Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Guidance Document

Equids

LIVEQUID.GEN

[Document Date]

A guidance document issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries

New Zealand Government

Title

Guidance Document: Guidance Document Equids.

About this document

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

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: Guidance Document Equids.*

Related Requirements

Import Health Standard: Guidance Document Equids

Document history

Refer to Appendix 1.

Contact Details

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Disclaimer

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Contents

Page

1 Purpose

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

(2) This document includes:

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

2 Background

(1) The *IHS: Guidance Document Equids*, which this guidance document accompanies, contains generic import requirements. These are the rules to manage the biosecurity risk of importing equids 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 equids. This country-specific veterinary certificate represents what will be certified prior to exporting consignments of equids from the country specified.

(2) General information about importing animal products can be found here: http://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/food/

3 Definitions

(1) Refer to Schedule 2 of the *IHS: Guidance Document Equids.*

4 Importer Responsibilities

(1) The costs to MPI in performing functions relating to the importation of equids 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.

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 equids into New Zealand from Australia 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: Forms and templates

(6) Completed applications are lodged with animal.imports@mpi.govt.nz.

5.2 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/animal products imported using the IHS will be under one of the following HS Codes:

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

5.3 Exporting country systems and certification

5.3.1 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* and the MPI document *Recognition of Export Controls and Certification Systems for Animals and Animal Products*, 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: Guidance Document Equids.*

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

5.3.2 Agreed country specific veterinary certificates

(1) Requests from exporting countries to negotiate veterinary certification for the import of equids 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

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

5.4 Animal identification

(1) Each equid must be implanted with a microchip for identification. International Standards Organisation (ISO) Standard microchips meeting specifications 11784 or Annex A of ISO Standard 11785 should be used.

(2) If the microchip does not meet these ISO Standards, it is the importer's responsibility to ensure that the microchip can be read upon entry to New Zealand. This may mean that the importer will need to provide a microchip reader (at the importer's expense) to enable the chip to be read. Some ports of entry may have microchip readers capable of reading other types of microchip and this should be checked with the port before travel.

(3) An identification silhouette can also be used in addition to providing microchip information. This ensures equids can still be identified if any issues with reading the microchip on arrival occur. An example silhouette has been provided in Appendix 1.

5.5 Diagnostic tests, vaccines and treatment

(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/

(3) The *OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code* chapter listing the prescribed and alternative diagnostic tests for OIE listed diseases is found on the OIE website: http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_1.1.3.htm

5.5.1 Equine influenza (EI) vaccines

(1) Equids with a long history of vaccination against EI are likely to have been given a vaccine which does not comply with the requirement for the vaccine to include both clade 1 and clade 2 of the Florida sub-lineage (FC1 and FC2, respectively).

(2) For equids receiving a primary series to meet the EI requirements for import, the vaccine must meet the IHS requirements.

(3) For equids who have previously completed a primary series and are receiving a booster to meet the EI requirements for import, only the most recent booster needs to comply with the IHS requirements. These equids are not required to start a new primary series with a compliant vaccine.

5.5.2 Negative, stable or declining EVA titres

(1) Equine viral arteritis (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 sample result was 1:4 and the second sample result 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 animal could not travel.

5.6 Timing

(1) To calculate the timeframes for testing, treatments, vaccinations, and examinations specified in the IHS, count the day of sampling for testing, application of treatment or vaccine, or day of examination, as Day 0.

(2) For post-arrival quarantine (PAQ), the PAQ period (Day 0) will commence on the day the aircraft lands in New Zealand (irrespective of the time of day). If equids arrive on a different aircraft/ship and are arriving into the transitional facility (TF) at different times, the PAQ period (Day 0) will commence on the day the last horse in the intake enters the TF.

5.7 Transport

(1) Approved places of first arrival (POFAs) may be an airport or seaport. Only certain POFAs are approved to accept equids.

(2) A list of approved airports and their approved types of cargo can be found here: http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/resources/registers-and-lists/places-of-first-arrival-airports/.

(3) A list of approved seaports and their approved types of cargo can be found here: http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/resources/registers-and-lists/places-of-first-arrival-seaports/.

(4) Combined shipping of equids from multiple locations are considered to be a single consignment, thus the pre-export isolation (PEI) period starts when the last horse of the entire consignment (no matter the location) enters PEI. The minimum period of PEI will be the same for all equids in the consignment. In some cases a portion of the consignment of equids may experience a longer PEI period due to logistics.

5.8 Residency in more than one country

(1) Where the specified requirements for risk organisms in *Part 2* of the IHS requires a minimum residency period in the exporting country immediately prior to export to New Zealand, equids may reside in more than one country of export provided the countries are approved and of at least equal health status.

(2) Equivalent residency must be approved by MPI prior to import and will be recorded on the import permit. When requesting equivalent residency, copies of the export certificates, or a letter from the Competent Authority from the country or countries of residence should be provided at the time of import permit application.

5.9 Equine disease free zones

(1) An Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) is the establishment of a zone free from specified diseases. The concept of an EDFZ is an extension of the concepts of zoning and compartmentalisation already defined and described in the OIE Code. Countries may consider establishing an EDFZ where it is not possible to control and eradicate all equine diseases in other parts of the country. Equids within the EDFZ are protected from the specified diseases by the application of sound biosecurity management, appropriate monitoring and surveillance, certification standards and procedures, contingency planning, identification and traceability.

(2) Where the specified requirements for risk organisms in *Part 2* of the IHS requires a minimum residency period in the exporting country immediately prior to export to New Zealand, equids may use their residency period in an MPI-approved EDFZ to meet specified residency requirements (depending on what diseases the EDFZ is free from).

(3) The table below lists MPI-approved EDFZs.

EDFZ	Locations	Date agreed	Time period
Conghua EDFZ	Conghua, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China	6 June 2019	Permanent

5.10 Contingency planning

(1) In the case of a delay in unloading from the aircraft or ship at a POFA, plans should include, but is not limited to, provision of extra feed/water, veterinary care, and handling of deceased animals in the case of death or euthanasia.

(2) Equids that do not typically require post-arrival quarantine will require a pre-approved contingency plan in the event that the equids need to be held due to a non-compliance related to biosecurity risk organisms.

(3) In the event where equids cannot be cleared at the border due to a biosecurity non-compliance, equids may need to be transported to and held at a transitional facility approved under the TF standard *Transitional Facility Standard for Equids (MPI-STD-EQUIDS)* or an approved holding place under the TF standard for *Transitional Facilities for General Uncleared Risk Goods (TFGEN)* until the non-compliance is resolved.

(4) The TF standard TFGEN and its associated guidance document can be found here: http://mpi.govt.nz/importing/border-clearance/transitional-and-containment-facilities/requirements/.

(5) Holding places may be stables or farms that can meet the requirements and be approved under section 4.5 of TFGEN. Prior to the importation of equids, the facility and operational procedures in the form of a TF manual should be verified and be deemed appropriate for the isolation of non-compliant equids.

(6) In the event that a holding place is required, other animals located there may be removed and the holding place can then be temporarily approved for the time period needed for resolving the non-compliance.

(7) The table below lists holding facilities with pre-approved TF manuals that may be approved as an additional holding place in the event of a non-compliance.

Name of facility	Location

5.11 Transitional facilities for equids

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

5.12 Summary information on approved countries

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

a) Australia:

i) Permit to import only required if requesting an equivalence.
ii) Pre-export isolation not required, except in areas/zones infected with cattle ticks (minimum 3 days).
iii) Post-arrival quarantine not required if import requirements are met.

b) Canada, European Union member states, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Singapore and USA:

i) Permit to import required.
ii) Pre-export isolation required (minimum 21 days).
iii) Post-arrival quarantine required (minimum 14 days).

5.13 The documentation that must accompany goods

(1) Documentation accompanying the consignment that is sent to the MPI Veterinarian should include information on previous illnesses and/or treatments of equids being released from pre-export isolation.

5.14 Tick examination

(1) Visual tick examinations are performed at the border by the MPI Veterinarian for equids 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 should include close examination of the ears, false nostrils, under-body areas (axilla, inguinal region and under the jawbone), perineum, mane and tail.

5.15 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 attacks.*

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*.

5.16 Animal welfare

(1) Owners and people in charge of animals in New Zealand must comply with the Animal Welfare Act 1999.

(2) Compliance with the minimum standards contained in the codes of welfare can be used as evidence of compliance with the Animal Welfare Act.

(3) The Code of Welfare: Horses and Donkeys provides information to the owners and persons in charge of horses and donkeys about the standards they must achieve in order to meet the obligations under the Animal Welfare Act.(http://www.mpi.govt.nz/protection-and-response/animal-welfare/codes-of-welfare/).

(4) The Code of Welfare: Transport within New Zealand provides information to the owners and persons in charge of the transport of animals about the standards they must achieve in order to meet their obligations under the Animal Welfare Act (https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1407-transport-within-new-zealand-animal-welfare-code-of-welfare-2016).

(5) During post arrival quarantine, if an equid is experiencing pain or distress that is severe and/or untreatable, humane euthanasia should be carried out according to Minimum Standard 15 of the *Code of Welfare: Horses and Donkeys.*

(6) Equids under 4 months of age should be transported with their dam.

(7) Pregnant mares must not be more than 300 days gestation at the scheduled time of arrival.

5.16.1 Welfare for transport by sea

(1) Equids that are transported by sea should meet the requirements in the MPI *Standard for the Export of Horses from New Zealand* by sea.

5.16.2 Welfare for transport by air

(1) *International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations* are the minimum acceptable standard for all carriers. As these regulations are continually being updated, it is important to ensure that the current edition of the regulations is used.

(2) Equids cannot be less than 4 weeks of age if traveling by air.

6 Specified Requirements for Identified Risk Organisms

6.1 Model veterinary certificate

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

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 export:	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 animals:
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 commodity:

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

*Optional
**If referenced in Part II

Part 2: Veterinary Information

Country:	Certificate reference number:

I, the undersigned Official Veterinarian, certify that in relation to the equids described above, the following requirements have been met:

Disease freedom and residency

(1) The equids were free from all quarantine restrictions prior to export to New Zealand.

(2) The equids resided in an MPI-approved EDFZ during the 180 days prior to export

(a) <Name of EDFZ> is free from the following diseases:

Pre-export isolation (PEI)

(3) All pre-export isolation requirements according to *Part 3 – Pre-Export Isolation* of the *IHS: Equids* were met.

(4) Pre-export isolation period: from _____ to _____

(5) The microchip identification of each equid was verified at the start of PEI.

(6) During pre-export isolation, the equids:

(a) Were not naturally mated or artificially inseminated, other than required for certification; and

(b) Remained free from evidence of infectious or contagious disease and had no contact with animals except those that meet all requirements for import into New Zealand; and

(c) Were protected from insect vectors

Inspection

(7) The equids were thoroughly examined for ectoparasites and seeds within 24 hours of export by an Official Veterinarian. A thorough and systematic approach was used and included a close visual and tactile examination of the ears, false nostrils, under-body areas (axilla, inguinal region, and under the jawbone), perineum, mane and tail.

(8) The equids were inspected by an Official Veterinarian within 24 hours of export and were found to be free of clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease of biosecurity concern to New Zealand and were fit to travel.

Testing, vaccines, and treatments

(9) The microchip identification of each equid was verified at each test, vaccine, and/or treatment.

(10) Diagnostic testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority to conduct the required export testing.

(11) Laboratory samples were collected, processed, and stored as recommended in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and/or *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals,* or as described in *MPI-STD-TVTL*

(12) Diagnostic test(s) and vaccines were those that have been approved by MPI and documented in *MPI-STD-TVTL*

(13) Any products and vaccines administered to satisfy import requirements were administered according to the recommendations of the manufacturer unless otherwise approved by MPI.

(14) Any vaccine(s) administered to satisfy import requirements was/were either the final dose of a primary vaccination course or the recommended booster to complement the primary course.

(15) Product names, manufacturers, active ingredients (where applicable), dose and dates of treatment are recorded on this veterinary certificate.

(16) Vaccine names, the virus types and strains included in the vaccine (where applicable), and date of vaccination are recorded on this veterinary certificate.

Transport

(17) No animals other than those that meet the import requirements for entry into New Zealand have been transported with the equids to the port of departure or on the aircraft or ship.

(18) No equid in the consignment is less than:

(a) 4 weeks of age if travelling by air; or

(b) 7 months of age if traveling by sea.

(19) No equid in the consignment will be more than 300 days pregnant at the scheduled time of import.

(20) The vehicle in which the equids was/were transported to the port of departure was cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective residual insecticide prior to loading the equid(s). The date of treatment, the chemical(s) used, and the active ingredient(s) are recorded on this veterinary certificate or separate MPI-approved attestation.

(21) The cargo space of the aircraft transporting the equids has been disinfected and treated with an effective residual insecticide prior to loading the equid(s). A treatment certificate will accompany the equids to be available for inspection at the port of arrival.

(22) The equids were loaded into containers that are (*delete as applicable)*:

(a) New and treated with an effective residual insecticide prior to loading the equids. The date of treatment, the chemical(s) used, and the active ingredient(s) are recorded on the veterinary certificate or a separate MPI-approved attestation; or

(b) Cleaned and disinfected with an effective virucidal disinfectant, and treated with an effective residual insecticide prior to loading the equids. The date of treatment, the chemical(s) used, and the active ingredient(s) are recorded on the veterinary certificate or a separate MPI-approved attestation.

(23) Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings, shredded paper, or other inert products were loaded for use as bedding during transportation. All feed and bedding is free from seeds.

African horse sickness virus (AHS)

(24) The equids were kept in an AHS free country or zone as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* since birth or for at least 40 days prior to export; and

(a) Were not vaccinated against AHS within the 40 days prior to export; and

(i) Did not transit through an infected zone during transportation to the place of export; or

(ii) Were protected from *Culicoides* attacks at all times when transiting through an infected zone; or

(25) The equids were kept in an AHS infected or at-risk country or zone as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*; and

(a) Were not vaccinated against AHS within the 40 days prior to export; and

(b) Were held in PEI on a vector-protected premises:

(i) For a period of at least 28 days and a serological test to detect antibodies against the AHSV group, was carried out with a negative result on a blood sample collected at least 28 days after introduction into vector-protected PEI; or

(ii) For a period of at least 40 days and serological tests to detect antibodies against AHSV were carried out with no significant increase in antibody titre on blood samples collected on two occasions, with an interval of not less than 21 days, the first sample being collected at least 7 days after introduction into vector-protected PEI; or

(iii) For a period of at least 14 days and an agent identification test was carried out with a negative result on a blood sample collected not less than 14 days after introduction into vector-protected PEI; or

(iv) For a period of at least 40 days and were vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, at least 40 days prior to export, against all serotypes whose presence in the source population has been demonstrated through a surveillance programme in accordance with the OIE *Code* chapter for *Infection with African horse sickness virus*, and were identified in the accompanying certification as having been vaccinated; and

(c) Were protected from *Culicoides* attacks at all times during transportation (including transportation to and at the place of export).

***Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax)**

(26) The equids were kept for the 20 days prior to export on premises where no case of anthrax was officially declared during that period; or

(27) The equids were vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer not less than 20 days and not more than 1 year prior to export.

Borna disease virus

(28) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export in a country recognised by MPI to be free from Borna disease; or

(29) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export on premises in which no case of Borna disease was reported in the 1 year prior to export.

***Burkholderia mallei* (glanders)**

(30) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 180 days prior to export in a country or zone free of glanders as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* ; or

(31) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 180 days prior to export on premises where no case of glanders was reported during the 1 year prior to export, and were isolated for at least 30 days prior to export, and during that time were subjected to a test for glanders with negative results, carried out on two samples taken 21 to 30 days apart.

***Cochliomyia hominivorax* and *Chrysomya bezziana* (New World and Old World screwworm):**

(32) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 21 days prior to export in a country recognised by MPI as free from New World and Old World screwworm fly and where no case of screwworm fly myasis was reported in the 1 year prior to export; or

(33) Immediately prior to entering PEI, and again at the end of PEI, the equids

(a) Were thoroughly examined for infested wounds, under the direct supervision of an official veterinarian, and no infestation was found in any animal; and

(b) Any wounds were prophylactically treated with an oily larvicide that is approved by the Veterinary Authority for the prevention of screwworm fly, and applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; and

(c) Were dipped, sprayed, or otherwise treated, immediately after inspection, with a product that is approved by the Veterinary Authority for the control of New World or Old World screwworm, under the supervision of an official veterinarian and in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; and

Name of product(s): _____

Active ingredients: _____

Dose rate: _____

Date of treatments: _____

(d) Immediately prior to loading, the equids to be exported were inspected, on the premises of origin, by an official veterinarian. After inspection for wounds with egg masses or larvae of New World or Old World screwworm, any infested animal has been rejected for export.

Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis viruses (EEE/WEE)

(34) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export in a country recognised by MPI as free from EEE and WEE; or

(35) The equids were from an EEE/WEE infected country and showed no clinical sign of equine encephalomyelitis during the 90 days prior to export; and

(a) Were kept for the 90 days prior to export on premises where no case of equine encephalomyelitis was officially reported during that period; or

(b) Were kept in PEI for the 21 days prior to export and were protected from insect vectors at all times during PEI and transportation to the place of export; or

(c) Were vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer not less than 15 days and not more than one year prior to export.

Ectoparasites

(36) The equids did not require any PEI; and

(a) Were treated within 24-48 hours prior to travel with a broad-spectrum ectoparasiticide effective against ticks and applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; and

(b) At the final inspection prior to export:

(i) There was no evidence of ectoparasite infection; or

(ii) Ectoparasites were found and the equids in the consignment were re-treated, and then re-inspected no less than 48 hours after treatment, until no ectoparasites were found. *(If the exporting country is not free of piroplasmosis, this clause does not apply and equids must be free from ectoparasite infection at the inspection in the 24 hours prior to scheduled export*); or

(37) The equids were exported from a cattle tick-infested area and did not require PEI for any other identified risk organisms and were:

(a) Thoroughly examined for ticks within prior to entry into PEI under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian. A thorough and systematic approach was used and included a close visual and tactile examination of the ears, false nostrils, under-body areas (axilla, inguinal region, and under the jawbone), perineum, mane and tail; and

(b) Kept in PEI for the 3 days prior to export and be fully stabled at all times; and

(c) Maintained tick free for the entire duration of PEI; and

(d) Treated twice with a broad-spectrum ectoparasiticide effective against ticks applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, the first treatment prior to entry into PEI and the second treatment within 48 hours prior to export; and

(e) At the final inspection prior to export:

(i) There was no evidence of ectoparasite infection; or

(ii) Ectoparasites were found and the equids in the consignment were re-treated, and then re-inspected no less than 48 hours after treatment, until no ectoparasites were found. *(If the exporting country is not free of piroplasmosis, this clause does not apply and equids must be free from ectoparasite infection at the inspection in the 24 hours prior to scheduled export*); or

(38) The equids required PEI for identified risk organisms other than ectoparasites and were:

(a) Thoroughly examined for ectoparasites within 24 hours after entry into PEI under the supervision of the Official Veterinarian. A thorough and systematic approach was used and included a close visual and tactile examination of the ears, false nostrils, under-body areas (axilla, inguinal region, and under the jawbone), perineum, mane and tail; and

(b) Treated twice for ectoparasites:

(i) The first treatment was given within 24 hours after entry into PEI after ectoparasite examination; and

(ii) The second treatment was given within 24-48 hours prior to export; and

(c) The product(s) used is a broad-spectrum ectoparasiticide effective against ticks and was applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; and

(d) At the final inspection prior to export:

(i) There was no evidence of ectoparasite infection; or

(ii) Ectoparasites were found and the equids in the consignment were re-treated, and then re-inspected no less than 48 hours after treatment, until no ectoparasites were found. *(If the exporting country is not free of piroplasmosis, this clause does not apply and equids must be free from ectoparasite infection at the inspection in the 24 hours prior to scheduled export*); or

Name of product(s): _____

Active ingredients: _____

Dose rate: _____

Date of treatments: _____

Endoparasites

(39) The equids did not require any PEI and were treated within 24-48 hours prior to travel with a broad spectrum anthelmintic applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; or

(40) The equids required PEI and were treated within 24 hours after entry into PEI with a broad spectrum anthelmintic applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer

Name of product(s): _____

Active ingredients: _____

Dose rate: _____

Date of treatments: _____

Equine arteritis virus (EVA) (excluding un-weaned foals under 180 days of age accompanied by their dam)

(41) For **uncastrated male equids**, the equids showed no clinical signs of EVA during the 28 days prior to export; and

(a) Were isolated for the 28 days prior to export and was/were subjected to a test for EVA carried out on a single blood sample collected during the 21 days prior to export with a negative result; or

(b) Were subjected between six and nine months of age to a test for EVA:

(i) With a negative result and was/were immediately vaccinated against EVA and regularly revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; or

(ii) With a positive result, followed at least 14 days later by a second test showing a stable or decreasing titre and were immediately vaccinated against EVA and regularly revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; and

(iii) Vaccinations for export were administered not less than 28 days prior to export; or

(c) Were isolated and not earlier than 7 days of commencing isolation were subjected to a test for EVA on a blood sample with a negative result; and

(i) Were then immediately vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; and

(ii) Were kept separated from other equids for 21 days following vaccination; and

(iii) Were regularly revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer; and

(iv) Vaccinations for export were administered not less than 28 days prior to export; or

(d) Were subjected to a test for EVA carried out on a blood sample with a positive result; and

(i) Were subsequently test mated to two mares within 180 days prior to export. The mares were subjected to two tests for EVA with negative results on blood samples collected at the time of test mating and again 28 days after the mating; or

(ii) Were subjected to a test for EVA with a negative result, carried out on semen collected during the 180 days prior to export; or

(iii) Were subjected to a test for EVA with a negative result, carried out on semen collected within 180 days after the blood sample was tested, then immediately vaccinated and regularly revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer. Vaccinations for export were administered not less than 28 days prior to export.

(42) For **equids other than uncastrated males**, the equids showed no clinical signs of EVA during the 28 days prior to export; and

(a) Were kept on premises where no animals have shown any signs of EVA in the 28 days prior to export; and

(i) Were subjected to a test for EVA carried out on blood samples collected either once within the 21 days prior to export with a negative result, or on two occasions at least 14 days apart within the 28 days prior to export, which demonstrated stable or declining antibody titres; or

(ii) Were regularly vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer. Vaccinations for export were administered not less than 21 days prior to export; or

(b) Were isolated for the 28 days prior to export and during this period showed no sign of EVA.

Equine herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1)

(43) The equids were kept for at least the 21 days prior to export on premises where no case of EHV-1 infection was reported during that period.

Equine infectious anaemia virus (EIA)

(44) The equids were showing no clinical signs of EIA in the 48 hours prior to export; and

(a) Were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export on premises where no official case of EIA was reported during that period; and

(b) Were subjected to a diagnostic test for EIA with negative results, on samples collected in the 21 days prior to export.

Equine influenza virus (EI)

(45) The equids were from an EI free country, zone or compartment as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* , since birth or for at least the 21 days prior to export and in the case of a vaccinated domestic equid, information on its vaccination status is included in the veterinary certificate. EI vaccines contained equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE Expert Surveillance Panel on Equine Influenza Vaccine Composition; or

(46) The equids were from a country, zone or compartment not known to be free from EI as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and were subjected to PEI for the 21 days prior to export and showed no clinical sign of EI during isolation nor on the day of export; and

(a) Were vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer between 21 and 90 days prior to export either with a primary course or a booster (excluding un-weaned foals less than 180 days of age accompanied by their dam). EI vaccines contained equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE Expert Surveillance Panel on Equine Influenza Vaccine Composition; or

(b) Were subjected to an agent identification test with negative results, on samples collected on two occasions; in the 5-7 days after entry into PEI, and the second in the 4 days prior to export.

Hendra virus

(47) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export in a country recognised by MPI as free from Hendra; or

(48) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export on premises where no case of infection in animals or humans has been reported during that period, and Hendra is notifiable in the country of export; or

(49) The equids were vaccinated against Hendra virus in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, not less than 14 days and not more than 1 year prior to export.

***Hypoderma bovis* and *Hypoderma lineatum* (warble fly myiasis)**

(50) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export in a country or zone recognised by MPI as free from warble fly, and where no case of warble fly has been reported during the 1 year prior to export; or

(51) The equids were treated with an ectoparasiticide approved by the Veterinary Authority as capable of killing warble fly larvae, applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer in the 48 hours prior to export and were showing no clinical signs of warble fly disease at the final inspection prior to export.

Name of product(s): _____

Active ingredients: _____

Dose rate: _____

Date of treatment: _____

Japanese encephalitis virus (JE)

(52) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 21 days prior to export in a country recognised by MPI as free from JE; or

(53) The equids were kept for the 21 days prior to export in PEI, protected from vectors at all times during PEI and transportation to the place of export; or

(54) The equids were vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer not less than 7 days and no more than 1 year prior to export.

Nipah virus

(55) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export in a country approved by MPI as free from Nipah; or

(56) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export on premises where no case of infection in animals or humans has been reported during that period, and Nipah is notifiable in the country of export.

Rabies virus

(57) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 180 days prior to export in a rabies free country as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* ; or

(58) The equids were permanently identified with a microchip and the microchip number stated in the certificate; and

(a) Were kept for the 6 months prior to export on premises where there has been no case of rabies for at least 12 months prior to export; or

(b) Were vaccinated or revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer.

***Salmonella abortus equi* (equine salmonellosis)**

(59) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days prior to export on premises where no case of equine salmonellosis (*S. abortus equi*) has been reported during that period.

***Taylorella equigenitalis* (contagious equine metritis [CEM])**

(60) The equids were kept, since birth or for at least the 60 days prior to export, in a country recognised by MPI as free from contagious equine metritis (CEM), and where no case of CEM has been reported in the 2 years prior to export; or

(61) The equid is a gelding or a foal less than 180 days of age accompanied by their dam; or

(62) The equids:

(a) Were kept, since birth or for at least 60 days prior to export on premises where no case of CEM has been reported during that period; and

(b) Have had no contact with CEM directly, through breeding (naturally or via artificial insemination) with an infected equid, or indirectly by passing through an infected premises, during the 60 days prior to export; and

(c) Were subjected to a test for CEM in the 30 days prior to export, with negative results;

(i) Stallions and colts were sampled two times at intervals of 4-14 days. Sampling sites are the urethra, urethral fossa and its sinus, and the penile sheath;

(ii) Mares and fillies must be sampled two times at intervals of 4-14 days. Sampling sites are the clitoral fossa and sinuses; and

(d) Did not receive antibiotics within 7 days (systemic treatment) or 21 days (local treatment) before the first sample collection or during the CEM sampling period; and

(e) Have not been naturally mated or inseminated with semen from a CEM-untested stallion since the date of first sampling for CEM.

***Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi* (equine piroplasmosis)**

(63) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 30 days prior to export in a country recognised by MPI as free from equine piroplasmosis, that does not import seropositive equids (with the exception of horses temporarily imported for competition purposes), and where no case of equine piroplasmosis has been reported in the 2 years prior to export; or

(64) The equids were subjected to diagnostic tests for equine piroplasmosis (*Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi*) with negative results, during the 30 days prior to export; and

(a) Were maintained free from ticks, by preventive treatment when necessary, during the 30 days prior to export; and

(b) Have met the ectoparasite requirements of this certificate.

***Trypanosoma equiperdum* (dourine)**

(65) The equids were kept since birth, or for the 180 days prior to export, in a country which has been free from dourine for not less than the 180 days prior to export; or

(66) The equids were kept for the 180 days prior to export on premises where no case of dourine was officially reported during that period, and was/were subjected to a diagnostic test for dourine with negative results, during the 15 days prior to export.

***Trypanosoma evansi* (surra)**

(67) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 60 days prior to export in a country recognised by MPI as free from surra, and where no case of surra has been reported in the 2 years prior to export; or

(68) The equids were kept since birth or for at least the 60 days prior to export on premises where no case of surra has been reported during that period; and

(a) Were kept for a minimum of 30 days prior to export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure; and

(b) Were subjected to diagnostic tests for surra with negative results, from samples collected in the 10 days after entry into PEI.

Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus (VEE)

(69) The equids have not, during the past 180 days, been in any country in which VEE has occurred in the last two years and have not been vaccinated against VEE within the 60 days prior to export; or

(70) The equids:

(a) Were vaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer against VEE not less than 60 days prior to export and were clearly identified with a permanent mark at the time of vaccination; and

(b) Were kept in PEI for the 21 days prior to export and remained clinically healthy during that period; any animal which showed a rise in temperature (taken daily) was subjected to a blood test for virus isolation, with negative results; and

(c) Were protected from insect vectors during transportation to and from the PEI facility and during PEI; or

(71) The equids have not been vaccinated against VEE and

(a) Were kept in PEI for the 21 days prior to export and remained clinically healthy during that period; any animal which showed a rise in temperature (taken daily) was subjected to a blood test for virus isolation, with negative results; and

(b) Were subjected to a diagnostic test for VEE, with negative results, conducted not less than 14 days after the commencement of PEI; and

(c) Were protected from insect vectors during transportation to and from the PEI facility and during PEI.

Official Veterinarian	
Name:	Signature:
Address:	Date:
Email:	Official Veterinarian stamp

This table accompanies the veterinary certificate with reference number: _____

(Note that this information is to be amended as appropriate to the exporting country)

Part 3: Details of animals

Horse Information

Name	Identification	Breed	Age	Name of owner	Address of owner

Test information

Animal identification	<Disease name>			<Disease name>			<Disease name>			<Disease name>			<Disease name>			<Disease name>		
	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result	Test sampling date	Test type	Result

Vaccine information

Animal identification	<Disease name>			<Disease name>			<Disease name>			<Disease name>			<Disease name>		
	Name of vaccine	Virus types and strains	Date(s) of administration	Name of vaccine	Virus types and strains	Date(s) of administration	Name of vaccine	Virus types and strains	Date(s) of administration	Name of vaccine	Virus types and strains	Date(s) of administration	Name of vaccine	Virus types and strains	Date(s) of administration

Treatment information

Animal identification	<Disease name>				<Disease name>				<Disease name>				<Disease name>				<Disease name>			
	Name of product	Active ingredients	Dose rate	Date(s) of administration	Name of product	Active ingredients	Dose rate	Date(s) of administration	Name of product	Active ingredients	Dose rate	Date(s) of administration	Name of product	Active ingredients	Dose rate	Date(s) of administration	Name of product	Active ingredients	Dose rate	Date(s) of administration

Official Veterinarian

Name:

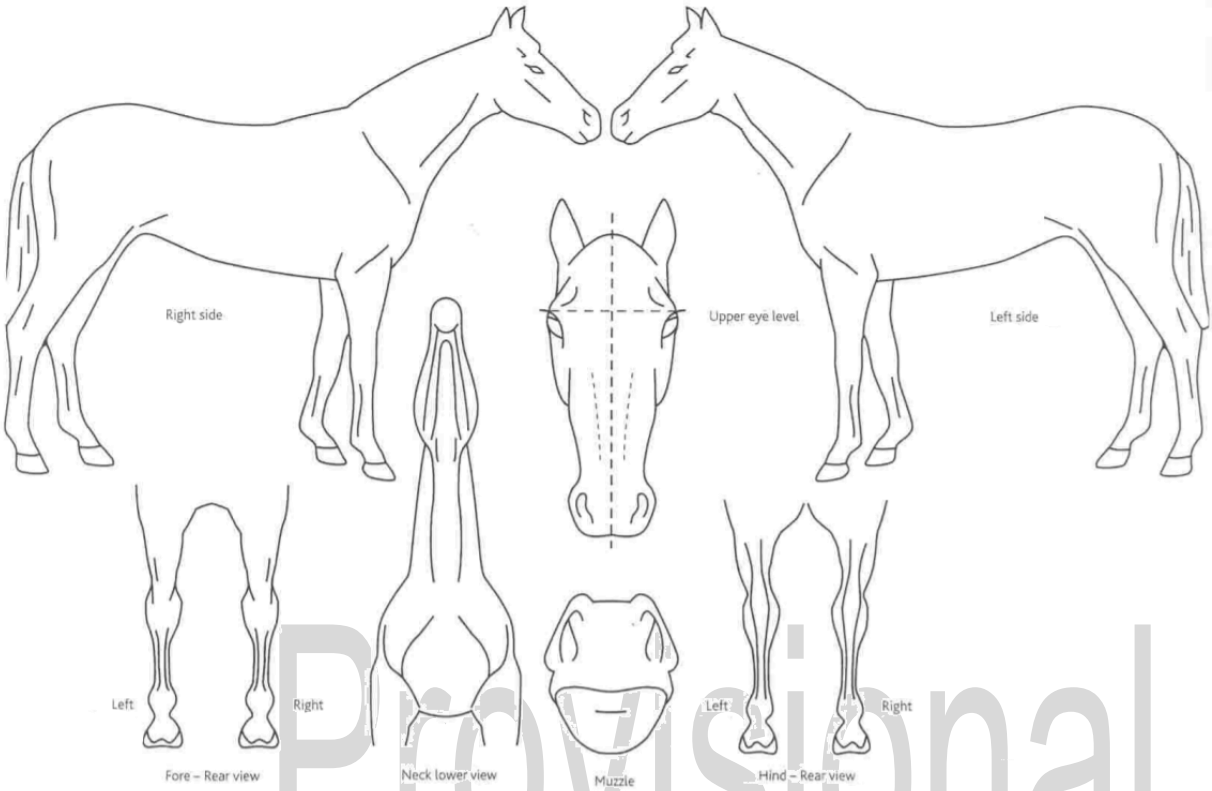
Date:

Signature:

Official Veterinarian stamp

Appendix 1 – Sample identification silhouette

This is only an example. Silhouettes from other sources are also acceptable.



Description

Head

LF

RF

LH

RH

Body

Microchip	Brand	Other

Official Veterinarian

Name:

Date:

Signature:

Official Veterinarian stamp

Appendix 2 – Document History

Date First Issued	Title	Shortcode
TBA	Guidance Document: Equids	LIVEQUID.GEN
Date of Issued Amendments	**Title**	**Shortcode**