農研機構 NARO National Agriculture and Food Research Organization

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New soft-sticky rice cultivar "Fuwarimochi"

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NARO is the core institute in Japan for conducting research and development on agriculture and food. Our overall mission is to contribute to the development of society through innovations in agriculture and food, by promoting pioneering and fundamental R&D.

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October 7, 2016
Recruitment of fixed-term research scientists

September 30, 2016
MOU signed between INRA and NARO

September 20, 2016
Food web model that predicts a stable green world in the terrestrial ecosystem

September 20, 2016
Efficient modification of flower shape and color patterns

September 16, 2016
FAO/IAEA-NARO Technical Workshop on Remediation of Radioactive Contamination in Agriculture

September 6, 2016
NARO signed a MOU with All-Russia Research Institute of Plant Protection

September 2, 2016
High duty cycle pulses suppress orientation flights of crambid moths

August 30, 2016
New soft-sticky rice cultivar "Fuwarimochi"

August 23, 2016
NARO Symposium: "Avian influenza and wild animals" on Sep 29, 2016 at JA Kyosai Conference Hall, Tokyo

August 23, 2016
HARC/NARO annual training on rice cultivation for 5th grade students of

Topics

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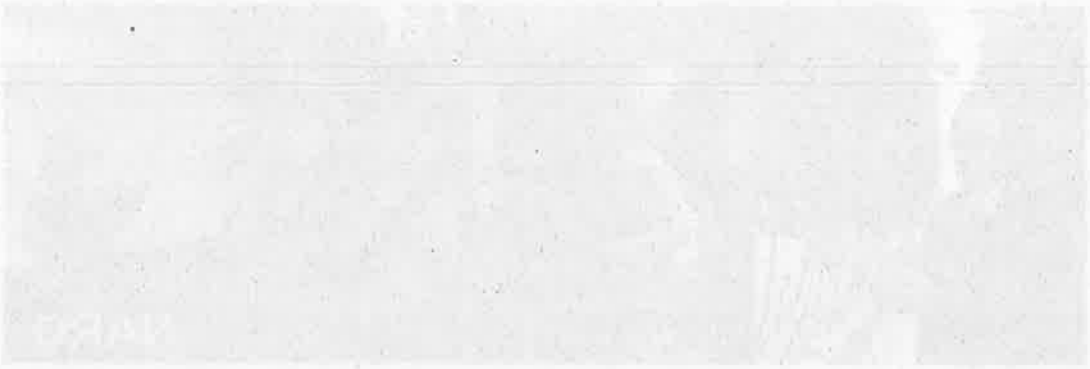

NARO: An Overview

The National Agriculture and Food Research Organization or NARO is the core institute in Japan for conducting research and development on agriculture and food. Our overall mission is to contribute to the development of society through innovations in agriculture and food, by promoting pioneering and fundamental R&D. We conduct technological development to make agriculture a competitive and attractive industry, and contribute to increasing the nation's food self-sufficiency rate. To this end, we conduct R&D to increase the productivity and safety of agriculture, and lessen production costs; and to promote new markets and future industries by developing value-added agricultural products, through incorporating market needs into respective products. In addition, we conduct R&D regarding global issues such as climate change, and the utilization of local agricultural resources to maximize the multi-functionality of agriculture. We regard the contribution to recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, and especially R&D in relation to the aftermath of the nuclear power station accident, as an important NARO mission. Achievements and intellectual properties become meaningful only when they are promulgated throughout society. NARO aims at the speedy implementation of our achievements by promoting public relations and promulgation efforts through industry-academia-government cooperation. Our missions are summarized a follows:

Establishment of Regional Farming Models

First, we set a goal to establish a regional farming model for each region, to contribute to the enhancement of production sites. Based on the research achievements of NARO, we will collaborate with national research institutes, universities and public corporations, to establish farming models adapted to each region. NARO and its regional research centers will play a major role in research on farm management, cultivation and cropping systems, ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and agricultural mechanization, livestock, horticulture, breeding, fertilizer and pest control.

Advancement in crop breeding using genomic selection

Breeding new cultivars and developing new technologies are essential to vigorous agricultural production. In particular, we regard advancement in crop breeding, which exploits research achievements in genome selection, as vital. The NARO Institute of Crop Science facilitates the speedy development of novel crops with highly desirable agronomic traits. For the time being, the research focus is rice, wheat and soybeans but in future this will be expanded to a wide range of crops, to advance breeding using genomic selection.

Incorporating market needs into research

The Agriculture and Food Business Research Center has been established to incorporate market needs into research, and thereby contribute to the health and quality of life. This research center will aim at enhancing research methods for industry-academia- government collaboration in developing functional products, as well as enhancing NARO's capacity to conduct consistent R&D from the production site to consumer's table.

Global issues and the utilization of local agricultural resources

The plans above involve future initiatives, but we consider it necessary to immediately emphasize and pursue cooperation regarding R&D projects relating to global issues and the utilization of local agricultural resources.

These tasks are fundamental to agriculture and farming communities, and a critical cornerstone of NARO's R&D. We must strengthen our R&D efforts regarding climate change, increasing the multi-functionality of agriculture and farming communities, development of biomass and reusable energy, utilization of abandoned fields and paddies, wildlife management, etc. The term 'environment', which is common to all these issues, is an important keyword for agricultural research. With the integration of the National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences (NIAES) into NARO, we will explore how R&D regarding the environment should incorporate environmental conservation-type agricultural R&D in the context of global issues.

Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake

R&D for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake is an important cornerstone of NARO's R&D mission. In 2012, we established the Agricultural Radiation Research Center in the Fukushima Prefecture, to respond to the nuclear power station accident. Based primarily in this center, we have been contributing to the development of decontamination technologies for farmland soil, and radioactive material transfer-control technologies for agricultural products; and will continue our efforts to restore productivity to all farms which are effected by the incident.

Creative research organization

Given the mission described above, NARO will aim to become a highly creative research organization, promoting gender equality and an open and comfortable working environment for our staff. At the same time, we will ensure rigorous operation, with full compliance and thorough risk management. In sum, NARO will seek to translate its goals into relevant terms for each member of its staff, while at the same time promoting a strong sense of unity and contribution to society.

National Institute of Animal Health, NARO

Livestocks play an important role in our lives. Animal products such as milk, meat, and eggs supply the proteins we need to stay healthy and build strong bodies. Safe, high quality animal products are produced from healthy livestocks. Animals also contribute to the advancement of biotechnology and life sciences. The preservation of animal health through the implementation of preventive measures to contain various diseases is an important goal. The National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) covers basic research to diagnosis and contributes to support animal health.

NIAH News

Technical support in the fight against FMD and TADs for Mongolia through the OIE

Updated on Jan 6, 2016

The National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) provides technical support in the fight against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and other transboundary animal diseases (TADs) for Mongolia through the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). FMD is one of the most feared livestock diseases: it is highly infectious and a serious threat to the economic value of livestock. The NIAH, which is the only institution providing definite diagnosis of FMD in Japan, has been designated as a collaborating center of the OIE. The NIAH decided to provide technical support to the State Central Veterinary Laboratory (SCVL) in Mongolia to improve the diagnostic techniques for FMD and other TADs through the twinning project, which has been approved by the OIE.

National Institute of Animal Health, NARO

About

For Animal Health, For Human Health

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Research Areas

Viral diseases
We have been conducting basic and applied researches on viral diseases of cattle, swine, poultry and others. We are focusing on the viral gene functions and host-pathogen interactions, and are developing diagnostic and preventive tools for them.

Bacterial and parasitic diseases
We focus on a wide range of bacterial and parasitic diseases of domestic animals including zoonosis. First of all, we elucidate molecular mechanisms of bacterial and parasitic diseases. Using the obtained results, we are going to develop new methods of diagnosis, effective treatment, and prevention for these diseases.

Transboundary diseases
Our research activities cover avian and swine influenza, arbovirus-associated diseases and exotic infectious diseases, such as Foot-and-Mouth disease. We scrutinize characteristics of those pathogens and develop technologies required for accurate diagnosis and for prevention of the diseases.

Pathology and pathophysiology
We conduct pathophysiological investigations for preventing production diseases, opportunistic diseases, mastitis and reproductive disorders. Mucosal vaccines for mastitis are attempted. Various diseases are diagnosed by pathological, biochemical and toxicological methods and the improvement of the methods are also attempted. For checking the individual animal health status, biosensor technologies are challenged.

Animal disease epidemiology
Using epidemiological methods, we analyze the diseases situations, their spread patterns and economic damages. Our researches aim at clarifying risk factors of the disease outbreaks, and establishing effective control and preventive measures.

Technology for feed safety
We conduct research on the safety of feed, livestock and animal products by developing detection methods and pathogenicity and toxicity evaluation for risk factors to humans and livestock such as food poisoning bacteria, mycotoxins, environmental pollutants and prions.

Services

Production of veterinary biologicals
We manufacture diagnostic agents, vaccines, and other medicines which are indispensable to the protection of farm stock against infectious diseases in Japan. We supply these biologicals primarily to institutions responsible for disease prevention and control, and animal quarantine in Japan.

Diagnostic services

In order to improve animal health in Japan, we provide diagnostic services using advanced technologies to diagnose novel diseases including exotic diseases in response to requests from central and local governments of Japan.

Technical cooperation and training programs

We conduct several types of training courses for animal health in response to the requests from governments and international organizations. We actively cooperate in the international development of technology.

History of NIAH

1891	Founded as the Epizootics Laboratory, annexed to the Bureau of Agricultural Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, in Nishigahara, Tokyo.
1921	Established as an independent organization, the Institute for Infectious Diseases of Animals.
1937	Started to relocate to Kodaira, Tokyo (Finished in 1952).
1947	Renamed to the National Institute of Animal Health.
1979	Relocated to Tsukuba Science City.
2001	Reorganized as the National Insitute of Animal Health, within the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO).
2003	NARO reorganized as the National Agriculture and Bio-oriented Research Organization (NARO).
2006	NARO reorganized as the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO).
2016	NARO reorganized with integration of 3 national research institutes.

National Institute of Animal Health, NARO

Message

National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) is the leading institute on animal health in Asia

I have been the Director General of the National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) since this April. I do really feel heavy responsibility on this position. However I trust that I could overcome this situation with the support from my friends and NIAH staff.

The NIAH is the only research organization on the field of animal health in Japan. Although our organization, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), was reorganized with the integration of 3 national research institutes, the name in English as well as the system of NIAH was not changed.

The NIAH has been designated as a national reference laboratory to diagnose and to prevent the outbreak or spread of domestic animal infectious diseases based on the Act of Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control. In 2010, NIAH together with the National Veterinary Assay Laboratory (NVAL) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has also been designated as collaborating center of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) on "Diagnosis and Control of Animal Diseases and Veterinary Product Assessment in Asia". Then in May 2015, NIAH has been chosen by OIE and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as a holding facility of rinderpest virus containing material, in recognition of its advanced quarantine management system and achievements in vaccine development against rinderpest, cattle plague, making Japan as one of the 4 countries in the world and the only Asian country with approved holding facilities. From January 2016, NIAH has been designated by OIE to provide technical support to the Mongolia Central Veterinary Institute in the fight against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and other transboundary animal diseases (TADs) for Mongolia, once again showing the growing recognition of NIAH in the international community. In addition, NIAH has also been designated as reference laboratory of 5 important animal diseases to make significant contributions in maintenance and safety of animal health. Furthermore, NIAH as the national reference laboratory, will cooperate with the Animal Health Division of the MAFF Food Safety Consumer Affairs Bureau in the OIE evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Service (PVS), a global program for sustainable improvement of a country's compliance with OIE standards.

We will continue to contribute in preventing animal diseases not only in Japan but throughout the world to provide mankind with a safe and healthy livestock resources.

Kenichi SAKAMOTO
Director-General
National Institute of Animal Health, NARO

National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH)

Topics in Animal Health Research 2014

01. Development of a genotyping method for predicting the serotypes of *Streptococcus suis*

02. Characteristics of *Salmonella* 4,[5],12:i:- as a monophasic variant of *S.* Typhimurium

03. Development of a portable suction trap equipped with ultraviolet light emitting diodes for efficient collection of haematophagous *Culicoides* biting midges

04. Development of a reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction assay to detect bovine ephemeral fever virus gene

05. Development of rapid detection and differentiation method of typical and atypical *Melissococcus plutonius* strains

06. Application of a SYBR® Green One-Step Real-time Reverse Transcription-PCR Assay to Detect Type 1 Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome Virus

07. The first isolation of genotype C bovine parainfluenza virus type 3 in Japan

08. Surveillance of gastro-intestinal diseases in cows in the Yamagata Prefecture from 2002 to 2011

09. First isolation of border disease virus in Japan is from a pig farm with no ruminants

10. Relationship between *Melissococcus plutonius* isolates from different countries

11. Isolation and characterization of a new serovar K12:O3 of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*

12. Isolation and characterization of new genetically atypical strains of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* serovar 6

13. Mutagenesis in the major outer membrane protein gene of *Histophilus somni* by an allelic exchange method

14. Experimental infection of cattle and goats with a foot-and-mouth disease virus isolated from the 2010 epidemic in Japan

15. Dose-dependent responses of pigs infected with the foot-and-mouth disease virus O/JPN/2010 by intranasal and intraoral routes

16. Evaluation of monoclonal antibody-based sandwich direct ELISA (MSD-ELISA) for antigen detection of foot-and-mouth disease virus using clinical samples

17. Amino acid substitutions that affect the pathogenicity of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus

18. Development of a vaccine against highly pathogenic avian influenza virus by attenuation using reverse genetics

19. Reassortant swine influenza viruses isolated in Japan contain genes from pandemic A(H1N1)2009

20. GT1-7 cells show susceptibility to specific mouse-passaged field scrapie isolates with a long incubation period

21. Ultrasensitive detection of PrP^{Sc} in the cerebrospinal fluid and blood of macaques infected with bovine spongiform encephalopathy prions

22. Development of a new bolus-type rumen sensor and continuous monitoring of rumen motility in cattle

23. Knockout serum replacement improves the development of porcine blastocysts produced *in vitro*

24. Monoclonal antibody-based competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for detection of antibodies against O:4 *Salmonella* in the sera of livestock and poultry

25. Lineage-specific distribution of IS-excision enhancer in enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* isolated from swine

26. Localization of fumonisin, a fungal mycotoxin, and determination of its concentration in different areas of corn ear

27. Injuries among the staff engaged in foot-and-mouth disease eradication, 2010 epidemic in Japan.

28. Evaluation of the transmission risk of foot-and-mouth disease in Japan

29. Parameters contributing to improved reproductive performance on farrow-to-finish swine farms in Japan

30. Effects of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome on the productivity of swine farms in Japan

31. Complete genome sequencing of two *Mycoplasma* species causing bovine mastitis

32. Development of molecular epidemiological analysis methods for *Mycoplasma californicum* involved in bovine mastitis

33. Evidence of clonal dissemination and replacement by molecular typing of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Enteritidis isolates from food-producing animals in Japan by multilocus variable-number tandem repeat analysis

National Institute of Animal Health, NARO

Organization

Director- General

- **Department of Planning and General Administration**
  - **Deputy Director**
  - **Planning and Cooperation Section**
    - Coordinator for Animal Health Government Affairs
    - Coordinator for Communications
    - Planning Team
    - Fund Management Team
    - Cooperation Team
  - **General Administration Section**
    - General Affairs Team
    - Accounting Team
    - Kodaira Administration Team
    - Kagoshima Administration Team
    - Sapporo Administration Team
  - **Risk Management Section**
    - Coordinator for Risk Management
    - Coordinator for Safety Management
- **Biosafety Officer**
- **Biorisk Manager for Exotic Diseases**
- **Department of Animal Disease Control and Prevention**
  - **Biologicals Production Group**
    - Safety Management Section
    - Quality Assurance Section
    - Biologicals Production Section
      - Technical Services for Quality Control
      - Technical Services for Biologicals Production
  - **Diagnosis Supporting Group**
    - Quality Control Officer
      - Technical Service Team for Laboratory Diagnosis
    - Biological Resource Officer
    - Animal Health Information Officer
  - **Technical Support Center**
    - Sapporo Technical Support Team
    - Kodaira Technical Support Team

Kagoshima Technical Support Team

- **Director of Exotic Disease Research Station**
- **Senior Coordinator of Hokkaido Research Station**
- **Senior Coordinator of Kyushu Research Station**
- **Division of Viral Disease and Epidemiology**
  - Bovine Viral Disease Unit
  - Swine Viral Disease Unit
  - Molecular Virology Unit
  - Viral infection and Immunity Unit
  - Epidemiology Unit
- **Division of Transboundary Animal Disease**
  - Animal Influenza Unit
  - Prion Disease Unit
  - Exotic Disease Research Unit
  - Subtropical Disease Control Unit
- **Division of Bacterial and Parasitic Disease**
  - Intracellular Pathogen Unit
  - Bacterial Pathogenesis Research Unit
  - Mycobacterial Disease Unit
  - Enteric Pathogen Unit
  - Parasitic Disease Unit
- **Division of Pathology and Pathophysiology**
  - Clinical Biochemistry Unit
  - Theriogenology Unit
  - Toxicology Unit
  - Pathology Unit
  - Dairy Hygiene Unit

National Institute of Animal Health, NARO

Contact

NIAH Headquarters

3-1-5 Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0856, Japan
TEL: +81-29-838-7713
FAX: +81-29-838-7880

Exotic Diseases Research Station

6-20-1 Josuihoncho, Kodaira, Tokyo 187-0022, Japan
TEL: +81-42-321-1441
FAX: +81-42-325-5122

Hokkaido Research Station

4 Hitsujigaoka, Toyohira, Sapporo, Hokkaido 062-0045, Japan
TEL: +81-11-851-5226
FAX: +81-11-853-0767

Kyushu Research Station

2702 Chuzan, Kagoshima, Kagoshima 891-0105, Japan
TEL: +81-99-268-2078
FAX: +81-99-268-3088

Mail form

Mail form

Organization of NIAH

Hokkaido Research Station (Sapporo, Hokkaido)

Dairy Hygiene Unit

Headquarters (Tsukuba)

Department of Animal Disease Control and Prevention

Division of Viral Disease and Epidemiology

Division of Transboundary Animal Disease

Division of Bacterial and Parasitic Disease

Division of Pathology and Pathophysiology

Exotic Disease Research Station (Kodaira, Tokyo)

Exotic Disease Research Unit

Kyushu Research Station (Kagoshima, Kagoshima)

Subtropical Disease Control Unit

Numbers of employees (2010～2014)

Year	Permanent employees			Temporary employee	Total
	Researchers	Clerical employees	Supporting researchers		
2010	129	43	70	113	355
2011	129	40	68	105	342
2012	122	40	66	107	335
2013	117	35	64	88	304
2014	113	36	61	93	303

Budget (2010～2014)

(million JPY)

Year	Bonus					Research budget				Total
	employeement cost	operating cost	general administrative cost	income	subtotal	MAFF	MEXT	others	subtotal	
2011	2,059	944	80	20	3,103	730	111	74	915	4,019
2012	1,841	935	88	26	2,891	697	139	73	909	3,800
2013	1,777	919	80	29	2,805	604	253	83	940	3,745
2014	1,903	972	63	30	2,967	552	122	116	790	3,757

Publication List (2014.4～2015.3)

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Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases. 67(4), p.315-317 (2014)

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Isolation of atypical genotype Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae serotype 6
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Bovine arbovirus in *Culicoides* biting midges and sentinel cattle in southern Japan from 2003 to 2013
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OIE Reference Laboratory

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

Dr. Takashi Yokoyama
National Agricultural Research Organization
National Institute of Animal Health
3-1-5 Kannondai
Tsukuba
Ibaraki 305-0856
JAPAN
Tel: +81-298 38 78 40 Fax: +81-298 38 83 32
Email: tyoko@affrc.go.jp

Classical swine fever

Dr Shunji Yamada
National Institute of Animal Health
Department of Exotic Diseases
6-20-1 Josui-Honcho
Kodaira
Tokyo 187-0022
JAPAN
Tel: +81-42 321 14 41 Fax: +81-42 325 51 22
Email: musasabi@affrc.go.jp

Equine infectious anaemia

Dr Makoto Yamakawa
National Institute of Animal Health
Viral Disease Section
3-1-5 Kannondai
Tsukuba
Ibaraki 305-0856
JAPAN
Tel: +81-29 838 78 41 Fax: +81-29 838 78 44
Email: yamato@affrc.go.jp

Rinderpest

Dr Kazuo Yoshida
National Reference Laboratory for Rinderpest
Exotic Disease Research Division
National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH)
National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
Josuihoncho 6-20-1
Kodaira
Tokyo, 187-0022
JAPAN
Tel: +81-42 321.1441 Fax: +81-42 325.5122
Email: yoshidak@affrc.go.jp

Swine influenza

Dr Takehiko Saito
Viral Disease and Epidemiology Research Division
National Institute of Animal Health
National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0856
JAPAN
Tel: +81-29 838.79.14 Fax: +81-29 838.79.14
Email: taksaito@affrc.go.jp

OIE Collaborating Centre

Diagnosis and Control of Prioritised Animal Diseases and Related Veterinary Products Assessment in Asia

- National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO)

  3-1-5, Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0856, JAPAN

- National Veterinary Assay Laboratory (NVAL), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

  1-15-1, Tokura, Kokubunji, Tokyo, 185-8511, JAPAN

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Director General

Our Ref.: KH/SB 30.193

Paris, 4 June 2015

Dr Toshiro Kawashima
Chief veterinary Officer
Animal Health Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, 100-8950
Japan
toshiro_kawashima@nm.maff.go.jp

Dear Dr Toshiro Kawashima,

It is my pleasure to inform you that at the 83rd OIE General Session (May 2015), the **High Containment Facilities of Exotic Diseases Research Station, National Institute of Animal Health** (category A) and the **Building for Safety Evaluation Research, Production Center for Biologicals, Building for Biologics Research and Development (storage), National Institute of Animal** (category B) were designated as approved for holding rinderpest virus containing material following the adoption of OIE Resolution No. 25 (appendix 1) by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates.

I would like to remind you of the process for designation and the Mandate for Rinderpest Holding Facilities which are described in Resolution No. 23 adopted in 2014 (appendix 2). To ensure that the **High Containment Facilities of Exotic Diseases Research Station, National Institute of Animal Health** and the **Building for Safety Evaluation Research, Production Center for Biologicals, Building for Biologics Research and Development (storage), National Institute of Animal** retain their designation it is most important that they continue to fully comply with the mandate. Any significant changes in management, infrastructure or the ability of the High Containment Facilities of Exotic Diseases Research Station, National Institute of Animal Health and the Building for Safety Evaluation Research, Production Center for Biologicals; Building for Biologics Research and Development (storage), National Institute of Animal to comply with this mandate must be immediately notified to the OIE.

I would thank you for your on-going efforts and for your contribution to ensuring continued global freedom from rinderpest.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Bernard Vallat

Encl.: Resolution No. 23 and Resolution No. 25

Cc: B. Evans, M. Eloit, D. Visser, K. Hamilton, K. Matsuo, S. Linnane, H. Kugita, B. Tekola

Diagnostic Services (2015)

1. MORBIDITY OF OFFICIAL DISEASES

Foot and Mouth Disease	Numbers	Heads	Result	
			Positive	Negative
2011	6	17	0	17
2012	1	4	0	4
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0

High Pathogenic Avian Influenza	Numbers	Heads	Result	
			HPAI	LPAI
2011	24	27	27	0
2012	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	6	26	25	1
2015	5	37	37	0

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy Surveillance	Numbers	Heads	Result	
			Positive	Negative
2011	311	406	1	405
2012	298	376	0	376
2013	341	419	0	419
2014	319	424	0	424
2015	299	415	0	415

(4) Avian InfulenzaSurveillance

Avian Infulenza Surveillance (Feces of wild bird)	Numbers	Heads	Result	
			Positive	Negative
2011		8	0	8
2012	4	11	11*	0
2013	6	15	15*	0
2014	2	10	10*	0
2015	4	8	8*	0

*All LPAI

2. Other Diseases

Animal	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Cattle	386	(95)	660	(77)	730	(84)	511	(75)	983	(159)
Pig/Wild Boar	538	(50)	699	(86)	786	(105)	1,002	(115)	690	(80)
Horse	14	(3)	6	(3)	2	(2)	26	(3)	2	(2)
Sheep/Goat	221	(15)	162	(16)	158	(9)	64	(13)	274	(12)
Deer	33	(2)	74	(1)	73	(3)	55	(2)	0	(0)
Poultry	42	(6)	129	(8)	66	(12)	55	(5)	216	(22)
Others	19	(13)	86	(31)	90	(12)	37	(11)	103	(30)
Total	1,253	(184)	1,816	(222)	1,905	(227)	1,750	(224)	2,268	(305)

Training programmes(2015)

(1) Training courses on animal health

Category		Venue	Number of trainees	Period (Days)	Program
Basic		Headquarters	48	2015.5.18～5.29 (12)	Trend of husbandry Animal health situation Basic theory
Advanced		Headquarters	39	2015.9.15～9.17 (3)	Trend of husbandry Animal health situation State-of-the-art theory
Special	Diagnosis	Headquarters Exotic Diseases Research Station Hokkaido Research Station Kyushu Research Station	35※	2015.5.13～12.4 (206)	Theory and practical training in viral, bacteriological, pathological and biochemical diagnosis
	Bovine diseases	Headquarters	45	2015.6.17～6.26 (10)	Theory and practical training in bovine health
	Swine diseases	Headquarters	39	2015.7.1～7.10 (10)	Theory and practical training in swine health
	Poultry diseases	Headquarters	44	2015.6.4～6.12 (9)	Theory and practical training in poultry health
	Foreign animal diseases	Headquarters	48	2015.9.1～9.4 (4)	Theory and practical training in foreign animal diseases
	Veterinary epidemiology	Headquarters	28	2015.9.28～10.9 (12)	Theory and practical training in veterinary epidemiology

※ : Special Diagnosis training course (Breakdown list)

	Virology	Bacteriology	Pathology	Biochemistry	Total
Headquarters	6	5	8	4	23
Exotic Diseases Research Station	3				3
Hokkaido Research Station	1	1	1		3
Kyushu Research Station	2	2	2		6
Total	12	8	11	4	35

(2) Workshop on animal health

Category	Venue	Number of trainees	Period (Days)
Virology	Headquarters	49	2015.10.13～10.16 (4)
Bacteriology	Headquarters	41	2015.10.20～10.23 (4)
Pathology	Headquarters	45	2015.10.27～10.30 (4)
Biochemistry	Headquarters	47	2015.11.10～11.13 (4)

International Cooperation (2011～2015)

1 Technical Cooperation Project

	Period	Project site	Program
Project on capacity Development of Animal Health Laboratory	2011.7.17 ～ 2015.7.16 (2011 : 3 experts) (2012 : 3 experts) (2013 : 4 experts) (2014 : 1 expert) (2015 : 1 expert)	Indonesia	Improved the capacity of veterinary diagnosis techniques
The Project for Establishment of Cryo-bank System for Vietnamese Native Pig Resources and Sustainable Production System to Conserve Bio-diversity	2015.5.5 ～ 2020.5.4 (2015 : 2 experts)	Vietnam	Protecting Rare Breeds of Pig with a Gene Bank System

2 JICA

(1) For the Group Training Course on Research on Veterinary Technology

2011.3.27 ～ 10.29 4 trainees (Indonesia(2), Mongolia, Zambia)
2012.3.29 ～ 10.26 7 trainees (Cambodia, Indonesia(2), Mongolial(2), Myanmar, Zambia)
2013.3.26 ～ 10.30 8 trainees (Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia(2), Mongolial(3), Uganda)
2014.3.27 ～ 10.30 7 trainees (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mongolial(2), Uganda)
2015.3.29 ～ 10.30 8 trainees (Afghanistan, Ghana, Indonesia(2), Mongolial(3), Uganda)

(2) Veterinary Diagnosis for Paramedics (Indonesia)

2014.2.3 ～ 4.25 2 trainees
2015.1.19 ～ 4.10 2 trainees

(3) Polymerase Chain Reaction Technique Training (Pakistan)

2015.7.6 ～ 8.8 1 trainee

List of NIAH produced Biological Products for Animal Use

Product	Unit
Live attenuated rinderpest virus vaccine (prepared for the outbreak)	50mL (50 Heads)
FITC – conjugated antibody against Campylobacter fetus	1mL (33 Samples)
Campylobacter fetus antigen for vaginal mucus agglutination test	50mL (25 Samples)
Bacilus anthracis antiserum for Ascoli test	2mL (0.4×5A) (4 Samples/A)
Brucalla abortus antigen for serum agglutination test	20mL (80 Samples)
Brucalla abortus antigen for complement fixation test	5mL (500 Samples)
Johnin (PPD of Mycobacterium paratuberculosis) for skin test	5mL (50 Heads)
Mycobacterium paratuberculosis antigen for complement fixation test	1mL (100 Samples)
Avian tuberculin (PPD of Mycobacterium avium) for skin test	5mL (50 Heads)
Salmonella Pullorum antigen for rapid whole blood plate agglutination test	20mL (666 Samples)
Mycoplasma mycoides antigen for complement fixation test	10mL (20 Samples)
Salmonella Abortusequi antigen for rapid plate agglutination test	5mL (25 Samples)

Testing Laboratory

Accreditation Certificate

Accreditation No.RTL04210

Influenza and Prion Disease Research Center, National Institute of Animal Health, NARO

3-1-5 Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0856 Japan

meets the following criteria. On the basis of this, Japan Accreditation Board (JAB) grants accreditation to the said testing laboratory.

Applicable accreditation criteria	:	JIS Q 17025:2005 (ISO/IEC 17025:2005)
Scope of accreditation	:	**Biological sciences testing** (As described in the appendix)
Premises covered by accreditation	:	As described in the appendix.
Expiry date of accreditation	:	January 31, 2020

This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a laboratory quality management system.
The management system requirements in ISO/IEC 17025:2005 meet the principles of ISO 9001:2008 and are aligned with its pertinent requirements.

Initial accreditation January 19, 2016

Tetsuji Oda

T. Oda, Chairman
Laboratory Accreditation Committee

H. Kume

H. Kume, President
Japan Accreditation Board

Issue No. : RTL04210-20160119

Accreditation No.	RTL04210

Accreditation Certificate Appendix

Type of Laboratory	Testing Laboratory
Name of Laboratory	Influenza and Prion Disease Research Center, National Institute of Animal Health, NARO
Address	3-1-5 Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0856 Japan

1) Premises on which testing activities are performed

Name of Premise	Influenza and Prion Disease Research Center, National Institute of Animal Health, NARO	
Address of Premise	Postal Code	305-0856
	Address	3-1-5 Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
Testing service at permanent facilities or on site testing service		☑ Testing service at permanent facilities ☐ On site testing service

Scope of Accreditation

CODE OF CLASSIFICATION, MATERIALS OR PRODUCTS TESTED / TECHNIQUE USED	PROPERTIES MEASURED	TEST METHOD STANDARD / STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
M32.A2.8/B1.3 allantoic fluid, Culture supernatant	Subtyping of haemagglutinin protein (influenza virus)	WHO manual on animal influenza diagnosis and surveillance Ch.E,(May 2002)/ HA subtyping of influenza A virus by hemagglutination inhibition assay (SOP)
(Note)		

Japan Accreditation Board