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The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), after performing an administrative and technical screening of a self-declaration concerning the disease-free status of a country, a zone or a compartment ("self-declaration"), as described in the standard operating procedures for self-declarations, reserves the right to publish or not the self-declaration on its website. There shall be no right of appeal from this decision nor any recourse of any kind.

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Self-declaration by the Republic of Korea of freedom from infection with *infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV)*.

Declaration submitted to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) on 29 August 2022 by Dr Dongsik Lee, the Delegate of the Republic of Korea to WOA, Chief Veterinary Officer Director, Animal Health Policy Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

1. Introduction

The Republic of Korea makes a self-declaration of country freedom from infection with infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV) as it has fulfilled the conditions described in Articles 1.4.6 and 9.4.4 and [Chapter 3.1](#) of the WOA Aquatic Animal Health Code (the *Aquatic Code*). In addition, Republic of Korea fulfilled the conditions defined in point 2 of Article 9.4.5. of the *Aquatic Code*: basic biosecurity conditions, as described in Chapter 1.4., have been continuously met for at least the last ten years and there has been no occurrence of IHHNV for at least the last ten years.

There had been three occurrences of infection with IHHNV in Korea: the first and second occurred in shrimps in July 2005 and July 2006, respectively (Kim et al., 2006)¹ and the last in whiteleg shrimp farm in October 2010 (Kim et al., 2011)². The Republic of Korea has carried out for 12 years targeted surveillance activities from 2011 as described in Chapter 1.4 of the *Aquatic Code* for susceptible species listed in Article 9.4.2 of the same code following methods provided in Chapter 2.2.4 of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals (the *Aquatic Manual*), without any detection of infection with IHHNV. The shrimp farms located along the coast or inland in South Korea do not share zones or water bodies with any other countries.

Therefore, the Delegate of the Republic of Korea to WOA declares that the country is free from infection with IHHNV.

¹ Kim JW, Jung SH, Park MA, Do J-W, Choi D-L, Jee B-Y, Cho MY et al. 2006. Monitoring of Pathogens in Cultured Fish of Korea for the Summer Period from 2000 to 2006. *J. Fish Pathol.* 19(3):207-214.

² Kim JH, Choresca CH Jr., Shin SP, Han JE, Jun JW, Han SY, Park SC. 2011 Detection of infectious hypodermal and hematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV) in *Litopenaeus vannamei* shrimp cultured in South Korea. *Aquaculture.* 313:161-164.

2. Basic biosecurity conditions in the Republic of Korea

2.1. Aquatic biosecurity system in the Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea has established a systematic national disease control and quarantine infrastructure based on its [Aquatic Life Disease Control Act](#) and financial resources to support for the system.

In the Republic of Korea, the early detection and reporting system for aquatic life diseases is established under Articles 7 (Aquatic organism disease control officer) and 9 (Reporting on dead or diseased aquatic organisms) of the [Aquatic Life Disease Control Act](#). The measures include:

- An early detection system of the disease which has been in place since 2008. In the case of a disease outbreak, a trained aquatic organism disease inspector or a veterinarian shall conduct a clinical test and technical follow-up measures at the affected farms.
- Clinically infected animals reported by farms or apparently healthy animals sampled during surveillance activities are sent to disease identification institutions for aquatic organisms or the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS) for a laboratory test under Article 10 of the Act.
- Animals tested positive are sent for a confirmatory diagnosis by the NFQS. With a confirmed case, the Korean government implements a systematic epidemiological investigation for understanding the scale of disease outbreak, tracking the primary source of infection, and identifying the transmission mechanism under Article 11 of the [Aquatic Life Disease Control Act](#) as well as develops reasonable disease control measures to prevent the reoccurrence of the disease.
- If infection with IHNV is confirmed by a confirmatory diagnosis, epidemiological investigations and control measures shall be implemented to prevent the transmission and spread of the disease.
- Any detection of the presence or suspicion of infection with IHNV must be reported to the Competent Authority by law.

The Republic of Korea carries out quarantine of imported aquatic organisms to prevent the introduction of exotic diseases into the country and protect its ecosystem. Aquatic organisms imported for transplant, human consumption, ornament, and research shall undergo quarantine inspections according to Articles 22 to 32 of the Act.

The Republic of Korea improved the quarantine efficiency by establishing a standard form of health certificate. It enhances import quarantine by mandating a health certificate for all imported fishery products as well as conducting import risk analysis through which emerging diseases of concern are identified to be added to the lists of notifiable disease and items subject to quarantine.

2.2. Basic biosecurity conditions for infection with IHNV in the Republic of Korea

Infection with IHNV is listed as a nationally notifiable disease in the Republic of Korea under Article 2 of the Enforcement Rule of the Aquatic Life Disease Control Act. All measures related to surveillance and disease control follows the provisions prescribed by the Act to fulfil basic biosecurity conditions for infection with IHNV.

Both targeted (twice a year) and general surveillance (more than twice a year) are carried out for infection with IHNV and the surveillance results are all uploaded and maintained in the national aquatic disease control integrated network system (NADCINS) for aquatic life disease control according to Articles 5.2 of the Act. A detection of presence or any suspicion of infection with IHNV must be reported to the Competent Authority under the early detection system. A lab test as well as a confirmatory diagnosis of infection with IHNV is performed following the procedures prescribed in Chapter 2.2.4.4 of the *Aquatic Manual*. If a confirmatory diagnosis finally confirms an infection with IHNV, epidemiological investigations and control measures shall be implemented to prevent the transmission and spread of the disease.

3. Control and management of infection with IHNV in the Republic of Korea

3.1. Susceptible species to infection with IHNV in the Country

Article 9.4.2 of the *Aquatic Code* refers to yellowleg shrimp (*Penaeus californiensis*), giant tiger prawn (*P. monodon*), northern white shrimp (*P. setiferus*), blue shrimp (*P. stylirostris*), and whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) as susceptible to infection with IHNV, among which whiteleg shrimp and giant tiger prawn are cultured and produced in the country. Whiteleg shrimp is cultured and produced once or twice a year using the semi-closed (ponds) and closed systems including the biofloc technology (BFT), and there are two giant tiger prawn aquaculture farms using the closed systems (production systems with a safe water supply free from pathogenic agents or aquatic animals) in Korea. The surveillance program was designed and implemented for the whiteleg shrimp and giant tiger prawn according to the *WOAH Aquatic Code*. None of the susceptible species referred to in Article 9.4.2. are present in the natural seawater around Korea or natural waters in the country (Annex II - Table 1).

As of 2022, there are 376 whiteleg shrimp aquaculture farms in Korea, most (>94.1%) of which are located along the western and southern coast of the country (Table 1 & Figure 1). The national annual production of whiteleg shrimp is approximately 9,545 tons as of 2021 (Table 2). In addition, in Korea, the giant tiger prawn has been farmed since 2021. Two giant tiger prawn aquaculture farms are located in Gyeongsangnam-do and Chungcheongnam-do in Korea (Figure 1). The annual production of giant tiger prawn is approximately 3.0-4.5 tons as of 2021.

Table 1. Number of whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) farms in the Republic of Korea in 2022. (Source: NFQS)

Province	Incheon	Gyeonggi-do	Gangwon-do	Chungcheongnam-do	Jeollabuk-do	Jeollanam-do	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gyeongsangnam-do	Jeju-do	Total
No. of farms	25	14	2	75	36	201	1	18	4	376

Table 2. Total production of whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) in the Republic of Korea. Unit: MT. (Source: Statistics Korea)

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Incheon	114	90	113	173	153	186	252	192	198	288	304
Gyeonggi-do	98	39	64	86	120	93	144	213	190	256	411
Gangwon-do	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	-	0	3	6
Chungcheongnam-do	629	860	708	798	646	952	897	1,092	1,656	1,364	1,790
Jeollabuk-do	75	67	163	94	82	193	219	227	338	344	666
Jeollanam-do	1,904	1,705	2,724	3,293	4,418	4,235	3,487	3,609	4,871	5,682	6,105
Gyeongsangbuk-do	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	-	1
Gyeongsangnam-do	22	19	10	40	91	122	136	145	278	180	215
Jeju-do	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	12	11	6	48
Total	2,844	2,784	3,785	4,488	5,515	5,791	5,144	5,492	7,542	8,124	9,545

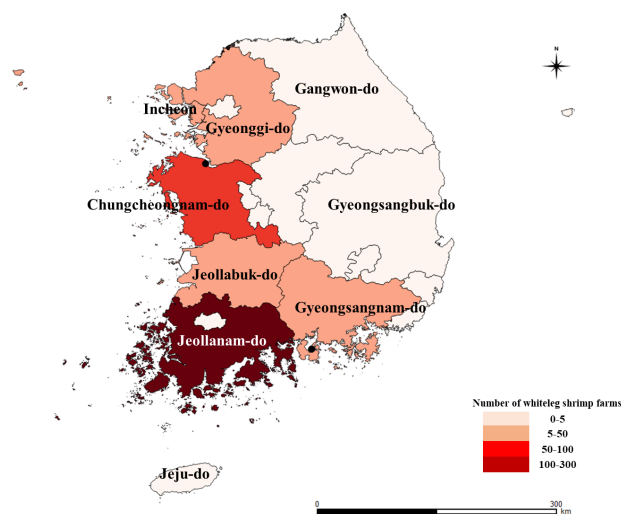


Figure 1. Distribution of whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) and giant tiger prawn (*P. monodon*, ●) farms in Korea in 2022.

3.2. The Occurrence of infection with IHNV in the Republic of Korea

There is a total of three occurrences of infection with IHNV in the Republic of Korea. Kim et al., (2006) reported the first occurrence of infection with IHNV in shrimp in July 2005 and the second in July 2006. The last occurrence in farmed whiteleg shrimp in October 2010 was confirmed as infection with IHNV by Kim et al., (2011), without clear evidence of shrimp mortality. To eliminate the disease, all shrimp infected with IHNV were buried with lime. After the last occurrence of infection with IHNV in 2010, the Republic of Korea implemented an enhanced surveillance system including the occurred farms for infection with IHNV.

3.3. General surveillance of infection with IHNV

General surveillance of infection with IHNV is routinely implemented for persons that own, manage, and operate aquaculture premises subject to surveillance. In general surveillance activities, inspectors carry out interviews and questionnaire surveys to obtain information on the history and the current status of disease occurrence, mortalities, etc. supporting the operation of the early detection system for disease introduction. Since 2011, each shrimp farm in Korea has been inspected at least twice a year on average, to detect any occurrence of infectious disease (Table 3).

Table 3. Number of general surveillance activity for both giant tiger prawn (*P. monodon*) and whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) from 2011 to 2022. (Source: NFQS)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (1 st half)	Total
No.	672	463	718	308	343	589	642	540	504	849	1,280	433	7,341

3.4. Targeted surveillance of infection with IHNV

To demonstrate the country freedom from infection with IHNV, the Republic of Korea designed a targeted surveillance program according to Chapter 1.4 of the *Aquatic Code* of WOA. For the 9 years from 2011 to 2019, the sample size required to demonstrate the country freedom from infection with IHNV was calculated by the FreeCalc one-stage sampling method. Parameters of the one-stage sampling method were set as design prevalence of 1%, sensitivity of 95%, specificity of 100%, and confidence level of 95%. The sample size required to demonstrate the country freedom from infection with IHNV was calculated as 314 animals per survey, which was fulfilled by targeted surveillance activities conducted from 2011 to 2019 (Table 4).

Table 4. Targeted surveillance of whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) from 2011 to 2019. (Source: NFQS)

Province	Half yearly	No. of tested farms or samples	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Incheon	1 st	No. of farms inspected	-	2	3	4	11	10	10	8	6
		No. of tested sample	-	200	30	180	1,000	319	100	515	180
	2 nd	No. of farms inspected	5	4	10	-	10	-	10	8	6
		No. of tested sample	50	50	86	-	49	-	100	80	180
Gyeonggi-do	1 st	No. of farms inspected	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	3	3
		No. of tested sample	-	-	-	10	200	-	100	30	90
	2 nd	No. of farms inspected	5	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	3
		No. of tested sample	50	10	-	-	10	-	20	30	90
Chungcheongnam-do	1 st	No. of farms inspected	4	4	8	2	24	13	15	13	10
		No. of tested sample	200	310	2,800	200	4,630	1,397	350	1,473	300
	2 nd	No. of farms inspected	6	10	9	-	7	-	15	13	10
		No. of tested sample	100	100	87	-	2,035	-	150	186	300
Jeollabuk-do	1 st	No. of farms inspected	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	4
		No. of tested sample	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	65	120
	2 nd	No. of farms inspected	4	2	1	-	6	-	4	5	4
		No. of tested sample	40	20	10	-	110	-	80	50	120
Jeollanam-do	1 st	No. of farms inspected	-	-	-	8	-	43	18	5	67
		No. of tested sample	-	-	-	260	-	1,062	544	50	2,010
	2 nd	No. of farms inspected	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	5	67
		No. of tested sample	-	-	40	-	-	-	20	50	2,010
Gyeongsangnam-do	1 st	No. of farms inspected	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	

		No. of tested sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	60	60
	2 nd	No. of farms inspected	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	2
		No. of tested sample	-	-	-	-	10	-	20	60	60
Jeju-do	1 st	No. of farms inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
		No. of tested sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	90
	2 nd	No. of farms inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
		No. of tested sample	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	90
Total	1 st	Total No. of farms inspected	4	6	11	15	38	68	52	41	95
		Total No. of tested sample	200	510	2,830	650	5,830	2,858	1,244	2,203	2,850
	2 nd	Total No. of farms inspected	20	17	24	-	25	-	36	41	95
		Total No. of tested sample	240	180	223	-	2,214	-	400	466	2,850

From 2020 to the first half of 2022, the two-stage sampling method was used to calculate the sample size required to demonstrate the country freedom from the disease (Table 5 & Figure 2). The sample size was calculated from 242 whiteleg shrimp farms in 2020 and from 376 farms both in 2021 and the first half of 2022 using the two-stage sampling method. The first stage of farm sampling employed parameters of farm-level prevalence of 2%, individual-level prevalence of 20%, test sensitivity of 95%, target cluster sensitivity (SeH) of 95%, and target system sensitivity (S_{Se}, confidence level) of 95%. The farm sample size required for targeted surveillance was calculated as 115 farms in 2020 and 124 farms both in 2021 and the first half of 2022. The sample farms was divided by administrative units (cities and provinces) to plan a targeted surveillance program. In the second stage of the sampling, the required animal sample size per farm was calculated applying the following parameters: test sensitivity of 95%, test specificity of 100%, individual-level prevalence of 20%, type I error of 5%, type II error of 5%, and a population of 500,000 animals. The resulting sample size was 15 animals per farm. Based on these calculations, 3,450 animal samples for 2020, 3,720 for 2021, and 1,860 for the first half of 2022 are required to demonstrate the country freedom of infection with IHNV (Table 5).

In 2021 and 2022, targeted surveillance was performed on all the giant tiger prawn farms. The required animal sample size per farm was calculated. The resulting sample size was 15 animals per farm. Based on these calculations, 60 animal samples for 2021, and 30 for the first half of 2022 are required to demonstrate the country freedom of infection with IHNV.

In 2020, a total of 7,380 samples were randomly selected from 153 whiteleg shrimp farms (averagely 24 samples per farm) and all tested negative for infection with IHNV. In 2021, a total of 8,640 samples were randomly selected from 144 whiteleg shrimp farms (averagely 30 samples per farm) and all tested negative for infection with IHNV. And a total of 120 samples were collected from 2 giant tiger prawn farms and all tested negative for infection with IHNV. In the first half of 2022, a total of 2,205 samples were randomly collected from 146 whiteleg shrimp farms (averagely 15 per farm) and all tested negative for infection with IHNV. And a total of 30 samples were collected from 2 giant tiger prawn farms and all tested negative for infection with IHNV (Table 5).

In summary, the targeted surveillance program was conducted by applying one-stage sampling from 2011 to 2019 and then two-stage sampling in 2020, 2021, and the first half of 2022 to estimate the required sample size for targeted surveillance. The targeted surveillance showed negative results for all tested samples (44,071 samples for whiteleg shrimp and 150 samples for giant tiger prawn). This indicates that the country has been free for the last 12 years from infection with IHNV at a confidence level of 95%.

Table 5. Targeted surveillance of whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) and giant tiger prawn (*P. monodon*) from 2020 to 2022 with two-stage sampling. (Source: NFQS)

Year	Targeted surveillance	Incheon	Gyeonggi -do	Gangwon -do	Chungcheongnam -do	Jeollabuk -do	Jeollanam -do	Gyeongsangbuk -do	Gyeongsangnam -do	Jeju -do	Total	
2020	Total No. of farms	13	7	-	56	22	133	-	9	3	242	
	Required sample size	No. of farms	8	5	-	25	9	62	-	4	2	115
		No. of samples (2 times)	240	150	-	750	270	1860	-	120	60	3,450
	Tested sample size	No. of farms	9	7	-	23	15	92	-	6	1	153
		No. of tested samples (2 times)	540	420	-	1410	900	3720	-	360	30	7,380
2021	Total No. of farms	25	14	2	75 / 1*	36	201	1	18 / 1*	4	376 / 2*	
	Required sample size	No. of farms	11	6	-	27 / 1*	12	61	-	5 / 1*	2	124 / 2*

	No. of samples (2 times)	330	180	-	810 / 30*	360	1830	-	150 / 30*	60	3,720 / 60*
Tested sample size	No. of farms	8	6	-	22 / 1*	14	86	-	5 / 1*	3	144 / 2*
	No. of tested samples (2 times)	480	360	-	1320 / 60*	840	5160	-	300 / 60*	180	8,640 / 120*
Total No. of farms		25	14	2	75 / 1*	36	201	1	18 / 1*	4	376 / 2*
Required sample size	No. of farms	16	5	1	20 / 1*	12	61	-	7 / 1*	2	124 / 2*
	No. of samples (1 time)	240	75	15	300 / 15*	180	915	-	105 / 15*	30	1,860 / 30*
2022 (1 st half)	No. of farms	19	10	1	15 / 1*	14	76	-	7 / 1*	4	146 / 2*
	No. of tested samples (1 time)	285	150	15	225 / 15*	225	1140	-	105 / 15*	60	2,205 / 30*

* Targeted surveillance of giant tiger prawn (*P. monodon*) in 2021 and 2022.

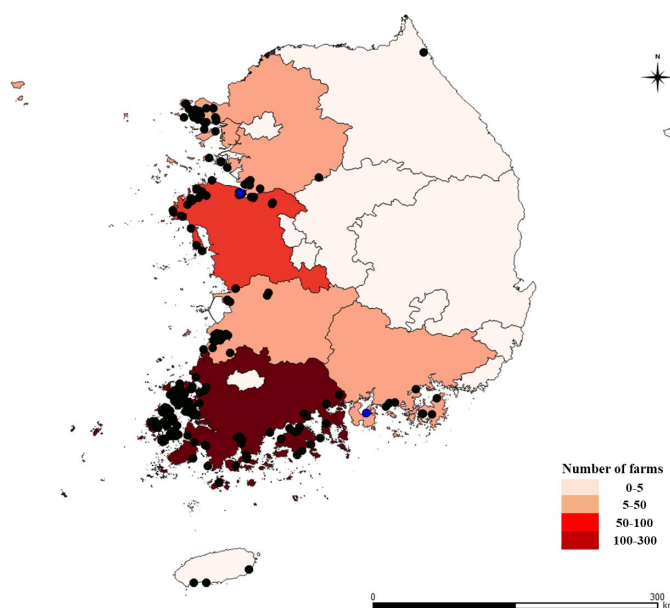


Figure 2. Sampling sites of whiteleg shrimp (●) and giant tiger prawn (●) for targeted surveillance from 2020 to 2022 with two-stage sampling.

4. Quarantine of infection with IHNV in the Republic of Korea

4.1. Import quarantine

The Republic of Korea has been carrying out quarantine of imported aquatic organisms since December 2008, under the [Aquatic Life Disease Control Act](#) to prevent the introduction of exotic diseases into the country and protect its ecosystem. As specified in Articles 22 (Quarantine of exported and imported organisms), 23 (Things designated for quarantine purpose), 27 (Quarantine inspection on imports), and 31 (Quarantine inspection on exports) of the Act, the government carries out quarantine inspections of 26 kinds of notifiable diseases in live fish, shellfish, crustacean species for transplant, human consumption, ornament, testing, research and survey, frozen and chilled abalone, oysters, and shrimps, and diagnostic reagents including pathogens. Article 35 (Designation and standards of quarantine facility) of the Enforcement Rule of the Aquatic Life Disease Control Act designates quarantine facilities as onshore water tank aquaculture and storage facilities, aquarium facilities and temperature control facilities. All quarantine of imported aquatic organisms are done at designated quarantine facilities.

The country formulated a standard form of health certificate, which improved quarantine efficiency by encouraging exporting countries to issue health certificates using the standard form. The Republic of Korea enhances import quarantine by mandating a health certificate for all imported fishery products and adding emerging overseas diseases identified through import risk analysis on its list of notifiable diseases subject to quarantine.

The standard form of health certificate should include the following requirements:

- Health inspection was conducted in facilities designated by competent authorities in exporting countries.
- Any clinical sign of diseases listed in the Aquatic Life Disease Control Act of the Republic of Korea was not be observed.
- Any pathogenic agent of diseases* was not detected by laboratory tests based on the WOA *Aquatic Manual* or diagnostic methods approved by the Republic of Korea.

* For crustacean: Crayfish plague, Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus(IHHNV), Infection with yellow head virus genotype-1(YHV-1), White spot disease(WSD), Taura syndrome(TS), Infectious myonecrosis(IMN), White tail disease(WTD), Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1(DIV 1), Infection with *Hepatobacter penaei*(NHP), Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease(APHND)

For importation of susceptible species, Korea requests the exporting country to issue the health certificate demonstrating the freedom from infection with IHHNV. On arrival in Korea, imports of susceptible species to infection with IHHNV for transplant are required to undergo clinical and laboratory examinations of the disease. Those that have passed the examinations are only allowed to enter the country while those that have failed shall be returned or incinerated.

Two susceptible species to infection with IHHNV were imported to the country for transplant from 2011 to the first half of 2022, which are whiteleg shrimp (*P. vannamei*) and giant tiger prawn (*P. monodon*) (Table 6). The imported whiteleg shrimp and giant tiger prawns were delivered directly to a quarantine facility and lifelong holding of the imported aquatic animals in a quarantine facility. After entering the country, imported whiteleg shrimp and giant tiger prawns underwent clinical tests within 30 days. Imported susceptible animals additionally went through at least two surveillance inspections every year to each quarantine facility, without any detection of infection with IHHNV. This type of quarantine procedure for importing species susceptible to infection with IHHNV will be maintained even after the self-declaration of country freedom from IHHNV is published by WOA.

Table 6. Import quarantine count of susceptible host species to IHHNV from 2011 to 2022. (Source: NFQS)

Species	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (1 st half)	Total
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	13	9	9	7	10	16	10	9	6	11	19	5	124
<i>P. monodon</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4

5. Measures implemented to maintain freedom

To maintain its status of country freedom from infection with IHHNV, the Republic of Korea will keep its targeted surveillance program and basic biosecurity conditions following the provisions of Article 9.4.5 of the *Aquatic Code* and maintain quarantine following provisions of Articles 9.4.9 to 14 of the same code.

6. Conclusion

As shown above, basic biosecurity conditions have been continuously met for the last two years and the targeted surveillance to demonstrate the country freedom from infection with IHHNV, as described in Chapter 1.4 of the *Aquatic Code*, has been continuously carried out the last 12 years without any detection of the IHHNV in the Republic of Korea.

Based on the results, the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea finally declares that the country obtains the status of country freedom from infection with IHHNV as of 29 August 2022 as the country has fulfilled the requirements for a self-declaration of country freedom from the disease provided in Chapter 1.4 of the *Aquatic Code* and Chapter 2.2.4 of the *Aquatic Manual*.

Statement to be included in the self-declaration document.

I, the undersigned, **Dr. Dongsik Lee**

Delegate of **Republic of KOREA**

to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), takes responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from **infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV)**

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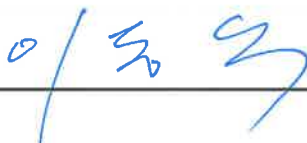
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Drawn up on 29 / August / 2022

Signature of the Delegate: _____



Annex II-Table 1. List of species of shrimp/prawn fisheries in the natural seawater and natural waters in the Korea. (Source: NFQS)

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acetes chinensis</i>	Northern mauxia shrimp
<i>Acetes japonicus</i>	Akiami paste shrimp
<i>Aegaeon lacazei</i>	Hardshell shrimp
<i>Alpheus bisincisus</i>	Flathead snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus digitalis</i>	Forceps snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus japonicus</i>	Snapping shrimp
<i>Argis hozawai</i>	-
<i>Argis lar</i>	Kuro shrimp
<i>Batepenaeopsis tenella</i>	Smoothshell shrimp
<i>Birulia kishinouyei</i>	-
<i>Crangon affinis</i>	Sand shrimp
<i>Crangon cassiope</i>	-
<i>Crangon dalli</i>	Ridged crangon
<i>Crangon hakodatei</i>	Hakodate sand shrimp
<i>Crangon uritai</i>	Uritas sand shrimp
<i>Eualus middendorffi</i>	-
<i>Eualus sinensis</i>	Iso shrimp
<i>Eualus spathulirostris</i>	-
<i>Exopalaemon carinicauda</i>	Ridgetail prawn
<i>Exopalaemon modestus</i>	Siberian prawn
<i>Exopalaemon orientis</i>	Oriental prawn
<i>Galearctus kitanovirusus</i>	Kitano locust lobster
<i>Heptacarpus camtschaticus</i>	Northern coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus futilirostris</i>	Toy shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus pandaloides</i>	Tsuno shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus rectirostris</i>	-
<i>Ibacus ciliatus</i>	Fan lobster, Slipper lobster
<i>Ibacus novindentatus</i>	Smooth fan lobster
<i>Latreutes anoplonyx</i>	Medusa shrimp
<i>Latreutes laminirostris</i>	Platenose shrimp
<i>Latreutes planirostris</i>	Flatnose shrimp
<i>Lebbeus groenlandicus</i>	Dokdo shrimp
<i>Lebbeus polaris</i>	Polar Lebbeid Shrimp
<i>Leptochela gracilis</i>	Lesser glass shrimp
<i>Leptochela sydniensis</i>	-
<i>Linuparus trigonus</i>	Spear lobster
<i>Lysmata vittata</i>	Indian lined shrimp
<i>Macrobrachium equidens</i>	Rough river prawn
<i>Macrobrachium koreana</i>	Korean river prawn
<i>Macrobrachium nipponense</i>	Oriental river prawn
<i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i>	Kuruma shrimp
<i>Metacrangon sinensis</i>	China spinyhead shrimp
<i>Metanephrops thomsoni</i>	Red-banded lobster
<i>Metapenaeopsis dalei</i>	Kishi velvet shrimp
<i>Metapenaeopsis provocatoria owstoni</i>	-

<i>Metapenaeus joyneri</i>	Shiba shrimp
<i>Neocardina denticulata</i>	-
<i>Neocrangon communis</i>	Gray shrimp
<i>Palaemon gravieri</i>	Chinese ditch prawn
<i>Palaemon guangdongensis</i>	-
<i>Palaemon macrodactylus</i>	Migrant prawn
<i>Palaemon ortmanni</i>	Gladiator prawn
<i>Palaemon paucidens</i>	Lake prawn
<i>Palaemon serrifer</i>	Carpenter shrimp
<i>Palaemon tenuidactylus</i>	-
<i>Pandalopsis japonica</i>	Morotoge shrimp
<i>Pandalus eous</i>	Northern shrimp
<i>Pandalus gracilis</i>	Little pink shrimp
<i>Pandalus hypsinotus</i>	Coonstripe shrimp
<i>Pandalus prensor</i>	-
<i>Panulirus japonicus</i>	Spiny lobster
<i>Paracrangon echinata</i>	Horned shrimp
<i>Parapenaeopsis hardwickii</i>	Spear shrimp
<i>Parapenaeus lanceolatus</i>	Lancer rose shrimp
<i>Parapenaeus sextuberculatus</i>	Domino shrimp
<i>Penaeus orientalis</i>	Fleshy prawn
<i>Plesionika izumiae</i>	-
<i>Plesionika ortmanni</i>	Ortmann's striped shrimp
<i>Processa sulcata</i>	-
<i>Rhynchocinetes uritai</i>	-
<i>Sclerocrangon boreas</i>	Sculptured Shrimp
<i>Solenocera melantho</i>	Big head shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris arcuata</i>	Rathbun blade shrimp
<i>Tozeuma tomentosum</i>	-
<i>Trachypenaeopsis richitersi</i>	-
<i>Trachysalambria curvirostris</i>	Southern rough shrimp