

# Key principles of effective regionalisation measures in Japan



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- 1. International standards on regionalisation**
- 2. Regionalisation applied for animals and animal products exported from Japan**
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# What is regionalisation?

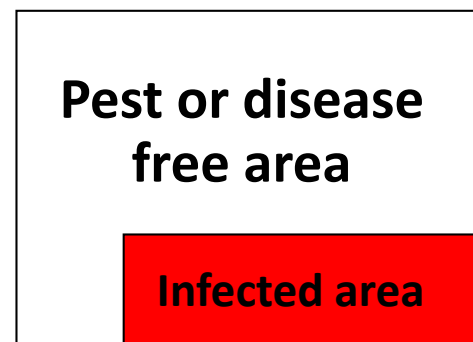
Since it is not necessarily appropriate to adopt the same measures to all agricultural products originated from various countries in related to climate, pests or diseases, SPS Agreement provides Member Countries shall adapt their SPS measures to the situations.

<Without regionalisation>



Trade ban to the entire country

<With regionalisation>



Trade ban only to the infected area

# Regionalisation and compartment principles

Without regionalisation/  
compartment principles



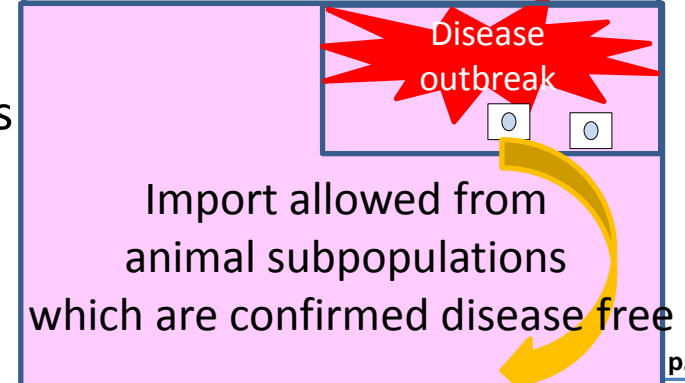
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Regionalisation



Compartment principles



# WTO SPS Agreement - Regionalisation

## The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)

### *Article 6*

### *Adaptation to Regional Conditions, Including Pest- or Disease-Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest or Disease Prevalence*

*1. Members shall ensure that their sanitary or phytosanitary measures are adapted to the sanitary or phytosanitary characteristics of the area - whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries...*

*2. Members shall...recognize the concepts of pest — or disease-free areas... Determination of such areas shall be based on factors such as geography, ecosystems, epidemiological surveillance, and the effectiveness of sanitary or phytosanitary controls.*

## The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)

### *Article 6*

### *Adaptation to Regional Conditions, Including Pest- or Disease-Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest or Disease Prevalence*

*3. Exporting Members... shall provide the necessary evidence... to objectively demonstrate...that such areas are...pest— or disease— free areas... For this purpose, reasonable access shall be given..., upon request, to the importing Member for inspection, testing and other relevant procedures.*

## OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE Code)

### *Chapter 4.3.*

### *Zoning and compartmentalisation*

#### *Article 4.3.1. Introduction*

*...there may be benefits to a Member Country in establishing and maintaining a subpopulation with a distinct health status within its territory. Subpopulations may be separated by natural or artificial geographical barriers or, in certain situations, by the application of appropriate management practices.*

## OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE Code)

### *Chapter 4.3. Zoning and compartmentalisation*

#### *Article 4.3.1. Introduction*

*...While zoning applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a geographical basis (using natural, artificial or legal boundaries), compartmentalisation applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity. In practice, spatial considerations and good management including biosecurity plans play important roles in the application of both concepts.*



## OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE Code)

### *Chapter 4.3. Zoning and compartmentalisation*

#### *Article 4.3.2. General considerations*

*The authority, organisation and infrastructure of **the Veterinary Services**, including laboratories, should be clearly documented in accordance with the chapter on the evaluation of Veterinary Services of the Terrestrial Code, to provide confidence in the integrity of the zone or compartment. The final authority of the zone or compartment, for the purposes of domestic and international trade, lies with **the Veterinary Authority**.*

# Regionalisation applied for animals and animal products exported from Japan

# Past application of regionalisation (in case of HPAI outbreak in 2018)

Products	Country/ Region	Unit of zoning
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Shell eggs	Singapore	Prefecture
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Fresh poultry, shell eggs, egg products	Hong Kong	Prefecture
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Fresh poultry	Vietnam	Prefecture
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Fresh poultry and their products	Cambodia	Restricted zone (3-10km around an affected premises)
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# Regionalisation applied for animals and animal products imported to Japan

# Regionalisation already applied

Products	Disease	Country (unit of application)
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	HPAI	UK (compartmentalization) US (state) Canada (province)
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Live poultry	LPAI	UK (county) France (department) Netherlands (Animal Health Municipalities, AHM) US (state) Canada (province)
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# Regionalisation already applied

Products	Disease	Country (unit of application)
	HPAI	US (state) Canada (province)
Poultry products	LPAI	UK (county) France (department) Germany (state) Netherlands (Animal Health Municipalities, AHM) US (state) Canada (province) Mexico (province) Brazil (state)

# Regionalisation already applied

Products	Disease	Country (unit of application)
	FMD	Brazil (state)
Pork	CSF	Belgium (prefecture) Germany (state) France (department) Hungary (county) Mexico (state)

# Works in progress

- HPAI – 6 countries
- LPAI – 2 countries
- FMD – 2 countries
- ASF – 2 countries



Risk assessment to  
apply regionalisation

# Standard Approval Procedure for Import of Designated Items

(The 13th Instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 2008)

**Requesting  
Country**

**Japan**

1. A country requests the Animal Health Authorities of Japan (AHA) to lift import ban on designated items.

2. The AHA develops and sends a questionnaire to the requesting country.

3. The requesting country completes the questionnaire and sends back it together with relevant information to the AHA.  
Then, the AHA examines the answers and sends additional questionnaires, if necessary.  
(step 2-3 may be repeated depending on the case)

4. The AHA confirms that the submission of the requesting country is complete

5. The AHA accepts the completed questionnaire and acknowledge its receipt to the requesting country

6. Conduct on-site visit

7. The AHA (risk assessment team) prepares a draft risk assessment report

8. The AHA seeks opinion of the Committee of Animal Health on the draft risk assessment report

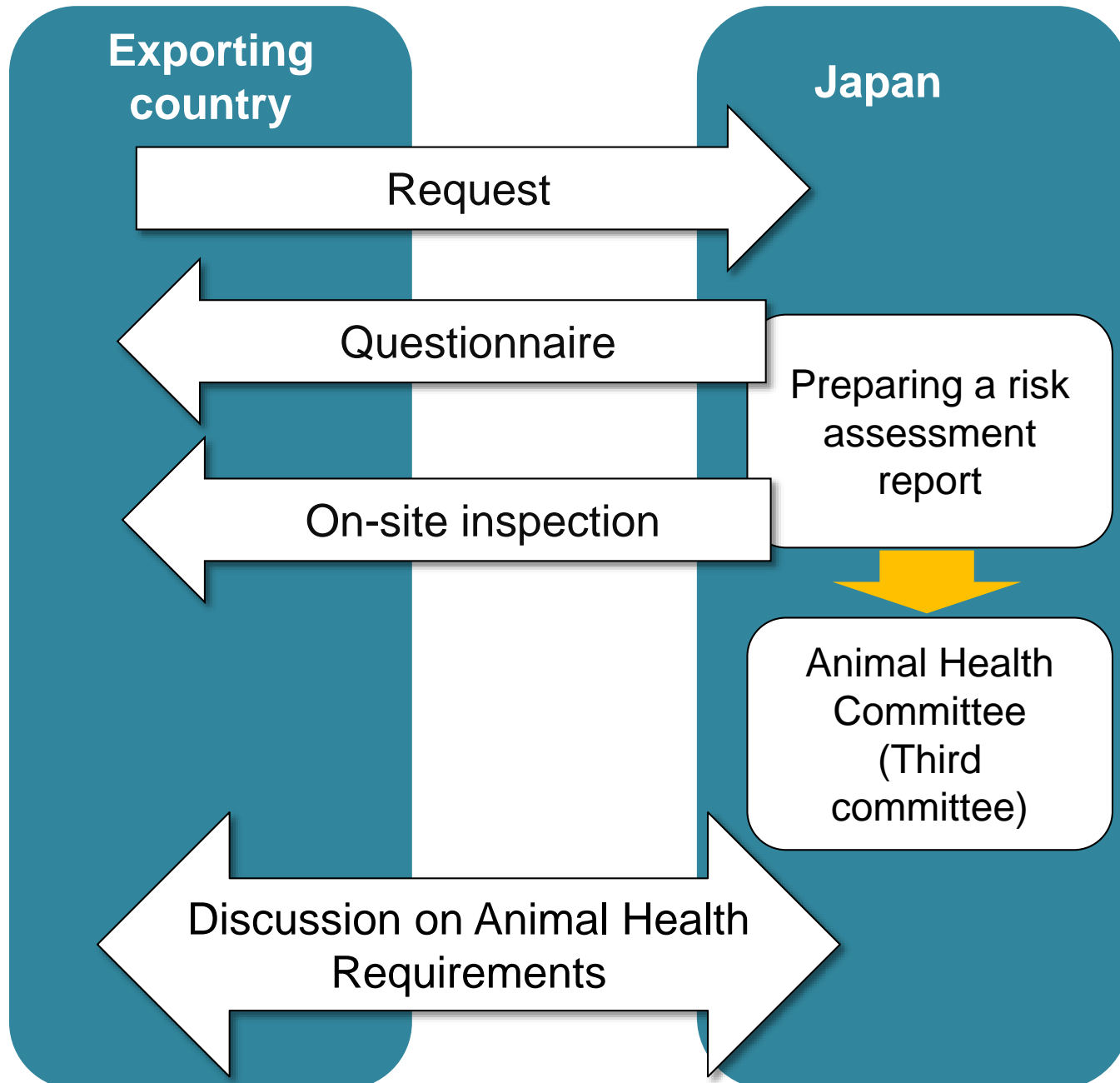
9. The Committee provides its opinion on the result of the risk assessment to the AHA

10. The AHA notifies the result of the risk assessment to the requesting country.

11. Establish Animal Health Requirements(AHR)

12. The AHA notifies the AHR to the requesting country.

# Standard Procedure for risk assessment for import of designated items



# Questionnaire

<http://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/douei/eisei/sop/>

Veterinary Services

Demography of livestock population

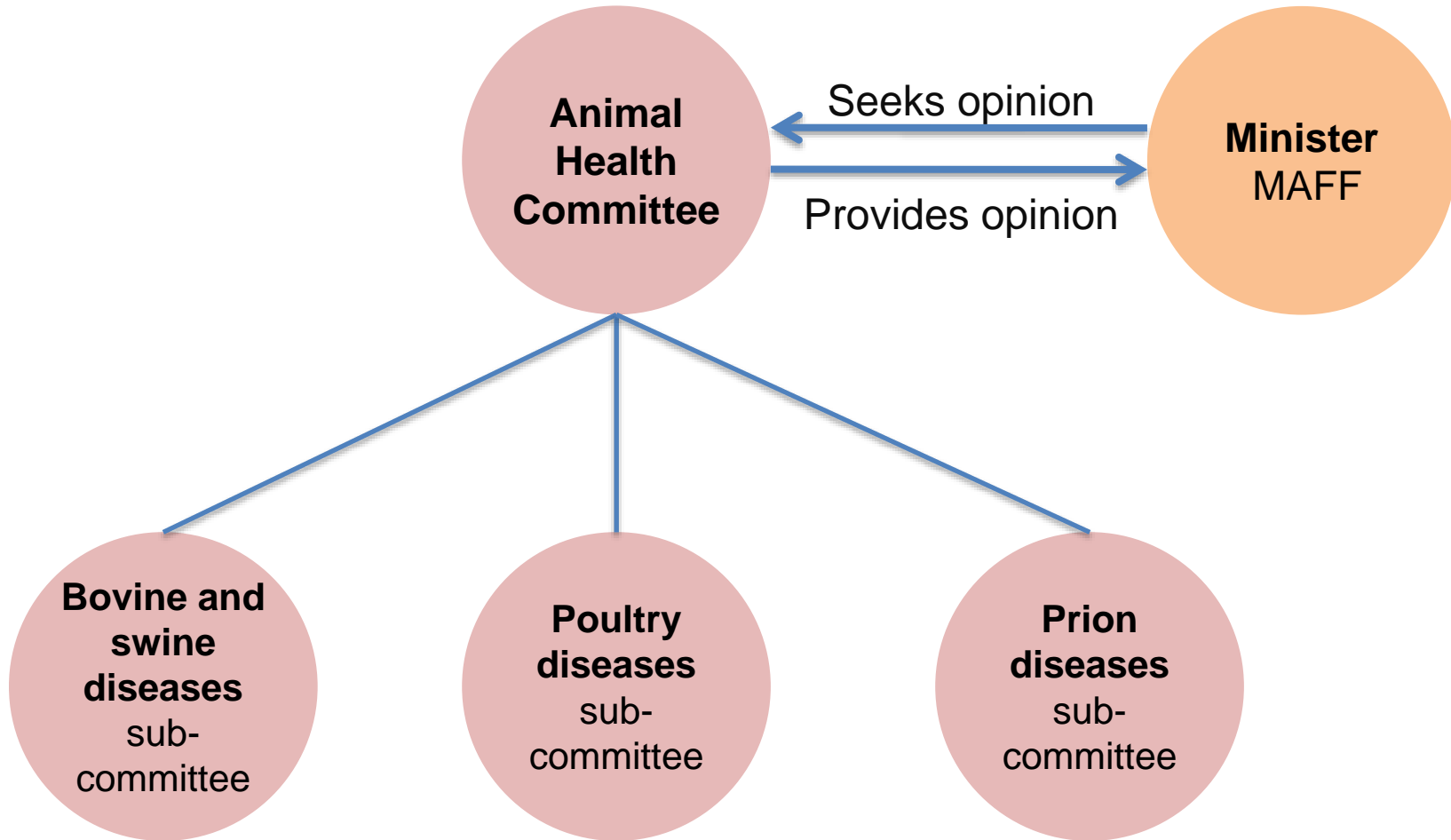
Routine control measures against targeted diseases

Containment measures against outbreaks

# Criteria for application of regionalisation

1. Legislation and authority
2. Human resources
3. Contingency plan
  - Measures to contain outbreaks
4. Traceability system

# Animal Health Committee



# Summary

1. **Concept of regionalisation** is stipulated in the **international standards** such as **WTO SPS agreement** and **OIE codes**.
2. **Regionalisation** has been applied for **animals and animal products exported from Japan**
3. Japan has applied **regionalisation** for **animals and animal products imported to Japan**
4. In order to apply regionalisation, **risk assessment** is conducted in accordance with the **standard procedure**



*Thank you for your attention!!*

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