

Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from Malaysia

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

(Definitions) “Poultry”

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

“Poultry meat etc.”

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

“Notifiable Avian Influenza (hereinafter referred to as NAI)”

Infection of poultry caused by either:

i) any influenza A virus of H5 or H7 subtype;

or

ii) any influenza A virus other than H5 and H7 subtypes defined as highly pathogenic according to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

“Fowl Cholera”

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

“Outbreak”

Appearance of clinical signs, detection of specific antigens or antibodies (for NAI only), or identification of the pathogens of the disease in domestic poultry

“Country of origin”

means country or region where raw materials of the poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from Malaysia were produced

“The Japanese animal health authority”

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

“The competent authority of Malaysia”

Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based industry, Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia

1. General requirements for animal health

In Malaysia,

- (1) NAI and Newcastle Disease are notifiable diseases. These diseases must be brought to the attention of the competent authority of Malaysia immediately after an outbreak is detected or suspected in accordance with national regulation.
- (2) If an outbreak of NAI is detected or suspected, the competent authority of Malaysia must immediately suspend the export of poultry meat etc. to Japan and officially notify the Japanese animal health authority of the outbreak.
- (3) The surveillance program for NAI based on the OIE Code is implemented by the competent authority of Malaysia.
- (4) The vaccination against NAI is prohibited.

2. Requirements regarding origin of poultry

- (1) Malaysia has been free from NAI for at least 90 days before the day of shipment of poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan.
- (2) The area from which the exported poultry meat, etc. originate (at least in radius of 50km from the premises of origin) has been free from Newcastle disease for at least 90 days before slaughter or since the hatching of the poultry.
- (3) The premises of origin of the poultry, from which the exported poultry meat, etc. originates, have been free from Fowl Cholera and other diseases which the competent authorities of Malaysia designated as notifiable poultry infectious diseases for at least 90 days before slaughter or since the hatching of the poultry.

3. Requirements regarding the establishments for production

- (1) The establishments for production (including slaughtering, processing and storage facilities. Hereinafter referred to as "the establishments") of the poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be authorized by the competent authority of Malaysia as the ones where sanitary inspections are conducted routinely by the government veterinary inspector or the animal health inspector appointed by the competent authority of Malaysia (hereinafter referred to as "the inspector").
- (2) The competent authority of Malaysia must notify the Japanese animal health authority of the name, address and registration number of the establishments in advance.
- (3) The Japanese animal health authority may conduct on-site inspections of the establishments, when they regard it as 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.

4. Requirements for processing

- (1) 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 ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by the inspector.
- (2) The poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan 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 poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan must be packed in safe and hygienic materials and the packed meat etc. must be contained in clean container boxes, with printings of "Inspection Passed" mark given by the inspector and the name and the approval number of the processing plant on the surface of the boxes.

5. Requirements for transportation

- (1) The 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:
 - a) in a hermetic container sealed by the competent authority of Malaysia; and
 - b) the form of the seal must be approved by the Japanese animal health authority in advance.

6. Inspection Certificate

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

- (1) Statements regarding 1-(1), 1-(3), 1-(4), 2, 3-(1), 4-(1), 4-(2);
- (2) Country of origin.
- (3) Name, address and registration number of slaughterhouse, processing plant and storage facility.
- (4) Date of slaughter and processing.
- (5) Name of the port of shipment.
- (6) Date and place of issuance of the inspection certificate, and name and title of the signer
- (7) Seal number (if sealed)

In case Malaysia is not the country of origin of the poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan, 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 Malaysia.

Additional animal health requirements for casings used for the meat products to be exported to Japan from Malaysia

In case the 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 It has to be confirmed that the casings are free from any animal infectious diseases as a consequence of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by official inspectors of Malaysia.

In case the casing for the production of meat products to be exported are imported from the third countries, the casing must have been free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of import inspection conducted by the official inspectors of competent authorities of Malaysia 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 Malaysia 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 Malaysia 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 Malaysia must issue inspection certificates for casings used for the meat products 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 and animal species of origin
- 3) Name, address and registration number of approved casing facilities

In case the casings derived from pig;

1 It has to be confirmed that the casings are free from any animal infectious diseases as a consequence of ante- and post-mortem inspections conducted by official inspectors of national government of Malaysia.

In case the casings for the production of meat products to be exported are imported from the third countries, the casing must have been free from any evidence of animal infectious diseases as a result of import inspection conducted by the official inspectors of competent authorities of Malaysia or confirmation of the health certificates issued by the originating government.

2 The animal health authorities of Malaysia must issue inspection certificates for casing used for the the meat products to be exported to Japan, stating the following items in English:

1) Item 1

2) The kind of casings (natural), country of origin

平成 29 年 2 月 28 日追加

Additional Animal Health Requirements for country of
origin of poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan

Additional Animal Health Requirements for country of origin of poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan

1. Requirements for country of origin

(1) “Country of origin” means country or region where raw materials of the poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan were produced.

(2) 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 competent authority of Japan (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>