

Certificate number: _____

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR LIVE CRUSTACEANS
EXPORTED FROM KOREA TO JAPAN**

1. Competent Authority:					
2. Consignor Name: Address:					
3. Consignee Name: Address:					
4. Place of origin Name: Farm address or Capture zone :					
5. Place of destination(Country and zone or compartment):					
6. Port of embarkation:			7. Date of departure:		
8. Means of transport:			9. Flight number/ship name:		
10. Container and seal number/ registration number of road vehicle (for road transport):			11. Source (cultured/wild):		
12. Commodities intended for use as: <input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture <input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Feed <input type="checkbox"/> Other()					
13. Identification of commodities					
Species		Total quantity or weight	Age/Life stage		
Scientific name	Common name				
14. Latest examination (No necessity to fulfill when the disease status is 1.A)					
Disease	Isolation period (Start date - End date)	Date of sampling	Date of test	Test method	Test result
YHD					
NHP					

TS					
IHHN					
AHPND					
IMN					
BP					
CMD					
GAV					
MBV					

15. Zoosanitary information

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

General information

- 1) 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 notifies beforehand the competent authority in the exporting country of which status will be assigned to the country for each target disease, status 1.A, status 1.B or status 1.B'. Status 1.B' is applicable only to Non OIE listed diseases.

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow head disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Necrotising hepatopancreatitis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taura syndrome | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious myonecrosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tetrahedral baculovirus(BP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Covert mortality disease of shrimp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gill-associated disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Spherical baculovirus(MBV) |

- 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:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow head disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Necrotising hepatopancreatitis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taura syndrome | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious myonecrosis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tetrahedral baculovirus(BP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Covert mortality disease of shrimp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gill-associated disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Spherical baculovirus(MBV) |

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 animals (if the exported aquatic animal is eggs or juvenile shrimp, including their broodstock) should be isolated from aquatic animals under different health situation at least for detention periods in the attachment 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.

During the isolation period, a sample of the exported aquatic animals (not including their broodstock) 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. 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.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tetrahedral baculovirus(BP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Covert mortality disease of shrimp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gill-associated disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Spherical baculovirus(MBV) |

a) Mass mortality of unknown cause has not occurred at least for one year before the export 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 animals (or, if the exported animal is eggs or juvenile shrimp, including their broodstock) should be isolated from aquatic animals under different health situation at least for detention periods indicated in the attachment at the isolation facility designated by the competent authority in the exporting country. No clinical signs of the target disease should be observed during the isolation period.

During the isolation period, a sample of the exported aquatic animals (not including their broodstock) should be taken based on the sampling criteria in accordance with the OIE code (prevalence: 5%, 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. 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.

	Diseases	Samples	Diagnostic methods
i	Yellow head disease	The gills, lymphoid organ or pleopod	RT-PCR
ii	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis	DNA extracted from hepatopancreas	Real-time PCR or PCR
iii	Taura syndrome	RNA extracted from hemolymph or pleopod	RT-PCR
iv	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	DNA extracted from gills, cuticular epithelium, hemolymph or pleopod	PCR
v	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease	DNA extracted from hepatopancreas	Nested-PCR or Duplex PCR
vi	Infectious myonecrosis	RNA extracted from muscle or lymphoid organ or pleopod	Nested-PCR or Real-time RT-PCR
vii	Tetrahedral baculovirus(BP)	DNA extracted from hepatopancreas	PCR

viii	Covert mortality disease of shrimp	RNA extracted from hepatopancreas and midgut or pleopod	Nested-PCR or RT-PCR
ix	Spherical baculovirusis(MBV)	DNA extracted from hepatopancreas and midgut	PCR
x	Gill-associated virus disease	RNA extracted from the gills or lymphoid organ	RT-nested PCR

- 2) The thorough 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.

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

Diseases and animal species subject to import quarantine and detention periods		
【CRUSTACEANS】		
Aquatic animals	Diseases subject to import quarantine	Detention periods
<i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i>	Yellow head disease: YHD	10 days (18 days in case that MAFF considers that imported live shrimp may be infected with Necrotising hepatopancreatitis(NHP), 20 days in case that MAFF considers that imported live shrimp may be infected with Taura syndrome, 30 days in case that MAFF considers that imported live shrimp may be infected with Covert mortality disease of shrimp(CMD), and 50 days in case that MAFF considers that imported live shrimp may be infected with Infectious myonecrosis(IMN))
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease: AHPND	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp : CMD	
Gill-associated virus disease		
<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease: AHPND	
	Infectious myonecrosis : IMN	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
Covert mortality disease of shrimp : CMD		
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease: AHPND	
	Infectious myonecrosis : IMN	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
Gill-associated virus disease		
Spherical Baculovirus		
<i>Fenneropenaeus chinensis</i>	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease: AHPND	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp : CMD	
Gill-associated virus disease		
Spherical Baculovirus		
Species of genus <i>Litopenaeus</i> (excluding <i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>)	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
Species of genus <i>Penaeus</i> (excluding <i>Penaeus monodon</i>)	Infectious myonecrosis : IMN	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
Species of genus <i>Fenneropenaeus</i> (excluding <i>Fenneropenaeus chinensis</i>)	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
Species of genus <i>Melicertus</i> species of genus <i>Metapenaeus</i>	Spherical Baculovirus	
	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
Penaeidae (excluding <i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i> , species of genera <i>Litopenaeus</i> , <i>Penaeus</i> , <i>Fenneropenaeus</i> , <i>Melicertus</i> and <i>Metapenaeus</i>)	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis : NHP	
Species of genus <i>Acetes</i>	Taura syndrome	
Palaemonidae	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetraedral baculovirus	
	Yellow head disease: YHD	