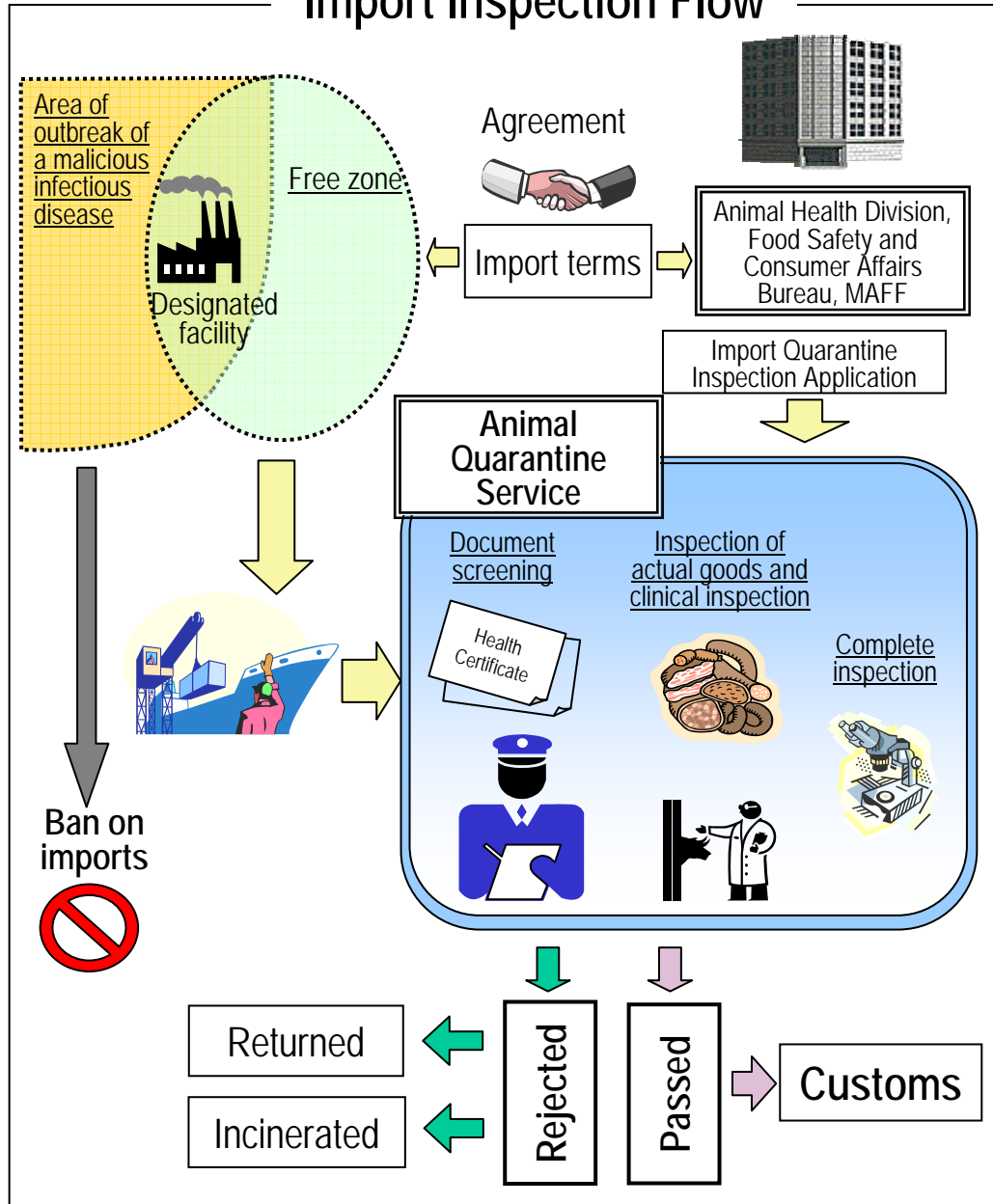
【Number of animal quarantine officers and facilities】

Fiscal Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Animal quarantine officers	271	283	299	312	319	326	337	345
Facilities	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

Note: the number of officers is as of the end of the respective fiscal year

Framework of Animal Quarantine Service

Import Inspection Flow



Period (days) of holding of animals for inspection

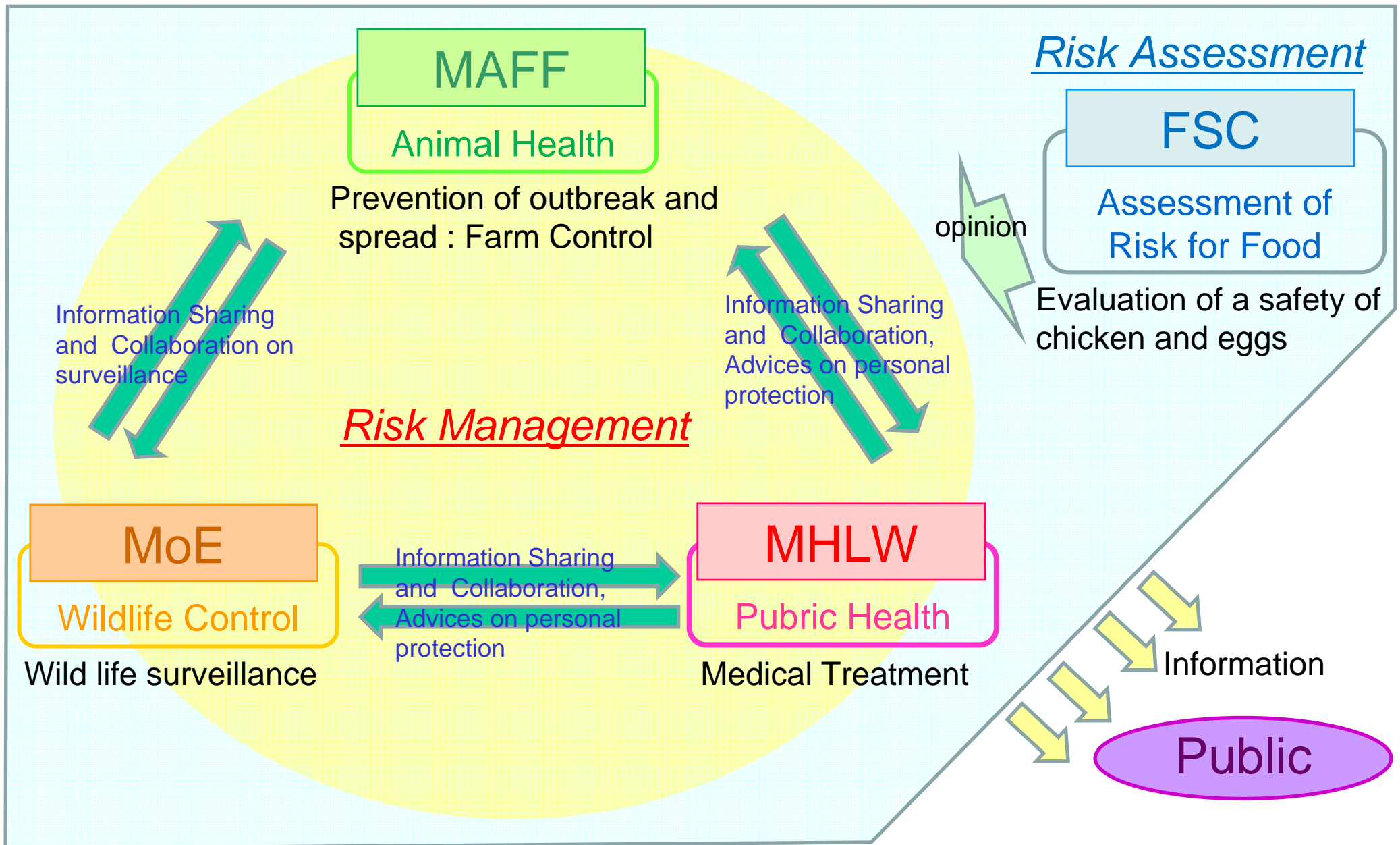
	Import	Export
Cloven-hoofed animals as cattle and pigs	15	7
Horse	10	5
Chicken, quail, ostrich, turkey and duck, etc.	10	2
Day-old chick	14	2
Dogs, etc.	12 hours to 180 days	less than 12 hours
Monkeys	30	*
Others animals (rabbits, etc.) than listed above	1	1

* With no legal regulation

Animal products (originating from the animals above), etc., subject to quarantine inspection

- (1) Eggs
- (2) Bones, meat, fat, blood, hide, fur, wings, horns, hoofs, tendon, internal organs
- (3) Bone meal, blood meal, hide meal, feather meal, hoof and horn meal, internal organ meal
- (4) Fresh milk, semen, embryo, oocyte, feces, urine
- (5) Ham, sausage, bacon
- (6) Grain straw and hay used as forage

Framework of HPAI Control in Japan



Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law

(1) Purpose

To promote the livestock industry by preventing domestic animal infectious diseases

(2) Contents

- Submission of notifications and implementation of inspections
- At the time of an outbreak, to conduct slaughter disposition of infected animals and restrictions on their movement.
- Import and export quarantine.
- Cooperation and sharing of the financial burden.
- Voluntary measures for prevention by producers

Diseases covered by the Act

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases

(Compulsory measures in the event of an outbreak based on the law)

Foot-and-mouth disease, Johne's disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, classical swine fever, highly pathogenic avian influenza, etc.: 26 diseases.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

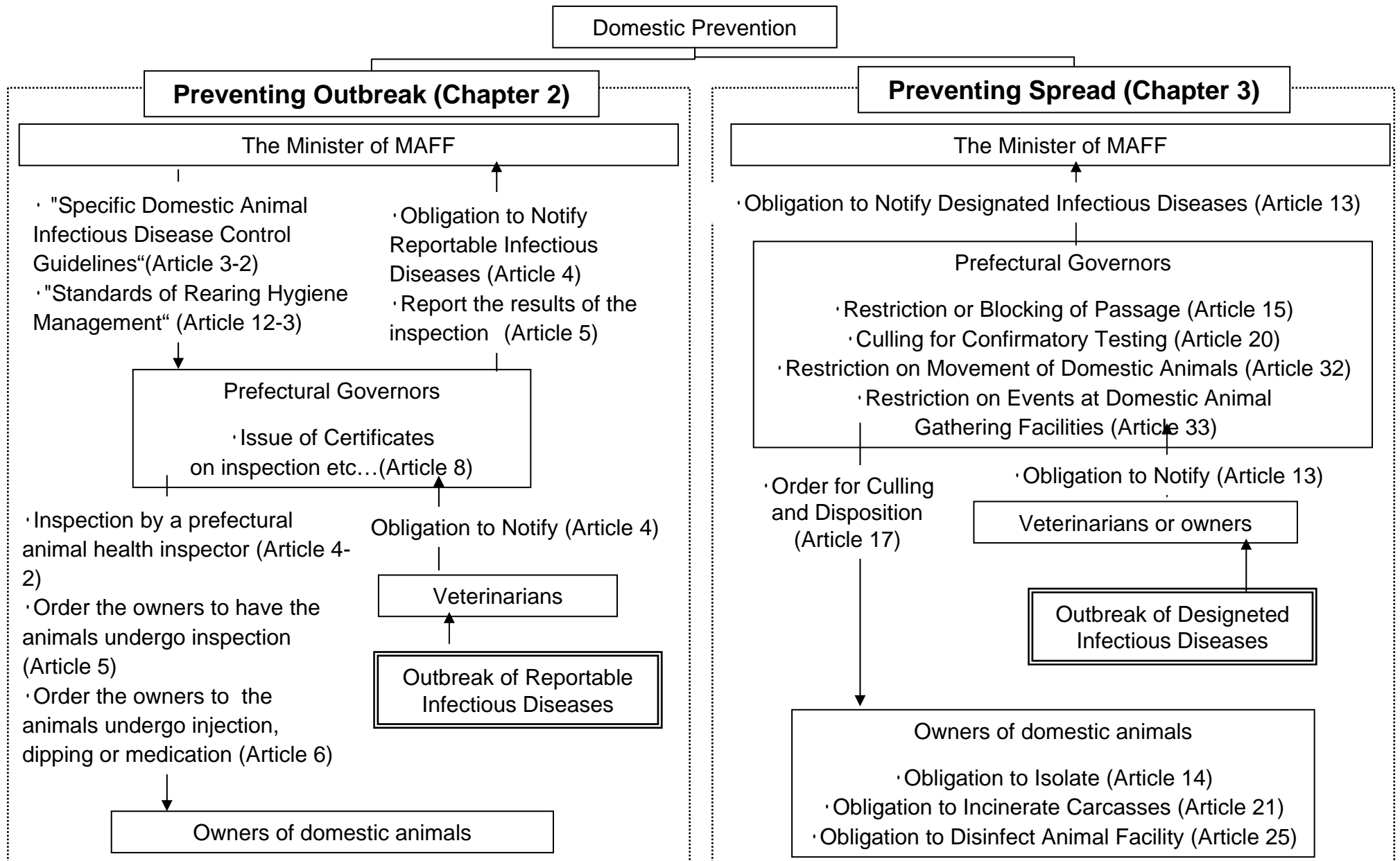
(Thorough monitoring of outbreak status and guidance on prevention measures)

Akabane disease, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, Aujeszky's disease, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome, etc.: 71 diseases

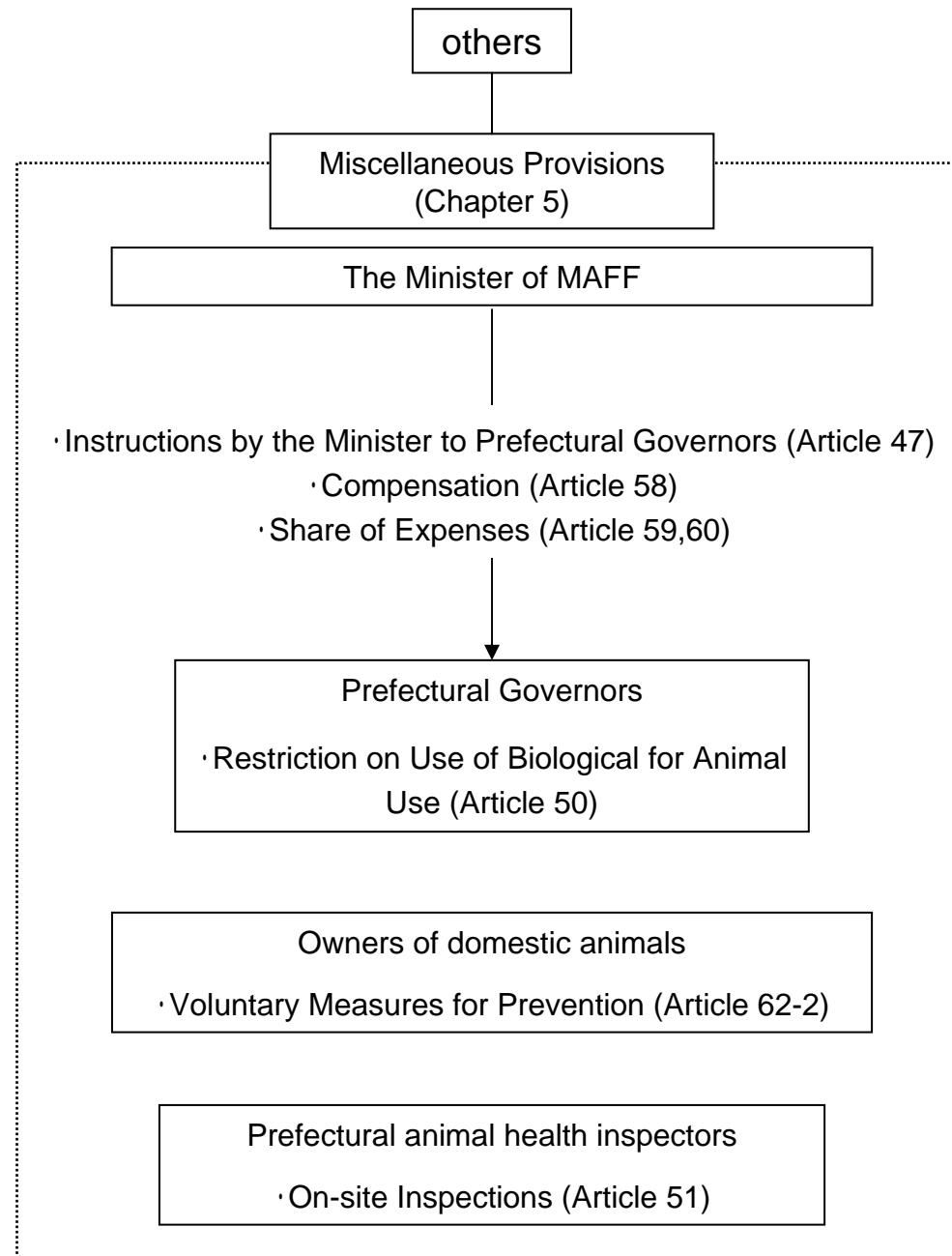
Emerging diseases

Diseases newly emerged infectious diseases that are feared to have a grave impact on domestic animals

Summary of Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law



Summary of Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (Cont.)

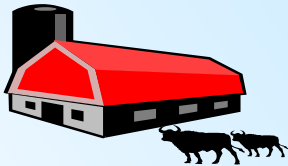


Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management Based on the law

- The MAFF formulates standards to be observed by livestock owners with respect to methods of hygiene management (hereinafter referred to as "Standards of Hygiene Management of Feeding").
- The thorough implementation of rearing hygiene management is effective tool for improving bio-security, disease prevention & securing of food safety.

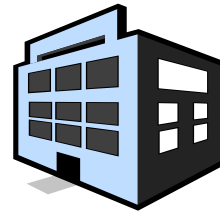
Establishment of Standards of Rearing Hygiene Management

Thorough implementation of hygiene management is an effective measure for disease prevention.

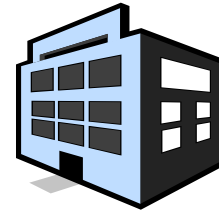


Production facilities

1. Cleaning and disinfection of barn and equipment
2. Disinfection of hands and work uniforms upon entry into barn
3. Prevention of mixing of excrements, etc., in feed and water
4. Isolation of infected livestock
5. Restriction on access and disinfection of people and vehicles
6. Prevention of entry of wild animals and insects
7. Health check of domestic animals upon transportation
8. Early detection and examination of domestic animals with abnormalities
9. Avoidance of rearing of domestic animals in overpopulated barn
10. Acquisition of knowledge on infectious diseases



Slaughter house / chicken processing plant



Meat / chicken processing plant



Wholesale / retail store



Consumer

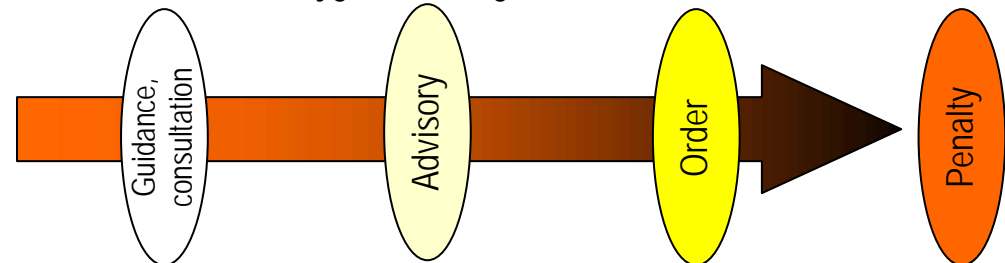
Securing of food safety through the implementation of appropriate measures at each stage of the food supply chain (Slaughterhouse Act, Food Sanitation Law)

Elimination of sick animals
Prevention of microorganism contamination and proliferation

Prevention of microorganism contamination and proliferation

Progress of hygiene management

Minimum standard that stock-keepers must comply with in methods for hygiene management of domestic animals

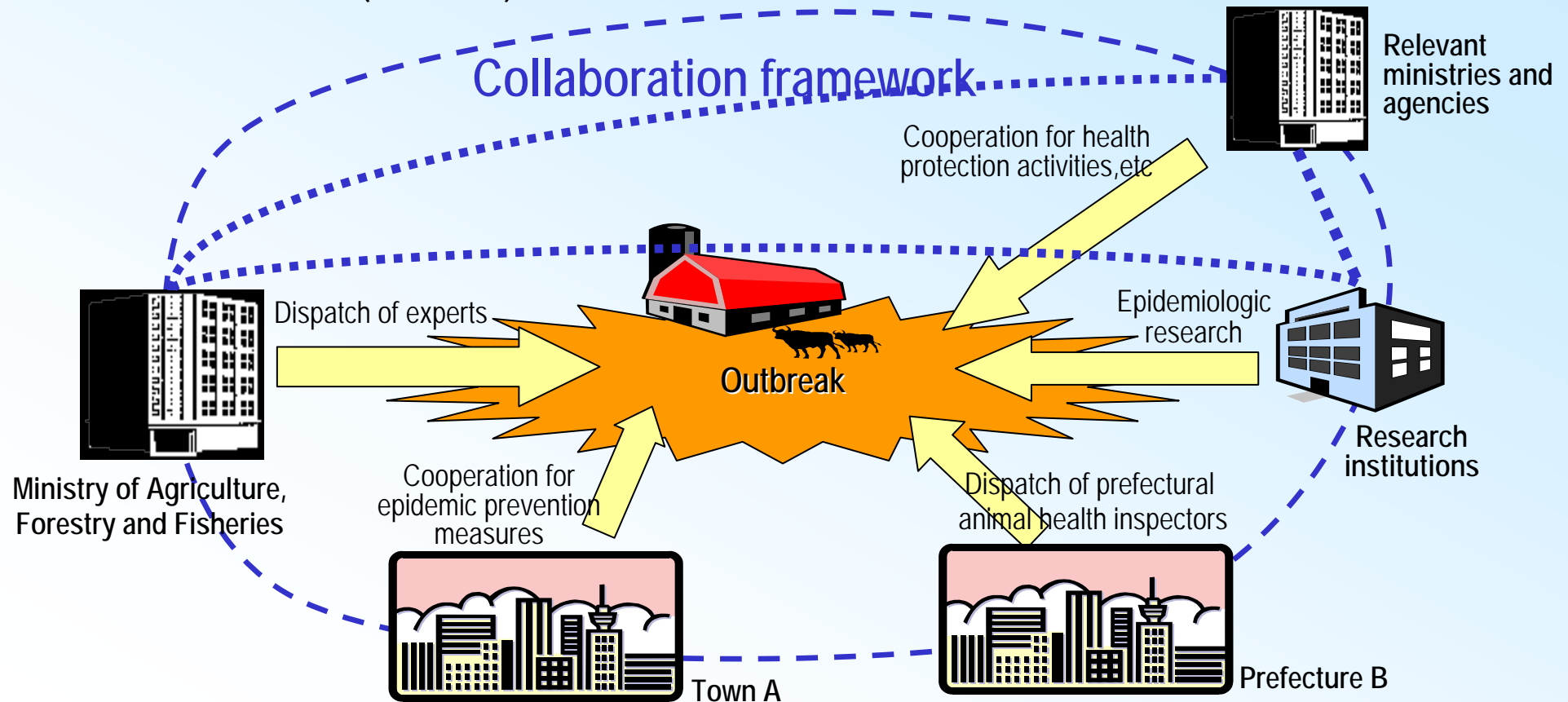


Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Guidelines Based on the law

- The national government notifies prefectural governments about response policies for prevention of the outbreak and spread for specific important diseases like HPAI
- Regarding to require comprehensive measures for control, the national government, local governments and relevant institutions work together to formulate guidelines

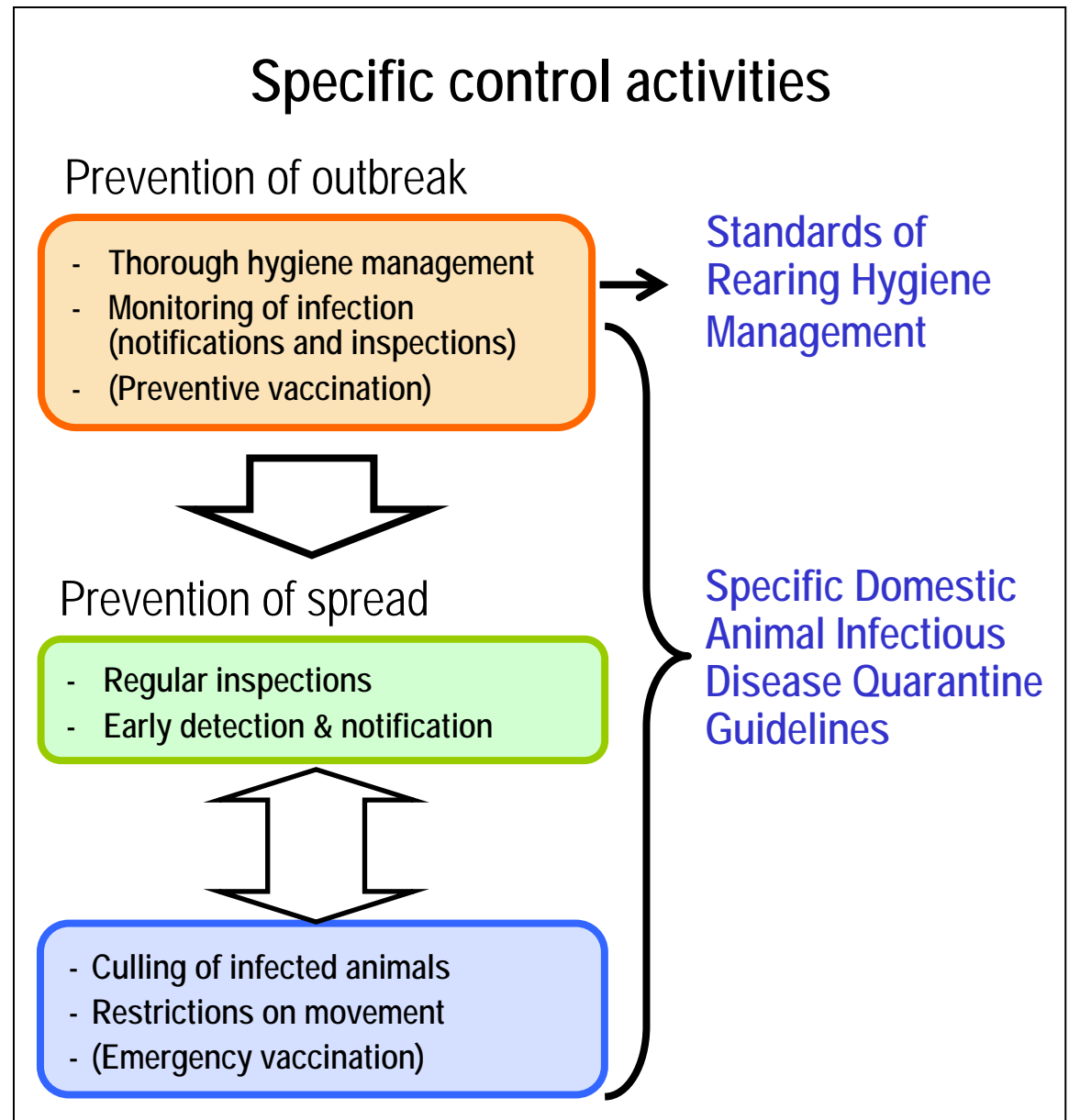
Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Guidelines

Formulated for foot-and-mouth disease (Dec. 2004), BSE (Nov. 2004), highly-pathogenic avian influenza (Nov. 2004), and classical swine fever (March 2006)



For Disease Control by the law

- (1) In order to prevent & control the outbreak, the national government formulates Standards of Rearing Hygiene Management and Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Guidelines for important diseases.
- (2) Implementation of prevention measures: regular inspections, and disposal of infected animals and imposing movement restrictions in the event of an outbreak.
- (3) Further, implementation of a variety of other measures for hygiene management from the viewpoint of production of safe animal products and maintenance of productivity.



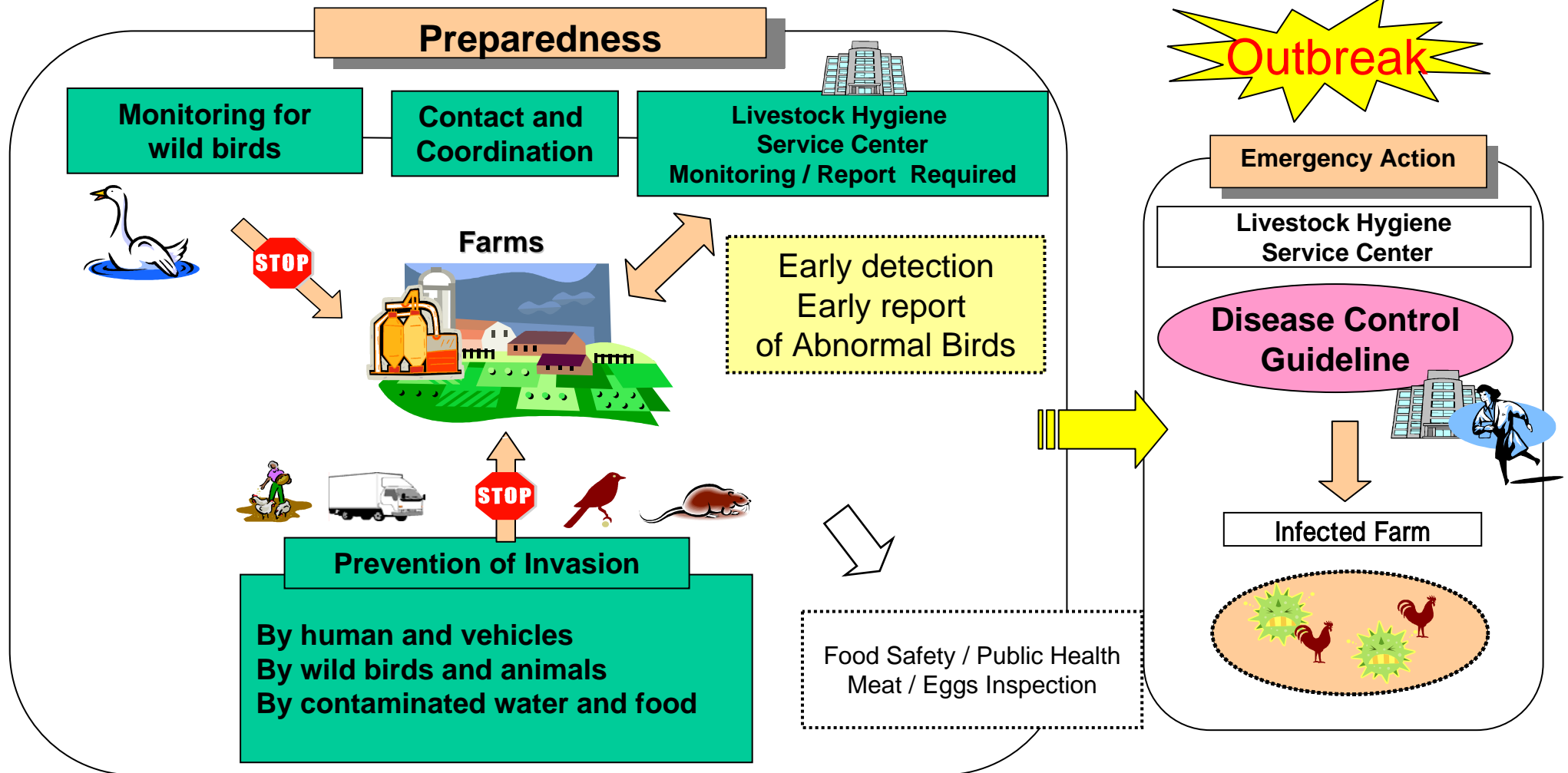
Laws under jurisdiction of MAFF

(Animal health related law only)

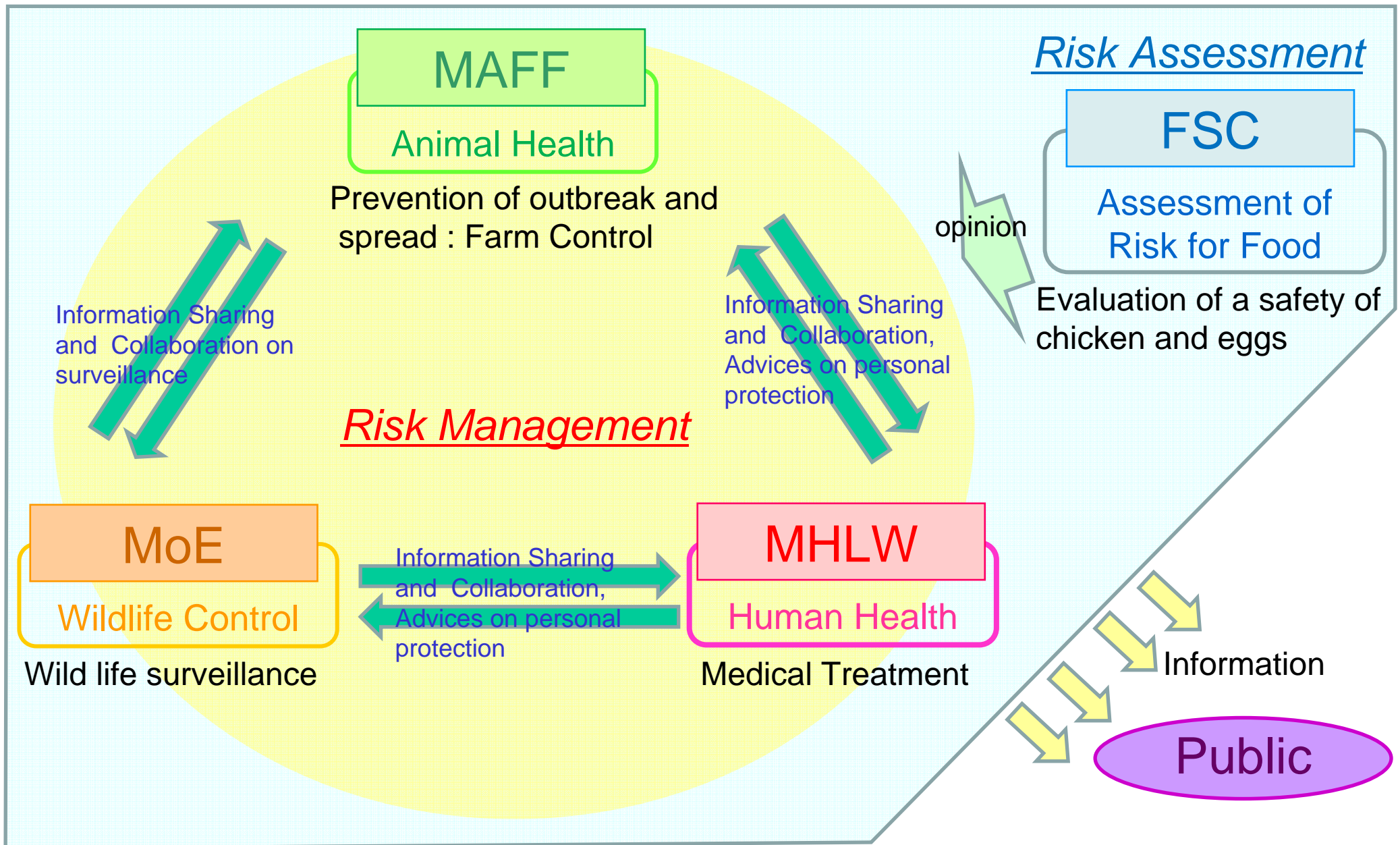
Name of law	Summary
Domestic animal infectious disease control law	The purpose of this law shall be to promote the livestock industry by preventing the outbreak or spread of domestic animal infectious disease, import-export quarantine inspection etc.,.
Rabies prevention law	The purpose of this law shall be to improve the public health and to promote the public welfare by preventing the outbreak or eradicating of rabies.
Law concerning the prevention of infectious and medical care for patients of infection	The purpose of this law shall be to improve and promote the public health by providing essential measures concerning the prevention of infectious and medical care for patients of infection and preventing the outbreak or spread of infectious disease .
Livestock hygiene service center law	The purpose of this law shall be to promote the local livestock hygiene and to contribute the livestock industry by the implementation of affairs concerning essential research and inspection .
Law on special measure against BSE	The purpose of this law shall be to protect national health and to contribute the sound development of farmers, related business operators etc., by providing special measures against preventing the outbreak or spread of BSE

HPAI Control Measures

AI Relevant Agencies Cooperation to HPAI control



Framework of HPAI Control in Japan



Basic Policies on HPAI

(stipulated in the disease specific manual for HPAI)

- **Prevention of the introduction of HPAI virus**
Animal quarantine, Standards for Rearing Hygiene Management
- **Early detection**
Surveillance (Active, Passive)
Notification of abnormal poultry to official veterinary services
- **Rapid Containment with stamping out**
Culling, disinfection, movement restriction with monitoring & without vaccination.

Incentives for early reporting

- **Strengthening penalty for delayed reporting**
- **Financial support measures for affected producers and moving restricted producers**
- **Preparedness of veterinary service and producers**

Outline of Support Measures for affected producers in Japan

Legal compensation scheme

(payment under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law)

- for infection-confirmed animals : 1/3 of market value
- for suspected animals: 4/5 of market value
- for contaminated materials: 1/2 of actual expenses

Financial support measures for affected producers

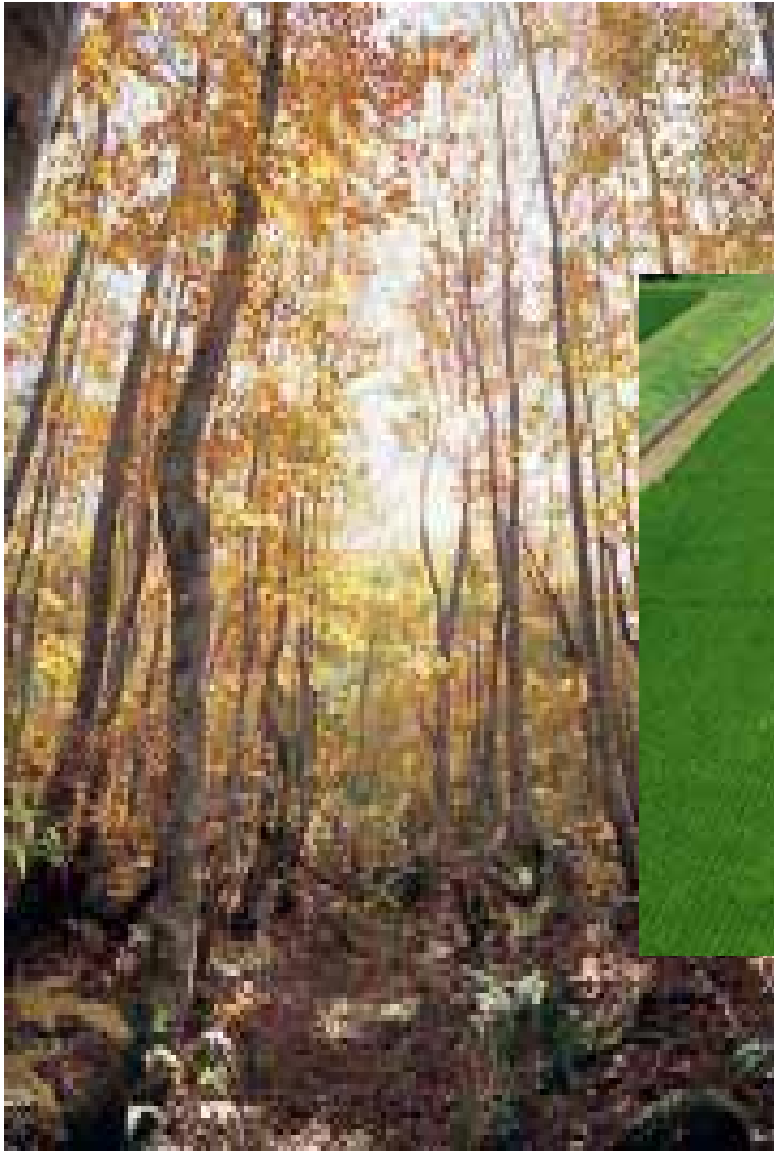
Voluntary mutual-aid scheme

(payment under the newly established fund)

- further payment to be made under the contract of mutual-aid between the producers association and producers for rehabilitation of poultry operation
- fund covered by producers(50%) and National Government(50%)

Government loan scheme (loan with low interest)

- cost for re-start or continuing operation
(ex. feeding, day old chick, wages for farm workers)



~Thank you for your attention ~