



Non SEACFMD Countries Country Presentation

# Maintenance of FMD free status and its Preparedness to FMD incursion

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# Contents

01

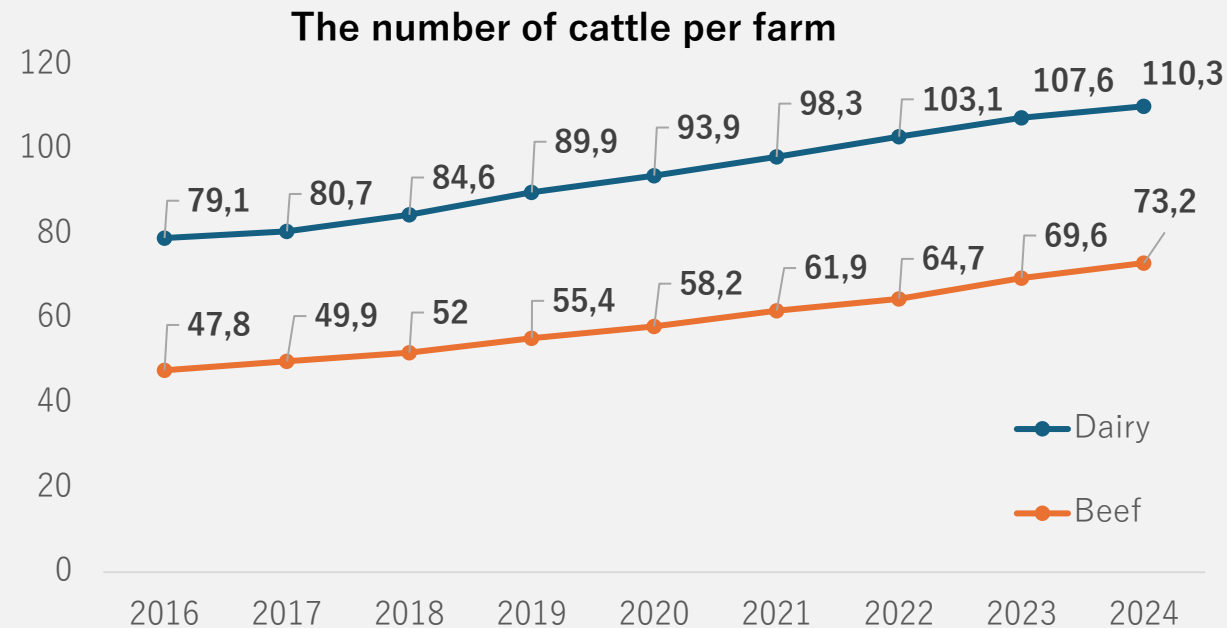
Overview of FMD outbreaks in Japan

02

Key strategies for prevention and control

# Livestock population in Japan

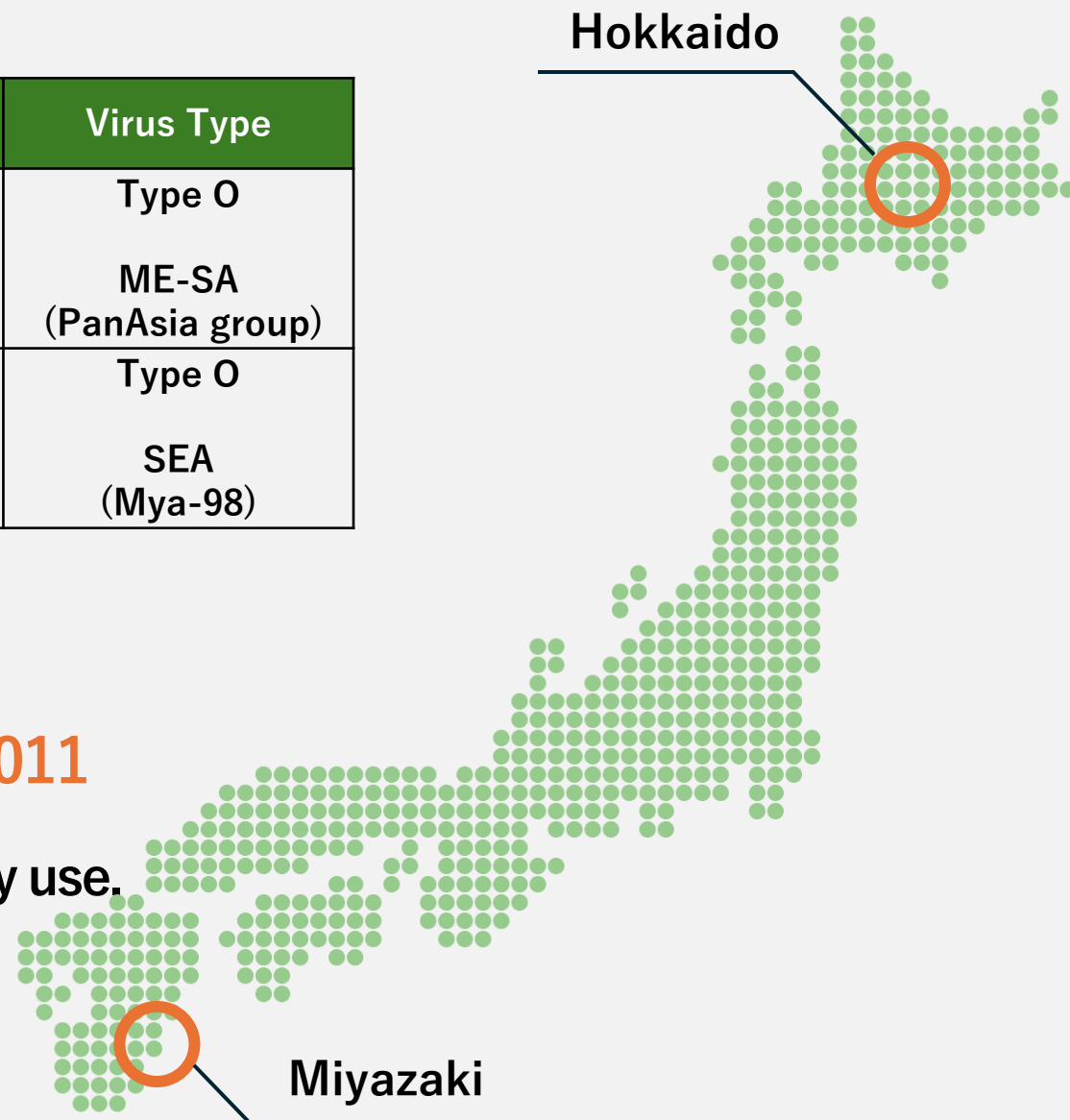
2024	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Swine
Number of farms	11,900	36,500	3,130
Number of livestock (million)	1.31	2.67	8.79



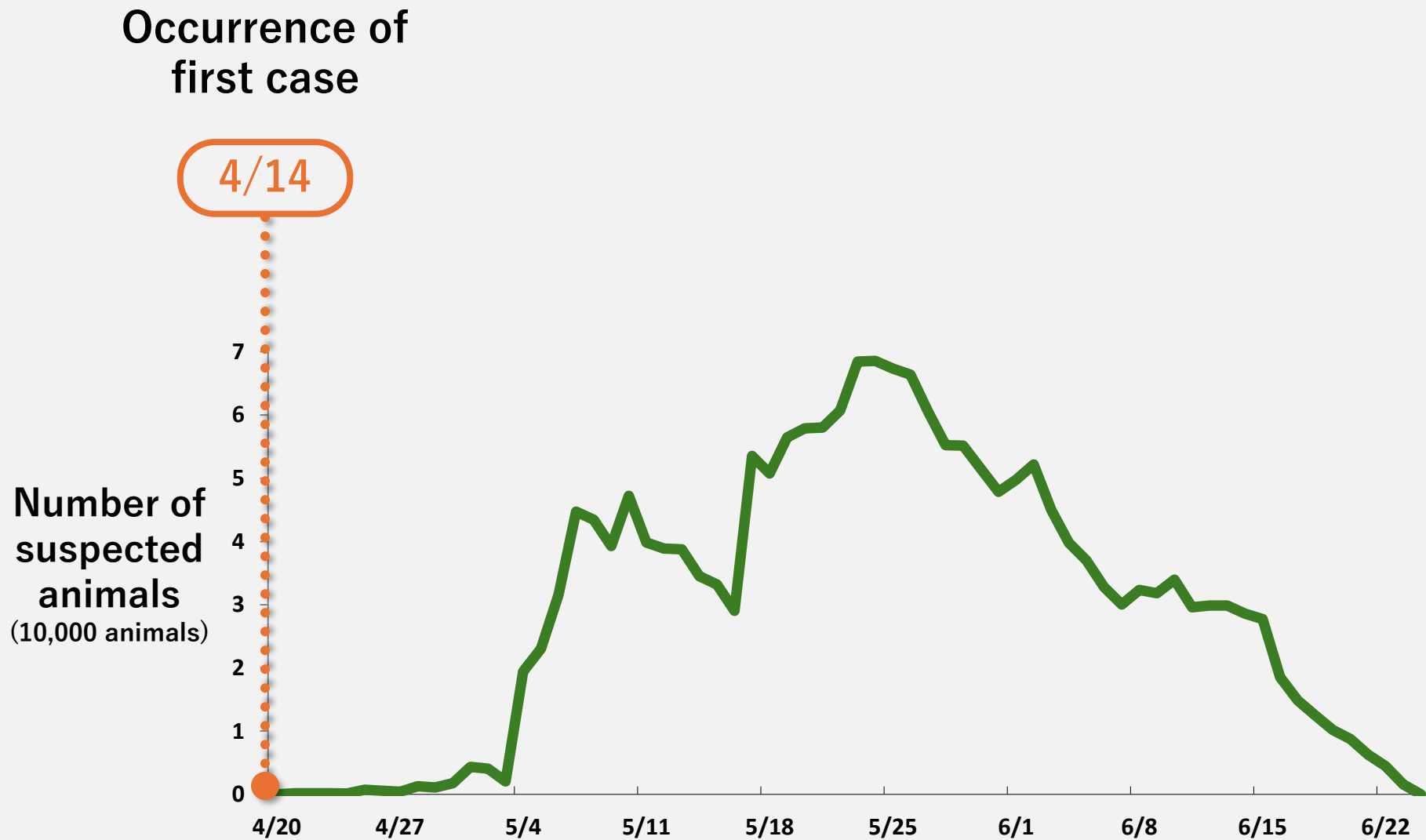
# FMD situation in Japan

Year	Affected Prefectures	Affected Species	Number of culled animals	Virus Type
Mar-May 2000	Miyazaki Hokkaido	Cattle	740	Type O ME-SA (PanAsia group)
Apr-Jul 2010	Miyazaki	Cattle Pigs	288,470 (including vaccinated animals)	Type O SEA (Mya-98)

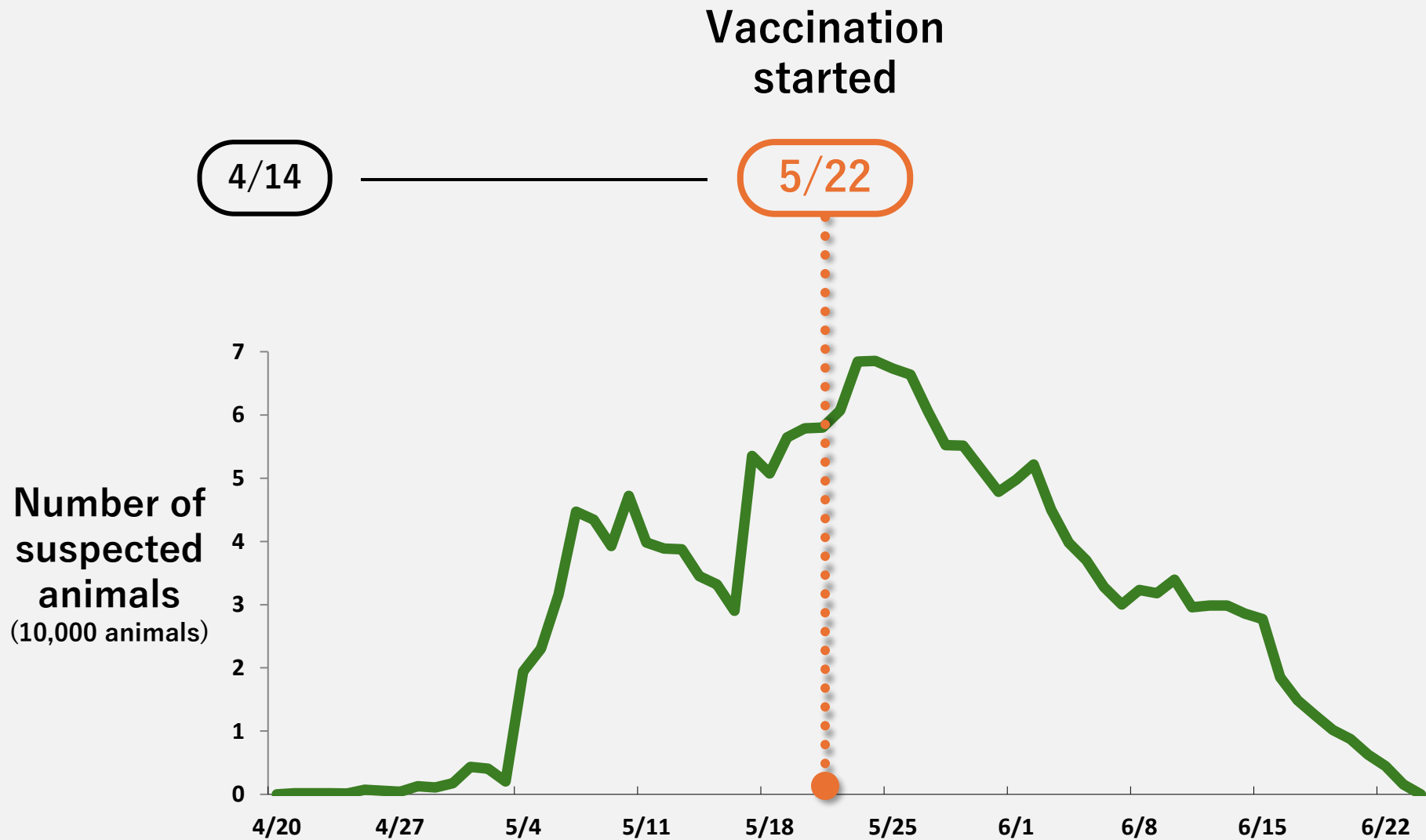
- Recent outbreaks in 2000 and 2010
- Japan is free from FMD without vaccination since 2011
- Japan has a stockpile of FMD vaccine for emergency use.



# FMD Control in 2010, Miyazaki

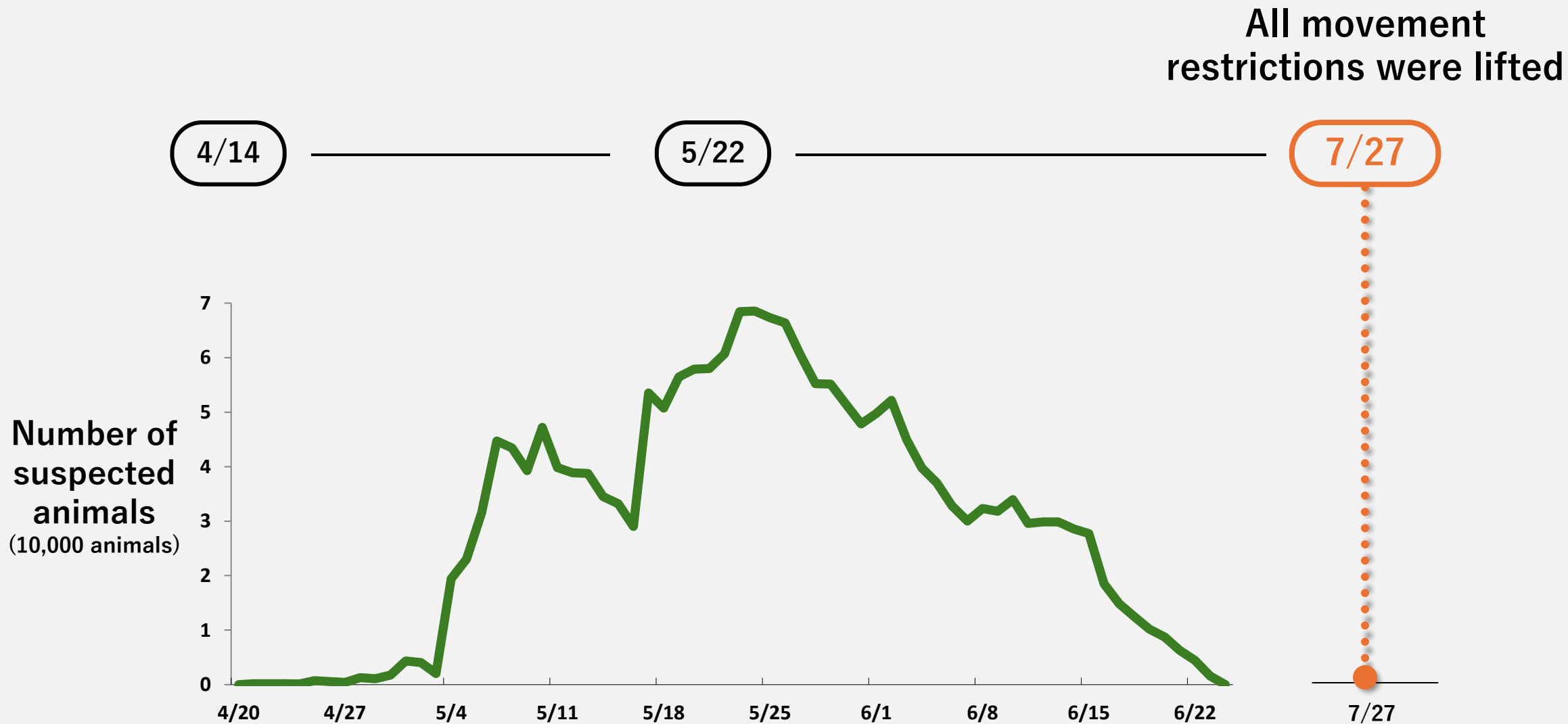


# FMD Control in 2010, Miyazaki





# FMD Control in 2010, Miyazaki



# FMD Control in 2010, Miyazaki





# | Recovery of FMD free status

Chapter 8.5. Foot and mouth disease (2010 edition)

## Article 8.5.9

Recovery of free status

1. When an FMD outbreak or FMDV infection occurs in an FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practiced, one of the following waiting periods is required to regain the status of FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practiced:
  - a) . . . .
  - b) 3 months after the slaughter of all vaccinated animals where a stamping-out policy, emergency vaccination and serological surveillance are applied in accordance with Articles 8.5.42. to 8.5.48.;



Japan took “**vaccination to kill**” policy.

# **| Recovery of FMD free status**

- ① Stamping-out policy**
- ② Emergency vaccination**
- ③ Serological surveillance**

# | Recovery of FMD free status

## ① Stamping-out policy

- All cases and all susceptible animals kept in the same and epidemiologically related farms were destroyed and buried.

## ② Emergency vaccination

## ③ Serological surveillance



# | Recovery of FMD free status

## ① Stamping-out policy

## ② Emergency vaccination

## ③ Serological surveillance

※MRZ : Movement Restriction Zone

- Emergency vaccinations targeted at all susceptible domestic animals kept in unaffected farms in the MRZ were started on 22 May 2010.
- It was completed to vaccinate more than 99 % of the targets on 26 May 2010 and all the vaccinated animals were destroyed and buried by 30 June 2010.

~The number of vaccinated animals by species~

Total	Cattle	Swine	Others
125,668	45,944	79,606	118



# | Recovery of FMD free status

## ① Stamping-out policy

## ② Emergency vaccination

## ③ Serological surveillance

- Serological surveillance was conducted on all susceptible animals kept in the MRZ, as well as clinical inspection.
- The final FMD freedom surveillance was conducted to prove the absence of FMD virus in Japan after all MRZ were lifted. All 2,124 samples tested negative.
- A total of 145 wildlife samples were collected (deer, 46; and wild boars, 99) and showed negative results by serological surveillance.

(20. Aug. 2010 ~ 25. Oct. 2010 )

# | FMD Control in 2010, Miyazaki

The number of destroyed  
animals by species

	Stamping-out policy	Vaccinated animals
Cattle	37,412	30,854
Swine	174,132	45,902
Water buffalos	42	116
Goats	14	
Sheep	8	

211,608

76,862

Total

**288,470**

Estimated economic  
loss of Miyazaki pref.  
from 2010 to 2014

**1.6**

**Billion USD**  
(current rate: as of 2025)



# Contents

01

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02

Key strategies for prevention and control

# **| Key strategies for prevention and control**

- ✓ Prevention of outbreak**
- ✓ Early detection and notification**
- ✓ Quick and accurate initial response**





# Prevention of outbreak



Early detection and notification

## Border inspection and quarantine operations

for live animals / meat / animal products

- Health certificate issued by competent authorities of exporting countries are needed.
- Import of relevant commodities from FMD infected countries/zones is prohibited.
- Live animals are quarantined for 15 days in animal quarantine premises after arrival.



# Prevention of outbreak



Early detection and notification

## Enhanced border inspection

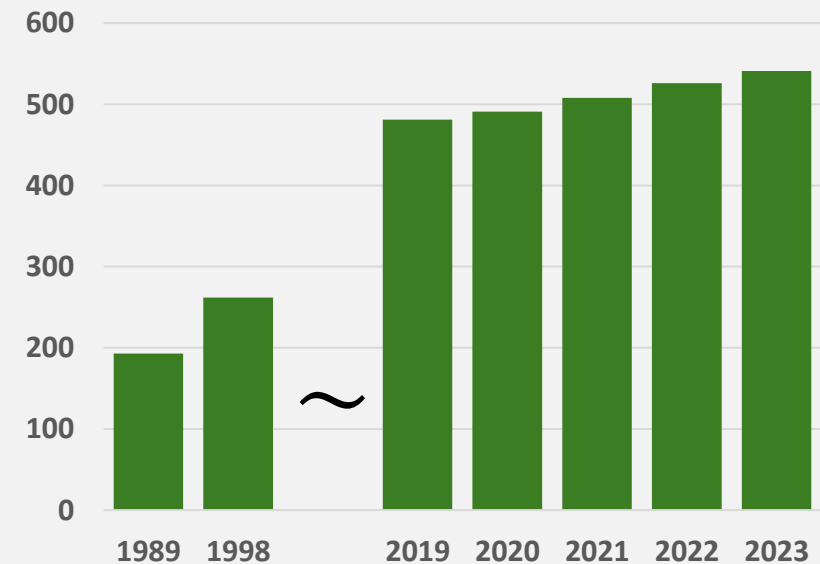
for passengers/travelers

- Animal Quarantine Inspection Officers interview passengers, inspect their belongings and, when necessary, dispose of animal products at airports/seaports.



Verbal question

Transition of the number of  
Animal quarantine officer





# Prevention of outbreak



Early detection and notification

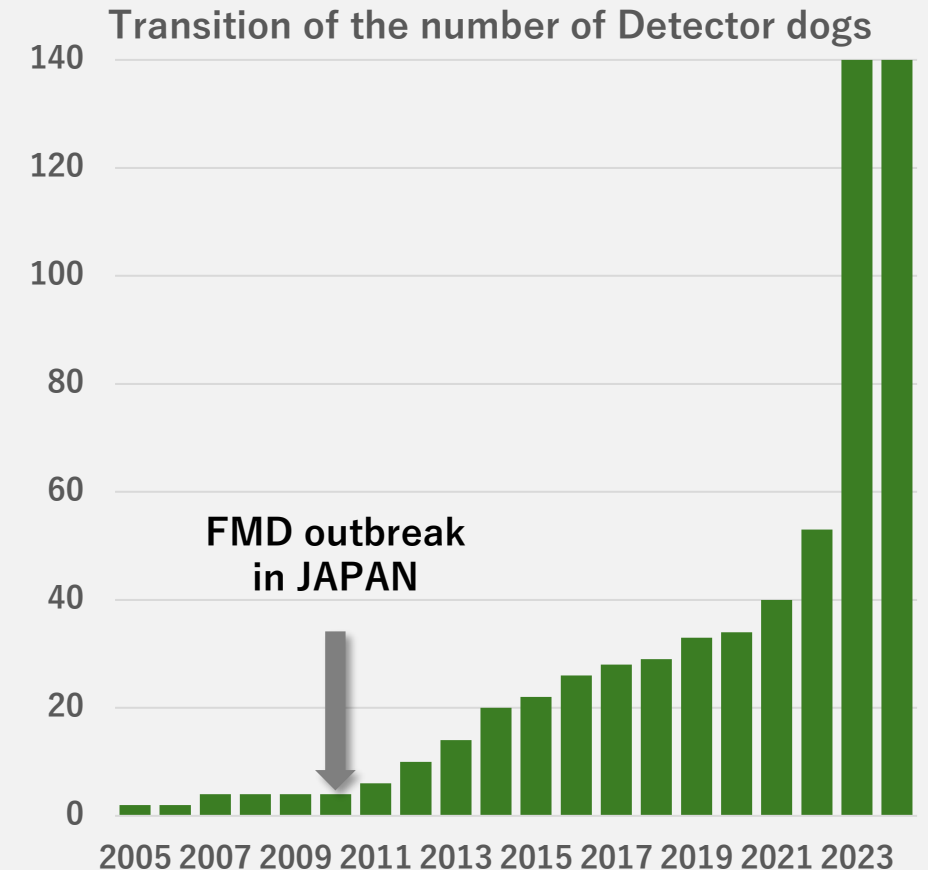
## Enhanced border inspection

for passengers/travelers

- Detector dogs are put in place at international airports/seaports/post offices (140 heads, as of March 2025).



Detector Dog





# Prevention of outbreak



Early detection and notification

## Enhanced border inspection

for passengers/travelers

- Strengthened the penalties for violations
- Strengthened the inspection of products delivered via postal or courier services.
- Shoe sole disinfection mats are placed in international airports/seaports.



Shoe sole disinfection mat in airport





Prevention of outbreak



# Early detection and notification



Quick and accurate initial response



## Early warning system

Immediate reporting to prefectural government



## On-site farm inspection by prefectural vets

Clinical examination / antigen-capture pen side kit



## Confirmatory diagnosis

by National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH)



Early detection and notification



# Quick and accurate initial response

When a case has been confirmed...

- a. Establishment of Movement restriction zone
- b. Stamping-out (within 24 hours)
- c. Disposal of all carcasses (within 72 hours, burial/incineration) & Disinfection
- d. Epidemiological investigation
- e. Surveillance (including wild animals)
- f. When necessary, emergency vaccination and pre-emptive culling



Thank you