

# **Japan Animal Health System**

14 May 2018

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- Apr 1988      Animal health Division, Bureau of Livestock Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ( MAFF )
- Oct 1997      Deputy Director, Livestock and Horticulture Division, Agricultural Development Cooperation Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency ( JICA )
- Apr 2000      Deputy Director, International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, MAFF
- Oct 2000      Deputy Director, Food Service Industry Office, Food Industry Promotion Division, General Food Policy Bureau, MAFF
- Jul 2002      Deputy Director, Animal Health Division, Bureau of Livestock Industry, MAFF
- Jun 2004      Deputy Director, Meat and Egg Division, Bureau of Livestock Industry, MAFF
- May 2006      Deputy Director, International Animal Health Affairs Office, Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF
- Jul 2008      Deputy Director, Livestock Production and Feed Division, Bureau of Livestock Industry, MAFF
- Oct 2010      Senior Supervisor, Horse Race Supervision Division, Bureau of Livestock Industry, MAFF
- Apr 2013      Director of International Animal Health Affairs Office, Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF
- Apr 2015      Director of Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, MAFF
- Jun 2016      Chief Veterinary Officer

# Outline of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control

Objective of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control: to promote livestock industries through prevention and containment of domestic animal infectious diseases

## Measures for prevention

## In the case of an outbreak...

## Measures for containment

Countries and regions with outbreaks



MAFF



Cooperation

Prefectural Livestock Hygiene Service Centers

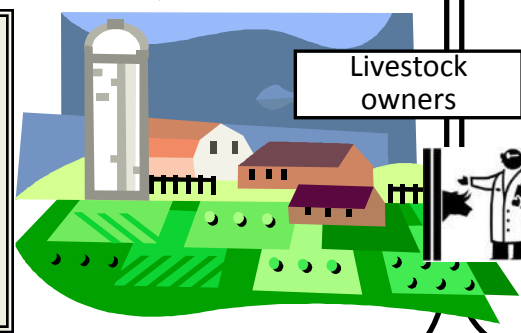
Development and review of disease control guidelines

### Preparedness for outbreaks

- Guidance, recommendations and orders to ensure appropriate implementation of biosecurity standards at farms
- Preparation of off-farm burial sites

### Early detection and reporting

- Notify when infected and/or suspected animals are found
- (For specific diseases (FMD, AI): Notify when animals with specific symptoms are found)



Livestock owners

### Strict control at entry points by Animal Quarantine Service, MAFF

- Quarantine for export/import of animals and products.
- Interviews, inspection and disinfection of personal belongings

### Strict biosecurity measures at farms

- Compliance with the biosecurity standards
- Installation of disinfection equipment
- Securing the land necessary for burial of infected animals and materials.
- Annual reporting of the biosecurity situation

Prefectural Livestock Hygiene Service Centers

Municipalities

Cooperate with prefectures in implementing measures based on the disease control guidelines

### Measures to prevent the spread

- Disinfecting affected farms
- Culling infected and/or suspected animals.
- Restricting/blocking access to areas around affected farms
- Restricting the movement of livestock, suspending operations of slaughterhouses, horse races and markets...
- Disinfecting vehicles that go through disinfection points
- Incinerating and/or burying infected animals' corpses and contaminated goods
- Preventive culling (only for FMD)

Affected farms

### Financial support by MAFF

- Compensation for culling (1/3 or 4/5 of the estimated market price by diseases for infected animals and 4/5 for suspected animals. 100% for specific diseases such as FMD and HPAI)
- Reduction of compensation for those who did not take the necessary measures (moral hazard).
- Paying for the costs of incineration and burial of livestock corpses and contaminated materials
- Compensation for economic losses caused by movement restrictions established around affected farms

MAFF

Development and review of disease control guidelines (emergency guidelines, if necessary)

Financial support (cost for control disinfection, culling, etc.)  
Personnel support (sending experts and emergency support teams)

Personnel support (sending epidemiological study teams)  
Financial support

How to protect public health through food safety  
(Principle of Risk Analysis)

FSCJ

Examination and  
evaluation of  
food safety

Scientific  
knowledge

Neutral and  
Impartial position

Implement of  
Risk Assessment

MHLW, MAFF, CAA  
and other related agencies

Set the standards for use,  
maximum residue limits, etc.

Scientific background

Administrative plan

Cost effectiveness

Public opinion

Technical feasibility

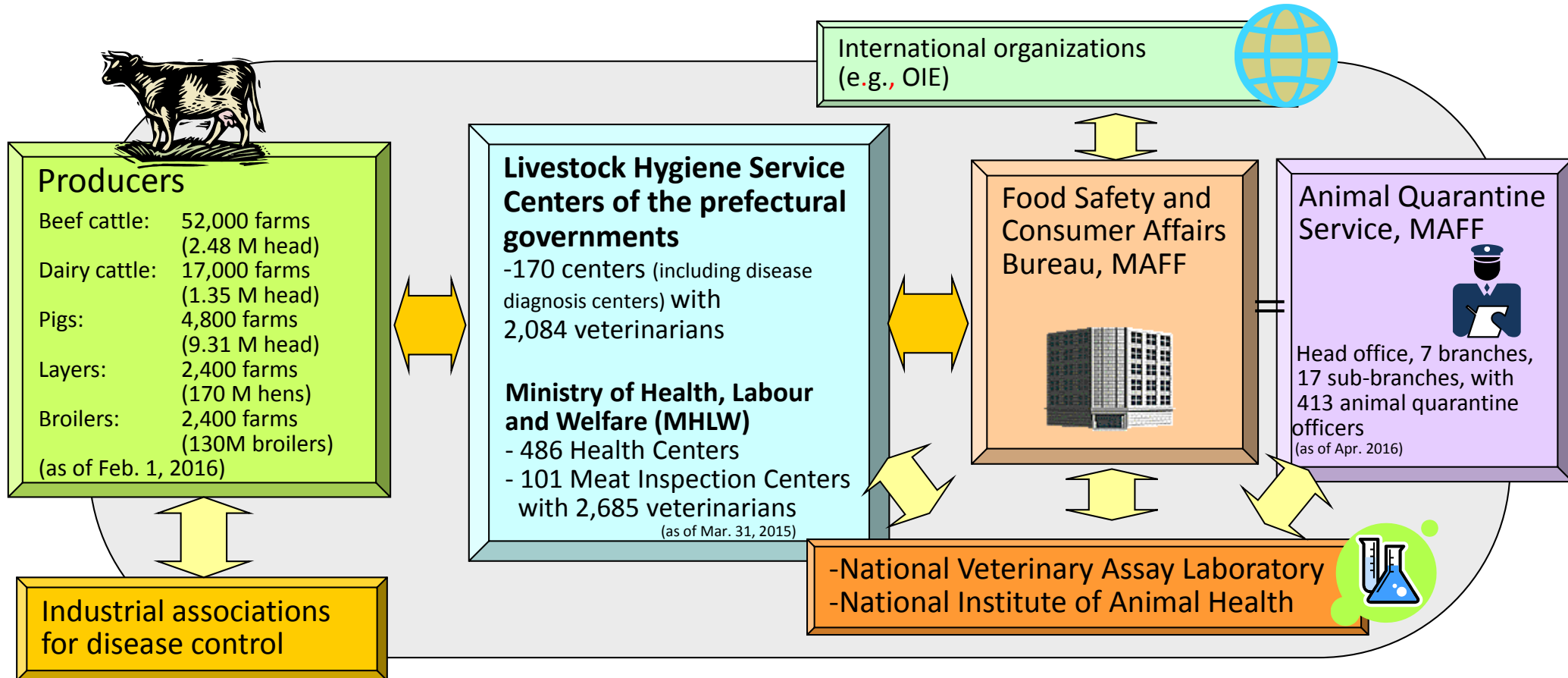
Risk Management

Risk Communication

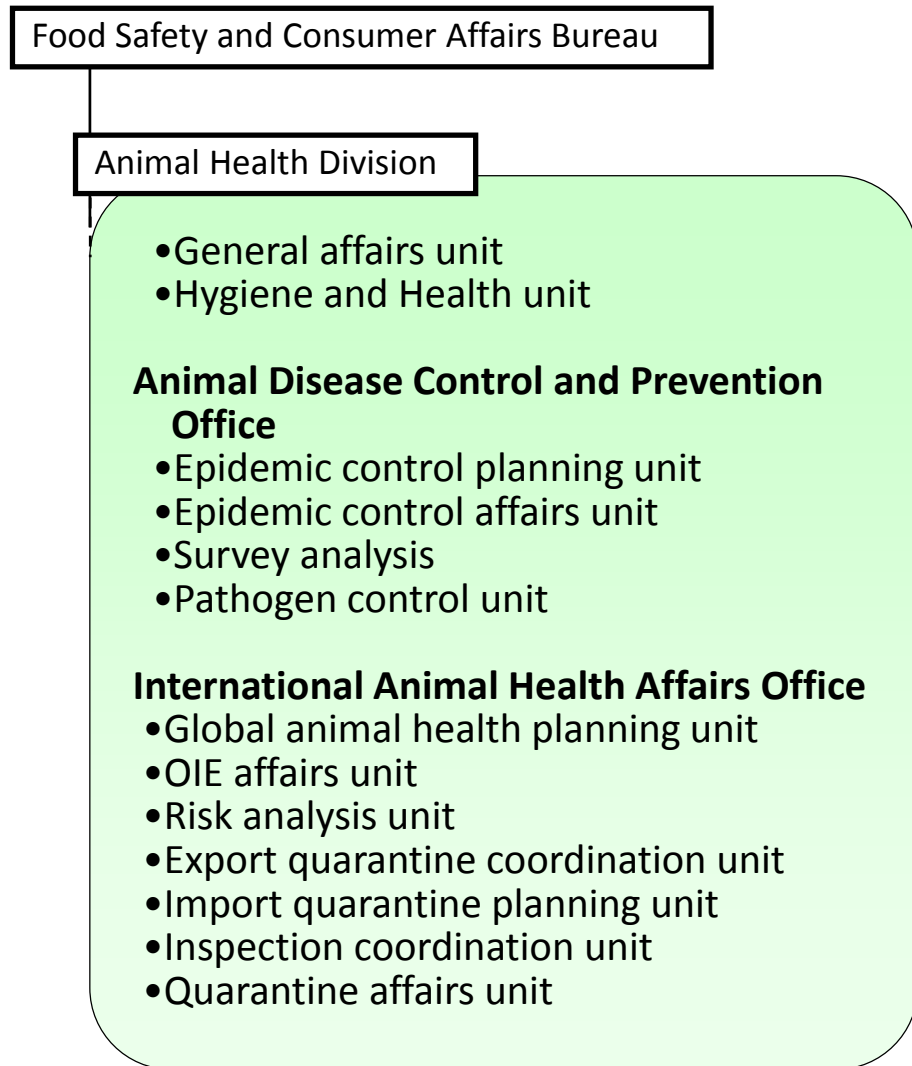
Sharing risk-related information and opinion exchanges among stakeholders, including consumers.

# Animal Health System in Japan – Major players

- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) provides basic policy and guidance on animal disease control measures in cooperation with prefectural governments, the National Institute of Animal Health and other relevant organizations. The Animal Quarantine Service, MAFF conducts import/export quarantine.
- (2) Prefectural governments establish local veterinary service centers (“Livestock Hygiene Service Centers”) as the front-line organizations to implement animal disease control measures. MAFF supports the activities of Livestock Hygiene Service Centers and organizes training for their veterinary staff.
- (3) National and local livestock industry associations for animal disease control (e.g., Livestock and Livestock Products Hygiene Guidance Associations) encourage producers to take voluntary actions (e.g., vaccinations, disinfection).



## Organization of the Animal Health Division



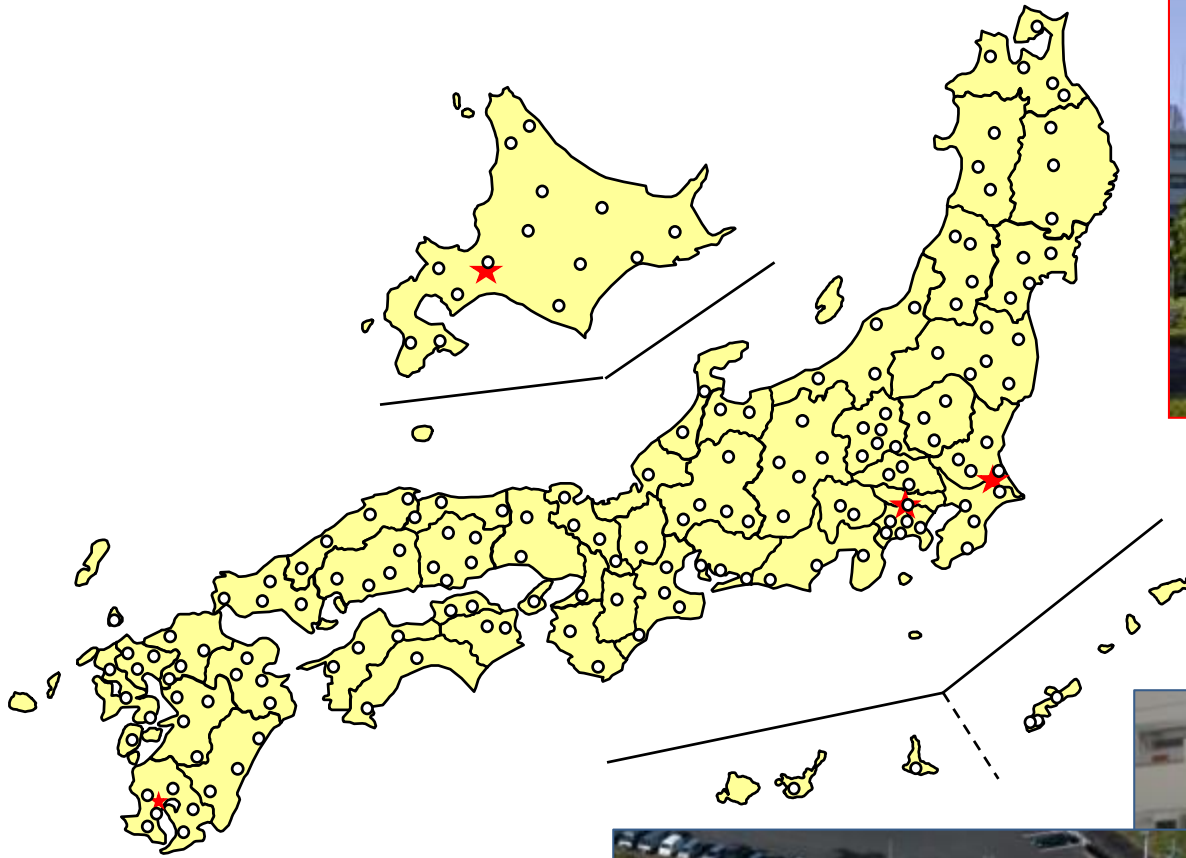
## Laws related to the Animal Health Division

Law	Outline
Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control	Developing the livestock industry by preventing the outbreak of livestock infectious diseases, preventing the spread of livestock infectious diseases and conducting quarantine for imports and exports
Rabies Prevention Act	Improving public hygiene and public welfare by preventing the outbreak and spread of rabies and eradicating the disease
Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases (Infectious Diseases Act)	Preventing the outbreak and the spread of infectious diseases and thereby improving public hygiene, by stipulating measures needed for the prevention of infectious diseases and providing medical care for those who suffer from infectious diseases
Livestock Hygiene Service Centers Act	Improving livestock hygiene in local areas and thereby contributing to the development of the livestock industry, by providing administrative services for the testing and inspections needed to prevent livestock infectious diseases and ensuring livestock hygiene
Act on Special Measures concerning Measures against Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	Establishing stable supply systems for safe beef by stipulating special measures for preventing the outbreak and spread of BSE, and thereby protecting people's health and contributing to the sound development of producers and related businesses



# Outline of Veterinary Services

-Location of major facilities for animal health services-



NIAH

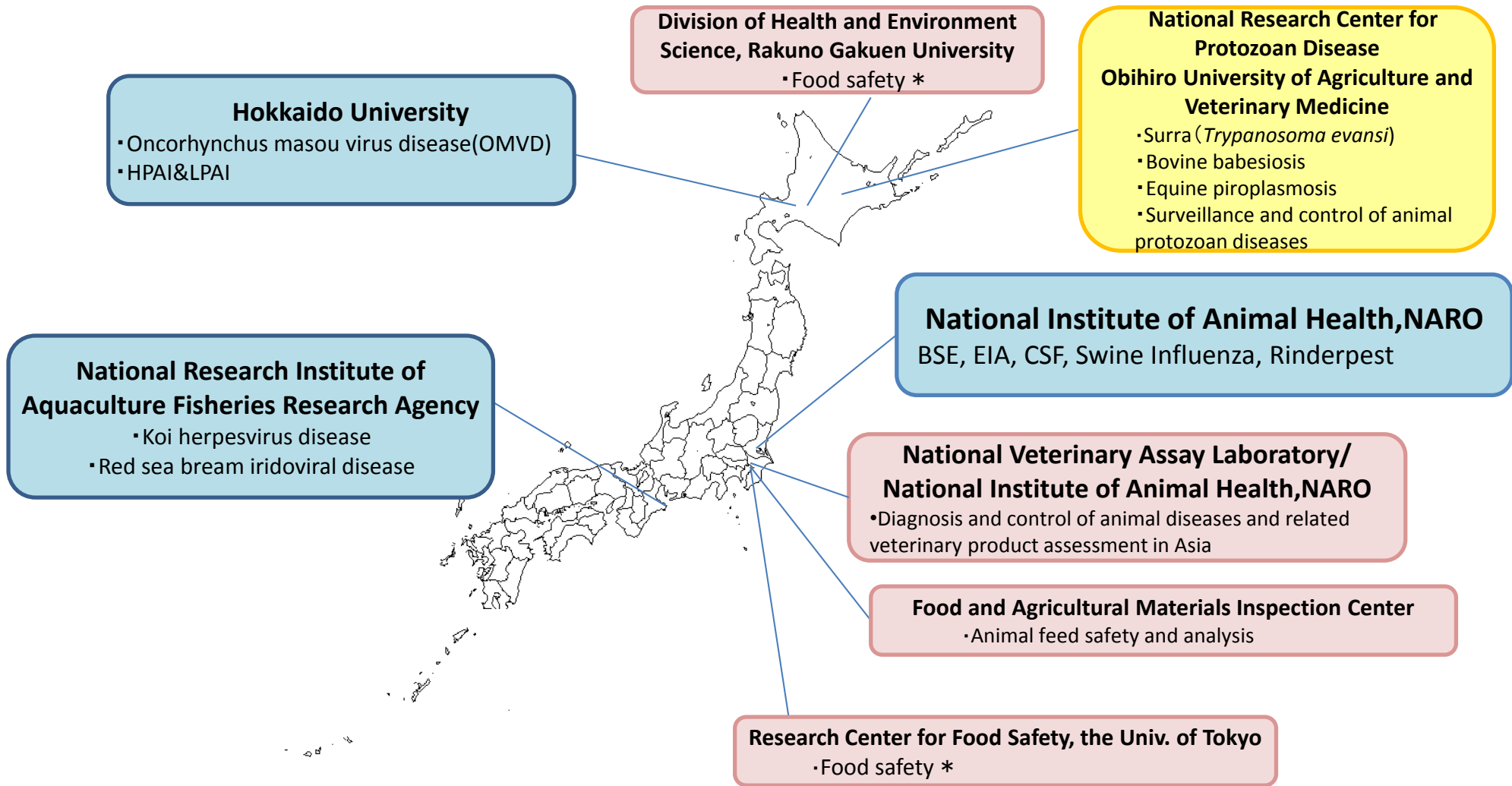





Local Livestock Hygiene Service Centre

★ National Institute of Animal Health: 4  
○ Local Livestock Hygiene Service Centers: 170  
(3/31/2016)



# OIE Reference Centre in Japan



-  : Reference Laboratories
-  : Collaborating Centres
-  : Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

\* Tokyo Univ., Rakuno gakuen Univ. and Veterinary Public Health Center (Singapore) is designated collaborating centres on “Food Safety” in union.

(as of Feb 2017)



# Standard Approval Procedure for Import of Designated Items

(The 13th Instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 2008)

**Requesting  
Country**

**Japan**

1. A country requests the Animal Health Authorities of Japan (AHA) to lift import ban on designated items.

2. The AHA develops and sends a questionnaire to the requesting country.

3. The requesting country completes the questionnaire and sends back it together with relevant information to the AHA.  
Then, the AHA examines the answers and sends additional questionnaires, if necessary.  
(step 2-3 may be repeated depending on the case)

4. The AHA confirms that the submission of the requesting country is complete

5. The AHA accepts the completed questionnaire and acknowledge its receipt to the requesting country

6. Conduct on-site visit

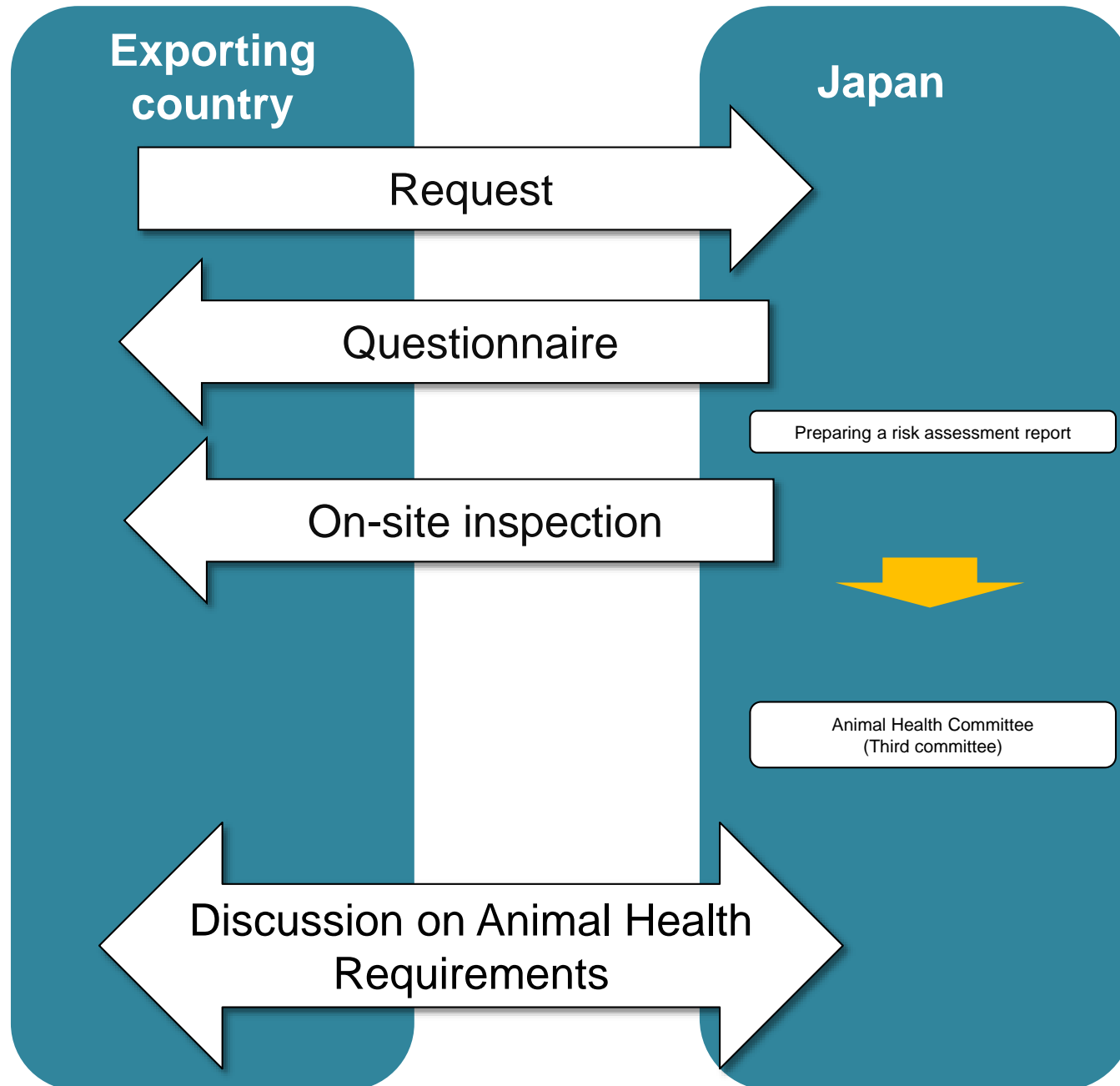
7. The AHA (risk assessment team) prepares a draft risk assessment report  
8. The AHA seeks opinion of the Committee of Animal Health on the draft risk assessment report  
9. The Committee provides its opinion on the result of the risk assessment to the AHA

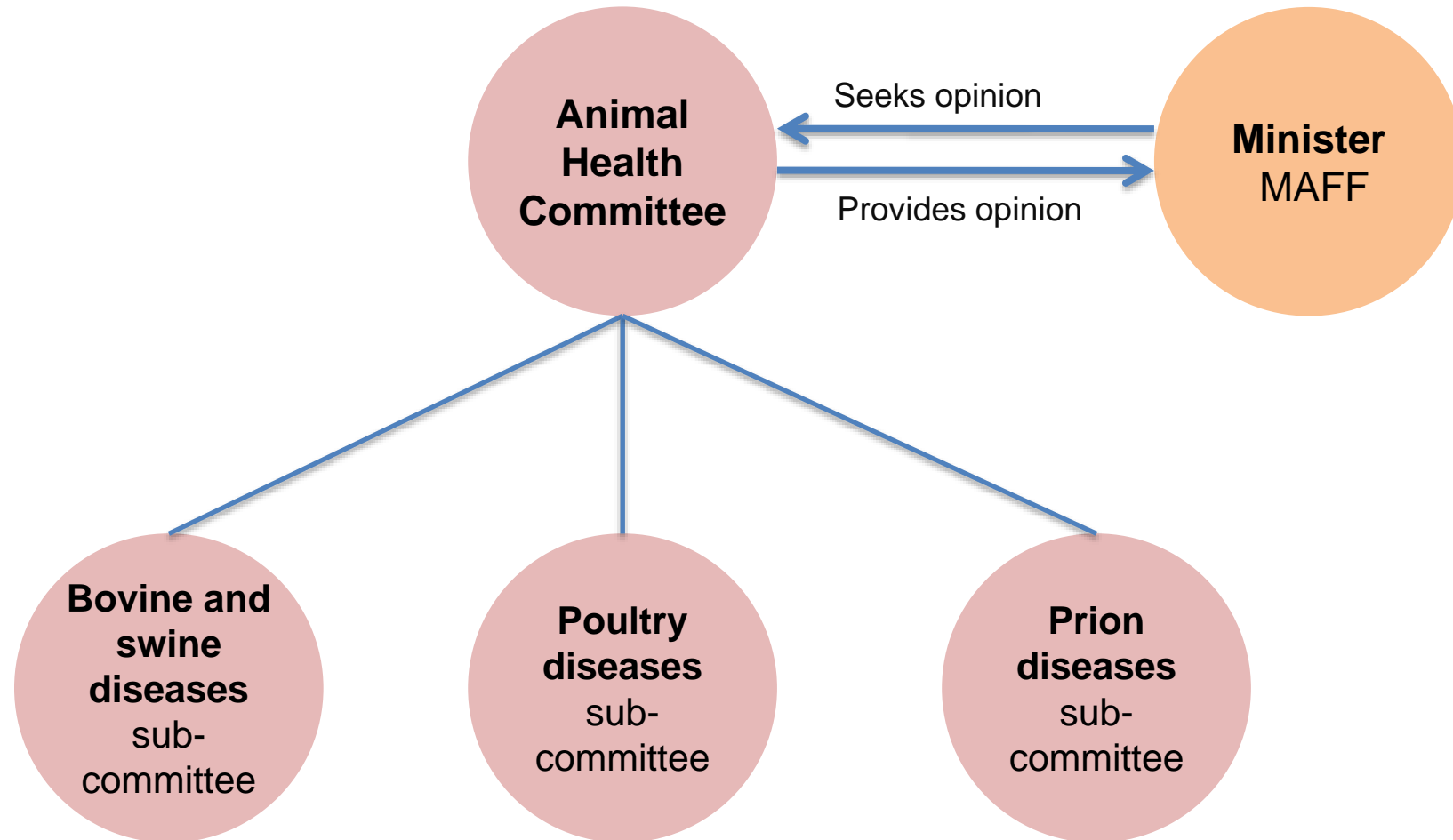
10. The AHA notifies the result of the risk assessment to the requesting country.

11. Establish Animal Health Requirements(AHR)

12. The AHA notifies the AHR to the requesting country.

# Standard Approval Procedure for Import of Designated Items





## Prevention

- Strict hygiene management at farms



## Rapid response

- Monitoring the disease situation (active/passive surveillance)
- Early detection and reporting



## Containment

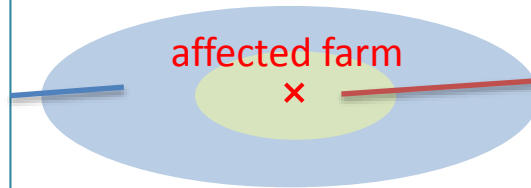
- Culling of infected animals
- Disinfection
- Movement restrictions
- Testing animals at farms around affected farms

**Biosecurity Standards** under the Act

**Guidelines for Control of Specific Animal Infectious Disease** under the Act

# Containment Establishment of Movement/Shipment restriction zones

**Shipment restriction zones**  
where shipping-out of animal and animal products are prohibited

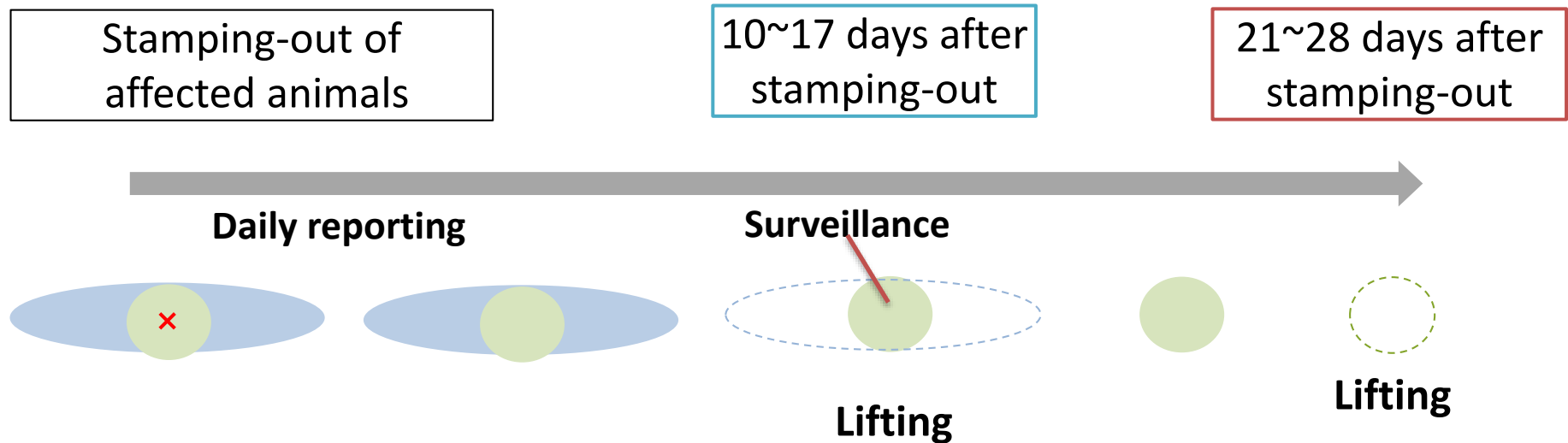


**Movement restriction zones**  
where movements of animal and animal products are prohibited

	Shipment restriction zone	Movement restriction zone
FMD	$\leq 20$ km	$\leq 10$ km
ASF	$\leq 10$ km	$\leq 3$ km
CSF	$\leq 10$ km	$\leq 3$ km
HPAI	$\leq 10$ km	$\leq 3$ km
LPAI	$\leq 5$ km	$\leq 1$ km

However, to be decided depending on the situation, i.e. ensuring flexibility.

# Containment Lifting of Movement/Shipment restriction zones



	Shipment restriction zone	Movement restriction zone
FMD	10 days	21 days
ASF	11 days	22 days
CSF	17 days	28 days
HPAI	10 days	21 days
LPAI	10 days	21 days



# Biosecurity Standards based on the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control

- On-farm biosecurity contributes to the prevention of disease outbreaks. It also plays an important role at the beginning of the food chain and contributes to food safety.

Strict biosecurity measures at farms  
(Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control)

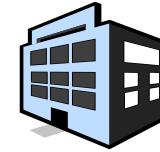


- Disinfection gate for vehicles at entrance to a farm



- Disinfection bath at entrance to a barn

Slaughterhouses and processing plants



Wholesalers, retailers



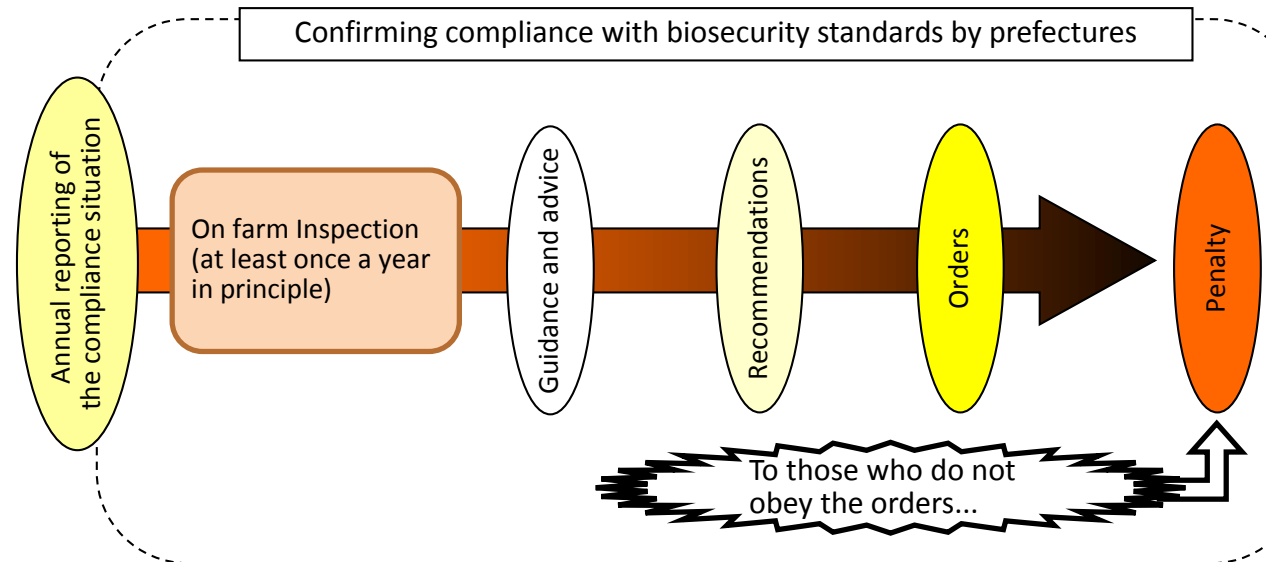
Consumers



Ensuring food safety through appropriate measures at each stage of the food supply processes (Slaughterhouse Act, Food Sanitation Act)

- Disposal of condemned animals (all or some of the animals)
- Preventing microbial contamination in carcasses
- Preventing microbial contamination of carcasses, cut meat and processed products

Confirming compliance with biosecurity standards by prefectures



# Occurrence of Major Animal Infectious Diseases in Japan

- Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) occurred in Miyazaki in 2010, for the first time in 10 years. Japan regained the status of a “FMD-free country where vaccination is not practiced” recognized by the OIE in February 2011.
- While tuberculosis and brucellosis have not occurred for recent years, Johne's disease(Paratuberculosis) still occurs nationwide.
- Thirty-six cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy(BSE) have been confirmed since September 2001. Japan was recognized as having a negligible BSE risk status by the OIE in May 2013.
- Japan declared free from classical swine fever in April 2007. Japan was recognized as the status of a “classical swine fever-free country” by the OIE in May 2015.
- In January 2018, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) occurred in Kagawa.(Japan will regain the status of a “HPAI – free country” recognized by the OIE in April 15 2018.)

## [Changes in Occurrence of Major Animal Infectious Diseases\*1]

(Unit: herd)

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>FMD</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis)</b>	433	439	604	488	606	441	278	313	235	331	211	293	326	327	315	374	61
<b>BSE</b>	2	4	5	7	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Brucellosis</b>	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (non-BSE TSE)</b>	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>HPAI *2</b>	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	23	0	0	4	2	7	5	2
<b>LPAI *2</b>	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

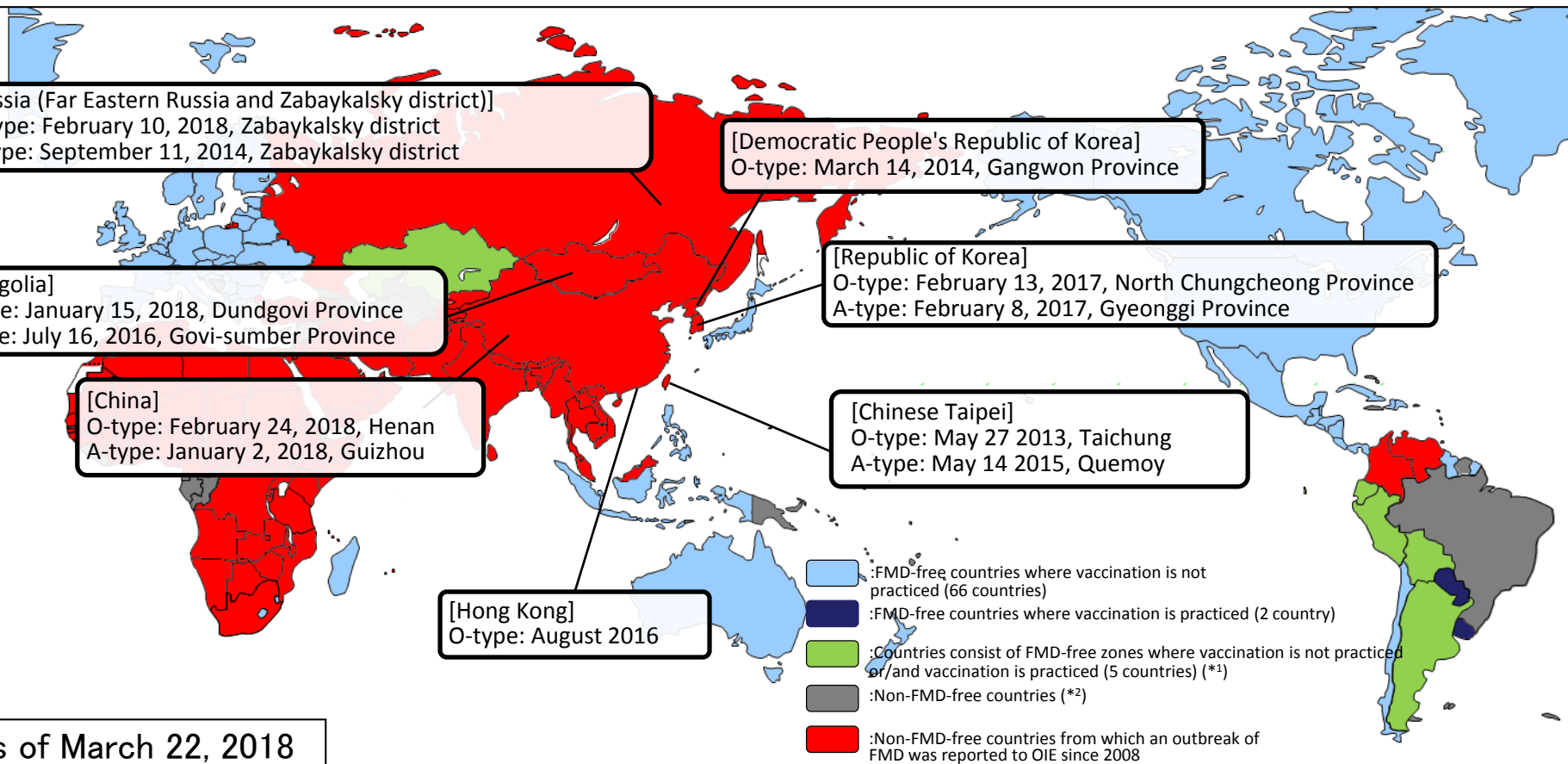
Source: Statistics on Animal Hygiene, etc.

\*1: The number of reports on infected animals is stipulated in Article 13 (1) in the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (FMD, HPAI and LP AI include suspected animals). Data is as of February 2018.

\*2: Avian Influenza was classified into HPAI and LP AI by the revision of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control in April 2011.

# FMD Outbreaks in the World

- Continuous outbreaks of FMD in neighbor Asian countries → high risk of the FMD virus invasion into Japan
- Strengthened border quarantine is very important to prevent the FMD invasion into Japan.
- Japan supports projects for control and prevention of FMD in Asia to decrease of outbreaks in the area.
- East Asia countries progress international coordination through “Symposium on Prevention and Control of FMD in East Asia” since 2011.

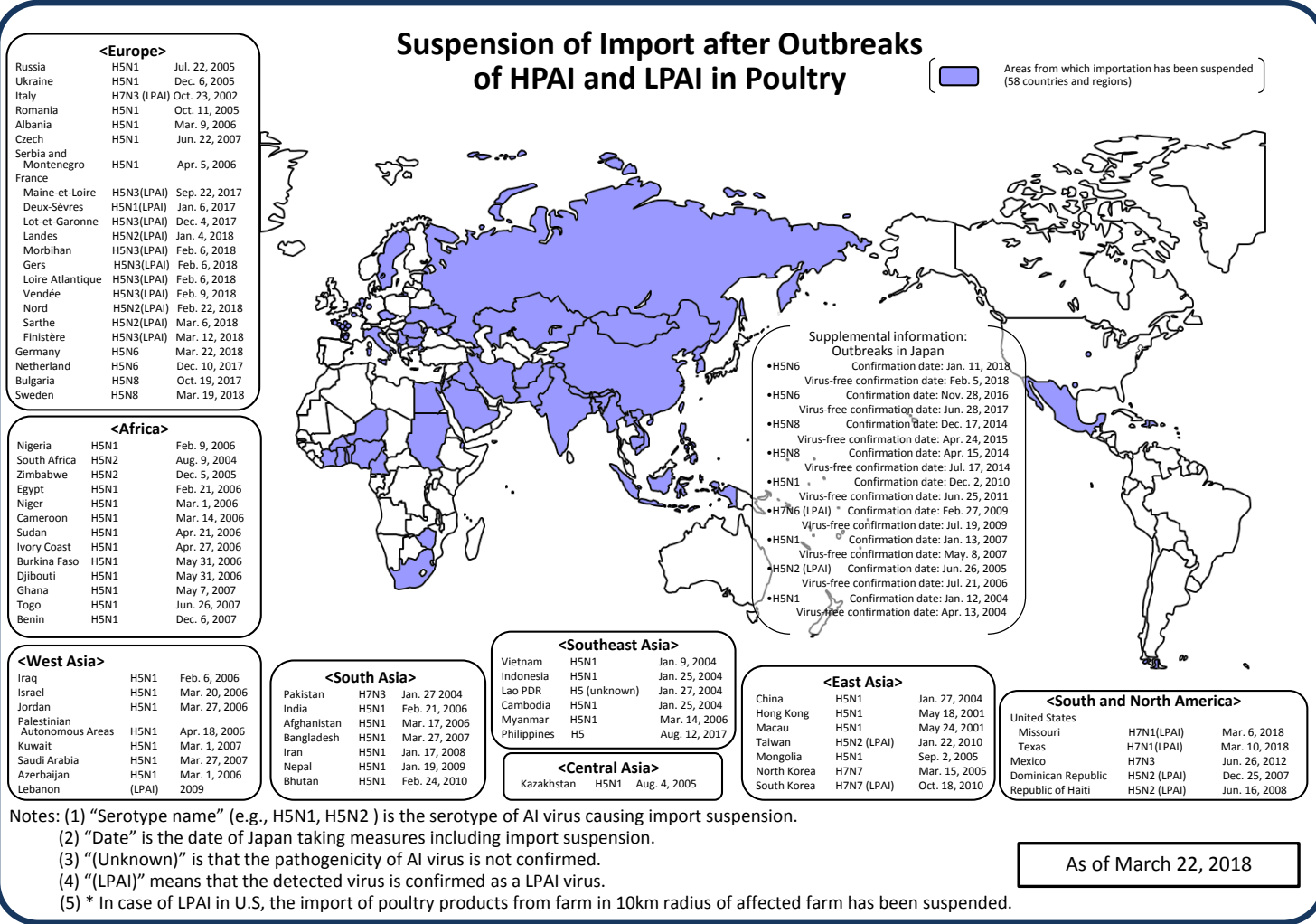


(\*1) Argentina consists of two FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practiced and one FMD-free zones where vaccination is practiced. Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Kazakhstan consist of one FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practiced and one FMD-free zone where vaccination is practiced.

(\*2) Non-FMD-free countries include the countries which have FMD-free zones with / without vaccination recognized by the OIE in their territory.

# Outbreaks of HPAI/LPAI in the World and Prevention Measures in Japan

- The import of poultry and its products from affected countries has been suspended.
- Also the import of any birds including pets has been suspended from affected countries from February 2004.
- Japan supports control measures for Asian countries through OIE and FAO.



Notes: (1) "Serotype name" (e.g., H5N1, H5N2) is the serotype of AI virus causing import suspension.  
 (2) "Date" is the date of Japan taking measures including import suspension.  
 (3) "(Unknown)" is that the pathogenicity of AI virus is not confirmed.  
 (4) "(LPAI)" means that the detected virus is confirmed as a LPAI virus.  
 (5) \* In case of LPAI in U.S., the import of poultry products from farm in 10km radius of affected farm has been suspended.

As of March 22, 2018

### Outline of Support for Asia

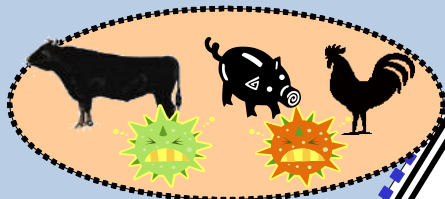
- OIE/Japan Trust Fund Project for Controlling Zoonosis in Asia under One Health Concept
  - Budget for FY2017 63 million yen
  - Project description
    - Workshops and expert meetings on poultry's and wild bird's influenza
    - Review of Rabies control measures in each country
    - Improving capacity of veterinary services in Asia-Pacific region
- Support to transboundary animal disease control measures as part of the Project on SPS Standard Setting and Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)
  - Budget for FY2017 32 million yen
  - Project description
    - Development of a roadmap for control of TADs including FMD
    - Surveillance of high-priority diseases including FMD
    - Developing Information sharing systems



# Strengthening measures at the port to prevent the invasion of FMD etc.

- Disinfection of travelers' shoe soles and vehicles at ports, awareness raising, surprise inspection by quarantine dogs.
- Amendment of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (April 2011) enabled more counter-measures including interviews of the travelers, inspection and disinfection of luggage at entry points.

Countries and regions with outbreaks



**STOP**



## Preventative measures at ports

Disease alert for travelers



Questionnaire for Travelers entering Japan



Luggage Inspection by a quarantine dog



Disinfection of shoes by disinfectant-soaked carpet



Q1.  
Have you touched livestock (e. g. cattle, pigs, chickens etc.) or have you been at a livestock facility, such as a stock farm or slaughterhouse, within the last week?

Q2.  
Are you carrying clothing, shoes, etc. that have touched livestock, their manure or soil? Are you carrying with you any ham or other meat product?

Q3.  
Do you plan to touch livestock in Japan within the next week?

# Outline of Quarantine Detector Dogs in Japan

○ Quarantine detector dogs discover the target of animal and plant quarantine from the baggage of passengers and have contributed to prevent animal products and plant products that are brought into Japan illegally.

※Number of Quarantine detector dog is 26 in Japan (Beagle: 26 Head, Labrador Retriever: 2 Head)

## Chitose Airport



Nitro (Male)      Roxy (Female)

## Narita Airport



Tina (Female)      Gary (Male)      Albert (Male)      Bayou (Male)      Megu (Female)      Botan (Female)



## Haneda Airport



Bucky (Male)      Neal (Male)      Davu (Female)      Tally (Male)

## Kansai Airport



Cecil (Male)      Fuji (Male)      Bo (Male)      Jag (Male)      Momo (Female)      Tarou (male)

## Chubu Airport



Hunter (Male)      Littleman (Male)      Ran (Female)

## Fukuoka Airport



Tank (Male)      Alexis (Female)      Jiro (Male)

## Naha Airport



Ceasar (Male)      Rusty (Male)

## Kawasaki Post office



Harper (Female)      Bean (Female)



# Enhancement of Animal Quarantine Measure (Baggage Inspection)

- Well-known Activities for International Students and Foreign Trainee



- Isolation of Avian Influenza Virus from illegal import products



Subject of monitoring

Target : poultry meat from China, Korea, Taiwan, Philippine etc.  
(June 2015~)

**JITCO** 公益財団法人 国際研修協力機構

HOME 技能実習制度・「研修」 事業紹介

広報・啓発活動 JITCOについて

お知らせ

[日本への肉製品の持ち込みなどについて](#)

2016年2月5日  
日本への肉製品の持ち込みなどについて、農林水産省動物検疫所より、以下のとおり注意喚起、周知に関する依頼がありました。監理団体及び実習実施機関各位におかれましても、十分なご対応をお願い申し上げます。

Country of Origin	Species	Isolation of virus (number of isolate)
China	Duck Meat / Carcass	H9N2 (2)
		H1N2 (1)
		H5N6 (1)
	Chicken Meat / Carcass	H7N9 (3)
		H9N2 (2)
		H5N1 (1)
Taiwan	Chicken Meat / Carcass	H5N6 (1)
	Duck Meat / Carcass	H9N2 (1)
Philippine	Chicken Meat / Carcass	H5N1 (1)
Vietnam	Chicken Meat / Carcass	ND Virus (1)
		H9N2 (2)

# Animal Quarantine Service's posters in multiple languages

In the tourist high seasons, PR posters made by officials of Animal Quarantine Service are displayed at airports and seaports.

English



Korean



Chinese



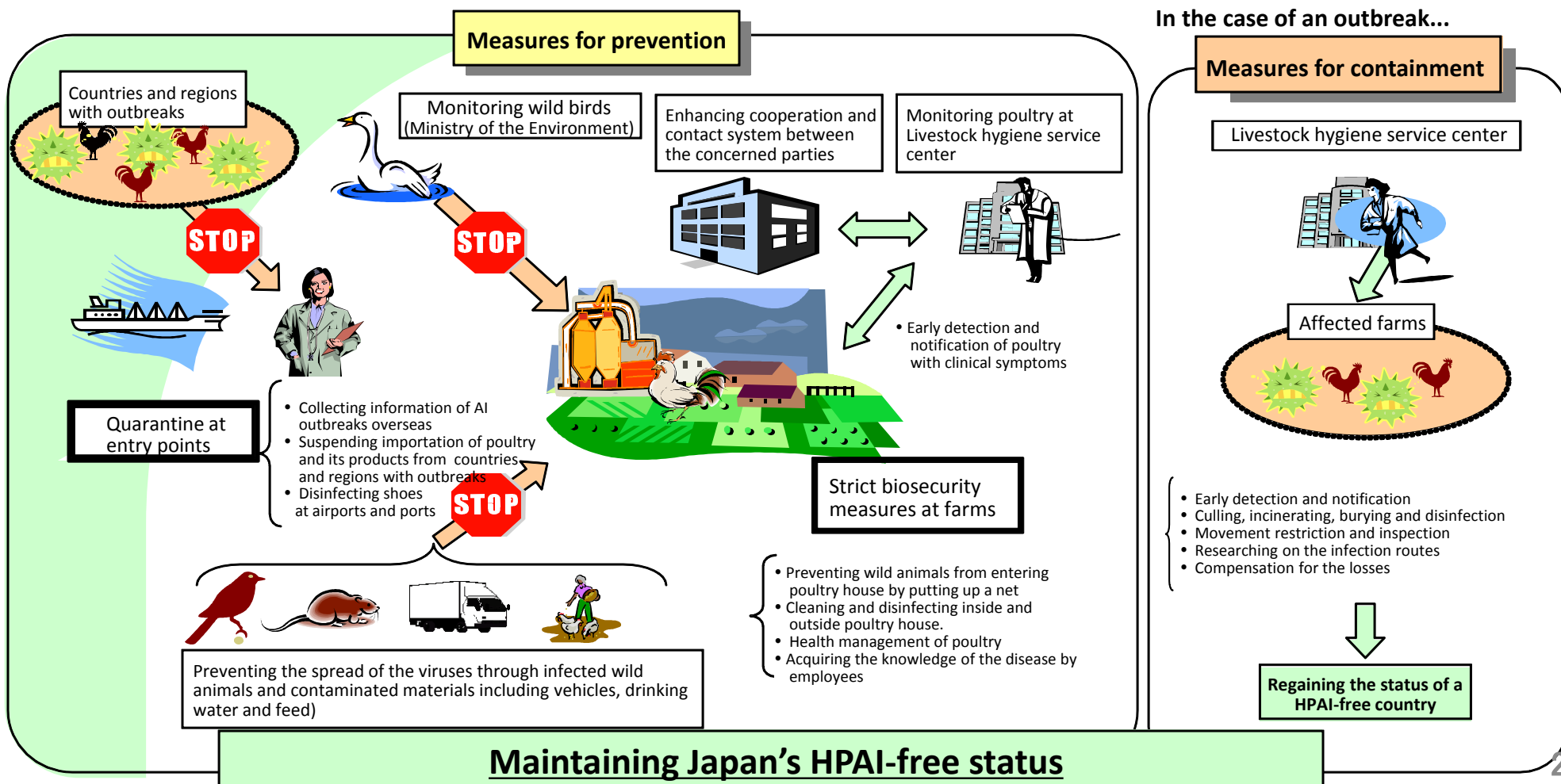
Japanese



QR codes are shown on the posters in order for tourists to get a better access to the website of Animal Quarantine Service.

# Outline of Control Measures for HPAI and LPAI

- Collecting information of AI outbreaks overseas and enhancing quarantine system
- Monitoring poultry and wild birds
- Early detection and notification of poultry with clinical symptoms, and strict biosecurity measures at farms
- Improving crisis management system including disease simulation exercise and emergency response
- Preventing the spread of the disease by immediate culling and movement restriction





# HPAI Outbreak and Control Measures of recent years

## <Outbreaks in 2004> Subtype H5N1 (**highly pathogenic**)

Jan. Yamaguchi (about 30,000 birds at one farm)

Feb. Oita (14 birds at one premise)

Feb.-Mar. Kyoto (about 240,000 birds at two farms)

- In 2004, HPAI occurred. This was the first time in 79 years that it had occurred in Japan.
- The Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control was revised and guidelines for specific animal infectious disease control were established.
- The Emergency Comprehensive Control Measures for Bird Flu was compiled.
- The animal disease control mutual fund was established and the management maintenance fund were established.
- Emergency vaccines were stocked.

## <Outbreaks in 2007> Subtype H5N1 (**highly pathogenic**)

Jan. Miyazaki (about 70,000 birds at two farms)

Okayama (about 10,000 birds at one farm)

Feb. Miyazaki (about 90,000 birds at one farm)

**Note: All movement restrictions were lifted on March 1, 2007.**

- In February 2008, the disease control guidelines were revised (such as exceptional measures for poultry processing plants)
- Inspection of poultry farms, development and distribution of hygiene management guidance
- Strengthening monitoring and disseminating information in order to ensure early detection and reporting

## <Outbreaks in 2010 and 2011> Subtype H5N1 (**highly pathogenic**)

Nov-May 2011: 9 prefectures (about 1.8 million birds in 24 farms)

For detailed information on outbreaks in 2010, please refer to next page.

## <Outbreaks in 2014 and 2015> Subtype H5N8 (**highly pathogenic**)

Apr. Kumamoto (about 50,000 birds at one farm) (same measures to related farm)

Dec. Miyazaki (about 50,000 birds at two farms)

Yamaguchi (about 30,000 birds at one farm)

Jan 2015. Okayama (about 200,000 birds at one farm)

Saga (about 70,000 birds at one farm)

**Note: All movement restrictions were lifted on February 14, 2015.**

- Prompt disease control measures based on the animal infectious disease control guidelines was conducted.

## <Outbreaks in 2016 and 2017> Subtype H5N6 (**highly pathogenic**)

Nov-Dec. Aomori (about 230,000 birds at two farms)

Niigata (about 550,000 birds at two farms)

Dec. Hokkaido (about 280,000 birds at one farm)

Kumamoto (about 92,000 birds at one farm)

Dec-Jan 2017. Miyazaki (about 290,000 birds at two farms)

Jan 2017. Gifu (about 81,000 birds at one farm)

Feb 2017. Saga (about 71,000 birds at one farm)

Mar 2017. Miyagi (about 220,000 birds at one farm)

Mar 2017. Chiba (about 62,000 birds at one farm)

**Note: All movement restrictions were lifted on April 18, 2017.**

About 1.7 million birds at 12 farms in 9 prefectures.

## <Outbreaks in 2005> Subtype H5N2 (**low pathogenic**)

June-Jan 2006. Ibaraki and Saitama (about 5.78 million birds in 41 farms)

- Slaughtering completed by Apr. 2006.
- In light of the fact that it was a LPAI virus, special monitoring program was applied for farms which met specific conditions.
- In Dec. 2006, disease control measures for the occurrence of LPAI were added to the animal infectious disease control guidelines.

## <Outbreaks in 2009> Subtype H7N6 (**low pathogenic**)

Feb.-Mar. Aichi (about 1.6 million birds at seven farms)

**Note: All the movement restrictions were lifted on May 11, 2009.**

- Inspection was conducted for all quail farms nationwide in order to make sure they were negative for the virus.
- Quails were added to the types of livestock subject to the animal disease control mutual fund in fiscal 2009.

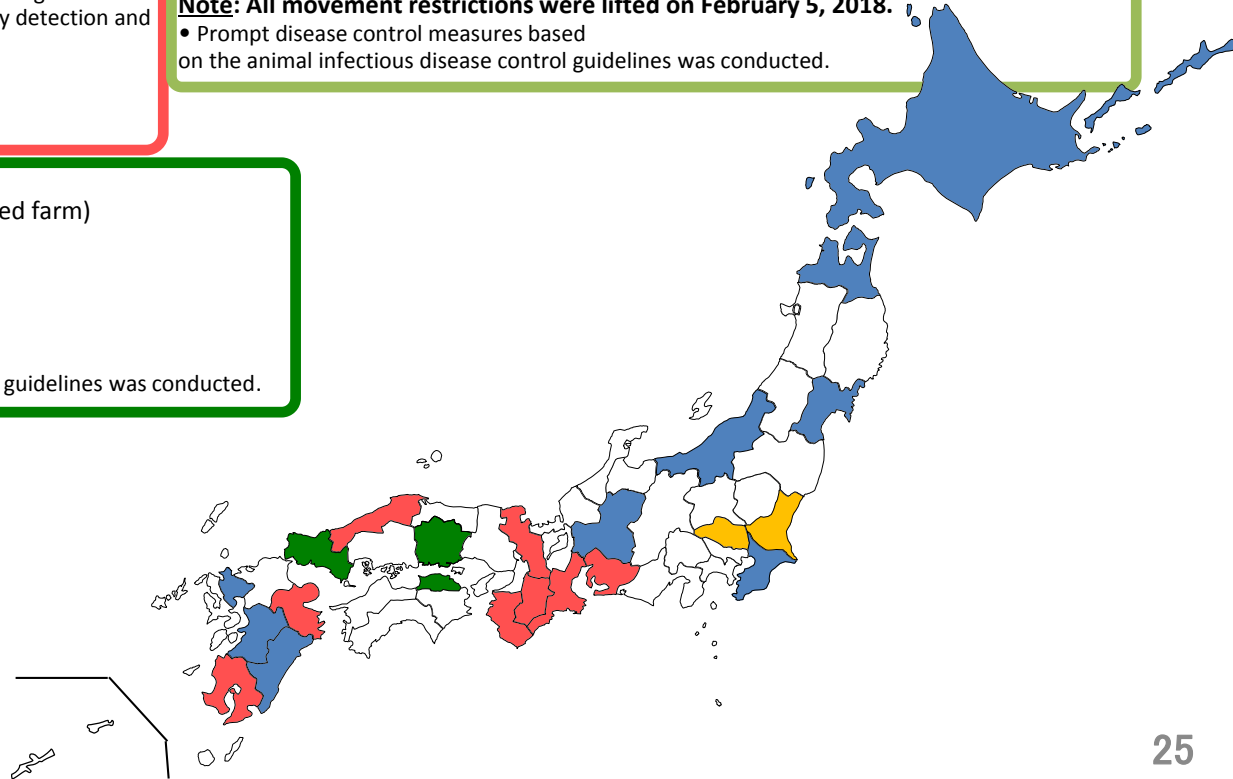
## <Outbreaks in 2018> Subtype H5N6 (**highly pathogenic**)

Jan 2018. Kagawa (about 51,000 birds at one farm)

(same measures to related farm ; about 40,000 birds at one farm)

**Note: All movement restrictions were lifted on February 5, 2018.**

- Prompt disease control measures based on the animal infectious disease control guidelines was conducted.



# Instructions by Prime Minister (28th and 29th, November)

(For Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza incidents in Japan)

- Request poultry farmers to take every precautions against HPAI and give them appropriate technical advice on preventive measures against the disease.
- Collect information from the affected sites intensively.
- When suspicious case of HPAI is detected, MAFF and other relevant Ministries work closely and commence sufficient control measures promptly.
- Provide accurate information on this issue with the public rapidly.

# Actions taken by related government ministries and agencies (in case of HPAI outbreaks in FY2017)

## 【Food Safety Commission, Cabinet Office】

Distributing information concerning food safety to the public

## 【National Police Agency】

Providing supports to the prefectural police department when they assist control measures

## 【Financial Services Agency】

Requesting financial institutions to facilitate financing

## 【Consumer Affairs Agency】

Distributing relevant information to consumers

## 【Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications】

Communicating and coordinating with fire and fire and disaster management organizations

## 【Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology】

Providing relevant information to educational institutions

## 【Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare】

Providing information and promoting awareness to public health sectors of local governments, checking health status of poultry farm workers, giving instructions in protection against infection for workers involved with control measures

## 【Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism】

Supporting placement of disinfection mat for vehicles and disinfectant sprayers, leasing equipment for control measures such as flood lights and forklift trucks

## 【Ministry of Environment】

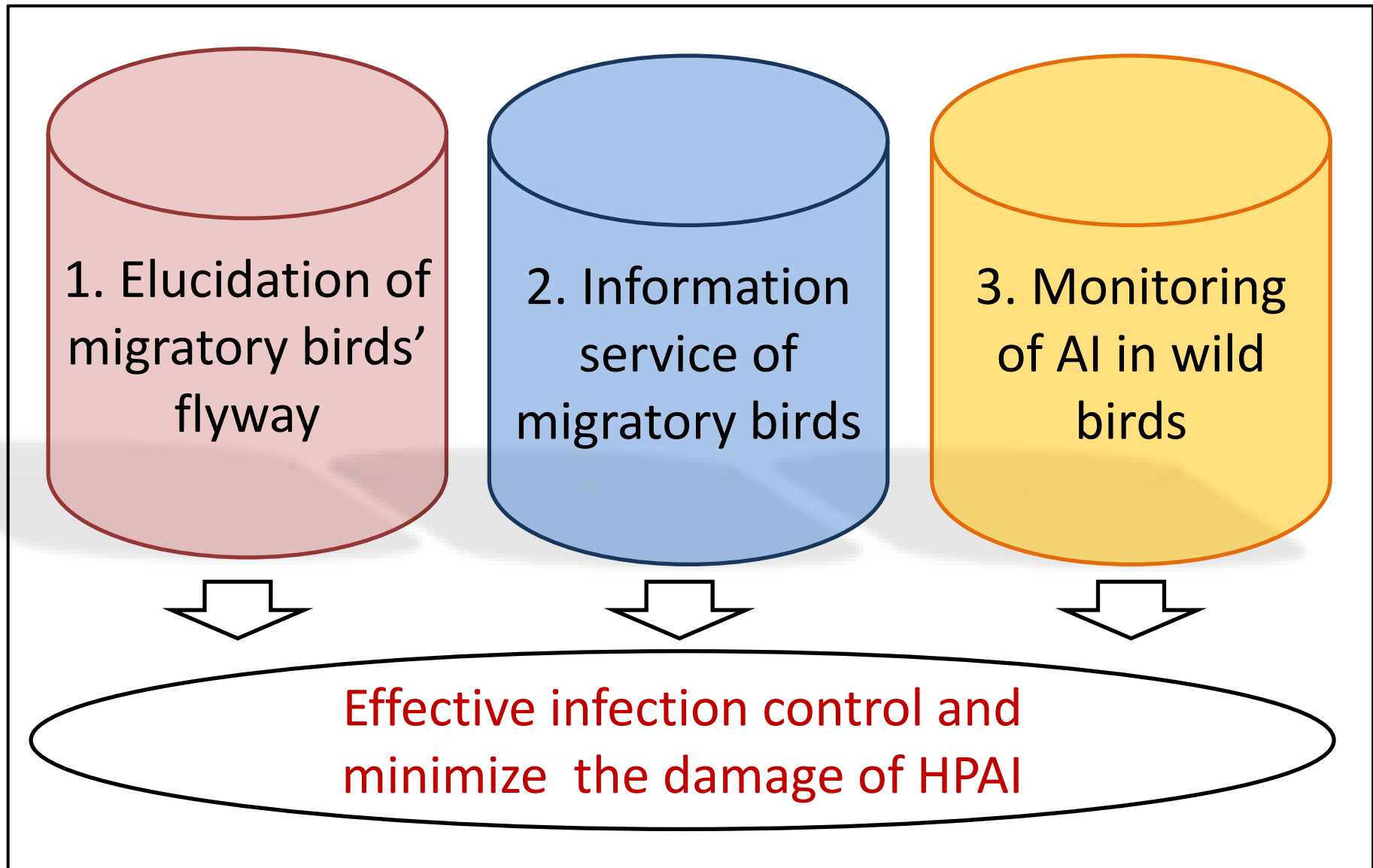
Surveillance in wild animals

## 【Ministry of Defense】

Responding to request for disaster relief mission (supporting the control measures) based on Self-Defense Forces Act

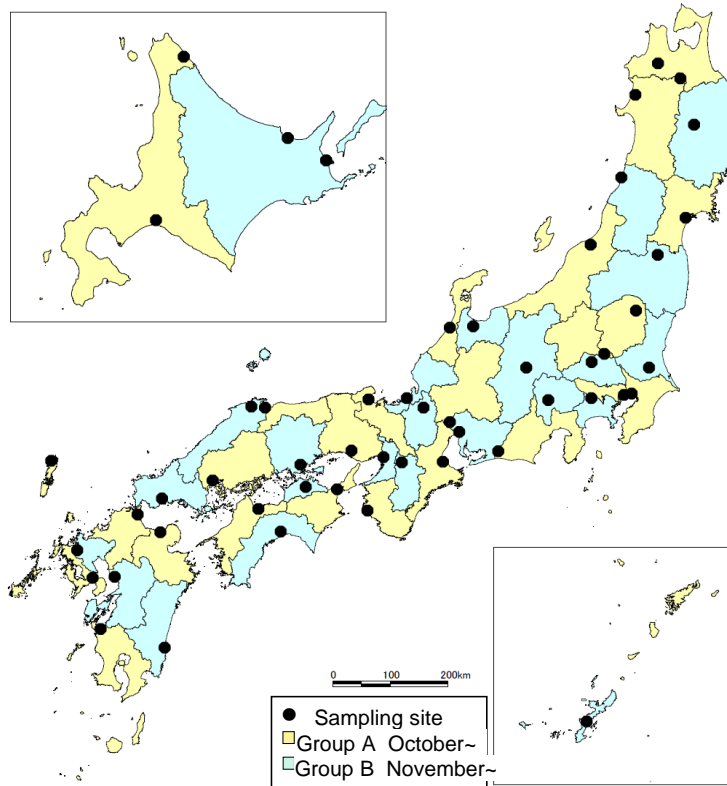


# Surveillance framework for Avian Influenza in wild birds by Ministry of Environment



# Active surveillance

- Fecal sampling from waterfowls
  - from October to May since 2008
  - 52 locations in 47 prefectures
  - About 100 samples at one location and one time



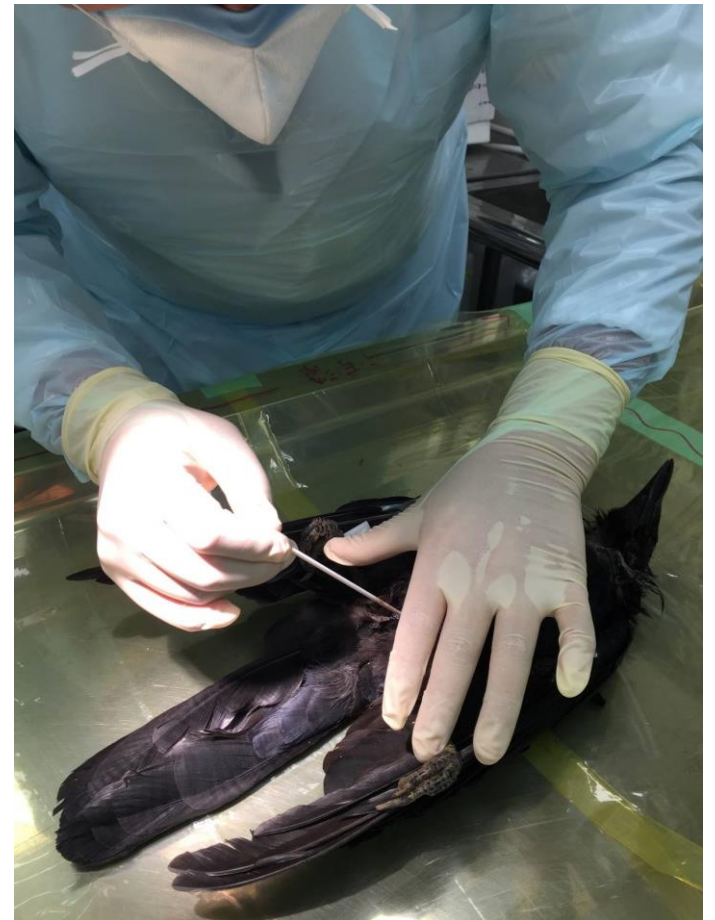
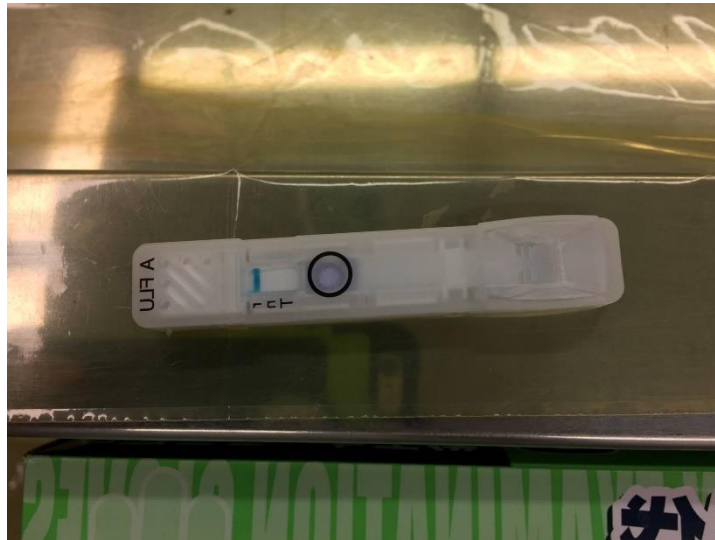
Japan Wildlife Research Center



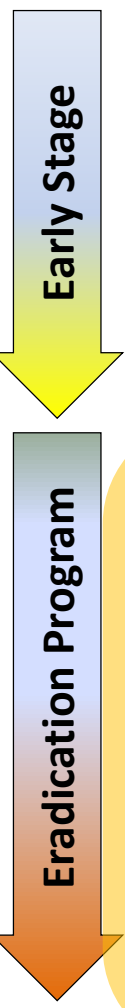
Japan Wildlife Research Center

# Passive surveillance

- Swab sampling from dead birds
  - Cloacal and trachial swabs
  - Sampling all year around according to classification of the risk species and alert level
  - About 600 species of birds
  - For efficient monitoring
  - Prioritize sampling species according to past experiences and reports



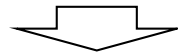
# Chronology of CSF in Japan

- 
- 1888 1<sup>st</sup> CSF case was detected in a pig imported from the US
- 1969 Attenuated live CSF vaccine was developed and allowed to use in Japan
- 1970s The number of CSF cases was sharply decreased.
- 1980s CSF cases were resurged due to negligence of vaccination
- 1992 The last cases of CSF in Japan in December @Kumamoto pref.
- 1996 Start of CSF eradication system establishment project (5 years)
- 2000 Ban of vaccination in October  
(except for licensed vaccination)
- 2006 Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Quarantine Guidelines for CSF
- 2007 Complete ban of vaccination (Nation-wide)

**CSF Free (2007 Apr)**

# 1. Three-Phase Eradication Program

- **Phase 1** (Apr. 1996 - Mar. 1999)
  - Increasing nation-wide vaccination levels
  - Confirming nation-wide free from CSF
- **Phase 2** (Apr. 1999 - Sept. 2000)
  - Prohibition of vaccination (by each pref.)
- **Phase 3** (Oct. 2000 - )
  - Prohibition of vaccination (Nation-wide)  
with exceptions permitted by a prefectural governor  
(Strengthen import restriction)

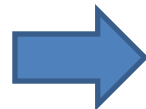


## 2006 - Total ban of vaccination

**2006**

**March :** Guideline for special prevention measure for CSF

**April :** Vaccination was totally banned (Vaccine stock for emergency :1 million dose)



**April 2007    CSF free**

## 2. Surveillance on CSF

Fiscal Year	Wild boar	Domestic Pigs (for breeding)	Domestic Pigs (for fattening)	Domestic pigs (total)
2006	1,298	14,717	49,425	64,142
2007	942	15,455	40,029	55,484
2008	1,164	16,107	27,113	43,220
2009	1,435	14,273	22,826	37,099
2010	1,554	12,513	17,787	30,300
2011	970	13,363	19,191	32,554
2012	827	12,585	17,262	29,847
2013	411	11,150	15,570	26,720
2014	388	9,131	14,919	24,050
2015	261	9,175	14,674	23,849
2016	273	9,555	13,423	22,978

**Results: No positive case detected**

## 3. Action against chronic animal diseases including CSF

- Utilization of data obtained from Meat Hygiene Centers

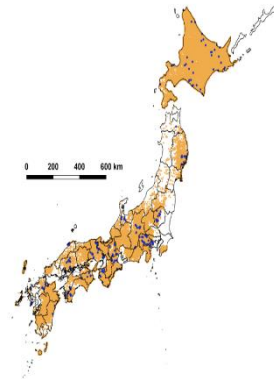
# Active surveillance in wild animals

- Since FY 2015, MAFF have conducted the project of national surveillance of animal infectious diseases in wild animals.

## <Main targeting diseases and their results>

### Wild deer (Brucellosis and Tuberculosis)

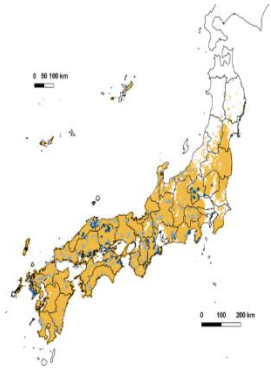
In fiscal year 2016, 469 feces (for bacterial cultivation of tuberculosis) and 468 blood (for BPAT of brucellosis) of wild deer in 21 prefectures were sampled. As the result of the tests conducted by NIAH, there were no positive case. In fiscal year 2017, 600 faces and blood of wild deer are planned to be sampled.



● sampled points  
 ■ habitat areas of wild deer

### Wild boar (Brucellosis)

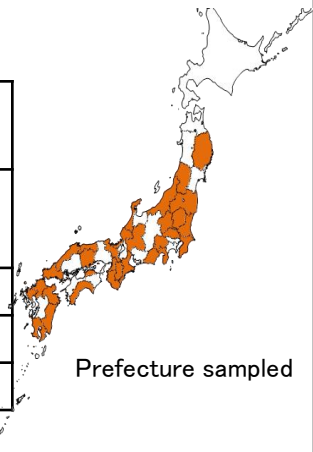
In fiscal year 2014 and 2015, 1,016 blood (for BPAT) of wild boar in 32 prefectures were sampled. As the result of tests conducted by NIAH, there were no positive case. In fiscal year 2017, 440 blood of wild boar are planned to be sampled.



● sampled points  
 ■ habitat areas of wild boar

### Wild birds (ND)

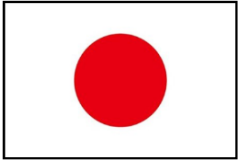
FY	faces of pigeons		faces of water fowls	
	Number of prefecture sampled	Number of samples	Number of prefecture sampled	Number of samples
2014	19	242	21	152
2015	16	218	19	142
2016	16	96	18	139



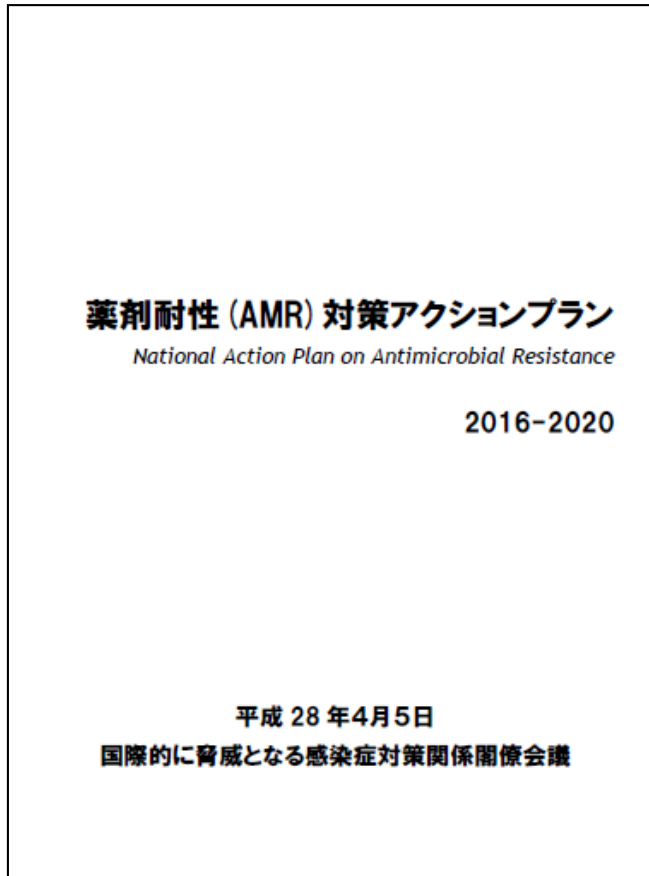
Prefecture sampled

\* No virus has been isolated.

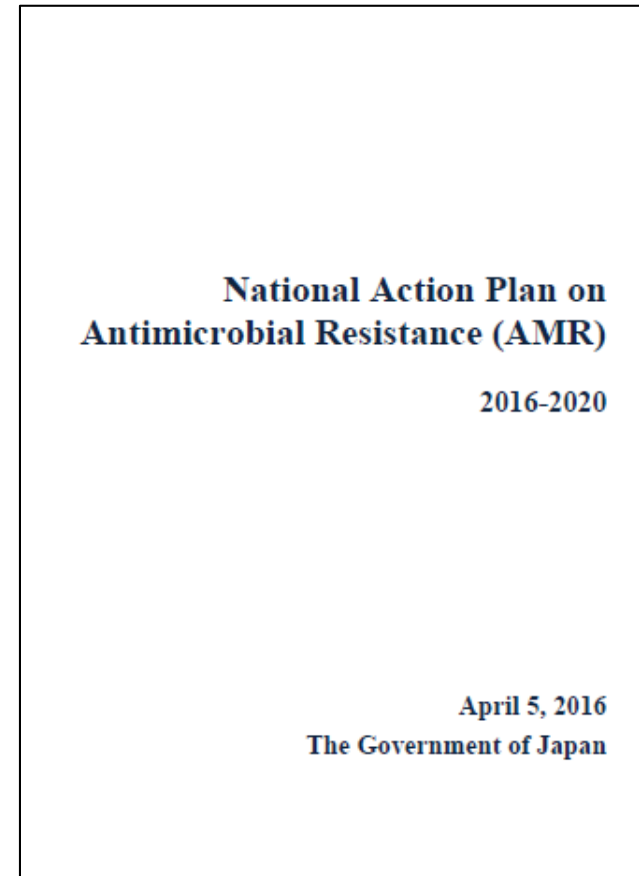




# Japan's National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)



Japanese version



English version

English version is available at  
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/file/06-Seisakujouhou-10900000-Kenkoukyoku/0000138942.pdf>





## Adoption of AMR National Action Plan, April 5, 2016



### Ministerial Council on the Response to Infectious Diseases that Pose a Threat to Global Society

#### Prime Minister Shinzo Abe:

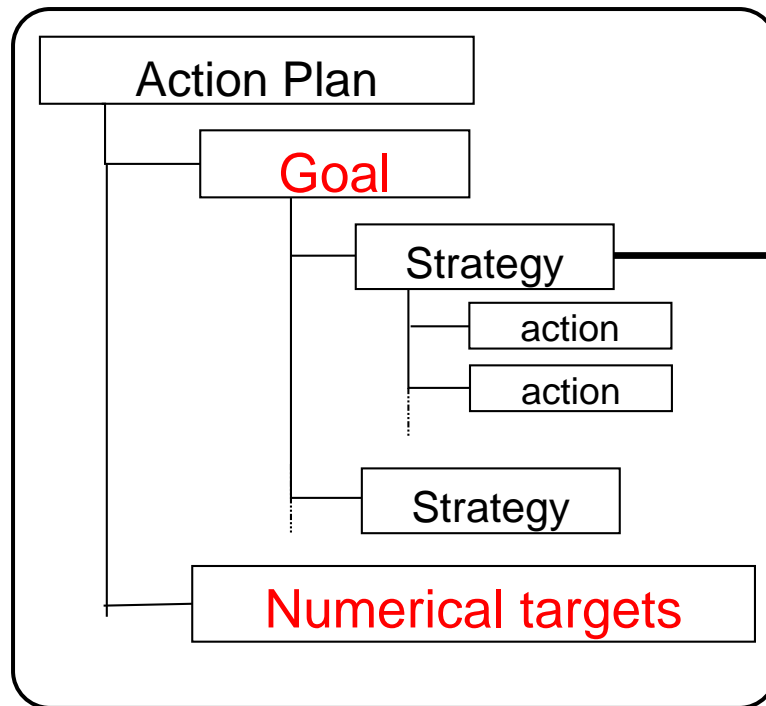
- AMR is a global threat and Japan has determined our first action plan.
- We will advance effective measures for **both humans and animals**.
- I request that **all relevant ministers collaborate closely** to steadily advance the relevant measures.

# Structure of our National Action Plan on AMR

## Goals

1. Awareness and Education
2. Surveillance and Monitoring
3. Infection Prevention and Control
4. Appropriate Use of Antimicrobials
5. Research and Development
6. International Cooperation

Goals 1–5: same as  
WHO Global Action Plan



### Within each strategy

1. Background
2. Policies
3. Actions
4. Related Ministries and Agencies, and Institutions
5. Evaluation Indices
6. References

# International Cooperation on Animal Health

- Strengthening cooperation with neighboring countries, for example, exchange of disease information such as HPAI and FMD
- Preventing a spread of TADs in East Asia in cooperation with neighboring countries to reduce invasion risk into Japan

## Joint Statement between Leaders

- Listing the cooperation in animal health field such as diseases and AMR in Joint Statement between leaders
- EU, Denmark, Poland, China, Korea, Uruguay, Argentina

## Cooperation Framework of G7

### G7 Niigata Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Declaration (Apr 2016)

- Based on the Declaration, 2nd G7 Chief Veterinary Officers Forum was held in Rome (Oct 2017)

### G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration (May 2016)

## Support through OIE

### Prevention and Control of zoonosis in Asia

- Surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds and poultry

### Capacity building of veterinary services in Asia-Pacific region

- Development of a roadmap for disease control
- Surveillance of high-priority diseases
- Promoting on information sharing

## Cooperation among Japan, China and Korea

### Symposium on Prevention and Control of TADs in East Asia

- Share the information on epidemiology and disease control
- Hosted by Japan, China and Korea in rotation from 2011
- The 7th symposium was held in Japan (Sep 2017)

### Memorandum of Cooperation on Response against TADs

- Agricultural Ministers of Japan, China and Korea signed the MOC in the 2nd Trilateral Agricultural Minister's Meeting held in Tokyo on September 13th, 2015

### Strengthening of Cooperation in the Quarantine Inspection

- Japan and China signed the MOC on the strengthening of cooperation in the quarantine for baggage carried by passenger and mail from foreign countries (Nov 2017)

## MOU between National Veterinary Institutes

- National Institute of Animal Health, Japan
  - ⇔ Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, Korea (Oct 2012)
  - ⇔ Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, China (Mar 2016)
  - Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, China (Mar 2016)
- Promote cooperation in research on FMD and HPAI between the laboratories

## G7 Niigata Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Declaration (Apr. 2016)

→ Agreement on the establishment of cooperation framework among veterinary authorities of G7 to tackle the global common challenges in public and animal health such as TADs and AMR



- As part of activities on cooperation framework among veterinary authorities of G7, **"1st G7 Chief Veterinary Officers Forum"** was held in Nov. 2016
  - 1) Agreement on the establishment of G7 Chief Veterinary Officers' One Health Working Group
  - 2) Introduction of Japanese efforts and exchange of views about AMR and TADs
    - AMR: Agreement on promoting continuous information sharing on AMR among G7 countries' laboratories and establishing a sub-working group to find a common approach
    - TADs such as FMD and HPAI:
      - Introduction of Japanese response to the outbreak of TADs and cooperation among Japan, China and Korea
      - Sharing the recognition of importance of information sharing and ensuring transparency with G7 countries and other countries
- Symposium "Actions for Combatting Antimicrobial Resistance in Veterinary Sector" was also held
- Second G7 Chief Veterinary Officers Forum was held by the G7 chair, Italy in 2017



# Cooperation on Animal Health among Japan, China and Korea

## ➤ Symposium on Prevention and Control of TADs in East Asia

- Hosted by Japan, China and Korea in rotation from 2011
- Participants share the recognition of importance of cooperation among neighboring countries to prevent spread of TADs in the area



2016 Beijing



2017 Tokyo

\*TADs: Transboundary Animal Diseases

## ➤ Memorandum on Cooperation on Response against TADs

- Agricultural Ministers of Japan, China and Korea have signed the Memorandum in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Trilateral Agricultural Minister's Meeting held in Tokyo on September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015

## ➤ MOU for Cooperation between National Veterinary Institutes

- National Institute of Animal Health, Japan
  - ↔ Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, China (Mar, 2016)
  - Harbin Veterinary Research Institute, China (Mar. 2016)
  - ↔ Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency, Korea (Oct. 2012)

## ➤ Technical Meeting by Veterinary Officials

- Information exchange by veterinary officials of Japan and Korea  
Nov. 2015 in Korea, Jun. 2016 in Tokyo



# Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Service by OIE

- ① PVS will be referred by countries which import animal products from evaluated countries for analysis of animal health risk through import of animal products
- ② PVS will be designed to assist evaluated countries to establish priorities in strengthening their animal health systems

→ PVS evaluation was started in 2006

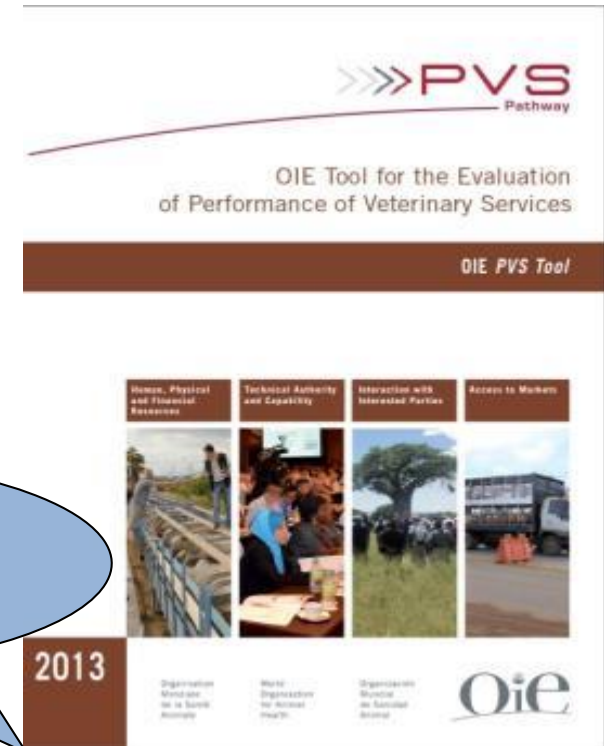
130/180 member countries have already been evaluated

(As of Feb. 2017)

Note) Veterinary Services:  
governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the OIE Animal Health Code

In Oct. 2016, OIE PVS evaluation team conducted on-site visit to Japan.

PVS evaluation tool is made based on the Chapter 3.2 of OIE Code



## OIE-PVS Tool

[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS\\_A\\_Tool\\_Final\\_Edition\\_2013.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS_A_Tool_Final_Edition_2013.pdf)



## ○ OIE PVS Evaluation report of the Veterinary Services of Japan (Draft)

In the draft of Evaluation Report which has been presented from OIE, it is stated that systems and operation of veterinary services of Japan are at an excellent level in general.

On the other hand, some points to be improved are suggested as an opportunities to further advance the level of the veterinary services.

# Thank you for your attention

