

**OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION - ANIMAL  
PRODUCTS ACT 1999 – IMPORT AND EXPORT STANDARDS, MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY NEW ZEALAND**

**Ref:** AE-ID-13L

**Date:** 27 September 2011

**OMAR B HORANIEC.IDO 27.09.11 – HORSES to INDONESIA**

**1. Statutory authority**

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

- i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled horses to Indonesia
- ii) Revoke OMAR B HORANIEC.IDO 14.02.08.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 26<sup>th</sup> October 2011.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MACVSc MVS (Epidemiology)  
Group Manager  
Animal Imports and Exports  
Import and Export Directorate  
Standards Branch  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
(pursuant to delegated authority)

**2. Indonesia requirements**

Horses exported from New Zealand to Indonesia must comply with the import regulations of Indonesia listed in this notice as follows.

2.1 An Import Permit is not required for the exportation of horses to Indonesia.

2.2 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify after due enquiry the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free from the following diseases, and no cases have been recorded for at least three (3) years immediately prior to the scheduled date of export of the horse(s):

African horse sickness	anthrax
contagious equine metritis (CEM)	dourine
echinococcosis / hydatidosis	epizootic lymphangitis
equine encephalomyelitis (WEE, EEE, VEE, St Louis)	equine influenza (virus type A)
equine piroplasmosis	glanders
Hendra virus	horse pox
Japanese encephalitis	rabies
salmonellosis ( <i>S. abortus equi</i> )	surra
vesicular stomatitis	

2.2.2 Vaccination against African Horse Sickness and equine encephalomyelitis (WEE, EEE, VEE, St Louis) is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.2.3 The horse(s) was born and reared in a country of origin that is free for at least six (6) months from:

anthrax, dourine, equine influenza (virus type A), Hendra virus in horses, echinococcus / hydatidosis, horse mange and salmonellosis (*S. abortus equi*).

2.2.4 The horse(s) was continuously resident in New Zealand for at least three (3) months, or since birth if less than three (3) months of age, immediately prior to the scheduled date of export.

2.2.5 For at least three (3) months prior to the scheduled date of export, the horse(s) has been resident on premises of origin where the following diseases have not been diagnosed: equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1-abortionagenic and neurogenic disease), strangles, ulcerative lymphangitis, equine coital exanthema and equine infectious anaemia (EIA).

2.2.6 During at least fourteen (14) days prior to the scheduled date of export the horse(s) has been kept in a pre-export isolation facility approved and supervised by a government approved Official Veterinarian.

2.2.7 All testing and treatments were carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, a government approved Official Veterinarian.

2.2.8 During the pre-export isolation period the horse(s) has been subjected, with negative results, to testing for equine influenza (virus type A) done on two (2) nasopharyngeal swabs taken ten (10) to fourteen (14) days apart, with the second swab taken not more than four (4) days prior to the scheduled date of export.

2.2.8.1 The first nasopharyngeal swab was tested by PCR or antigen ELISA using a laboratory test.

2.2.8.2 The second nasopharyngeal swab was tested by PCR or antigen ELISA using a laboratory test, or by using an Influenza A test kit approved for use in horses.

2.2.9 During the pre-export isolation period the horse(s) has been subjected, with a negative result, to the ELISA or serum neutralisation (SN) test for Hendra virus.

2.2.10 During the pre-export isolation period the horse(s) has been subjected, with negative results, to the agar-gel immunodiffusion (Coggins) test for equine infectious anaemia (EIA).

2.2.11 The tests (except the Equine Influenza test kit in clause 2.2.8.2) were carried out at a government approved laboratory, and the test results are attached to the certificate.

2.2.12 During the pre-export isolation period the horse(s) was treated for leptospirosis using two injections of dihydrostreptomycin or streptomycin (25 mg/kg) at an interval of approximately fourteen (14) days. The last treatment was given at least seventy two (72) hours prior to the scheduled date of export. Date of treatment 1 and 2 to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.13 The horse(s) has been vaccinated against tetanus, equine influenza, equine rhinopneumonitis and Japanese encephalitis at least fourteen (14) days prior to the scheduled date of export. Date(s) vaccinated to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.14 During the pre-export isolation period, the horse(s) was treated for ectoparasites and endoparasites at the manufacturer's recommended dose rate. If at the time of treatment, the horse(s) had any visible wounds, the animal(s) was treated with an oil-based larvacide.

2.2.15 The horse(s) was examined within forty eight (48) hours prior to embarkation and found to be free from clinical evidence of infectious and contagious disease, including ectoparasites, and was fit to travel.

2.2.16 Any horse(s) showing evidence of pink eye was treated immediately with an approved treatment according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.2.17 If any horse(s) was found to have any obvious visible genetic defects or was obviously physically unsound, it was removed from the consignment and not loaded for export.

2.2.18 Prior to loading, the horse stall(s) to be used for transporting the horse(s) in the ship or aircraft was in a clean condition.

### **3. Definitions**

For the purposes of this document:

Any term or expression that is defined in the Animal Products Act 1999 and used, but not defined in this document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

#### ***Explanatory note***

*These overseas market access requirements are based on the current export certificate for the exportation of horses to Indonesia, dated 27 September 2011.*

**Additional Information for OMAR Notification: HORANIEC.IDO  
27.09.11**

1. This OMAR replaces the previous one dated 14 February 2008. This OMAR is based on the export certificate dated 27 September 2011 which is based on the Indonesian Department of Agriculture, *Health requirements for the importation of horse from New Zealand into Indonesia*, dated 2009. It was approved for use by Indonesia on 24 October 2011.
2. An Import Permit is not required.
3. The journey from the exporting port in the country of origin to the port of destination in Indonesia must be a direct route.
4. If there is no direct route/flight, DGLAHS may approve the transit/stopover with the following additional requirements:
  - a. Apply to DGLAHS for approval for the transit/stopover, attach the information about the transit country, details of the scheduled entry and exit from the transit country, and any approval permit from the transit country for the transit/stopover.
  - b. A separate transit certificate should be used if required by the transit country, and the horse(s) must remain on board the ship/aircraft unless approval is given by DGLAHS.
  - c. If the horse(s) need to stay up to seventy two (72) hours in the transit country, they must be held in a transitional facility and the horse(s) must be kept isolated after arrival from New Zealand in premises approved by the government of the transit country, and they must have no contact with animals which are not of the same certified health status.
  - d. The horse(s) may continue their journey to the port of destination in Indonesia if a Quarantine Veterinary Officer of the transit country provides a Health Certificate stating that the horse(s) was examined within 24 hours prior to embarkation and found to be free from clinical evidence of infectious and contagious equine disease, and was fit to travel.
5. The ship/aircraft is not allowed to carry other animals other than the approved horse(s). Exceptions may be permitted with the prior approval of DGLAHS.
6. A single certificate can be issued for the consignment to be exported from New Zealand to Indonesia, with each horse listed in the table on page 1 (i.e. do not use an attached schedule). Each individual horse must be accompanied by a detailed identification silhouette.

7. Clause 2.2.6 means a MAF-approved pre-export isolation facility.
8. Clause 2.2.7 includes all vaccinations, including any administered prior to the start of pre-export isolation.
9. It is recognised that the use of (dihydro)streptomycin in horses, as per clause 2.2.12, is off-label. To avoid injection site lesions, the injection should be given by deep intramuscular injection.
10. Provision of fodder must be sufficient for the journey and for an adaption period of 4 days in the quarantine station in Indonesia. Provision of drinking water shall be according to any regulations of the country of origin.
11. If any outbreak of these diseases (African horse sickness, all types of equine encephalomyelitis) occurred during the journey the ship would not be allowed to approach any port in Indonesia. The whole consignment would be rejected.
12. In addition to ship/aircraft crew, horse attendants who will take care of the exported animals during the journey must be provided.
13. For a voyage by ship, the skipper/master of the vessel must submit the relevant documents relating to the consignment of animals to the Animal Quarantine Officer at the port of destination in Indonesia i.e.
  - i. zoosanitary certificate
  - ii. identification list of the horse
  - iii. list of any injuries, illness or deaths during transport
  - iv. list of loaded equipment, drugs and fodder.
14. On arrival at the port of destination, all consignments of horses must comply with the animal quarantine measures in Indonesia.

**Section 61.A of the Animal Products Amendments Act 2005 states that 'The Crown is not liable, and nor is the Director-General or any employee of the Ministry liable, for any loss arising through the refusal or failure of the relevant authority of an overseas market to admit export animal material or animal product to that market.'**