Health Requirements for Live Crustaceans Exported from the United States of America to Japan

The health requirements to be applied to live Crustaceans that are exported from the United States of America to Japan are as follows:

I. Definition

In this document, the definitions of terms are as follows:

1. Crustaceans: All life stages of live Crustaceans listed in the attachment, provided for in the item 2 of Article 1 in the Ordinance for the Act on the Protection of Fishery Resources (As for animals intended for human consumption, only those kept in public waters or facilities draining into public waters are subject to quarantine.)
2. Target diseases: Diseases listed in the attachment.
   Those are targeted for import quarantine provided for in the item 2 of Article 1 in the Ordinance for the Act on the Protection of Fishery Resources.
3. Japanese authority in charge of aquatic animal disease control: Fish and Fishery Products Safety Office, Animal Products Safety Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan
4. Competent authority in the exporting country: the authority in charge of aquatic animal disease control in the exporting country

II. Health requirements for aquatic animals

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:

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:

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 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.

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

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 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.

	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 baculovirosis	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	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.

III. Requirements for transportation

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 exported aquatic animal should be free of the pathogen of the target disease or disinfected properly.

IV. Items on the inspection certificate

The competent authority in the exporting country must issue an inspection certificate which describes in detail the aforementioned items Ⅱ and Ⅲ as well as the following items:

1. Name of the competent authority in the exporting country
2. Name and address of consignor and consignee
3. Name and address of the origin and destination
4. Port of embarkation, Date of departure, Means of transport, Flight number/Ship name, Source (Cultured/ Wild), and Use of commodities
5. Species (Common name/Scientific name), Life stage, Quantity/Weight
6. Target disease status (Disease by disease)
   Ⅱ.1.A: a), b) and c)
   Ⅱ.1.B: a) and b) (including information on latest examination)
   Ⅱ.1.B': a) and b) (including information on latest examination)
7. Issue date of Health certificate, Name and address of the issuing authority, Position, Name and signature of certifying official, Official stamp of the competent authority in the exporting country

Diseases and animal species subject to import quarantine and detention periods

【CRUSTACEANS】

Aquatic animals	Diseases subject to import quarantine	Detention periods
Marsupenaeus japonicus	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	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Covert mortality disease of shrimp: CMD	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
Litopenaeus 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	
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	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
	Spherical Baculovirosis	
Fenneropenaeus chinensis	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	
	Spherical Baculovirosis	
Species of genus *Litopenaeus* (excluging *Litopenaeus vannamei*)	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Infectious myonecrosis: IMN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
Species of genus *Penaeus* (excluding *Penaeus monodon*)	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	
Species of genus *Fenneropenaeus* (excluding *Fenneropenaeus chinensis*)	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Gill-associated virus disease	
	Spherical Baculovirosis	
Species of genus *Melicertus* species of genus *Metapenaeus*	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
	Spherical Baculovirosis	
Penaeidae (excluding *Marsupenaeus japonicus,* species of genera *Litopenaeus, Penaeus, Fenneropenaeus, Melicertus and Metapenaeus*)	Yellow head disease: YHD	
	Necrotising hepatopancreatitis: NHP	
	Taura syndrome	
	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis: IHHN	
	Tetrahedral baculovirosis	
Species of genus *Acetes* Palaemonidae	Yellow head disease: YHD	