

## Animal health requirements for straw and forage for feeding to be exported to Japan from Russian Federation

Animal health requirements for straw and forage for feeding to be exported to Japan from Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as "straw and forage") are as follows:

1. Straw and forage must be originally derived from Russian Federation .
2. Straw and forage must be produced, processed, heat- treated and stored at a place 50 km radius area of which has been free from Foot and Mouth Disease for at least 3 years (※) .  
(※) Foot and Mouth Disease are specified as a notifiable disease in Russian Federation, and an effective continuous surveillance and monitoring system is practiced under supervision of the animal health authorities of Russian Federation.
3. Straw and forage must be clean and must not be tainted or contaminated with excretion, secretion and others derived from 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 animal health authorities of Russian Federation.
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 exposed to heated steam in excess of 100°C or higher for at a minimum central temperature of 80°C for at least 10 minutes in an air-tight chamber.
7. The facilities for steaming regarding Article 6 for straw and forage must be designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as those that are allowed to handle the straw and forage to be exported to Japan (hereinafter referred to as “the designated facilities”), and must meet the following designation standards:

- (1) Designated heat-treating facility must have “heat-treating equipment” for steaming, “material area” where untreated straw and forage is handled and “post-treated area” where heat-treated straw and forage is handled.
- (2) Material area and post-treated area must be separated completely except for the entrance and the exit of heat-treating equipment.
- (3) Heat-treating equipment must have two doors which cannot open both side at one time and be furnished with instruments for inspection such as temperature recorders.
- (4) Material area must have a place for storage and inspection of untreated straw and forage.
- (5) Post-treated area must be walled off completely from the outside and have a place for storage and inspection of heat-treated straw and forage.
- (6) Material area and post-treated area have their own workers and facilities such as entrance and exit, locker room, toilet, etc. Workers of each area must wear differently colored uniform so that the workers of one area are distinguishable from those of the other area.
- (7) The series of operation must be carried out in the one-way manner through handling untreated straw and forage to packing heat-treated straw and forage in a tight container.
- (8) Post-heat treatment process (drying, compressing, etc.) of straw and forage must be handled in a way to prevent from being cross-contamination with untreated straw and forage in the area isolated from material area.
- (9) 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.
- (10) The designated facilities must be equipped with a procedural manual for preventing occurrence of sanitary hazards in a series of the processing procedure including material area, heat-treating and post-treated area.

8. For the designation of heat-treating facilities by Japan, the animal health authorities of Russian Federation must approve the facility which satisfies the designation standard stipulated in Article7, then makes an application stipulated in Article10 and submit them to the animal health authorities of Japan. The animal health authorities of Japan conduct on-site inspection for the facility in order to confirm that the facilities fulfill the designation standard stipulated in Article 7 and designate them for 2 years in principle

as the facilities where straw and forage are entitled to be heat-treated to be exported to Japan.

9. The animal health authorities of Japan can be empowered to conduct on-site inspection of facilities applying for the designation as the designated facilities in order to confirm that the facilities fulfill the designation standard stipulated in Article 7. If the designated facilities have been found not to meet the animal health requirements as the result of an inspection conducted by the animal health authorities of Japan, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan can revoke the designation of the designated facilities.
  
10. The documents which show the following items in English or Japanese language should be submitted by the animal health authorities of Russian Federation to the animal health authorities of Japan at the application described in Article 8.
  - (1) Facility name, Facility address and Registration number of the facility
  - (2) Scale of the facility (i.e. ground-floor area, total-floor area)
  - (3) Number of workers and organization chart of the facility
  - (4) Measuring method and place of central temperature of heat-treatment for straw and forage to be exported to Japan
  - (5) General description of structure of the facility
    - ① Drawing which shows the structure of material area and post-treated area
    - ② Arrangement plan of major equipment including heat-treating equipment
    - ③ Photographs of an isolated appearances (dividing walls, etc.) between material area and post-treated area
    - ④ Photographs of attachment point between heat-treating equipment and dividing walls
  - (6) General description of traffic line in the facility
    - ① Traffic line of the straw and forage from entrance to exit
    - ② Traffic line of workers
  - (7) List of Standard Operation Procedures (SOP)
  - (8) Map around the facility
  - (9) Other information that the animal health authorities of Japan consider necessary
  
11. Managers of designated facilities must record the kind, quantities, origin and handling date of both materials and heat-treated straw and forage, and keep the record for at least 2 years.
  
12. The animal health authorities of Russian Federation must visit the designated facilities at least every six months and check whether the

facilities meet the designation standards and must report the result of the check to the animal health authorities of Japan.

13. If the animal health authorities of Russian Federation finds that the designated heat-treating facilities do not meet the designation standards or the animal health requirements stipulated in this document, the authorities must immediately suspend the shipment of the heat-treated straw and forage from the facilities and notify the animal health authorities of Japan with relevant information as soon as possible.
14. The animal health authorities of Russian Federation must notify immediately to the animal health authorities of Japan when the designated facilities change their name, address or cancel the designation.
15. When designated facilities are planned to be altered, the animal health authorities of Russian Federation must take following procedures:
  - (1) The animal health authorities of Russian Federation must make an application of the alteration plan in advance to the animal health authorities of Japan for permission.
  - (2) The animal health authorities of Russian Federation must suspend the export of heat-treated straw and forage to Japan that are heat-treated in the facility on and after the alteration is started.
  - (3) The animal health authorities of Japan can permit the facility to resume the heat-treating of the product to be exported to Japan based on the result of the on-site inspection in the facility conducted by the animal health authorities of Japan or the detailed completion report submitted by the animal health authorities of Russian Federation.
16. The animal health authorities of Japan can conduct on-site inspection in the designated facility or other related facilities if necessary and can confirm the related records.
17. The animal health authorities of Japan can in principle, confirm the implementation of steam referred to in Article 6 in the designated facilities, with consent of and in collaboration with the animal health authorities of Russian Federation.
18. In any of the following cases, the animal health authorities of Japan can 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 animal health authorities of Japan 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 (5) , 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.

19. The straw and forage after being have been subjected to the action of steam, must 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.

20. The exported straw and forage to Japan must be put in a tight container (※) under the supervision by the animal health authorities of Russian Federation. The container must be sealed by the animal health authorities of Russian Federation with the seal which must be obviously differentiated from that of the other country. 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 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 animal health authorities of Russian Federation with chemicals approved by the animal health authorities of Russian Federation.

(※) 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**.

21. In case of confirmation of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in Russian Federation, the animal health authorities of Russian Federation must inform the animal health authorities of Japan of the relevant information.

22. The animal health authorities of Russian Federation are required to issue an inspection certificate for straw and forage to be exported to Japan, stating the following items in detail in English;

- (1) Each requirement of Articles 1, 2, 3, 6 and 19.
- (2) Identification number of the official seal, the container number, etc. of item 20.
- (3) Kind, weight, mark or identification, area of origin of straw and forage (in detail), and purpose, name and address of consignor and consignee, date and place of shipment, name of ship or flight.
- (4) Name, address and 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.
- (7) Date and place of issuance of the inspection certificate, and name and title of signer.

**ロシアから日本国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）**

ロシアから日本国に輸出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、ロシア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の発生のない（※）場所で生産、加工、加熱消毒及び保管されたものであること。  
（※）ロシアにおいて口蹄疫は届出対象疾病であり、ロシア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が実施されていること。
3. わら及び乾草は、清潔であり、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、ロシア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、密閉された空間において摂氏100度以上の蒸気に触れさせることにより、80度以上で10分以上加熱消毒されていること。
7. 6の加熱消毒等を行う施設は、日本国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、次の指定基準を満たしていること。
  - （1）施設は、加熱消毒を行うための加熱消毒設備、加熱消毒前の原料を取り扱う原料処理部門及び加熱消毒後の製品を取り扱う加熱消毒後部門を備えていること。
  - （2）原料処理部門及び加熱消毒後部門は、加熱消毒装置以外の部分において完全に隔離されていること。
  - （3）加熱消毒設備は、同時に開閉しない両側扉を備え、自動温度記録計等の検査器具を備えていること。
  - （4）原料処理部門は、原料の保管及び検査を行う場所を備えている。
  - （5）加熱消毒後部門は、外界から完全に遮断され、加熱消毒後の製品の保管及び検査を行う場所を備えていること。

- (6) 原料処理部門及び加熱消毒後部門は、再汚染防止のため、各部門の作業者は別々とし、各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、それぞれ異なる色の作業着を着用し、識別が可能であること。
  - (7) 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。
  - (8) 加熱消毒後のわら及び乾草について、乾燥、梱包等を行う場所は、原料処理部門と隔離され、加熱消毒前の原料と交差汚染のないように取り扱われること。
  - (9) 指定施設の床、壁及び天井は、清掃しやすいこと。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、容易に消毒ができること。
  - (10) 原料処理部門の取扱い、加熱消毒及び加熱消毒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. 施設の指定に当たり、ロシア家畜衛生当局は、当該施設が7に規定する指定基準を満たすことを確認の上、10に規定される申請を日本国家畜衛生当局に提出する。日本国家畜衛生当局は、申請を受けた場合、当該施設が7の指定基準を満たすことを確認するために現地調査を実施し、原則2年間指定する。
9. 日本国家畜衛生当局は、指定施設が7の指定基準を充足することを確認するため現地調査を実施する権限を持ち、指定施設が家畜衛生条件を充足しないことが認められた場合は、日本国の農林水産大臣は、当該施設の指定を取り消すことができる。
10. ロシア家畜衛生当局による8の申請は、以下に掲げる事項が確認できる英語又は日本語の資料を日本国家畜衛生当局に提出しなければならない。
- (1) 加熱消毒施設の名称、住所及び施設番号
  - (2) 加熱消毒施設の敷地面積及び延床面積
  - (3) 加熱消毒施設の作業員数及び組織体制
  - (4) 日本国向けに輸出されるわら及び乾草の加熱消毒の中心温度測定方法及び測定場所
  - (5) 加熱消毒施設の構造の概要
    - ① 原料処理部門及び加熱消毒後部門の構造を示した図面
    - ② 加熱消毒設備を含む主要設備の配置図
    - ③ 原料処理部門と加熱消毒後部門の隔離状況（隔壁等）を示した写真
    - ④ 加熱消毒設備と隔壁が接している箇所の写真
  - (6) 加熱消毒施設における動線の概要
    - ① 原料搬入口から搬出口までのわら及び乾草の動線
    - ② 作業員の動線



- (7) 加熱消毒施設に備えられている標準作業手順書の一覧
  - (8) 加熱消毒施設の周辺の地図
  - (9) その他日本国家畜衛生当局が必要と認める事項
11. 指定施設の管理者は、原料及び加熱消毒後の製品の種類、数量、生産地及び取扱年月日を記録し、当該記録を少なくとも2年間保管していること。
  12. ロシア家畜衛生当局は、指定施設が指定基準に適合していることを確認するため、少なくとも半年ごとに指定施設の巡回調査を行い、その結果を日本国家畜衛生当局に報告すること。
  13. ロシア家畜衛生当局は、指定施設が指定基準又は家畜衛生条件を遵守していないことを確認した場合には、直ちに当該施設からのわら及び乾草の日本国向け輸出を停止するとともに、速やかにその旨を日本国家畜衛生当局に報告すること。
  14. ロシア家畜衛生当局は、指定施設の名称又は所在地が変更した場合並びに指定を取り消す場合、直ちに日本国家畜衛生当局に通知すること。
  15. 指定施設が改築を行う場合、ロシア家畜衛生当局は、以下の手順をとること。
    - (1) ロシア家畜衛生当局は、事前に日本国家畜衛生当局あてに、改築のための許可の申請をすること。
    - (2) ロシア家畜衛生当局は、指定施設の改築開始日以降に当該施設で加熱消毒される製品の日本国向け輸出を停止すること。
    - (3) 改築完了後の日本国向け製品の加熱消毒の再開は、日本国家畜衛生当局による現地調査の結果又はロシア家畜衛生当局からの詳細報告を踏まえ、日本国家畜衛生当局が許可する。
  16. 日本国家畜衛生当局は、必要があると認める場合に指定施設及びその他の関連施設の現地調査を実施し、関係記録を確認することができる。
  17. 日本国家畜衛生当局は、6の加熱消毒の実施を指定施設で確認することができる。ロシア家畜衛生当局は、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。
  18. 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) 特に7の指定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年間日本国向けに輸出実績がないとき
- (6) (1) から (5) 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家畜衛生条件の違反が認められたとき

19. 加熱消毒後のわら及び乾草は、日本国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方法で、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。

20. 日本国向けわら及び乾草は、ロシア家畜衛生当局の立会の下、密閉式コンテナ(※)に収容され、他国の封印と明確に識別できる封印様式で封印されること。当該コンテナの日本国到着時の検査において、当該封印の脱落、破損等がある場合には、当該わら及び乾草の日本国への持ち込みを認めない場合がある。

また、当該コンテナは、事前に清掃の上、ロシア家畜衛生当局が承認した消毒薬で、ロシア家畜衛生当局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、扉により密閉されるもので、例えば国際標準化機構 (ISO) による一般貨物コンテナ及びドライカーゴコンテナのことをいう。

21. ロシア家畜衛生当局は、ロシアにおいて口蹄疫の発生を確認した場合には、日本国家畜衛生当局に対し、その旨を通報しなければならない。

22. ロシア家畜衛生当局は、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19
- (2) 20の封印番号、コンテナ番号等
- (3) わら及び乾草の種類、重量、商標、生産地(具体的に明記すること)、用途、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) 原料加工施設名称、住所及び認定番号
- (5) 指定施設名称、住所及び指定番号
- (6) 加熱消毒年月日
- (7) 検査証明書の発行年月日、発行機関及び公印並びに発行者の名称及び署名