

Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Quarantine Guidelines concerning Rinderpest

November 20, 2015
Publicly announced by the Minister
of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Preface

1. Rinderpest is a typical example of “transboundary animal diseases (TADs)” defined as “those that are of significant economic, trade and/or food security importance for a considerable number of countries, which can easily spread to other countries and reach epidemic proportions, and where control/management, including exclusion, requires co-operation between several countries” by international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
2. Since rinderpest has a strong transmission potential, once it is spread, it could cause the following situations, and thus, it is necessary to continuously maintain free status in the future:
 - (i) declining productivity in the livestock industry for a long period of time;
 - (ii) jeopardizing the stable supply of livestock to citizens;
 - (iii) causing a serious blow to regional society and the economy; and
 - (iv) risk of losing international trust as a country not free from rinderpest.
3. In June 2011, FAO and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) declared global eradication of rinderpest. Later, at the initiative of FAO and OIE, the rinderpest viruses held by research institutions, etc. were basically disposed of and a policy was decided to remotely manage such viruses only at approved institutions for which safety is confirmed. In June 2015, based on such policy, the National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO) was approved as the sole institution holding rinderpest virus containing material (RVCM) (institution holding rinderpest virus, and manufacturing and keeping vaccines) in the Asian region.
4. Meanwhile, since it is impossible to completely deny the possibility of resurgence of

rinderpest for any cause, it is necessary for owners of domestic animals (meaning cattle, water buffaloes, deer, sheep, goat, pigs and wild boar; the same applies hereinafter) (if there is a person other than the owner, that manages such domestic animals, such person; the same applies hereinafter), administrative organs (meaning the State, prefectures and municipalities) and related organizations to closely cooperate and establish an effective quarantine system.

5. The guidelines will be reviewed as needed when there are any changes in the state of outbreak of rinderpest in foreign countries or any advances in scientific knowledge or technology, etc. In addition, the guidelines will be re-examined at least every three years.

Section 1. Basic policies

Section 1 of the Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Quarantine Guidelines concerning Foot-and-mouth Disease (publicly announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on November 20, 2015; hereinafter referred to as “Foot-and-mouth Disease Quarantine Guidelines”) applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 2. Previous arrangement for prevention of outbreak and in preparation for outbreak

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

Section 3. Discovery of abnormal animals and implementation of inspection

1. Responses to be made when notification is received from owners of domestic animals

When a prefecture receives a notification concerning abnormal animals from an owner of domestic animals or veterinarian and the content of the notification satisfies both of the following conditions set forth in (i) and (ii) below, the prefecture is to immediately dispatch a prefectural animal health inspector to the on-site farm:

- (i) multiple domestic animals are developing a fever not lower than 40.0°C and have a symptom of bleeding, erosion or ulceration inside their mouth or nose; and
- (ii) the number of dead animals is rapidly increasing.

The prefecture is to also give necessary instructions to persons who gave such notification, etc., including a voluntary ban on moving domestic animals reared at the farm or carcasses of domestic animals.

2. Clinical inspection and necropsy inspection by prefectures

- (1) After arriving at a farm mentioned in 1. above, a prefectural animal health inspector is to park the vehicle outside the hygiene management area of the farm, enter the barn 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.

In doing so, the prefectural animal inspector is to take clear photographs of the lesion areas and frequent sites of the symptoms of every abnormal animal (in cases where there is a large number of abnormal animals, several representative animals) from many sides, using a digital camera. In addition, the inspector is to also take a photograph showing the state inside the barn for the purpose of contributing to the determination, etc. of disease, etc.

- (2) Based on the results of the clinical inspection, the prefectural animal health inspector is to check the abnormalities set forth in 1(i) and (ii) above, and when he/she determines that the outbreak of rinderpest cannot be denied, he/she is to immediately notify the prefectural competent 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 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 3, Item 2(3) of the Foot-and-mouth Disease Quarantine Guidelines, the inspector is to respond based on the descriptions made in Section 3, Item 2 to 8 of those guidelines instead of carrying out necropsy inspection.

- (i) The relevant carcasses will be sufficiently disinfected;
- (ii) Closed vehicles or closed containers will be used, in principle. When these are not available, measures such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of the transported object and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported object(s) will be taken.
- (iii) The overall surface of the vehicle will be disinfected before and after loading.
- (iv) Passage of any roads in the vicinity of other farms will be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles will be established.
- (v) Vehicles and materials will be immediately disinfected after transportation.

- (3) When the prefectural competent livestock department receives a notification stating to

the effect that a necropsy inspection will be conducted pursuant to (2) above, it is to 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 “Animal Health Division”) and send it such information as photographs of the abnormal animals, results of the clinical inspection, and state of domestic animals kept together with the abnormal animals.

3. Sending samples

When a necropsy inspection is to be conducted pursuant to Item 2(2) above, a prefecture is to appropriately collect blood, eyelid swabs as well as the spleen and lymph nodes of the dead animal as samples, consult with the Animal Health Division in advance, and then carry them into the Exotic Diseases Research Facility of the National Institute of Animal Health, NARO (hereinafter referred to as the “National Institute of Animal Health”).

4. Measures to be taken at farms

(1) When a prefecture has sent samples to the National Institute of Animal Health pursuant to Item 3 above, the prefecture is to provide sufficient explanation on possible quarantine measures to the owner of the domestic animals of the relevant farm while immediately taking the following measures after consulting with the Animal Health Division:

- (i) movement of the following items of the relevant farm will be restricted pursuant to the provisions of Article 32, paragraph (1) the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (the “Act”) :
 - (a) live domestic animal;
 - (b) raw milk;
 - (c) semen and fertilized egg collected;
 - (d) carcass of a domestic animal;
 - (e) litter, feed, manure, etc.; and
 - (f) livestock rearing equipment;
- (ii) entry of persons other than relevant persons into the relevant farm will be restricted; and
- (iii) the entrance of the relevant farm and rearing hygiene management area as well as the clothing and rearing instruments used at the relevant farm will be disinfected.

(2) When a prefecture has sent samples to the National Institute of Animal Health pursuant

to 3 above, it is to submit the following information of the relevant farm concerning the past 28 days to the Animal Health Division:

- (i) entry or departure of reared animals;
- (ii) range of movement of the following persons and vehicles that entered and left the relevant farm:
 - (a) persons who work in the hygiene management areas of multiple farms (meaning 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 hygiene management areas of multiple farms, such as livestock carriers, milk trucks, feed carriers, carcass collection vehicles, and compost carriers;
- (iii) the destination of compost;
- (iv) the destination of semen and fertilized egg; and
- (v) information on feeding.

5. Inspection by the National Institute of Animal Health

When samples have been sent from a prefecture pursuant to Item 3 above, the National Institute of Animal Health is to conduct antigen tests (virus isolation tests, tests using the ELISA (Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay) method and genetic tests, such as RT-PCR (Revers Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction)) and serum antibody tests, and report the results thereof to the Animal Health Division.

6. Arrangements in preparation for positive test results

When a prefecture has sent samples to the National Institute of Animal Health pursuant to Item 3 above, it is to promptly take the following measures and report the details of such measures to the Animal Health Division before the results of the genetic tests conducted by the National Institute of Animal Health pursuant to Item 5 are obtained, at the latest:

- (1) identifying the location of the animal quarters, etc. in the farm;
- (2) organizing the rearing state of domestic animals in surrounding farms;
- (3) securing personnel and materials necessary for quarantine measures, such as slaughter of domestic animals (including the necessity of assistance from the State or other prefectures, in terms of personnel and materials);
- (4) securing a place to bury or facility to incinerate the carcasses of the affected animals or

suspected affected animals or a rendering process facility (hereinafter referred to as the “incineration facility, etc.”) (including the use of large quarantine materials held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries);

- (5) consideration of the places to establish disinfection points; and
- (6) notification to municipalities in which the relevant farm is located, neighboring prefectures and relevant organizations.

7. Others

The measures described in Items 2 to 6 above will also be taken when any abnormal domestic animals are found as a result of on-site inspection, etc. by a prefectural animal health inspector instead of a notification given by such persons as the owner of domestic animals.

In addition, when a prefecture receives a notification stating that a domestic animal showing a symptom suspected of being rinderpest has been found in a slaughterhouse or livestock market, etc., it is to immediately dispatch a prefectural animal health inspector to the relevant slaughterhouse, livestock market, etc. and shipping farm, 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, etc. is located, the slaughterhouse or livestock market, etc. is to promptly notify the Animal Health Division and the Competent livestock Division of the prefecture in which the shipping farm is located of that effect, and the prefecture that received such notification is to immediately dispatch a prefectural animal health inspector to the shipping farm and take measures equivalent to those described in Items 2 and 4 above.

Section 4. Determination of disease, etc.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is to determine the disease, etc. pursuant to the methods described in Items 1 and 2 below.

1. Method for determining the disease

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is to determine the disease pursuant to the methods described in (i) and (ii) below.

- (i) Determination will be made based on the photographs of the lesion areas, epidemiological information and the results of genetic tests by the National Institute of Animal Health as described in Section 3, Item 5, in light of the opinions of such experts as the commissioner of the sub-committee on diseases of cattle and pigs, etc. under the

domestic animal health committee of the Council for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Policies (hereinafter referred to as the “sub-committee”). However, when clinical signs specific to rinderpest can be clearly identified from the photographs of the lesion areas with respect to domestic animals reared in the movement restriction area described in Section 8, Item 1 or domestic animals prescribed in Section 11, Item 1(2), the Ministry is to immediately determine the disease in light of the opinions of experts and based on the clinical signs and epidemiological information, without waiting for the results of the relevant tests.

- (ii) When a positive result is obtained in the virus isolation test, test using the ELISA method, and serum antibody test conducted by the National Institute of Animal Health, although it was determined negative at the time of determining the disease as described in (i) above, the Ministry is to determine the disease again in light of the opinions of experts.

2. Affected animals and suspected affected animals

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is to determine domestic animals that fall under any of the following items as an affected animal or suspected affected animal based on the results of determination of disease as described in Item 1 above. The Animal Health Division will notify the prefectural competent livestock department of the results of the determination immediately after the determination has been made.

(1) Affected animals

- (i) Domestic animals from which the rinderpest virus has been isolated in the virus isolation test.
- (ii) Domestic animals which are showing clear clinical signs that are specific to rinderpest and from which the gene specific to rinderpest virus has been detected by genetic tests.
- (iii) Domestic animals which are showing clear clinical signs that are specific to rinderpest and from which the antigen of rinderpest virus has been detected by the test using the ELISA method.

(2) Suspected affected animals

- (i) Domestic animals reared in a farm at which an affected animal was found (when an affected animal is found at a slaughterhouse or livestock market, etc., domestic animals that were kept together with the affected animal at the slaughterhouse or livestock market, etc. when the affected animal was found and domestic animals that are reared in the farm that shipped the affected animal are also considered to be

suspected affected animals);

- (ii) Domestic animals which are showing clear clinical signs that are specific to rinderpest and from which an antibody to rinderpest virus was detected by the serum antibody test and domestic animals reared in a farm at which the animals were found;
- (iii) Domestic animals which are showing clear clinical signs that are specific to rinderpest and domestic animals reared in a farm at which the abovementioned animals were found, in the movement restriction area described in Section 8 below or the farm rearing domestic animals as prescribed in Section 11, Item 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 domestic animals 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 10th 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, etc.”) (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 domestic animals set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) during the period from the 10th day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. to the present day, as a result of the epidemiological study prescribed in Section 11, Item 1(1);
- (vi) Domestic animals for which artificial insemination or transfer of a fertilized egg was conducted using semen or a fertilized egg collected from an affected animal or suspected affected animal (limited to the domestic animals set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) during the period from the 10th day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. to the present day, based on the results of the epidemiological study prescribed in Section 11, Item 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 domestic animals set forth in (ii) and (iii) above) at a day before the 10th day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. based on the results of the epidemiological study prescribed in Section 11, Item 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, etc. of the relevant affected animal or suspected affected animal.

Section 5. Measures to be taken at the time of determination of disease, etc.

Section 5 of the Quarantine Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Diseases applies mutatis mutandis.

Section 6. Quarantine measures at infected farms, etc. (Articles 16, 21, 23 and 25 of the Act)

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

Section 7. Restriction or blocking of passage (Article 15 of the Act)

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

Section 8. Establishment of movement restriction areas and carrying out restriction areas (Article 32 of the Act)

1. Establishment of restriction areas

Section 8-1 of the Quarantine Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth diseases applies mutatis mutandis.

2. Changes to restriction areas

Section 8-2 of the Quarantine Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth diseases applies mutatis mutandis.

3. Cancellation of restriction areas

When an area in which movement of domestic animals is prohibited (hereinafter referred to as the “movement restriction area”) and an area in which conveyance of domestic animals is prohibited (hereinafter referred to as the “conveyance restriction area”) satisfy both of the following requirements, their restrictions will be cancelled upon consultation with the Animal Health Division:

- (1) negative results are confirmed in each free status confirmation test prescribed in Section 11, Item 2(2), which is conducted after 17 days have passed from the day on which all quarantine measures have been completed at every infected farm located in

the movement restriction area (meaning that the slaughter based on Article 16 of the Act, the processing of carcasses based on Article 21 of the Act, processing of contaminated objects based on Article 23 of the Act and (first) disinfection of animal quarters, etc. based on Article 25 of the Act are completed in full; the same applies hereinafter); and

- (2) since the day on which quarantine measures at every infected farm located within the movement restriction area were completed, 28 days have passed.

4. Subjects of restriction

The following are subject to restriction on movement or carrying out:

- (1) live domestic animal;
- (2) raw milk pumped at an infected farm or farm located in an area within a one-kilometer radius from the infected farm (excluding farms with respect to which negative results were confirmed from the outbreak state confirmation test prescribed in Section 11, Item 2(1));
- (3) semen and a fertilized egg collected in the movement restriction area (excluding those which were collected before the 28th day prior to the determination date of disease, etc. and which were separately managed);
- (4) carcasses of domestic animals;
- (5) manure, etc.;
- (6) litter, feed and livestock rearing equipment (excluding movements from farms).

5. Exception for restriction

- (1) Movement made for disposition of carcasses of domestic animals, etc. existing inside the restriction area
 - (i) In light of the state of outbreak and environmental conservation, etc. the carcasses of domestic animals, litter, feed or manure, etc. of the farm in the restriction area for which a prefectural animal health inspector confirmed that there are no clinical abnormalities with respect to the reared animals, may be moved to incineration facilities and other necessary places for the purpose of incinerating, burying, conducting rendering processing or disinfection, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.
 - (ii) The following measures will be taken at the time of movement:
 - (a) a prefectural animal health inspector will confirm whether or not there are

no abnormalities in the domestic animals in the relevant farm on the day of movement;

- (b) closed vehicles or closed containers will be used, in principle. When these are not available, necessary measures, such as covering the floor and lateral sides with sheets to avoid any leakage of transported objects and further covering the upper side with sheets after loading the transported objects, will be taken;
 - (c) the overall surface of the vehicle will be disinfected before and after loading;
 - (d) in principle, passage on any roads in the vicinity of other farms will be avoided and transportation routes not used by other livestock-related vehicles will be established;
 - (e) delivery to multiple farms in a row will be avoided;
 - (f) the transporter vehicles will be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points during movement;
 - (g) documents certifying that the relevant object is not subject to the prohibition or restriction prescribed in Article 32, paragraph (1) of the Act will be carried and presented at the disinfection points, etc. during movement;
 - (h) the vehicle and materials will be immediately disinfected after transportation; and
 - (i) the transportation process will be recorded and kept.
- (iii) The following measures will be taken at the time of incineration, rendering processing or disinfection:
- (a) measures such as spreading a sheet from the transporter vehicle to the place for inputting raw material;
 - (b) measures such as establishing the raw material space on the other side of the product space; and
 - (c) the route from the entrance of the facility to the place for inputting raw material will be disinfected immediately after completion of incineration, rendering processing, or input for the disinfection process.

- (2) Movement for disposition of carcasses of domestic animals existing outside the restriction area

Prefectures may move carcasses of domestic animals of a farm located outside the restriction area to an incineration facility, etc. located within the movement restriction

area for the purpose of conducting incineration or rendering processing, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

In this case, the measures described in Item (1)(iii)(a) to (c) above will be taken in addition to avoiding any drop-by at the farm located within the movement restriction area and sufficiently disinfecting the transporter vehicle at disinfection points, etc. before and after as well as during movement.

(3) Transit of domestic animals of farms located outside the restriction area

If domestic animals of a farm located outside the restriction area cannot be moved to such destinations as other farms or slaughterhouses located outside the restriction area unless they transit the restriction area, they may be allowed to transit the restriction area, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

In this case, the transporter vehicle will be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points, etc. before and after as well as during movement.

(4) Others

In addition to what is provided for in (1) to (3) above, in principle, no exception for restriction will be established during the 28-day period after the establishment of the restriction area, but, after such 28-day period, exception for restriction concerning entry of domestic animals, etc. from an area outside the movement restriction area into the movement restriction area (excluding an area within a five kilometer radius from the infected farm) may be established, by taking into consideration the state of outbreak and other states, such as the measures for preventing spreading of virus in association with movement, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

In this case, the transporter vehicle will be sufficiently disinfected at the disinfection points, etc. before and after as well as during movement.

Section 9. Restriction on events at domestic animal gathering facilities (Articles 33 and 34 of the Act)

Section 9 of the Quarantine Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 10. Establishment of disinfection points (Article 28-2 and other provisions of the Act)

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

Section 11. Confirmation of the state of invasion of viruses

1. Epidemiological study

(1) Method for implementing epidemiological study

Prefectures are to implement epidemiological study to identify domestic animals which are likely to have been contaminated by a virus based on epidemiological information collected pursuant to the measures described in Section 3, Item 4(2) and information collected thereafter (hereinafter such domestic animals are referred to as “epidemiology-related animals”). In implementing epidemiological study, the state of entry and exit of persons and vehicles, etc. will be directly confirmed at the farm, as needed.

(2) Epidemiology-related animals

Domestic animals which have been revealed to fall under any of (i) to (iv) below as a result of the study prescribed in (1) above, will be determined as epidemiology-related animals, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division, and will be subject to observation of clinical signs (excluding the case where no abnormalities are already found as a result of entering the relevant farm pursuant to the measures prescribed in (1) above or inspection to confirm the state of outbreak). In addition, blood will be collected to implement a serum antibody test after 21 days have passed from the day on which the domestic animals had contact with the affected animal or suspected affected animal and will be sent to the National Institute of Animal Health.

- (i) Domestic animals which had contact with an affected animal within the past 11 to 28 days prior to the determination date of disease, etc.;
- (ii) Domestic animals which had contact with a suspected affected animal within the past 11 to 28 days prior to the determination date of disease, etc. (limited to the domestic animals set forth in Section 4, Item 2(2)(ii) and (iii));
- (iii) Domestic animals for which artificial insemination or transfer of a fertilized egg was conducted using semen or a fertilized egg collected from an affected animal or suspected affected animal (limited to the domestic animals set forth in Section 4, Item 2(2)(ii) and (iii)) within the past 11 to 28 days prior to the determination date of disease, etc.
- (iv) Domestic animals reared in a farm in which a suspected affected animal was reared as prescribed in Section 4, Item 2(2)(v) to (vii).

When any person, object or vehicle that entered and left the hygiene management area of the infected farm within the past 28 days prior to the determination date of disease, etc.

has entered the hygiene management area of another farm, etc. within seven days after entering the first-mentioned area, a prefectural animal health inspector will determine the domestic animals reared in the relevant farm to be epidemiology-related animals, by taking into consideration the state of implementation of disinfection at the time of entry of such person, object or vehicle, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division.

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

After domestic animals are determined to be epidemiology-related animals pursuant to (2) above, the movement of the following items of farms rearing epidemiology-related animals will be restricted pursuant to the provisions of Article 32 of the Act, until negative results are obtained in a serum antibody test which is implemented after 21 days have passed from the day on which the epidemiology-related animals had contact with an affected animal or suspected affected animal, and the entry of persons other than the relevant persons into the relevant farm will be restricted:

- (i) live domestic animal;
- (ii) raw milk;
- (iii) semen and a fertilized egg collected;
- (iv) carcasses of domestic animals;
- (v) litters, feed, manure, etc.; and
- (vi) livestock rearing equipment.

2. Inspection of surrounding farms located within the movement restriction area

(1) Inspection to confirm the state of outbreak

Prefectures are to implement the following survey and inspection when an outbreak of rinderpest is found.

(i) Telephone survey

Prefectures are to immediately confirm the existence or absence of abnormal animals with at least the owners of domestic animals within the movement restriction area by phone calls, etc., in cooperation with municipalities, after receiving any notification stating that any domestic animal had been determined to be an affected animal or suspected affected animal pursuant to Section 4, Item 2. Such confirmation is to be made as needed, until the movement restriction area is cancelled.

(ii) On-site inspection

- (a) Prefectures are to enter, at least, the farms (in the case of deer, sheep, goat, pig

and wild boar, limited to farms that rear six or more of them and farms which have been confirmed to have abnormal animals as a result of the telephone survey described in (i) above) that are located in an area within a one-kilometer radius from the infected farm and every large-scale rearing 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)], deer, sheep, goats, pigs or wild boar) that are located within the movement restriction area and 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 4, Item 2, upon consultation with the Animal Health Division. In addition, they are to also collect samples (blood, eyelid swabs as well as the spleen and lymph nodes of the dead livestock) for use in genetic tests and serum antibody tests and send the samples to the National Institute of Animal Health.

- (b) Following the inspection referred to in (a) above, prefectures are to implement clinical inspection by entering farms that are located within the movement restriction area (limited to farms rearing more than six deer, sheep, goats, pigs or wild boar and farms which have been confirmed to have abnormal animals as a result of the telephone survey referred to in (i) above) and that have been excluded from the first-mentioned inspection. As a result of the clinical inspection, if it is determined necessary to implement genetic tests or serum antibody tests or when the Animal Health Division has instructed to send samples, prefectures will collect samples (blood, eyelid swabs as well as the spleen and lymph nodes of the dead livestock) and send them to the National Institute of Animal Health. The relevant inspection will be implemented, in principle, in the order starting from farms that are closest to the infected farm in a concentric fashion.

(2) Free status confirmation test

In order to confirm free status in the restriction area, prefectures will enter farms (in the

case of deer, sheep, goats, pigs and wild boar, limited to farms that rear six or more of them) that are located within the relevant movement restriction area after 17 days have passed from the day on which quarantine measures have been completed with respect to all of the infected farms that are located within the relevant movement restriction area, and conduct clinical inspection. In addition, they will collect samples (blood) to implement serum antibody tests and send them to the National Institute of Animal Health.

3. Tests by the National Institute of Animal Health

The National Institute of Animal Health conducts serum antibody tests when samples have been sent from a prefecture pursuant to Item 1(2) or 2(2) or genetic tests or serum antibody tests when samples have been sent from a prefecture pursuant to 2(1). In addition, the results of such tests will be reported to the Animal Health Division.

4. Responses to be made when abnormalities or positive results are found by the tests referred to in Item 1(2) or 2

- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will carry out the determination referred to in Section 4 with respect to the results of the tests referred to in Item 1(2) or 2 or the tests referred to in Item 3 above that are to be carried out after the first-mentioned tests.
- (2) The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will promptly review the quarantine guidelines and formulate emergency quarantine guidelines when it is necessary, based on the results of study referred to in Item 1, tests referred to in Item 2 and the tests referred to in Item 3 above that are to be carried out after the first-mentioned tests as well as the results of the determination referred to in Section 4 which is to be conducted in (1) above.

5. Matters to be observed by inspectors

Persons who carry out the study or tests referred to in Items 1 and 2 above are to observe the following matters.

- (i) Persons with respect to whom seven days have yet to pass from the day on which they were involved in the quarantine measures at an infected farm are not to enter the farm at the time of conducting the study or tests referred to in Items 1 and 2 above. However, when it has been confirmed that biosecurity measures have been appropriately

implemented at the time of implementation of quarantine measures at the infected farm or at the time of leaving the infected farm, the abovementioned period may be shortened to three days.

- (ii) Vehicles will be parked outside the hygiene management area of the relevant farm, and the above-mentioned persons will enter the animal quarter wearing protective clothing.
- (iii) The abovementioned persons will disinfect their clothing, shoes, glasses and other belongings in addition to their bodies as well as their vehicles at the time of leaving the relevant farm.
- (iv) The abovementioned persons will bathe and sufficiently wash their bodies after returning home.
- (v) When any abnormalities or positive results have been found from the tests referred to in Item 1(2) or 2 with respect to the domestic animals at the farm into which the abovementioned persons entered, they will refrain from entering other farms until the domestic animals of the relevant farm are confirmed not to fall under the category of affected animals and suspected affected animals.

Section 12. Vaccines (Article 31 of the Act)

1. The current vaccines manufactured and kept by the National Institute of Animal Health can provide complete, lifetime defense against infection, having an extremely high effect of preventing epidemics.
However, vaccination could lead to a delay in return to the status as a rinderpest-free country and affect the export of livestock products of Japan.
2. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will decide to implement emergency vaccination for preventing the spread of infection in cases where it is considered difficult to prevent expansion of infection by the sole measures of slaughtering at infected farms and restriction of movement of surrounding farms, by taking into consideration the following factors:
 - (i) delay in the notification (condition of disease and number of infected animals, etc.);
 - (ii) spread of infection (number of farms rearing epidemiology-related animals);
 - (iii) environmental factors (number of surrounding farms, rearing density of domestic animals and geographical situations, such as the existence of mountains or rivers);
and
 - (iv) progress of the quarantine measures including burying.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is to immediately formulate and

publicly announce specific domestic animal infectious disease emergency quarantine guidelines in which the following matters are identified when it has decided to implement emergency vaccination:

- (i) time of implementation;
- (ii) place of implementation;
- (iii) domestic animals subject to vaccination; and
- (iv) other necessary matters.

4. Prefectures are to promptly implement emergency vaccinations based on the specific domestic animal infectious disease emergency quarantine guidelines. In doing so, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is to transfer or rent out a sufficient amount of necessary vaccines and injection related materials.

Section 13. Disinfectants

Since rinderpest virus is an enveloped virus, many general disinfectants such as lipophilic disinfectants (such as alcohol) are effective.

Section 14. Reintroduction of domestic animals

Section 14 of the Quarantine Guidelines for Foot-and-mouth Disease applies *mutatis mutandis*.

Section 15. Investigation into the cause of outbreak

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

Section 16. Others

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