

Issuance of Health Certificate (HC) and Health Fish Fishery Products (Ki-D1) on Seawater Lobster *Panulirus Sp* at BBKIPM Makassar

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ABSTRACT

Lobster is a marine animal that belongs to the Crustacean or shrimp, this type of giant shrimp belongs to the Nephropidae and also the Homaridae family. The advantages of lobster as an export product, namely increasing the country's foreign exchange. The requirements for export eligibility are that lobsters are not in a state of laying eggs that are visible on the outer abdomen and carapace size of 6 cm and weight above 150 grams/lobster. The method of activity implementation is carried out through field work activities, literature studies and interviews with primary and secondary data. interviews with primary and secondary data types. BBKIPM Makassar conducts several procedures that must be fulfilled by the applicant, namely submission of applications, document examination, physical examination of lobsters *Panulirus sp* and clinical examination of carrier media, the process of issuing health certificates (HC), and KI-D1. (HC) and KI-D1, verification and payment of PNBP and supervision. After all procedures are fulfilled, the product can proceed to the exporting.

INTRODUCTION

Lobster is a marine animal included in Crustaceans or shrimps, this type of giant shrimp is included in Nephropidae and also the Homaridae family. Lobster has several types such as crayfish, sand lobster, freshwater lobster, and pearl lobster. Pearl lobster is the most priced and sought-after type because it is rare and the largest in Indonesia. The lobster can reach a weight of 3 kg, therefore pearl lobsters are sought after by other countries (Maisyaroh, et al, 2014).

The advantage of lobster as an export product is that it increases foreign exchange country. In addition, it can be known the superiority of lobster products or sectors of the Indonesian industry against trading partners such as the United States or the European Union. Therefore, the benefits that can be obtained are to improve trade relations between countries. In the end, it can improve the welfare of the country through bilateral and international trade of fresh, frozen lobster by the standards stated on the organoleptic sheet with a score of 7-9 by the provisions of the Ministerial Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia. Organoleptic sheet with a score of 7-9 under the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2022 concerning Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 17 of 2021 Concerning the Management of Lobster (*Panulirus* sp.), crabs (*Scylla* sp.), and crabs (*Portunus* sp.).

Requirements worthy of export, namely not in a condition of laying eggs that are visible on the external abdomen and carapace length size above 6 (six) cm or weight above 150 gm per tail for sand lobster (*Panulirus homarus*), above 150 gm per tail for sand lobster (*Panulirus homarus*), rock lobster (*Panulirus penicillatus*), batik lobster (*Panulirus longipes*), and other lobster species. (*Panulirus penicillatus*), batik lobster (*Panulirus longipes*), and Pakistani lobster (*Panulirus polyphagus*). In addition, they are also not in spawning condition, which can be seen in the on the external abdomen and carapace length size above 8 cm or weight above 200 gram per head for other species of lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) and include a Fish Quarantine Certificate as a required document for movement. Certificate of Fish Quarantine is a required document for transshipment. After the availability of the certificate, the quarantine will carry out the physical inspection process before the lobster is exported or sold out of the area. Therefore the final project was compiled final assignment entitled Issuance of Health Certificate (HC) and Fish Health Fish Procedure (KI-D1) on *Panulirus* Sp. Seawater Lobster at the Fish Quarantine Quality Control, Safety of Fishery Products (BBKIPM) Makassar. The purpose of writing the final project is to find out the process of issuance of Health Certificate (HC) of Fish Health of Fishery Products (KI-D1) on Lobster *Panulirus* sp in BKIPM Makassar

LITERATURE REVIEW

Anatomy and Morphology of *Panulirus* Sp

Lobster is one of the marine animals that belong to the group of crustaceans or crustaceans. Lobsters also belong to the Homaridae or

Nephropsidae family. Lobsters have hard skin and have five pairs of legs. Some pairs of legs function as pincers. On the movable stalk, this animal has compound eyes. In addition, lobsters also have two pairs of long antennae, and on the abdomen, several pairs of legs function for swimming. The lobster's tail is muscular and has fins to help it swim. Likewise, the lobster's tail and abdomen allow the animal to move backward. The life cycle of a lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) goes through 4 phases, namely the reproduction/breeding phase, the larval phyllosoma phase, the young lobster phase (puerulus), and the adult lobster phase. In the breeding phase, female lobsters can lay up to 460,000 eggs with an incubation period of 3-4 weeks. In the phyllosoma phase, the lobster can reach a size of 36.5-37.2 mm. After that, the size of the lobster will grow to 5-10 cm in the young lobster phase. Furthermore, in the adult phase, the female lobster measures 16 cm in total length, while the male lobster measures approximately 20cm in total length. Live lobsters must be free from the required fish diseases such as WSSV (White Spot Syndrome Virus). Fresh, frozen lobsters are under the standards stated on the organoleptic sheet with a score of 7-9 (Hosein, et al., 2001).

Arthropods ("hoofed feet") are animals that have bodies that are brushes, hard exoskeletons, and hoofed protrusions. Characteristics of arthropods are bilateral symmetry, the body consists of the head, thorax, and abdomen (separate or united), usually segmented (1) It has one pair of appendages (or absent), each with several or many hinge joints and opposing muscles (2) Usually specialised, some reduced, rarely absent (3) Exoskeletons present (3) Chitin-containing exoskeleton, often hardened, molted at intervals (4) Sexes are generally separate, often unequal, fertilization mostly internal, parthenogenesis in some crustaceans and insects.

Crustaceans are arthropods that live partly in the sea and breathe with gills. The body is divided into the head (cephalon), thorax, and abdomen. The head and thorax join to form the head-chest (cephalothorax). The head usually consists of six segments joined together. They have compound eyes that are pedunculated and movable, two pairs of antennae, a pair of mandibles or jaws, and two pairs of maxillae.

Classification and Description of *Panulirus* Sp

The lobster (crayfish) group includes the families Palinuridae, Homaridae, Astacidae and Scyllaridae. Homaridae only exist in sub-tropical areas, while Palinuridae are found in sub-tropical and tropical areas. The distinctive character of the Palinuridae family is the presence of a long, whip-shaped flagellum antenna. On the carapace, there is no rostrum but there are many spines scattered throughout the surface of the carapace and there is also a pair of horns that extend to the dorsal eye. The main character of the genus *Panulirus* sp is the body with a cylindrical carapace covered with small and large spines. The family Scyllaridae is a member of the Superfamily Palinuroidea. The difference with Palinuridae lies in the absence of an elongated, whip-like antenna flagellum. Members of Scyllaridae have flattened, plate-shaped antennae with a flagellum on the sixth somite of the antennae, the

body is enveloped by a strong, thick, and dorsoventral dorsoventral flattened, lacking a rostrum, small pigmented eyes that can be distinguishable and widely separated. The pereiopods are without visible claws and are of uniform length.

There are about 19 species of *Panulirus* in the world, 12 species are distributed in tropical waters and 7 species are found in Indonesia. spread in tropical waters and 7 of them are found in Indonesia. However, only six species are found in Indonesia, namely rock shrimp (*Panulirus penicillatus*), pantung shrimp (*P. homarus*), pearl shrimp (*P. ornatus*), fir shrimp (*P. versicolor*), and other shrimps. (*P. versicolor*), flower shrimp (*P. longipes*), and castor shrimp (*P. longipes*), and Castor Pawns (*P. polyghagus*). Each species of crayfish has 10 distinctive features that are evident in its body color. visible in the color of the body. The food favored by crayfish is almost all basic animals. Some basic animals that often become food crayfish are mollusks and echinoderms. Mollusks that are named include gastropods and bivalves. Echinodermata that are eaten include sea urchins, starfish, sea cucumbers, sea lilies, and so on.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study uses descriptive and qualitative research methods based on the process of issuing fish health certificate documents. The research was conducted using Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) for attribute testing Where sampling for food safety purposes is carried out with microbiological and chemical contaminant assessment (two class attributes plan). Sampling is the process of taking or selecting packaging/testing units from a lot. From the results of a sampling can be obtained information about the assessment of the quality state of a lot whether acceptable, rejected or needs to be followed up (suspended).

Source of Data

The type of data consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from PKL activities and observation results by direct interviews with the personnel department and production manager. Secondary Data Secondary data is data obtained indirectly from literature studies, previous research, journals related to the problems studied and data from related agencies.

Procedure of Data Collection

Tools and Materials

Tools used in the physical testing process are trays, digital scales, stationery, gloves and panelists (as media examiners). The material used is lobster *Panulirus* sp.

HC and KI-D1 Issuance Work Procedure

The issuance procedure is carried out by submitting an Application letter application, document examination, *Panulirus* sp lobster physical and clinical examination of carrier media, Issuance of Health Certificate (HC) and KI-DI, Verification, and payment of non-tax state revenue (PNBP) and Supervision.

Stages of the Physical Examination Process

The work procedures in the lobster physical examination process are prepare tools, materials and organoleptic sheet, take samples randomly on the product, the number of samples is 1-6 heads, place on a tray (one sample per tray), Testing using the sense of sight (eyes) to see the shape, color, and sense of touch (hands) to find out the shape and colour of the product, to see the shape, colour, sense of touch (hand) to know the texture and sense of smell (nose), texture and sense of smell (nose) to determine odour and the last test results will be written on the organoleptic width that has been prepared.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Application Letter

The test result report (LHU) is issued, then the next process is for the perpetrators to make an application. Panulirius sp lobster business makes an application. For the application itself, BKIPM has implemented an online application where service users are only required to create an account on the application for Inspection service users are only required to create an account on the online Application for Quarantine Inspection Application for Quarantine Inspection (PPK) online through <http://ppk.bkipm.kkp.go.id> (Sisterkaroline) then fill in the data on the application and make a request. Before making a delivery, service users are required to attach several documents to the officer in the service department by applying via email at pavabkipm@gmail.com and regularbkipm@gmail.com. There are also documents attached:

Documents for Export

- a. Print out of PPK online
- b. Packing list (original)
- c. Invoice (original)
- d. Certificate of Good Fish Husbandry (CKIB) (photocopy)
- e. LHU (photocopy)

Documents for Outbound Domestic

- a. Print out of online PPK
- b. LHU (photocopy)

Document Inspection

After submitting the documents, the verification officer will carry out verification of PPK documents to check the completeness and validity of documents related to country of destination requirements and food safety requirements and related to country of destination requirements and food safety requirements. The officer will download the application data submitted by the owner of the carrier media to the internal online system and continue to update the system until the online system and continue to update the system until the issuance of the draft certificate of Health of Fish and Fishery Products (KI-D1) and Certificate of Quality (Healthy certificate), and Load Approval Letter (SPM). If the application application has fulfilled the requirements, a

further process will be carried out by verifying the draft and completeness of the application file on the application online system for follow-up. However, if it does not meet the requirements, the officer will send a notification letter to the service user for the rejected document to be corrected or complete the missing data that is missing.

Physical Examination of *Panulirus* sp Lobsters and Clinical Carrier Media

The owner of the carrier media reports the carrier media that will be exposed to the officer of the carrier media entry and exit area or the designated fish physical inspection site. The competent caretaker will conduct the process of carrier media analysis and/or evaluation of fishery products. The quality inspector will physically inspect the carrier to see the suitability of the type and amount of carrier media and conduct an organoleptic examination.

With the conformity between the contents of quarantine documents and the type, quantity, and volume of carrier media, quarantine officers are required to re-inspect the carrier media to be released, no later than (two) hours before departure. The feasibility of exporting *Panulirus* sp lobster is :

1. Non-egg-laying condition visible on the external abdomen, carapace length above 6 cm, weight above 150 grams. carapace length above 6 cm, weight above 150 grams per tail.
2. Non-egg-laying condition that is visible on the external abdomen and carapace length above 8 cm or weight above 200 (two hundred) grams per fish for other types of lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) A fish quarantine certificate is the document required to be traveled (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2020)

After conducting a physical examination in the form of number, type, volume and it turns out that the carrier media :

1. There is a discrepancy between the contents of the document and the number, type, and volume of the carrier media, then the carrier media is rejected from traveling.
2. There are carrier media that are prohibited from entry or traveling, then the carrier media is subject to detention (KI-D1).

If it turns out that the contents of the document with the amount, type, and volume match then followed up with the issuance of an Inspection Order Document and Clinical Correctness. Service users are given an approval letter (SPP) by the physical examiner and then submitted to the officer in line 1 for issuance of a certificate in line 1 for issuance of the certificate.

Issuance of Health Certificat (HC) and KI-D1

The SPP is handed over to the officer in line 1 for further HC and KI-D1 are issued through the sisterkaroline application. The type of certificates are given according to the destination of the shipment, namely :

Export

1. Health Certificate (HC) for fish and products (KI-D1)
2. Load approval letter (KI-D4)

Domestic Outbound

- a. Health certificate of *Panulirus* sp lobster and domestic fishery products (KI-D2)
- b. Certificate of traffic information and fishery products (KI-D3)

Verification and Payment of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP)

The quality control officer will carry out the process of verifying the conformity of the HC and printed KI-D1 and report the results to the designated official for Disposition. Based on the report of the results of the examination of the correctness of the contents of the document, clinical, and re-examination, if the carrier media is declared healthy and fulfills the quality requirements, then the applicant will be instructed to make a payment to the payment process to the treasury officer. The treasury officer will collect the PNBP from the applicant. The officer receiving the PNBP payment conducts printing receipts based on HC and KI-D1 that have been printed. Receipt The printed receipt is the basis for making the PNBP billing code. The PNBP recipient informs the administrator to print the HC and KI-D1. KI-D1.

Surveillance

The HC and KI-D1 printing process is carried out and signed by the authorized official and informs the service user of the HC and KI-D1 number. authorized official and inform the HC and KI-D1 number to the service user and authorize them to carry out the export process. and authorize them to carry out the export process. The next step Next, the supervision process will be carried out, and the HC certificate and KI-D1 to the service user or his/her proxy at the place of export. and KI-D1 certificate to service users or their proxies at the loading place of the goods/cargo.

CONCLUSIONS

The process of testing the issuance of HC fish health fishery products on *Panulirus* sp lobster at BKIPM Makassar is carried out through several procedures that must be fulfilled by the applicant, namely the submission of an application. procedures that must be fulfilled by the applicant, namely submitting an application, document examination, physical examination of *Panulirus* sp lobster and clinical carrier media, issuance of health certificate (HC) and KI-D1, verification, and payment of PNBP payment and supervision.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has limitations so further research on the topic still needs to be carried out "Issuance of Health Certificate (HC) and Health Fish Fishery Products (Ki-D1) on Seawater Lobster *Panulirus* Sp at BBKIPM Makassar."

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KKP Beberkan Persyaratan Izin Ekspor Benih Lobster (17 Juni 2020 18:38)