Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Guidance Document

Horses

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A guidance document issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

Title

Guidance Document: Horses.

About this document

This guidance document contains information about acceptable ways of ensuring compliance with the requirements in the *Import Health Standard (IHS): Horses*.

Any guidance on how to comply with the applicable requirements may not be the only way to achieve compliance. Stakeholders are encouraged to discuss departures from the approaches outlined in this guidance document with the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) to avoid expending resources on the development of alternative approaches which may later be considered unsuitable.

The term "must" is not typically used in guidance. In this particular document if the term "must" is used, it is used in the context of quoting or paraphrasing the requirements set out in the related *IHS: Horses.*

Related Requirements

Import Health Standard: Horses

Document history

Refer to Appendix 1.

Contact Details

For further information and questions about this guidance document, please contact:

Ministry for Primary Industries
Agriculture and Investment Services
Animal Imports
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140
Email: animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz

Disclaimer

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Contents

Page

1 Purpose

(1) This guidance document has been issued to accompany the *IHS: Horses*. This guidance document should be read in conjunction with that IHS.

(2) This document includes:

a) Countries with MPI-approved exporting systems to import horses into New Zealand.
b) A model veterinary certificate.
c) Negotiated country specific veterinary certificates.

2 Background

(1) The *IHS: Horses*, which this guidance document accompanies, contains generic import requirements. These are the rules to manage the biosecurity risk of importing horses from all countries that can meet the requirements of the IHS and in doing so meet New Zealand's appropriate level of protection. The generic IHS serves as the basis for country-to-country (bilateral) negotiations. This guidance document contains a model veterinary certificate and the bilaterally-agreed veterinary certification for trade in horses. This country-specific veterinary certificate represents what will be certified prior to exporting consignments of horses from the country specified.

3 Definitions

(1) Refer to Schedule 2 of the *IHS: Horses.*

4 Importer Responsibilities

(1) The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of horses will be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) and any regulations made under that Act. All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a biosecurity clearance must be covered by the importer or agent.

(2) Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of the IHS may be tested, treated, re-shipped or destroyed using a MPI-approved destruction method.

(3) Horses travelling onward to Australia or to other countries may need to meet additional requirements. For more information contact animalexports@mpi.govt.nz.

5 Guidance

5.1 Equivalence

(1) MPI may accept an alternative method, system or process that can be shown to achieve the biosecurity requirements of the IHS (i.e. equivalence).

(2) 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.

(3) An import permit is not required to import horses from Australia into New Zealand if the requirements of the IHS are met.

(4) An import permit may be required where specific equivalence measures are approved by MPI. An import permit serves as evidence of equivalence decisions and will be written as specific notes in the special conditions section of the permit.

(5) Import permit application forms can be found on the MPI website at: http://mpi.govt.nz/importing/live-animals/horses/forms-and-templates/.

5.2 Incorporation of material by reference

(1) Incorporation by reference means that standards, guidelines or lists are incorporated into the IHS and they form part of the requirements. This is done because technical documents are too large or impractical to include in the IHS.

(2) Where the IHS states that section 142O(1) of the Act does not apply, this means that importers need to refer to the most recent version of any standards, guidelines or lists that are incorporated by reference in the IHS.

5.3 Harmonised system (HS) codes

(1) The harmonised system is an international product numbering classification developed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO). The New Zealand harmonised system is found here: http://aria.stats.govt.nz/aria/

(2) Animals imported using the IHS will be under one of the following HS Codes:

HS Code	Commodity Description
0101	Horses, asses, mules and hinnies; live

5.4 Exporting country systems and certification

5.4.1 Approval for exporting systems

(1) MPI recommends Competent Authorities that request the approval of their exporting systems refer to Section 3 of the *Code* titled *Quality of Veterinary Services*, to prepare evidence for MPI regarding capabilities and preferences of the exporting country's Competent Authority.

(2) The table below lists those exporting countries that meet the requirements set out in the *IHS: Horses.*

Countries with approved exporting systems	Date agreed
Australia	Trade ongoing
Canada	Trade ongoing
European Union	Trade ongoing
Hong Kong	Trade ongoing
Japan	Trade ongoing
Macau	23 August 2016
Singapore	18 January 2014
United Kingdom	Trade ongoing
United States of America	Trade ongoing

5.4.2 Agreed country specific veterinary certificates

(1) Requests from exporting countries to negotiate veterinary certification for the import of horses into New Zealand will be prioritised according to MPI resources available at the time of application.

(2) A model veterinary certificate is provided in this guidance document and can be used by the Competent Authority as a reference for country-specific veterinary certificate negotiation.

(3) All country-specific veterinary certificates agreed between an exporting country's Competent Authority and MPI are included in the table below:

Country	Link to certificate	S27 CTO direction #	Date agreed	Date applicable for use
Australia	Australia	CTO 2022 015 [B]	8 April 2022	8 April 2022
EU	European Union	CTO 2016 037 [B]	3 August 2016	3 August 2016
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	CTO 2014 089 [B]	1 April 2021	1 April 2021
Macau	Macau	n/a	16 April 2024	16 April 2024
Singapore	Singapore	CTO 2015 036 [B]	30 Novemberl 2018	30 November 2018
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	CTO 2016 037 [B]	15 November 2022	15 November 2022
USA	United States	CTO 2016 067 [B]	31 October 2016	31 October 2016

(4) Horses from approved countries that do not have negotiated veterinary certificates can be exported by another approved country until approved veterinary certificates become available.

(5) Country-specific veterinary certificates with equivalent measures will be recorded with a number relevant to a Chief Technical Officer (CTO) direction under section 27(1)d(iii) of the Act, to enable border staff to clear the goods and record the number in the MPI database.

(6) When a newly negotiated country-specific veterinary certificate replaces one which is currently in use, the application of new import conditions will apply according to the dates listed in the table. At that time previous veterinary certificates for that country can no longer be used.

(7) After issue of the IHS, the measures may be used by countries which already have an agreed veterinary certificate. Using the measures before a new country-specific veterinary certificate is agreed can create challenges at the time of biosecurity clearance. MPI should be notified prior to their use in order to provide clarification to border staff.

(8) When a country-specific veterinary certificate is agreed, there will be a four-month transition period to allow animals to be prepared in accordance with the new conditions. During transition, both the old and the new import conditions are acceptable. After transition, the previous veterinary certificate for that country can no longer be used.

5.5 Eligibility

(1) The family *Equidae* includes horses, donkeys and their crosses (mules and hinnies).

(2) Clauses from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations (LAR) the horses must meet include but are not limited to:

a) All horses must be healthy and fit to travel at departure.
b) No horse shall be under one month of age.
c) Mares shall not be more than 300 days pregnant, unless it has been determined by the Official Veterinarian at the final inspection prior to export that travel does not pose a risk to mare or foal.

5.6 Diagnostic tests and vaccines for international trade

(1) MPI lists all approved diagnostic tests and vaccines in the MPI document: *Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards, MPI-STD-TVTL*.

(2) Where OIE recommended diagnostic tests and vaccines are listed, details can be found in the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines* found on the OIE website: http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/

5.7 Negative, stable or declining titres (EVA)

(1) Equine viral ateritis (EVA) titre tests should be performed at the same laboratory, preferably on the same day, (to minimise laboratory variation).

(2) One doubling of titre (i.e. 1:8 first sample and 1:16 second sample) between the first sample and the final pre-export isolation sample will be acceptable as normal laboratory variation. This doubling would be regarded as "stable".

(3) Two doublings in titre (i.e. 1:8 first sample and 1:32 second sample, which is the same as a fourfold increase) may require further testing at MPI's discretion.

(4) If the first bleed was 1:4 and the second bleed was 1:64 (four doublings) then that demonstrates active infection and antibody titres are still being stimulated to counter the infection. In this case the horse could not travel.

5.8 Summary information on approved countries

(1) The following countries are approved by MPI to export horses to New Zealand:

a) Australia:

i) Permit to import not required (consignments with an equivalence will require a permit to import issued by MPI).
ii) Pre-export isolation not required.
iii) Veterinary certificate and laboratory report/summary results table inspection required
iv) Post-arrival quarantine not required.

b) European Union, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, United Kingdom and United States:

i) Permit to import required.
ii) Pre-export isolation required (minimum 21 days).
iii) Veterinary certificate and laboratory report/summary results table inspection required
iv) Post-arrival quarantine required (minimum 14 days).

5.9 Transitional facilities for horses

(1) IRT New Zealand
126 Muir Road, Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand
Tel: +64 9 297 2022 | Fax: +64 9 298 6066
www.irt.com

5.10 Inspection and verification

(1) All documentation accompanying the consignment must be sent to the MPI verification officer at least 72 hours prior to arrival of the horses. This information should include:

a) Information on previous illness and/or treatment of horses being released from pre-export isolation;
b) A contingency plan for temporary quarantine of the horses in case of unexpected non-compliance (applicable to horses from Australia only).

(2) On arrival, all documentation accompanying the consignment will be verified by an inspector. The inspector may also inspect the consignment, or a sample of the consignment on arrival.

(3) Inspectors are able to inspect and verify due to their authorised powers under the Act.

(4) These requirements are independent of the IHS requirements.

5.11 Tick examination

(1) Tick examinations are performed at the border (by the Official Veterinarian) for horses imported from Australia. All other countries will have tick inspections performed at an approved transitional facility, within 24 hours of arrival into New Zealand.

(2) Examination before export must involve a systematic approach and the inspection should be done by the registered attending veterinarian under supervision of the Official Veterinarian. The inspection must include close examination of the ears, false nostrils, under-body areas (axilla, inguinal region and under the jawbone), perineum, mane and tail.

(3) For countries not free of piroplasmosis where the horses have to be free and protected from vectors (ticks) during the 30 days prior to export, the option of finding ticks at the final inspection prior to export, treating the animal and re-inspecting before travel is ruled out.

5.12 Vector protection and vector-proof

(1) The MPI expectations of vector protection against *Culicoides* midges can be modelled off the OIE *Code* recommendations found in the African Horse Sickness Chapter *Article 12.1.10. Protecting Animals from Culicoides Attack.*

Guidance on how to meet the MPI definition for vector-proof can be found in the following DEFRA article: *African Horse Sickness: Maximising Equine Housing Vector Protection*.

6 Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

6.1 Model veterinary certificates

(1) Below is a model veterinary certificate for trade in horses. This model meets the requirements of the IHS.

(2) This model veterinary certificate format is based on the *Code* Chapter for model veterinary certificates for international trade in horses.

Part 1: Details of dispatched consignment

1.1. Consignor (Exporter): Name: Address:	1.2. Certificate reference number: 1.3. Competent Authority:
1.4. Consignee (Importer): Name: Address:	
1.5. Country of origin: ISO Code*	1.6. Zone or compartment of origin:**
1.7. Country of destination: ISO Code*	1.8. Zone or compartment of destination:**
1.9. Place of origin: Name: Address:	
1.10. Place of shipment:	1.11. Date of departure:
1.12. Means of transport: ☐ Aeroplane ☐ Ship Identification:	1.13. Expected border post:
1.14. Description of commodity:	1.15. Commodity Code (ISO Code*): 1.16. Total number of horses:
1.17. Treatment of vehicle used to transport horse(s) to port of departure (e.g. residual insecticide – date of treatment, chemical(s) used, and the active ingredient(s):	
1.18. Treatment of container(s) (e.g. residual insecticide – date of treatment, chemical(s) used, and the active ingredient(s):	
1.19. Identification of container/serial number:	
1.20. Identification of animals: Species (scientific name): ☐ Horses and ponies (*Equus caballus)* ☐ Donkeys *(Equus asinus)* ☐ Mules and hinnies (*E. asinus x E. caballus)*	

Species (Scientific Name)	ID Number/Details	Breed/Category	Age	Sex	ID System

Country:	Certificate reference number:

Part 2: Veterinary Information

The Competent Authority of the exporting country is required to issue a signed, stamped and dated Veterinary Certificate attesting the following:

The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the 9quidae described above satisfy the following requirements:

Pre-export isolation (PEI)

(1) The horse(s) were held in PEI premises approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority to the *MPI Standard for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for horses* (This clause does not apply to Australian horses).
(2) The horse(s) were not naturally mated or artificially inseminated while in PEI.

Inspection

(3) Final inspection was undertaken in the 48 hours prior to export, and all horses were free of clinical signs of disease, including ectoparasites, and were fit to travel.

Treatment

(4) Vaccinations required for export were administered not less than 35 days before export, except where Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) and African horse sickness (AHS) vaccines were required, they were administered as described in the OIE *Code*. Vaccines for risk organisms met all other recommendations as described in the *Terrestrial Manual* or in the MPI-document: *MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards* (MPI-STD-TVTL).

Testing

(5) Diagnostic test(s) were those prescribed for international trade and meet the standards of the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*.
(6) Diagnostic testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Veterinary Authority to conduct the required export testing.
(7) Laboratory samples were collected, processed, and stored as recommended in the OIE *Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

Transport

(8) As far as can be determined, the vehicle in which the horses are to be transported in to the port of departure will be cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective insecticide before loading.
(9) As far as can be determined, during transport to the port of departure the horses will be kept isolated from animals not of equal tested health status.
(10) Only animals eligible for importation into New Zealand will be loaded on the craft for export.
(11) As far as can be determined horses will be loaded into containers that are:

  (a) New or were cleaned and disinfected with an effective virucidal disinfectant before loading.
  (b) Treated with an effective residual insecticide.

(12) As far as can be determined, for horses transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft will be sprayed with an effective residual insecticide.
(13) No mare in the consignment is more than 300 days pregnant;
(14) No horse in the consignment is less than 1 month of age.

For **African horse sickness** (AHS)

(15) The horses:

  (a) Since birth or for at least the 40 days before export, were kept in an AHS-free country, MPI-approved zone, or MPI-approved seasonally free zone and met the recommendations as described in the OIE *Code*.
  (b) Were showing no clinical signs of AHS at the final inspection prior to export.
  (c) Were not vaccinated for AHS in the last 40 days.
  (d) Were kept in a country where AHS is notifiable; or

(16) The horses:

(a) Since birth or for at least the 40 days before export, were kept in an AHS-infected country or zone, an at risk country or zone, or transited through an infected country/zone and met the recommendations as described in the OIE *Code*.
(b) Were showing no clinical signs of AHS at the final inspection prior to export.
(c) Were not vaccinated for AHS in the last 40 days.
(d) Were kept for a minimum 40 days before export in vector-proof PEI premises as described in the OIE *Code* and were protected from vectors at all times before export; or

(i) Were subjected to either:

1. A serological test to detect antibodies to the AHS virus group as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results with the samples collected at least 28 days after entering PEI/the vector-protected establishment; or
2. Serological tests to detect antibodies to AHS virus as described in the MPI document MPI-STD-TVTL with two blood samples collected at least 21 days apart, the first sample collected at least 7 days after entering PEI. The results showed stable or declining antibody titres; or
3. Agent identification tests as described in the MPI document *MPI-STD-TVTL* from blood collected on two occasions at least 14 days apart, and the first sample was collected at least 7 days after entering PEI, with negative results.

For **anthrax**

(17) The horses were showing no clinical signs of anthrax at the final inspection prior to export and anthrax is notifiable in the country of export; and
(18) Were kept for the 20 days before export on premises where anthrax was not reported during that time; or

(a) Were vaccinated not less than 35 days and not more than 6 months before export, as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*. Antibiotics were not administered to the horses in the 7 days prior to and after vaccination and there was strict adherence to the manufacturer's instructions.

For **Borna disease** (BD)

(19) The horses were:

(a) Kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export in a country free from Borna disease; or
(b) Kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export on premises in which no case of Borna disease has been reported during the past 12 months.

For **contagious equine metritis** (CEM)

(20) The horses (excludes geldings, and pre-pubertal fillies and colts that are less than 731 days of age if accompanied by documentation showing equivalent testing of their dam):

(a) Were kept since birth or for at least the 60 days before export in a CEM-free country approved by MPI, where no case of CEM has been reported in the past 2 years; or
(b) Were kept since birth or for at least the 60 days before export in premises where no case of CEM has been reported during that time; and

(i) Were showing no clinical signs of CEM at the final inspection prior to export.
(ii) An official control programme for CEM, or MPI-approved equivalent, is established in the country of export.
(iii) The horses have never been mated to, or inseminated with semen from a horse known to be infected with CEM.
(iv) The horses have never entered a known CEM-infected premise.
(v) During the 30 days before export the horses were tested for CEM as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL, with negative results; *(strike-out 1-3 not applicable to the animals on this certificate)*

1. **Stallions and colts** were sampled twice at 4-7 day intervals with swabs taken each time from the urethra; urethral fossa and its sinus; and the penile sheath; or
2. **Mares and pubertal fillies** were sampled twice at 4-7 day intervals with swabs taken each time from the clitoral fossa and sinuses.

(vi) The horses did not receive antibiotics in the 7 days before the first sample collection or during the CEM sampling period.
(vii) Since the date of first sampling for CEM the animals were not naturally mated or inseminated with semen from a CEM-untested stallion.

(Note: if a horse does not meet requirement 20c and 20 d or has been known to be infected with CEM, it may be permitted entry subject to an effective method of treatment and testing approved by MPI)

For **dourine**

(21) The horses were:

(a) Showing no clinical signs of dourine at the final inspection before export.
(b) Were kept since birth or for at least the 6 months before export in a country free from dourine as described in the OIE *Code*; or

(22) The horses were:

(a) Showing no clinical signs of dourine at the final inspection prior to export.
(b) Were kept since birth or for at least the 6 months before export on premises where there was no case of dourine reported during that time.
(c) Were subjected to a diagnostic test for dourine as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL* on samples collected during the 15 days prior to export.

For **ectoparasites**

(23) The horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product(s) used are highly effective against ectoparasites and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

(24) The horses were thoroughly examined in the 48 hours before export by a registered veterinarian; and

(a) There was no evidence of tick infection; or
(b) The horses were thoroughly examined in the 48 hours before export by a registered veterinarian and ticks were found. The horses were re-treated, and then re-inspected, and ticks were not found *.

** delete option b if the exporting country is not free of piroplasmosis*

For **endoparasites**

(25) The horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product used is a highly effective broad spectrum endoparasiticide and was applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

For **equine encephalomyelitis** (Eastern and Western)

(26) The horses were showing no clinical sign of equine encephalomyelitis at the final inspection before export and during the 90 days before export; and

(a) Were kept for the 90 days before export in premises where no official case of equine encephalomyelitides was reported during that time; or
(b) The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure; or
(c) The horses were vaccinated against equine encephalomyelitides not less than 35 days and not more than one year before export.

For **equine encephalosis** (EE)

(27) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 40 days before export in a country where no case of EE has been reported during the past 2 years; or

(28) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 40 days before export on premises where no case of EE has been reported during the past 12 months; and

(a) The horses were kept for at least the 40 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.

For **equine infectious anaemia** (EIA)

(29) The horses were showing no clinical sign of EIA in the 48 hours before export.

(a) EIA is a notifiable disease in the country of export.
(b) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export on premises where no official case of EIA was reported during that time.
(c) The horses were subjected to a diagnostic test for EIA as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results. Samples for testing were collected in PEI.

For **equine influenza** (EI)

(30) The horses were:

(a) Kept since birth or for at least the 21 days before export in a country, zone or compartment free of EI as described in the OIE *Code*; or

(31) The horses were:

(a) Kept for at least the 21 days before export in premises where no case of EI was reported during that time.
(b) Kept in PEI premises for at least the 21 days before export and showed no clinical signs of EI during that time.
(c) Subjected to an agent identification test as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*. Samples were collected on two occasions, the first taken 5-7 days after entry into PEI and a second sample taken not less than 5 days later;
(d) Were subjected to a vaccination for EI (excludes foals less than 6 months of age if accompanied by documentation showing equivalent vaccination of their dam):

(i) With either a primary course or booster administered not less than 35 days before export and not more than 90 days before export.
(ii) Administered as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
(iii) Containing equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE expert surveillance panel for EI vaccines or otherwise approved by MPI.

For **equine piroplasmosis**

(32) The horses showed no clinical sign of equine piroplasmosis on the day of shipment.

(33) The horses were kept since birth or for at least 30 days prior to export in a country:

(a) recognised by MPI as free from equine piroplasmosis,
(b) that does not import seropositive equids (with the exception of horses temporarily imported for competition purposes), and
(c) where no case of equine piroplasmosis has been reported in the 2 years prior to export, or

(34) The horses were:
(a) tested for both *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi* using an indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) and a competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) as listed in *MPI-STD-TVTL* for both with negative results, during the 30 days prior to export; or
(b) confirmed negative for equine piroplasmosis (*B. caballi* and *T. equi*) by an OIE reference laboratory using both an indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) and competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) as described in the OIE Manual on a single serum sample taken during the 30 days prior to export; and
(c) maintained free from ticks, by preventive treatment when necessary, during the 30 days prior to export.

For **equine herpesvirus 1** [abortigenic and paralytic forms (EHV-1)]

(35) The horses were showing no clinical signs of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) at the final inspection prior to export and were kept for at least 21 days before export in premises where no case of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) was reported during that time.

For **equine viral arteritis** (EVA)

(36) For uncastrated male horses, either

(a) Were showing no clinical signs of EVA at the final inspection and during the 28 days before export, and in that time were kept in premises where no clinical case of EVA was reported; and

(i) Were kept separate from all other horses for at least 28 days before export, were isolated in PEI for the 21 days prior to export and a blood sample collected during PEI tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*; or
(ii) When 6-9 months of age had two blood samples collected 14 days apart that showed stable or declining EVA antibody titres. After the last blood sample was collected the horses were vaccinated for EVA, and were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions; or
(iii) Were vaccinated for EVA as described in the following protocol:

1. The horses were held in isolation for 7 days and then tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test listed in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*.
2. After the blood sample was collected the horses were vaccinated for EVA.
3. Following vaccination the horses were isolated from all other horses for a further 21 days.
4. The horses were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions; or

(37) In the case of stallions that are seropositive for EVA virus:

(a) During the 6 months before export the seropositive stallions were test mated to two mares. The mares were subjected to two diagnostic tests for EVA as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*, with negative results. The first sample was collected from the mares at the time of test mating, the second 28 days after; or

(b) During the 6 months before export the seropositive stallions were tested by virus isolation on the sperm rich fraction of two separate semen samples (may be taken on the same day) as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*, with negative results; or

(c) During the 6 months after the seropositive blood sample was collected the stallions were:

(i) Subjected to virus isolation on the sperm rich fraction of two separate semen samples (may be taken on the same day) as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL* with negative results.

(ii) Vaccinated for EVA after the semen samples were collected.

(iii) Revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA status as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

(38) For all horses other than uncastrated males:

(a) The horses were showing no clinical signs of EVA at the time of final inspection and during the 28 days before export; and

(i) Were kept for at least the 28 days before export in premises where EVA was not reported; and

1. Were tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL*. The samples for testing were collected during PEI; or
2. During PEI, two blood samples were collected from the horses at least 14 days apart, and showed stable or declining antibody titres; or
3. The horses were vaccinated for EVA as described in 34c; or

(b) The horses were isolated for the 28 days prior to shipment (PEI was extended to 28 days) and during this time showed no signs of EVA.

For **glanders**

(39) The horses were kept for at least the 6 months before export in a country free of glanders as described in the OIE *Code*, and glanders is notifiable in the country of export; or

(40) The horses were:

(a) Kept since birth or for at least the 6 months before export on premises where no case of glanders was reported during that time.

(b) Were subjected to a test for glanders as described in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL* with negative results. Samples for testing were collected in the 30 days before export.

For **Hendra virus**

(41) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export in a country approved by MPI as free of Hendra; or

(42) The horses were:

(a) Kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export in premises where no case of infection in animals or humans was reported during that time.

(b) Were showing no clinical signs of infection with Hendra virus at the final inspection prior to export.

For **Nipah virus**

(43) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export in a country approved by MPI as free of Nipah; or

(44) The horses were:

(a) Kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export in premises where no case of infection in animals or humans was reported during that time.

(b) Showing no clinical signs of infection with Nipah virus at the final inspection prior to export.

For **New World and Old World screwworm**

(45) The horses were kept for at least the 21 days before export in a country free of New World and Old World screwworm fly and where there was no reported cases of screw-worm fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*) myasis during the past 12 months; or

(46) The horses were from a screwworm infested country and the following was undertaken immediately before entering PEI and again immediately before loading for departure to the port of export:

- (a) All horses were thoroughly examined and found to be free of screwworm fly infestation.
- (b) Any wounds were treated with an oily larvicide that is approved by the Veterinary Authority for the prevention of screwworm fly, and applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
- (c) All horses were dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated, immediately after inspection, with a product that is approved by the Veterinary Authority for the prevention of screwworm fly and applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

For **rabies**

(47) The horses were from a rabies-free country, and were showing no clinical signs of rabies on the day of shipment, and were kept since birth or for at least the 6 months before export in a rabies free country as described in the OIE *Code*; or

(48) The horses were from a country in which rabies occurs, and were showing no clinical signs of rabies at the time of final inspection, and for at least the 6 months before export the horses were kept on premises where separation from wild and feral animals was maintained and no case of rabies was reported for at least 12 months before export.

For **equine salmonellosis** *(Salmonella arbortus equi*)

(49) The horses were showing no clinical signs of equine salmonellosis at the final inspection prior to export and were kept for at least the 90 days before export on premises where no case of equine salmonellosis (*S. abortus equi*) was reported during that time.

For **surra**

(50) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 60 days before export in a country where no case of surra has been reported during the past 2 years; or

(51) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 60 days before export on premises where no case of surra was reported during that time; and

- (a) The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
- (b) Were subjected to diagnostic test(s) as recommended by the document *MPI-STD-TVTL* for surra, with negative results. Samples were collected in the 10 days after entering the PEI premises.

For **Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis** (VEE)

(52) The horses were:

- (a) Kept since birth or for at least the 6 months before export in a country free of VEE as described in the OIE *Code*.
- (b) Not vaccinated against VEE in the 60 days before export.
- (c) Showing no clinical signs of VEE at the final inspection prior to export; or

(53) The horses were:

- (a) Kept in a country considered infected with VEE.
- (b) Showing no clinical signs of VEE at the time of final inspection and during the 21 days before export.
- (c) Kept for the 21 days before export on premises where VEE was not reported during that time; and
  - (i) Were vaccinated against VEE no less than 60 days before export and were clearly identified with a permanent mark at the time of vaccination.
  - (ii) The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
  - (iii) Had temperature readings taken daily in PEI and any horse with an elevated temperature was subjected to a blood test for VEE virus isolation, with negative results; or
- (d) Were not vaccinated for VEE and were subjected to a diagnostic test for VEE as recommended in the document *MPI-STD-TVTL* with negative results. Samples for testing were collected at least 14 days after the start of PEI;
  - (i) The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.

(ii) Had temperature readings taken daily in PEI and any horse with an elevated temperature was subjected to a blood test for VEE virus isolation, with negative results.

For **vesicular stomatitis** (VS)

(54) The horses were kept for at least the 21 days before export in a country or zone that is free of VS as described in the OIE *Code*; horses showed no clinical signs of VS at the final inspection prior to export; or

(55) The horses were:

(a) From a country considered infected with VS.
(b) VS is notifiable in the country of export.
(c) An approved surveillance system is in place to provide rapid detection and on-going monitoring.
(d) The horses were kept for the 21 days before export in premises where no case of VS was reported during that time.
(e) The horses were subjected to:

(i) An MPI-approved diagnostic test in the 21 days before export. The result of testing indicates negative titres; or
(ii) An MPI-approved diagnostic test in the 21 days before export with positive results then re-tested not less than 14 days later. The result of testing indicates negative, stable or declining titres.

(f) The horses were kept for a minimum 30 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
(g) The horses were showing no clinical signs of VS at the time of final inspection and for the 21 days before export.

For **warble fly**

(56) The horses were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export in a country or zone where no case of warble fly has been reported during the past 12 months; or

(57) The horses were treated with an ectoparasiticide approved by the Veterinary Authority as capable of killing warble fly larvae, applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions in the 48 hours before export and were showing no clinical signs of warble fly disease at the final inspection prior to export.

Note: Where more than one option is listed delete the options that are not applicable.

Official Veterinarian	
Name:	Signature:
Address:	Date:
Email:	Official Veterinarian signature, Official stamp and date

Appendix 1 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
16 February 2017	Guidance Document: Horses	HORANIIC.GEN

Date of Issued Amendments	Section Changed	Description of Change(s)
2 June 2020	6.1	Amended requirements for equine piroplasmosis
16 July 2021	5.4.2	Updated country-specific veterinary certificate for Australia
24 March 2022	"	"
8 April 2022	"	"
16 November 2022	"	Added country-specific veterinary certificate for United Kingdom
3 May 2024	"	Updated country-specific veterinary certificate for Macau