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: □Aquaculture □Ornamental □Research □Feed □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					
DIV1					

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, zone, compartment or establishment for each target disease, status 1.A, status 1.B or status 1.B'. Status 1.B' is applicable only to Non WOAH listed diseases. When the status previously notified to the Japanese authority is changed, the competent authority in the exporting country shall immediately notify to the Japanese authority and receive confirmation from the Japanese authority.

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

□Yellow head disease □Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
□Taura syndrome □Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
□Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease □Infectious myonecrosis
□Tetrahedral baculovirosis (BP) □Covert mortality disease of shrimp
□Gill-associated disease □Spherical baculovirosis (MBV)
□Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1

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 WOAH code or, if relevant WOAH code does not exist, by reference to the WOAH 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 WOAH code.

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

□Yellow head disease □Necrotising hepatopancreatitis
□Taura syndrome □Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis
□Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease □Infectious myonecrosis

□Tetrahedral baculovirosis (BP) □Covert mortality disease of shrimp
□Gill-associated disease □Spherical baculovirosis (MBV)
□Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1

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 WOAH 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:

□Tetrahedral baculovirosis (BP) □Covert mortality disease of shrimp
□Gill-associated disease □Spherical baculovirosis (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 WOAH 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	RNA extracted from gills, lymphoid organ or pleopod	RT-PCR
ii	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis	DNA extracted from hepatopancreas	PCR or Real-time 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, lymphoid organ or pleopod	Nested RT-PCR or Real-time RT-PCR
vii	Tetrahedral baculovirosis (BP)	DNA extracted from hepatopancreas	PCR
viii	Covert mortality disease of shrimp	RNA extracted from hepatopancreas and midgut or pleopod	RT-PCR or Nested RT-PCR
ix	Spherical baculovirosis (MBV)	DNA extracted from hepatopancreas and midgut	PCR
x	Gill-associated virus disease	RNA extracted from gills or lymphoid organ	Nested RT-PCR
xi	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1	DNA extracted from gills, lymphoid organ or hepatopancreas	PCR or Real-time 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 WOAH code under the supervision of the competent authority in the exporting country.
4) The competent authority in the exporting country should confirm that the animals from aquaculture farms were produced at the facility specified on the health certificate, based on the production records etc.
5) The exported aquatic animal should be inspected within 10 days prior to the export and should not demonstrate any clinical signs of infectious diseases.
6) 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 peroiods
Penaeus japonicus	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease: AHPND	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp: CMD	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Penaeus vannamei	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease: AHPND	
	Infectious myonecrosis: IMN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp: CMD	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Penaeus monodon	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease: AHPND	
	Infectious myonecrosis: IMN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp: CMD	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
	Spherical baculovirosis	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Penaeus chinensis	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 and Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND), 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	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp: CMD	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
	Spherical baculovirosis	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Macrobrachium rosenbergii	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp: CMD	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Species of genus *Penaeus* (excluding *Penaeus japonicus*, *Penaeus vannamei*, *Penaeus monodon*, *Penaeus chinensis*)	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Infectious myonecrosis: IMN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
	Spherical baculovirosis	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Species of genus *Metapenaeus*	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Spherical baculovirosis	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Penaeidae (excluding species of genera *Penaeus* and *Metapenaeus*)	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	
Species of genus *Acetes*	Yellow head disease: YHD	
Palaemonidae (excluding *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*)	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1: DIV1	