

Major legislative work concerning the public awareness

Date of Enforcement	Laws, cabinet orders, regulations, administrative instructions and etc. <i>(72 pages in JAPANESE)</i>
27 Apr. 1996	<p>Cabinet Order designating BSE as notifiable disease in accordance with Article 62 of the Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law(No. 105 dated 27 Apr. 1996)</p> <p>Instruction by Director General of Livestock Industry Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on the implementation of the Cabinet Order and its enforcement regulation (No. 8-Chiku-A-1126 dated 27 Apr. 1996)</p> <p>Contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Introduction 2 Diagnosis, Detection/Notification, Investigation (Clinical sign, infection route and diagnosis manual are attached) 3 Cull and incineration of the dead body 4 Disinfection 5 Isolation and restriction of movement 6 Restriction of holding livestock market and etc. 7 <u>Keeping people concerned informed about this instruction</u> (<u>Prefectural government should keep people concerned, for example veterinarian, producer's organization, city/town/village, informed about No 1 to 6 of this instruction.</u>)
27 Apr. 1997	<p>Law Amending the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law to designate BSE as notifiable disease(Law No 24 issued on 11Apr. 1997)</p> <p>Instruction by director General of Livestock Industry Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on the implementation of the Law Amending the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law(No/9-Chiku-A-866 and 867 dated 21 Apr/1997)</p> <p>Contents are almost same as No. 8-Chiku-A-1126 dated 27 Apr. 1996</p>
18 Oct. 2001	<p>Instruction by Director General of the Livestock Industry Department, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries setting out "BSE Examination Manual" (No.13.-Seichiku-3956 dated 18 Oct. 2001)</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Contents</p> <p>Chapter 1 Aim of the manual</p> <p>Chapter 2 Measures taken before the confirmation of the disease</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Report of an abnormal cattle from BSE diagnosis point of view (GOJ enhanced the report of an abnormal cattle by the owner of the cattle, veterinarian and etc.)2 Surveillance3 Cattle to be shipped to slaughterhouse4 Diagnosis5 Communication and report system up until the confirmation of the disease <p>Chapter 3 Measures taken upon the occurrence of BSE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Designation of affected animal and suspected animal2 Measures taken at a farm in the occurrence3 Measures taken at a farm which is epidemiologically related to the BSE cattle4 Measures taken at a slaughterhouse
29 Nov. 2004	<p>Publication by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Specific Animal Infectious Disease Control Guideline on Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (29 Nov. 2004) (Renewing "BSE Examination Manual")</p> <p>Instruction by Director of Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (Renewing "BSE Examination Manual")</p>

Training courses organized by the National Institute of Animal Health held the following training courses and meetings on TSE:

Date	Name of courses and meetings	Participants	Content
19 September 1990	Training course on animal health (virology)	50 participants from prefecture Livestock Hygiene Service Centers and MAFF's Animal Quarantine Service	Lecture on BSE situation and practice on diagnostic method. The course materials were later circulated to veterinarians in MAFF and prefectures.
10 September 1992	Training on Animal health (virology)	50 participants as above	Diagnostic techniques of BSE as above
22 October 1992	Training on animal health (pathology)	50 participants as above	Diagnostic techniques of BSE as above
6 November 1992	Training on Animal health (virology)	50 participants as above	Diagnostic techniques of BSE as above
19 July 1993	Training on animal health (bovine diseases)	50 participants as above	Lecture on BSE and its diagnostic techniques
20 July 1994	Training on animal health (bovine diseases)	50 participants as above	Lecture on pathological diagnosis of BSE and differential diagnosis
4 July 1996	Training on animal health (bovine diseases)	50 participants from prefecture Livestock Hygiene Service Centers and MAFF's Animal Quarantine Service	Lecture on pathological diagnosis of prion diseases
1 October 1996	Training on animal health (virology)	50 participants as above	Lecture on BSE situation and practice on BSE diagnostic techniques
18 July 1997	Training on animal health (bovine diseases)	50 participants as above	Lecture on prion diseases and their diagnostic techniques
15 June 1998	Training on animal health (bovine diseases)	50 participants as above	Lecture on prion diseases and their diagnostic techniques
22 June 1999	Training on animal health (bovine diseases)	50 participants as above	Lecture on prion diseases and their diagnostic techniques
24 October 2001	Training on animal health (epidemiology)	30 participants from prefecture Livestock Hygiene Service Centers and Animal Quarantine Service	Presentation on epidemiological analysis on BSE epidemics in the UK and history of diagnosis
30 October 2001	Training on animal health (virology)	50 participants from prefecture Livestock Hygiene Service Centers and Animal Quarantine Service	Sampling techniques from brain stem Current situation on BSE and measures ELISA techniques
8 November 2001	Training on animal health (biochemistry)	50 participants as above	Diagnostic techniques of BSE-future surveillance Clinical signs and pathology of BSE
13 November 2001	Training on animal health (pathology)	50 participants as above	Autopsy and sampling techniques for animals suspected of BSE General knowledge on prion diseases Pathological diagnosis and differential diagnosis of BSE
26 November 2001	Training course on ELISA techniques of BSE	50 participants as above	Practice on ELISA techniques of BSE

Sources: Animal Health Division, MAFF

Training courses organized by the MHLW:

	Course names	Participants	Duration	Course content
1	Training courses on diagnostic techniques of BSE	249 veterinarians of prefectural meat inspectors	2 to 16 October 2001	Lecture and practice on diagnostic techniques of BSE
2	Training courses on meat inspection techniques	Veterinarians of prefectural meat inspectors	21 to 23 January 2002	Practice on testing techniques of BSE and lecture on overseas situation and recent findings of BSE.
3	Training courses on confirmatory diagnosis of BSE	34 veterinarians of prefectural meat inspectors	27 May to 25 July 2002	Practice on confirmatory diagnostic techniques, and lecture on overseas situation and recent findings of BSE.
4	Training courses on meat inspection techniques	Veterinarians of prefectural meat inspectors	12 to 14 February 2003	Practice on testing techniques of BSE and lecture on overseas situation and recent findings of BSE.
5	Training courses on diagnostic techniques of BSE	63 veterinarians of prefectural meat inspectors	28 July to 1 August 2003	Lecture and practice on diagnostic techniques of BSE

Sources: MHLW

**Symposia organized by the National Institute of Animal Health and Bio-oriented
Technology Research Advancement Institution (BRAIN)**

Date	Course names	Participants	Duration	Course content
10 September 1990	BSE symposium	200 people from MAFF and other organizations		Under the title 'Current situation and issues on BSE and other similar diseases', Dr Mizutani of Tokyo Geriatrics Institute, and Dr Wells of CVL and a researcher of NIAH spoke on various issues on TSE. Dr Wells presented the pathology, cause, epidemiological prediction of BSE after the feed ban, while the NIAH researcher talked about the current research situation of scrapie.
31 August 1995	International Techno Forum	200 participants		Lectures by foreign invited and NIAH researchers on prion diseases
23 March 2001	BRAIN International Techno Forum	200 participants		Presentation on prions diseases by European and NIAH researchers

Sources: Animal Health Division, MAFF

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law and Regulations

Contents:

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (Law No.166 of 31/5/1951)

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law Enforcement Order (Government Ordinance No.235 of 31/8/1951)

Enforcement Regulations for Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Ordinance No.35 of 31/5/1951)

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law and Regulations

(Law No.166 of 31/5/1951)

Article 2

In this Law, an "notifiable disease" means one of the infectious diseases specified in the left column of the following table and contracted by the domestic animals specified in the corresponding line of the right column and other domestic animals specified for each infectious disease by Government Ordinance.

Kind of infectious diseases	Species of domestic animals
1. Rinderpest	Cattle, sheep, goat, pig.
2. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Cattle.
3. Foot-and-mouth disease	Cattle, sheep, goat, pig.
4. Infectious encephalitis	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat, pig.
5. Rabies	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat, pig.
6. Vesicular stomatitis	Cattle, horse, pig.
7. Rift Valley fever	Cattle, sheep, goat.
8. Anthrax	Cattle, horse, sheep, goat, pig.
9. Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Cattle, sheep, goat, pig.
10. Brucellosis	Cattle, sheep, goat, pig.
11. Tuberculosis	Cattle, goat.

(Draft English translation)

12.	Johne's disease	Cattle, sheep, goat.
13.	Piroplasmosis (only piroplasmosis caused by the causative agent prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance; hereinafter the same)	Cattle, horse.
14.	Anaplasmosis (only anaplasmosis caused by the causative agent prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance; hereinafter the same)	Cattle.
15.	Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy	Cattle, sheep, goat.
16.	Glanders	Horse.
17.	Equine infectious anemia	Horse.
18.	African horse sickness	Horse.
19.	Classical swine fever	Pig.
20.	African swine fever	Pig.
21.	Swine vesicular disease	Pig.
22.	Fowl cholera	Chicken, duck, quail.
23.	Fowl plague	Chicken, duck, quail.
24.	Newcastle disease	Chicken, duck, quail.
25.	Avian salmonellosis (only salmonellosis caused by the causative agent prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance; hereinafter the same.)	Chicken, duck, quail.
26.	Foul brood	Honey bees.

2. In this Law, an "affected animal" shall mean a domestic animal that has affected by a

notifiable diseases (excluding fowlbrood) and a "suspected animal" shall mean a domestic animal which is suspected to be an affected animal or which is liable to become an affected animal on account of its contact or its being suspected of contact, with causative agent of rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, glanders or African swine fever.

3. In this Law, "electronic information processing system" means an electronic information processing system connecting computers (including input / output unit; hereinafter the same) used by Animal quarantine service with an input / output unit used by any person intending to report under the provision of Article 40 paragraph 1 by an electronic communication line.

Article 13

In case where a domestic animal is found to have become an affected animal or a suspected animal, the veterinarian who has diagnosed the said domestic animal or has conducted post-mortem inspection on the carcass thereof (as for domestic animal or its carcass that has not been diagnosed or received post-mortem inspection by veterinarian, the owner) shall submit a report thereon to the governor of the prefecture having jurisdiction over the locality of the domestic animal or its carcass concerned, without delay, in accordance with the procedure provided for by Ministerial Ordinance. However, as for a domestic animal in the course of transportation by a forwarding agent by means of railway, tramway, automobile, ship or aircraft, the forwarding agent shall submit the report that must be done primarily by owner of domestic animal concerned, except for in cases where the owner is able to submit the report without delay.

2. The report under the provision of the preceding paragraph concerning domestic animals under the proviso to the same paragraph may, in case where arises an impediment in transportation, be submitted to the governor of a prefecture having jurisdiction over the destination of the cargo concerned.
3. The provision in paragraph 1 shall not apply to in case where domestic animal is found to be an affected animal or a suspected animal in the course of inspection under the provisions of Article 40 or Article 45, and in any other cases provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.
4. Governor of prefecture shall, upon receipt of the report under the provision of paragraph 1, make public notice, notify mayor of the city, town or village having jurisdiction over the locality of the said domestic animal or its carcass, mayors of neighboring cities, towns or villages and governors of prefectures concerned, report to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries thereof, without delay, in accordance with the procedures provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.
5. The mayor of city, town or village having jurisdiction over the locality of the said domestic animal or its carcass shall, when notified under the provision of the preceding paragraph, make public notice thereof, without delay, in accordance with the procedures provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 63

Any person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished with penal servitude for a term not more than three years or a fine not exceeding one million yen:

- (1) Any veterinarian or owner who contravenes the provision of Article 13 paragraph 1 (including cases where this applies with necessary modifications to Article 62).
- (2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of Article 16 paragraph 1, Article 36 paragraph 1, Article 37 paragraph 1, Article 38 or Article 45 paragraph 1 (as for Article 36 paragraph 1 and Article 37 paragraph 1, there shall be included cases where those provisions apply with necessary modifications to Article 62).
- (3) Any person who contravenes the order under the provision of Article 17.
- (4) Any person who contravenes the conditions under the provision of Article 36 paragraph 3 (including cases where this applies with necessary modifications to Article 62).
- (5) Any person who does not receive inspection under the provision of Article 40 paragraph 1 (including cases where this applies with necessary modifications to Article 62) or who acts irregularities on receiving the inspection.

Tentative translation

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law Enforcement Ordinance

(Government Ordinance No. 235, 1953)

Article 1

Other domestic animals specified by Government Ordinance in Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law (hereinafter "the Law") mean the domestic animals listed in the right column of the following table corresponding to the respective infectious diseases listed in the left column of the same table.

Infectious disease	Domestic animals
Rinderpest	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	Water buffalo, deer
Foot-and-mouth disease	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Infectious encephalitis	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Rabies	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Vesicular stomatitis	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Rift Valley fever	Water buffalo, deer
Anthrax	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Brucellosis	Water buffalo, deer, wild boar
Tuberculosis	Water buffalo, deer
Johne's disease	Water buffalo, deer
Piroplasmiasis (only piroplasmiasis caused by the causative agent specified by Ministerial Ordinance)	Water buffalo, deer
Anaplasmosis (only anaplasmosis caused by the causative agent specified by Ministerial Ordinance)	Water buffalo, deer
Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy	Water buffalo, deer
Classical swine fever	Wild boar
African swine fever	Wild boar
Swine vesicular disease	Wild boar

(Draft English translation)

Fowl cholera	Turkey
Fowl plague	Turkey
Newcastle disease	Turkey
Avian salmonellosis (only salmonellosis caused by the causative agent prescribed in Ministerial Ordinance)	Turkey

Tentative translation

**Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law Enforcement Regulations
(Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ordinance No. 35 of May 31, 1951)**

Article 22

Reports under the provision of Article 13 paragraph 1 of the Law shall be made in writing or verbally for the following items:

- (1) Name or title and address of the reporter
- (2) Name or title and address of the owner
- (3) Kind of a notifiable disease and category of affected animal or suspected animal
- (4) Kind, sex and age (estimated age when unknown) of domestic animals (including dead animals)
- (5) Location of affected or suspected animals or the carcasses of these animals
- (6) Time and date of discovery of disease onset and condition at the time of discovery
- (7) Estimated date of disease onset
- (8) Other items, if any, for reference

Article 23

The cases specified by Ministerial Ordinance in Article 13 paragraph 3 of the Law shall mean the following:

- (1) Cases in which a licensed manufacturer found domestic animals kept within a facilities for the manufacture of biological products to have become affected or suspected animals as a result of the said manufacturing.
- (2) Cases in which a designated test institution found domestic animals kept for the purpose of test under the provision of Article 43 paragraph 2 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law by to have become affected or suspected animals as a result of the said test.
- (3) Cases in which an academic research institution designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries found domestic animals kept within a facility for the purpose of academic research to have become affected or suspected animals as a result of the said academic research.

Article 24

Public notification under the provisions of Article 13 paragraph 4 or paragraph 5 shall be given for the following items for each kind of notifiable diseases and species of domestic animals:

- (1) Category of affected animal or suspected animal and number affected
 - (2) Location or district of outbreak
 - (3) Date of onset
 - (4) Other items, if any, for reference
2. The provision of Article 8 shall apply with necessary modifications to the public notification referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 25

Informing under the provision of Article 13 paragraph 4 of the Law (excluding that to the governor of related Prefectures) shall be conducted by telegraph, telephone or a method of similar nature for domestic animals listed in following (1) or (2), and by post or a method of similar nature for domestic animals listed in following (3), for reported items referred to in Article 22.

- (1) Affected or suspected animals of Rinderpest, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Foot-and-mouth disease, Infectious encephalitis, Vesicular stomatitis, Rift Valley fever, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Glanders, African horse sickness, Classical swine fever, African swine fever, Swine vesicular disease, Fowl cholera, Fowl plague or Newcastle disease.
 - (2) Affected or suspected animal of the initial case aside from the affected animals and suspected animals specified in the preceding paragraph.
 - (3) Affected or suspected animals aside from the affected or suspected animals specified in the preceding two paragraphs.
2. By the tenth of each month, the governor of a related Prefecture under the provisions of Article 13 paragraph 4 shall be informed of the condition during the previous month using Form 15 of the Appendix, and when there has been a notification under the provision of Article 13 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning domestic animals referred to in 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph, the report shall be made by telegraph, telephone or method of similar nature.
3. Reports under the provision of Article 13 paragraph 4 of the Law shall be made without delay by telegraphic communication, telephone or method of similar nature, and by the tenth of every month the situation during the previous month shall be reported using Form 15 in the Appendix.

Animal Health and
Animal Products Safety Division
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RE: Proposed Mitigations for Japan Beef

Dear Dr. Tanaka,

I thank you for your letter dated May 23, 2005 on the above-mentioned subject.

I believe that you understand our not submitting comments during the course of your domestic public consultation process. However, I prefer to discuss with you your draft risk-mitigating measures before your rule making procedure reaches final stage as Japan has done for the US beef export to Japan.

In this context, I would like to seek clarification on how consistent your requirements are with the OIE standard, especially on the points listed below. Further, in case some requirements are not consistent with the OIE standard, please provide us with your outcome of the risk assessments to justify such additional measures.

Products requirements

The OIE standard does not limit the export of beef to:

- (1) Cuts of tenderloin, boneless striploin, and boneless ribeye;
- (2) bone-in or bone-less; and
- (3) the grade of beef such as A5 or A4.

Country of origin requirements

- (1) The OIE standard does not require the animals listed in 4-a,b and c to be traced to their dam and herd of origin.

- (2) Regarding 4-c, "raised with infected cattle during their year of life" should be revised to "raised with infected cattle during their first year of life" based on the standards.

Animal Requirements at slaughter

Except for the high-risk countries, the OIE standard does not require the export beef to be originated from the cattle which can be traced back to the dam and herd of origin. While there is an argument in Japan about requiring the mandatory traceability system to US beef, we do not require that US beef to be exported to Japan shall be originated from the cattle which can be traced back to its dam.

Slaughter conditions

Except for the high-risk countries, the OIE standard does not require the export beef not to be contained nervous and lymphatic tissues exposed during a deboning process.

In addition, I would like to ask following points:

- (1) Regarding the last paragraph, I would like to know what "items IV A.1-5" and "Item 5 of IV.A.3" are;
- (2) Whether this document of the proposed mitigation measures itself will be published for comment; and
- (3) Whether your Government conducted risk assessment on Beef derived only from pure-bred Japanese Black and pure-bred Japanese Brown cattle.

Yours sincerely,

池田一樹

Kazuki Ikeda, D.V.M.

Director

Office of International Animal Health Affairs

Division of Animal Health and Animal Products Safety

Comments on the Proposed Mitigations for Japan Beef

1. Products requirements

We believe that there is no difference in BSE risk among the factors below;

- (1) cuts (for example, between loin (tenderloin, striploin, ribeye) and others)
- (2) bone-in beef and bone-less beef, except for vertebrae in beef
- (3) beef grades (for example, yield score A and B, meat quality score 5 and 3)

Therefore, we would like to ask you to provide us with your outcome of the risk assessments to justify the proposed additional measures mentioned above. Unless sufficient scientific evidence is provided to us, we would like to request you to exclude the restrictions which are not justifiable.

2. Animal requirements at slaughter

- (1) Technically speaking, "Wagyu cattle" includes not only Japanese black and Japanese brown but also Japanese shorthorn, Japanese polled and crossbreds among these breeds. Furthermore, production system of Japanese black or Japanese brown is almost the same as other Wagyu breed. In this regard, I would like you to include all of these breeds and their crossbreds in the eligible breeds for the export to US.
- (2) We will ask your risk assessment on all other breeds than wagyu subsequently.