

Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from Germany
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Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from Germany (hereinafter referred to as “the exported poultry meat etc.”) are applied as follows.

(Definitions)

“Poultry”

means chicken, quail, pheasant, emu, ostrich, guinea fowl, turkey and birds classified into order Anseriformes (such as duck and goose).

“Poultry meat etc.”

means meat, bone, fat, blood, skin, tendon and viscera of poultry and their products

“Highly pathogenic avian influenza (referred to as HPAI)”

means infection of poultry caused by an avian influenza virus of high pathogenicity as defined in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

“Low pathogenic avian influenza (referred to as LPAI)”

means infection of poultry caused by an avian influenza virus of H5 and H7 subtypes other than HPAI virus.

“Notifiable Avian Influenza (referred to as NAI)”

means HPAI and LPAI as defined above.

“Fowl cholera”

means infection of poultry caused by a bacterium, *Pasteurella multocida* with acute septicemia.

“Outbreak”

means identification of the pathogens of the disease, detection of specific antigens of the disease or the detection of antibodies (NAI only) with clinical symptoms in domestic poultry.

“Seropositive case”

means the case from which only the specific antibodies of NAI was detected without clinical symptoms and confirmed that the case does not classified as an outbreak as a result of an immediate epidemiological investigation and all the necessary laboratory tests to rule out an outbreak (the test to isolate the pathogen, the test to detect the specific antigens and the specific antibodies.).

“Country of origin”

means country or region where raw materials of the exported poultry meat etc. were produced

Country of origin must be on the list of the countries and regions which are recognized as free from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) by the Japanese animal health authority (hereinafter referred to as “the third free countries”). Please refer to the latest list of the third free countries from the following URL:

<http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/third-free.html>

“Infected region”

(1) Regarding HPAI

means a federal state where an outbreak of HPAI is confirmed and a state where the protection zone established based on the EU directive 2005/94/EC reaches. Those states are regarded as infected regions until the Japanese animal health authority confirms that the state is free from HPAI even after the protection zone is lifted.

(2) Regarding LPAI

means a federal state where an outbreak of LPAI is confirmed. The state is regarded as an infected region until the Japanese animal health authority confirms that the states are free from LPAI.

“Restricted region”

means a federal state where the surveillance and/or further restricted zone(s) were established based on the EU directive 2005/94/EC due to an outbreak of HPAI.

“Seropositive region”

means a federal state where a seropositive case was detected.

“Free region”

means the federal states of Germany other than the infected region, restricted region and seropositive region and the countries and regions included in the third free countries.

“The Japanese animal health authority”

means Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Japanese Government.

“The competent authority of Germany”

means Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

1. General requirements

NAI and Newcastle Disease must be designated as notifiable diseases in Germany. In case an outbreak or a suspicious outbreak is detected, that must be notified to the competent authority of Germany without delay.

2. Requirements regarding NAI

- (1) If an outbreak of NAI is detected or suspected or the specific antibody of NAI is detected, the competent authority of Germany must immediately notify the Japanese animal health authority and suspend the export of poultry meat etc. to Japan.
- (2) The surveillance program for NAI based on the OIE Code is implemented by the competent authority of Germany.
- (3) Vaccination against NAI is prohibited in Germany, except for the vaccination of rare birds in zoos under official supervision of the competent authority of Germany.

3. Requirements regarding origin of poultry

- (1) The poultry used for the production of the exported poultry meat etc. must be kept and raised in an area (at least in the radius of 50 km from the premises of origin) which has been free from Newcastle Disease for at least 90 days before slaughter or since the hatching of the poultry.
- (2) There have been no clinical cases of Fowl Cholera and outbreak of other important poultry diseases, designated by the competent authority of the Germany as notifiable diseases, in the premises of origin of the poultry, from which the exported poultry meat etc. originates for at least 90 days before slaughter or since the hatching of the poultry.

4. Requirements regarding HPAI

- (1) Germany has been free from HPAI for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of the exported poultry meat etc. to Japan.
- (2) However, in case the following a), b), c) and d) are confirmed by the Japanese animal health authority based on the information provided by the competent authority of Germany, the exportation of poultry meat that are derived from the free region and satisfy the following e) and f) is possible despite the HPAI outbreak in Germany.

This provision is not applied in case the Japanese animal health authority assesses that the HPAI outbreak in Germany spreads between farms in the infected region and expands to the neighboring states of the infected region.

- a) The outbreak has been detected without delay by early notification from the affected farm or surveillance;

- b) Appropriate containment measures including movement restriction, stamping out and disinfection have been fully implemented at the affected farm;
 - c) Epidemiologically related premises of the affected farm have been identified and appropriate control measures such as movement restriction on the premises and establishment of protection and surveillance zones around the premises are implemented. In case an outbreak of NAI is detected at the epidemiologically related premises, the federal state where the premises are located becomes an infected region;
 - d) The protection and surveillance zones (plus further restricted zone if any) around the affected farm have been established based on the contingency plan against NAI outbreak in Germany. Appropriate containment measures such as movement restriction and surveillance for NAI for farms within the zones are implemented;
 - e) The live poultry used for the production of the exported poultry meat etc. originates from the free regions and has been transported into the poultry slaughtering facilities only via the free regions;
or
If they pass through the infected regions before being carried into slaughterhouses, appropriate vehicles in terms of animal health which do not allow contamination of pathogens of poultry infectious diseases during the transport must be used. In addition, the competent authority of Germany must attest that the poultry were directly sent from the origin of them to the slaughterhouses in the vehicle which was not opened on the way.
 - f) Before the shipment to Japan, the exported poultry meat etc. were stored in clean and secure wrapping or container and transported in a safe and sanitary manner from the animal health point of view, in order to avoid the contamination with any pathogens of animal infectious diseases.
- (3) The exportation of poultry meat etc. derived from the infected as well as restricted region can be resumed when the Japanese animal health authority confirms that 90 days have passed since the completion of cleaning and disinfection at the affected farm around which the protection, surveillance and/or further restricted zones that caused the restricted region was established.

5. Requirements regarding LPAI

- (1) Germany has been free from LPAI for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of the exported poultry meat etc. to Japan.
- (2) However, in case the following a), b), c) and d) are confirmed by the Japanese animal health authority based on the information provided by the competent authority of Germany, the exportation of poultry meat that are derived from the free region and satisfy the following e) and f) is possible despite the LPAI outbreak in Germany.
 - a) The outbreak was detected without delay by early notification from the affected farm or surveillance;

- b) Appropriate containment measures including movement restriction, stamping out and disinfection have been fully implemented at the affected farm;
 - c) Epidemiologically related premises of the affected farm have been identified and appropriate control measures such as movement restriction on the premises and establishment of restricted zones around the premises are implemented. In case an outbreak of NAI is detected at the epidemiologically related premises, the state where the premises are located becomes an infected region;
 - d) The restricted zone in accordance with the EU directive 2005/94/EC around the affected farm has been established based on the contingency plan against NAI outbreak in Germany. Appropriate containment measures such as movement restriction and surveillance for NAI for farms within the zones are implemented;
 - e) The live poultry used for the production of the exported poultry meat etc. originates from free regions and has been transported into the poultry slaughtering facilities only via free regions;
or
If they pass through the infected regions before being carried into slaughterhouses, appropriate vehicles in terms of animal health which do not allow contamination of pathogens of poultry infectious diseases during the transport must be used. In addition, the competent authority of Germany must attest that the poultry were directly sent from the origin of them to the slaughterhouses in the vehicle which was not opened on the way.
 - f) Before the shipment to Japan, the exported poultry meat etc. were stored in clean and secure wrapping or container and transported in a safe and sanitary manner from the animal health point of view, in order to avoid the contamination with any pathogens of animal infectious diseases.
- (3) The exportation of poultry meat etc. derived from the infected region can be resumed when the Japanese animal health authority confirms that 90 days have passed since the completion of cleaning and disinfection at the affected farm around which restricted zones that caused the infected region was established.

6. Requirements regarding seropositive case

- (1) If the competent authority of Germany confirms a seropositive case, the date of confirmation and the seropositive region where the seropositive case was identified must be notified to the Japanese animal health authority immediately.
- (2) The Japanese animal health authority may suspend the import of the exported poultry meat etc. from a seropositive region when it recognizes the confirmation of the seropositive case in Germany.
- (3) The exportation of poultry meat etc. derived from the seropositive region can be resumed when the Japanese animal health authority confirms that 90 days have passed since the confirmation of the seropositive case.

7. Requirements regarding the establishments for production

- (1) The establishments for production of the exported poultry meat etc. (including slaughtering, processing and storage facilities. Hereinafter referred to as "the establishments") must be authorized by the competent authority of Germany as the ones where sanitary inspections are conducted periodically by the government veterinary inspector or the animal health inspector appointed by the competent authority of Germany (hereinafter referred to as "the inspector").
- (2) The competent authority of Germany must notify the Japanese animal health authority of the name, address and registration number of the establishments prior to the exportation from the establishments to Japan commences.
- (3) The Japanese animal health authority may conduct on-site inspections of the establishments, if necessary. When the Japanese animal health authority recognizes that the inspected establishment does not meet the requirements stipulated in this document, the shipment of the poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from the said establishment may be suspended.

8. Requirements for processing

- (1) The poultry used for the production of the exported poultry meat etc. must be confirmed free from any poultry infectious diseases as a consequence of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by the inspector.
- (2) The exported poultry meat etc. must be handled and stored in such a way as to prevent contamination with pathogens of any animal infectious disease prior to shipment to Japan.
- (3) The exported poultry meat etc. must be packed in safe and hygienic materials and the packed meat etc. must be contained in clean container boxes, with the name and the approval number of the processing plant on the surface of the boxes.

9. Requirements for transportation

- (1) The exported poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be transported directly to Japan, or
- (2) The poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be transported to Japan through the third countries in a hermetic container sealed by the competent authority of Germany with a seal that can be obviously differentiated from that of the third countries.

10. Inspection Certificate

The competent authority of Germany must issue inspection certificate for all the exported poultry meat etc., stating the following items in detail in English:

- (1) Statements regarding 1, 2-(2), 2-(3), 3, 4-(1) or (2), 5(1) or (2), 7(1) and 8(1) and 8-(2);
- (2) Country of origin
- (3) Federal states of origin of poultry used for the production of the exported poultry meat etc.

- (4) Name, address and registration number of slaughterhouse, processing plant and storage facility.
- (5) Date of slaughter, cutting, processing and packing.
- (6) Name of the port of shipment.
- (7) Date and place of issuance of the inspection certificate, and name and official title of the signer
- (8) Seal number (if sealed)

In case Germany is not the country of origin of the exported poultry meat etc., an original or a copy of inspection certificate satisfying all the conditions mentioned above, issued by the government authority of the country of origin, must be attached to the inspection certificate issued by the competent authority of Germany. When the live poultry or raw material (poultry meat) used for the production of the exported poultry meat etc. which are directly imported to Germany from the EU member states included in the third free countries in accordance with the EU legislation are used, the competent authority of Germany may replace the inspection certificate issued by the government authority of the country of origin by issuing the certificate fulfilling the requirements of Annex1.1 or 1.2.

Annex 1

The animal health authorities of Germany must be responsible for issuing an additional inspection certificate stating the following items in English:

1. Additional requirements in case that poultry used for the production of poultry meat to be exported to Japan is derived from the EU member states or a region which are included in the third free countries;
 - (1) Country / Region where the poultry originates (herein after referred as “the Country/region”)
 - (2) “The country / region” has been free from NAI for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of the poultry to Germany.
 - (3) The poultry used for the production of poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be kept and raised in an area (at least in the radius of 50 km from the premises of origin) which has been free from Newcastle Disease for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of the poultry to Germany or since the hatching of the poultry.
 - (4) There have been no clinical cases of Fowl Cholera and outbreak of other important poultry diseases, designated by the competent authority of Germany as notifiable diseases, in the premises of origin of the poultry, from which the exported poultry meat etc. originates for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of the poultry to Germany or since the hatching of the poultry.
 - (5) The poultry used for the production of poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be confirmed free from any poultry infectious diseases as a consequence of import inspection conducted by the competent authority of Germany.
 - (6) The poultry used for the production of poultry meat to be exported to Japan must be transported from the premises of origin in “the country/region” to the destination premises in Germany only via NAI free regions (the third free countries) in “the country/region” and Germany.
Or
If they pass through the infected regions from the premises of origin in “the country/region” to the destination premises in Germany, they must be transported by appropriate vehicles in terms of animal health which do not allow contamination of pathogens of any avian infectious diseases. The competent authority of Germany must ensure that the poultry were directly transported from the premises of origin to the destination premises in the vehicle which was not opened on the way.
2. Additional requirements in case that raw material (poultry meat) used for the production of poultry meat to be exported to Japan is derived from the EU member states or a region included in the third free countries;
 - (1) Country / Region of origin

- (2) The country / region of origin has been free from NAI for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of the raw material to be exported to Germany.
- (3) The poultry used for the production of the raw material of poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be kept and raised in an area (at least in the radius of 50 km from the premises of origin) where there has been free from Newcastle Disease for at least 90 days before slaughter or since the hatching of the poultry.
- (4) There have been no clinical cases of Fowl Cholera and outbreak of other important poultry diseases, designated by the competent authority of Germany as notifiable diseases, in the premises of origin of the poultry, from which the raw material of poultry meat etc. originates for at least 90 days before slaughter or since the hatching of the poultry.
- (5) The establishments for production have to be authorized by the government authorities of the country of origin as the ones where sanitary inspections are conducted periodically by a government inspector of country of origin or an animal health inspector appointed by the government authorities of country.
- (6) The poultry used for the production of raw material for poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be confirmed free from any poultry infectious diseases as a consequence of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by the inspector of the country of origin.

Additional animal health requirements for the meat products using natural casings to be exported to Japan from Germany

In case the natural casings are derived from cattle, sheep and goat;

- 1 The casings are derived from animal which was born and raised in the countries other than the countries listed in the link below.

<http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/bse.html>

- 2 In case the casings for the production of meat products to be exported are originated in the EU, it has to be confirmed that the casings are derived from animals which were free from any animal infectious diseases as a consequence of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by official inspectors of national government of EU member states.

In case the casings for the production of meat products to be exported are imported from outside the EU, the casings must have been free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of import inspection conducted by the official inspectors of national government of EU member states or confirmation of the health certificates issued by the originating government.

- 3 Casings have been handled only at the facilities approved (hereinafter referred to as “approved casing facilities”) by the national government of Germany as the ones which handle only casings prescribed in item 1 and 2. (In case the casings are imported from the third countries, this provision must apply to the meat processing facilities in the exporting countries.)

- 4 The animal health authorities of Germany must inform the Japanese animal health authorities of the name, address, registration number of the approved casing facilities in advance.

- 5 The animal health authorities of Germany must issue inspection certificates for the meat products using casings to be exported to Japan, stating the following items in English:

- 1) Item 1 and 2
- 2) The kind of casings (natural), country of origin (The country where the animal used for the production of casings were born and raised) and animal species of origin
- 3) Name, address and registration number of approved casing facilities

In case the natural casings derived from pig;

- 1 In case the casings for the production of exported meat products are originated in the EU, it has to be confirmed that the casings are derived from animals which were free from any animal infectious diseases as a consequence of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by official inspectors of national government of EU member states.

In case the casings for the production of exported meat products are imported from outside the EU, the casings must have been free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of import inspection conducted by the official inspectors of national government of EU member states or confirmation of the health certificates issued by the originating government.

- 2 The animal health authorities of Germany must issue inspection certificates for the exported meat products using casings to Japan, stating the following items in English:
 - 1) Item 1
 - 2) The kind of casings (natural), country of origin (The country where the animal used for the production of casings were born and raised)