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## Self-declaration of recovery of freedom from infection with High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza viruses (HPAI) in poultry by Japan

**Self-Declaration submitted to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) on 11 June 2024 by Dr OKITA Masatsugu, Delegate of Japan to WOAH, Director of Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japan.**

### 1. Introduction

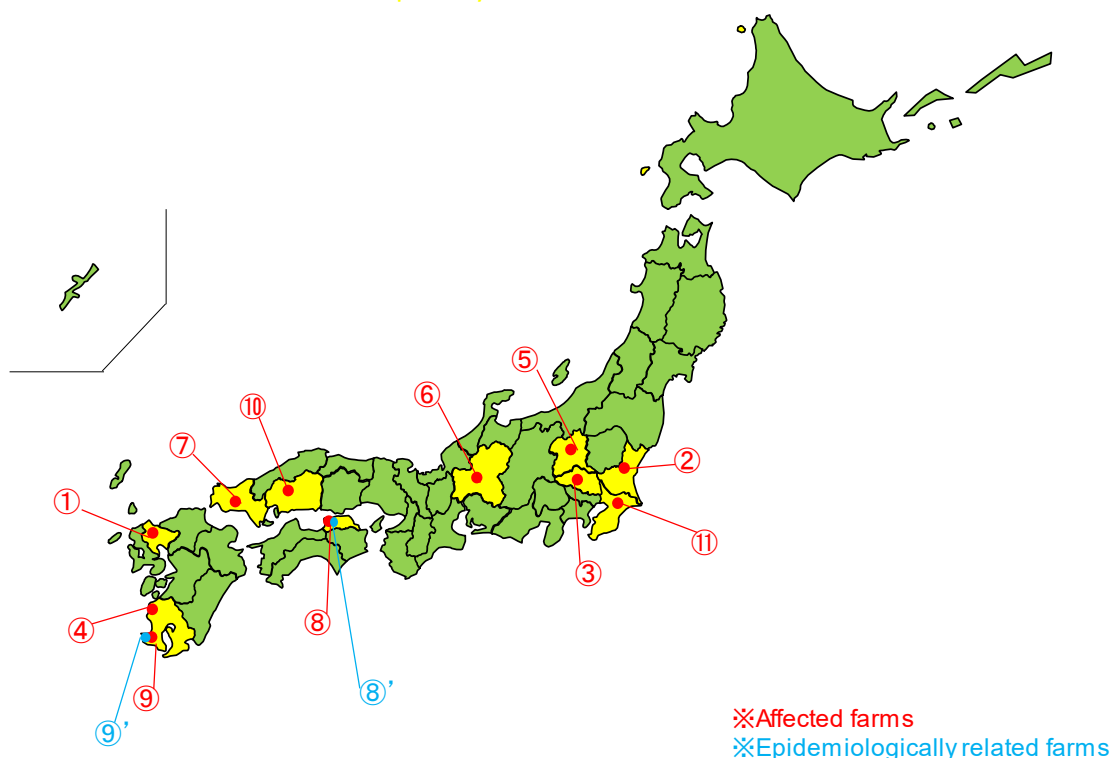
This declaration aims to assert Japan's recovery of freedom from infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI) in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.4.6. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 2023 (Terrestrial Code). It encompasses the entire country and describes 11 outbreaks reported between November 2023 and April 2024.

The starting date of the declaration is 2 June 2024. A statement of responsibility for this self-declaration is contained in Annex I.

### 2. Summary of HPAI Outbreaks in Japan, 2023 - 2024

The initial outbreak of HPAI (subtype H5N1) in this series occurred on 25 November 2023, in Saga Prefecture, marking Japan's first occurrence in seven months since the last outbreak of the previous season in Hokkaido Prefecture in April 2023. In total, 11 outbreaks (involving subtypes H5N1 and H5N6) have been confirmed across 10 prefectures by 29 April 2024 (map here below). A stamping-out policy was applied to affected and epidemiologically linked farms, leading to the culling of approximately 856 thousand birds. The disposal of contaminated materials and the disinfection of all affected farms were completed by 4 May 2024. Details of these outbreaks are available in Annex II.

## HPAI (H5 subtype) situation in poultry for 2023 -2024 season (since Nov. 2023)



### 3. Control measures

HPAI in poultry is a notifiable disease in Japan as per the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control (hereinafter referred to as “[the Act](#)”), and a stamping-out policy is implemented upon confirmation. Japan does not practice prophylactic vaccination against avian influenza.

Emergency response measures are activated upon confirmation of HPAI in poultry, based on the Guidelines for Control of Specific Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Concerning HPAI and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) (“the Guideline”), as per the Act.

(1) Control measures include:

- Culling of all birds on affected farms and epidemiologically linked farms (e.g. farms that share employees and equipment with affected farms)
- Incineration, burial, or composting of dead/killed animals and contaminated material (e.g., faeces, feed, bedding)
- Disinfection of premises

(2) Other measures:

- Establishment of Movement Restriction Zones and Shipment Restriction Zones
- Disinfection of vehicles that pass through designated disinfection points
- Surveillance during outbreak and post-outbreak surveillance to demonstrate the absence of infection with HPAI virus

#### **Movement Restriction Zones**

**Area:** Within a 3 km radius of the affected farm and epidemiologically linked farms

**Restrictions:** The movement of live birds, dead birds, eggs, faeces, equipment, feed, litter, and other commodities that could spread the virus is prohibited within this area. Exceptions include the movement of live birds to slaughterhouses

and the movement of eggs to packing facilities located within the Movement Restriction Zones, both under the authorisation of the prefectural government through consultation with MAFF.

**Surveillance:** Emergency surveillance, including clinical inspections and laboratory testing, is conducted within 24 hours in principle on all farms located within the Movement Restriction Zones. A total of 37 farms were tested, and no additional farms were identified to be affected through virus isolation and antibody test.

**Lifting Restrictions:** Movement Restriction Zones are lifted when surveillance results demonstrate the absence of infection with HPAI (see below) and at least 21 days have passed after the completion of control measures on the affected farm and epidemiologically linked farms.

### Shipment Restrictions Zones

**Area:** Between a 3 and 10 km radius around the affected farm

**Restrictions:** Shipping out live birds, dead birds, eggs, faeces, equipment, feed, litter, and other commodities that could spread the virus is prohibited. Exceptions include the movement of live birds to slaughterhouses and the movement of eggs to packing facilities located outside the Shipment Restriction Zones, both under the authorisation of the prefectural government through consultation with MAFF.

**Lifting Restrictions:** Shipment Restriction Zones are lifted upon obtaining results from surveillance that demonstrate the absence of infection with the HPAI virus (see below).

### Surveillance to Demonstrate the Absence of Infection

Surveillance, in accordance with point 3 of Article 10.4.28. of the *Terrestrial Code, 2023*, was carried out on farms within Movement Restriction Zones after the completion of control measures in all affected farms. A total of 39 farms were tested, all yielding negative results for HPAI virus infection.

### [Note]

#### **Methods of emergency surveillance for outbreak investigation and surveillance to demonstrate the absence of infection**

**Specimen Collection:** Tracheal and cloacal swabs should be obtained from five birds at each poultry house for viral isolation testing (in the case of HPAI, three of the selected five birds should be dead except those that have died of obvious causes other than influenza such as attack by a predator or trauma; if no dead birds are present, select birds showing clinical signs such as low activity or leg weakness; if all birds appear healthy, the selections should be made randomly). Blood samples should be taken from five live birds per poultry house for serum antibody testing.

**Testing:** The prefecture should test the specimens using viral isolation and serum antibody tests.

**Table 1: Control measures and surveillance of avian influenza in areas under sanitary restrictions**

Area	Kind of restriction implemented	Emergency surveillance				Surveillance to demonstrate the absence of infection					
		The number of tested farms	Virus Isolation		Antibody test		The number of tested farms	Virus Isolation		Antibody test	
Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative		
Within 3 km radius	Movement restriction	37	0	37	0	37	39	0	39	0	39

\* The discrepancy in the number of tested farms tested under emergency surveillance and surveillance to demonstrate the absence of infection is attributed to: 1) farms in a Movement Restriction Zone (MRZ) may ship out poultry to a designated slaughterhouse upon official approval following negative PCR test results, leaving no poultry in those farms at the time of surveillance to demonstrate the absence of infection; 2) in cases of multiple outbreaks in a geographically limited area, farms within an MRZ that have been subjected to emergency surveillance may later become affected farms, where stamping-out is applied, and no poultry will remain on the premises; 3) farms in MRZ that were empty at the time of the establishment of MRZ may introduce flocks from outside MRZ, which can be allowed if the specific requirements in the Guidelines are met.

## 4. Avian Influenza surveillance program and early warning system

Surveillance was conducted in accordance with Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the *Terrestrial Code, 2023*

## Passive surveillance in poultry

In Japan, both HPAI and LPAI are notifiable diseases as per the Act. It is mandatory for poultry farmers to immediately notify their prefecture of any suspicion of HPAI or LPAI in poultry. Suspicion is raised when there is an increase in daily mortality of poultry (specifically, twice the average mortality of the preceding 21 days), when detection of birds showing clinical signs, including cyanosis in the comb and wattles, depression, and a reduction in the egg-laying rate, are observed. This notification must be reported to MAFF via the prefectural government. Upon detection of abnormalities in poultry, each prefecture immediately deploys Animal Health Inspectors (AHIs) from a Livestock Hygiene Service Centre (LHSC) to carry out a clinical inspection and a rapid antigen test as necessary. Furthermore, AHIs collect samples and conduct genetic tests, virus isolation and serological tests as required. These results must be immediately reported to MAFF. For the 2023-2024 season, all 11 outbreaks were detected through passive surveillance.

Laboratory tests are conducted by LHSC using reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) and real-time RT-PCR, targeting the M gene and HA gene of influenza A viruses as genetic tests. For the detection of the HA gene, primers that specifically detect H5 and H7 subtypes are selected. If a gene specific to H5 or H7 subtypes is detected in addition to the M gene, it is confirmed to be either HPAI or LPAI positive.

Specimens in which the HA gene specific for H5 or H7 subtype is detected at the LHSC are sent to the National Institute for Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, which is the national reference laboratory for avian influenza in Japan, for sequencing analysis targeting the HA gene. If the sequence analysis reveals a duplication of basic amino acids at the cleavage site of the hyaluronan protein, it is considered HPAI; otherwise, it is considered LPAI. These diagnostic tests comply with the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*.

Additionally, in accordance with the [Poultry Slaughtering Business Control and Poultry Inspection Act](#), the [Enforcement Order for the Poultry Slaughtering Business Control and Poultry Inspection Act](#), the [Enforcement Regulation for the Poultry Slaughtering Business Control and Poultry Inspection Act](#) (hereinafter referred to as the Poultry Inspection Act), all poultry meat produced at a poultry slaughterhouse that handles more than 300,000 birds per year is subjected to inspection by official veterinarians of local governments or veterinarians of designated inspection agencies authorised by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). At an ante-mortem inspection, diagnosis is made based on clinical grounds; as for post-mortem inspection (post-feather-removal inspection and post-evisceration inspection) a pathological examination and, if needed, laboratory tests are conducted for diagnosis.

Regarding certified small-scale poultry slaughterhouses that handle no more than 300,000 birds per year, the inspection of each bird by official veterinarians is not mandatory. Nevertheless, the [Poultry Inspection Act](#) requires the assignment of a supervisor qualified under the Poultry Inspection Act for sanitary control over the slaughter of poultry and to check for abnormalities in birds and their carcasses, and report these to the prefectures.

Prefectural governments conduct examinations for HPAI in response to reports from the slaughterhouses.

## Active surveillance in poultry

In accordance with the Guidelines established by MAFF, prefectures conduct two types of surveillance as active surveillance: fixed point monitoring and enhanced monitoring. An overview of each type of surveillance is provided below.

### 1 Fixed point monitoring

- (1) The prefecture selects a specified number of farms (the number is obtained by multiplying the number of LHSCs in each prefecture by three) from those with a higher risk of infection (\*), such as farms with outdoor farming systems and those located around wild bird habitats, to inspect once a month. Farms are selected to ensure the coverage of the targeted area in an unbiased manner.
- (2) The AHI conducts a clinical examination of the poultry and collects samples, which include tracheal swabs, cloacal swabs, blood and organs from dead birds, from at least 10 birds (including dead birds, if any) selected at random from various poultry houses on the farm.
- (3) The prefecture conducts a virus isolation test and a serum antibody test on the samples collected as specified above.

**(\*) Farms with a relatively high risk of infection are selected for fixed point monitoring considering the following conditions:**

- Farms located near damp areas, lakes, ponds or rivers known as stopping or gathering points for migratory birds for resting and breeding
- Farms located in areas where wild birds and other wild animals are frequently observed
- Farms that keep waterfowl such as ducks, including crossbreeds between Mallards and domestic ducks
- Open-air poultry farms

## **2 Enhanced monitoring**

- (1) The prefecture conducts inspections on local farms with a surveillance design to detect a 10% prevalence with a 95% confidence interval (\*). The farms to be inspected are selected by grouping them by flock size and through random sampling within each group.
- (2) Inspections are primarily carried out from October to May of the following year to account for the arrival and stay of migratory birds.
- (3) The AHI in charge of inspecting the farm conducts a clinical examination of the poultry and collects blood samples from at least 10 birds selected at random from various poultry houses on the farm.
- (4) The prefecture conducts a serum antibody test on the samples collected as specified above.

(\*). The number of farms with more than 100 poultry, thereby making it possible to detect 10% of the prevalence with a 95% confidence interval, is determined. Farms are then selected randomly until this number is reached, according to Table 2. To eliminate sampling bias, (i) farms are grouped according to flock size (\*\*), and (ii) the number of farms subjected to examination is determined based on the number of farms in each group. This number is then sampled randomly using a random number list for stratified random sampling.

(\*\*) Farms are grouped according to flock size in the following manner.

- I. 100 (10 or more ostriches) -999 poultry
- II. 1,000-9,999 poultry
- III. ≥10,000 poultry

**Table 2: Number of farms to be sampled by population size**

<b>Population</b>	<b>Number of samples</b>
1-15 farms	All farms
16-20 farms	16 farms
21-40 farms	21 farms
41-100 farms	25 farms
≥101 farms	30 farms

Prefectures first conduct an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) as a serum antibody test. If the ELISA results are positive, the same serum samples are subjected to an agar gel precipitation reaction for further examination.

Prefectures submit report to the Animal Health Division, MAFF, regarding an overview of the farms selected for fixed point monitoring and enhanced monitoring, including location, bird species kept, number of poultry, etc., and the reason for selection without undue delay.

Prefectures report the results of the monitoring to the Animal Health Division monthly, and any positive results are reported immediately. Table 3 displays the outcomes of surveillance at fixed points and enhanced monitoring since 2018.

**Table 3: Results of avian influenza monitoring (both fixed point and enhanced) in poultry, Japan, 2018 -2024**

Year	Virus isolation test			Antibody test		
	No. of farms	No. of inspected birds	No. of positive test results	No. of farms	No. of inspected birds	No. of positive test results
2018	5,733	57,550	0	7,679	77,100	0
2019	5,859	57,412	0	7,971	76,329	0
2020	5,786	55,580	0	7,443	73,153	0
2021	5,536	55,370	0	7,312	72,802	0
2022	5,406	54,070	0	6,257	63,437	0
2023	5,180	51,810	0	6,852	68,771	0
2024*	1,347	13,470	0	1,688	16,880	0

\* Results corresponding to January to March 2024. All tests performed up to March were negative.

### Surveillance in wild birds

The Ministry of Environment (MOE) conducts passive surveillance for wild birds. When dead wild birds are found, the MOE or competent authorities for natural environment in each prefecture are notified about it. Officials take samples from dead birds for a rapid antigen test. If the result is positive, the samples are sent to one of the designated laboratories\* (refer to the list of laboratories) for confirmatory diagnosis. If the HPAI virus is detected, the result is immediately notified to the prefecture where the dead bird was found, the MOE and the MAFF.

Upon detection of HPAI in wild birds, the prefecture implements the following measures:

- a. Disinfection of the area where the infected bird was caught or where the infected bird was kept (hereinafter referred to as “HPAI positive point”) and posing restriction and blockage of passage through the area (except for instances where such measures are not deemed necessary from the standpoint of preventing infection in poultry, such as when the infected bird is found in a mountain or densely populated urban areas with humans).
- b. Prompt on-site inspection of poultry farms (farms where 100 or more poultry or 10 or more ostriches are kept) located within a 3 km radius of the HPAI positive point to detect presence of any abnormality such as an increase in mortality, reduction in egg-laying rate, etc. and the level of compliance with Biosecurity Standards.
- c. Alert all farms within a 3 km radius about the HPAI positive point and strengthen the health monitoring of poultry.

(\*) Designated laboratories for confirmatory diagnosis include:

1. The National Institute for Animal Health (NIAH)
2. Hokkaido University
3. Tottori University
4. Kagoshima University

As of 29 May 2024, a total of 143 HPAI events were confirmed in wild birds (Annex III).

## 5. Measures for Maintenance of Status

### 5.1 Biosecurity Measures

MAFF has established the Biosecurity Standards, as mandated by the Act, which poultry owners shall comply with (see Annex IV for details). Although animal owners are primarily responsible for implementing on-farm biosecurity measures, prefectures are required to provide guidance to local farms to ensure compliance with the Biosecurity Standards. AHIs at local LHSCs conduct on-site inspection at all poultry farms to monitor compliance with the Biosecurity Standards at least once a year. If non-compliance is detected, a correction order may be issued as necessary. In addition to the annual inspection, MAFF has introduced a monthly self-inspection scheme for owners rearing 100 or more poultry. This scheme is designed to ensure compliance with key requirements of Biosecurity Standards, including hand disinfection, vehicle disinfection, boot changing, and prevention of contact with wildlife. The self-inspection period runs

from October to February of the following year, achieving a compliance rate of over 98% as a consequence of outreach activities and guidance by prefectural governments.

Additionally, border inspections are implemented by the Animal Quarantine Service of MAFF to prevent the entry of infected animals and products into Japan, in accordance with the Act.

## **5.2 Stakeholder Awareness Programmes**

MAFF undertakes a variety of public relations activities to enhance stakeholder awareness. These programmes include:

### **5.2.1 Timely Issuance of Warning Notifications to Prefectural Governments**

In September, MAFF issues warning notifications to prefectural governments, urging them to ensure farmers' compliance with the Biosecurity Standards. These notifications advise on sanitary measures (e.g. hand disinfection, vehicle disinfection, changing boots and clothes before entering premises etc.), and prevention measures against contact with wildlife such as installation of bird nets. Following the first detection of the infection with HPAI virus in wild birds in a season, MAFF issues an additional warning to all prefectures and relevant farmer associations. Then after each confirmation of the infection in wild birds, MAFF continues issuing warnings to increase awareness in relevant prefectures.

### **5.2.2 Holding a National Conference to Alert Stakeholders Before the Onset of HPAI Season**

In September, MAFF convenes a national conference with veterinary officials from all 47 prefectures, producer associations and the media. This conference disseminates information on the global epidemiological situation of HPAI and related activities, preparing participants for the upcoming HPAI season.

### **5.2.3 Publication of Leaflets to Increase Awareness Among Farmers**

MAFF publishes leaflets and brochures with visualized information, making it easier for farmers to understand essential points to protect their poultry flocks. These materials are available on [the MAFF website \(in Japanese\)](#).

### **5.2.4 Simulation Exercises**

Annual simulation exercises targeting HPAI outbreaks are conducted at the national, regional, and prefectural levels.

## **6. Conclusions**

Given that:

- The last outbreak of HPAI in poultry was reported on 29 April 2024;
- Effective control measures, including stamping-out, were completed by 4 May 2024;
- Japan had been free from High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in poultry, prior to the outbreak confirmed on 25 November 2023;
- There are ongoing awareness programs about avian influenza to encourage prompt reporting of HPAI suspicions;
- An awareness programme is in place that addresses HPAI risks and specific biosecurity management measures;
- Surveillance has been conducted in accordance with Articles 10.4.26. to 10.4.30. of the Terrestrial Code 2023;
- More than 28 days have passed since the completion of a stamping-out policy and disinfection, with no new outbreaks reported;
- Commodities are imported into Japan in accordance with Articles 10.4.7 to 10.4.22 of the Terrestrial Code 2023.

**The WOA Delegate of Japan declares the country free from infection with *high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (HPAI)* in poultry as of 2 June 2024 in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 1.6. and Article 10.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code 2023*, and consistent with the information provided to WAHIS.**

## Annex I

Statement to be included in the self-declaration document.

I, the undersigned, Dr. OKITA Masatsugu, the Delegate of Japan to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), takes responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 10.4 Infection with High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2023*.

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Drawn up on 21 June 2024

Signature of the Delegate:

  
OKITA Masatsugu



Annex II: Table 2 : The situation of HPAI outbreaks in JAPAN

The situations of HPAI in Japan ①

The number of outbreaks: 11 (About 0.86 million animals were culled in total.) (Affected establishments: 13 farms (including epidemiological related farms))					type	Timeline of control measures				
Location of outbreaks *1		Date of confirmation	Number of susceptible animals *2	Stamping out		Surveillance for demonstrating absence	Date of lifting SR *3	Date of lifting MR *4		
				Start					End	
1	Saga 1	Kashima 1	25/11/2023	40,000	layer	25/11/2023	26/11/2023	–	9/12/2023	20/12/2023
2	Ibaraki 1	Kasama 1	27/11/2023	72,000	layer	27/11/2023	29/11/2023	15/12/2023	16/12/2023	22/12/2023
3	Saitama 1	Moroyama 1	30/11/2023	45,000	layer	30/11/2023	1/12/2023	17/12/2023	18/12/2023	24/12/2023
4	Kagoshima 1	Izumi 1	3/12/2023	23,000	layer	3/12/2023	4/12/2023	20/12/2023	20/12/2023	26/12/2023
5	Gunma 1	Takayama 1	1/1/2024	360,000	layer	1/1/2024	6/1/2024	24/1/2024	25/1/2024	31/1/2024
6	Gifu 1	Yamagata 1	5/1/2024	50,000	broiler	5/1/2024	6/1/2024	–	18/1/2024	29/1/2024
7	Yamaguchi 1	Hofu 1	27/1/2024	23	layer/duck	27/1/2024	27/1/2024	–	7/2/2024	18/2/2024
8	Kagawa 1	Mitoyo 1	6/2/2024	70,000	layer	6/2/2024	7/2/2024	24/2/2024	25/2/2024	2/3/2024
8'	Kagawa 1'	Mitoyo 2 Epidemiologically related farms	6/2/2024	40,000	layer	6/2/2024	7/2/2024	–	–	–
9	Kagoshima 2	Minami Satsuma 1	11/2/2024	5,400	broiler	11/2/2024	11/2/2024	–	23/2/2024	5/3/2024
9'	Kagoshima 2'	Minami Satsuma 2 Epidemiologically related farms	11/2/2024	7,600	broiler	11/2/2024	12/2/2024	–	–	–
10	Hiroshima 1	Kita-Hiroshima	12/3/2024	80,000	layer	12/3/2024	19/3/2024	–	30/3/2024	10/4/2024
11	Chiba 1	Tomisato	29/4/2024	63,000	layer	29/4/2024	4/5/2024	–	15/5/2024	26/5/2024

\*1: an apostrophe means those establishments are epidemiological related farms.  
\*3: SR represents Shipment Restriction.

\*2: Figures less than one tenth are rounded down.  
\*4: MR represents Movement Restriction.

Annex III: The summary of events of HPAI in wild bird

No.	Year	Collection date	Prefecture	City	Names	Family name	Latin name	Cases	Date of Confirmation <sup>*)</sup>
1	2023	4-Oct-23	Hokkaido	Bibai 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	11-Oct-23
2		18-Oct-23	Hokkaido	Kushiro 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	Buteo japonicus	1	25-Oct-23
3		25-Oct-23	Hokkaido	Betsukai 1	Red-crowned Crane	Gruidae	Grus japonensis	1	31-Oct-23
4		26-Oct-23	Hokkaido	Kushiro 2	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	1-Nov-23
5		27-Oct-23	Miyagi	Oosaki 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	1-Nov-23
6		29-Oct-23	Miyagi	Tome 1	Northern Goshawk	Accipitridae	Accipiter gentilis	1	6-Nov-23
7		31-Oct-23	Hokkaido	Akkeshi 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	8-Nov-23
8		6-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Shibetsu 1	Red-crowned Crane	Gruidae	Grus japonensis	1	15-Nov-23
9		6-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Betsukai 2	Cygnus(identified)	Anatidae	Cygnus(identified)	1	15-Nov-23
10		8-Nov-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 3	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	15-Nov-23
11		9-Nov-23	Okayama	Soja 1	Japanese Sparrowhawk	Accipitridae	Accipiter gularis	1	15-Nov-23
12		11-Nov-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 1	Northern pintail	Anatidae	Anas acuta	1	14-Nov-23
13		11-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Nakashibetsu 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	22-Nov-23
14		12-Nov-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 2	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	14-Nov-23
15		13-Nov-23	Okayama	Kurashiki 1	Northern pintail	Anatidae	Anas acuta	1	20-Nov-23
16		13-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Taiki 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	22-Nov-23
17		14-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Shibecha 1	Red-crowned Crane	Gruidae	Grus japonensis	1	22-Nov-23
18		15-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Betsukai3	Red-crowned Crane	Gruidae	Grus japonensis	1	22-Nov-23
19		17-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Hamatonbetsu 1	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	29-Nov-23
20		18-Nov-23	Miyagi	Tagajo1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	24-Nov-23
21		18-Nov-23	Gifu	Godō 1	spot-billed duck	Anatidae	Anas poecilorhyncha	1	7-Dec-23
22		19-Nov-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 4	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	21-Nov-23
23		19-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Betsukai 4	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	29-Nov-23
24		19-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Akkeshi 2	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	29-Nov-23
25		19-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Yubetsu 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	29-Nov-23
26		20-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Shibecha 2	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	2	29-Nov-23
27		21-Nov-23	Kagawa	Higashikagawa 1	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	27-Nov-23
28		21-Nov-23	Kochi	Kochi 1	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus	1	28-Nov-23
29		21-Nov-23	Toyama	Uozu 1	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	29-Nov-23
30		21-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Yubetsu 2	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	29-Nov-23
31		22-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Shibetsu 2	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	29-Nov-23
32		22-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Mukawa 1	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	1-Dec-23
33		23-Nov-23	Miyagi	Tagajo 2	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	29-Nov-23
34		24-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Sapporo 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	28-Nov-23
35		24-Nov-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 5	Common Teal	Anatidae	Anas crecca	1	28-Nov-23
36		24-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Shibecha 3	Whooper swan	Anatidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	1-Dec-23
37		25-Nov-23	Saga	Kashima 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	6-Dec-23
38		25-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Nakashibetsu 2	Whooper swan	Corvidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	6-Dec-23
39		26-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Shari 1	Mountain Hawk-eagle	Nisaetus	Nisaetus nipalensis	1	1-Dec-23
40		28-Nov-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 6	Hooded crane	Gruidae	Grus monacha	1	1-Dec-23
41		28-Nov-23	Tokyo	Chiyoda 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	Buteo japonicus	1	1-Dec-23
42		28-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Hakodate 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	5-Dec-23
43		28-Nov-23	Niigata	Shibata 1	Tundra swan	Anatidae	Cygnus columbianus	1	6-Dec-23
44		29-Nov-23	Hokkaido	Nemuro 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	6-Dec-23
45		30-Nov-23	Miyazaki	Nichinan 1	Northern pintail	Anatidae	Anas acuta	1	6-Dec-23
46		1-Dec-23	Kumamoto	Yatsushiro 1	Herring Gull	Laridae	Larus argentatus	1	11-Dec-23
47		1-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Nemuro 2	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	13-Dec-23
48		4-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Kushiro 3	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	11-Dec-23
49		4-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Betsukai 5	Whooper swan	Corvidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	13-Dec-23
50		6-Dec-23	Saga	Saga 1	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus	1	13-Dec-23
51		7-Dec-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 7	White-naped crane	Gruidae	Grus vipio	1	8-Dec-23
52		7-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Kushiro 4	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	13-Dec-23
53		7-Dec-23	Ibaraki	Naka 1	Tufted duck	Anatidae	Aythya fuligula	1	13-Dec-23
54		10-Dec-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 8	Hooded crane	Gruidae	Grus monacha	1	12-Dec-23
55		11-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Erimo 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	19-Dec-23
56		12-Dec-23	Kagoshima	Izumi 9	White-naped crane	Gruidae	Grus vipio	1	14-Dec-23
57		12-Dec-23	Nagasaki	Isahaya 1	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	20-Dec-23
58		12-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Hiroo 1	White-tailed eagle	Accipitridae	Haliaeetus albicilla	1	20-Dec-23
59		13-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Erimo 2	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	20-Dec-23
60		13-Dec-23	Osaka	Osaka1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	27-Dec-24
61		15-Dec-23	Kagoshima	Izumi10	White-naped crane	Gruidae	Grus vipio	1	20-Dec-23
62		16-Dec-23	Kagoshima	Izumi11	Hooded crane	Gruidae	Grus monacha	1	20-Dec-23
63		16-Dec-23	Fukuoka	Fukuoka 1	Dunlin	Scolopacidae	Calidris alpina	1	22-Dec-23
64		19-Dec-23	Aomori	Goshogawara 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	22-Dec-23
65		19-Dec-23	Hokkaido	Erimo3	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	27-Dec-23
66		20-Dec-23	Kochi	Tosa 1	Eurasian Wigeon	Anatidae	Anas penelope	1	27-Dec-23
67		21-Dec-23	Kagoshima	Izumi12	Hooded crane	Gruidae	Grus monacha	1	23-Dec-23
68		23-Dec-23	Kagoshima	Izumi13	Hooded crane	Gruidae	Grus monacha	1	27-Dec-23
69		28-Dec-23	Kanagawa	Yokosuka 1	Ural owl	Strigidae	Strix uralensis	1	2-Jan-24

No.	Year	Collection date	Prefecture	City	Name	Family name	Latin name	Cases	Date of Confirmation <sup>*1</sup>
70	2024	6-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Kushiro 6	White-tailed eagle	Accipitridae	Haliaeetus albicilla	1	17-Feb-24
71		8-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Hamanaka 1	Whooper swan	Corvidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	15-Jan-24
72		8-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 2	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	15-Jan-24
73		9-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 3	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	15-Jan-24
74		10-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Urakawa 1	White-tailed eagle	Accipitridae	Haliaeetus albicilla	1	22-Jan-24
75		11-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 4	Crow	Corvidae	Corvus	1	19-Jan-24
76		12-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 5	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	19-Jan-24
77		15-Jan-24	Gunma	Ota 1	Northern Goshawk	Accipitridae	Accipiter gentilis	1	18-Jan-24
78		16-Jan-24	Kumamoto	Tamana 1	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus	1	23-Jan-24
79		17-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 6	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	26-Jan-24
80		18-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Kushiro 5	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	24-Jan-24
81		18-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 7	Carrion crow	Corvidae	Corvus corone	1	26-Jan-24
82		22-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 8	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	1-Feb-24
83		23-Jan-24	Kumamoto	Kumamoto 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	29-Jan-24
84		26-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo 9	Carrion crow	Corvidae	Corvus corone	1	1-Feb-24
85		26-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Hakodate 2	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	1-Feb-24
86		27-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Hamanaka 2	Whooper swan	Corvidae	Cygnus cygnus	1	5-Feb-24
87		30-Jan-24	Hokkaido	Hakodate 3	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	5-Feb-24
88		1-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Hakodate 4	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	7-Feb-24
89		5-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo10	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	14-Feb-24
90		6-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo11	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	14-Feb-24
91		7-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo12	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	3	14-Feb-24
92		7-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo13	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	14-Feb-24
93		8-Feb-24	Iwate	Kuji 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	Buteo japonicus	1	15-Feb-24
94		9-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo14	Crow	Corvidae	Corvus	1	19-Feb-24
95		10-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo15	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	19-Feb-24
96		13-Feb-24	Oosaka	Sakai 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	15	16-Feb-24
97		13-Feb-24	Ishikawa	Hakui 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	5	16-Feb-24
98		13-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo16	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	19-Feb-24
99		14-Feb-24	Oosaka	Sakai 2	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	21-Feb-24
100		15-Feb-24	Oosaka	Sakai 3	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	21-Feb-24
101		19-Feb-24	Oosaka	Sakai 4	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	3	26-Feb-24
102		19-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo17	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	26-Feb-24
103		19-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Hidaka 1	Mountain Hawk-eagle	Nisaetus	Nisaetus nipalensis	1	28-Feb-24
104		20-Feb-24	Aichi	Tokoname 1	Pochard	Anatidae	Aythya ferina	1	26-Feb-24
105		26-Feb-24	Oosaka	Sakai 5	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	5	1-Mar-24
106		26-Feb-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo18	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	4-Mar-24
107		28-Feb-24	Iwate	Ofunato 1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	3	4-Mar-24
108		29-Feb-24	Iwate	Ofunato 2	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	6-Mar-24
109		1-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato 3	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	8-Mar-24
110		2-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato 4	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	8-Mar-24
111		3-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato 5	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	8-Mar-24
112		4-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato 6	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	8-Mar-24
113		4-Mar-24	Oosaka	Sakai 6	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	8-Mar-24
114		4-Mar-24	Niigata	Niigata 1	Eastern buzzard	Accipitridae	Buteo japonicus	1	8-Mar-24
115		5-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato 7	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	11-Mar-24
116		6-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato 8	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	11-Mar-24
117		8-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato 9	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	13-Mar-24
118		8-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato10	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	14-Mar-24
119		9-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato11	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	14-Mar-24
120		11-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato12	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	14-Mar-24
121		11-Mar-24	Hokkaido	Kushiro7	Jay	Corvidae	Garrulus glandarius	1	19-Mar-24
122		12-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato13	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	18-Mar-24
123		13-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato14	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	18-Mar-24
124		13-Mar-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo19	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	23-Mar-24
125		15-Mar-24	Hokkaido	Fukagawa1	Peregrine falcon	Falconidae	Falco peregrinus	1	25-Mar-24
126		16-Mar-24	Hiroshima	Kita-Hiroshima2	Carrion crow	Corvidae	Corvus corone	2	25-Mar-24
127		17-Mar-24	Hiroshima	Kita-Hiroshima1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	22-Mar-24
128		19-Mar-24	Iwate	Ofunato15	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	27-Mar-24
129		22-Mar-24	Hokkaido	Ebetsu1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	3-Apr-24
130		23-Mar-24	Hokkaido	Abashiri1	White-tailed eagle	Accipitridae	Haliaeetus albicilla	1	3-Apr-24
131		25-Mar-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo20	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	3-Apr-24
132		28-Mar-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo21	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	6-Apr-24
133		04-Apr-24	Hiroshima	Kita-Hiroshima3	Carrion crow	Corvidae	Corvus corone	4	11-Apr-24
134		07-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo22	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	3	13-Apr-24
135		08-Apr-24	Tochigi	Nasushiobara1	Ural owl	Strigidae	Strix uralensis	1	12-Apr-24
136		10-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo23	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	10-Apr-24
137		11-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo24	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	11-Apr-24
138		11-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Biratori1	Mountain Hawk-eagle	Nisaetus	Nisaetus nipalensis	1	18-Apr-24
139		12-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo25	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	20-Apr-24
140		17-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Haboro1	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	24-Apr-24
141		22-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo26	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	2	27-Apr-24
142		26-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo27	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	3-May-24
143		30-Apr-24	Hokkaido	Sapporo28	Large-billed Crow	Corvidae	Corvus macrorhynchos	1	14-May-24

\*1 Diagnosed at the laboratory designated by Ministry of the Environment

**Annex IV: The Biosecurity Standards (provisional translation)**

Biosecurity Standards (chicken and other poultry)

<p>I Basic requirements for animal biosecurity</p>	
<p>[Items regarding person]</p>	
<p>1 Obligation for owners of poultry</p>	<p>Owners of poultry are responsible to prevent the outbreak and spread of domestic animal infectious diseases among the animals in their care. They must comply with relevant laws and regulations, establish their biosecurity systems in accordance with provisions of these standards and the Biosecurity Instruction Plan, raise awareness of biosecurity management while cooperating with other owners of poultry reared in neighbour farms or other relevant persons, and then implement biosecurity management. In cases where biosecurity managers other than owners have been designated, the owners must build a system for contacting the biosecurity managers at all times, making sure that these managers implement measures prescribed under these standards.</p>
<p>2 Gaining the latest information regarding biosecurity and implementing biosecurity management</p>	<p>Owners must always confirm information provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center regarding prevention of outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases which may infect their stock, actively obtain information regarding animal biosecurity (by attending training courses about animal biosecurity provided by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, etc., accessing the websites of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, or taking other action). From the information, biosecurity systems and biosecurity management on their farms must be periodically checked and improved. Also, the ground rules of their farms, specifying where the hygienic equipment (e.g. for disinfecting), are installed must be prepared in order to ensure that the latest biosecurity are in play on their farms. Owners must submit to inspections conducted by</p>

	<p>the Livestock Hygiene Service Center and abide by their instructions.</p>
<p>3 Preparing biosecurity manuals and thorough notification to staffs</p>	<p>Owners must prepare manuals prescribing the following items, which reflects the opinions of experts, such as veterinarians. In order for staff and other relevant operators to follow said manuals, owners must distribute printed versions, install signboards or take other measures. Staffs and other relevant operators must be fully informed regarding preventative measures against outbreaks and spread of infectious diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Prohibited activities for staffs regarding animal husbandry or hunting outside farm grounds</li> <li>(ii) Precautions regarding traveling overseas to and from Japan</li> <li>(iii) Precautions regarding bringing meat products from overseas (including carry by mail)</li> <li>(iv) Items that are prohibited on farms</li> <li>(v) Measures limiting the transport of tools or equipment onto farms wherever possible</li> <li>(vi) Treatment of tools, equipment or foods brought into farms</li> <li>(vii) Prohibition of keeping pets (such as cats) in the biosecurity area</li> <li>(viii) Preventative measures against wild animals entering the biosecurity area</li> <li>(ix) Clothing for biosecurity in farms</li> <li>(x) Specific instructions for disinfecting of hands, clothing, footwear, foreign objects, vehicles or facilities, appropriate disinfectants, appropriate time spent disinfecting and drying, etc.</li> </ul>
<p>4 Preparation and storage of records</p>	<p>Owners must keep records on following items for at least one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The name, the address or the affiliation of each person (excluding staffs in the said farms) who enters into the biosecurity area (referred to as the biosecurity area prescribed under Article 7; the same shall apply to these standards.), the date</li> </ul>

and the purpose (excluding the case that the affiliation, etc. is clearly indicated the purpose) of the entrance into the biosecurity area, whether to implement disinfection (including disinfection of vehicles in case of bringing their vehicles in to the biosecurity area. The ledgers for disinfection records must be kept near the entrance to the biosecurity area), and the list of countries or areas visited within the previous one week, and whether or not the person entered livestock facilities in the countries or areas. However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (such as disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the biosecurity area) are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules.

- (ii) The period of stay and the name of countries or areas in cases where staff go overseas.
- (iii) The type, the number of and the health conditions of poultry obtained, the name of the farm from which they were obtained, and the date they are introduced.
- (iv) The type, the number and the health conditions of poultry which they ship or transport, the name of the farm to which the animals are shipped or transported, and the date when they are shipped or transported.
- (v) The number of, the age (in days) and the health conditions of poultry to be raised, and any symptoms, diagnoses by veterinarians and treatments such as medication in cases where animals display abnormal conditions.

	(vi) The instructions to the farms from the Livestock Hygiene Service Center or a veterinarian in charge.
5 Measures to be implemented by owners of large-scale farm	<p>Owners of large-scale farm must implement following measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The solid rules where staff are required to immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center without obtaining authorization of the owner or the biosecurity managers (in cases when there are designated biosecurity managers other than the owner), when specified symptoms are found in poultry reared in the farm, must be established. Owners must also ensure that all staff are fully informed of the rules.</li> <li>(ii) Biosecurity managers in charge must be designated for each poultry premise (When a manager is assigned to be in charge of multiple premises, the total number of poultry in these premises must be 100,000 or less in case of chicken and quail, and 10,000 or less in case of duck, pheasant, ostrich, guinea fowl and turkey.</li> <li>(iii) Those who are recognized by the prefectural governor as an owner of particularly large-scale farm, who may consume a lot of time for culling their poultry birds in case of outbreak of notifiable infectious diseases, must establish their contingency plan for preparing such outbreak. The plan must include measures for incineration or burial of carcasses.</li> </ul>
6 Instruction on health management by veterinarian	Owners must designate a veterinarian or a veterinary facility (limited to those with which the Livestock Hygiene Service Center has a close relationship) and periodically receive instructions from the veterinarian or the veterinary facility concerning the health management of poultry birds reared in the farm.
[Items regarding feeding	

environment]	
7 Establishment of biosecurity area	Owners must identify a biosecurity area on their farms in which measures to prevent the entry and spread of pathogens should be focused. The biosecurity area must be separated from other areas by a clearly defined border. The biosecurity area must include poultry houses, storage area for tools and equipment for direct contact with poultry, and an area where persons in direct contact with poultry are allowed to move without disinfecting or changing clothing and footwear (excluding disinfecting or changing clothing and footwear in each poultry house). In addition, owners must design the biosecurity area with a minimum number of entrances, with the entry for poultry, materials or carcasses placed as near to the boundary as possible.
8 Preparation for burial	Owners must secure land to be used for burials or incineration facilities for carcasses of poultry birds in accordance with the Article 21 of the Act. The standard area of the land is 0.7 square meters per head of 100 poultry 150 days old or older. In the case where it is difficult to secure such land or facility, as an alternate measure, the owner must implement measures required by the prefectural governor on ensuring land for burial, incineration or utilization of a rendering facility or other instruments.
9 Prohibition of rearing pets	Owners must prohibit carrying or rearing pets such as cats in the biosecurity area (excluding the case where a tourist livestock farm operating pet rearing business designates the area to rear these pets).
[Items regarding poultry]	
10 Avoidance of rearing in overly dense conditions	Owners must avoid rearing poultry in overly crowded conditions which may affect the health of the poultry.
II Prevention of pathogens entry into the biosecurity area	



〔Items regarding person〕	
11 Restriction of unnecessary entry into the biosecurity area	Owners must post signboards near the entrances to the biosecurity area or other livestock facilities and take other necessary measures to avoid unnecessary entry into the biosecurity area by staff, as well as to minimize instances of human contact with poultry by persons who have entered the biosecurity area. However, this shall not apply to tourist livestock farms or other facilities where unspecified numbers of people are expected to visit as long as rules to prevent carry-in or carry-out of pathogens by these people (e.g., disinfection of hands or footwear in the entrance to the biosecurity area) are built in advance, and prefectural animal health inspectors verify these rules.
12 Measures taken when a person who has previously entered into another livestock facility enters into the biosecurity area	Owners must avoid entry into the biosecurity area by persons who have previously entered into another livestock facilities or the designated area on the same day (excluding staff, animal health inspectors, veterinarians, feed carriers and other livestock-related personnel), as well as persons who have entered into Japan or returned to Japan from other countries within the previous one week (excluding in which the person enters the area out of necessity, after washing, showering or taking other necessary measures).
13 Disinfection of hands of person entering the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the biosecurity area and require that persons entering the area utilize it to wash or disinfect their (excluding cases in which a person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and disinfects their hands near said entrance, or when a person wears gloves for the biosecurity area only).
14 Preparation and usage of clothes and shoes only for the biosecurity area	Owners must prepare clothes and footwear specifically for the biosecurity area (including clean coveralls and over-shoe footwear: the same shall apply to the standards), and have persons entering the area wear them (excluding the case when the person is clothed

	specifically for the biosecurity area). In order to prevent pathogens from entering the biosecurity area through unsanitized clothing or footwear, the items must be removed and stored in a location which is separated by a floor grate or a separating plate on a one-way path before or after changing. Clothing and footwear must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.
[Items regarding equipment]	
15 Disinfection of vehicles entering the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to the biosecurity area, where persons arriving by automobile must disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment of equal or greater effectiveness and applies it near the entrance). Owners must have the persons bringing a vehicle use the floormat for the specific farm or take other measures to prevent contamination from the vehicle (excluding cases in which the person does not exit the vehicle in the biosecurity area).
16 Measures taken when bringing objects used in another livestock facilities into the biosecurity area	In principle, objects that have been used or may have been used in another livestock facility must not be brought into the biosecurity area. When this is unavoidable, the object must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other measures.
17 Measures taken when bringing clothes used outside of Japan into the biosecurity area	Clothing and footwear which have been used outside Japan within the previous 2 months must not be brought into the biosecurity area. When this is unavoidable, the clothing or footwear must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other measures.
18 Feeding drinking water	All water for poultry other than drinking water (e.g., tap water) must be disinfected.
[Items regarding poultry]	
19 Observation of health conditions when introducing poultry	When introducing new poultry from other farms, owners must ensure introduction of healthy poultry by

	<p>confirming the absence of diseases on the farm from which the poultry were obtained and the conditions of the poultry to be introduced. Owners must avoid direct contact between established and introduced poultry until it is confirmed that the introduced poultry have no abnormal conditions that could indicate infectious disease.</p>
<p>III Avoidance the spread of pathogens in the biosecurity area</p>	
<p>[Items regarding person]</p>	
<p>20 Disinfection of hands of persons entering poultry houses.</p>	<p>Owners must install a disinfection facility near the entrance to poultry houses, and require persons entering to wash or disinfect their hands there (excluding cases in which the person wears gloves specifically for said poultry houses).</p>
<p>21 Preparation and usage of shoes specifically for each poultry house</p>	<p>Owners must prepare footwear specifically for each poultry house for persons entering or disinfect their own footwear. However, this shall not apply to movement between poultry houses if there is no risk of contamination by pathogens from outside the poultry houses. In order to prevent pathogens from entering the biosecurity area through unsanitized clothing or footwear, the items must be removed and stored in a location that is separated by a floor grate or a separating plate on a one-way path, before or after changing. When poultry and composts are removed from poultry houses, owners must separate the inside and outside of barns, require workers change into purpose designated shoes and take other necessary measures to prevent crossing the flow lines of workers. All footwears must be washed or disinfected after contact with feces or mud.</p>
<p>[Items regarding equipment]</p>	

22 Regular cleaning or disinfection of tools	Owners must regularly clean or disinfect tools used for poultry management.
23 Avoidance of pathogens outside poultry houses	Unnecessary objects for raising poultry must not be brought into poultry houses.
[Items regarding wild animals]	
24 Installation, inspection and repair of nets for the prevention of wildlife intrusion	Owners must install bird nets (limited to mesh sizes 2 cm or smaller, or nets that are recognized to have equivalent effects) for the prevention of wild animals such as wild birds from entering barns, feedlots, compost sheds, carcass sheds and other facilities. The nets must be inspected periodically for damage.
25 Avoidance of contamination of feeding facility and watering facility with feces of wild animals	Owners must take necessary measures to prevent contamination of feeding and watering facilities in poultry houses, and feed storage areas by feces from wild animals, such as rodents and birds.
26 Extermination of rodents and insects	Owners must take necessary measures to exterminate rodents and insects such as flies, to include treating specified areas with rodenticides and pesticides or installing adhesive sheets. If there is damage to roofs and walls of poultry houses, it must be repaired without delay.
[Items regarding feeding environment]	
27 Tidying and disinfection within the biosecurity area	The biosecurity area must be maintained through disposal of unnecessary materials, weeding or tidying up equipment and regularly disinfecting the premises in order to eliminate spaces where wild animals such as rodents can hide, and prevent the pathogens from lingering if they enter the biosecurity area.
28 Cleaning and disinfection of facilities including poultry houses	Owners must regularly clean and disinfect poultry houses and other facilities located in the biosecurity area in accordance with the biosecurity manuals.

[Items regarding poultry]	
29 Daily health observation	Owners must observe the health conditions of their stock (including confirmation of hatchings or deaths).
IV Avoidance of the spread of pathogens outside the biosecurity area	
[Items regarding person]	
30 Disinfection of hands of persons exiting from the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the biosecurity area, and require persons exiting from the area to utilize it to wash or disinfect their hands (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with a disinfecting equipment which has an equal or greater effectiveness near the said exit).
[Items regarding equipment]	
31 Disinfection of vehicles exiting from the biosecurity area	Owners must install a disinfection facility near the exit of the biosecurity area, and require persons taking out a vehicle to use it to disinfect their vehicles (excluding cases in which the person is equipped with disinfecting equipment which has equal or greater effectiveness) near the said exit.
32 Measures taken when objects used in another livestock facility are brought from the biosecurity area	An object which has been contaminated or may have been contaminated by feces from poultry must be washed, disinfected or be subjected to other necessary measures when bringing these objects from the biosecurity area.
[Items regarding poultry]	
33 Observation of health conditions when shipping or transporting domestic animals	When transporting poultry outside the farm for shipping, owners confirm their health conditions of their stock before transporting them. When transporting carcasses and feces, owners must prevent leakage.

<p>34 Early notification and suspension of shipping and movement in case when designated symptoms are observed</p>	<p>When designated symptoms, among poultry stock, owners must immediately notify the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. Poultry, carcasses, livestock products and feces must not be shipped or transported from the farm. Any objects located in the biosecurity area must not be removed from the area unless necessary.</p>
<p>35 Suspension of shipping and movement in case when abnormal conditions other than the designated symptoms are observed</p>	<p>With the exception of cases displaying designated symptoms, when it is confirmed that the rates of mortality and the number of poultry showing similar symptoms are increasing (excluding cases that clearly stem from causes other than infectious disease) within their poultry stock, owners must immediately receive medical treatment or instructions by a veterinarian or instructions from the Livestock Hygiene Service Center, and must refrain from shipping or transporting the animals from the farm until it is confirmed that the poultry are not infected with any monitored infectious diseases. If it is confirmed that they are infected with a monitored infectious disease, owners must follow instructions by the Livestock Hygiene Service Center. If other abnormal symptoms which does not meet designated symptoms are displayed, owners must receive medical treatment or instructions by a veterinarian.</p>