（15 動検　第 379 号）
（平成 15 年 6 月 17 日）

豪州から日本向けに輸出される
牛の家畜衛生条件（仮訳）

豪州から日本向けに輸出される牛（以下「輸出牛」という。）に適用する家畜衛生条件は，次によることとする。

1　豪州国内には，口蹄疫，牛疫，水胞性口炎，ランピースキン病，狂犬病，リフトバレー熱，牛肺疫，牛海綿状脳症(BSE)，出血性敗血症及びトリパノソーマ病が存在しないこと。

2　豪州においては，ヨーネ病は届出伝染病に指定されていること。

3　輸出牛が生産又は飼養された農場（と殺用牛の場合は肥育農場を含む。以下「生産農場」という。）においては，以下の条件に合致したものであること。

（1）繁殖牛及び肥育用素牛の条件

ａ）　生産農場はＢＳＥ清浄国に位置すること。

ｂ）　生産農場においては５の検査開始前５カ年間，ヨーネ病及び牛白血病が臨床的，微生物学的又は血清学的に摘発されなかったこと。

ｃ）　生産農場においては，５の検査開始前１２カ月間，ブルータング，類鼻疽，結核病，ブルセラ病，気腫疽，カンピロバクター病，トリコモナス病，レプトスピラ病，アナプラズマ病及びピロプラズマ病が臨床的，微生物学的又は血清学的に摘発されなかったこと。

（2）と殺用牛の条件

ａ）　生産農場はＢＳＥ清浄国に位置すること。

ｂ）　生産農場においては５の検査開始前５カ年間，牛白血病が臨床的，微生物学的又は血清学的に摘発されなかったこと。

ｃ）　生産農場においては，５の検査前１２カ月間，ブルータング，類鼻疽，結核病，ブルセラ病，気腫疽，レプトスピラ病，アナプラズマ病及びピロプラズマ病が臨床的，微生物学的又は血清学的に摘発されなかったこと。

4　輸出牛は，できる限りブルセラ病のワクチンを接種されていないこと。

5　輸出牛は，結核病及び牛白血病（繁殖牛）に関し，次の条件に合致したものであること。また，輸出牛は，これらの疾病の検査の後は，これらの疾病の検査を受け陰性である牛以外の牛と接触しないこと。

（１）繁殖牛の条件

日本向け船積み前３０から７０日までの間に生産農場において次の検査を受け，その結果，陰性であること。

ａ．結核病　：　ツベルクリン皮内反応

ｂ．繁殖牛については出国検疫期間中あるいは出国検疫の開始前３０日の間に牛白血病について寒天ゲル内沈降反応又はＥＬＩＳＡ法による検査を実施し，その結果陰性であること。

（２）肥育用素牛の条件

日本向け船積み前７０日の間に５－（１）－ａの結核に関する検査を受け，その結果陰性であること。

（３）と殺用牛の条件

日本向け船積み前７０日の間に結核病についてツベルクリン皮内反応を受け，その結果，陰性であること。ただし，認定清浄農場牛群由来のものはその旨の証明に代えることができる。

６　輸出牛は，ヨーネ病に関し次の条件に合致したものであること，及び，輸出牛はこの疾病の検査において陰性結果が得られた後は，この疾病の検査を受け陰性である偶蹄類動物以外と接触しないこと。

（１）輸出牛（と殺用牛は除く）は生産農場において以下の条件に合致したものであること

１）　繁殖牛について；

①ａ）　日本向け船積み前１４ヶ月以内に，当該牛の生産農場の２歳以上の牛全頭又は最低３０頭に ELISA 法による検査が実施され，その結果，当該検査牛は全て陰性であり，かつ，当該検査により陰性結果が得られた後は当該生産農場へは，ヨーネ病に関し同等以上と認められる農場以外からは偶蹄類動物を導入していないこと，

又は

ｂ）　日本向け船積み前７０日の間にＥＬＩＳＡ法による検査を受け，その結果，陰性であること。

及び

②ａ）　日本向け船積み前６ヶ月の間に糞便培養検査を受け，その結果，陰性であること

又は，

ｂ）　日本向け船積み前３０日から７０日まで（船により輸送される場合は１６日から７０日まで）の間に，ヨーニンもしくは鳥型ＰＰＤを用いた遅延型過敏症反応検査を行い，その結果，陰性であること。

２）　肥育用素牛について；

ａ）日本向け船積み前６ヶ月の間に糞便培養検査を受け，その結果，陰性であること

又は，

ｂ）日本向け船積み前３０日から７０日まで（船により輸送される場合は１６日から７０日まで）の間に，ヨーニンもしくは鳥型ＰＰＤを用いた遅延型過敏症反応検査を行い，その結果，陰性であること。

（２）輸出牛（と殺用牛は除く）は，出国検疫期間中にＥＬＩＳＡ法による検査を受け，陰性であること。

（３）輸出牛は，船積み時にヨーネ病の臨床兆候を示していないこと。

7　輸出牛は，牛伝染性鼻気管炎に関し，次のいずれかの条件に合致したものであること。

（１）　繁殖牛の条件

ａ．日本向けの船積み前３～５週間隔で２回採取した血清について実施した中和試験の結果，抗体価の有意の（４倍以上）が認められないこと（なお，２回目の血清採取は，10 の出国検疫期間中に行うこと），又は，

ｂ．10 の出国検疫期間中に採取した血清について実施した中和試験の結果，血清希釈１：２陰性であること，又は，

ｃ．日本への船積み前２週から６カ月までの間にワクチン（不活化ワクチンが望ましい）を接種されたものであること。

（２）　肥育用素牛及びと殺用牛の条件

ａ．日本向け船積み前３０日の間に，生産農場ごとに輸出頭数の少なくとも１０分の１の頭数について採取した血清について実施した中和試験の結果，全てが血清希釈１：２陰性であることが確認された農場由来であること，又は，

ｂ．日本向け船積み前少なくとも１２カ月の間に，牛伝染性鼻気管炎の発生がない農場由来であること，又は，

ｃ．日本向け船積み前２週から６カ月までの間にワクチン（不活化ワクチンが望ましい）を接種されたものであること。

8　輸出牛はウイルス性下痢症に関して次のいずれかの条件に合致したものであること。

（１）繁殖牛の条件

ａ．10 の出国検疫期間中に採取した血清について実施した寒天ゲル内沈降反応又は中和試験の結果，陰性であること（血清希釈１：２），又は，

ｂ．日本向け船積み前３～５週間隔で２回採取した血清について実施した中和試験の結果，抗体価の有意の上昇（４倍以上）が認められないこと（なお，２回目の血清採取は，10 の出国検疫期間中に行うこと），又は，

ｃ．輸出牛は，２～４週間間隔で２回不活化ワクチンを接種されたものであり（補強注射の場合は１回），ウイルスのキャリアの徴候がないこと，２回目の接種（又は，補強注射）は日本向け船積み前２から６カ月間までの期間中に実施すること。

（２）肥育用素牛及びと殺用牛の条件

ａ．10 の出国検疫期間中に採取した血清について実施した寒天ゲル内沈降反応又は中和試験の結果，陰性であること（血清希釈１：２），又は，

ｂ．日本向け船積み前３～５週間隔２回採取した血清について実施した中和試験の結果，抗体価の有意の上昇（４倍以上）が認められないこと（なお，２回目の血清採取は，10 の出国検疫期間中に行うこと），又は，

ｃ．日本向け船積み前３０日の間に，生産農場ごとに輸出頭数の少なくとも１０分の１の頭数について採取した血清について実施した寒天ゲル内沈降反応又は中和試験の結果，陰性であることが確認された農場由来であること，又は，

ｄ．日本向け船積み前少なくとも１２カ月前，牛ウイルス性下痢症の発生がない農場由来であること，又は，

ｅ．輸出牛は，２～４週間隔で２回不活化ワクチンを接種されたものであり（補強注射の場合は１回），ウイルスのキャリアの徴候がないこと。２回目の接種（又は，補強注射）は日本向け船積み前２週～６カ月間の期間中に実施すること。

9　輸出牛（肥育用素牛と混載されないと殺用牛は除く）は，レプトスピラ病に関し，次のいずれかの条件に合致したものであること。

（１）　L.pomona，L.hardjo，L.icterohaemorrhagiae，L.canicola，L.grippotyphosa に対する凝集反応の結果，血清希釈１：４００で５０％未満凝集であること（血清は 10 の出国検疫期間中に採取すること）又は，

（２）　ジヒドロストレプトマイシン又はストレプトマイシン２５ｍｇ／ｋｇを１０～１４日間隔で２回投与されること。２回目の投与は次の期間中に実施すること。

ａ）繁殖牛及び肥育用素牛

日本向け船積み前約７日以内

ｂ）と殺用牛

日本向け船積み前約１５日（船で輸送する場合）又は約３０日（飛行機で輸送される場合）

10　輸出牛は，日本向け船積み前直前に豪州政府機関によって家畜防疫上安全と認められた施設において，少なくとも２１日間隔離されて出国検疫を受け，この期間中に，ＡＱＩＳ公認の獣医師あるいは政府獣医官により，個体ごとに次の検査を受け，その結果，陰性であること。

（１）ブルータング	寒天ゲル内沈降反応（ただし，と殺用牛については臨床検査に代えることができる。
（２）ブルセラ病	試験管凝集反応（50IU/ml 未満　ただし，去勢牛を除く。）
（３）カンピロバクター病	包皮腔洗浄液又は膣粘液の培養検査 繁殖牛についてのみ実施すれば可。ただし，人工授精も自然交配もされたことがない雌牛及び本病フリーの雄牛により人工授精された雌牛を除く。 雌牛については，培養検査前２カ月の間流産したことがない旨を証明すること。

（４）トリコモナス病　　包皮腔洗浄液又は膣粘液の顕微鏡検査
繁殖牛についてのみ実施すれば可。ただし，人工授精も自然交配もされたことがない雌牛及び本病フリーの雄牛により人工授精された雌牛を除く。

（５）アナプラズマ病　　補体結合反応，アナテスト又はカード凝集反応
ただし，と殺用牛については，臨床検査に代えることができる。繁殖牛及び肥育用素牛については，出国検疫開始前少なくとも１２カ月間，本病の発生がなく，かつ，媒介ダニの棲息しない地域で生産，飼養されたものは，その旨の証明に代えることができる。

（６）ピロプラズマ病　　補体結合反応，血液塗抹標本の鏡検又はＥＬＩＳＡテスト
ただし，と殺用牛については，臨床検査に代えることができる。繁殖牛及び肥育用素牛については，出国検疫開始前少なくとも１２カ月間，本病の発生がなく，かつ，媒介ダニの棲息しない地域で生産，飼養されたものは，その旨の証明に代えることができる。

11　輸出牛は，10 の出国検疫期間中にＡＱＩＳ公認の獣医師あるいは政府獣医官が実施する臨床検査において，家畜の伝染性疾病のいかなる徴候も認められないこと。

12　輸出牛は，10 の出国検疫期間中に外部寄生虫に対して認可済みの駆虫薬で処置され，船積み時に外部寄生虫の寄生がないことが確認されたものであること。と殺用牛の場合，日本向け船積み時に駆虫薬の残留がないように処置されること。

（輸送）

13　輸出牛の輸送に使用される輸送箱，車輌及び船舶又は航空機の搭載場所は，事前に清掃の上，ＡＱＩＳが認可した消毒薬で，ＡＱＩＳの監督の下に消毒されたものであること。

14　輸出牛は豪州国内における輸送中に他の偶蹄類動物と接触しなかったこと。また，輸出牛の日本向け船積み時，当該輸出牛以外の偶蹄類動物が混載されないこと。

15　輸出牛の日本への輸送に使用する飼料及び敷料は，出国検疫において使用されたものと同一ロットのものであること。

16　輸出牛の日本への輸送中，寄港地において飼料及び敷料を補給しないこと。

（豪州政府による証明）

17　豪州政府機関は，次の各事項を具体的に記載した検査証明書を発行すること。

（1）　１～３，１１及び１３～１５の各事項。

（2）　５，６（遅延型過敏症反応検査に用いた抗原について記載すること；ヨーニンあるいは鳥型ＰＰＤ），７，８，９，１０に掲げる各検査対象疾病ごとの検査実施年月日，検査方法及び検査結果（ただし，５～１０について条件に基づき，検査を省略したものについては，その理由となる事実を証明すること。）

（3）　牛伝染性鼻気管炎又はウイルス性下痢症のワクチン接種を受けている場合は，ワクチンの種類，製造所名，製造ロット番号及び接種年月日

（4）　牛伝染性鼻気管炎又はウイルス性下痢症以外のワクチン接種を受けている場合は，そのワクチンの種類，製造所名，製造ロット番号及び接種年月日

（5）　第９項に基づいてレプトスピラ病に対するジヒドロストレプトマイシン又はストレプトマイシンの投与を実施した場合は，その投与年月日及び投与量

（6）　１２のダニ駆除の方法，使用薬品名及び実施年月日

（7）　輸出牛の生産農場（名称及び所在地）

（8）　出国検疫の開始及び終了年月日

（9）　出国検疫を実施した場所（名称及び所在地）

Animal health requirements for cattle to be exported to Japan from Australia

Animal health requirements for cattle to be exported to Japan from Australia (hereinafter referred to as "the exported cattle") are applied as follows:

1. Australia has been free from Foot-and-mouth disease, Rinderpest, Vesicular stomatitis, Lumpy Skin disease, Rabies, Rift valley fever, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), Haemorrhagic septicemia, and Trypanosomiasis.

2. Johne's disease is designated as a reportable disease in Australia.

3. The premises where the exported cattle was born and/or the premises where the exported cattle have been raised (including fattening premises in the case of slaughter cattle, hereinafter referred to as "the premises of origin") must meet the following condition.

   (1) Breeding cattle and Feeder cattle:

   a) The premises of origin located in the BSE free countries.

   b) There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of Johne's disease and Enzootic bovine leukosis on the premises of origin for at least 5 years before the commencement for the examination in item 5.

   c) There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of Bluetongue, Melioidosis, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Blackleg, Campylobacteriosis, Trichomoniasis, Leptospirosis, Anaplasmosis and Piroplasmosis on the premises of origin for l2 months before the commencement of the examinations in item 5.

   (2) Premises of origin of Slaughter cattle:

   a) The premises of origin located in the BSE free countries.

   b) There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of Enzootic bovine leukosis on the premises of origin for at least 5 years before the commencement for the examination in item 5.

   c) There has been no clinical, microbiological evidence of Bluetongue, Melioidosis, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Blackleg, Leptospirosis, Anaplasmosis and Piroplasmosis on the premises of origin for 12 months before the commencement of the examination in item 5.

4. The exported cattle have not been vaccinated against Brucellosis as far as possible.

5. The exported cattle must meet the following conditions for Tuberculosis and Enzootic bovine leukosis (breeding cattle). After the exported cattle are tested for these diseases with negative results, they must be kept isolated from all other animals that have not had negative results to the same tests.

(1) Breeding cattle:

The exported cattle have been subjected to the following examinations with negative results on the premises of origin during the period between 70 and 30 days before shipment to Japan.

a) Tuberculosis Tuberculin intradermal reaction test.

b) All breeding cattle to be exported to Japan have been tested for Enzootic bovine leukosis by agar-gel immunodiffusion test or ELIZA test with negative result during the embarkation quarantine period or 30 days prior to the entry to the embarkation quarantine.

(2) Feeder cattle:

The exported cattle have been subjected to the examinations in 5 (1) a) with negative results for Tuberculosis within 70 days before shipment to Japan.

(3) Slaughter cattle:

The exported cattle have been subjected to the Tuberculin intradermal reaction test conducted within 70 days before shipment to Japan with a negative result for Tuberculosis. However, the test is not necessary in case it is certified that the cattle is originated from officially free herd of Tuberculosis.

6. The exported cattle must meet the following conditions for Johne's disease and after the exported cattle are tested for this disease with negative results, they mustl be kept isolated from any other cloven-hoofed animals that have not had negative results to the same tests.

(1) The exported cattle (excluding slaughter cattle) must meet requirements in the premises of origin as following;

1) The exported breeding cattle;

①a) all, or at least 30, cattle of 2 years of age and over in the premises, where the exported cattle have been born and/or raised, have been tested by ELISA with negative result within 14 months prior to shipment to Japan and cloven-hoofed animals introduced after the said ELISA test with negative result are only from herds of the same or higher status;

or

b) the exported cattle have been tested by ELISA with negative result during the period within 70 days before the shipment to Japan.

and

▪ a) the exported cattle have been tested by Fecal culture test with negative result within 6 months before the shipment to Japan;

or

b) the exported cattle have been tested by a delayed type hypersensitivity test using Johnin or Avian PPD with negative result during the period between 70 and 30 days (between 70 and 16 days, when sea-transported to Japan)before shipment to Japan.

2) The exported feeder cattle ;

a) the exported cattle have been tested by Fecal culture test with negative result within 6 months before the shipment to Japan;

or

b) the exported cattle have been tested by a delayed type hypersensitivity test using Johnin or Avian PPD with negative result during the period between 70 and 30 days(between 70 and 16 days, when sea-transported to Japan) before shipment to Japan.

(2) The exported cattle (excluding slaughter cattle) have been tested by ELISA with negative result during the embarkation quarantine period.

(3) The exported cattle show no clinical sign of Johne's disease on the day of shipment.

7. The exported cattle must meet the following conditions for Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.

(1) Breeding cattle:

a) No significant rise (The serum neutralization titration has not resulted in differences over 4 folds of dilution.) of the antibody titer has been recognized on the paired sera collected twice at the interval of 3 to 5 weeks before shipment to Japan. (The second serum must be collected during the period of embarkation-quarantine in item 10), or

b) The neutralization test has shown negative results (in serum dilution of 1:2) on the serum collected during the period of embarkation-quarantine in item 10, or

c) The exported cattle have been vaccinated (preferably with the inactivated vaccine) against Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis during the period of 2 weeks to 6 months before shipment to Japan.

(2) Feeder cattle and slaughter cattle:

a) The exported cattle have been originated from the premises of origin, each of which was recognized as free of the disease as a results of the serum neutralization test (negative at 1:2 in serum dilution) conducted for at least one tenth of the number of the exported cattle within the period of 30 days before shipment to Japan, or

b) The exported cattle have been originated from the premises of origin in which there has been no occurrence of the disease for at least 12 months before shipment to Japan, or

c) The exported cattle have been vaccinated (preferably with the inactivated vaccine) against the disease during the period of 2 weeks to 6 months before shipment to Japan.

8. The exported cattle must meet the following conditions for Bovine viral diarrhea.

(1) Breeding cattle:

a) The agar-gel immunodiffusion test or the serum neutralization test has shown negative results (in serum dilution of 1:2) on the serum collected during the period of embarkation-quarantine in item 10, or

b) No significant rise (The serum neutralization titration has not resulted in differences over 4 folds of dilution.) of the antibody titer has been recognized on the paired sera collected twice at the interval of 3 to 5 weeks before shipment to Japan (The second serum must be collected during the period embarkation-quarantine in item 10), or

c) The exported cattle have been vaccinated with the inactivated vaccine twice at 2 to 4 weeks interval (or once for booster) and they have no evidence to be carrier of the virus. The second inoculation (or booster) must be done during the period of 2 weeks to 6 months before shipment to Japan..

(2) Feeder cattle and Slaughter cattle:

a) The agar-gel immunodiffusion test or the serum neutralization test has shown negative results (in serum dilution of 1:2) on the serum collected during the period of embarkation-quarantine in item 10, or

b) No significant rise (The serum neutralization titration has not resulted in difference over 4 folds of dilution.) of the antibody titer has been recognized on the paired sera collected twice at the interval of 3 to 5 weeks before shipment to Japan (The second serum must be collected during the period of embarkation-quarantine in item 10) , or

c) The exported cattle have been originated from the premises of origin, which was recognized as free of the disease as a result of Agar-gel immunodiffusion test or serum neutralization test conducted for at least one tenth of the number of the exported cattle within the period of 30 days before shipment to Japan, or

d) The exported cattle have been originated from the premises of origin which have been free from the disease for at least 12 months before the commencement of embarkation-quarantine, or

e) The exported cattle have been vaccinated with the inactivated vaccine twice at 2 to 4 weeks interval (or once for booster) and they have no evidence to be a carrier of the virus. The second inoculation (or booster) must be done during the period of 2 weeks to 6 months before shipment to Japan..

9. The exported cattle (excluding Slaughter cattle not to be mix-loaded with feeder cattle) must meet the following conditions for Leptospirosis.

(1) The agglutination test has shown reaction less than 50% of agglutination at the serum dilution of 1:400 as to L. pomona, L. harjo, L. icterohaemorrhagiae, L. canicora and L. grippotyphosa (The serum must be collecated during the period of embarkation-quarantine in item 10), or

(2) The exported cattle have been medicated twice with dihydrostreptomycin or streptomycin, 25 mg/kg with an interval of 10 to 14 days. The second medication must be done during the following period:

a) Breeding cattle and Feeder cattle: Within approximately 7 days before shipment to Japan.

b) Slaughter cattle : Approximately 15 days (when the cattle is exported by ship) or 30 days (when the cattle is exported by aircraft) before shipment to Japan.

10. The exported cattle must be kept isolated in the embarkation-quarantine facilities approved by the Australian government authorities as a secured and guaranteed place from an animal health point of view for at least 21 days during which exported cattle have been subjected to the following examinations with negative results conducted by an AQIS accredited veterinarian or a Government veterinarian.

(1) Bluetongue — Agar-gel immunodiffusion test. (In case of slaughter cattle, the test can be replaced by a clinical inspection.)

(2) Brucellosis — Tube agglutination test (less than 50 IU/ml) (excluding steers.)

(3) Campylobacteriosis — Culture test of preputial cavity washing or vaginal mucus. (The test is applied only for breeding cattle, however, this may be exempted for female cattle which have never been mated naturally or artificially, and for female cattle which have been inseminated artificially with a bull free from the disease.)

For the female cattle, it must be also certified that they has not aborted in the last 2 months before the culture test.

(4) Trichomoniasis — Microscopic examination of preputial cavity washing or vaginal mucous. (The test is applied only for breeding cattle, however, this may be exempted for female cattle which have never been mated naturally or artificially, and for female cattle which have been inseminated artificially with a bull free from the disease.)

(5) Anaplasmosis — Complement fixation test, anatest or card agglutination test. (In case of slaughter cattle, the test may be replaced by a clinical inspection. The test may be replaced for breeding cattle and feeder cattle which have been born and raised in the areas free from the disease and from ticks transmitting the disease, for at least 12 months before the commencement of embarkation-quarantine by certification attesting the aforementioned.)

(6) Piroplasmosis — Complement fixation test, microscopic examinations of blood smear samples or ELISA test. (However, the test may be replaced by a clinical inspection for slaughter cattle. The test may be exempted for breeding cattle and feeder cattle which have been born and raised in the areas free from the disease and from ticks transmitting the disease for 12 months before the commencement of embarkation-quarantine quarantine by certification attesting the aforementioned.)

11. The exported cattle have to be certified as having no signs of any infectious disease through the careful clinical inspections conducted by an AQIS accredited veterinarian or a Government veterinarian during the embarkation-quarantine period in item 10.

12. The exported cattle have been treated against external parasites with an approved insecticide by an approved method during the embarkation period in item 10, and are found free from external parasites, at the time of shipment. In case of the slaughter cattle, the treatment must be done so that there would be no residue of the insecticide in the slaughter cattle at the time of shipment to Japan.

13. All the containers, vehicles and loading places of the ship or aircraft to be used for transportation of the exported cattle must be cleaned up in advance of loading and be thoroughly disinfected with chemicals approved by AQIS and under AQIS supervision.

14. The exported cattle must be kept isolated from any other cloven-hoofed animals during the transportation period in Australia. No cloven-hoofed animals are mixloaded with the exported cattle at the time of shipment to Japan.

15. Feed and bedding to be used during the transportation period of the exported cattle to Japan are provided from the same source used for the embarkation-quarantine.

16. No additional feed and bedding are provided at any port of call throughout transportation of the exported cattle to Japan.

17. The government authorities of Australia are responsible for issuing the inspection certificate for the exported cattle, stating each of the following items in detail:

(1) Each requirement of item 1 to 3, 11 and 13 to 15.

(2) Dates, methods and results of each examination in items 5, 6 (including the description about the antigen used for a delayed type hypersensitivity test; Johnin or Avian PPD), 7, 8, 9 and 10. (However, in the case of exempting the tests according to items 5 to 10, certify the fact which shows the reason for the exemption.)

(3) Kinds of vaccines, names of manufactures, manufacturing lot numbers and dates of vaccination, where the exported cattle were vaccinated with vaccines against Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and/or Bovine viral diarrhea.

(4) Kinds of vaccines, names of manufacturers, manufacturing lot numbers and dates of vaccination, where the exported cattle were vaccinated with vaccines other than Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis and/or Bovine viral diarrhea.

(5) Dates and volumes of medication with dihydrostreptomycin or streptomycin against Leptospirosis, if the medication was conducted in accordance with item 9.

(6) Methods, names of chemicals used and date of dealing with against external parasites in item 12.

(7) Name and address of the premises of origin of the exported cattle.

(8) An embarkation-quarantine period with starting and ending dates.

(9) Name and address of the embarkation-quarantine facilities.