

家畜伝染病予防法の一部を改正する法律の概要

背景

- 令和6年11月、福岡県でランピースキン病の変異ウイルスが発生、熊本県まで被害が拡大
- 令和2年より豚熱の新型PCR検査を実施。検査技術の確立を踏まえた殺処分とすることが肝要
また、県の獣医師の業務量が過大となる中、効果的なワクチン接種の実施体制の構築が急務
- 近年、違法輸入畜産物の国内の外国食材店での販売が散見され、早急に対応が必要

法律の概要

1. ランピースキン病を家畜伝染病に格上げ

- 届出伝染病から家畜伝染病へ格上げし、緊急ワクチン接種、殺処分、移動制限等を義務付け（注：届出伝染病については予防検査のみ可能）

【第2条第1項、第17条第1項、第21条第1項】

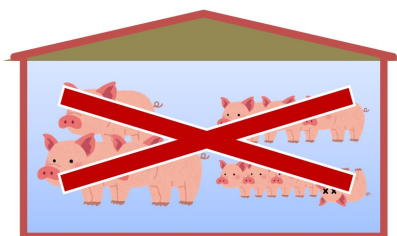


2. 豚熱への効率的・迅速な対応

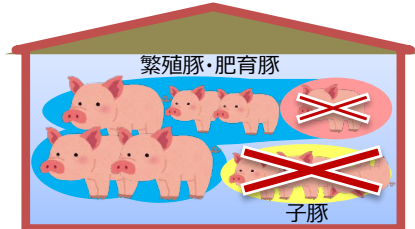
(1) 豚熱に係る選択的殺処分の実施

新型PCR検査による知見を踏まえ、全頭殺処分から、子豚や症状があり検査陽性となった豚を殺処分とする方法に変更

【第16条第1項、第17条】



全頭殺処分



豚熱陰性

選択的殺処分

豚熱陽性

(2) 豚熱ワクチン接種者の確保等

- 都道府県からの要請があった場合、研修を受け獣医師相当の接種技術を備えた飼養衛生管理者も豚熱ワクチン接種が可能となる特例を措置 【原始附則第5条～第10条】
- 豚熱ワクチン接種後の確認検査を、都道府県から大学や民間検査機関に委託した場合、委託費の1/2を国が負担

【第60条第1項】

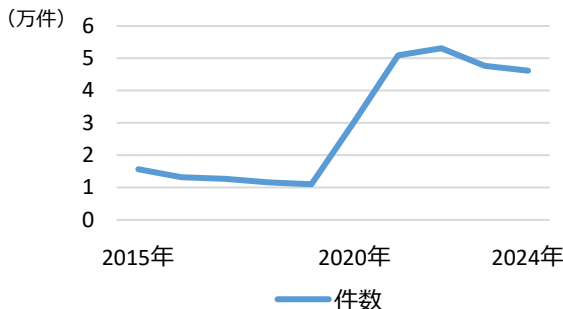
3. 輸入禁止品への対応強化

- AIを活用したX線画像解析等により輸入検疫体制を強化しつつ、以下の手当を措置

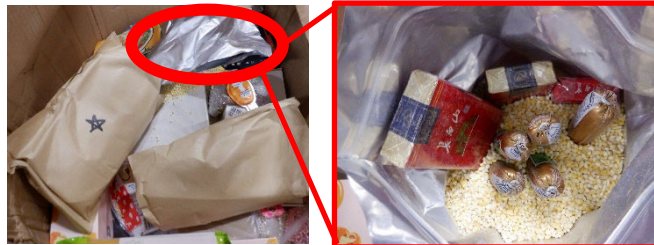
- 輸入禁止品の販売等を禁止 【第44条の2】
- 家畜防疫官に、外国食材店等への立入検査及び輸入禁止品の廃棄権限等を付与

【第51条第2項～第6項】

◆国際郵便による違反畜産物の持込み件数の推移



◆発覚から逃れるため、ソーセージと一緒にタバコやコーンを同梱した事例



開封後

施行期日

公布の日から起算して3月を超えない範囲内において政令で定める日

(ただし、2(1)、(2)②は公布の日。2(2)①は公布の日から起算して1年を超えない範囲内において政令で定める日)

Outline of the Act Partially Amending the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control

Background

- In November of 2024, there was an outbreak of a **variant of lumpy skin disease virus** in Fukuoka Prefecture, with the damage spreading all the way to Kumamoto Prefecture.
- In 2020, real-time PCR tests began to be used for classical swine fever. The key point was to change the policy on the killing of the affected animals **based on the data gained from that newly established testing technology**. Additionally, **a system for effective vaccine administration had to be created** urgently due to the increasing workload of the veterinarians in those prefectures.
- In recent years, there have been cases of illegally **imported livestock products being sold at stores selling foreign foods in Japan**, which calls for an urgent response.

Outline of the Act

1. Reclassifying Lumpy Skin Disease as a Domestic Animal Infectious Disease

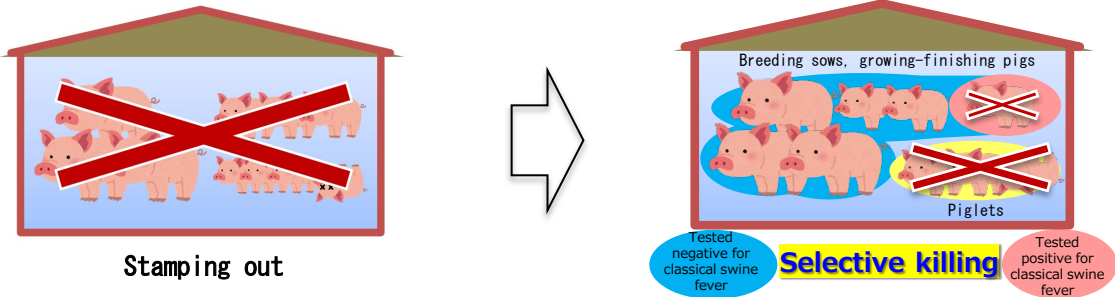
- **Raising the severity level** of lumpy skin disease from a notifiable infectious disease to **a domestic animal infectious disease** so **that emergency vaccinations, slaughters, movement restrictions etc.** are implemented (note: only routine monitoring is conducted for notifiable infectious diseases)
(Article 2, paragraph (1), Article 17, paragraph (1), Article 21, paragraph (1))



2. Efficient and Rapid Response to Classical Swine Fever

(1) Selective Killing of Animals Affected by Classical Swine Fever

Utilizing the data gained from the real-time PCR testing technology, the policy on the killing of affected animals was changed from stamping-out to selective killing, i.e. a killing of only **piglets or symptomatic pigs that tested positive**
(Article 16, paragraph 1, Article 17)



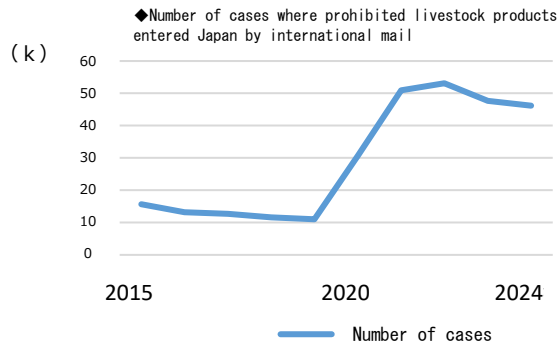
(2) Securing Vaccinators to Administer the Classical Swine Fever Vaccine

- (i) Introducing special measures to enable livestock farmers that underwent training to gain vaccination skills equivalent to those of veterinarians to administer the classical swine fever vaccine, if requested by a prefecture
(Articles 5 through 10 of the original supplementary provisions)
- (ii) The national government to cover half of the entrustment costs, when antibody detection tests conducted after the administration of the classical swine fever vaccine are entrusted by a prefecture to universities or private testing laboratories
(Article 60, paragraph (1))

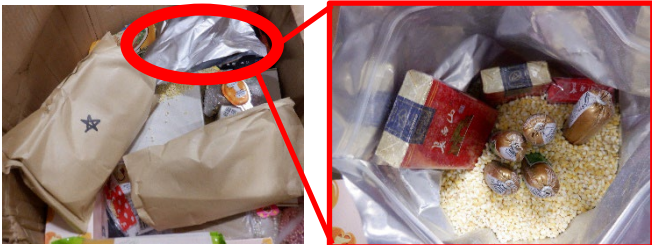
3. Tightening Control over Import-Prohibited Items

Bolstering the import quarantine system by implementing the following AI-powered X-ray image analyses, etc.

- (i) Prohibition of sales, etc. of import-prohibited items
(Article 44-2)
- (ii) Authorizing livestock quarantine officers to perform on-site inspections of shops selling foreign foods, etc. and to discard any import-prohibited items, etc.
(Article 51, paragraphs (2) through (6))



◆A package in which sausages were mixed in with objects like cigarettes and corn to avoid confiscation



Opened package

Effective Date

The day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 3 months from the date of promulgation (for 2(1) and (2)2 (ii), the date of promulgation; for (i), the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of promulgation)