



# Guidance Document

## Horse

### Import Health Standard

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New Zealand

## **Contents**

<b>Foreword .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Summary information on approved countries .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Quarantine/Transitional facilities for horses .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Approved diagnostic tests, treatments and vaccinations.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Tick examination.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Model Veterinary Certificate.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Bilaterally agreed Veterinary Certificates .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Review and amendment .....</b>	<b>14</b>

## Foreword

This guidance document has been issued to accompany the *Import Health Standard for Horses* (horaniic.gen). This guidance document should be read in conjunction with that standard. This is to ensure that the requirements for meeting the standard are fully understood.

## Summary information on approved countries

The following countries are approved by MAF to import horses:

- Australia
  - Permit to import not required (consignments with an equivalence or dispensation will require a permit to import issued by MAF)
  - Pre-export isolation not required
  - Veterinary certificate and laboratory report(s) inspection required
  - Post-arrival quarantine not required
- Canada, European Union member states, Hong Kong and USA
  - Permit to import required
  - Pre-export isolation required (minimum 21 days)
  - Veterinary certificate and laboratory report(s) inspection required
  - Post-arrival quarantine required (minimum 14 days)

## Quarantine/Transitional facilities for horses

IRT New Zealand

30 Hayfield Way, RD1, Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand

Tel: +64 9 297 2022 | Fax: +64 9 298 6066 | Mob: +64 21 797 703

[www.irt.com](http://www.irt.com)

## Approved diagnostic tests, treatments and vaccinations

- Diagnostic tests for risk organisms must be those prescribed for international trade by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). These diagnostic tests can be found by accessing the [Terrestrial Animal Health Code](#) (Code) and [Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals](#) (Terrestrial Manual) online.
- Where there are no OIE prescribed diagnostic tests for a particular disease MAF will either recommend test(s) or a case may be made by the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country for an alternative. The test must be approved by MAF and will be recorded in the table below:

Disease name	MAF recommended test(s)	MAF approved test(s)
Equine encephalosis	Antigen test	

- Vaccines for risk organisms must comply with the Terrestrial Manual recommendations.

- The following risk organisms may require vaccine administration as described in the *Import Health Standard for Horses*:
  - African horse sickness (AHS)
  - Anthrax
  - Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)
  - Equine influenza (vaccine strains to be used are as described by the OIE Expert Surveillance Panel, published annually in the OIE Bulletin)
  - Equine viral arteritis (EVA)
  - Japanese encephalitis (JE)
  - Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)
  - West Nile Fever (WNF)

## Tick examination

A systematic approach is recommended and the inspection should be done 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.

## Model Veterinary Certificate

An original veterinary certificate that conforms with the OIE Code Model International Veterinary Certificate must be issued for every horse and accompany the consignment of horses to New Zealand.

The veterinary certificate for the horses must provide the following:

- Unique identification of each animal e.g. passport details, microchip number/site, brand or silhouette
- The description, species, age and sex of the horses
- The name and address of the importer (consignee) and exporter (consignor)
- The import permit number (except horses from Australia)
- A separate veterinary certificate should be supplied for each horse in the consignment, unless otherwise negotiated with MAF
- Signed, dated and stamped on every page by the Official Veterinarian of the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country (this includes the veterinary certificates and all associated documents such as laboratory reports and vaccination certificates) or MAF approved alternative security features offered by paper certificates.
- The name, signature and contact details of the Official Veterinarian
- All diagnostic test(s) used and date of sampling
- All treatment(s) and vaccination(s) used, generic name, active ingredient, dose rate, and date of treatment
- For pre-export isolation premises the date of entry, the premise used, and its operator contact details

- For disinfectants used the date of disinfection, the disinfectant used, and its active chemical
- For insecticides used the date of treatment, the insecticide used, and its active chemical
- For pregnant mares the name of the sire
- The unique seal number and date of sealing of the containers

The following pages show the MAF model veterinary certificate for horses.

DRAFT

Part I: Details of dispatched consignment	I.1. Consignor (Exporter): Name:		I.2. Certificate reference number:		
	Address:		I.3. Veterinary Authority:		
	I.4. Consignee (Importer): Name:				
	Address:				
	I.5. Country of origin		ISO code*	I.6. Zone or compartment of origin**:	
	I.7. Country of destination:		ISO code*	I.8. Zone or compartment of destination**:	
	I.9. Place of origin:				
	Name:		Address:		
	I.10. Place of shipment:		I.11. Date of departure:		
	I.12. Means of transport: Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship <input type="checkbox"/>		I.13. Expected border post:		
Identification:		I.14. CITES permit No(s)**:			
I.15. Description of commodity:		I.16. Commodity code (ISO code) :			
		I.17. Total number of horses:			
I.18.		I.19.			
I.20. Identification of container/serial number:		I.21.			
I.22. Commodities intended for use as:					
Breeding/rearing <input type="checkbox"/> Competition <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Game restocking <input type="checkbox"/>					
Pets <input type="checkbox"/> Circus/exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>					
I.23. For import or admission:					
Definitive import <input type="checkbox"/> Re-entry <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary admission <input type="checkbox"/>					
I.24. Identification of commodities:					
Species (Scientific name)		Breed*/Category*	Identification system		
Horses and ponies ( <i>Equus caballus</i> )		Age*	Sex*		
Donkeys ( <i>Equus asinus</i> )		Quantity			
Mules and asses					
Identification number/details					

\* Optional \*\* If referenced in Part II

COUNTRY: X

II.a. Certificate reference number:

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

II. The undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the horse(s) described above satisfy(ies) the following requirements:

**Pre-export isolation (PEI)**

1. The horses, where PEI was required, were held in a PEI premises that was approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority, and the PEI is compliant with the [MAF Standard for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for horses](#).
2. The horses whilst in PEI were not naturally or artificially inseminated.

**Inspection**

3. The horses were inspected by an Official Veterinarian within 24 hours of export and were free of clinical signs of any contagious or infectious disease, including ectoparasites and were fit to travel.

**Treatment**

4. Diagnostic test(s) were those prescribed for international trade and met the standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE Code) and Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual) or were otherwise approved by MAF.
5. 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.

**Laboratory**

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. The vehicle in which the horses were transported to the port of departure was cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective insecticide before loading.
9. During transport to the port of departure the horses were kept isolated from animals not of equal tested health status.
10. Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings, shredded paper or other approved inert products were loaded for use as bedding during transportation.
11. All feed loaded for use during transport to the port of departure and to New Zealand was free from evidence of contamination with ticks and seeds.
12. No other animals were loaded onto the aircraft/ship or MAF written approval for co-loading accompanies this consignment.
13. For horses being transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft was sprayed with an effective residual insecticidal spray.
14. The horses were loaded into containers that were:
  - a. new or were cleaned and disinfected with an effective virucidal before loading; and
  - b. treated with an effective residual insecticide.
15. The horses are compliant with animal welfare requirements:
  - a. No mare in the consignment is more than 300 days pregnant; and
  - b. No horse in the consignment is less than 1 month of age.

**For African horse sickness (AHS)**

16. The horses were:
  - a. since birth or for at least 40 days before export, kept in a AHS free country, MAF approved zone, or MAF approved seasonally free zone and met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code; and
  - b. were showing no clinical signs of AHS on the day of export; and
  - c. were not vaccinated for AHS in the past 40 days; and
  - d. were kept in a country where AHS is notifiable.

OR

Part II. Zoonository Information

17. The horses were:
- a. since birth or for at least 40 days before export, kept in an AHS infected country/zone, an at risk country/zone, or transited through an infected country/zone and met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code; and
  - b. were showing no clinical signs of AHS on the day of export; and
  - c. were not vaccinated for AHS in the last 40 days; and
  - d. were kept for a minimum 40 days before export in a vector-proof PEI premises as described in the OIE Code and were protected from vectors at all times before departure; and
  - e. were subjected to either:
    - i. a serological test to detect antibodies to the AHS virus group as described in the Terrestrial Manual with negative results with the samples collected at least 28 days after entering PEI; OR
    - ii. serological tests to detect antibodies to AHS virus as described in the Terrestrial Manual 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
    - iii. agent identification tests as described in the Terrestrial Manual collected on two occasions at least 14 days apart, the first sample was collected at least 7 days after entering PEI, with negative results.

**For anthrax**

18. The horses were:
- a. showing no clinical signs of anthrax on the day of export and anthrax is notifiable in the country of export; AND EITHER
    - i. were kept during the 20 days before export on premises where anthrax has not been reported during that time; OR
    - ii. were vaccinated no less than 35 days before export, but not more than 6 months before export, as described in the Terrestrial Manual, 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 instruction.

**For Borna disease (BD)**

19. the horses were:
- a. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a country free from Borna disease; OR
  - b. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises in which no case of Borna disease has been reported during the past 12 months.

**For contagious equine metritis (CEM) the stallions and mares:** excluding geldings; and unweaned foals which are less than six months of age if accompanied by documentation regarding equivalent testing of their dam; EITHER

20. were kept since birth or for at least the past 60 days in a CEM-free country, approved by MAF, where no case of CEM has been reported in the past 2 years.

OR

21. were kept since birth or for at least the past 60 days in premises where no case of CEM has been officially reported during that time; AND
- a. were showing no clinical signs of CEM on the day of export; and
  - b. an official control programme for CEM is established in the country of export; and
  - c. have never been mated to, or inseminated with semen from a horse known to be infected with CEM; and
  - d. have never entered a known CEM infected premise; and
 

*Note: if a horse does not meet requirement c. and 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 MAF.*
  - e. during the 30 days before entering PEI the horses were tested for CEM as described in the Terrestrial Manual, with negative results;
    - i. **stallions and colts** were sampled three times at 7 day intervals with swabs taken each time from the urethra; urethral fossa and its sinus; and the penile sheath;
    - ii. **mares and fillies** were sampled three times at 7 day intervals with swabs taken each time from the clitoral fossa and sinuses, the cervix; and on at least one occasion from the endometrium;
    - iii. **pregnant mares and their sire/donor** were sampled as described in i. and ii. during the 30 days before mating/artificial insemination;
    - iv. **pregnant mares** were sampled as described in ii. but the cervical and endometrial swab were not performed;

*(strike-out those not applicable to the animals on this certificate)*

*(In the case of iv. the pregnant mares will be held in a registered transitional facility in New Zealand for quarantine until the cervical and endometrial swab can be completed after foaling.)*

- f. the horses did not receive antibiotics in the 7 days before the first sample collection for CEM nor during the sampling period; and
- g. since the date of first sampling for CEM the animals were not naturally mated nor inseminated with semen except to a horse of an equivalent health status.

**For dourine**

- 22. the horses were:
  - a. showing no clinical signs of dourine on the day of export; and
  - b. were kept since birth or for at least the past 6 months in a country free from dourine as described in the OIE Code.

OR

- 23. the horses were:
  - a. showing no clinical signs of dourine on the day of export; and
  - b. were kept since birth or for at least the past 6 months on premises where there has been no case of dourine reported during that time; and
  - c. were subjected to a diagnostic test for dourine as described in the Terrestrial Manual on samples collected during the 15 days prior to export.

**For ectoparasites**

- 24. The horses were treated twice: first within 48 hours before entering PEI; and second within 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product(s) used were effective against flies, ticks, lice and mites and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions; AND EITHER
  - a. the horses were thoroughly examined within 24 hours of export by a registered veterinarian and there was no evidence of tick infection.OR
  - b. the horses were thoroughly examined within 24 hours of export by a registered veterinarian and ticks were found. The horses were treated, and then re-inspected, and ticks were not found.

**For endoparasites**

- 25. The horses were treated twice: first within 48 hours before entering PEI; and second within 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product used is an effective broad spectrum endoparasiticide and was applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

**For epizootic lymphangitis**

- 26. the horses were:
  - a. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a country free from epizootic lymphangitis; OR
  - b. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises in which no case of epizootic lymphangitis has been reported during the past 12 months.

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

- 27. the horses were showing no clinical sign of equine encephalomyelitis on the day of export and during the 90 days before export; AND EITHER
  - a. were kept for the 90 days before export in a premises where no official case of equine encephalomyelitis has been reported during that time.OR
  - b. the horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in a vector protected PEI premises and were protected from vectors at all times before departure.OR
  - c. the horses were vaccinated against equine encephalomyelitis not less than 35 days and not more than one year before export.

**For equine encephalosis (EE)**

- 28. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 40 days in a country where no case of EE has been reported during the past 2 years.

OR

- 29. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 40 days on premises where no case of EE has been reported

during the past 12 months; AND

- a. were subjected to a MAF approved antigen test for EE during the 40 days before export; and
- b. were kept for a minimum 40 days before export in a vector protected PEI premises and were protected from insect vector attack at all times before departure.

**For equine infectious anaemia (EIA)**

30. the horses were:

- a. showing no clinical sign of EIA within the 48 hours before export; and
- b. EIA is a notifiable in the country of export; and
- c. were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises where no official case of EIA has been reported during that time; AND EITHER
  - i. were subjected to a diagnostic test for EIA as described in the Terrestrial Manual with negative results. Samples for testing were collected within PEI;  
OR
  - ii. where PEI was not required, the horses were subjected to a diagnostic test for EIA as described in the Terrestrial Manual with negative results. Samples for testing were collected in the 21 days before export.

**For equine influenza (EI)**

31. the horses were:

- a. kept since birth or for at least the past 21 days in a country/zone/compartiment free of EI as described in the OIE Code; and
- b. vaccination for EI is not practised in the country of export.

OR

32. the horses were:

- a. kept for at least the past 21 days in premises where no official case of EI has been reported during that time; and
- b. were kept in a PEI premises for at least the past 21 days and showed no clinical sign of EI during that time; and
- c. were subjected to an agent identification test as described in the Terrestrial Manual. Samples were collected on two occasions, the first taken 5-7 days after entry into PEI and a second sample taken not more than 5 days later; and
- d. were subjected to a vaccination for EI;
  - i. with either a primary course or booster administered not less than 35 days before export and not more than 90 days before export; and
  - ii. administered as described in the manufacturer's instructions; and
  - iii. containing equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE expert surveillance panel for EI vaccines.

**For equine piroplasmiasis**

33. the horses were kept for at least the past 30 days in a country that does not import seropositive horses and no case of equine piroplasmiasis has been reported in the past 2 years.

OR

34. the horses were:

- a. showing no clinical sign of equine piroplasmiasis on the day of export; and
- b. were kept for at least the past 30 days in premises where no case of equine piroplasmiasis has been reported during that time; and
- c. were maintained free from ticks for the 30 days before export by inspection and preventative treatment undertaken when necessary during that time; and
- d. were subjected to a test for equine piroplasmiasis as described in the Terrestrial Manual, with negative results for both *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi*. Samples for testing were collected at least 7 days after entering PEI.

**For equine herpesvirus 1 (EHV-1)**

35. the horses were showing no clinical sign of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) on the day of export and were kept for at least 21 days before export in premises where no official case of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) has been reported during that time.

### For equine viral arteritis (EVA)

#### The stallions were:

36. showing no clinical sign of EVA during the 28 days before export, in that time were kept in premises where no case of EVA has been reported, and EVA shedder stallions were not present; AND EITHER
- a. were isolated from all other horses for 28 days before export and were tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the Terrestrial Manual. The samples for testing were collected during PEI.
- OR
- b. when the horses were 6-9 months of age they had two blood samples collected 14 days apart which showed stable or declining EVA antibody titres. After the last blood sample was collected the horses were immediately vaccinated for EVA, and were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
- OR
- c. the horses were vaccinated for EVA as described in the following protocol:
    - i. the horses were held in isolation for 7 days and then tested negative for EVA antibodies using an OIE prescribed diagnostic test; and
    - ii. immediately after the blood sample was collected the horses were vaccinated for EVA; and
    - iii. following vaccination the horses were isolated from all other horses for a further 21 days; and
    - iv. 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, there is no evidence of them being treated with gonadotrophin releasing hormone antagonist or shedding EVA in their semen and the horses have met one of the following:
- a. since seroconversion and 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 Terrestrial Manual, with negative results. The first sample was collected at the time of test mating, the second 28 days after.
- OR
- b. since seroconversion and during the 6 months before export the seropositive stallions have been tested with negative results by virus isolation on the sperm rich fraction of two separate semen samples.
- OR
- c. during the 6 months after the seropositive blood sample was collected the stallions were:
    - i. subjected to a semen test for EVA as described in the Terrestrial Manual with negative results; and
    - ii. were immediately after the semen sample was collected the horses were vaccinated for EVA; and
    - iii. were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA status as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

#### For fillies, mares, colts and geldings:

38. the horses were showing no clinical sign of EVA during the 28 days before export; were kept for at least the 28 days before export in premises where EVA has not been reported and where EVA shedder stallions have not been present; AND EITHER
- a. within the 28 days before export, two blood samples were collected from the horses at least 14 days apart, the samples were tested for EVA antibodies, the results showed stable or declining titres.
- OR
- b. the horses were vaccinated for EVA as described in 36c.

### For Glanders

39. the horses were kept for at least the past six months 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 past six months on premises where no case of Glanders has been reported during that time; and
  - b. were subjected to a test for Glanders as described in the Terrestrial Manual with negative result. Samples for testing were collected during the 30 days before export.

### For Hendra virus

41. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a country approved by MAF as free of Hendra;

OR

42. the horses were:

- a. kept on since birth or for at least the past 90 days in premises where no case of infection in animals or humans reported during that time and Hendra is notifiable in the country of export; and
- b. were showing no clinical sign of infection with Hendra virus on the day of export.

**For horse pox**

43. the horses were:

- a. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a country free from horse pox; OR
- b. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises in which no case of horse pox has been reported during the past 12 months.

**For Japanese encephalitis (JE)**

44. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 21 days in a country/zone that is approved by MAF as free of JE;

OR

45. the horses were kept in a country/zone considered infected with JE and were showing no clinical sign of JE on the day of export; AND EITHER

- a. were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in a vector protected PEI premises and were protected from insect vector attack at all times before departure;  
OR
- b. were vaccinated against JE with an inactivated vaccine as described in the manufacturer's instructions not less than 35 days before export and not more than 12 months before export.

**For Nipah virus**

46. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a country approved by MAF as free of Nipah;

OR

47. the horses were:

- a. kept on since birth or for at least the past 90 days in premises where no case of infection in animals or humans reported during that time and Nipah is notifiable in the country of export; and
- b. were showing no clinical sign of infection with Nipah virus on the day of export.

**For New World and Old World screwworm**

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

OR

49. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises where no case of screwworm infestation in animal or humans has been reported during that time and the following were undertaken immediately before entering PEI and again immediately before loading for departure to the port of export:

- i. all horses were thoroughly examined and found to be free of screwworm fly infestation; and
- ii. 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; and
- iii. 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**

50. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 6 months in a rabies free country as described in the OIE Code, and rabies is notifiable and an effective surveillance programme is in place in the country of export.

OR

51. the horses were showing no clinical signs of rabies on the day of export, and during 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 has been reported for at least 12 months before export.

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

52. the horses were showing no clinical signs of equine salmonellosis on the day of export and were kept for at least the past

90 days on premises where no case of equine salmonellosis (*S. abortus equi*) has been reported during that time.

**For surra**

53. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 60 days in a country where no case of surra has been reported during the past 2 years.

OR

54. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 60 days on premises where no case of surra has been reported during that time; AND

- a. were kept for a minimum 30 days before export in a vector protected PEI premises and were protected from insect vector attack at all times before departure; and
- b. were subjected to diagnostic test(s) as recommended by the OIE Code for surra, with negative results, samples were collected within 10 days of entering the PEI premises.

**For Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)**

55. the horses were:

- a. kept since birth or for at least the past 6 months in a country free of VEE as described in the OIE Code; and
- b. were not vaccinated against VEE in the 60 days before export; and
- c. were showing no clinical sign of VEE on the day of export.

OR

56. the horses were:

- a. kept in a country considered infected with VEE; and
- b. were showing no clinical sign of VEE during the 21 days before export; and
- c. were kept for the 21 days before export on premises where VEE has not been reported during that time.

AND EITHER

- i. were vaccinated against VEE no less than 60 days before export and clearly identified with a permanent mark at the time of vaccination;
  - were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in a vector protected PEI premises and were protected from insect vector attack at all times before departure; and
  - had temperature readings taken daily whilst in PEI and any horse with elevated temperature was subjected to a blood test for VEE virus isolation, with negative results.

OR

- ii. were not vaccinated for VEE and subjected to a diagnostic test for VEE with negative results. Samples for testing were collected at least 14 days after the start of PEI;
  - were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in a vector protected PEI premises and were protected from insect vector attack at all times before departure; and
  - had temperature readings taken daily whilst in PEI and any horse with elevated temperature was subjected to a blood test for VEE virus isolation, with negative results.

**For vesicular stomatitis (VS)**

57. the horses were kept for at least the past 21 days, in a country or zone that is free of VS as described in the OIE Code and shares no common border with a VS infected country; horses showed no clinical sign of VS on the day of export.

OR

58. the horses were:

- a. from a country considered infected with VS or a VS free country sharing a common border with a country considered infected; and
- b. VS is notifiable in the country of export; and
- c. an approved surveillance system is in place to provide rapid detection and on-going monitoring; and
- d. were kept for the past 21 days in premises where no case of VS has been reported during that time; and
- e. were subjected to:
  - i. an OIE approved diagnostic test during the 21 days before export. The result of testing indicates negative, stable or declining titres; OR
  - ii. an OIE approved diagnostic test during 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 a vector protected PEI premises and were

	<p>protected from vectors at all times before departure; and</p> <p>g. the horses were showing no clinical signs of VS for the 21 days before export.</p> <p><b>For warble fly</b></p> <p>59. the horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a country/zone where no case of warble fly has been reported during the past 12 months;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>60. the horses were showing no clinical sign of warble fly disease on the day of export and 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 during the 48 hours before export.</p> <p><b>For West Nile fever (WNF)</b></p> <p>61. the horses were kept for at least 30 days before export in a country free of WNF as described in the OIE Code where no case of WNF has been reported during the past 2 years and the horses showed no clinical sign of WNF on the day of export;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>62. the horses were kept in a country considered infected with WNF, showed no clinical sign of WNF on the day of export, and were kept for the 30 days before export on premises where WNF has not been reported during that time; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. were vaccinated against WNF with a MAF approved inactivated vaccine as described in the manufacturer's instructions no less than 35 days before export and not more than 6 months before export.</p>
	<p>Official Veterinarian:</p> <p>Name and address (in capital letters):</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Stamp:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Official Veterinarian:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Contact details:</p>

## Bilaterally agreed Veterinary Certificates

This section contains the veterinary health certification agreed between the Veterinary Authority of New Zealand and specific overseas countries. The certificates must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

The agreed country specific veterinary certificates will be added as they become available.

## Review and amendment

This guidance document is subject to ongoing review and amendment. All stakeholders are responsible for ensuring that the most recent version of the guidance document, as available on the MAF website is used.