

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

Animal Health requirements for poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from Thailand (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.

“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

“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 Thailand”

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Department of Livestock Development

1. General requirements for animal health

In Thailand,

(1) NAI, Newcastle Disease and Fowl Cholera are notifiable diseases. These diseases must be brought to the attention of the competent authority of Thailand 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 Thailand 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 Thailand.
- (4) The vaccination against NAI is prohibited.

2. Requirements regarding origin of poultry

- (1) Thailand has been free from NAI for at least 28 days before the day of shipment of poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan.
- (2) 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) where there has been no outbreak of Newcastle Disease, Fowl Cholera and other serious/important poultry infectious diseases designated by the competent authority of Thailand 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 Thailand 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 Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "the inspector").
- (2) The competent authority of Thailand 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 animal health requirements stipulated in this document, the shipment of the poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from the said establishment to Japan 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 Thailand; 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 Thailand 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, 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 Thailand 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 Thailand.

*The period specified in item 2-(1) must be aligned with the Animal Health Requirements [available at <https://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/hou/require/chicken-meet.html>] between Japan and the country of origin of the exported poultry meat etc.