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Self-declaration of the recovery of freedom from infection with High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza viruses (HPAI) in poultry by Japan

Self-Declaration sent to the OIE on 30 June 2021 by Dr OKITA Masatsugu, the Delegate of Japan to the OIE, Director of International Animal Health Affairs Office, Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japan.

1. Introduction

The objective of the declaration is the recovery of self-declared freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 2021(Terrestrial Code)*. The self-declaration covers the whole country and describes 52 outbreaks of HPAI reported in the period from November 2020 until March 2021.

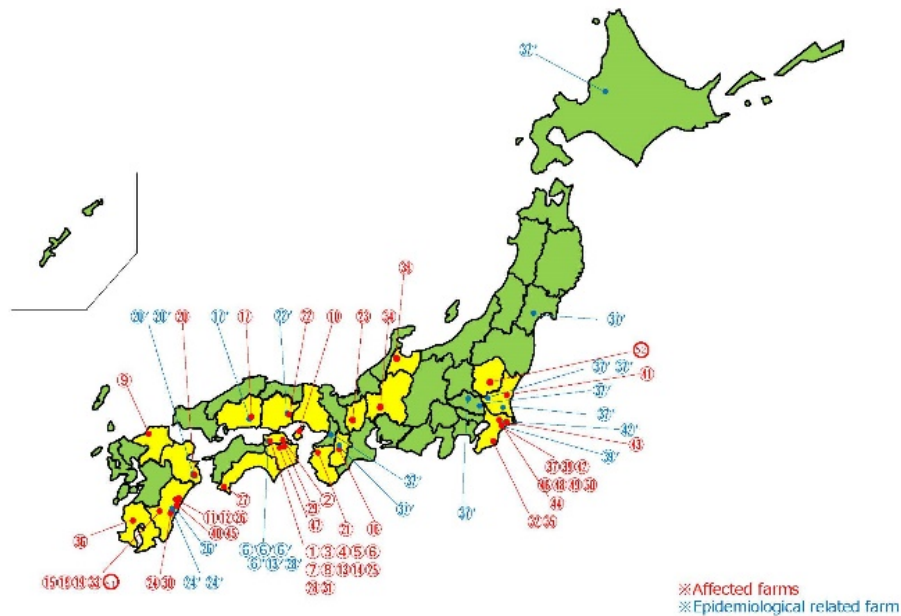
The starting date of the self-declaration is 30 June 2021.

2. Summary of the outbreaks of HPAI in Japan- 2020 to 2021

On 5 November 2020, an outbreak of HPAI (subtype H5N8) occurred in Kagawa Prefecture. This was the first outbreak in Japan in 2 years and 10 months since the last HPAI outbreak in Kagawa Prefecture in January 2018. A total of 52 outbreaks (subtype H5N8) have been confirmed in 18 prefectures by 13 March 2021. Stamping out policy was applied including epidemiologically related farms, and eventually, approximately 9.8 million birds were subjected to culling. Disposal of contaminated materials and disinfection of all affected farms were completed on 29 March 2021.

The situation of HPAI outbreaks in Japan is available as annex II.

The situations of HPAI in Japan ⑦



3. Control measures

HPAI in poultry is a notifiable disease in Japan according to the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control (herein after referred to as “the Act”) and stamping out policy is applied. Prophylactic vaccination for avian influenza is not practiced in Japan.

The following emergency responses are taken in case HPAI is confirmed in poultry in accordance with the Guidelines for Control of Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Concerning HPAI and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) (herein after referred to as “the Guideline”) based on the Act.

(1) Control measures at the affected farms and epidemiologically related farms (e.g. The farms which share employees and equipment with the affected farm).

- Culling of all birds
- Incineration/burying/composting of carcasses and contaminated material (e.g. faeces, feed, beddings)
- Disinfection of the premises

(2) Other control measures

- Establishment of the Movement Restriction zones and Shipment Restriction zones
- Establishment of the disinfection points of vehicles, and disinfection of vehicles crossing the points
- Surveillance during outbreak and surveillance for demonstration of absence of infection

Movement Restriction Zones

Area: within 3 km radius of the affected farm and epidemiologically related farms

- Movement of live birds, carcasses, eggs, faeces, equipment, feed, litter, other commodities which can spread the virus is prohibited within the area (except for the movement of live birds to the slaughterhouses located within the Movement Restriction Zone and movement of eggs to the packing facilities located within the Movement Restriction Zones under authorization of MAFF through consultation between MAFF and prefectural government).

- Emergency surveillance consisting of clinical inspection and sampling for laboratory testing is conducted (within 24 hours in principle) on all farms located within Movement Restriction Zones. In total, 394 farms were tested, and one additional affected farm was identified by virus isolation and antibody test.
- Movement Restriction Zones are lifted when negative results are obtained by the surveillance for demonstration of absence of infection with HPAI (see below) and at least 21 days have passed after the completion of control measures in the affected farm and epidemiologically related farms.

Shipment Restrictions Zones

Area: between 3 and 10 km radius around the affected farm

- Shipping out of live birds, carcasses, eggs, faeces, equipment, feed, litter, other goods which could spread the virus is prohibited (except for movement of live birds to the slaughterhouses located outside the Shipment Restriction Zones and movement of eggs to the packing facilities located outside the Shipment Restriction Zones under authorization of MAFF through consultation between MAFF and prefectural government.)
- Shipment Restriction Zones is lifted when negative results are obtained by the surveillance for demonstration of absence of infection with HPAI (see below).

Surveillance to demonstrate absence of infection

Surveillance to demonstrate absence of infection is conducted on the farms located within Movement Restriction Zoned minimum of 10 days after the completion of control measures in all the affected farms located within the Movement Restriction Zone.

In total, 256 farms were tested as the surveillance to demonstrate absence of infection and negative results were obtained.

[Note] Methods of the Emergency surveillance for outbreak investigation and Surveillance to demonstrate absence of infection

- 1 Tracheal swabs and cloacal swabs shall be obtained as specimens for viral isolation testing from 5 birds at each poultry house to be tested (in the case of HPAI, 3 of the poultry should be dead [except those that have died of obvious causes other than influenza such as attack by a predator or trauma; in the case that there are no dead birds, the choice shall be made from among those exhibiting certain clinical signs such as low activity or leg weakness; in the case where all birds from a poultry house are evidently healthy, the choice shall be made from among them]). Blood samples shall be harvested from 5 live birds per poultry house for serum antibody testing.
- 2 The prefecture shall test the specimens obtained in 1 above using viral isolation and serum antibody tests.

Table 1 : Control measures and surveillance of avian influenza in areas under sanitary restrictions

Area	Kind of implemented restriction	Emergency surveillance				Surveillance to demonstrate absence of infection					
		the number of tested farms	Virus Isolation		Antibody test		the number of tested farms	Virus Isolation		Antibody test	
Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative		
within 3 km radius	MR	394	1	393	1	393	256	0	256	0	256

4. Avian Influenza surveillance programme

Surveillance had been conducted in accordance with Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code, 2021*.

Passive surveillance

In Japan, both HPAI and LPAI are notifiable in accordance with the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control. It is mandatory for poultry farmers to notify immediately to the prefecture any suspicion of HPAI or LPAI in poultry. The suspicion is raised when there is an increase in the daily mortality of poultry (in particular, twice the average mortality of the preceding 21 days), detection of birds showing clinical signs including cyanosis in the comb and wattles, depression, and reduction in egg-laying rate are observed. This notification shall be reported to MAFF via prefectural government. In case of detection of abnormalities in poultry, each prefecture immediately deploys Animal Health Inspectors (AHIs) from a Livestock Hygiene Service Centre (LHSC) in each prefecture to carry out clinical inspection and a rapid antigen test as necessary. Furthermore, AHIs collect samples and conduct genetic tests, virus isolation tests and serological tests as necessary. These results are obliged to be immediately reported to MAFF.

Laboratory tests are conducted by LHSC using reverse transcription PCR and real-time reverse transcription PCR, targeting the M gene and HA gene of influenza A viruses as genetic tests. For detection of the HA gene, primers that specifically detect H5 and H7 subtypes will be selected, and if a gene specific to H5 or H7 subtypes is detected in addition to the M gene, it is confirmed to be HPAI or LPAI positive.

Specimens in which the HA gene specific for H5 or H7 subtypes is detected at the LHSC are shipped to the National Institute for Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, which is the national reference laboratory in Japan, for sequencing analysis targeting the HA gene. If the sequence analysis shows a duplication of basic amino acids at the cleavage site of the hyaluronan protein, it is considered HPAI; otherwise, it is considered LPAI. These diagnosis tests are compliant with the *OIE Manual*.

Additionally, in accordance with the Poultry Slaughtering Business Control and Poultry Inspection Act , Enforcement order for the Poultry Slaughter Business Control and Poultry Inspection Act, Enforcement regulation for the Poultry Slaughter Business Control and Poultry Inspection Act (hereinafter referred to as the Poultry Inspection Act), all poultry meat produced at a poultry slaughtering plant which handles more than 300,000 poultry birds per year is subjected to poultry inspection by official veterinarians of local governments or veterinarians of designated inspection agencies authorised by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). At ante-mortem inspection, diagnosis is made on clinical ground; as for post-mortem inspection (post feather-removal inspection and post-evisceration inspection) a pathological examination and, if needed, laboratory tests are conducted for diagnosis.

Regarding certified small-scale poultry slaughter plants which handle no greater than 300,000 poultry birds per year, the poultry inspection on each bird is not mandatory to be done by official veterinarians. It is nevertheless required in the Poultry Inspection Law to assign a supervisor qualified by the Poultry Inspection Act for sanitary controls over poultry slaughtering and to check the abnormalities of birds and their carcasses, and report to the prefectures.

Prefectural government conducts inspection for HPAI in response to the report from the slaughterhouses.

Active surveillance

In accordance with the Guidelines established by MAFF, prefectures conduct two types of surveillance as active surveillance: fixed point monitoring and enhanced monitoring. An overview of each type of surveillance is provided below.

1 Fixed point monitoring

- (1) The prefecture selects a specified number of farms (the number is obtained by multiplying the

number of LHSCs in each prefecture by 3) out of those with a higher risk of infection (*), such as outdoor type farms and those located around wild bird habitats and inspect the farms once a month. Farms are selected to ensure evenly covering targeted area.

- (2) The AHI conducts a clinical examination of the poultry and collects samples consisting of tracheal swabs, cloacal swabs, blood and dead birds' organs from at least 10 poultry (including birds that are confirmed dead, if any) selected at random from various poultry houses on the farm.
- (3) The prefecture conducts a viral isolation test and serum antibody test on the samples collected in the manner specified in (2) above.

(*) Farms with a relatively high risk of infection

The farms subjected to fixed point monitoring shall be selected in consideration of the following conditions.

- Farms located near damp areas, lakes, ponds or rivers that are known as stopping or gathering points for resting and breeding migratory birds
- Farms located in areas where wild birds and other wild animals are frequently observed
- Farms where waterfowl such as ducks (including crossbreeds between Mallards and domestic ducks) are kept
- Open-air type poultry farms

2 Enhanced monitoring

- (1) The prefecture conducts inspections on the number of local farms with the surveillance design to detect a 10% prevalence with a 95% confidence interval (*). The farms to be inspected shall be selected by grouping them by the scale of their flocks and by random sampling of farms in each group.
- (2) In principle, the inspection shall be carried out between October and May in consideration of the arrival of migratory birds.
- (3) The AHI in charge of inspection of the farm concerned conducts a clinical examination of the poultry and collects blood samples from at least 10 poultry selected at random from various poultry houses on the farm.
- (4) The prefecture conducts a serum antibody test on the samples collected in the manner specified in (3) above.

(*) The number of farms with over 100 poultry, thereby making it possible to detect 10% of the prevalence with a 95% confidence interval, is determined. Farms are then selected randomly until this number is reached, according to the table below. To eliminate sampling bias, (1) farms are grouped according to the scale of flocks (**), and (2) the number of farms subjected to examination is determined based on the number of farms in each group, and this number is sampled randomly using the random number list (stratified random sampling).

(**) Farms are grouped according to the scale of flocks in the following manner.

- I 100 (10 or more ostriches) -999 poultry
- II 1,000-9,999 poultry
- III ≥10,000 poultry

Population	Number of samples
1-15 farms	All farms
16-20 farms	16 farms
21-40 farms	21 farms
41-100 farms	25 farms
≥101 farms	30 farms

Prefectures first conduct ELISA as a serum antibody test. If the results of the ELISA test are positive, the same serum samples are subjected to an agar gel precipitation reaction for further examination.

Prefectures submit report to the Animal Health Division, MFF, regarding an overview of the farms (location, bird species, number of poultry, etc.) selected for fixed point monitoring and enhanced monitoring, and the reason for selecting those for fixed point monitoring without delay.

Prefectures report to the Animal Health Division on the results of the fixed point and enhanced monitoring every month. The prefecture, however, should report any positive results from the monitoring to the Animal Health Division immediately after they become known.

Table 2 : Results of avian influenza monitoring in poultry, Japan, 2017 -2020

Year	Virus isolation test			Antibody test		
	No. of farms	No. of Inspected birds	No. of positive test results	No. of farms	No. of Inspected birds	No. of positive test results
2017	5,842	58,335	0	7,865	78,198	0
2018	5,733	57,550	0	7,679	77,100	0
2019	5,859	57,412	0	7,971	76,329	0
2020	5,786	55,580	0	7,443	73,153	0
2021*	1,340	13,410	0	1,829	18,415	0

*Results corresponding to January to March 2021

The Ministry Environment (MOE) conducts surveillance for wild birds. When dead wild birds are found, those cases are to be notified to the MOE or competent authorities in the natural environment division of each prefecture. The officials take samples from carcasses and carry out a rapid antigen test. If the result is found to be positive, the samples taken from carcasses are sent to one of the designated laboratories* (refer to the list of laboratories) for the confirmative diagnosis. If the HPAI virus is detected in the confirmative diagnosis, the result is immediately notified to the prefecture where the carcass was found, the MOE, which issues a press release, and the MAFF.

The prefecture carries out the following measures:

- a. Disinfection of the area where the infected bird was caught or where the infected bird was reared (hereinafter referred to as “HPAI positive point”) and posing restriction and blockage of passage through the area (except in cases where such measures are not deemed necessary from the standpoint of preventing infection in poultry, such as when the relevant bird is found on a mountain, in densely populated areas with humans.).
- b. Prompt on-site inspection of poultry farms (farms where 100 or more poultry or 10 or more ostriches are reared) located within a 3-km radius of the positive point to inspect presence/absence of any abnormality such as an increase in mortality, reduction in egg-laying rate, etc. and the status of compliance with Biosecurity Standards.
- c. Alert all farms located within a 3-km radius of the HPAI positive point and strengthen health monitoring of poultry.

(*) The list of designated laboratories

1. The national Institute for Animal Health (NIAH)
2. Hokkaido University
3. Tottori University
4. Kagoshima University

In total, 29 cases of HPAI were confirmed in wild birds as of 3 March 2021.

Table 3 the summary of cases of HPAI in wild birds

No.	Year	Collection date	Prefecture	City	Name	Family name	Latin name	Cases	Date of Confirmation	Inspection Institute	OIE WAHIS report No.
1	2020	03-Dec-20	Wakayama	Wakayama 1	Mandarin duck	Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	1	9-Dec-20	Tottori University	Immediate
2		04-Dec-20	Kagawa	Yakage 1	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	9-Dec-20	Tottori University	
3		08-Dec-20	Kagawa	Mitoyo 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	1	16-Dec-20	Tottori University	
4		18-Dec-20	Kagoshima	Izumi 1	Hooded crane	Gruidae	<i>Grus monacha</i>	1	22-Dec-20	Kagoshima University	
5		20-Dec-20	Nara	Oyodo 1	Northern Goshawk	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1	25-Dec-20	Tottori University	FUR 1
6		22-Dec-20	Kagoshima	Izumi 2	Mandarin duck	Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	1	25-Dec-21	Kagoshima University	
7		23-Dec-20	Saitama	Tokigawa 1	Ural owl	Strigidae	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	1	30-Dec-20	NIAH	FUR 2
8	2021	06-Jan-21	Miyazaki	Nobeoka 1	Northern pintail	Anatidae	<i>Anas acuta</i>	1	22-Jan-21	Tottori University	FUR 3
9		16-Jan-21	Kagoshima	Satsumasendai 1	Mallard	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1	20-Jan-21	Kagoshima University	
10		19-Jan-21	Kagoshima	Izumi 3	Hooded crane	Gruidae	<i>Grus monacha</i>	1	25-Jan-21	Kagoshima University	
11		18-Jan-21	Hokkaido	Obihiro 1	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	28-Jan-21	Hokkaido University	FUR4
12		24-Jan-21	Miyazaki	Takabara 1	Mallard	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2	29-Jan-21	Tottori University	
13		27-Jan-21	Hokkaido	Asahikawa 1	White-tailed eagle	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	1	3-Feb-21	Hokkaido University	
14		01-Feb-21	Kagoshima	Satsuma 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	1	5-Feb-21	Kagoshima University	
15		30-Jan-21	Tokushima	Koriyama 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1	8-Feb-21	Hokkaido University	
16		29-Jan-21	Tokushima	Tsurugi 1	Mallard	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1	11-Feb-21	Tottori University	
17		03-Feb-21	Kagoshima	Izumi 4	Hooded crane	Gruidae	<i>Grus monacha</i>	1	8-Feb-21	Kagoshima University	FUR 5
18		05-Feb-21	Kagoshima	Izumi 5	Hooded crane	Gruidae	<i>Grus monacha</i>	2	10-Feb-21	Kagoshima University	
19		05-Feb-21	Kagoshima	Izumi 6	White-naped crane	Gruidae	<i>Grus vipio</i>	1	10-Feb-21	Kagoshima University	
20		01-Feb-21	Ibaraki	Itako 1	Mute swan	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	1	12-Feb-21	NIAH	
21		08-Feb-21	Niigata	Niigata 1	Mallard	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1	15-Feb-21	NIAH	FUR 6
22		05-Feb-21	Miyagi	Sendai 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1	17-Feb-21	Hokkaido University	
23		15-Feb-21	Tochigi	Tochigi 1	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	22-Feb-21	NIAH	
24		13-Feb-21	Niigata	Agano 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1	22-Feb-21	NIAH	
25		16-Feb-21	Tochigi	Nasushiobara 1	Ural owl	Strigidae	<i>Strix uralensis</i>	1	22-Feb-21	NIAH	
26		10-Feb-21	Toyama	Oyabe 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	1	22-Feb-21	NIAH	FUR 7
27		14-Feb-21	Tochigi	Nasushiobara 2	Whooper swan	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	1	25-Feb-21	NIAH	
28		24-Feb-21	Toyama	Nanto 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	1	3-Mar-21	NIAH	
29		03-Mar-21	Tochigi	Tochigi 2	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo japonicus</i>	1	12-Mar-21	NIAH	

5. Measures for maintenance of status

5.1 Biosecurity measures

MAFF establishes the Biosecurity Standards which the owner of poultry shall comply with. The development of the Biosecurity Standards is stipulated by the Act. See Annex III for details. Although animal owners are primarily responsible for implementation of on-farm biosecurity measures, prefectures are required to provide guidance to the local farms to ensure compliance to the Biosecurity standards. Local livestock hygiene centre conducts on-site inspection on every poultry farm to monitor compliance of Biosecurity Standards at least once a year. If incompliance is observed, correction order may be issued as necessary. In response to the unprecedented HPAI outbreaks in this season, MAFF conducted series of extra nationwide on-site inspection to ensure poultry farmers' compliance with the Biosecurity Standards in December 2020. All of the poultry farms keeping more than 100 birds were subjected to the inspection. The compliance rate for major requirements of Biosecurity Standards such as hand disinfection, vehicle disinfection, changing of boots, and prevention of access to the wildlife reached over 99% as a consequence of the outreach activities and guidance by prefectural governments. Furthermore, MAFF has strengthened the implementation of the Biosecurity Standards regarding the assignment of hygiene manager in large-scale farms (>100,000 birds). Hygiene manager is responsible for the implementation of the Biosecurity Standards on farms; specifically keeping records of those who enter a farm; supervising the compliance with the biosecurity measures of visitors to a farm; providing training on the Biosecurity Standards to other workers; and enlightening other workers about updates of disease outbreak situations provided by MAFF and prefectural governments. By 1st October 2021, large-scale farms are now required to assign one hygiene manager for each house, instead of one manager per farm.

Also, the quarantine inspection by the Animal Quarantine Service is conducted to prevent the entry of the infected animals and products into Japan in accordance with the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control.

5.2 Stakeholder awareness programmes

MAFF conducts many kinds of public relations programs to improve the awareness among stakeholders. These programmes consist of the following measures:

5.2.1 Timely issuance of warning notifications to prefectural governments

MAFF issues a warning notification to prefectural governments in September to encourage prefectural government to ensure better compliance by farmers with the Biosecurity Standards. In the notifications, MAFF asks prefectural governments to guide farmers to pay close attention to sanitary measures (hand disinfection, vehicle disinfection, shoes and clothes changing before entering premises), countermeasures against wildlife such as the installation of bird nets. In addition to that notification, MAFF also issues additional warnings to related prefectures to heighten the awareness whenever the infection with HPAI in wild birds is confirmed. In the case of first infection in the season, MAFF issues the additional warning to all prefectures and farmer associations.

5.2.2 Holding a national conference to alert stakeholders before the onset of HPAI season

MAFF holds a regular national conference in September to gather more than 100 veterinary officials from all of the 47 prefectures, producer associations and media in order to provide them with the information about the trend of HPAI epidemic in other regions and to be better prepared for the next HPAI season.

5.2.3 Publication of leaflets to develop awareness among farmers

MAFF also publishes some leaflets and brochures to visualize and make it easy for farmers to understand the factors they should pay attention. All the material are available on [the MAFF website \(Japanese only\)](#).

5.2.4 Simulation exercises

Annual simulation exercise targeting HPAI outbreak is conducted in national, regional and prefectural level.

6. Conclusions

Considering that:

- The last outbreak of HPAI in poultry was reported on 13 March 2021, and control measures for all HPAI outbreak farms were completed on 29 March 2021;
- Prior to the confirmation of HPAI outbreak on 5 November 2020, Japan had been free from Avian Influenza in poultry;
- Early and effective control measures including stamping-out were completed 29 March 2021;
- There are ongoing regular awareness programs on avian influenza to encourage prompt reporting of HPAI suspicions;
- The surveillance has been and is conducted in accordance with Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the OIE *Terrestrial Code 2021*;
- More than 28 days have passed since the application of a stamping-out policy and disinfection, without any new outbreaks;

The OIE Delegate of Japan declares that the country complies with the requirements for a country free from infection with *high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI)* in domestic poultry as of 30 June 2021 in compliance with the provisions of Chapters 1.6. and Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code 2021* and consistent with the information provided to OIE-WAHIS.

Annex I

Statement to be included in the self-declaration document:

I, the undersigned, Dr. OKITA Masatsugu, Delegate of Japan to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), take responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from Avian Influenza in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 10.4 Infection with High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

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Neither the OIE nor any person acting on its behalf may be held responsible for:

Drawn up on 30 June 2021

Signature of the Delegate: _____


OKITA Masatsugu

Annex II: Table 4 : The situation of HPAI outbreaks in JAPAN

The situations of HPAI in Japan ①

The number of outbreaks: 52 (About 9.8 animals were culled in total.) (Affected establishments: 75 farms (including epidemiological related farms), and 1 slaughterhouse)						The timeline of control measures					OIE WAHIS report No.
Place of outbreaks		Date of confirmation	Number of susceptible animals *2	Type	Stamping out		Surveillance for demonstrating absence	Date of lifting SR *3	Date of lifting MR *4		
					Start	End					
1	Kagawa 1	Mitoyo 1	5/11/2020	317,200	Layer	5/11/2020	15/11/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	Immediate
2	Kagawa 2	Higashikagawa 1	8/11/2020	46,200	Layer	8/11/2020	12/11/2020	27/11/2020	28/11/2020	4/12/2020	FUR 1
3	Kagawa 3	Mitoyo 2	11/11/2020	10,500	Broiler	11/11/2020	21/11/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	FUR 2
4	Kagawa 4	Mitoyo 3	13/11/2020	10,300	Broiler	13/11/2020	17/11/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	FUR 3
5	Kagawa 5	Mitoyo 4	15/11/2020	77,000	Layer	15/11/2020	25/11/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	
6	Kagawa 6	Mitoyo 5	20/11/2020	153,800	Layer	20/11/2020	11/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	FUR 4
6'	Kagawa 6'	Mitoyo 6 Epidemiological related farm	—	117,300	Layer	20/11/2020	11/12/2020	—	—	—	
6'	Kagawa 6'	Mitoyo 7 Epidemiological related farm	—	20,300	Layer	21/11/2020	11/12/2020	—	—	—	
6'	Kagawa 6'	Mitoyo 8 Epidemiological related farm	—	57,100	Broiler	21/11/2020	11/12/2020	—	—	—	
6'	Kagawa 6'	Mitoyo 9 Epidemiological related farm	—	17,100	Broiler	22/11/2020	11/12/2020	—	—	—	
7	Kagawa 7	Mitoyo 10	20/11/2020	439,200	Layer	21/11/2020	12/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	
8	Kagawa 8	Mitoyo 11	21/11/2020	75,300	Layer	21/11/2020	7/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	

*1: an apostrophe means those establishments are epidemiological related farms.
*3: SR represents Shipment Restriction.

*2: Figures less than one tenth are rounded down.
*4: MR represents Movement Restriction.

The situations of HPAI in Japan ②

The number of outbreaks: 52 (About 9.8 animals were culled in total.) (Affected establishments: 75 farms (including epidemiological related farms), and 1 slaughterhouse)					The timeline of control measures					OIE WAHIS report No.	
Place of outbreaks		Date of confirmation *1	Number of susceptible animals *2	Type	Stamping out		Surveillance for demonstrating absence	Date of lifting SR *3	Date of lifting MR *4		
					Start	End					
9	Fukuoka 1	Munakata 1	25/11/2020	91,900	Broiler	25/11/2020	28/11/2020	13/12/2020	14/12/2020	20/12/2020	FUR 4
10	Hyogo 1	Awaji 1	25/11/2020	145,000	Layer	25/11/2020	03/12/2020	—	14/12/2020	25/12/2020	
11	Miyazaki 1	Hyuga 1	1/12/2020	39,600	Broiler	1/12/2020	02/12/2020	—	13/12/2020	24/12/2020	
12	Miyazaki 2	Tsuno 1	2/12/2020	30,100	Broiler	2/12/2020	02/12/2020	17/12/2020	17/12/2020	24/12/2020	FUR 5
13	Kagawa 9	Mitoyo 12	2/12/2020	224,500	Layer	2/12/2020	12/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	
13'	Kagawa 9'	Mitoyo 13 Epidemiological related farm	—	123,200		2/12/2020	12/12/2020	—	—	—	
14	Kagawa 10	Mitoyo 14	2/12/2020	19,200	2/12/2020	7/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021		
15	Miyazaki 3	Tsuno 2	3/12/2020	35,800	Broiler	3/12/2020	3/12/2020	23/12/2020	23/12/2020	22/1/2021	
16	Nara 1	Gojo 1	6/12/2020	77,300	Layer	6/12/2020	11/12/2020	26/12/2020	27/12/2020	2/1/2021	FUR 6
17	Hiroshima 1	Mihara 1	7/12/2020	84,600	Layer	7/12/2020	17/12/2020	1/1/2021	2/1/2021	8/1/2021	
17'	Hiroshima 1'	Mihara 2 Epidemiological related farm	—	52,200		7/12/2020	17/12/2020	—	—	—	
18	Miyazaki 4	Miyakonoyo 1	7/12/2020	59,400	Broiler	8/12/2020	8/12/2020	23/12/2020	23/12/2020	22/1/2021	
19	Miyazaki 5	Kobayashi 1	8/12/2020	42,300	Broiler	8/12/2020	8/12/2020	23/12/2020	23/12/2020	22/1/2021	

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*4: MR represents Movement Restriction.

The situations of HPAI in Japan ③

Place of outbreaks			Date of confirmation *1	Number of susceptible animals *2	Type	The timeline of control measures					OIE WAHIS report No.
						Stamping out		Surveillance for demonstrating absence	Date of lifting SR *3	Date of lifting MR *4	
						Start	End				
20	Oita 1	Saeki 1	10/12/2020	14,000	Broiler	10/12/2020	11/12/2020	26/12/2020	27/12/2020	2/1/2021	FUR 6
20' *1	Oita 1'	Saeki 2 Epidemiological related farm	—	24,000		10/12/2020	11/12/2020	—	—	—	
20' *1	Oita 1'	Saeki 3 Epidemiological related farm	—	18,000		10/12/2020	11/12/2020	—	—	—	
21	Wakayama 1	Kinokawa 1	10/12/2020	67,500	Layer	10/12/2020	13/12/2020	28/12/2020	29/12/2020	4/1/2021	FUR 7
22	Okayama 1	Mimasaka 1	11/12/2020	526,700	Chick	11/12/2020	17/12/2020	1/1/2021	1/1/2021	8/1/2021	
22' *1	Okayama 1'	Mimasaka 2 Epidemiological related farm	—	117,800		14/12/2020	17/12/2020	—	—	—	
23	Shiga 1	Higashioumi 1	13/12/2020	10,300	Layer	13/12/2020	14/12/2020	29/12/2020	30/12/2020	5/1/2021	
24	Miyazaki 6	Miyazaki 1	14/12/2020	69,500	Layer	14/12/2020	17/12/2020	1/1/2021	1/1/2021	8/1/2021	
24' *1	Miyazaki 6'	Miyazaki 2 Epidemiological related farm	-	44,800	Layer	14/12/2020	17/12/2020	—	—	—	
24' *1	Miyazaki 6'	Miyazaki 3 Epidemiological related farm	-	11,400	Chick	14/12/2020	17/12/2020	—	—	—	
25	Kagawa 11	Mitoyo 15	14/12/2020	27,600	Layer	14/12/2020	17/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	FUR 8
26	Miyazaki 7	Hyuga 2	14/12/2020	33,000	Broiler	14/12/2020	15/12/2020	30/12/2020	30/12/2020	6/1/2021	
26' *1	Miyazaki 7'	Kawaminami 1 Epidemiological related farm	-	12,600		14/12/2020	15/12/2020	—	—	—	

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The situations of HPAI in Japan ④

Place of outbreaks			Date of confirmation *1	Number of susceptible animals *2	Type	The timeline of control measures					OIE WAHIS report No.
						Stamping out		Surveillance for demonstrating absence	Date of lifting SR *3	Date of lifting MR *4	
						Start	End				
27	Kochi 1	Sukumo 1	16/12/2020	27,300	Layer	16/12/2020	19/12/2020	—	30/12/2020	10/1/2021	FUR 8
28	Kagawa 12	Mitoyo 16	16/12/2020	14,300	Broiler	16/12/2020	19/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	
28' *1	Kagawa 12'	Mitoyo 17 Epidemiological related farm	—	14,900		16/12/2020	19/12/2020	—	—	—	
29	Tokushima 1	Awa 1	19/12/2020	8,100	Layer	19/12/2020	21/12/2020	7/1/2021	7/1/2021	12/1/2021	FUR 9
30	Miyazaki 8	Miyazaki 4	19/12/2020	32,800	Broiler	19/12/2020	20/12/2020	4/1/2021	4/1/2021	11/1/2021	
31	Kagawa 13	Mitoyo 18	23/12/2020	25,400	Broiler	23/12/2020	25/12/2020	11/1/2021	11/1/2021	16/1/2021	
32	Chiba 1	Isumi 1	24/12/2020	1,160,000	Layer	24/12/2020	17/02/2021	4/3/2021	4/3/2021	11/3/2021	
33	Miyazaki 9	Kobayashi 2	30/12/2020	149,700	Broiler	30/12/2020	31/12/2020	15/1/2021	15/1/2021	22/1/2021	
34	Gifu 1	Minokamo 1	2/1/2021	67,700	Layer	2/1/2021	5/1/2021	20/1/2021	20/1/2021	27/1/2021	FUR 10
35	Chiba 2	Isumi 2	11/1/2021	1,150,000	Layer	11/1/2021	17/02/2021	4/3/2021	4/3/2021	11/3/2021	
36	Kagoshima 1	Satsuma 1	13/1/2021	32,000	Broiler	13/1/2021	14/1/2021	29/1/2021	30/1/2021	5/2/2021	
37	Chiba 3	Yokoshibahikari 1	21/1/2021	6,000	Duck	21/1/2021	23/1/2021	14/2/2021	15/2/2021	17/02/2021	FUR 11
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Akabira Epidemiological related farm	—	600		21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	

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The situations of HPAI in Japan ⑤

Place of outbreaks			Date of confirmation *1	Number of susceptible animals *2	Type	The timeline of control measures					OIE WAHIS report No.
						Stamping out		Surveillance for demonstrating absence	Date of lifting SR *3	Date of lifting MR *4	
						Start	End				
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Kakuda Epidemiological related farm	—	500	Duck	21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	FUR 11
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Koga Epidemiological related farm	—	600		21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Koga Epidemiological related farm	—	1,000		21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Kasumigaura Epidemiological related farm	—	1,000		21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Gyoda Epidemiological related farm	—	900		21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Kasukabe Epidemiological related farm	—	1,300		21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Matsubara Epidemiological related farm	—	300		21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—	
37' *1	Chiba 3'	Gose Epidemiological related farm	—	200	21/1/2021	21/1/2021	—	—	—		
38	Toyama 1	Oyabe 1	23/1/2021	141,000	Layer	23/1/2021	28/1/2021	—	8/2/2021	19/2/2021	
39	Chiba 4	Sousa 1	24/1/2021	3,500	Duck	24/1/2021	28/1/2021	14/2/2021	15/2/2021	17/2/2021	
39' *1	Chiba 4'	Sousa Epidemiological related farm	—	1,900		24/1/2021	28/1/2021	—	—	—	
40	Miyazaki 10	Shintomi 1	31/1/2021	80,000	Layer	31/1/2021	1/2/2021	24/2/2021	24/2/2021	3/3/2021	
41	Ibaraki 1	Shirosato 1	2/2/2021	840,000	Layer	2/2/2021	16/2/2021	3/3/2021	4/3/2021	10/3/2021	

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*4: MR represents Movement Restriction.

The situations of HPAI in Japan ⑥

Place of outbreaks			Date of confirmation *1	Number of susceptible animals *2	Type	The timeline of control measures					OIE WAHIS report No.
						Stamping out		Surveillance for demonstrating absence	Date of lifting SR *3	Date of lifting MR *4	
						start	end				
42	Chiba 5	Sousa 2	4/2/2021	169,000	Layer	4/2/2021	8/3/2021	13/4/2021	13/4/2021	20/4/2021	FUR 12
42' *1	Chiba 5'	Asahi Epidemiological related farm	-	7,500		4/2/2021	23/2/2021	—	—	—	
43	Chiba 6	Asahi 1	6/2/2021	420,000	Layer	6/2/2021	20/2/2021	7/3/2021	8/3/2021	14/3/2021	
44	Chiba 7	Tako 1	7/2/2021	1150,000	Layer	7/2/2021	5/3/2021	20/3/2021	20/3/2021	27/3/2021	
45	Miyazaki 11	Shintomi 2	7/2/2021	240,000	Layer	7/2/2021	9/2/2021	24/2/2021	24/2/2021	3/3/2021	
46	Chiba 8	Sousa 3	8/2/2021	256,000	Layer	8/2/2021	29/3/2021	13/4/2021	13/4/2021	20/4/2021	
47	Tokushima 2	Mima 1	9/2/2021	8,000	Broiler	9/2/2021	10/2/2021	27/2/2021	27/2/2021	4/3/2021	
48	Chiba 9	Sousa 4	11/2/2021	79,000	Layer	11/2/2021	29/3/2021	13/4/2021	13/4/2021	20/4/2021	
49	Chiba 2	Sousa 5	11/2/2021	278,000		11/2/2021	29/3/2021	13/4/2021	13/4/2021	20/4/2021	
50	Chiba 11	Sousa 6	15/2/2021	39,000	Chick	15/2/2021	29/3/2021	13/4/2021	13/4/2021	20/4/2021	
51	Miyazaki 12	Miyakonojo 3	25/2/2021	39,000	Broiler	25/2/2021	26/2/2021	13/3/2021	13/3/2021	20/3/2021	FUR 13
52	Tochigi 1	Haga 1	13/3/2021	77,000	Layer	13/3/2021	19/3/2021	29/3/2021	30/3/2021	10/4/2021	

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Annex III: The Biosecurity Standards(provisional translation)

Biosecurity Standards (Chicken and other poultry)

I Basic requirements for animal biosecurity	
[Items regarding person]	
1 Obligation for owners of poultry	<p>Owners of poultry are responsible to prevent the outbreak and spread of domestic animal infectious diseases among the animals in their care. They must comply with relevant laws and regulations establish their biosecurity systems in accordance with provisions of these standards and raise awareness of hygiene management while cooperating with other owners of poultry reared in neighbor farms or other relevant persons, and then implement hygiene management. In cases where hygiene managers other than owners have been designated, the owners must build a system for contacting the hygiene managers at all times, making sure that these managers implement measures prescribed under these standards.</p>
2 Gaining the latest information regarding animal biosecurity and implementing hygiene management	<p>Owners must always confirm information provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center regarding prevention of outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases which may infect their stock, actively obtain information regarding animal biosecurity (by attending training courses about animal hygiene provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, etc., accessing the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or taking other action. From the information, biosecurity systems and hygiene management on their farms must be periodically checked and improved. Also, the ground rules of their farms, specifying where the hygienic equipment (e.g. for disinfecting), are installed must be prepared in order to ensure that the latest biosecurity are in play on their farms. Owners must submit to inspections conducted by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center and abide by their instructions.</p>
3 Preparing manuals for rearing hygiene management and thorough notification to staffs	<p>Owners must prepare manuals prescribing the following items, which reflects the opinions of experts, such as veterinarians. In order for staff and other relevant operators to follow said manuals, owners must distribute printed versions, install signboards or take other measures. Staffs and other relevant operators must be fully informed regarding preventative measures against outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prohibited activities for staffs regarding animal husbandry or hunting outside farm grounds (ii) Precautions regarding traveling overseas travel to and from Japan (iii) Precautions regarding bringing meat products from overseas (including carry by mail)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Items that are prohibited on farms (v) Measures limiting the transport of tools or equipment onto farms wherever possible (vi) Treatment of tools, equipment or foods brought into farms (vii) Prohibition of keeping pets (such as cats) in the hygiene management area (viii) Preventative measures against wild animals entering the hygiene management area (ix) Clothing for biosecurity in farms (x) Specific instructions for disinfecting of hands, clothing, footwear, foreign objects, vehicles or facilities, appropriate disinfectants, appropriate time spent disinfecting and drying, etc.
<p>4 Preparation and storage of records</p>	<p>Owners must keep records on following items for at least one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The name, the address or the affiliation of each person (excluding staffs in the said farms) who enters into the hygiene management area (referred to as the hygiene management area prescribed under Article 7; the same shall apply to these standards.), the date and the purpose (excluding the case that the affiliation, etc. is clearly indicated the purpose) of the entrance into the hygiene management area, whether to implement disinfection (including disinfection of vehicles in case of bringing their vehicles in to the hygiene management area. The ledgers for disinfection records must be kept near the entrance to the hygiene management area), and the list of countries or areas visited within the previous one week, and whether or not the person entered livestock facilities in the countries or areas. However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (such as disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the hygiene management area) are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules. (ii) The period of stay and the name of countries or areas in cases where staff go overseas. (iii) The type, the number of and the health conditions of poultry obtained, the name of the farm from which they were obtained, and the date they are introduced. (iv) The type, the number and the health conditions of poultry which they ship or transport, the name of the farm to which the animals are shipped or transported, and the date when they are shipped or transported. (v) The number of, the age (in days) and the health conditions of poultry to be raised, and any symptoms, diagnoses by veterinarians and treatments such as medication in cases where animals display abnormal conditions. (vi) The instructions to the farms from the Livestock Hygiene Service Center or a veterinarian in charge.

5 Establishment of notification rules	Owners of large-scale farm must have solid rules where staff are required to immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center without obtaining authorization of the owner or the hygiene managers (in cases when there are designated hygiene managers other than the owner), when specified symptoms are found in poultry reared in the farm. Owners must also ensure that all staff are fully informed of the rules.
6 Instruction on health management by veterinarian	Owners must designate a veterinarian or a veterinary facility (limited to those with which the Livestock Hygiene Service Center has a close relationship) and periodically receive instructions from the veterinarian or the veterinary facility concerning the health management of domesticated animals raised at the farm.
[Items regarding feeding environment]	
7 Establishment of hygiene management area	Owners must identify a hygiene management area on their farms in which measures to prevent the entry and spread of pathogens should be focused. The hygiene management area must be separated from other areas by a clearly defined border. The hygiene management area must include poultry houses, storage area for tools and equipment for direct contact with poultry, and an area where in direct contact with poultry are allowed to move about without disinfecting or changing clothing or footwear(excluding disinfecting or clothing and shoe changes in each poultry house). In addition, owners must design the hygiene management area with a minimum number of entrances, with the entry for poultry, materials or carcasses placed as near to the boundary as possible.
8 Preparation for burial	Owners must secure land to be used for burials (the standard area is 0.7 square meters per head of 100 poultry 150 days old or older based on Article 21 of the Act), or prepare for incineration or rendering.
9 Prohibition of rearing pets	Owners must prohibit carrying or rearing pets such as cats in the hygiene management area (excluding the case where a tourist livestock farm operating pet rearing business designates the area to rear these pets).
[Items regarding poultry]	
10 Avoidance of rearing in overly dense conditions	Owners must avoid rearing poultry in overly crowded conditions which may affect the health of the poultry.
II Prevention of pathogens entry into the hygiene management area	
[Items regarding person]	

<p>11 Restriction of unnecessary entry into the hygiene management area</p>	<p>Owners must post signboards near the entrances to the hygiene management area or other livestock facilities and take other necessary measures to avoid unnecessary entry into the hygiene management area by staff, as well as to minimize instances of human contact with poultry by persons who have entered the hygiene management area. However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (e.g., disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the hygiene management area) are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules.</p>
<p>12 Measures taken when a person who has previously entered into another livestock facility enters into the hygiene management area</p>	<p>Owners must avoid entry into the hygiene management area by persons who have previously entered into another livestock facilities or the designated area on the same day (excluding staff, animal health inspectors, veterinarians, feed carriers and other livestock-related personnel), as well as persons who have entered into Japan or returned to Japan from other countries within the previous one week (excluding in which the person enters the area out of necessity, after washing, showering or taking other necessary measures).</p>
<p>13 Disinfection of hands of person entering the hygiene management area</p>	<p>Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the hygiene management area and require that persons entering the area utilize it to wash or disinfect their (excluding cases in which a person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and disinfects their hands near said entrance, or when a person wears gloves for the hygiene management area only).</p>
<p>14 Preparation and usage of clothes and shoes only for the hygiene management area</p>	<p>Owners must prepare clothes and footwear specifically for the hygiene management area (including clean coveralls and over-shoe footwear: the same shall apply to the standards), and have persons entering the area wear them (excluding the case when the person is clothed specifically for the hygiene management area). In order to prevent pathogens from entering the hygiene management area through unsanitized clothing or footwear, the items must be removed and stored in a location which is separated by a floor grate or a separating plate on a one-way path before or after changing. Clothing and footwear must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.</p>
<p>{ Items regarding equipment }</p>	
<p>15 Disinfection of vehicles entering the hygiene management area</p>	<p>Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the hygiene management area, where persons arriving by automobile must disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and applies it near the entrance). Owners must have the persons bringing a vehicle use the floormat for the specific farm or take other measures to prevent contamination from the vehicle (excluding cases in which the person does not exit the vehicle in the hygiene management</p>

	area).
16 Measures taken when bringing objects used in another livestock facilities into the hygiene management area	In principle, objects that have been used or may have been used in another livestock facility must not be brought into the hygiene management area. When this is unavoidable, the object must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other measures.
17 Measures taken when bringing clothes used outside of Japan into the hygiene management area	Clothing and footwear which have been used outside Japan within the previous 2 months must not be brought into the hygiene management area. When this is unavoidable, the clothing or footwear must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other measures.
18 Feeding drinking water	All water for poultry other than drinking water (e.g., tap water) must be disinfected.
〔Items regarding poultry〕	
19 Observation of health conditions when introducing poultry	When introducing new poultry from other farms, owners must ensure introduction of healthy poultry by confirming the absence of diseases on the farm from which the poultry were obtained and the conditions of the poultry to be introduced. Owners must avoid direct contact between established and introduced poultry until it is confirmed that the introduced poultry have no abnormal conditions that could indicate infectious disease.
III Avoidance the spread of pathogens in the hygiene management area	
〔Items regarding person〕	
20 Disinfection of hands of persons entering poultry houses.	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to poultry houses, and require persons entering to wash or disinfect their hands there (excluding cases in which the person wears gloves specifically for said poultry houses).
21 Preparation and usage of shoes specifically for each poultry house	Owners must prepare footwear specifically for each poultry house for persons entering or disinfect their own footwear. However, this shall not apply to movement between poultry houses if there is no risk of contamination by pathogens from outside the poultry houses. In order to prevent pathogens from entering the hygiene management area through unsanitized clothing or footwear, the items must be removed and stored in a location that is separated by a floor grate or a separating plate on a one-way path, before or after changing. When poultry and composts are removed from poultry houses, owners must separate the inside and outside of barns, require workers change into purpose designated shoes and take other necessary measures to prevent crossing the flow lines of workers. All footwears must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.

{ Items regarding equipment}	
22 Regular cleaning or disinfection of tools	Owners must regularly clean or disinfect tools used for poultry management.
23 Avoidance of pathogens outside poultry houses	Unnecessary objects for raising poultry must not be brought into poultry houses.
{ Items regarding wild animals}	
24 Installation, inspection and repair of nets for the prevention of wildlife intrusion	Owners must install bird nets (limited to mesh sizes 2 cm or smaller, or nets that are recognized to have equivalent effects) for the prevention of wild animals such as wild birds from entering barns, feedlots, compost sheds, carcass sheds and other facilities. The nets must be inspected periodically for damage.
25 Avoidance of contamination of feeding facility and watering facility with feces of wild animals	Owners must take necessary measures to prevent contamination of feeding and watering facilities in poultry houses, and feed storage areas by feces from wild animals, such as rodents and birds.
26 Extermination of rodents and insects	Owners must take necessary measures to exterminate rodents and insects such as flies, to include treating specified areas with rodenticides and pesticides or installing adhesive sheets. If there is damage to roofs and walls of poultry houses, it must be repaired without delay.
{ Items regarding feeding environment}	
27 Tidying and disinfection within the hygiene management area	The hygiene management area must be maintained through disposal of unnecessary materials, weeding or tidying up equipment and regularly disinfecting the premises in order to eliminate spaces where wild animals such as rodents can hide, and prevent the pathogens from lingering if they enter the hygiene management area.
28 Cleaning and disinfection of facilities including poultry houses	Owners must regularly clean and disinfect poultry houses and other facilities located in the hygiene management area in accordance with the manuals for livestock hygiene management.
{Items regarding poultry}	
29 Daily health observation	Owners must observe the health conditions of their stock (including confirmation of hatchings or deaths).
IV Avoidance of the spread of pathogens outside the hygiene management area	
{Items regarding person}	
30 Disinfection of hands of persons exiting from the	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the hygiene management area, and require persons exiting from

hygiene management area	the area to utilize it to wash or disinfect their hands (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with a disinfecting equipment which has an equal or greater effectiveness near the said exit).
{ Items regarding equipment }	
31 Disinfection of vehicles exiting from the hygiene management area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the hygiene management area, and require persons taking out a vehicle to use it to disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment which has equal or greater effectiveness) near the said exit.
32 Measures taken when objects used in another livestock facility are brought from the hygiene management area	An object which has been contaminated or may have been contaminated by feces from poultry must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other necessary measures when bringing these objects from the hygiene management area.
{Items regarding poultry }	
33 Observation of health conditions when shipping or transporting domestic animals	When transporting poultry outside the farm for shipping, owners confirm their health conditions of their stock before transporting them. When transporting carcasses and feces, owners must prevent leakage.
34 Early notification and suspension of shipping and movement in case when designated symptoms are observed	When designated symptoms, among poultry stock, owners must immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. Poultry, carcasses, livestock products and feces must not be shipped or transported from the farm. Any objects located in the hygiene management area must not be removed from the area unless necessary.
35 Suspension of shipping and movement in case when abnormal conditions other than the designated symptoms are observed	With the exception of cases displaying designated symptoms, when it is confirmed that the rates of mortality and the number of poultry showing similar symptoms are increasing (excluding cases that clearly stem from causes other than infectious disease) within their poultry stock, owners must immediately receive medical treatment or instructions by a veterinarian or instructions from the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, and must refrain from shipping or transporting the animals from the farm until it is confirmed that the poultry are not infected with any monitored infectious diseases. If it is confirmed that they are infected with a monitored infectious disease, owners must follow instructions by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. If other abnormal symptoms which does not meet designated symptoms are displayed, owners must receive medical treatment or instructions by a veterinarian.