

**Guidelines for Specific Infectious Disease of
Domestic Animals concerning Contagious
Bovine Pleuropneumonia**

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Forestry and Fisheries

Table of contents

Preface	3
Chapter 1. Basic policies	4
Section 1. Basic policies	4
Chapter 2. Preventive measures against the outbreak	4
Section 2. Efforts in normal times	4
Section 3. Establishment and strengthening of a system in preparation for the outbreak	4
Chapter 3. Measures to prevent the spread	4
Section 4. Detection of abnormal animals and confirmation by inspection	4
Section 5. Confirmation of diagnosis	9
Section 6. Response to the diagnosis	11
Section 7. Control measures on the affected farms	11
Section 8. Restriction or prohibition of traffic (Article 15 of the Act)	11
Section 9. Establishment of movement restriction zone and shipment restriction zone (Article 32 of the Act)	11
Section 10. Restriction of events at facilities gathering livestock (Articles 26, 33 and 34 of the Act)	17
Section 11. Installation of disinfection points (Article 28-2 of the Act)	17
Section 12. Confirmation of the status of virus spread	17
Section 13. Vaccines (Article 31 of the Act)	22
Section 14. Disinfectants	22
Section 15. Reintroduction of domestic animals	22
Section 16. Identification of the cause of outbreak	22
Chapter 4. Others	22
Section 17. Others	22

Preface

1. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (hereinafter referred to as “CBP”) is a representative example of “trans-boundary animal diseases”, defined by International organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations(FAO), as “disease that spread beyond national borders, with high significance in terms of the economy, trade, and food security of the affected country, and that require multinational cooperation to prevent their spread.”

2. Due to the highly contagious of a pathogen of CBP, once it has spread, it will:
 - (i) decline productivity in the livestock industry for a long period of time;
 - (ii) threaten safe supplies of livestock products to citizens;
 - (iii) cause a serious damage to regional society and the economy; and
 - (iv) may compromise a country’s international reputation through the loss of a CBP-free status.Therefore, free from CBP must be continuously maintained.

3. Currently, outbreaks of CBP are repeatedly confirmed mainly in the African continent, and against the backdrop of the rapid increase of international flow of people and things, it is undeniable that CBP will invade Japan in the future.

4. Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly implement border quarantine with the cooperation of citizens or people who enter or return to Japan and to have the owners of domestic animals (meaning cattle, water buffalo and deer being bred; the same applies hereinafter) (including persons, other than owners, who are managing a relevant domestic animal; the same applies hereinafter), administrative organs (meaning the national government, prefecture government and municipality government; the same applies hereinafter) and related organizations closely cooperate and establish an effective quarantine system.

5. The Guidelines shall be reviewed whenever there are any changes in the situation surrounding overseas outbreaks or developments in scientific knowledge or technology. In addition, the Guidelines shall be reviewed at least every three years.

Chapter 1. Basic policies

Section 1. Basic policies

Section 1 of the Guidelines for Specific Infectious Disease of Domestic Animals concerning Foot-and-mouth Disease (publicly announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on July 1, 2020; hereinafter referred to as “the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease”) applies mutatis mutandis.

Chapter 2. Preventive measures against the outbreak

Section 2. Efforts in normal times

Section 2 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 3. Establishment and strengthening of a system in preparation for the outbreak

Section 3 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Chapter 3. Measures to prevent the spread

Section 4. Detection of abnormal animals and confirmation by inspection

1. Responses for receiving a notice from owners of domestic animals

When a prefecture receives a notice concerning domestic animals showing suspected symptom of CBP (hereinafter referred to as "abnormal animals") from an owner of domestic animals or veterinarians and the content of the notice satisfies all of the following conditions set forth in (i) to (iii) below, the prefecture shall immediately dispatch a prefectural animal health inspector to the on-site farm. The prefecture is also to give necessary instructions to persons who gave such notice, including a voluntary ban on moving live domestic animals reared at the farm or carcasses of domestic animals.

- (i) Multiple domestic animals show rapid swelling of the joints of the four limbs and also show a characteristic posture in which they have a difficulty in extending the head forward and bending the head;
- (ii) multiple domestic animals are developing a fever not lower than 40.0°C and suffering strong, painful coughing, breathing difficulties or suspended milk producing; and
- (iii) there are multiple dead animals.

2. Clinical inspection and necropsy inspection by prefectures

- (1) After arriving at a farm mentioned in 1 above, a prefectural animal health inspector shall park the vehicle outside the biosecurity area of the farm, enter the premises wearing protective clothing and carry out thorough clinical inspection (including measurement of body temperature) of abnormal animals and other domestic animals kept together with them.

At that time, the prefectural animal health inspector shall take clear photographs of common sites of the signs of all of the abnormal animals (if there are too many abnormal animals, those who show obvious signs) with a digital camera from multiple angles.

- (2) When the prefectural animal health inspector judges that the possibility of CBP can not be denied by confirming the abnormalities set forth in 1(i) to (iii) above based on the results of the clinical inspection, he/she shall immediately notify the competent prefectural livestock department of the results of the clinical inspection and the fact that necropsy inspection of dead animals is to be carried out, while promptly transporting the dead animals to a livestock hygiene service center (hereinafter referred to as "LHSC") and carrying out necropsy inspection. In doing so, the inspector is to take the following measures. However, when the relevant abnormalities fall under the specific symptoms prescribed in Section 4, Item 2(3) of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease, the inspector shall take relevant measures based on the descriptions made in Section 4, Items 2 to 8 of those guidelines instead of carrying out necropsy inspection.

- (i) Sufficiently disinfect the relevant carcasses;
- (ii) In principle, use an enclosed carrier vehicles or sealed containers. When these are not available, cover the floor and side surfaces of the carrier vehicle to be used for this purpose with plastic sheets, and after loading the package, cover the upper part of the load with a plastic sheet as well, or take other measures necessary to prevent any load spillage.
- (iii) Disinfect the entire surface of the carrier vehicle before and after loading.
- (iv) In principle, avoid travelling near other farms, and choose transportation routes that are not used by other livestock-related vehicles.
- (v) After transport, immediately disinfect vehicles and materials used.

- (3) When the competent prefectural livestock department receives a notice stating to the effect that a necropsy inspection will be conducted pursuant to (2) above, it shall immediately report to the Animal Health Division under the Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as the “AHD”) and send it such information as results of the clinical inspection, photographs of the abnormal animals, and state of domestic animals kept together with the abnormal animals.
- (4) The AHD shall, based on the report described in (3) above, request submission of samples pursuant to Item 3.

3. Sending samples

- (1) When the prefectural animal health inspector finds obvious arthritis and peri-arthritis in the limbs and cervical vertebrae associated with deposits of fibrin and a marbled lesion in a lung as a result of the necropsy inspection carried out pursuant to Item 2(2), he/she shall take a clear photograph of the lesion areas using a digital camera.
- (2) The prefecture shall appropriately collect blood, lungs and neighborhood lymph nodes of the dead animal as samples, consult with the AHD in advance and then send them into the National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (hereinafter referred to as the “NIAH”) together with photographs of the lesion areas.

4. Measures to be taken at the farms

- (1) When sending photographs of the lesion areas and samples to the NIAH pursuant to Item 3(2) above, the prefecture shall sufficiently explain possible disease control measures to the owner of the domestic animal of the relevant farm while immediately taking the following measures, upon consultation with the AHD.
 - (i) Restrict the transfer of the following items from the farm concerned according to the provision of Article 32-1 of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Act No. 166 of 1951; hereinafter referred to as the “Act”):
 - (a) live domestic animals;
 - (b) raw milk;
 - (c) semen or fertilized ovum collected in the farm;
 - (d) carcasses of domestic animals;

- (e) manure of domestic animals; and
 - (f) bedding materials, feedstuff, and equipment for animal feeding;
- (ii) Restrict unauthorized access to the relevant farm; and
 - (iii) Disinfect the entrance of the relevant farm as well as the clothes/equipment for animal feeding used at the relevant farm.
- (2) When sending the photographs of the lesion areas and samples to the NIAH pursuant to Item 3(2), the prefecture shall promptly collect the following epidemiologic information on the relevant farm concerning the past 63 days, identify suspected affected animals pursuant to Section 5, Item 2(2) and epidemiology-related animals pursuant to Section 12, Item 1(2) and submit that information to the AHD.
- (i) Movement records of domestic animals;
 - (ii) Movement range of the following persons and vehicles entering and leaving the relevant farm and entry/exit record:
 - (a) Persons engaged in operations in biosecurity areas of multiple farms (limited to farms rearing domestic animals; the same applies hereinafter), such as farm workers, veterinarians, livestock artificial inseminators and hoof care specialists; and
 - (b) Vehicles that enter the biosecurity areas of multiple farms, such as livestock carriers, milk trucks, feed carriers, carcass collection vehicles, and compost carriers;
 - (iii) Shipping destination of manure;
 - (iv) Shipping destination of semen and fertilized ovum; and
 - (v) Information on feeding.

5. Preparedness for positive diagnosis

When sending the photographs of the lesion areas and samples to the NIAH pursuant to Item 3(2), the prefecture shall promptly take the following measures and report the details of such measures to the AHD before the results of the genetic tests conducted by the NIAH pursuant to Item 6 are obtained, at the latest.

- (1) Acquisition of information on the arrangement of premises on the farm concerned;
- (2) Clarification of the situation regarding domestic animal rearing on neighboring farms;

- (3) Allocation of personnel and material for control measures including slaughtering of domestic animals (including whether to request dispatch of personnel or materials to government or other prefectures);
- (4) Assurance of burial sites, incineration facilities or rendering facilities for dead body of affected animals or suspected affected animals (including whether to use MAFF's heavy quarantine equipment);
- (5) Selection of the locations for disinfection points; and
- (6) Notification to municipalities in which the relevant farm is located, neighboring prefectures and relevant groups.

6. Inspection by the NIAH

When receiving samples from the prefecture pursuant to Item 3(2) above, the NIAH shall conduct antigen tests (mycoplasma isolation tests, genetic tests such as PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) and immunological antigen tests) and serum antibody tests, and report the results thereof to the AHD.

7. Others

The measures described in Items 1 to 6 above shall also be taken when any abnormal domestic animals are found as a result of on-site inspection by a prefectural animal health inspector instead of a notice given by such persons as the owner of domestic animals.

In addition, when the prefecture receives a notice from a slaughterhouse stating that abnormal domestic animals has been found within the facility, it shall immediately dispatch prefectural animal health inspectors to the relevant slaughterhouse and a farm that have shipped the relevant animal, and take measures equivalent to those described in Items 2 and 4 above. When it has been found that the relevant domestic animal has been shipped from a farm located outside the prefecture in which the relevant slaughterhouse is located, the prefecture shall promptly notify the AHD and the competent prefectural livestock department in which the farm shipped the animal is located of that effect, and the prefecture that received such notification shall immediately dispatch a prefectural animal health inspector to the farm shipped the animal and take measures equivalent to those described in Items 2 and 4 above.

Section 5. Confirmation of diagnosis

The MAFF confirms the diagnosis in the manner specified in Items 1 and 2 below.

1. Method for confirmation

The MAFF shall confirm the diagnosis pursuant to the methods described below.

- (i) Confirmation shall be made based on the photographs of the lesion areas, epidemiological information and the results of genetic tests by the NIAH as described in Section 4-6 in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee on diseases of cattle and pigs, Committee on Animal Health, Council of Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Policies (hereinafter referred to as the “Sub-committee”). However, regarding domestic animals reared within a movement restriction zone describe in Section 9-1-(1) or epidemiologically-linked domestic animals described in Section 12-1-(2), confirmation may be immediately made by pathological findings and epidemiological information without waiting for the result of the relevant tests in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the Sub-committee, if the pathological findings of CBP can be clearly identified from the photographs of the lesion areas.
- (ii) When positive results are obtained in the mycoplasma isolation tests, immunological antigen tests and serum antibody tests conducted by the NIAH, although it was determined negative at the time of confirmation as described in (i) above, the MAFF shall make confirmation again in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee.

2. Affected animals and suspected affected animals

On the basis of the confirmation 1 above, the MAFF shall identify domestic animals meeting any of the following conditions affected animals or suspected affected animals. The result of the identification shall be notified by the AHD to the competent prefectural livestock department as soon as it is made.

(1) Affected animals

- (i) Domestic animals from which CBP mycoplasma was isolated by the mycoplasma isolation test;
- (ii) Domestic animals that have clear pathological findings of CBP and from which the gene specific to CBP mycoplasma was detected by genetic tests;
- (iii) Domestic animals that have clear pathological findings of CBP and from which the antigen to CBP mycoplasma was detected by immunological antigen tests.

(2) Suspected affected animal

- (i) Domestic animals reared in a farm at which an affected animal was confirmed (when an affected animal is found at a slaughterhouse or livestock market, domestic animals that are kept together at the slaughterhouse or livestock market at the time when the affected animal was found and domestic animals that are reared in the farm that shipped the affected animal);
- (ii) Domestic animals which have clear pathological findings of CBP and from which the antibody to CBP mycoplasma was detected in the serum antibody test, and domestic animals reared in a farm at which such animals were found;
- (iii) Domestic animals which have clear pathological findings of CBP and domestic animals reared in a farm at which such animals were found within a movement restriction zone described in Section 9-1-(1), or the farm rearing the epidemiology-linked animals as prescribed in Section 12-1-(2);
- (iv) Domestic animals reared in other farms at which a person who is directly involved in the rearing and management of domestic animals at a farm at which an affected animal or suspected affected animal (limited to the suspected affected animal set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) (hereinafter referred to as the “infected farm”) was found, directly conducted rearing and management during the period from the 28th day prior to the day on which the relevant domestic animal was determined to be an affected animal or suspected affected animal (if the day of onset of symptoms can be estimated, the day of onset; hereinafter referred to as the “determination date of disease”) (limited to the domestic animals set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) to the present day;
- (v) Domestic animals which have been revealed to have had any contact with the relevant affected animal or suspected affected animal (limited to the suspected affected animals set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) during the period from the 28th day prior to the determination date of disease to the present day, as a result of the epidemiological investigation prescribed in Section 12-1-(1);
- (vi) Domestic animals for which artificial insemination or transfer of a fertilized embryo was conducted using semen or a fertilized embryo collected from an affected animal or suspected affected animal (limited to the suspected affected animals set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) during the period from the 28th day prior to the determination date of disease to the present day, as a result of the epidemiological investigation prescribed in Section 12-1-(1);

- (vii) Domestic animals which have been revealed to have had any contact with an affected animal or suspected affected animal (limited to the suspected affected animals set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) at a day before the 28th day prior to the determination date of disease as the results of the epidemiological investigation prescribed in Section 12-1-(1), and which have been determined by a prefectural animal inspector to have the risk of becoming an affected animal in light of the state of onset of the relevant affected animal or suspected affected animal.

Section 6. Response to the diagnosis

Section 6 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 7. Control measures on the affected farms

Section 7 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 8. Restriction or prohibition of traffic (Article 15 of the Act)

Section 8 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 9. Establishment of movement restriction zone and shipment restriction zone (Article 32 of the Act)

1. Establishment of restriction zone

(1) Movement restriction zone

- (i) The prefecture shall, in a case of having been notified of any domestic animals confirmed as being affected animals or suspected affected animals pursuant to Section 5-2 herein, promptly establish an area within a 1-km radius (as a rule) from the affected farm as an area where movement of domestic animals (specified in Item 4 below; the same shall apply to (2) and 5-(3) above) is prohibited (hereinafter referred to as the “movement restriction zone”) in consultation with the AHD. However, if it is found that the relevant domestic animal is highly likely to be suffering from CBP even before the diagnosis referred to in Section 5-2 has been made, the movement restriction zone shall be established without waiting for the results of such diagnosis, upon consultation with the AHD.
- (ii) When it is obvious from the status of the affected farm that notification has been delayed and it is likely that infection is already expanding according to

the epidemiological information set forth in Section 4-2-(2), the prefecture shall define the movement restriction zone beyond the 1-km diameter, upon consultation with the AHD, depending on the number of surrounding farms and stocking density. In this case, it is also possible to define the whole prefecture where the affected farm is located or to define all related prefectures including the said prefecture as the movement restriction zone.

(2) Shipment restriction zone

The prefecture shall establish an area within a 5-km radius around the affected circumscribing the movement restriction zone from which transportation of domestic animals is prohibited (hereinafter referred to as the “shipment restriction zone”). In the case described in (1)-(ii) above, the shipment restriction zone shall comprise the area within 5 km radius from the outer boundary of the movement restriction zone.

(3) In case of outbreak at livestock markets or slaughterhouses

The prefecture shall take following measures upon consultation with the AHD if domestic animals located at a livestock market or slaughterhouse are confirmed as affected animals or suspected affected animals pursuant to Section 5-2.

- (i) The area within a 1-km radius, in principle, from the relevant livestock market or slaughterhouse shall be established as a movement restriction zone.
- (ii) A movement restriction zone and a shipment restriction zone (hereinafter referred to as “restriction zone”) shall be established around the farm which shipped the relevant domestic animals, in principle, in a manner similar to those prescribed in (1) and (2) above.

(4) Method to establish restriction zones

- (i) The outer boundary of a movement restriction zone and the outer boundary of a shipment restriction zone shall be established on the basis of the administrative units of municipalities or other landmarks adequate to delineate borders such as roads, rivers and railroads.
- (ii) If the restriction zone extends into multiple prefectures, under the guidance of the AHD, those prefectures concerned shall carry out sufficient consultation with each other in advance.
- (iii) Prior to the establishment of each restriction zone, the following measures shall be taken. If taking measures in advance is difficult, they shall be implemented immediately after establishment:

- (a) Notification to the owners of domestic animals within the restriction zone, municipalities and related organizations;
- (b) Publications through press releases; and
- (c) Posting signs on major roads at each border of the movement restriction zone and the shipment restriction zone.

(5) Contacting owner of domestic animals

When establishing a restriction zone, the prefecture shall promptly inform the owners of domestic animals within the restriction zone of establishment the location of the affected farm by telephone, FAX or e-mail and provide an explanation on scheduled investigation.

(6) Instructions provided to farms within the restriction zone

When establishing a restriction zone, the prefecture shall give instructions to all of the owners of domestic animals within the area to thoroughly observe the physical conditions of the animals, while instructing them to thoroughly practice biosecurity in such manner by preventing the intrusion of wild animals. The prefecture is, pursuant to Article 52 of the Act, also to request to report such information as the number of animals died on that day on a daily basis until the restriction zone will be cancelled.

2. Revisions to restriction zones

(1) Expansion of restriction zone

If the infectious status or other factors suggest the occurrence multiple cases of infection outside the movement restriction zone, the restriction zone shall be expanded upon consultation with the AHD.

(2) Reduction of restriction zone

In case where a movement restriction zone has been established or expanded beyond the area described in 1-(1)-(i) above, and where the status of outbreak, confirmation of disease absence on nearby farms, and results of epidemiological investigation, the scope of the movement restriction zone may be reduced to within a 1-km radius, upon consultation with the AHD. On this occasion, the shipment restriction zone will be reduced to within 5-km circumscribing the movement restriction zone.

3. Lifting of restriction zones

Restriction zones shall be entirely or partially lifted upon consultation with the AHD if following requirements are satisfied in each type of zone.

(1) Movement restriction zone

The zone shall be lifted upon consultation with the AHD if both of the following requirements are met, the restriction will be cancelled upon consultation with the AHD:

- (i) Negative results are confirmed at all farms in a freedom confirmation surveillance prescribed in Section 12-2-(2), which is conducted after 52 days have elapsed from the day on which all control measures have been completed at every affected farm located in the movement restriction zone (meaning that the slaughter specified in Article 16 of the Act, the processing of carcasses specified in Article 21 of the Act, processing of contaminated objects specified in Article 23 of the Act and (first) disinfection of premise specified in Article 25 of the Act are completed in full; the same applies hereinafter); and
- (ii) 63 days have elapsed since the completion of control measures at every affected farm in the movement restriction zone.

(2) Shipment restriction zone

The zone shall be lifted if all farms are confirmed negative in freedom confirmation surveillance prescribed in Section 12-2-(1).

4. Items subject to restriction

The following items shall be subject to movement and shipment restrictions:

- (1) Live domestic animals;
- (2) Raw milk pumped at the affected farm or farms located in an area within a 1-km radius from the affected farm (excluding farms with respect to which negative results were confirmed from the freedom confirmation surveillance prescribed in Section 12-2-(1);
- (3) Semen and embryos collected in the movement restriction zone (excluding those which were collected before the 63rd day prior to the diagnosis confirmation and which were separately managed);
- (4) Carcasses of domestic animals;
- (5) Manure of domestic animals; and
- (6) Bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment (excluding

movements from non-farms).

5. Exclusion from restriction

(1) Movement of carcasses of domestic animals for disposal in restriction zones

- (i) Considering the infectious status or environmental effect, the prefecture may allow the farm in a restriction zone to move the carcasses of domestic animals, manures of domestic animals, bedding materials or feedstuff of the farm in the restriction zone to incineration facilities and other applicable places for the purpose of disposal by incineration, burial, rendering or disinfection, upon consultation with the AHD, after the prefectural animal health inspector confirm the absence of abnormalities in domestic animals at the farm.
- (ii) The following measures shall be taken at the time of movement:
 - (a) The prefectural animal health inspector shall confirm the absence of abnormalities in domestic animals in the relevant farm on the day of movement;
 - (b) As general rule, an enclosed carrier vehicle or sealed containers shall be used,. If neither is available, cover the floor and sides surfaces of carrier vehicle with plastic sheets, and after loading the package, cover the upper part of load with a plastic sheet as well or take other measures necessary to prevent any load spillage;
 - (c) Disinfect the enter surface of the carrier vehicle before and after loading;
 - (d) In principle, avoid traveling near other farms, and choose transportation routes that are not used by other livestock-related vehicles;
 - (e) Avoid the delivery to multiple farms in a row;
 - (f) Fully disinfect the carrier vehicles at the disinfection points;
 - (g) During transport, carry a certificate confirming that the vehicle and its load are not subject to the prohibition or restriction prescribed in Article 32(1) of the Act and show the certificate to personnel in charge at the disinfection points;
 - (h) After transport, immediately disinfect the vehicle and materials used;
and
 - (i) Record the course of the transportation process and maintain the record.

(iii) The following measures shall be taken at the time of incineration, rendering processing or disinfection:

- (a) Take measures such as spreading plastic sheets from the carrier vehicle to the location where carcasses are disposed of;
- (b) Take measures such as separation of the locations for carcasses and product storage; and
- (c) Disinfect the route from the entrance of the disposal facility to the location where carcasses are disposed of, immediately after their introduction into the incineration, rendering or disinfection process.

(2) Movement for carcasses of domestic animal for disposal outside restriction zone
The prefecture may, in consultation with the AHD, allow the farm outside a restriction zone to move carcasses of domestic animals of a farm located outside the restriction zone to incineration facilities located within the movement restriction zone for the purpose of incineration or rendering.

In this case, the carrier vehicle shall not visit any farms located within the movement restriction zone and must be fully disinfected before and after transport, as well as at the disinfection points during transport, and must maintain compliance with the measures described in Item (1)-(iii) above.

(3) Passage of domestic animals outside restriction zone

If domestic animals of the farm outside a restriction zone cannot be moved to such destinations as other farms or slaughterhouses outside the restriction zone without traversing restriction zone, the prefecture may allow a vehicle to traverse the restriction zone upon consultation with the AHD. In this case, the carrier vehicle shall be sufficiently disinfected at disinfection points before and after as well as during movement.

(4) Others

In principle, any restriction measures shall not be excluded other than those prescribed in(1) to (3) above during the 63-day period after the establishment of the restriction zone, However, after such 63-day period, exception for restriction may be established as follows, by taking into consideration of the infectious status and other states, such as the measures for preventing spreading of pathogen in association with movement, upon consultation with the AHD. In this case, the carrier vehicle shall be sufficiently disinfected at disinfection points before and after as well as during movement.

- (i) Resumption slaughterhouses located within the movement restriction zone. However, the domestic animals to be slaughtered shall be limited to those that are directly conveyed from the farm to the slaughterhouse.
- (ii) Movement of domestic animals to the movement restriction zone from outside the zone

Section 10. Restriction of events at facilities gathering livestock (Articles 26, 33 and 34 of the Act)

Section 10 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 11. Installation of disinfection points (Article 28-2 of the Act)

Section 11 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 12. Confirmation of the status of virus spread

1. Epidemiological investigation

(1) Method for epidemiological investigation

The prefecture shall conduct epidemiological investigation to identify possibly affected domestic animals with the pathogen (hereinafter such domestic animals are referred to as “epidemiology-related domestic animals”) by collecting epidemiological information pursuant to Section 4-4-(2) and confirming the movement of people and vehicles to and from affected farms.

(2) Epidemiology-related domestic animals

Domestic animals to which the following (i) to (v) apply as a result of the investigation in (1) above shall be determined as epidemiology-related domestic animals upon consultation with the AHD and the prefecture shall immediately conduct on-site inspection (excluding the case where no abnormalities have already been confirmed by an on-site inspection in epidemiological investigation prescribed in (1) above or disease freedom surveillance prescribed in 2(1) below). In addition, their blood shall be collected and sent to NIAH to implement a serum antibody test after 56 days have passed from the day on which the domestic animals had contact with the affected animal or suspected affected animal or on which the domestic animals were likely to have contact with or be cross-contaminated with the affected animal or suspected affected animal.

The prefecture shall instruct owners of epidemiology-related domestic animals to

thoroughly observe the physical conditions of the animals and is, pursuant to Article 52 of the Act, to request them to report such information as the number of deaths among domestic until negative results are confirmed in the inspection conducted after 56 days have passed.

- (i) Domestic animals which were in contact with affected animals within the past 29 to 63 days prior to the confirmation date of disease;
- (ii) Domestic animals which were in contact with suspected affected animals within the past 29 to 63 days prior to the confirmation date of disease (limited to the domestic animals set forth in Section 5-2-(2)-(ii) and (iii));
- (iii) Domestic animals for which artificial insemination or transfer of embryos was conducted using semen or embryos collected from affected animals or suspected affected animals (limited to the domestic animals set forth in Section 5-2-(2)-(ii) and (iii)) within the past 29 to 63 days prior to the confirmation date of disease.
- (iv) Domestic animals reared in a farm in which a suspected affected animal prescribed in Section 5-2-(2)-(v) to (vii) was reared.
- (v) Other domestic animals in another farm rearing those with high risk to be suspected affected animals due to the disinfection for personnel, materials, or vehicles in such cases as where any person, object or vehicle that entered or left the biosecurity area of the affected farm within the past 63 days prior to the confirmation date of disease has entered the biosecurity area of another farm within seven days after entering the first-mentioned area, or where domestic animals and vehicles of another farms were likely to be cross-contaminated with the domestic animals shipped from or vehicles of the affected farm at slaughterhouses.

(3) Movement restriction measures at farms rearing epidemiology-related domestic animals

In a farm that rears epidemiology-related domestic animals, the movement of following items shall be restricted pursuant to the provisions of Article 32 of the Act, until negative results are obtained in inspection conducted pursuant to (2) above. In addition, the entry of persons other than the relevant persons into the farm shall be restricted:

- (i) Live domestic animals;
- (ii) Raw milk (excluding raw milk of epidemiology-related animals for which any

- abnormalities have been confirmed by clinical inspection and negative result have been confirmed by genetic test and serum antibody test);
- (iii) Semen and embryos collected in the relevant farm (excluding those which were collected before the 63rd day prior to the confirmation date of disease and which were separately managed);
 - (iv) Carcasses of domestic animals;
 - (v) Manure of domestic animals; and
 - (vi) Bedding materials, feedstuff and livestock feeding equipment.

2. Inspection of nearby farms within movement restriction zone

(1) Disease detection surveillance

When CBP outbreak is confirmed, the prefecture shall conduct the following survey and test.

(i) Telephone survey

The prefecture shall immediately confirm the existence or absence of abnormal animals with the owners of domestic animals at least within the movement restriction zone by means such as phone calls, in cooperation with municipalities, after receiving any notification stating that any domestic animal had been confirmed to be an affected animal or suspected affected animal pursuant to Section 5-2. Such confirmation shall be repeated as needed, until the movement restriction is lifted.

(ii) On-site inspection

The prefecture shall enter the farms at least in an area within a 1-km radius from the affected farm (in case of deer, limited to farms rearing six or more of them and farms which have been confirmed to have abnormal animals as a result of a telephone survey described in (i) above) and every large-scale farm (meaning farms rearing 200 or more cattle [limited to those that are 24-months old or older (in the case of fattening cattle [limited to dairy male cattle and hybridized type cattle; the same applies hereinafter], those that are 17 months or older)] and water buffalo, and farms rearing 3,000 or more cattle [limited to those that are older than four months but younger than 24 months (in the case of fattening cattle, those that are four months or older but younger than 17 months)] or deer) that are located within the movement restriction zone, and shall carry out a clinical inspection, within 24 hours, in principle, after

receiving any notification stating that a domestic animal had been determined to be an affected animal or suspected affected animal pursuant to Section 5-2. In addition, they shall also collect samples (blood as well as the lung and neighboring lymph nodes of the dead livestock) to impelment genetic tests and serum antibody tests and send the samples to the NIAH.

(2) Freedom confirmation surveillance

In order to confirm disease freedom within a restriction zone established pursuant to Section 9-1, the prefecture shall enter farms (in the case of deer, limited to farms rearing six or more of them) that are located within the relevant movement restriction zone after 52 days have elapsed since the day on which control measures at all affected farms within the movement restriction zone have been completed, and conduct clinical inspection. In addition, they shall collect samples (blood) to implement serum antibody tests and send the samples to the NIAH.

3. Tests by the NIAH

The NIAH shall conduct serum antibody tests when samples have been sent from a prefecture pursuant to Item 1-(2) or 2-(2), or genetic tests and serum antibody tests when samples have been sent from the prefecture pursuant to Item 2-(1). The results of such tests shall be reported to the AHD.

4. Responses to abnormal findings or positive results from tests in Item 1-(2) or 2 above

- (1) The MAFF shall confirm diagnosis prescribed in Section 5 with respect to the test results in Item 1-(2) or 2 and the test results referred to in Item 3 above that are to be carried out after the first-mentioned tests.
- (2) The MAFF shall promptly revise the Guidelines or formulate the Emergency Guidelines if necessary, based on the results of tests in Item 1-(2) or 2 and the tests in Item 3 that are to be carried out after the first-mentioned tests as well as the results of the confirmation in Section 5 which is to be conducted in (1) above.

5. Matters to be observed by inspectors

Inspectors performing epidemiological investigation and inspection referred to in Item 1 and 2 above, respectively, shall comply the following requirements.

- (i) In conducting the investigation or inspection referred to in Item 1 and 2 above,

respectively, inspectors who engaged in control measures at the affected farm shall not enter the farm for 7-day period after completion of the task therein. However, this period may be reduced to 3 days if appropriate biosecurity practices were confirmed to be in place at the affected farm while the inspectors were on duty and during departure.

- (ii) They shall place vehicles outside the biosecurity area of the relevant farm, and enter the premise in infection protective clothes.
- (iii) When leaving the farm, they shall disinfect themselves, their clothes, footwear, goggles and other belongings as well as vehicles used.
- (iv) After arriving home, they shall take a bath and wash themselves thoroughly.
- (v) In the case where any abnormalities or positive results have been confirmed from the testing domestic animals in Item 1-(2) or 2 in which the inspectors conducted an on-site inspection, the inspectors shall not enter other farms until the domestic animals on the investigated farm are confirmed to be neither affected animals nor suspected animals.

6. Confirmation compliance with Biosecurity Standards (Article 34-2 of the Act)

- (1) When receiving a notification stating an animal was confirmed as an affected animal or suspected affected animal pursuant to Section 5-2, the prefecture shall immediately confirm the state of compliance with Biosecurity Standards at farms rearing domestic animals, especially those in the restriction zone, on the basis of such information as the results of on-site inspections, the latest surveillance of the compliance state with Biosecurity Standards, and past instruction on biosecurity measures pursuant to Section 1-3-(2).
- (2) When the prefecture finds based on the result of (1) that an owner of domestic animals does not comply with the following items in the Biosecurity Standards so that CBP will likely be spread if the state is not immediately improved, the prefecture shall provide instruction to improve the state to the owner of domestic animals by issuing a document containing points to be improved with deadline for the improvement:
 - (i) an item concerning a measure to prevent spread of contamination by pathogens of a contagious disease of domestic animals in a biosecurity area; and
 - (ii) an item concerning a measure to prevent spread of contamination by

pathogens of a contagious disease of domestic animals to the outside of a biosecurity area.

- (3) When the owner of domestic animals who were instructed pursuant to (2) above does not follow the instruction, the prefecture shall order that the owner must take measures concerning the instruction by issuing a document containing points to be improved with the deadline for the improvement.

Section13. Vaccines (Article 31 of the Act)

The current vaccine is effective for preventing the onset of CBP but is incapable of completely preventing infection, and thus, unplanned and disorganized use of the vaccine could disturb antibody tests conducted for freedom confirmation surveillance and cause a tremendous long-term economic burden and confusion until regaining free status, in addition to producing the risk of overlooking any outbreak or epidemic of CBP.

The OIE has also stated that the use of the vaccine is highly effective in African countries and other CBP wide-spreading areas, but that such use may obstacle surveillance in countries free from the disease and is, therefore, not recommended. Therefore, vaccines will not be used in principle.

Section14. Disinfectants

Since a pathogen of CBP is a mycoplasma, everyday disinfectants such as sodium hypochlorite are effective.

Section 15. Reintroduction of domestic animals

Section 15 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 16. Identification of the cause of outbreak

Section 16 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.

Chapter 4. Others

Section 17. Others

Section 25 of the Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies mutatis mutandis.