Certificate number:	
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Health Certificate for Live Salmonidae Exported from Republic of Iceland to Japan

1. Competer	nt Autho	rity:						
2. Consigno	r							
Name:								
Address:								
3. Consigne	e							
Name:								
Address:								
4. Place of o	origin							
Name:								
Address:								
5. Place of d	lestinatio	on						
Name:								
Address:								
6. Port of en	nbarkati	on:		7. E	Date	of depart	ure:	
8. Means of transport: 9. Flight number/ship name:								
10. Container and seal number: 11 Source: □ cultured □ wild				wild				
12. Commodities intended for use as:								
□Aquaculture □Ornamental □Research □Feed □Other()								
13. Identification of commodities								
Species			Total quantity		Total weight (kg)		Age/	
Scientific na	Scientific name Common name						Life stage	
14. Latest examination (No necessity to fulfill when the disease status is 1.A)								
Disease		Isolation period			Date of Test method		Test result	
	(Start da	ate - End date)	samplir	ıng		test		

	oosanitary		

I, the undersigned official inspector, hereby certify that the aquatic animals above satisfy the following requirements.

General information

 The Japanese authority consults with the competent authority in the exporting country in light of occurrences of the target diseases and regulatory framework for disease control in the exporting country, and agrees beforehand with the competent authority in the exporting country as to which status will be assigned to the country for each target disease, status 1.A or status 1.B.

1.A) The country, zone, compartment or establishment is free of the target disease:

□Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia □Infection with salmonid alphavirus

□Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis □Piscirickettsiosis □Enteric redmouth disease □Whirling disease

a) The exported aquatic animal is confirmed to be from the country, zone,- compartment or establishment that is confirmed to be free of the target disease under the surveillance by the competent authority in the exporting country based on the OIE Code or, if relevant OIE code does not exist, by reference to the OIE code.

AND

b) In the event of an outbreak of the target disease, it shall be notified to the competent authority in the exporting country.

AND

c) The target disease is designated as the target of the official surveillance program of the exporting country in accordance with the OIE Code.

1.B) The country, zone, compartment or establishment is not free of the target disease:

□Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia □Infection with salmonid alphavirus

□Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis □Piscirickettsiosis □Enteric redmouth disease □Whirling disease

a) No occurrence of the target disease has been reported in aquaculture facilities or fishing areas of the exported aquatic animal at least for one year before the export. Mass mortality of unknown cause has not occurred and the competent authority in the exporting country has not imposed any restriction with the intent of disease control.

AND

- b) Before exports, the exported aquatic animal should be isolated from aquatic animals under a different health situation at least for *the respective isolation period for each disease at the isolation facility designated by the competent authority in the exporting country. No clinical signs of diseases should be observed during the isolation period. (In case of exporting aquatic animal is juveniles or eggs, the rearing period of the broodstock during the isolation period may be counted toward the isolation period of the juveniles or eggs, as long as the rearing condition of the broodstock is not lower health conditions than the juveniles or eggs.) During the isolation period, a sample of animals should be taken based on the sampling criteria in accordance with the OIE Code (prevalence: 2%, confidence: 95%) under the supervision of the competent authority in the exporting country. All tests must be thoroughly conducted in the following methods and all test results should be negative. Additionally, if the exported item is eyed eggs, the broodstock should be inspected and all test results should be negative. Also, after the isolation period, the exported aquatic animals should be physically separated from animals under different health conditions until the time of the export.
- * The respective isolation period not attested to in 1.A is as follows. (In case of multiple diseases, the longest isolation period will be applied); Piscirickettsiosis (84 days), Whirling disease (42 days), Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (excluding Genotype IVa) (15 days), Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (10 days), Infection with salmonid alphavirus (10 days) and Enteric redmouth disease (10 days).

	Diseases	Samples ^(*)	Diagnostic methods
i	Viral haemorrhagic	1) Cells infected by virus	1) immunofluorescence
	septicaemia (excluding	isolated from the kidney,	antibody test
	Genotype IVa)	spleen, ovarian fluid, heart	and
		or brain	2) If suspect finding, RT-
		2) RNA extracted from	PCR of the isolated virus
		supernatants of the isolated	and Gene sequencing
		virus, kidney, spleen, heart,	
		brain or ovarian fluid	
ii	Infection with salmonid	1) RNA extracted from the	1) RT-PCR
	alphavirus	heart or kidney	and
		2) PCR amplicon	2) Sequencing of PCR
			amplicon
iii	Epizootic	DNA extracted from	1) PCR
	haematopoietic necrosis	supernatants of the isolated	and

		virus from the kidney	2) If suspect finding,
			a) Restriction enzyme
			analysis of PCR
			amplicon
			or
			b) Sequencing of PCR
			amplicon
iv	Piscirickettsiosis	1) Stamp smear preparation	1) Observation of
		from liver and kidney	Giemsa-stained stamp
			smear preparations
		2) DNA extracted from the	and
		kidney	2) PCR if positive
			finding
V	Enteric redmouth	Bacteria isolated from the	1) Biochemical test of
	disease	kidney	the isolated bacteria
			and
			2) PCR of the isolated
			bacteria if any suspect
			bacteria are isolated
vi	Whirling disease	1) Cranial cartilage (or	1) Observation of
		entire head from smaller	enzyme-digested
		fish)	cartilage (head)
			or
		2)	PCR
		a) The head including the	2) If suspect finding,
		gills and bottom of the	a) Histopathological
		skull	observation
		b) Fresh cartilages of the	or
		head or enzyme-treated	b) Nested PCR
		cartilages	
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^(*)In the case of whirling disease, if the exported item is eyed eggs, the inspections of the broodstock are not necessary.

- 2) All inspections must be conducted by the competent authority or at the facility designated by the competent authority in the exporting country.
- 3) Aquaculture facilities of the exported aquaculture animals must be equipped with basic

- biosecurity control in accordance with the OIE Code under the supervision of the competent authority in the exporting country.
- 4) The exported aquatic animal should be inspected within 10 days prior to the export and should not demonstrate any clinical signs of infectious diseases.
- 5) The exported aquatic animal should not be given any live vaccine for the target disease.
- 6) In case of exporting eyed eggs, they must be disinfected by the method based on the OIE Code under the supervision of the competent authority in the exporting country. (For diseases that are not OIE-listed diseases, eyed eggs must be disinfected in the method approved by the competent authority in the exporting country and the Japanese authority based on the scientific knowledge.)

Transport information

- 1) Materials such as containers and equipment used for transporting the exported aquatic animal should be new, or washed and disinfected properly.
- 2) Water used for transporting the animals should be free of the pathogen of the target disease or disinfected properly.

Certifying Official					
Date of Issue:					
Name and address of Issuing Authority:					
Position and Name of Certifying Official:					
Signature:	Stamp				