

Outline of Animal Quarantine in Japan

As required under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases
Control Law, Rabies Prevention Law, and Law Concerning
the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients
with Infection

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Introduction

Japan was, until the first outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in 92 years confirmed in March 2000, one of the few countries free from highly infectious animal diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and African swine fever. As a result of the efforts of all concerned, Japan quickly succeeded in preventing the outbreak from spreading, and in September 2000 was again officially recognized by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), the world organization for animal health, as being free from highly infectious animal diseases. The Japanese government now has in place quarantine measures to prevent the reentry of foot-and-mouth disease.

Following the confirmation of cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the EU and other parts of Europe in 2000, Japan has also temporarily suspended imports from these areas of beef, meat and bone since January 2001, and of sheep, goats and the meat and organs thereof since March 2001.

Because of the confirmation of cases of BSE in Japan in September 2001, Japan has additionally temporarily suspended the importation of processed animal protein from several countries since October 4, 2001.

Japan is one of the few countries free from rabies, which is widespread in much of the rest of the world, including Europe and the United States. Since rabies is a deadly disease that affects both humans and animals, resulting in the death of almost all victims, the Japanese government quarantines dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes and skunks (hereinafter called collectively “dogs, cats, and others”) entering the country under the Rabies Prevention Law.

There has never been a case of Ebola hemorrhagic fever or Marburg disease in Japan, and to ensure that this remains the case, the government quarantines monkeys coming into Japan under the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infection.

Quarantining of imports and exports is similarly required by law in other countries. The following sections briefly describe the quarantine requirements for animals entering Japan.

1. Purposes

Animal quarantine is designed not only to preclude infectious diseases affecting domestic animals from entering Japan through animals and livestock products imported from abroad, but also to check the entry into Japan of rabies transmitted by imported dogs, cats, and others, and of Ebola hemorrhagic fever and Marburg disease transmitted by monkeys.

Animal quarantine stations operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries therefore quarantine animals and livestock products under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law, dogs, cats, and others under the Rabies Prevention Law, and monkeys under the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients with Infection.

2. Outline of quarantining under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law

(1) Import prohibition

Once they gain a foothold in Japan, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and African swine fever have the potential to spread and seriously damage the nation's livestock industry. These infectious diseases of domestic animals have therefore been designated by the Japanese authorities as “specific diseases for import prohibition”. The importation of cloven-hoofed animals which are likely to spread these highly infectious diseases, their meat and viscera and ham, sausage and bacon made of such meat and/or viscera from specified areas is prohibited (see Table 3).

However, such products may be exempted if the product is processed in accordance with the heat treatment standards laid down by the Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter called the Minister) at a facility designated by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country as a facility meeting the applicable standards set forth by the Minister (for imports from areas in Categories 1 in Table 3) or at a facility directly designated by the Minister (for imports from areas in Category 2 in Table 3) (see Table 3 and Appendices 1 through 4).

Causative agents of infectious animal diseases also covered by the import ban may be imported into Japan for scientific research purposes subject to the approval of the Minister.

(2) Imports subject to quarantine (designated quarantine articles)

Table 5 shows the animals and animal products subject to import quarantine (hereinafter called “designated quarantine articles”). Any of these goods entering Japan have to go through quarantine whatever the quantity and means of transportation (e.g., freight, mail or passenger baggage).

(3) Restrictions on place of import

Importation of designated quarantine articles is allowed only at designated seaports and airports. As of October 21, 2002, 82 major sea and air ports were thus designated according to the category of designated quarantine article. (See Table 4)

(4) Requirements for import

a. Prior reporting of animal imports

Any person, when importing animals into Japan, is required to report to the Animal Quarantine Service (at the head office in Yokohama) the category and number of animals to be imported and the date and place of their import, within the specified period of time (shown in Table 1) before the date of import.

No prior report is required for the import of animal products. In the case of inspection at sea and air ports, however, it is advisable for importers to apply for import inspection by the day before the day desired for inspection so that inspection may be conducted on exactly the right day.

Table 1 Specified period of time for prior reporting of animal imports

Category of animal	Period for prior report
Cloven-hoofed animals and horses	120 to 90 days before the date of import
Dogs, chickens, ducks, turkeys, quails and geese	70 to 40 days before the date of import

b. Inspection certificates

No importation of designated quarantine articles is permitted without an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country stating that the articles were found by an inspection in the exporting country to be free from any causative agent of infectious diseases affecting domestic animals.

To facilitate the import quarantine process for the main categories of designated quarantine articles, animal health requirements regarding the details of inspections to be performed in the exporting country and matters to be included in the inspection certificate are agreed upon between Japan and each exporting country. Imports into Japan of products covered by these agreements must be accompanied by an inspection certificate which satisfies these requirements.

(5) Import inspection

a. Import inspection of animals

Importers of designated quarantine articles are required to present to the animal quarantine station an application for import inspection and an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country.

The animal will be kept in the quarantine facilities of the animal quarantine station for inspection over a specified period of time. The periods of detention for the main categories of animal are shown in Table 2.

If the inspection finds there to be no possibility of the spread of any causative agent of infectious diseases affecting domestic animals, the animal quarantine officer issues an import quarantine certificate. The animal is then permitted through customs.

Table 2 Detention period for quarantine of animals

Category of animal	Detention period
Cloven-hoofed animals	15 days
Horses	10 days
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and quails	10 days (14 days for day-old chicks)
Dogs	12 hours or under
Others	1 day

b. Import inspection of animal products

Importers of animal products classified as designated quarantine articles that are brought in by

freight are required to present to the animal quarantine station an application for import inspection and an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country. The products will be examined at the quarantine station or a designated bonded warehouse at the sea or air port. If the products are brought in as passenger baggage, they will be inspected at the airport's animal quarantine counter.

In all cases, the animal quarantine officer will examine the imported products after confirming that none of them is covered by the import ban and that they are accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by an appropriate government agency of the exporting country. If it is found that none of the products may spread any causative agent of animal infectious diseases, the animal quarantine officer issues an import quarantine certificate. The importer can then go through the import procedures at customs.

c. Import inspection of mail

Animal quarantine requirements also apply to the import of designated quarantine articles by mail, which is inspected at post offices handling foreign mail. The procedure is the same as that for designated articles imported by freight; importation is permitted when the articles are found to be free from any causes of infectious diseases of domestic animals as a result of inspection following confirmation that the articles are not covered by the import ban and are accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country.

Importation by mail is permitted only for articles arriving as "small packets" or "parcel post."

Exporters and importers should be careful of the fact that import quarantine requirements also apply to mail, and that not a few items of mail are now found to contain prohibited items or articles not accompanied by an appropriate inspection certificate.

(6) Measures to be taken following inspection

Where the animal or animal products inspected are found by the import inspection to be liable to spread any causative agent of infectious animal disease, the animals will be subject to measures such as detention for a longer period, slaughter or return to country of origin, and animal products will be subject to measures such as disinfection or incineration.

Table 3 Classification of Areas from Which Importation of Cloven-Hoofed Animals and Meat thereof is Prohibited Summary (Outline)

(As of July 16, 2002)

(Article 43 of the Enforcement Regulations for the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law)

Legal classification	Articles Areas	Animals and animal products subject to import prohibition (cloven-hoofed animals)				Grain straw (excluding processed or prepared straw supplied for use other than animal feed) and hay for animal feed
		Live animals	Semen, fertilized eggs, and unfertilized eggs	Ham, sausage and bacon	Meat and viscera	
Areas other than those listed under Article 43 of the Regulations (areas free from highly infectious diseases affecting domestic animals)	Finland, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Germany, Denmark, Italy (except Sardinia), Netherlands, Belgium, France, Austria, Spain, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Chile, Northern Mariana, New Zealand, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, and Australia (31 areas)	Import permissible				Import permissible (not designated quarantine articles)
Areas in Table 1 under Article 43 of the Regulations	Singapore, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia Herzegovina and Switzerland (7 areas)	Import permissible		Import not permissible except: Products heat treated under the standards set forth by the Minister and meat handled in accordance with the standards on heat treatment and storage. (Heat treatment facilities designated by the appropriate government agency of the exporting countries are acceptable.)	Import not permissible except: Products disinfected under the standards set forth by the Minister.	
Areas in Table 2 under Article 43 of the Regulations	Areas other than those mentioned above	Import not permissible		Import not permissible except: Products heat treated under the standards set forth by the Minister and meat handled in accordance with the standards on heat treatment and storage. (Only heat treatment facilities directly designated by the Japanese Minister are acceptable.)	(Only disinfecting facilities establishments, etc. directly designated by the Japanese Minister are acceptable.)	
Infectious animal diseases covered: rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, African swine cholera						

Table 4 Designated quarantine articles

(1) Animals

Legal classification	Taxonomic categories		Examples	Animals not subject to quarantine (examples)
	Order	Family		
Cloven-hoofed animals	Artiodactyla	Bovidae	Cattle, buffaloes, water buffaloes, yaks, antelopes, goats, sheep	Primates, Himalayan black bears, brown bears, polar bears, raccoons, lesser pandas, giant pandas, ermine, yellow weasels, ferrets, martens, old world badgers, masked palm civets, mongooses, ocelots, pumas, jaguars, panthers, lions, tigers, Malayan tapir, great Indian rhinoceroses
		Suidae	Wild boars, pigs, wart hogs	
		Tayassuidae	Collared peccaries	
		Hippopotamidae	Hippopotamuses, pigmy hippopotamuses	
		Giraffidae	Reticulated giraffe, masai giraffe, okapis	
		Antilocapridae	Pronghorn antelopes	
		Cervidae	Indian muntjacs, barking deer, Reeves' muntjacs, Formosan deer, shika deer, red deer, Pere David's deer, moose, reindeer, Chinese water deer	
		Tragulidae Camelidae	Indian mouse deer Llama, guanaco, alpaca, vicunas, dromedaries, Bactrian camels	
Horses	Perissodactyla	Equidae	Domestic horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, zebras, etc. Mongolian horse	
Dogs	Carnivora	Canidae	Dogs	Wolves, coyotes, jackals, raccoon dogs, foxes
Chickens Quails	Galliformes	Phasianidae Gallus Coturnix /Colinus	Domestic fowls, Ukokkei fowls, Gallus gallus, three species of wild fowl Japanese quails, Coturnix coturnix, C. coromandelica, C. delegorguei, C. novael-gzelandiae	Golden pheasants, Lady Amherst's pheasants, pheasants, peacocks, California quails, Chinese quails, Perdix perdix, guinea fowls, wild ducks, wild geese, ostriches, doves and pigeons, parrots
Turkeys		Meleagrididae	Turkeys	
Ducks		Anseriformes	Anatidae Anas	
Geese		Anser	Geese (Toulouse geese, Embden geese, Roman geese, China geese)	Sparrows, crows, canaries, Java sparrows, etc. Finches Great hill mynahs Other wild birds and migratory birds (Those of the above that are imported as air freight are subject to quarantining under Article 40.2 of the present law.)

Legal classification	Taxonomic categories		Examples	Animals not subject to quarantine (examples)
	Order	Family		
Rabbits	Lagomorpha	Leporidae	Rabbits, hares	Guinea pigs, mice/rats, squirrels, beavers
Honeybees	Hymenoptera	Apidae	Honeybees <i>Apis dorsata</i> <i>A. florae</i> <i>A. indica</i> <i>A. mellifera</i> <i>A. koschevnikove</i> Buttel-Reepen <i>A. nuluensis</i> Tingek, Koeniger and Koeniger <i>A. nigrocincta</i> Smith <i>A. laboriosa</i> Smith <i>A. andreniformis</i> Smith	Insects other than honeybees Apidae Bombus spp. Beetles

(2) Animal products

Legal classification	Examples of animal products subject to quarantine	
	Designation	Designation according to process or use
Eggs	Eggs of chicken, duck, quail, turkey and goose	Hatching eggs, eating eggs, shell eggs, liquid eggs, liquid white egg or albumin, liquid yolk, salted eggs
Bones	Bones and teeth of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	Raw or loose bone Crushed bone
Meat	Beef/veal, mutton/lamb, pork, horse meat, chicken (including tongue, heart, hanging tender, outside skirt, inside skirt and diaphragm, etc.)	Chilled meat, frozen meat, salted meat, dried meat, boiled meat
Fat	Beef fat, mutton fat, pork fat	
Blood	Blood, serum, plasma, blood cells	
Hides and skins	Hides and skins of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	Raw, wet salted, brine cured, dried, pickled
Hair	Wool, cattle hair Goat hair Mohair, cashmere Horse hair Horse mane hair, horse tail hair Rabbit hair Hog bristle	Greasy wool, raw hair, raw bristle
Feather and down	Feather/down Cock feather Duck feather/down Goose feather/down	Raw feather/down
Horns, antlers and hooves	Horns, antlers and hooves of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	
Tendons	Tendons of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) (tendon, bone sinew)	
Viscera (internal organs)	Livers, pancreases, spleens, kidneys, uteruses, urinary bladders, alimentary tracts and casings of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	
Raw milk	Raw milk of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	
Semen	Semen of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	
Embryos	Embryos of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	
Ova	Ova of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	
Ham	Products made from the meat or other products of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	Regular ham, loin ham, boneless ham
Sausage		Fresh sausage, smoked sausage, dry sausage
Bacon		

Feces and urine	Feces of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Urine of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	
Bone meal Meat meal Meat and bone meal Blood meal Leather meal Feather meal Hoof and horn meal Viscera meal	Bone meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Meat meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Meat and bone meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Blood meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Leather meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Feather meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Hoof and horn meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1) Viscera meal of designated quarantine articles specified in (1)	Blood meal or powder, serum meal, plasma powder, bone meal Steamed bone meal Degelatinated bone meal
Straw and forage imported from the areas listed under Article 43 of the Enforcement Regulations for the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (excluding processed or prepared straw supplied for use other than animal feed) and hay for animal feed	Grain straw and hay for animal feed disinfected in accordance with the standards set forth by the Minister at facilities designated by the Minister.	Grain straw (rice straw and wheat straw, etc.) Hay for animal feed (Italian rye grass, timothy, alfalfa, etc.)
Articles other than designated quarantine articles subject to emergency inspection (including import suspension)		
Processed animal protein	In order to prevent BSE from entering the country, processed animal protein (meat meal and other products that may be used as animal feed) is subject to inspection under emergency import suspension measures pursuant to Advisory Notice Seichiku-3326 (October 1, 2001)	Fish meal, etc.

- (3) Prohibited products imported into Japan with the Minister's approval:
- a. Imports for test and research purposes (e.g., causative agents of animal infectious diseases)
 - b. Imports for other special purposes (e.g., cloven-hoofed animals imported for zoological gardens from any of the areas covered by the import ban)

3. Outline of quarantining of dogs and other animals under the Rabies Prevention Law

(1) Prior reports

Importers of dogs, cats, and others into Japan are required to report to the Animal Quarantine Service the category and number of animals to be imported and the date and place of import within 70 to 40 days prior to the date of import, except where imported as passenger baggage.

(2) Restrictions on place of import

Dogs may only be imported through the following sea and air ports. (There are no such restrictions on the import of cats and other animals.)

Airports: New Chitose Airport, New Tokyo International Airport (Narita), Tokyo International Airport (Haneda), Nagoya Airport, Kansai International Airport, Fukuoka Airport, Kagoshima Airport, Naha Airport

Sea ports: Tomakomai, Keihin, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kanmon, Hakata, Kagoshima, Naha

(3) Inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country

For import of dogs and cats, the importer is required to present to the animal quarantine station the certificates defined in 1) and 2) below, and for import of raccoons, foxes, and skunks, the certificate defined in 1) below.

- 1) Health certificate stating for dogs that the animal is not infected or is not suspected of being infected with rabies and leptospira, and for cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks that the animal is not infected or is not suspected of being infected with rabies.
- 2) Rabies vaccination certificate stating the date of the last rabies vaccination and the type of vaccine used. (This certificate is not needed for animals imported directly from areas designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.)

(4) Import inspection

For the importation of dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks (hereinafter called collectively “dogs, cats, and others”), the importer is required to present to the animal quarantine station an application for import quarantine of imported dogs and other animals together with a certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country.

The imported dogs, cats, and others will be kept in quarantine facilities at the animal quarantine

station for inspection purposes for a specified period of time. If any of the necessary certification is missing, detention may be for longer. The specified detention periods are given in Table 6.

Upon completion of a specified detention inspection, the animal quarantine officer issues an import quarantine certificate for dogs and other animals.

Table 5 Detention period for quarantining of dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes and skunks under the Rabies Prevention Law

(from January 2000)

	Category	Vaccinated against rabies ¹⁾		Within 30 days after rabies vaccination		Rabies vaccinated at the detention facilities under the permission of the animal quarantine officer		Imported from any of the designated areas and accompanied by a health certificate ²⁾	Imported from any area other than the designated areas and accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal was detained in a designated facility or any other similar records ³⁾	Others
		Accompanied by a health certificate ²⁾	Unaccompanied by a health certificate	Accompanied by a health certificate	Unaccompanied by a health certificate	Accompanied by a health certificate	Unaccompanied by a health certificate			
Dogs and cats	Detention period	14 days	30 days	Number of days starting on the date of vaccination and ending on the date of commencement of detention		Number of the days starting on the date of commencement of detention and ending on the date of rabies vaccination		Within 12 hours	30 days	180 days
				Number of days obtained by deducting the above number from 44 days	Number of days obtained by deducting the above number from 60 days	Number of days obtained by adding the above number to 44 days	Number of days obtained by adding the above number to 60 days			

Raccoons, foxes, and skunks	Category	Imported from any of the designated areas and accompanied by a health certificate ²⁾	Imported from an area other than the designated areas and accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal was detained in designated facilities or any other similar records ³⁾	Others
	Detention period	Within 12 hours	30 days	180 days

Notes:

- 1) Rabies vaccination: 180 days or less if more than 30 days since vaccination and inactivated vaccine, 1 year or less if live vaccine, period of certification if certified by government agency of exporting country.
- 2) Designated regions: Cyprus, Singapore, Taiwan, Iceland, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only), Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Hawaii, Guam

Health certificate requirements for dogs, and other animals imported from designated regions:

- (1) Certification that the animal does not have or is not suspected of having contracted rabies.
- (2) Certification of having been reared for the past six months or since production in the region concerned.
- (3) Certification that no cases of rabies have occurred during the past six months in the region concerned.

- 3) Health certificate requirements for dogs, and other animals imported from non-designated regions:
 - (1) Certification that the animal does not have and is not suspected of contracting rabies.
 - (2) Certification of isolation for the past six months or since production at a facility designated by a government agency in the exporting country as a facility capable of preventing the entry of animals at risk of spreading rabies, and of which the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has been notified.
 - (3) Certification that dogs and other animals were not introduced during the past six months at the facility in question.
 - (4) Certification that there were no cases of rabies during the past six months at the facility in question.

Note regarding dogs:

As well as rabies certification, dogs require leptospire certification under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law. However, this includes certification stating that the animal does not have and is not suspected of having any infectious disease. Lack of such certification contravenes the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law, and the animal cannot in such case be imported.

4. Outline of quarantining of monkeys under the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients with Infection

(1) Import prohibition

In order to prevent Ebola hemorrhagic fever and Marburg disease from entering the country, the government prohibits in principle the importation of monkeys likely to carry such diseases from designated areas.

Imports are currently permissible from seven areas, these being the United States, People's Republic of China, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Philippines, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Republic of Suriname.

(2) Restrictions on place of import

Monkeys may only be imported through New Tokyo International Airport (Narita) and Kansai International Airport.

(3) Requirements for import

(a) Prior reporting of monkey imports

Importers of monkeys into Japan are required to report to the Animal Quarantine Service (at the head office in Yokohama) the category and number of animals to be imported and the date and place of the import within 70 to 40 days prior to the date of import.

(b) Inspection by exporting country

Monkeys to be imported into the country are subject to detention for inspection for a period of at least 30 days in the exporting country.

(c) Inspection certificates issued by government agency of the exporting country

Importers of monkeys into the country are required to submit to the animal quarantine station an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country stating that the inspection conducted in the exporting country shows that the animals are not infected or not suspected of being infected with Ebola hemorrhagic fever or Marburg disease.

(4) Import inspection

Imported monkeys will be detained for inspection for 30 days at an animal quarantine station (at Narita Airport or Kansai International Airport) or other quarantine facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

If the inspection shows that the monkeys are not infected or not suspected of being infected with Ebola hemorrhagic fever or Marburg disease, the animal quarantine station issues an import quarantine certificate.

5. Appendices on animal quarantining

APPENDIX 1

Standards for heat treatment facilities stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Facilities for heat treating meat or viscera of cloven-hoofed animals and sausage, ham or bacon made from these raw materials shall conform to the following standards:

- (1) Such facilities shall have an area for treating raw materials furnished with equipment for handling such materials before heat treatment and an area for heat treatment furnished with equipment for heat treatment and equipment for handling heat treated materials.
- (2) The area for treating raw materials and the area for heat treatment shall be completely isolated from each other, except for a window, able to be opened and shut, for carrying in and out of raw materials, which connects two areas.
- (3) The area for treating raw materials shall have facilities for storage, treatment and inspection.
- (4) The area for heat treatment shall be cut off completely from the outside and have equipment for heat treatment furnished with implements for inspection such as an automatic temperature recorder, etc., as well as equipment and implements for inspection, cooling, storage and packaging after heat treatment.
- (5) The area for treating raw materials and the area for heat treatment shall, in order to prevent recontamination, have their own facilities, such as entrance and exit, locker room, toilet, dining room, etc., for operators of each area.
- (6) Floors, walls and ceilings shall be smooth and easy to clean; floors shall be made of impermeable material, sloped properly, and be provided with drainage arrangements and be disinfected.
- (7) Such establishments shall be provided with facilities for decontamination as well as water supply facilities which can supply sufficient water for cleaning.

APPENDIX 2

Heat treatment standards Stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Articles	Standards for Heat Treatment
1. Meat of cloven-hoofed animal	<p>Meat of such animals found not to have or not suspected to have infectious diseases of domestic animals as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, from which all bones have been removed, shall be heated by either of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) Center of meat is kept at a temperature of 70°C or more for not less than 1 minute by boiling or exposing to steam at 100°C or more.</p> <p>(2) Center of meat is kept at a temperature of 70°C or more for not less than 30 minutes by heating in a water bath, drying with hot air or other means.</p>
2. Digestive tract, uterus and bladder of cloven-hoofed animal	<p>Digestive tract, uterus and bladder of such animals found not to have or not suspected to have infectious diseases of domestic animals as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection shall be boiled for not less than 1 hour.</p>
3. Viscera of cloven-hoofed animal (excepting digestive tract, uterus and bladder)	<p>Viscera of such animals found not to have or not suspected to have infectious diseases of domestic animals as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, from which all bones have been removed, shall be heated by either of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) Center of viscera is kept at a temperature of 70°C or more for not less than 1 minute by boiling or exposing it to steam at 100°C or more.</p> <p>(2) Center of viscera is kept at a temperature of 70°C or more for not less than 30 minutes by heating in a water bath, drying with hot air or other means.</p>
4. Sausage, ham and bacon made from meat and viscera of cloven-hoofed animal	<p>Meat and viscera of such animals found not to have or not suspected to have infectious diseases of domestic animals as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, from which all bones have been removed, stored without freezing for not less than 3 days and then processed by curing or other similar means, shall be heated by either of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) Center of product is kept at a temperature of 70°C or more for not less than 1 minute by boiling or exposing to steam at 100°C or more.</p> <p>(2) Center of product is kept at a temperature of 70°C or more for not less than 30 minutes by heating in a water bath, drying with hot air or other means.</p>

APPENDIX 3

Standards for processing and storage of ham made from pork stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The ham shall be derived from pigs which have been born and raised only in an area where there is no outbreak of rinderpest, and shall be processed and stored as follows:

1. After slaughter the ham, which is not deemed or suspected to be infected by an infectious disease of domestic animals as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, is kept at a temperature of 0°C-3°C for a minimum of 72 hours and the blood vessels at the end of the femur massaged to remove any remaining blood.
2. Thereafter the ham is covered with an amount of salt equal to 4-6% of the weight of the ham, with a sufficient amount of water added to ensure that the salt has adhered to the ham.
3. Thereafter the ham is placed for 5-7 days on racks in a chamber maintained at a temperature of 0°C-4°C and at a relative humidity of 70-85%.
4. Thereafter the ham is covered with an amount of salt equal to 4-6% of the weight of the ham, with a sufficient amount of water added to ensure that the salt has adhered to the ham.
5. Thereafter the ham is placed for 21 days in a chamber maintained at a temperature of 0°C-4°C and at a relative humidity of 70-85%. Thereafter the salt is brushed off from the ham.
6. Thereafter the ham is placed in a chamber maintained at a temperature of 1°C-6°C and at a relative humidity of 65-80% for between 52 and 72 days. Thereafter the ham is brushed and rinsed with water.
7. Thereafter the ham is placed in a chamber for 5-7 days at a temperature of 15°C-23°C and a relative humidity 55-85%.
8. Thereafter the ham is placed for curing in a chamber maintained for a minimum of 314 days at a temperature of 15°C-20°C and at a relative humidity of 65-80% at the beginning and increased by 5% every 2.5 months until a relative humidity of 85% is reached.
9. The bone is removed from the ham.

APPENDIX 4

Disinfecting standards for grain straw (excluding processed or prepared straw supplied for use other than animal feed) and hay for animal feed

Grain straw (excluding processed or prepared straw supplied for use other than animal feed) and hay for animal feed (hereinafter collectively called “straw and hay”) shall be disinfected in accordance with either of the following standards:

- (1) The temperature of the straw and hay shall be kept at 80°C or more for 10 minutes through exposure to steam at 100°C or more.
- (2) The straw and hay shall be sealed for 7 hours or more in a sealed room or sterilized apparatus kept at 18°C or more, where it is treated by atomization or evaporation with 15g or more per cubic meter of volume of formalin and by the generation of 5g or more of formaldehyde, as well as by the evaporation of 28g or more of water per 5g of formaldehyde. However, packed straw and hay shall be sealed up for 120 minutes at 41°C or more and 45°C or less, or for 30 minutes or more at 70°C or more, using a vacuum apparatus, and treated by the evaporation of 775g or more of formalin and the equivalent volume of water per 1 cubic meter.

Appendix 5

Fig.1 Location of Animal Quarantine Stations and Designated Sea/Air Ports

(as of June, 2002)

Abbreviation;

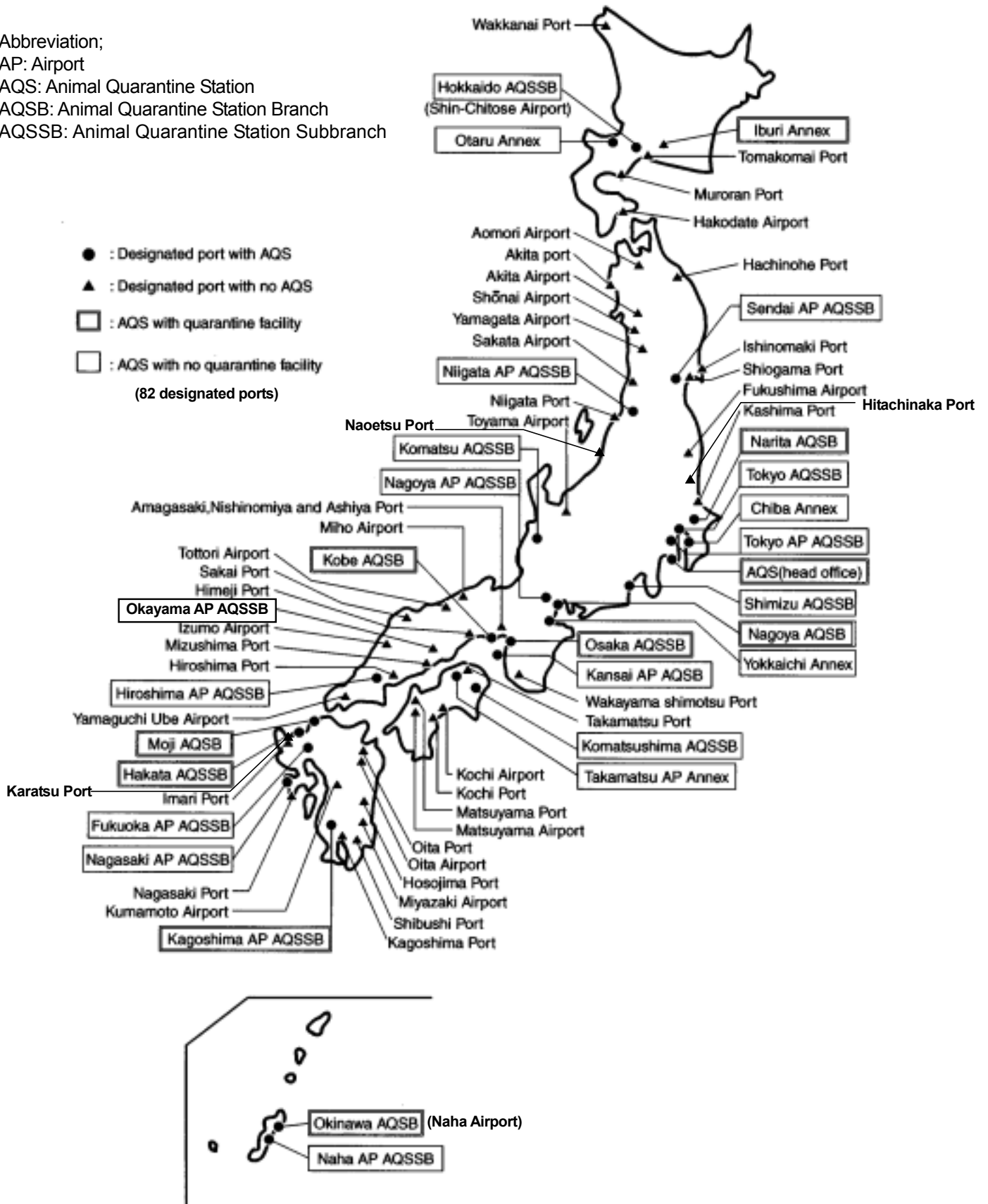
AP: Airport

AQS: Animal Quarantine Station

AQSB: Animal Quarantine Station Branch

AQSSB: Animal Quarantine Station Subbranch

- : Designated port with AQS
 - ▲ : Designated port with no AQS
 - : AQS with quarantine facility
 - : AQS with no quarantine facility
- (82 designated ports)



Note: The information contained in the following table was correct as of May 10, 2002. Please check with the Animal Quarantine Service for current information.

Facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries