



# ***HPAI control: the Japan perspective (importing/exporting country perspectives)***

Yukitake OKAMURA D.V.M.

---

Animal Health Division

Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau

**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan**

**MAFF**

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

# Contents

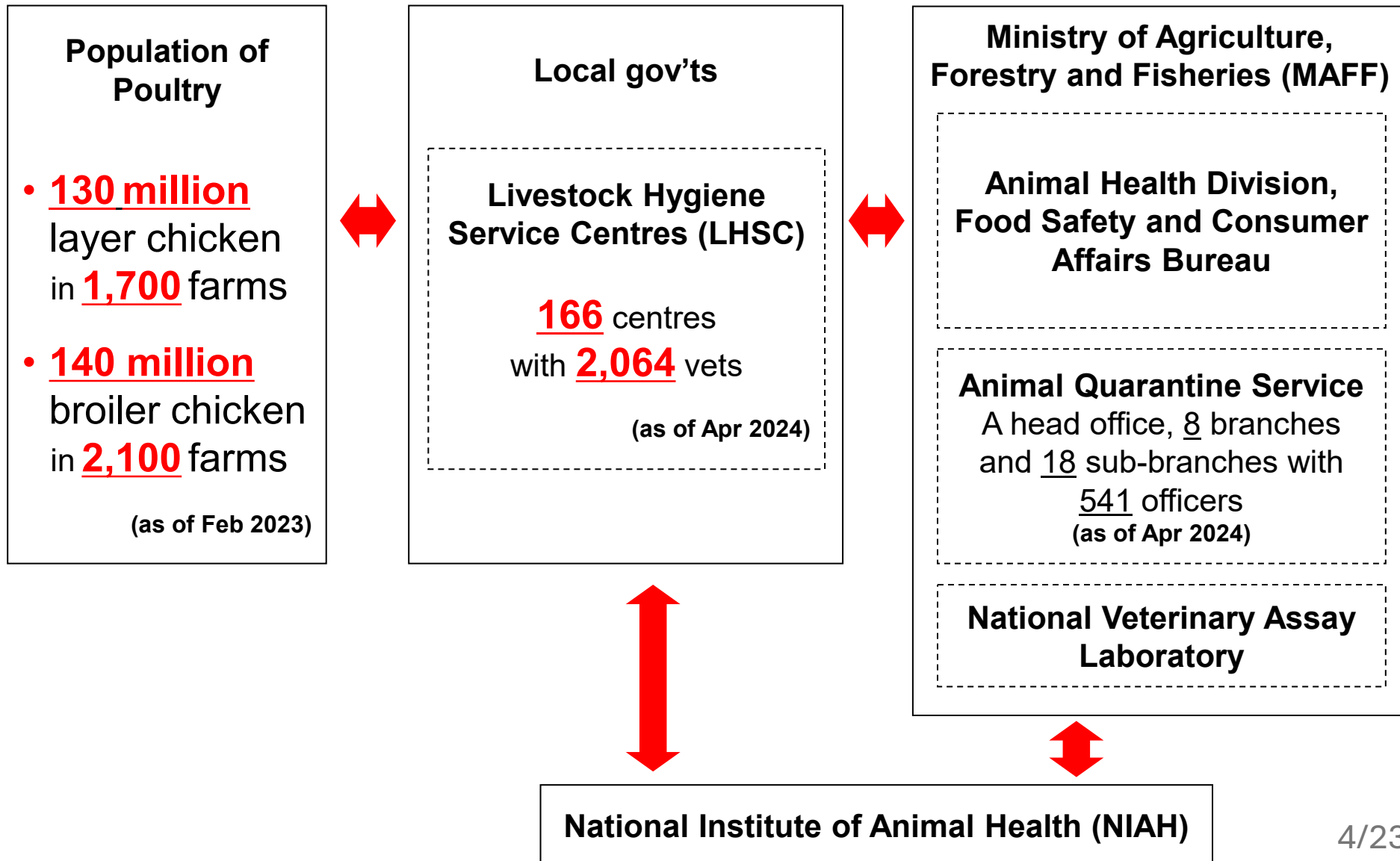
---

1. Background information on Japan
2. HPAI situation in Japan
3. Exporting country perspective
4. Importing country perspective
5. Proposal



# **1. Background information on Japan**

# Animal Health system in Japan – Key players

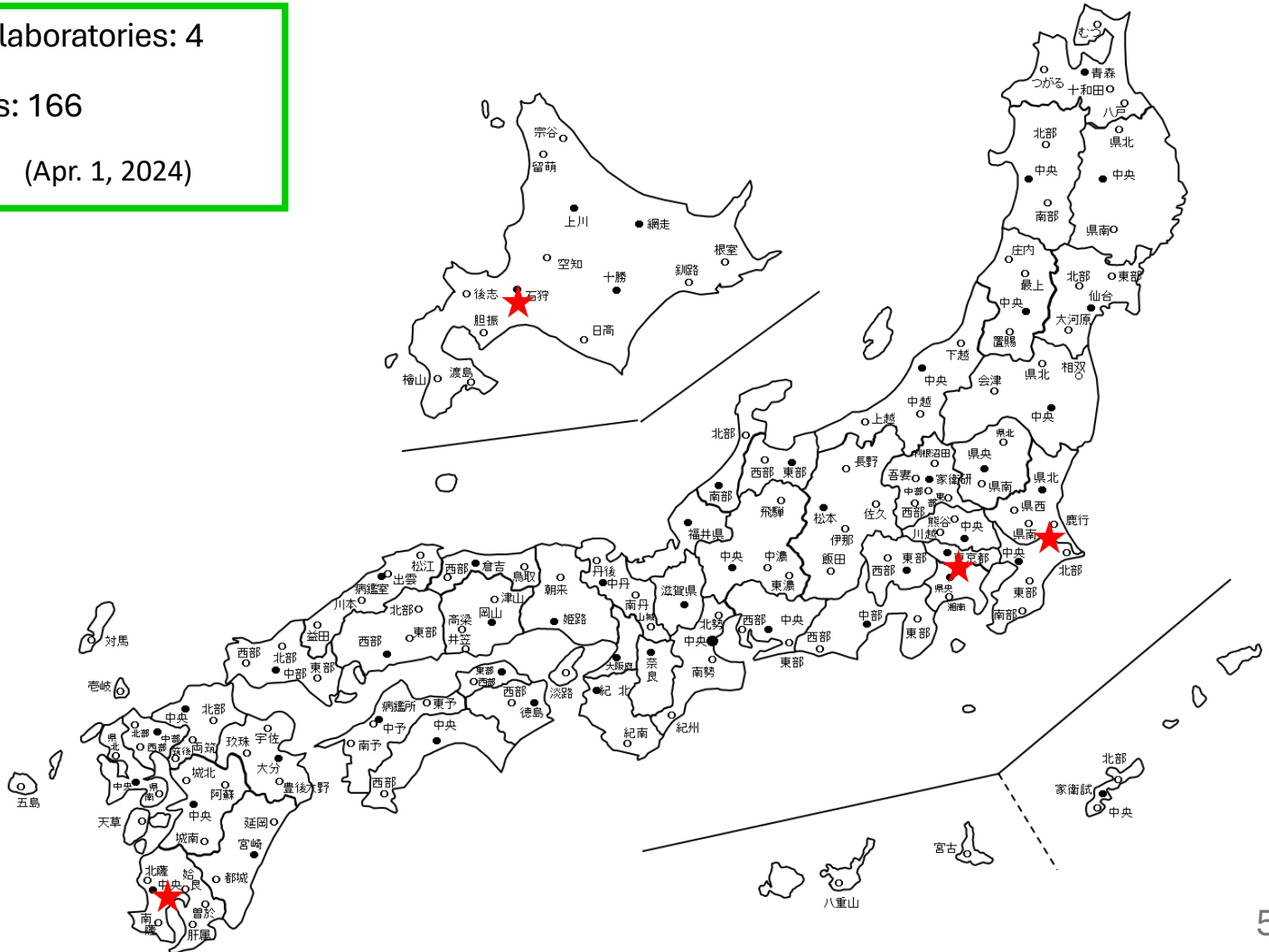


# Location of LHSCs and NIAH labs

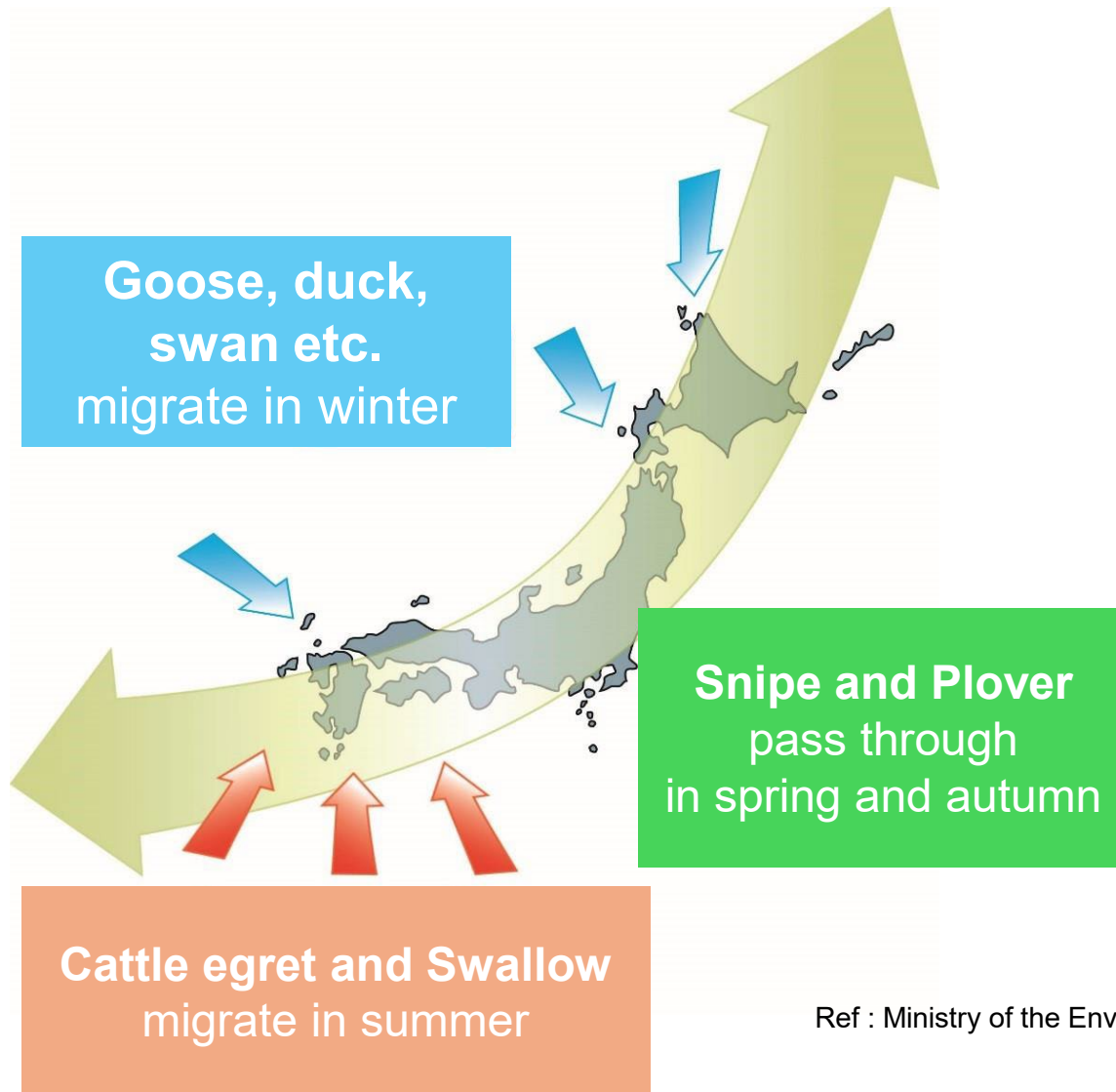
★ NIAH laboratories: 4

○● LHSCs: 166

(Apr. 1, 2024)



# Flyways of migratory birds in Japan



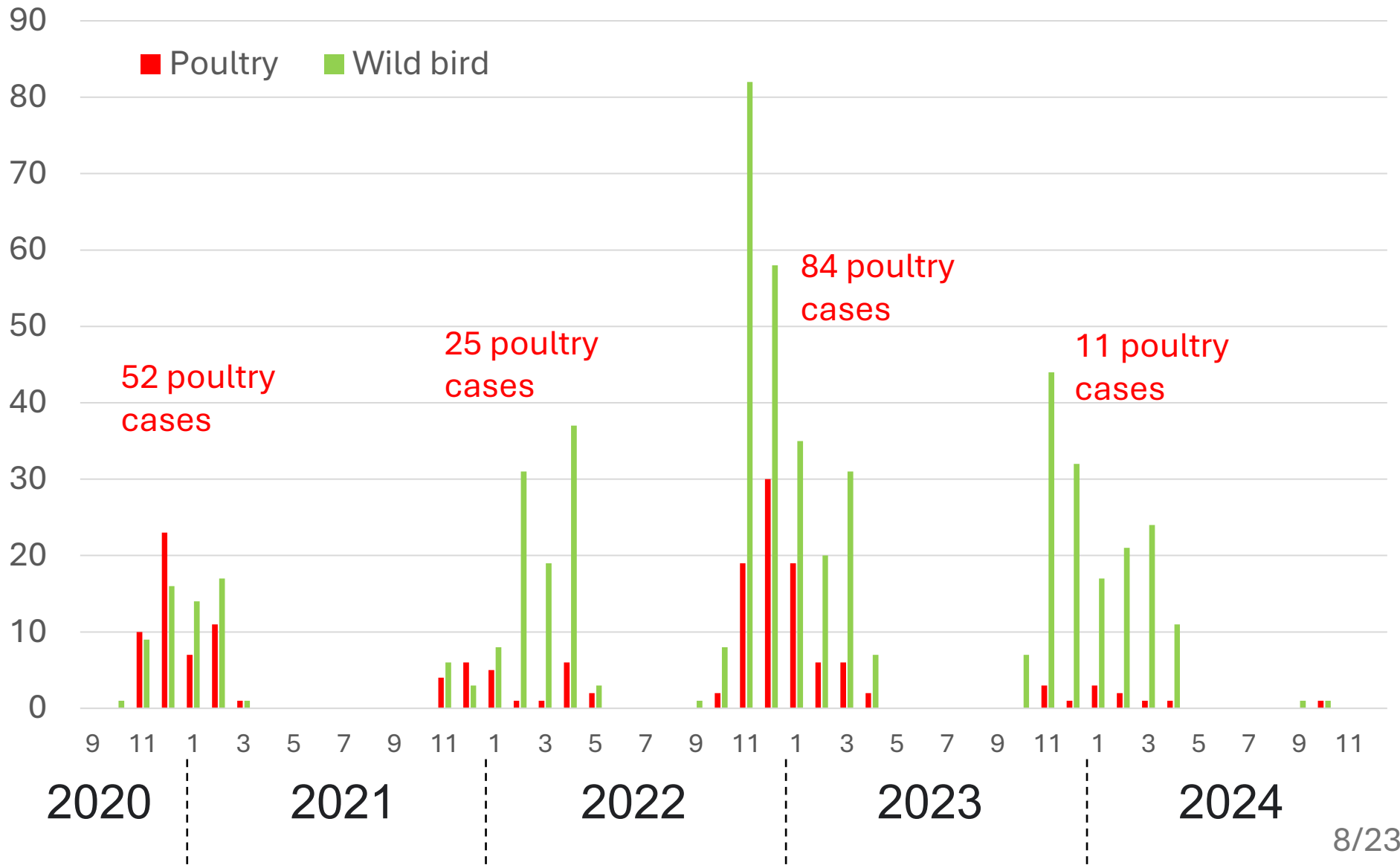
Winter birds (geese, ducks, swans, etc.) migrate from the north in autumn, and migrate back in spring.

They migrate to Japan mainly between October and May.

Ref : Ministry of the Environment

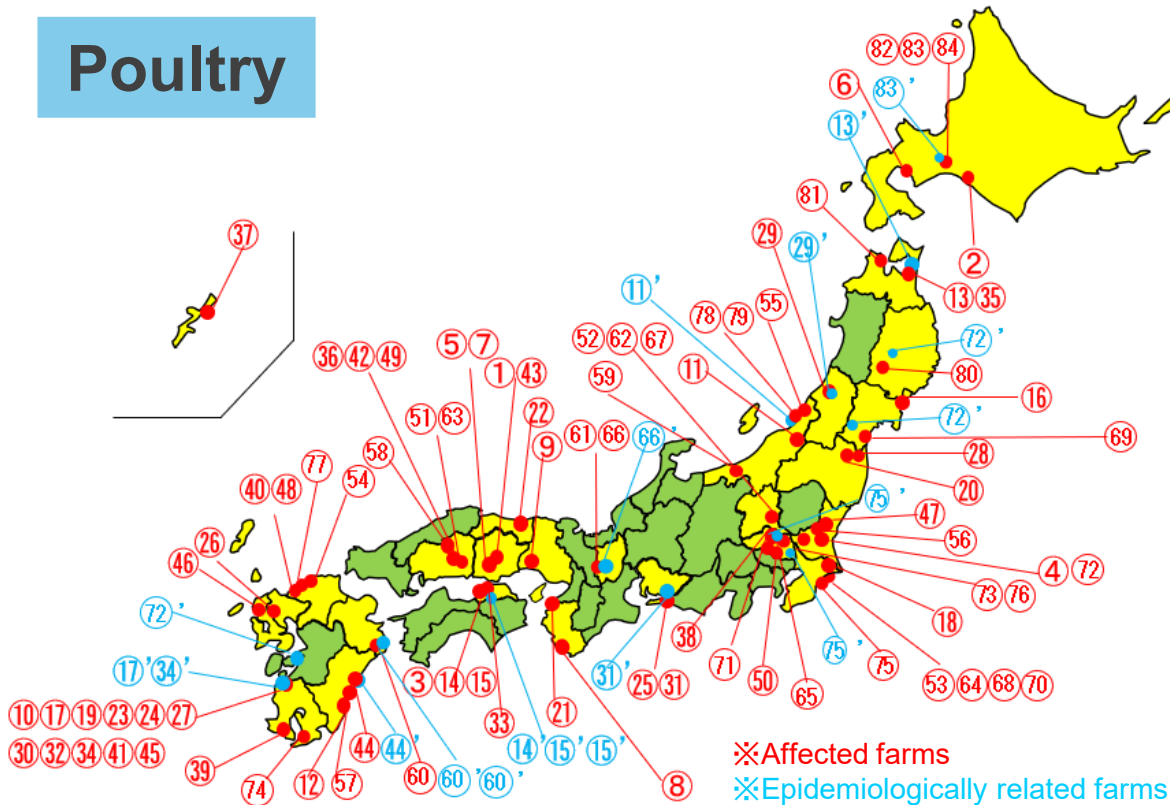
## **2. HPAI situation in Japan**

# HPAI situation in Japan



# Oct 2022 – Apr 2023 HPAI epidemics

## Poultry



**Oct 2022 – Apr 2023**

**84 outbreaks** in 26 prefectures

App. **17.7 million** birds culled

(layer : 16.5 million, broiler : 1.0 million)



## Wild birds



**Sep 2022 – Apr 2023**

**242 cases**  
in 28 prefectures

## Mammals

**Feb, Apr 2023**

**Red fox**

2 cases

in Hokkaido

(northern part of Japan)



# HPAI control measures in Japan

- Strict biosecurity
- Early detection and reporting
- Prompt and smooth stamping out with compensation for culling (100% of the estimated market price; reduction of compensation for those who did not take the necessary measures)
- Incineration/burial of culled animals & contaminated materials
- Cleaning & disinfection of the affected farm
- Establishment of movement/shipment restriction zone
- Preventive vaccination is **not** allowed.
- Emergency vaccination is allowed, but never implemented

# Approved HPAI vaccines

---

## 4 HPAI vaccine products are approved

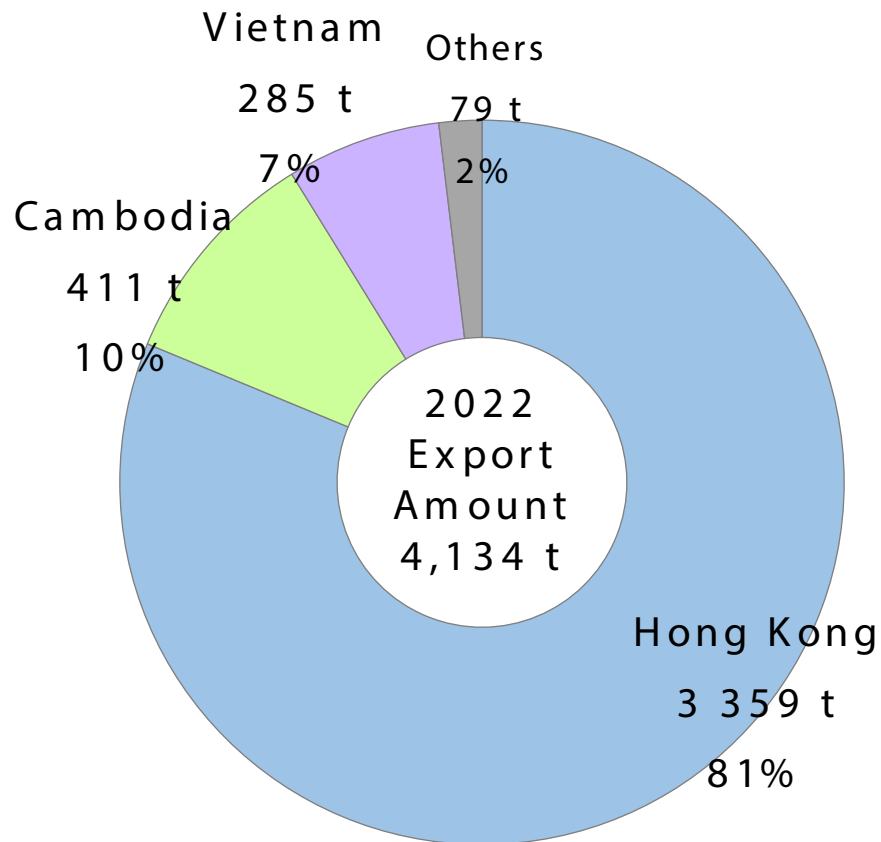
- Inactivated vaccine
- H5 or H7 subtype
- Intramuscular or subcutaneous



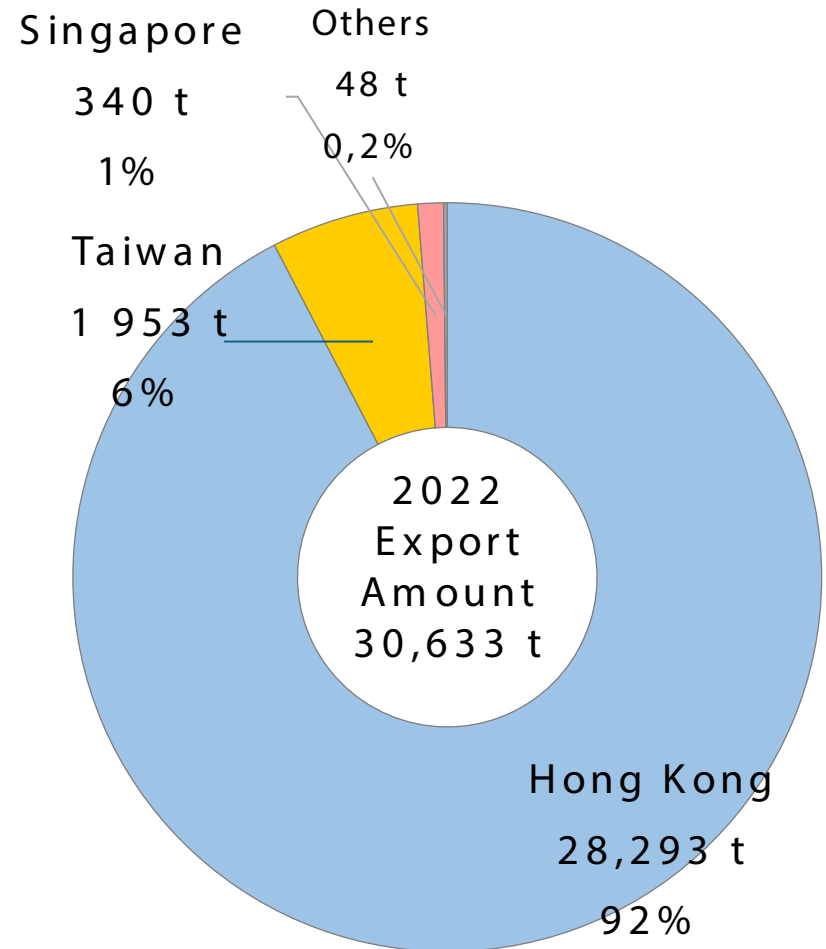
# **3. Exporting country perspective**

# Exporting country perspective

## Export of **chicken meat**



## Export of **eggs**



# 2023 WOAAH GS90 Resolution No.28

## Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza

---

### THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

8. Members, in consultation with the poultry sector may consider the implementation of vaccination as a complementary disease control tool that is based on sound surveillance and takes into account local factors such as circulating virus strains, risk assessment and vaccination implementation conditions.
9. Members adopt vaccine best practices (stewardship) and reassess on an ongoing basis the use of appropriately field matched vaccine strains and the continuing need for update of vaccines.
10. Members respect and implement the adopted WOAAH standards and recognise compliant use of vaccination without negative consequences on trade, when the vaccination programme is supported by vaccination monitoring and disease surveillance systems that can demonstrate the effectiveness of vaccination and absence of infection.

# Challenges of HPAI vaccination in Japan

- ✓ **How to implement vaccination**  
Which population? Who inject (Intramuscular or subcutaneous)? Who pay the expenses?
- ✓ **How to implement rigorous surveillance**  
How design the surveillance? Who take samples? How tests (No DIVA vaccine)? Who pay the expenses?
- ✓ **How to adopt vaccine best practices (stewardship) and reassess on an ongoing basis the use of appropriately field matched vaccine strains**
- ✓ **Bilateral negotiation with trading partners**
- ✓ **Cost-benefit analysis**



## **4. Importing country perspective**

# Importation of poultry/poultry products (2022)

Importing **live poultry (day old chicks)**

from

1. UK
2. France
3. US
4. Others (Canada, Brazil, New Zealand)



Importing **poultry meat**

from

1. Brazil
2. Thailand
3. US
4. Others (Philippines, Malaysia, Turkey, Hungary, France, Argentine etc.)



Importing **table eggs/egg products**

from

1. US
2. Brazil
3. Others (Spain, France)



# Import suspension of live poultry, poultry meat and egg products from France

## SPS notification (G/SPS/N/JPN/1236)



WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION

G/SPS/N/JPN/1236

15 November 2023

(23-7686)

Page: 1/2

Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English

### NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY MEASURES

1.	<b>Notifying Member:</b> <u>JAPAN</u> <b>If applicable, name of local government involved:</b>
2.	<b>Agency responsible:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
3.	<b>Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers should be provided in addition, where applicable):</b> Live poultry, poultry meat and egg products
4.	<b>Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> All trading partners <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific regions or countries: France
5.	<b>Title of the notified document:</b> Import suspension of live poultry, poultry meat and egg products from France. <b>Language(s):</b> . <b>Number of pages:</b>
6.	<b>Description of content:</b> In order to prevent the introduction of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI) virus into Japan, MAFF has suspended the import of live poultry, poultry meat and egg products from France, including those shipped through third countries, since 1 October 2023, based on the "Animal Health Requirements for day-old chicks of poultry to be exported to Japan from France", "Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from France" and Articles 37 and 44 of the "Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control". However, the following commodities are exempt from the import suspension measures: a) Live poultry for which an export quarantine certificate was issued by the French government on and before 30 September 2023; b) Poultry meat and egg products which are produced (including packaging) on and before 30 September 2023, as certified by an export quarantine certificate issued by the government of the exporting country; c) Poultry meat products derived from live poultry imported from France to the exporting country on and before 30 September 2023, as certified by an export quarantine certificate issued by the government of the exporting country.
7.	<b>Objective and rationale:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> food safety, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> animal health, <input type="checkbox"/> plant protection, <input type="checkbox"/> protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, <input type="checkbox"/> protect territory from other damage from pests.
8.	<b>Nature of the urgent problem(s) and reason for urgent action:</b> HPAI vaccination was started for farmed ducks in France.

In order to prevent the introduction of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI) virus into Japan, MAFF has suspended the import of live poultry, poultry meat and egg products from France, including those shipped through third countries, since 1 October 2023, based on the "Animal Health Requirements for day-old chicks of poultry to be exported to Japan from France", "Animal Health Requirements for poultry meat etc. to be exported to Japan from France" and Articles 37 and 44 of the "Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control".

2. Requirements regarding NAI [...]

(3) Vaccination against NAI is prohibited in France, except for the vaccination of rare birds in zoos under official supervision of the competent authority of France.



# 2023 WOAAH GS90 Resolution No.28

## Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza

### THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

10. Members respect and implement the adopted WOAAH standards and recognise compliant use of vaccination without negative consequences on trade, when the vaccination programme is supported by vaccination monitoring and disease surveillance systems that can demonstrate the effectiveness of vaccination and absence of infection.
12. Members ensure the use of authorised vaccines manufactured according to WOAAH standards that are effective against circulating strains and regularly share information related to the effectiveness of the vaccination programme and their surveillance system to inform changes in vaccination strategies and policy.



One of important points that should be fully discussed in import risk analysis

# 5. Proposal

# 2023 WOAAH GS90 Resolution No.28

Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza

---

THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

14. WOAH, in partnership with other international organisations and the private sector, develop guidance considering different production systems, to support the implementation of standards, such as on biosecurity, surveillance including vaccinated populations, and on the implementation of vaccination, zoning and compartmentalisation.



The guidance would be helpful for WOAAH Members for both exporting and importing countries

# 2023 WOAAH GS90 Resolution No.28

## Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza

---

### THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS THAT

18. WOAAH, its Members and the private sector support research alliances and global research coordination mechanisms (e.g. STAR-IDA2, WHO Public Health Research Agenda, OFFLU) to generate scientific knowledge using interdisciplinary approaches and tools, including the development, testing, production and approval of effective vaccines to contribute to the successful control of HPAI.



Platform to share the information on the new tools and effective vaccines approved by Members might be helpful for WOAAH Members

# Thank you for your attention!

---

Yukitake OKAMURA D.V.M.

[yukitake\\_okamura340@maff.go.jp](mailto:yukitake_okamura340@maff.go.jp)

Animal Health Division  
Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<https://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

