



# Import Health Standard

## Specified Zoo Crabs

ZOOCRABS.SPE

[Document Date]

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Consultation

## Zoo Crabs

Import Health Standard: Specified Zoo Crabs

## COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on [Effective Date]

## ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington, [Document Date]

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## Introduction

This introduction is not part of this Import Health Standard (IHS) but is intended to indicate its general effect.

## Purpose

This IHS specifies the minimum requirements that must be met when importing the following into New Zealand (zoo crabs):

- a) Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kaempferi*) from Japan
- b) Coconut/robber crab (*Birgus latro*) from Christmas Island, Australia
- c) Red crab (*Gecarcoidea natalis*) from Christmas Island, Australia
- d) Blue crab (*Discoplax celeste*) from Christmas Island, Australia

The identified risk organisms associated with zoo crabs that are managed by this IHS are:

- a) *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*
- b) Epicaridean isopods
- c) Exotic holotrich ciliates
- d) *Hematodinium* spp. and *Hematodinium*-like spp
- e) Rhizocephalan barnacles
- f) White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)

## Background

The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

Import health standards issued under the Act set out requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing goods. They include requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit, and before biosecurity authorisation can be given.

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

## Who should read this Import Health Standard?

This IHS should be read by importers of zoo crabs.

## Why is this important?

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be authorised into a New Zealand containment facility and/or further information may be sought from importers. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be re-shipped or destroyed under the Act or tested/treated in accordance with this IHS prior to release or equivalence determined. Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of zoo crabs will be recovered in accordance with the Act and any regulations made under the Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity authorisation must be covered by the importer or agent.

## Equivalence

The Chief Technical Officer (CTO) may issue a direction under section 27(1)(d) of the Act that measures different from those set out in this IHS may be applied to effectively manage risks associated with the importation of these goods.

If an equivalent measure is approved, an import permit may be issued under section 24D (2) of the Act if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so. The details of the CTO direction on equivalence will be included as notes in the special conditions section of the permit to inform the inspector's assessment of the commodity.

MPI's preference is that the exporting country's Competent Authority makes equivalence requests. Equivalence requests can be lodged with [animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz).

## Transitional facility

Any containers not intact on arrival will be required to be made secure before the consignment is moved to the transitional or containment facility. Any material which has leaked from the container will be destroyed at the port of entry.

## Biosecurity clearance

Restricted organisms will not be given biosecurity clearance. After meeting all the requirements of this IHS and on authorisation from the biosecurity inspector, they may be moved from quarantine but must remain in the containment facility.

## Document history

Refer to *Schedule 1*.

## Other information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

## Import health standards

Other relevant IHSs must also be complied with before biosecurity authorisation will be issued. These may include but are not limited to the following:

- a) All equipment entering New Zealand with the zoo crabs must comply with the [\*Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of Equipment Associated with Animals or Water\*](#).
- b) Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the: [\*IHS: Woodware from All Countries\*](#)

## CITES

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that the consignment is accompanied by any permit(s) required to meet the legislation of the country of origin and the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) <http://www.cites.org>. See the Department of Conservation for further details <https://www.doc.govt.nz/cites>.

The importer is advised to clarify the status of the species of animal in relation to international agreements on their trade, prior to export. Material arriving in New Zealand without the relevant CITES permits may be subject to seizure by the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

Any requirement for CITES or other conservation-related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer.

### **Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and new organisms**

Importers of new organisms must meet all requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996.

Before an inspector can authorise a new organism to go to a containment facility, the EPA must have given approval for importation of that organism into containment in accordance with the HSNO Act.

*See guidance document for inspection and verification requirements and for more information about HSNO Act requirements.*

### **Trade Single Window (TSW) and Customs clearance**

All goods imported into New Zealand need to be cleared by the New Zealand Customs Service (Customs) and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI). To gain customs clearance, the required documentation must be lodged through the Trade Single Window (TSW) portal.

For more information about TSW please visit <https://www.customs.govt.nz/business/trade-single-window/>

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# Part 1: Requirements

## 1.1 Application

- (1) This IHS applies to all imports of the following into New Zealand (zoo crabs):
- Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kaempferi*) from Japan
  - Coconut/robber crab (*Birgus latro*) from Christmas Island, Australia
  - Red crab (*Gecarcoidea natalis*) from Christmas Island, Australia
  - Blue crab (*Discoplax celeste*) from Christmas Island, Australia

## 1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) The following international standards are incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
- World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (the Code), available at the WOAH website: [Aquatic Code Online Access - WOAH - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)
  - The *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations (LAR)*: a copy is available for reading, free of charge, at MPI, Pastoral House, 25 The Terrace, Wellington.
  - The *Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6* (equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C*), available at: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2006L03643>.
- (2) The following material is incorporated by reference in this IHS under section 142M of the Act:
- MPI's Approved [Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards, MPI-STD-TVTL](#).
- (3) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply. That is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces the standards, guideline or lists incorporated under clauses 1.2(1) and (2) above has legal effect as part of this IHS.

### Guidance

- Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines or lists are incorporated into the IHS and they form part of the requirements

## 1.3 Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of this IHS and the associated guidance, terms used that are defined in the Act have the meanings set out there. The Act is available at <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.
- (2) See *Schedule 2* for additional definitions that apply.

## 1.4 Requirements for authorisation

- (1) To obtain biosecurity authorisation, the zoo crabs must:
- Be of the following species and from the specified locations specified in 1.1.
  - Not be ovigerous (berried) females.
  - Be tagged, or otherwise marked in a way to allow identification of the individual zoo crabs.
  - Meet the requirements of clauses 1.5-1.7 of *Part 1: Requirements*, and *Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms*; and

- e) Be accompanied by an official certificate that meets the requirements of clause 1.9, has been agreed by a CTO, and details the measures in Part 2 that the exporting country will meet; and
- f) Be accompanied by an import permit as required by clause 1.8.

## 1.5 Pre-export isolation

- (1) The zoo crabs must have been kept in a pre-export isolation (PEI) facility that complies with the following requirements:
  - a) **Approval and audit**
    - i) The PEI facility must be approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country as meeting the requirements of this clause 1.5.
  - b) **Records**
    - i) The operator must implement and maintain an effective record-keeping system that describes how the requirements of clauses 1.5-1.6 are met.
  - c) **Facility**
    - i) The PEI facility must be constructed so it can be easily cleaned and disinfected.
    - ii) All zoo crabs must be held in tanks.
    - iii) Tanks must be kept clean and be suitable for easy inspection of the zoo crabs.
    - iv) Tanks must be permanently identified so that records of the zoo crabs can be correlated with each tank.
  - d) **Management and operation**
    - i) All equipment used in the feeding, handling and treatment of zoo crabs in PEI must be new, or cleaned and disinfected before the commencement of the PEI.
    - ii) The zoo crabs must not be fed crustaceans or any product derived from crustaceans.
    - iii) During PEI, the zoo crabs must remain isolated from all other zoo crabs that are not of an equivalent health status.
    - iv) Procedures must be in place to prevent the potential transfer of pathogenic agents. These procedures must address the risk of transfer via fomites.
    - v) Procedures must be in place to prevent the introduction of pathogenic agents to the facility, on either people or equipment.
    - vi) The PEI facility must have a designated manager who has responsibility for the day to day running of the facility.
    - vii) The designated manager must report any problems promptly to the certifying official of the Competent Authority.
    - viii) Movement of zoo crabs into, within and out of the PEI facility must be documented.
  - e) **Supervision by the Competent Authority**
    - i) The certifying official of the Competent Authority must ensure that the relevant requirements of this IHS have been met prior to export.
    - ii) Any morbidities or mortalities must be investigated. Where clinical signs are attributed to any of the identified risk organisms listed in Part 2 of this IHS, or high unexplained mortalities occur, the zoo crabs must be removed from the consignment. The certifying official of the Competent Authority must notify MPI of the outcome of the investigation, and wait for MPI to communicate its decision on the importation before the zoo crabs are exported.
    - iii) Zoo crabs must be certified as free of signs of clinical disease, free from external parasites and fit for travel at the end of the PEI period.
  - f) **Duration**
    - i) Zoo crabs must be held in the PEI facility for a quarantine period of at least 30 days.



## 1.6 Diagnostic tests and treatment

- (1) All pre-export and/or surveillance testing required by this IHS must be:
  - a) Conducted by a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of the exporting country; or
  - b) Conducted by a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of any other country approved under this IHS to export zoo crabs to New Zealand.
- (2) All laboratory samples required by this IHS must be collected, processed, and stored in accordance with the recommendations in the *Code* and/or the *Manual* or as described in *MPI-STD-TVTL*.
- (3) All diagnostic tests that are required to be used or undertaken by this IHS must be those that have been approved by MPI for that purpose and documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*.

## 1.7 Transport

- (1) In the case of transport by:
  - a) Air: the transport facilities and arrangements must meet the relevant requirements published in the *IATA Live Animal Regulations*.
  - b) Sea: the transport facilities and arrangements must have been inspected and meet the requirements of the *Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6* (which is equivalent to the *New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C*).
- (2) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand are permitted to be transported with the zoo crabs on the aircraft or ship.
- (3) Trans-shipment in any third country may not occur unless it is pre-approved by MPI and recorded on an import permit under section 24D.

### Guidance

- Any containers not intact on arrival must be made secure before the consignment is moved to the transitional or containment facility. Any material which has leaked from the container must be destroyed at the port of entry.

## 1.8 Import permit information

- (1) An import permit under section 24D of the Act is required prior to the importation of consignments of zoo crabs from specified countries.

### Guidance

- Ensure you have all relevant documentation prepared prior to applying for an import permit
- Apply for the import permit at the following weblink: <https://animalplantimportpermit.mpi.govt.nz/>
- Specify the name and address of the transitional/containment facility in New Zealand approved to facility standard to which the consignment is to proceed following importation.
- If a CTO has approved an equivalent measure, under section 27(1)(d) of the Biosecurity Act for a measure that is different from that set in this IHS prior to import, that may be applied to effectively manage risks, this will be recorded on the import permit.

## 1.9 Documentation that must accompany live animals

- (1) All documentation that is required by this clause 1.9 to accompany zoo crabs must, unless otherwise stated:
  - a) Be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible.
  - b) Be original.
- (2) Documentation that is in a paper format must, unless otherwise stated, be endorsed on every page by the Official with their original stamp, signature and date or be endorsed in the space allocated and all pages have paper based alternative security features.
- (3) Documentation that is in an electronic format must, unless otherwise stated, be transmitted directly from the Competent Authority of the exporting country to MPI, using an electronic system approved by MPI for that purpose.

### Guidance

- Copies of all documents that are required to accompany the goods should be submitted to the NZ Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of arrival as early as possible to avoid delays in border authorisation. The recommended timeframe is at least 7 working days before arrival.
- Please email the applicable arrival point:
  - Auckland: [liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:liveanimalsauckland@mpi.govt.nz)
  - Wellington: [liveanimalswellington@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:liveanimalswellington@mpi.govt.nz)
  - Christchurch: [liveanimalschristchurch@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:liveanimalschristchurch@mpi.govt.nz)

- (4) The consignment must arrive in New Zealand with the documentation that is specified in, and meets the requirements of clauses 1.9.1 to 1.9.2 below:

### 1.9.1 Import permit

- (1) An import permit (copy acceptable) for a single consignment.

### 1.9.2 Official certificate

- (1) An official certificate from the exporting country's Competent Authority which must include the following:
  - a) A unique consignment identifier.
  - b) The description, species, and unique identifier of each zoo crab.
  - c) The name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor).
  - d) The name, signature and contact details of the official.
  - e) Certification and endorsement by the official that the general requirements outlined in *Part 1: Requirements* of this IHS have been met.
  - f) Certification and endorsement by the official that the relevant requirements outlined in *Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms* of this IHS have been met.

### Guidance

- See Part 3 for model official certificates.

## 1.10 Post-arrival requirements

- (1) Following biosecurity authorisation being given under section 25 of the Act, the zoo crabs (where applicable) must proceed directly to the transitional facility approved under the *Facility Standard: Zoo Animals Transitional Facilities Standard* named on the import permit.

- (2) The documentation must be checked, and the zoo crabs held for at least 30 days in the transitional facility to ensure all requirements noted under general requirements in *Part 1: Requirements* and specified requirements (official certification) in *Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms* of this IHS are met.
- (3) The zoo crabs must be inspected to meet the requirements of Part 2 in the second week of PAQ and prior to authorisation to the containment facility.
- (4) During PAQ, water control in the zoo transitional facility must meet the requirements of *Facility Standard: Ornamental Fish and Marine Invertebrates, MPI-STD-ORNAMARI*.

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## Part 2: Specified requirements for identified risk organisms

- (1) Zoo crabs must comply with the following measures for identified risk organisms, where required:

### 2.1 Epicaridean isopods

- (1) Japanese spider crabs must be sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by epicaridean isopods.
- (2) Japanese spider crabs must be monitored during PEI and a 30 day post arrival quarantine (PAQ) period and be found free from clinical signs of disease including lethargy, localized swelling on the carapace which indicates the location of the parasite, decreased abdominal width, weight, and/or cheliped (claw) height.
- (3) Japanese spider crabs presenting with clinical signs must be investigated through necropsy for gross signs of epicaridean isopods.
- (4) Japanese spider crabs investigated for epicaridean isopods or that have been in contact with crabs investigated for epicaridean isopods must be disease free to the satisfaction of the appropriate MPI decision maker.

### 2.2 Holotrich ciliates

- (1) Japanese spider crabs must be sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by holotrich ciliates.
- (2) Japanese spider crabs must be monitored during PEI and a 30 day PAQ period and be found free from clinical signs of disease including lethargy and an inability to flip themselves when overturned.
- (3) Japanese spider crabs presenting with clinical signs must be investigated through necropsy of the heart and examination of haemolymph for ciliates.
- (4) Japanese spider crabs investigated for holotrich ciliates or that have been in contact with crabs investigated for exotic holotrich ciliates must be disease free to the satisfaction of the appropriate MPI decision maker.

### 2.3 *Hematodinium* spp. and *Hematodinium*-like spp.

- (1) Japanese spider crabs must be sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by *Hematodinium* spp. and *Hematodinium*-like spp.
- (2) Japanese spider crabs must be monitored during PEI a 30 day PAQ period and be found free of clinical signs of disease including lethargy and a hyper-pigmented carapace resulting in a “cooked” appearance.
- (3) Japanese spider crabs presenting with clinical signs must be investigated through necropsy.
- (4) Japanese spider crabs investigated for *Hematodinium* spp. and *Hematodinium*-like spp or that have been in contact with crabs investigated for *Hematodinium* spp. and *Hematodinium*-like spp must be disease free to the satisfaction of the appropriate MPI decision maker.

### 2.4 Rhizocephalan barnacles

- (1) Zoo crabs must be sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by rhizocephalan barnacles.

- (2) Zoo crabs must be monitored during PEI and a 30 day PAQ period and be found free of clinical signs of disease including enlargement or growth of the abdomen, presence of an externally visible female egg sac, and in males, signs of feminisation (broadening of the pleon). Animals that survive infection may display brown scars on tissue directly exposed to infection.
- (3) Zoo crabs presenting with clinical signs must be investigated through necropsy and found to be free from infection. The parasite will be grossly visible and morphological changes to the host will likely be evident.
- (4) Zoo crabs investigated for rhizocephalan barnacles or that have been in contact with crabs investigated for rhizocephalan barnacles must be disease free to the satisfaction of the appropriate MPI decision maker.

## 2.5 White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)


- (1) Zoo crabs must be sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks of WSSV.
- (2) Zoo crabs must be monitored during PEI and a 30 day PAQ period and be found free of clinical signs of disease including lethargy and anorexia, and/or the presence of white spots (1mm to 1cm in size) on the exoskeleton.
- (3) Zoo crabs presenting with clinical signs must be investigated through necropsy and found to be free from infection.
- (4) Zoo crabs investigated for WSSV or that have been in contact with crabs investigated for WSSV must be disease free to the satisfaction of the appropriate MPI decision maker.

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### Part 3: Model Official Certificate

**Guidance**

- The following model official certificate is for zoo crabs from Japan or Christmas Island/Australia.
- Below is a model official certificate for trade in zoo crabs. This can be used by the exporting Competent Authority as a reference for country-specific official certificate negotiation, but a certificate must be agreed between the exporting Competent Authority and MPI before trade can commence.

<b>Country: Australia/Japan</b>				
Certificate reference number:			Import permit number:	
1. Importer name: Address:		2. Exporter name: Address:		
3. Country of destination: <b>New Zealand</b>			4. Country of origin: <b>Japan/Australia</b>	
5. Description of commodity: <b>Species:</b>				
<b>Type of Identifier</b>	<b>Identification Number</b>	<b>Location of Identifier</b>	<b>M/F</b>	<b>Date of Collection</b>
<b>Official in charge of the animals in pre-export isolation:</b>				
Name:				
Address:				
Signature				
Date				
				

<b>Country: Australia/Japan</b> (delete as necessary)	Certificate reference number:
<p>I,....., an Official employed by the Competent Authority of Australia/Japan (delete as necessary), certify after due enquiry, with respect to the zoo crabs identified in this certificate, that:</p> <p>(1) The zoo crabs identified in this certificate completed their pre-export isolation in a facility approved by the Competent Authority of Christmas Island-Australia/Japan (<i>delete as appropriate</i>).</p> <p><b>Pre-export isolation</b></p> <p>(2) The zoo crabs were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Held in PEI for a minimum period of 30 days prior to the date of shipment.</li> <li>(b) Isolated from other animals not of equivalent health status.</li> <li>(c) Free from clinical signs of disease for the entire PEI period.</li> </ul> <p>(3) The PEI premises has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Been approved and is supervised by an Official.</li> <li>(b) Been constructed so it is easily cleaned and disinfected.</li> <li>(c) A designated manager that must report any problems promptly to the certifying official of the Competent Authority.</li> <li>(d) Procedures in place to prevent the introduction as well as the potential transfer of pathogenic agents.</li> <li>(e) Documented movements of zoo crabs into, within and out of the facility.</li> </ul> <p>(4) Tanks used in PEI were clean and free from evidence of contamination.</p> <p>(5) While in PEI, any animal material used as feed for the zoo crabs was sourced from animals free of disease.</p> <p>(6) The zoo crabs must not be fed crustaceans or any product derived from crustaceans.</p> <p><b>Inspection and transport</b></p> <p>(7) Each zoo crab was identified and examined in the 24 hours prior to leaving the PEI premises for the port of departure. Each zoo crab was free from clinical evidence of disease, external parasites, and appeared to be fit for travel.</p> <p>(8) Female crabs were not ovigerous (berried).</p> <p><b>Specified requirements for identified risk organisms</b> (<i>delete clauses not applicable to the commodity for export</i>)</p> <p><b>Epicaridean isopods</b></p> <p>(9) The Japanese spider crabs were sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by epicaridean isopods.</p> <p>(10) The Japanese spider crabs were monitored during PEI and were not investigated for disease related to epicaridean isopods.</p> <p><b>Holotrich ciliates</b></p> <p>(11) The Japanese spider crabs were sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by holotrich ciliates.</p> <p>(12) The Japanese spider crabs were monitored during PEI and did not show any clinical signs related to holotrich ciliates.</p> <p><b>Hematodinium spp. and Hematodinium-like spp.</b></p> <p>(13) The Japanese spider crabs were sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by <i>Hematodinium</i> spp. or <i>Hematodinium</i>-like spp.</p> <p>(14) The Japanese spider crabs were monitored during PEI and did not show any clinical signs related to <i>Hematodinium</i> spp. or <i>Hematodinium</i>-like spp.</p> <p><b>Rhizocephalan barnacles</b></p> <p>(15) The zoo crabs were sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by rhizocephalan barnacles.</p> <p>(16) The zoo crabs were monitored during PEI and did not show any clinical signs related to rhizocephalan barnacles.</p>	

**White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)**

- (17) The zoo crabs were sourced from regions and colonies with no known disease outbreaks caused by WSSV.
- (18) The zoo crabs were monitored during PEI and did not show any clinical signs related to WSSV.
- (19) As far as can be determined:
  - (a) If shipped by air, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations; if shipped by sea, the animals will be shipped in accordance with the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 6.
  - (b) The crates used for transporting the animals to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected.
  - (c) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand will be transported with the zoo crabs on the aircraft or ship.

*Note:* Official stamp, signature and date must be applied to all pages and any documents that form part of the extended certificate.

**Official: in charge of the animals in pre-export isolation:**

Name:

Address:

Signature:

Date:

Official signature, Official stamp and date

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## Schedule 1 – Document history

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
27 May 2022 Internal Consultation	Import Health Standard: Specified Zoo Crabs	IHS ZOOCRABS.SPE
17 August 2022 External Consultation	Import Health Standard: Specified Zoo Crabs	IHS ZOOCRABS.SPE
Amendments	Title	Shortcode

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## Schedule 2 – Definitions

### Competent Authority

The Veterinary or other Governmental Authority of a WOA Member country, that has the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the *Code* in the whole territory.

### MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand.

### Official

An officer authorised by the Competent Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of the WOA *Code* Chapter for certification procedures.

### The Code

The World Organisation for Animal Health Aquatic Animal Health Code.

### The Manual

The World Organisation for Animal Health Aquatic Animal Health Manual.

### Official Certificate

A certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of the *Code* Chapter for certification procedures, describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

### WOAH

The World Organisation for Animal Health.