

Animal health requirements for straw and forage for feeding to be exported to Japan from the People's Republic of China

Animal health requirements for straw and forage for feeding to be exported to Japan from the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "straw and forage") are as follows:

1. Straw and forage must be originally derived from the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the PRC").
2. Straw and forage must be produced, processed and stored at a place 50 km radius area of which has been free from Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest and African Swine Fever for at least 3 years (※) .
(※) Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest and African Swine Fever are specified as a notifiable disease in PRC, and an effective continuous surveillance and monitoring system is practiced under supervision of the PRC animal health authorities .
3. Straw and forage must be clean and must not be tainted or contaminated with excretion, secretion and others derived from cloven-hoofed animals.
4. The raw material processing facilities (hereinafter referred to as "the approved processing facilities") where straw and forage to be exported to Japan are processed (cut, packing, etc.) must be approved by the PRC animal health authorities.
5. The measures for preventing occurrence of sanitary hazards (covering straw and forage with sheet, etc.) must be taken during transportation from the approved processing facilities to the designated facilities (defined in item 7).
6. Straw and forage must be subjected to the action of steam for at least 10 minutes and at a minimum temperature of 80°C in an air-tight chamber.
7. The facilities for steaming straw and forage must be designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as those that are allowed to handle the exported straw and forage to Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the designated facilities"), and must meet the following standards:

7-1 The area for handling untreated straw and forage, and the area for

handling treated straw and forage (※) must be completely isolated from each other, except that the two areas are connected by an air-tight steaming chamber with two doors which are opened respectively to the area for handling untreated straw and forage or to the area for handling treated straw and forage. Both of the two doors cannot be opened at one time.

(※) The area for steaming straw and forage must have steaming equipment furnished with implements for inspection such as automatic temperature recorder and the area for subsequent handling up to storage must have equipment and implements for package and storage.

7-2 The area for handling untreated straw and forage (and the area for steaming straw and forage) and the area for storage must, in order to prevent recontamination after steam processing, have their own operators and facilities such as entrance and exit, locker room, toilet, etc. Operators of each area must wear differently colored uniform so that the operators of one area are distinguishable from those of the other area.

7-3 The series of operation must be carried out in the one-way manner through handling untreated straw and forage to storing steamed straw and forage.

7-4 The designated facilities must have floors, walls and ceilings that are smooth and easy to clean and floors must be made of impermeable material, sloped properly and provided with drainage and can be easily disinfected. (However, the existing facilities are allowed to have no ceiling, if the exposed beams, roof panels etc. are cleaned as instructed by the Japanese animal health authorities.)

7-5 The designated facilities must be equipped with a procedural manual for preventing occurrence of sanitary hazards in a series of the processing procedure including the area for handling untreated straw and forage, the area for steaming straw and forage and the area for handling treated straw and forage.

8. The Japanese animal health authorities may be empowered to make on-site inspection of facilities applying for the designation as the designated facilities in order to confirm that the facilities fulfill the requirements in clause 7. If the designated facilities have been found not to meet the animal health requirements as the result of an inspection conducted by the Japanese animal health authorities, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan can revoke the designation of the designated facilities.

If the designated facilities intend to make an enlargement or reconstruction, the designated facilities must make an application to the

Japanese animal health authorities through and obtain permission to do so before the construction. After the construction, if the Japanese animal health authorities confirms that the facilities fulfill the requirements as the result of on-site inspection, the Japanese animal health authorities will allow the facilities to treat the exported straw and forage to Japan.

If the designated facility changes its name or address, the PRC animal health authorities shall notify to the Japanese animal health authorities immediately.

9. The Japanese animal health authorities may in principle, confirm the implementation of fumigation referred to in Clause 6 in the designated facilities, with consent of and in collaboration with the PRC animal health authorities.
10. In any of the following cases, the Japanese animal health authorities may revoke the designation of facilities and immediately suspend the import of straw and forage from such facilities.
 - (1) When the designated facilities do not meet the requirement in this document, especially those in Article 7.
 - (2) When it is found that the designated facilities are designated by a fraudulent or other unjust means.
 - (3) When it is found that the designated facilities commit a wrongful or unfaithful act in relation to the operation of the designated facilities.
 - (4) When the designated facilities do not comply with an order of the Japanese animal health authorities relevant to corrective measures to violations without any justifiable reasons.
 - (5) When the designated facilities do not export straw and forage to Japan for two years since the facilities were designated without any justifiable reasons.
 - (6) Unless otherwise mentioned in above items from (1) to (2) , when the designated facilities are found to be in violations of the animal health requirements and such violations cause or are likely to cause severe harm to animal health.
11. The straw and forage after being have been subjected to the action of steam, shall have been stored and conducted in such a way as to keep it from being contaminated with any causative agents of animal infectious diseases and no contact with a raw material until shipment to Japan.
12. The species, quantities, geographic source areas and dates of handling of the straw and forage which have been handled at the designated facilities

shall be recorded on the original records in each area. The original records shall be kept for at least two years at the designated facilities. The Japanese animal health authorities can conduct the inspection of the designated facilities and can require the original records.

13. The exported straw and forage to Japan must be put in a tight container under the supervision by the Japanese or the PRC animal health authorities. (※) The container must be sealed by the Japanese or the PRC animal health authorities with the seal which can be clearly identified. The form of the seal must be confirmed in advance by the Japanese animal health authorities. In case the said seal is found to have been broken or dropped out, etc. at the time of inspection after arrival in Japan, the straw and forage to Japan in question might be prohibited to be released into Japan. The container must be cleaned up and thoroughly disinfected in advance under the supervision of the PRC animal health authorities with chemicals approved by the said authorities.

(※) A tight container is that which can be closed by a door, same as or similar to those explained for General Cargo Container and Dry Cargo Container under International Organization for Standardization ; ISO.

14. In case of confirmation of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest and African Swine Fever, in “Liaoning” and “Jilin” the PRC animal health authorities must inform the Japanese animal health authorities of the relevant information.

15. The PRC animal health authorities is required to issue an inspection certificate for straw and forage to Japan, stating the following items in detail in English;

- (1) Each requirement of items 1, 2, 3, 6 and 11.
- (2) Identification number of the official seal, the container number etc of item 13.
- (3) Kind, weight, mark or identification, area of origin of straw and forage (in detail), and purpose, destination an imported place, name and address of consignor and consignee, date and place of shipment, name of ship or flight.
- (4) Registration number of the approved processing facilities.
- (5) Name, address and registration number of the designated facilities.
- (6) Steaming date of the exported straw and forage.

中華人民共和国から日本向けに輸出される穀物のわら及び飼料用の乾草の家畜衛生条件（仮訳）

中華人民共和国から我が国に輸入される穀物のわら及び飼料用の乾草（以下「わら及び乾草」という。）は、以下の条件に合致したものであること。

1. わら及び乾草は中国原産のものであること。
2. わら及び乾草は、過去3年間半径50km以内の地域に口蹄疫、牛疫及びアフリカ豚コレラの家畜疾病の発生のない（※）場所で生産、処理及び保管されたものであること。
（※）これらの疾病は届出伝染病であり、中国家畜衛生当局による効果的、継続的なサーベイランス及びモニタリング制度が実施されていること。
3. わら及び乾草は、清潔であり、偶蹄類の動物由来の排泄物、分泌物、その他のもので汚染されていないこと。
4. 原料となるわら及び乾草を加工（裁断、梱包等）する施設（以下「原料加工施設」という）は、中国家畜衛生当局の認定を受けた施設でなければならない。
5. 原料加工施設から7に規定する指定施設までわら及び乾草を輸送する際には、わら及び乾草をシートで覆う等衛生上の危害の発生の防止を図ること。
6. わら及び乾草は、湿熱80度以上で10分以上加熱処理されていること。
7. 6の消毒処理を行う施設は、日本の農林水産大臣により指定された施設（以下「指定施設」という。）であって、次の条件を満たしていること。
 - 7-1 原料処理部門及び原料処理後部門（※）は片側開閉式の扉を備えた消毒処理装置以外の部分において完全に隔離されていること。

（※）消毒処理部門には自動温度記録計の検査器具等の設備を備えていること。
 - 7-2 原料保管部門及び消毒処理部門・製品保管部門は、再汚染防止のため、それぞれの部門の作業者は別々とし、それぞれの部門の作業者のための専用の出入り口、更衣室、便所等の設備をそれぞれ有していること。各部門の作業者は別々の色の作業着を着用すること。
 - 7-3 原料搬入から製品のコンテナ積載までの一連の作業は、一方向の流れで行えること。
 - 7-4 施設の床、壁及び天井は清掃しやすく、床は不浸透性材料で作られ、適当な勾配と排水設備を備えており、かつ、消毒が可能であること。（消

毒施設において天井がない場合は、日本国家畜衛生当局により指示された方法及び間隔で梁、屋根裏等を清掃消毒すること。)

- 7-5 原料処理部門の取扱い、消毒処理部門及び原料処理後部門の取扱いの一連の工程において、衛生上の危害の発生の防止を図るための手順書が設置されていること。
8. 日本国家畜衛生当局は、施設の指定について中国家畜衛生当局より申請を受けた場合、当該施設が、7の条件を満足することの確認を行うこと。また、日本国家畜衛生当局は、定期的に指定施設の巡回調査を実施し、指定施設が当該衛生条件を充足しないことが認められた場合は、日本の農林水産大臣は、当該施設の指定を取り消すことができるものとする。
- 指定施設が改築・増築を行う場合は、事前に日本国家畜衛生当局の確認を受けることとし、改築後は、日本国家畜衛生当局が7の条件を充足することを確認した後に当該施設の使用を許可すること。
- 中国家畜衛生当局は、指定施設の名称及び所在地が変更したときは、速やかに日本国家畜衛生当局に通知すること。
9. 日本国家畜衛生当局は6の消毒処理の実施を指定施設で確認することができること。中国家畜衛生当局は、この確認が円滑に行われるよう日本国家畜衛生当局に協力すること。
10. 日本国家畜衛生当局は、指定施設が次に掲げる事項のいずれかに該当する場合は、指定施設の指定を取り消すとともに、直ちに消毒されたわら及び乾草の輸入を停止することができる。
- (1) 指定基準（特に7の基準）に適合しなくなったと認められるとき
 - (2) 偽り等の手段により指定を受けたことが判明したとき
 - (3) 業務に関して不正又は不誠実な行為をしたことが判明したとき
 - (4) 正当な理由がないのに、違反の是正に関する指導に従わないとき
 - (5) 正当な理由がないのに、指定を受けてから2年間日本向けに輸出実績がないとき
 - (6) (1)から(6)までに掲げるもののほか、家畜衛生上重大な危害を及ぼす又はそのおそれがある違反が認められたとき
11. 消毒処理の実施が確認されたわら及び乾草は、日本への船積みまでの間、未消毒のわら及び乾草と接触しないよう、かつ、家畜の伝染性疾病の病原体による汚染のない方法で保管され、取り扱われたものであること。
12. 指定施設においては、取り扱われるわら及び乾草について、原料保管部門、消毒処理部門及び製品保管部門ごとにその種類、数量、生産地及び取扱年月日が記録原簿に記録され、当該記録原簿は、少なくとも2年間保管されているこ

と。また、日本国家畜衛生当局は、指定施設の立入検査を実施し、記録原簿の提出を求めることができること。

13. 日本向けわら及び乾草は、日本国又は中国家畜衛生当局の立会の下、密閉式コンテナ（※）に収容され、封印されること。なお、封印様式については、事前に日本国家畜衛生当局の確認をうけたものであること。また、当該コンテナの日本到着時の検査において、当該封印の脱落及び破損等がある場合には、当該日本向けわら及び乾草の日本への持ち込みを認めない場合があること。

また、輸送に使用する当該コンテナは、事前に清掃の上、中国家畜衛生当局が認証した消毒薬で同機関の監視の下に消毒されたものであること。

（※）密閉式コンテナとは扉により密閉されたもので、例えば国際標準化機構（ISO）による一般貨物コンテナ、ドライカーゴコンテナのことをいう。

14. 中国家畜衛生当局は、日本家畜衛生当局に対し、遼寧省及び吉林省における口蹄疫、牛疫及びアフリカ豚コレラの発生を確認した場合には、その旨を通報しなければならない。

15. 中国家畜衛生当局は、次の各事項を英語で記載した検査証明書を発行すること。

- （1） 1、2、3、6及び11
- （2） 13のシール番号、コンテナ番号等
- （3） 穀物のわら及び飼料用の乾草の種類、重量、商標、生産地（具体的に明記すること。）、用途、仕向地、荷送人住所氏名、荷受人住所氏名、搭載地、搭載年月日、搭載船舶名（航空機名）
- （4） 原料加工施設認定番号
- （5） 消毒処理施設名称、住所及び指定番号
- （6） 消毒処理年月日