



Import Health Standard for Horses

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Short Name: horaniic.gen

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
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Issuing Authority

This standard is issued under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington this 30th day of June 2011

Director-General Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
(Issued under delegated authority)

CONTENTS

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR HORSES.....4

PART A. INTRODUCTION4

PART B. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS6

PART C. SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFIED RISK ORGANISMS.....9

PART D. EQUIVALENCE13

PART E. APPENDICES.....14

APPENDIX 1: NZ MAF STANDARD FOR THE PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI) OF HORSES14

APPENDIX 2: POST-ARRIVAL QUARANTINE OF HORSES17

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR HORSES

PART A. INTRODUCTION

Background

1. This document is the Import Health Standard for Horses (the “standard”) issued under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act.
2. A guidance document will be issued by MAF to accompany this standard. This document will provide guidance information relevant to how requirements may be met.

Scope

3. This standard specifies the requirements that must be met to import horses into New Zealand from MAF-approved countries.
4. For the purposes of this standard, ‘horses’ means any domesticated animal which is a member of the species *Equus caballus* (horses and ponies) or *Equus asinus* (donkeys), or any cross of these two species (mules, asses and hinnies).
5. All consignments of horses must meet both the general requirements and documentation requirements contained in Part B of this standard and to the extent that Part C of this standard applies, the specific requirements contained in Part C of this standard.

Outcome

6. Imported horses must be subjected to risk management measures for specified risk organisms appropriate to the status of the risk organism, their likelihood of entry and/or establishment in New Zealand and consequent impacts.
7. The risk organisms requiring specific risk management are:
 - African horse sickness
 - Anthrax
 - Borna disease
 - Contagious equine metritis
 - Dourine
 - Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis
 - Equine encephalosis
 - Equine herpesvirus type 1 (abortigenic and paralytic forms)
 - Equine infectious anaemia
 - Equine influenza
 - Equine piroplasmiasis
 - Equine salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus equi*)
 - Equine viral arteritis
 - Glanders
 - Hendra and Nipah viruses
 - Horse pox
 - Epizootic lymphangitis
 - Internal and external parasites (endoparasites and ectoparasites)
 - Japanese encephalitis
 - New World and Old World screwworm
 - Rabies
 - Surra
 - Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
 - Vesicular stomatitis
 - Warble fly
 - West Nile fever

Definitions

8. The definitions below relate to the requirements for importing horses:

Disinfectant

A substance applied to non-living objects to destroy micro-organisms living on those objects and approved for use by the Veterinary Authority

MAF-approved biosecurity treatments for risk goods, including links to approved disinfectants, can be found in the *MAF Standard (BNZ-STD-ABTRT) Approved Biosecurity Treatments*

Facility

Stables and associated yard of the pre-export or post-arrival quarantine

Highly effective

For the purposes of the standard when referencing endo- and ecto-parasiticides; with claims registered as highly effective (>98%) for use in horses, at the manufacturer's prescribed doses and intervals of administration

Premises

Area surrounding and including the facility of the pre-export or post-arrival quarantine
Or in the case of premise freedom this term refers to the place the horses reside or have temporarily visited

Stock-proof

Referring to a fence which livestock cannot get through, for the purposes of this import health standard livestock are regarded as cattle and other farm animals which are reared to produce meat, milk or other products such as horses, mares, mules, jacks, jennies, colts, cows, calves, yearlings, bulls, oxen, sheep, goats, lambs, kids, alpacas, llamas and pigs (this list is not exclusive)

Vector

An insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings. The organism may or may not pass through a development cycle within the vector

Vector-proof

For the purposes of this standard vector-proof refers to a horse PEI facility which is able to provide maximum protection from insect vectors. This should be a building, ideally a compartment within a building, which should have no gaps in the construction greater than 1 mm in width, combined with risk management strategies to protect animals and the facility from *Culicoides*

Vector protection

A combination of risk management strategies, guided by the OIE Code, to protect animals from attacks by *Culicoides* during transport and pre-export isolation (PEI), taking into account the local ecology of the vector

PART B. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Approved countries

9. Horses must only be imported into New Zealand from MAF-approved countries. A list of approved countries is included in the guidance document for this standard.

Documentation

10. Horses must be accompanied by the following documentation:
 - a. Copy of the permit to import issued by MAF; and
 - b. Veterinary certificate / Negotiated export certificate (this may include legible copies of associated identification documents e.g. equine passport or silhouette); and
 - c. Copies/original laboratory reports or tabulated summary of laboratory results (must include unique identification for each horse, consistent with the veterinary certificate; date(s) of sample collection; test undertaken; report result).
11. The documentation must:
 - a. be original, unless otherwise stated in 10. above; and
 - b. accompany the consignment and must be provided to the Official Veterinarian at the port of entry; and
 - c. be in English or have an English translation that is clear and legible; and
 - d. be endorsed by the Official Veterinarian with their original stamp, signature and date on every page (except the permit to import) or MAF-approved alternative security features available for paper certificates.
12. The importer must supply the documentation or a tabulated report of tests, treatments and inspections to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the port of entry at least one working day before arrival, if requested by the Official Veterinarian.

Laboratory

13. Diagnostic test(s) must be those prescribed for international trade and meet 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). Any alternative test must be approved by MAF.
14. Diagnostic testing must be conducted at a laboratory approved by the exporting country's Veterinary Authority to conduct diagnostic testing for horses to be imported into New Zealand.
15. Laboratory samples must be collected, processed, and stored as recommended in the OIE Code and Terrestrial Manual.

Pre-export isolation

16. When required as per Appendix 1, horses must be held in PEI premises, approved and supervised by the exporting countries Veterinary Authority and compliant to New Zealand [MAF Standard for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for horses](#) in Appendix 1.

Inspection (on arrival) and clearance

17. All documentation accompanying the horses must be inspected; the identity of each horses confirmed by the Official Veterinarian on arrival; and the consignment must be compliant to the standard prior to issuing biosecurity clearance or authority to move the horses to a transitional facility.
18. The Official Veterinarian must inspect the consignment, or a sample of the consignment according to the approved countries veterinary certificate prior to issuing a biosecurity clearance. All approved veterinary certificates are located in the guidance document for this standard.
19. The consignment must be compliant to *MAF standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods Annex O (BNZ-STD-TFGEN)*. An authorised MAF Inspector at the arrival port (seaport or airport) must confirm all aspects of *BNZ-STD-TFGEN* are met. This includes hygiene requirements for personnel, containers and biosecurity waste disposal.
20. A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, will be issued by the Official Veterinarian when horses meet all the requirements of the standard.

Post-arrival quarantine

21. When required as per Appendix 2, horses must be held in a transitional facility approved and supervised by the Authorised Supervisor to [MAF Standard 154.02.13: Standard for Low Security Farm Animal Transitional Facilities](#), for post-arrival quarantine (PAQ). Horse consignments must comply with PAQ requirements as per Appendix 2.

Treatment

22. Horses imported into New Zealand must, as a minimum, be treated as follows:
 - a. Vaccinations required for import of horses into New Zealand must be administered not less than 35 days before export (for adequate immunity prior to entering PEI), except where Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) and African horse sickness (AHS) vaccines are required. These latter two vaccines must be administered as described in the OIE Code. Vaccines for risk organisms must meet all other recommendations described in the Terrestrial Manual. The vaccination requirements for each risk organism are stated in part C of this standard.
 - b. All product(s) and vaccination(s) required for import of horses into New Zealand must be administered according to the manufacturer's instruction. The generic product name(s), active ingredient (where applicable), dose rate and date of treatment must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.
 - c. Equine Influenza (EI) vaccinations must contain equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE expert surveillance panel for EI vaccinations or otherwise agreed by MAF.
 - d. Vaccinations must be either:
 - i. The final dose of a primary course; or
 - ii. The recommended booster to complement the primary course.

Transport

23. Horses imported into New Zealand must, as a minimum, meet the following transport requirements:
- a. The date, expected time of arrival and the flight number or ship's name must be provided by the importer to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the port of entry at least 72 hours in advance of importation.
 - b. Transport containers must meet the design and species specifications published in the *International Air Transport association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations (LAR)*, unless otherwise agreed by MAF.
 - c. Horses transported by sea must meet the *MAF Shipping Requirements for Sea Transport of Livestock* or MAF-approved equivalent.
 - d. Containers made of timber must be inspected by an authorised Inspector at the arrival port and must comply with the *Import Health Standard for Importing Wood Packaging Material from All Countries*.
 - e. The vehicle in which horses are transported to the port of departure must be cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective residual insecticide. The date of treatment, the chemical(s) used, and the active ingredient(s) must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.
 - f. Horses must be loaded into containers that are new or cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective residual insecticide. The date of treatment, the chemical(s) used, and the active ingredient(s) must be recorded on the veterinary certificate.
 - g. Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings, shredded paper or other inert MAF-approved products may be loaded for use as bedding during transportation and must be disposed of as biosecurity waste according to *MAF standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods Annex O (BNZ-STD-TFGEN)*.
 - h. During transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand horses must not be transported with animals that are not eligible for importation into New Zealand.
 - i. Horses transiting a third country on their way to New Zealand must receive MAF-approval prior to export. MAF-approval and any special conditions must be noted on the permit to import. Horses transiting countries where there is a risk of insect borne pathogens must meet the requirements of the *MAF Standard (ANITRAIC.ALL): Importation of Livestock into New Zealand by Air Routes Transiting Countries where Health Risks Associated with Insect Borne Pathogens Exist*.
 - j. All aircraft transporting horses must comply with the *AQIS/MAFBNZ Schedule of Aircraft Disinsection Procedures* and a treatment certificate must accompany the horses and be available for inspection by an authorised Inspector at the arrival port.

Welfare

24. Under the Animal Welfare Act 1999 horses imported into New Zealand must, as a minimum, meet the following welfare requirements:
- a. No mare being more than 300 days pregnant.
 - b. No horse being less than 1 month of age.

Additional

25. All equipment entering New Zealand with horses must comply with the *Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of equipment associated with animals or water*.
26. Horses must be inspected by the Official Veterinarian within 48 hours of export and certified free of clinical signs of disease (including ectoparasites) and fit to travel.
27. All feed loaded for use during transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand must be treated as biosecurity waste on arrival and meet the requirements of the *MAF standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods Annex O (BNZ-STD-TFGEN)*.
28. All transport containers used during transport (e.g. airstalls and modified horse shipping containers) must be treated on arrival according to the requirements of the *MAF standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods Annex O (BNZ-STD-TFGEN)*.
29. Horses must be uniquely identified with either a microchip or visible brand and may be accompanied by an original/copy of its passport or silhouette to assist with identification.

PART C. SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFIED RISK ORGANISMS

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

30. For **African horse sickness** (AHS) horses being exported are from:
 - a. an AHS free country or MAF-approved zone or MAF-approved seasonally free zone and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code; OR
 - b. an AHS infected country/zone, an at-risk country/zone, or have transited through an infected country/zone, and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code.
31. For the following diseases:
 - **Anthrax**
 - **Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis** (EEE and WEE)
 - **Equine infectious anaemia** (EIA)
 - **Equine piroplasmosis**
 - **Equine herpesvirus 1** [abortigenic and paralytic forms (EHV-1)]
 - **Japanese encephalitis** (JE)

horses must have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code; except that required vaccination was administered at least 35 days prior to export; and samples for testing must be collected within pre-export isolation or within 21 days of export if PEI is not required.

32. For the following diseases:
- **Borna disease**
 - **Epizootic lymphangitis**
 - **Horse pox**
- a. horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a free country; OR
- b. horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises in which no case has been reported during the past 12 months.
33. For **contagious equine metritis** (CEM) the stallions and mares (excludes geldings; and pre-pubertal fillies, which are less than 731 days of age, if accompanied by documentation regarding equivalent CEM testing of their dam)
- EITHER
- a. were from a CEM-free country, approved by MAF; OR
- b. were considered free from CEM; an official control programme for CEM, or MAF-approved equivalent, is established in the country of export; and horses have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code and Terrestrial Manual; OR
- c. have been known to be infected with CEM and were subject to an effective method of treatment and testing approved by MAF.
34. For the following diseases:
- **Dourine**
 - **Glanders**
 - **Rabies**
 - **Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)**
- a. horses were from a free country and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code for the importation of domestic equines; OR
- b. horses were from a country considered infected and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code for the importation of domestic equines.
35. For **ectoparasites** (mites, lice, ticks and fleas) horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second within 48 hours of export. The product(s) used were highly effective against ectoparasites and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions; AND EITHER
- a. The animals were thoroughly examined within 48 hours of export by a registered veterinarian and there was no evidence of tick infection; OR
- b. Horses were thoroughly examined within 48 hours of export by a registered veterinarian and ticks were found. MAF was notified and the animals in the consignment were re-treated, and then re-inspected, and ticks were not found.

36. For **endoparasites** horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second within 48 hours of export. The product used is a highly effective broad spectrum endoparasiticide and was applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
37. For **equine encephalosis (EE)** horses were:
- a. kept since birth or for at least the past 40 days in a country where no case of EE has been reported in the past 12 months; OR
 - b. kept since birth or for at least the past 40 days on premises where no case of EE has been reported during that time; AND
 - i. were subjected to a MAF-approved test(s) for EE within 40 days of export;
 - ii. were kept for a minimum 40 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
38. For **equine influenza (EI)** horses were:
- a. from an EI free country, have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code, and EI vaccination is not practised in the exporting country, with the exception of horses for export to a third country; OR
 - b. from a country considered infected with EI and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code (including additional security recommendations), except samples for agent identification testing 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.
39. For **equine salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus equi*)** horses being exported were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises where no case of equine salmonellosis has been reported during that time.
40. For **equine viral arteritis (EVA)**:
- a. the uncastrated male horses being exported have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code for the importation of uncastrated male horses;
 - b. horses other than uncastrated males being exported the horses were showing no clinical sign of EVA at the time of final inspection and 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
 - i. were tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the Terrestrial Manual. The samples for testing were collected during PEI

OR
 - ii. during PEI, 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
 - iii. the horses were vaccinated for EVA as described in the following protocol:

- the horses were held in isolation for 7 days and then tested negative for EVA antibodies using an OIE prescribed diagnostic test; and
 - immediately after the blood sample was collected the horses were vaccinated for EVA; and
 - following vaccination the horses were isolated from all other horses for a further 21 days; and
 - the horses were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
41. For **Hendra and Nipah viruses** horses were:
- a. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in a country approved by MAF as free of Hendra and Nipah; OR
 - b. kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days in premises where no case of infection in animals or humans has been reported during that time and Hendra and Nipah are notifiable in the country of export; and horses were showing no clinical signs of infection with Hendra and Nipah virus at the final inspection prior to export.
42. For **New World and Old World screwworm** horses were:
- a. from a country approved by MAF as free of screwworm fly; OR
 - b. from a country considered infested with screwworm fly and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code for importation, quarantine and transportation of horses.
43. For **surra** horses were:
- a. 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
 - b. 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
 - i. were kept for a minimum 30 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure; AND
 - ii. Were subjected to diagnostic test(s) as recommended by the OIE Code for surra, with negative results, samples were collected within 10 days after entry into PEI.
44. For **vesicular stomatitis (VS)** horses were:
- a. resident for at least the past 21 days, in a country that is free of VS and does not share a common border with a country considered infected, and met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code; OR
 - b. from a country considered infected with VS or a country that shares a border with a country considered infected, and have met the recommendations as described in the OIE Code, except the results of testing indicate horses have negative, stable or declining titres.

45. For **warble fly** horses were:
- a. 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; OR
 - b. showing no clinical sign of warble fly disease at the final inspection prior to 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 prior to export.
46. For **West Nile Fever (WNF)** horses were:
- a. kept for at least the past 30 days 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 horses showed no clinical sign of WNF at the final inspection prior to export; OR
 - b. kept in a country considered infected with WNF, showed no clinical sign of WNF at the final inspection prior to export, and were kept for at least the past 30 days on premises where WNF has not been reported during that time; AND
 - i. were vaccinated against WNF with an inactivated WNF vaccine as described in the manufacturer's instructions not less than 35 days prior to export and not more than 6 months prior to export.

PART D. EQUIVALENCE

47. The requirements for importation of horses are met if, in the opinion of the Director General, the measures taken for managing the risks associated with the importation of those consignments are equally effective at managing those risks as the requirements specified in (1) to (46) above. If an equivalence measure(s) is approved, MAF will issue a permit to import (under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act).
48. For **competition horses** alternative approaches to risk management are available when New Zealand horses are exported internationally or international horses are imported into New Zealand for short durations for the purpose of competing in specific events. In such cases, MAF approval is required for any alternatives for specific circumstances. MAF's approval will be on the basis that the alternative measure/s effectively manages biosecurity risk to a level equivalent to that achieved through application of the measure/s described in this import health standard for horses permanently imported. Every MAF approval will be noted in the Guidance Document.

NOTE: The accompanying guidance document for importing horses provides explanatory information to assist importers in meeting the requirements of this import health standard.

PART E. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: NEW ZEALAND MAF STANDARD FOR THE PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI) OF HORSES

Approval and audit

1. The premises and facility must be approved by an Official Veterinarian of the Veterinary Authority of the exporting country as meeting the requirements of this Standard.
2. The premises and facility must be audited annually by an Official Veterinarian and records of inspections and management must be retained for audit purposes for at least 2 years.
3. MAF reserves the right to audit facilities and their standard operating procedures, on a case-by-case basis, in countries approved to export horses to New Zealand.

Location

4. The pre-export isolation supervising Official Veterinarian must approve the transport route and methods to the port of departure to ensure the biosecurity status of the horses is maintained and their animal welfare needs met.

Note: MAF suggests PEI premises be located less than 240km of the port of embarkation, but recognises that alternatives may be approved by the Official Veterinarian with specific arrangements to address biosecurity and animal welfare documented in the standard operating procedures for the facility.

Premises

5. The premises must be surrounded by two stock-proof perimeter fences at least 2 metres apart. Sections of the perimeter where the wall of an enclosed building forms part of the perimeter do not require fencing.
6. The premises must be lockable to ensure that there is no contact with other livestock and no entry of unauthorised personnel.
7. The premises must have:
 - a. An area for the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles separated from the stables, holding pens and the loading area.
 - b. An area for unloading and loading of horses which manages the biosecurity risk of horses entering or exiting the facility coming into contact with unauthorised personnel and animals.

Facility

8. The Veterinary Authority must manage the risk of airborne spread of equine contagious diseases and ensure adequate distance is maintained between quarantine and non-quarantine horses. Standard Operating Procedures must include detail of how this risk is managed.
9. The facility must not keep domesticated animals and must take measures to prevent entry into the facility by wild/feral animals. Measures such as baits, trapping, bird deterrents, and their use, must be included in standard operating procedures for the facility.

10. Stables must be constructed so that they can be effectively cleaned and disinfected.
11. Stables, yards, fences, feeding and watering arrangements must be constructed so that horses are protected from injury and other welfare needs are met.
12. The facility must have an adequate drainage system and ensure hygienic management of waste.
13. The stable must have facilities for veterinary examination and collection of samples.
14. Adequate showering facilities must be present e.g. piped hot water, change area, lockers/hangers; or the standard operating procedures must provide for all personnel attending to the horses to have showered at home immediately prior to entering the facility.
15. External yards or paddocks within the facility may be used for exercise. The perimeter must be stock-proof.

Management

16. During PEI horses must remain isolated from all other livestock not of an equivalent isolation and tested health status; and whilst in isolation must be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease.
17. The PEI premises must have a designated manager who takes responsibility for the day to day running of the premises, and who must report any problems promptly to the Official Veterinarian of the Veterinary Authority.
18. Access to the PEI premises should be limited to staff essential to the running of the quarantine premises and animal health. Other personnel (for example farriers) may be granted access provided approval is given by the Official Veterinarian. The necessity for access must be justified as required for the health and welfare of the horse. A register of visitors must be maintained.
19. All personnel attending the horses (e.g. grooms, vets, stable hands, truck loading assistants etc) must shower and change outer clothing and footwear before entering the pre-export isolation facility and handling the consignment.
20. Personnel and visitors to the facility must have thorough knowledge of the isolation requirements and the sanitation procedures of the PEI.
21. During PEI, transportation, and before departure at the port of export horses must be protected from insect vectors where required by Part C of the *MAF Import Health Standard for Horses*, and must not be naturally mated or artificially inseminated.

Supervision

22. The Official Veterinarian must ensure that horses for export have met the relevant requirements of the *MAF Import Health Standard for Horses* before horses enter PEI.
23. The Official Veterinarian must visit the premises at least weekly during the isolation period to ensure that the requirements of this standard and the *MAF Import Health Standard for Horses* are being met. During the visit, the veterinarian must inspect horses, observe the operation, review the records and record the visit and activities undertaken.

24. The veterinary clinician employed by the premises must record in a register all their visits and activities undertaken while on the PEI premises and amend the health records of any horse treated during PEI.
25. If any horse in the consignment tests positive to any pre-export test, is removed from the consignment for any reason, or isolation has been breached, MAF must be notified and give clearance for the importation to proceed.
26. The Official Veterinarian must examine the animals within 48 hours of export. Horses must be found to be free of evidence of infectious or contagious disease, ectoparasites and seeds, and be certified fit to travel.

Operation

27. The premises must be emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the commencement of each PEI.
28. The PEI period will start when the last horse has joined the consignment in the premises.
29. During the PEI, the premises must be occupied only by horses of the same export consignment.
30. All equipment used in the feeding, handling and treatment of horses in PEI must be new or cleaned and disinfected before the commencement of the PEI.
31. Personnel attending horses must wear outer clothing and footwear used exclusively in the premises.
32. A detailed health record, including twice daily temperature check, must be kept for each horse on the premises during the PEI period and it must be available to the supervising Official Veterinarian. An abrupt onset of fever ≥ 39.4 degrees Celsius (≥ 103 degrees Fahrenheit) accompanied by other clinical signs such as loss of appetite, diarrhoea, and nasal discharge must be investigated to conclusion by the Official Veterinarian and subsequently reported to MAF, prior to the export of in contact animals.
33. Bedding used must be visually clean and free of evidence of contamination with ticks.

Duration

34. When horses are to be imported into New Zealand from countries where the diseases listed below are considered present and pre-export isolation is the agreed risk mitigation measure in the approved veterinary certificate, the duration and type of PEI is stated in brackets:
 - a. Equine influenza (minimum 21 day PEI)
 - b. Vesicular stomatitis (minimum 30 day PEI protected from insect vectors)
 - c. Equine encephalosis (minimum 40 day PEI protected from insect vectors)
 - d. Surra (minimum 21 day PEI protected from insect vectors)
 - e. Japanese encephalitis (minimum 21 day PEI protected from insect vectors)
 - f. VEE, EEE and WEE (minimum 21 day PEI protected from insect vectors)
 - g. African Horse Sickness (minimum 40 day PEI at a MAF-approved and audited vector-proof premises)

- h. Cattle tick infected country/zone (minimum 3 day PEI)

Transport

- 35. Vehicles for transport of horses from the premises to the port of embarkation must be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Official Veterinarian before loading.

Vector-proof facilities

- 36. Where vector-proofing in PEI is a requirement of the standard, MAF must evaluate the exporting country's standards, and an official MAF audit of the PEI facility and premises may be required at the exporting country's expense. Repeat audits at a negotiated time-frame may also be required. MAF may conduct an evaluation of veterinary services when adding countries to the approved country list, particularly for countries with which there is no existing trade.

APPENDIX 2: POST-ARRIVAL QUARANTINE OF HORSES

- 37. The PAQ facility must be approved by MAF as a transitional facility approved to [MAF Standard 154.02.13: Standard for Low Security Farm Animal Transitional Facilities](#) and be under the supervision of an Authorised Supervisor.
- 38. Written approval/advice from the Authorised Supervisor must be provided with the permit to import application.

Inspection and treatment

- 39. PAQ stay, testing, treatment(s) and procedure(s) must be undertaken as required under the supervision of the Authorised Supervisor.
- 40. Within 24 hours of arrival into New Zealand, horses authorised to proceed to PAQ must receive from the attending registered veterinarian:
 - a. A thorough inspection confirming horses were visibly free of external parasites and clinical signs of disease.
 - b. Horses from countries considered infested with screwworm fly must be thoroughly inspected for wounds and possible New World or Old World screwworm infestation.
 - c. A single treatment for ectoparasites with a fully effective ectoparasiticide, applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - d. A single treatment for endoparasites with a fully effective broad spectrum endoparasiticide, applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 41. Temperature readings must be taken from horses in the PAQ premises twice daily and records must be available for inspection by the attending veterinarian or the Authorised Supervisor, when requested.
- 42. Any horse which shows a rise in temperature during PAQ shall be subjected to such tests and treatments as determined by the attending veterinarian.
 - a. The attending veterinarian must record differential diagnosis and inform the Authorised Supervisor within 24 hours of commencement of treatment and testing;
 - b. Further investigation, testing, treatment and/or an extension of the consignment isolation period may be required as determined in consultation with the Authorised

Supervisor, MAF and the attending veterinarian if atypical clinical signs present or for non-responsive cases;

- c. An abrupt onset of fever ≥ 39.4 degrees Celsius (≥ 103 degrees Fahrenheit) accompanied by other clinical signs such as loss of appetite, diarrhoea, and nasal discharge must be reported to MAF immediately and subsequently investigated by the attending veterinarian under Veterinary Authority supervision to conclusion.

Post-arrival quarantine duration

43. When horses are to be imported into New Zealand from countries where the diseases listed below are considered present the duration and type of PAQ is stated in brackets:
 - a. Equine infectious anaemia (EIA) if considered by MAF as highly prevalent in the country of export (minimum 7 day PAQ)
 - b. Equine Influenza (minimum 14 day PAQ)
 - c. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (minimum 7 day PAQ)
 - d. Surra (minimum 30 day PAQ protected from insect vectors)

Diagnostic tests required

44. Horses imported from countries where equine influenza is considered present must be subject to an agent identification test (with negative results) on nasopharyngeal swabs collected at least 5 days after entering PAQ.
45. Horses imported from countries where equine infectious anaemia is considered by MAF as highly prevalent must be subject to an OIE prescribed test for international trade (with negative results) during PAQ.
46. Horses imported from countries where Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE) is considered present must be subject to virus isolation (with negative results) on blood samples collected from any horse showing a significant rise in temperature during PAQ.

Contagious equine metritis quarantine requirement

47. Following 14 days standard PAQ, pregnant mares that have not had cervical and endometrial swabs taken for contagious equine metritis (CEM) before mating in the exporting country will be authorised to proceed to a CEM transitional facility until cervical and endometrial swabs can be taken post-birth.
48. The CEM transitional facility must be approved and supervised by an Official Veterinarian as compliant with the [MAF Transitional Facility Standard 154.02.19 for CEM Testing of Mares](#). Written approval/advice from the Authorised Supervisor must be provided with the permit to import application.
49. Any mare that tests positive to CEM in quarantine in New Zealand may be granted clearance subject to a MAF-approved effective method of treatment and subsequent negative testing, or the mare and any foal born to her may be required to be re-shipped or destroyed.