



Horses to the European Union (OMAR)

EUHOR13

Effective from 15 September 2022

TITLE

Animal Products Notice: Horses to the European Union (OMAR)

COMMENCEMENT

This Animal Products Notice comes into force on 15 September 2022

REVOCATION

This Animal Products Notice revokes and replaces:

- Animal Products Notice: Horses to the European Union (OMAR), dated 1 November 2021
- Animal Products Notice: Horses Transiting the European Union (OMAR), dated 1 November 2021

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Animal Products Notice is issued under sections 167(1) and 60(1) of the Animal Products Act 1999.

Dated at Wellington, 15 September 2022

Trish Mead
Manager Animal Health & Exports (Acting)
Ministry for Primary Industries
(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

Contact for further information
Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
Agriculture & Investment Services
Animal Health and Welfare
PO Box 2526
Wellington 6140

Email: animalexports@mpi.govt.nz

Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Part 1: Requirements	6
1.1 Application	6
1.2 Definitions	6
1.3 Requirements for export	7
1.4 Specific requirements for the zoosanitary certificate	8
1.5 Laboratories	8
Part 2: Zoosanitary Certificate Horses to the European Union - Entry	9
Part 3: Zoosanitary Certificate Horses to the European Union - Transit	19

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Animal Products Notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to set out the zoosanitary requirements necessary to export compliant Horses from New Zealand to or via the European Union.

Background

The Animal Products Act 1999 provides the controls and mechanisms needed to give and to safeguard official assurances or zoosanitary certificates to facilitate the entry of animal material including live animals, hatching eggs, semen and embryos, and products into overseas markets.

Notices issued as Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARs) under section 60(1)(a) and (b) of the Animal Products Act specify the requirements that are necessary or desirable for the purpose of facilitating access to overseas markets or are in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authority of the importing country.

OMARs may also determine the form and content of the official assurances that can be issued for animal material or product, including live animals, hatching eggs, semen or embryos, which meet the specified requirements.

Where the OMAR determines the form and content of the official assurances, a separate export certificate templates are available to authorised persons, recognised persons and registered exporters who have applied for access to the certificate templates, to facilitate the completion and issuing of the relevant official assurance. The templates will be amendable versions of the forms set in the OMAR.

Notices issued under section 60(1)(c) of the Animal Products Act to safeguard the assurances provided by New Zealand, and guidance in the form of Operational Codes, should be read in conjunction with this Notice.

This OMAR specifies the requirements that must be met by exporters of horses from New Zealand to or via the European Union and determines the form and content of the official assurance that must accompany the horses. It is based on:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/403

Who should read this Animal Products Notice?

Exporters of horses to the European Union.

Exporters of horses to any destination when the horses will be transiting the European Union.

Why is this important?

This Notice is important because it sets out the requirements that need to be met so that the Director-General of the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) can certify that the horses meet the requirements for export to, or transit through, the European Union which New Zealand, in consultation with the government of the European Union, has determined will apply. It should be noted that although the horses may comply with these requirements and be given an official assurance (by way of a certificate), the importing country ultimately retains control over what horses it clears for entry or transit.

Document History

Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
1 November 2021	All sections (EUPER13 & EUTRA13)	New General Animal Health Law as described in EU Regulations 2016/429, with an accompanying model certificate as written in EU Regulations 2021/403.
15 September 2022	All sections (EUHOR13)	Merging of Horses to the European Union (EUPER13) and Horses Transiting the European Union (EUTRA13) into a single OMAR.
	Sections 1.2 and 1.3	Refinement of the definition of a registered horse and adding of measures to satisfy the health assurances required for such animals.
	Part 2	Amendment of the certificate template for the export of horses to the European Union according to updates to the model certificate published by the European Union. Amendments are limited to the notes section of the certificate.
	Part 3	Amendment of the certificate template for the export of horses transiting the European Union according to updates to the model certificate published by the European Union. Amendments are limited to the notes section of the certificate.

Other information

Export non-conformances

Exporters should note that, under section 51 of the Animal Products Act 1999, where they have exported animal material or products, including live animals, hatching eggs, semen and embryos, that are refused entry by the foreign government they have a statutory duty to notify the Director-General of MPI not later than 24 hours after they have first knowledge of the event.

Liability

Section 61A of the Animal Products Act 1999 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.

Related documents

OMAR documents can be downloaded from <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/export-requirements/omars-for-live-animals-semen-and-embryos/>.

When you click on the + symbol on the right-hand side of any OMAR document, you can view the related information and documents (guidance document and export certificate templates).

The export certificates for this OMAR are provided for in *Horses to the European Union - Entry (Export Certificate)* and *Horses to the European Union - Transit (Export Certificate)*. The export certificates are password-protected through a RealMe ® account.

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This Notice applies to the export of live equine animals from New Zealand to the European Union.
- (2) This Notice also applies to the export of live equine animals from New Zealand to any destination where those live equine animals will be transported through the European Union.
- (3) Horses cannot be exported directly into Switzerland. Horses can only be exported to Switzerland through another European Union country.

1.2 Definitions

- (1) In this Notice, unless the context otherwise requires:

Act means the Animal Products Act 1999.

Assembly operation means the assembling of kept terrestrial animals from more than one establishment for a period shorter than the required residency period.

Container means any crate, box, receptacle or other rigid structure used for the transport of animals which is not the means of transport.

Disease has not been reported means that no animal or group of animals of relevant species kept on the establishment has been classified as a confirmed case of that disease and any suspect case of that disease has been ruled out.

Equine animal means an animal of species of solipeds belonging to the genus *Equus* (including horses, asses, and zebras) and the offspring of crossings of those species.

Listed third country, territory or zone thereof means a third country, territory or zone thereof included in a list of third countries, territories or zones thereof from which the entry into the Union of a particular species and category of animals.

Means of transport means road or rail vehicle, vessels and aircraft.

Registered equine animal means a purebred breeding animal of the species *Equus caballus* and *Equus asinus* entered or eligible for entry in the main section of a breeding book established by a breed society or breeding body recognised in accordance with Articles 4 or 34 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012.

Registered horse means a kept animal of the species *Equus caballus* registered to compete in races or cultural equestrian events with an international association or organisation, either directly or through its national federation or branches, which manages horses for competition or racing. A registered horse may be exempted from certain requirements if they comply with additional guarantees. The exemption is based on the expectation that such horses will have a high level of health. Refer to *Horses to the European Union (Guidance)* for information on how to meet those guarantees.

Sanitary group means a group of listed third countries in which common animal health risks as regards diseases listed for equine animals prevail that require specific risk-mitigating measures and health guarantees when equine animals enter into the Union, New Zealand has been assigned by the European Union to Sanitary group A.

- (2) A term used in this Notice that is defined in the Act or the following Notices (or their successors) has the meaning given to it in the Act or that Notice:
 - a) *Animal Products Notice: Official Assurances Specifications for Animal Material and Animal Products.*
 - b) *Animal Products Notice: Specifications for Laboratories.*

1.3 Requirements for export

- (1) Horses exported from New Zealand to the European Union must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a zoosanitary certificate, a sample version of which is included in Part 2.
- (2) Horses exported from New Zealand to any destination where the horse will be moved through the European Union must be accompanied by an official assurance in the form of a zoosanitary certificate, a sample version of which is included in Part 3.
- (3) A zoosanitary certificate must be completed and issued by an authorised person.
- (4) In order to issue a zoosanitary certificate, the authorised person must be satisfied that:
 - a) From the time of loading at the pre-export isolation facility until the time of export to the Union, the horses have not been in contact with other terrestrial animals of:
 - i) the same species, not intended for entry into the Union
 - ii) other species susceptible to the same diseases, not intended for entry into the Union
 - iii) a lower health status.
 - b) The means of transport used for the transport of horses are:
 - i) constructed in such a way that:
 - 1) the horses cannot escape or fall out
 - 2) visual inspection of the space where horses are kept is possible
 - 3) the escape of excrements, litter or feed is prevented or minimised.
 - ii) cleaned and disinfected, with a disinfectant authorised by MPI, and dried or allowed to dry immediately before every loading of animals intended for entry into the Union.
 - c) The containers in which the horses are transported to the Union in the means of transport:
 - i) comply with the requirements in clause (4) b)i) of this Notice
 - ii) contain only animals of the same species and category coming from the same establishment
 - iii) are cleaned and disinfected and dried or allowed to dry before loading of animals intended for entry into the Union.
 - d) The horses were individually identified prior to being exported at least by one of the following methods:
 - i) an injectable transponder, or ear tag with a visible, legible and indelible display of:
 - the identification code of the horse which establishes an unequivocal link between the horse and the accompanying animal health certificate
 - the ISO-3166 two-digit alpha or three-digit numeric country code of the exporting country.
 - ii) an identification document, issued at the latest at the time of certification for entry into the Union, which:
 - 1) describes and depicts the horse, including the alternative methods of identification, so as to establish an unequivocal link between the horse and the accompanying identification document
 - 2) contains information on the individual code emitted by an implanted injectable transponder in the case where this code does not comply with the specifications in clause (4)d)i).
 - e) The horses in this consignment have not been vaccinated for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for at least 60 days prior to scheduled date of export.
 - f) The horses in this consignment have not been vaccinated for African Horse Sickness.
 - g) The proposed shipment otherwise meets the requirements of this Notice.

1.4 Specific requirements for the zoosanitary certificate

- (1) Exporters intending to make use of the derogation for Registered horses in section II.3.2 of the certificate must apply for authorisation from MPI. See *Horses to the European Union (Guidance)* for details.

1.5 Laboratories

- (1) Where this Notice requires laboratory testing to be undertake, the testing must be done in laboratories recognised by MPI for testing, unless otherwise stated.

Part 2: Zoosanitary Certificate Horses to the European Union - Entry



NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNION OF EQUINE ANIMALS NOT INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER ('EQUI-X')

COUNTRY: NEW ZEALAND		Animal health certificate to the EU	
Part I: Description of consignment	I.1 Consignor/Exporter Name XXXXXXXXXX Address XXXXXXXXXX Country New Zealand ISO country code NZ	I.2 Certificate reference	I.2.a IMSOC reference
		I.3 Central competent authority Ministry for Primary Industries	QR CODE
		I.4 Local competent authority Ministry for Primary Industries	
	I.5 Consignee/Importer Name XXXXXXXXXX Address XXXXXXXXXX Country XXXXXXXX ISO country code XX	I.6 Operator responsible for the consignment Name XXXXXXXXXX Address XXXXXXXXXX Country XXXXXXXX ISO country code XX	
	I.7 Country of origin New Zealand ISO country code NZ	I.9 Country of destination XXXXXX ISO country code XX	
	I.8 Region of origin New Zealand Code NZ-0	I.10 Region of destination XXXXXXXXXX Code XX	
	I.11 Place of dispatch Name XXXXXXXXXX Registration/Approval No Not Applicable Address XXXXXXXXXX Country New Zealand ISO country code NZ	I.12 Place of destination Name XXXXXXXXXX Registration/Approval No Not Applicable Address XXXXXXXXXX Country XXXXXXXX ISO country code XX	
	I.13 Place of loading XXXXXXXXXXXXt	I.14 Date and time of departure dd mmm yyyy – 24hr:min	
	I.15 Means of transport <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel <input type="checkbox"/> Railway <input type="checkbox"/> Road vehicle Identification XXXXX	I.16 Entry Border Control Post XXXXXXXXXX	
	I.18 Transport conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambient <input type="checkbox"/> Chilled <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen	
I.19 Container number/Seal number Container No _____ Seal No _____			
I.20 Certified as or for <input type="checkbox"/> Further keeping <input type="checkbox"/> Registered horse			
I.21 For transit Third country _____ ISO country code _____		I.22 For internal market	
I.24 Total number of packages	I.25 Total quantity One (1)	I.26 Total net weight/gross weight (kg)	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

I.27 Description of consignment						
CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category	Sex	Identification System	Identification number	Age
0101	<i>Equus caballus</i>	XXXXX	Male	Transponder	xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx	DOB (dd/mm/yyyy)
<div>Sample</div>						

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

	II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
Part II: Certification	II. Animal health attestation		
	I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that:		
	II.1. The equine animal described in Part I:		
	II.1.1. is not intended for slaughter for human consumption and not intended for slaughter in the framework of the eradication of a disease communicable to equine animals, and		
	⁽¹⁾ either [is a registered equine animal, as defined in Article 2, point (12), of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.]		
	⁽¹⁾ or [is a registered horse as defined in Article 2, point (12), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.]		
	⁽¹⁾ or [is an equine animal other than a registered equine animal or a registered horse.]		
	II.1.2. has not shown signs or symptoms of diseases listed for equine animals in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 during the clinical examination carried out on dd/mm/yyyy- (insert date dd/mm/yyyy) ⁽²⁾ , this date being within the 24 hour period or, in the case of a registered horse, within the 48 hour period or on the last working day prior to the departure of the animal from the registered establishment.		
	II.1.3. meets the requirements attested in points II.2. to II.5., and where applicable in point II.6., of this certificate;		
	II.1.4. is accompanied by a written declaration, signed by the operator of the animal, which forms part of this certificate.		
	II.2. <i>Attestation on third country, territory or zone thereof and on establishment of dispatch</i>		
	II.2.1. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from New Zealand (insert name of country, territory or zone thereof), a country, territory or zone thereof, which on the date of issuing this certificate has the Code: NZ-0 ⁽³⁾ and is assigned to Sanitary Group A ⁽³⁾ .		
	II.2.2. In the country or territory of dispatch the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders), surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>), dourine (<i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>), equine infectious anaemia, rabies and anthrax.		
	II.2.3. The equine animal described in Part I comes from a country, territory or zone thereof in which there has been no clinical, serological (in unvaccinated equine animals) or epidemiological evidence of African horse sickness during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal and there have been no systematic vaccinations against African horse sickness during the 12 month period prior to the date of departure.		
	II.2.4. The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which		
⁽¹⁾ either [infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has not been reported during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]			
⁽¹⁾ or [a surveillance and eradication programme for infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) recognised by the European Union ⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure, and			
⁽¹⁾ either [infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has not been reported in the establishment of dispatch during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]]			
⁽¹⁾ or [infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has been reported in the establishment during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal and following the last outbreak, the establishment has remained under movement restrictions			
⁽¹⁾ either [until the remaining equine animals in the establishment have been subjected to a complement fixation test for infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) ⁽⁴⁾ , carried out, with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5, on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been killed and destroyed.]]]			
⁽¹⁾ or [for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last animal of listed species on the establishment was killed and destroyed.]]]			
II.2.5. The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which			
⁽¹⁾ either [surra has not been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure.]			

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

	II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
	<p>⁽¹⁾or</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or</p> <p>II.2.6.</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or</p> <p>II.2.7.</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or</p> <p>II.2.8.</p> <p>II.2.8.1.</p> <p>II.2.8.2.</p> <p>II.2.9.</p>	<p>[a surveillance and eradication programme for surra recognised by the European Union⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and</p> <p>[surra has not been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]]</p> <p>[surra has been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and following the last outbreak the establishment has remained under movement restrictions</p> <p>[until the remaining animals in the establishment have been subjected to an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for trypanosomosis or card agglutination test for trypanosomosis (CATT) at a serum dilution of 1 in 4⁽⁴⁾ carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the last infected animal has been removed from the establishment.]]]</p> <p>[for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last animal of listed species on the establishment was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which</p> <p>[dourine has not been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]</p> <p>[a surveillance and eradication programme for dourine recognised by the European Union⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and</p> <p>[dourine has not been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]]</p> <p>[dourine has been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and following the last outbreak, the establishment has remained under movement restrictions</p> <p>[until the remaining equine animals in the establishment, except castrated male equine animals, have been subjected to a complement fixation test for dourine, carried out with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5⁽⁴⁾ on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered, or the infected entire male equine animals have been castrated.]]]</p> <p>[for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last animal of listed species on the establishment was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment in which</p> <p>[equine infectious anaemia has not been reported during the 12 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]</p> <p>[equine infectious anaemia has been reported during the 12 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal and following the last outbreak the establishment has remained under movement restrictions</p> <p>[until the remaining equine animals in the establishment have been subjected to an agar gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or ELISA⁽⁴⁾ for equine infectious anaemia carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions with a minimum interval of 90 days following cleaning and disinfection of the establishment after the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]]</p> <p>[for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last animal of listed species on the establishment was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment in which</p> <p>infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the 30 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal;</p> <p>anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the 15 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal.</p> <p>To the best of my knowledge and as declared by the operator, the equine animal described in Part I has not been in contact with kept animals of listed species which did not comply with the requirements referred to in points II.2.3. to II.2.8.1 during the 30 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and with the requirement referred to in point II.2.8.2. during the 15 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal.</p>	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
<p>II.3. <i>Attestation of residence and pre-export isolation</i></p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [II.3.1. During the 40 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 40 days of age, the equine animal described in Part I has been continuously resident in the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch or entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch from a Member State of the European Union or Norway.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [II.3.1. During the 40 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 40 days of age, the registered horse described in Part I</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [has been continuously resident in the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch;]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch on one or more occasions from</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [a Member State of the European Union or Norway;]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>and/or</i> [a country, territory or zone thereof authorised for entry into the Union of registered horses, and from which it was imported into the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch under conditions at least as strict as those required in accordance with Union legislation for the entry of registered horses from this country, territory or zone thereof directly to the Union, and which is:</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [assigned to the same Sanitary Group ⁽³⁾ as the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch;]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>and/or</i> [assigned to Sanitary Group A, B or C;]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>and/or</i> [China⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea Republic, Macao, Singapore, or the United Arab Emirates.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [II.3.2. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D or G, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [during the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 30 days of age or since entry from a Member State of the Union or Norway,</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [it has been kept apart from other equine animals, except in case of a foal at foot of his mother, in an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [it has been kept in pre-export isolation from other equine animals, except in case of a foal at foot of his mother, in an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group B, C, D or G.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [it is a registered horse which has been kept in establishments under veterinary supervision during the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 30 days of age, or since entry in accordance with point II.3.1 from a Member State of the European Union, Norway or a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾ <i>or</i> [II.3.2. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group E, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [during the 40 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 40 days of age, or since entry in accordance with point II.3.1 from a Member State of the European Union, Norway or a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G, it has been kept</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [in isolation in an establishment protected from insect vectors.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [in an establishment under veterinary supervision, and the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch is recognised by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as officially free of African horse sickness.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [is a registered horse which has been kept during the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 30 days of age, or since entry in accordance with point II.3.1 from a Member State of the European Union, Norway or a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G, in establishments under veterinary supervision, and the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch is recognised by the OIE as officially free of African horse sickness.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾ <i>or</i> [II.3.2. The registered horse described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group F, and:</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [during the 40 day period prior to the date of departure it has been kept in the approved quarantine station of (insert name of quarantine station), confined to the vector-protected premises at least from two hours prior to sunset until two hours after sunrise and exercise was provided under official veterinary supervision, following the application of insect repellents in combination with an insecticide</p>		

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
	<p>effective against <i>Culicoides</i> prior to the removal from the quarantine stables, and in strict isolation from equine animals not being prepared for export under conditions at least as strict as required for entry into the Union.]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [during the 14 day period prior to the date of departure it has been permanently confined in the approved vector-proof quarantine station of (insert name of quarantine station) and constant monitoring of the vector protection has proven absence of insect vectors inside the vector-proof part of the quarantine station.]]</p> <p>II.4. Attestation of vaccination and health tests</p> <p>⁽¹⁾either [II.4.1. The equine animal described in Part I was not vaccinated against African horse sickness in the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch and there is no information suggesting previous vaccination.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [II.4.1. The equine animal described in Part I was vaccinated against African horse sickness more than 12 months prior to the date of its departure.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾ or [II.4.1. The registered horse described in Part I was vaccinated against African horse sickness not more than 24 months and at least 40 days prior to the date of entry in the vector-protected or vector-proof quarantine station situated in a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group F, and this vaccination consisted of a complete primary course of vaccination against African horse sickness, or a revaccination within the period of validity of the previous vaccination, by administration according to manufacturer's instructions of a registered vaccine which is protective against the circulating serotypes of the African horse sickness virus, and the last vaccination was applied on (insert date).]</p> <p>II.4.2. The equine animal described in Part I has not been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis during the 60 day period prior to the date of its departure, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾either [it comes from an establishment situated in a country or territory in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of its departure.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [it comes from an establishment in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not been reported during the 6 month period prior to the date of its departure and which is situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which a surveillance and eradication programme for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis recognised by the European Union⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 24 month period prior to the date of its departure, and during the 21 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal described in Part I, all equine animals in the establishment have remained clinically healthy, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾either [the equine animal described in Part I has been kept protected from attacks by insect vectors in a quarantine station, in which any equine animal that showed a rise in daily taken body temperature has been subjected with negative result to a virus isolation test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis⁽⁴⁾; and the equine animal described in Part I</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either [was vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with a complete primary course and revaccinated according to manufacturer's recommendations not less than 60 days and not more than 12 months prior to the date of departure;]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [was subjected to a haemagglutination inhibition test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis⁽⁴⁾, carried out, with negative result, on a sample taken not less than 14 days after the date of its entry into the quarantine station.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [the body temperature of the equine animal described in Part I has been taken daily, either without a rise or the animal has been subjected to a virus isolation test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with negative result, and the equine animal described in Part I has been subjected to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a haemagglutination inhibition test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis⁽⁴⁾, without an increase in antibody titre, carried out on paired samples taken on two occasions with an interval of 21 days, the second of which was taken during the 10 day period prior to the date of its departure, and - a reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for the detection of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus genome⁽⁴⁾, with negative result, carried out on a sample taken within the 48 hour period prior to its departure, and - protection from vector attacks during the period after sampling until loading for dispatch, by combined use of approved insect repellents and insecticides on the animal and disinsectization of the stable and the means in which it is transported.]] <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾either[II.4.3. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from Iceland, which is certified as officially free from equine infectious anaemia, where it was continuously resident since birth, and did not come into contact with equine animals which have entered Iceland from other countries.]</p>	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
<p>(1) or</p> <p>(1) either</p> <p>(1)(7) or</p> <p>(1)[II.4.4.</p> <p>(1)[II.4.5.</p> <p>(1)[II.4.6.</p> <p>(1)(7)[II.4.7.</p> <p>(3) either</p> <p>(3) either</p> <p>(3) or</p> <p>(3) either</p> <p>(3) or</p> <p>(1) or</p> <p>(1) or</p> <p>(1)(7)[II.4.8.</p> <p>(1) either</p>	<p>The equine animal described in Part I was subjected with negative result to an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or to an ELISA for equine infectious anaemia⁽⁴⁾ carried out on a blood sample taken on dd/mm/yyyy (insert date), this being within</p> <p>[the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure.]]</p> <p>[the 90 day period prior to the date of its departure from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A.]]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group B, D or E or from China, or from a country or territory in which infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has been reported during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure, and was subjected to a complement fixation test for infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders)⁽⁴⁾ carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within the 30 day period prior to the date of departure.]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I is an uncastrated male or female equine animal older than 270 days dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group B, D, E or F, or from China, or from a country in which dourine has been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure, and was subjected to a complement fixation test for dourine⁽⁴⁾ carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within the 30 day period prior to the date of departure, and the equine animal described in Part I has not been used for breeding during the 30 day period prior to and after the date the sample was taken.]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group E, from Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Malaysia (Peninsula) or from a country or territory in which surra was reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure, and was subjected to a card agglutination test for trypanosomosis (CATT)⁽⁴⁾, carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 4 on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within the 30 day period prior to the date of departure.]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group E and</p> <p>[it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA for African horse sickness⁽⁸⁾, which was carried out by the same laboratory on the same day on blood samples taken on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, on (insert date) and on (insert date), the second of which was taken within the 10 day period prior to the date of departure,</p> <p>[with negative results in each case.]]]</p> <p>[with a positive result in the first sample, and</p> <p>[the second sample was subsequently tested with negative result in a Real time RT-PCR⁽⁸⁾.]]]</p> <p>[the two samples were tested without more than a two-fold increase in antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test as described in point 2.4 of Chapter 2.5.1. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.]]]</p> <p>[it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA for African horse sickness⁽⁸⁾ with negative result on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within the 21 day period prior to the date of departure, and the country or territory of dispatch is recognised by the OIE as officially free of African horse sickness.]]</p> <p>[it is a registered horse not vaccinated against African horse sickness and dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof which is recognised by the OIE as officially free of African horse sickness.]]</p> <p>The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group F and</p> <p>[it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA for African horse sickness⁽⁸⁾ carried out by the same laboratory on the same day on blood samples taken on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, on (insert date) and on (insert date), the first sample not taken less than 7 days after introduction into the vector-protected quarantine station, the second sample taken within the 10 day period prior to the date of departure,</p> <p>[with negative results in each case.]]]</p> <p>[with a positive result in the first sample, and</p> <p>[the second sample was subsequently tested with negative result in a Real-time RT-PCR⁽⁸⁾.]]]</p>	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
	(¹) or [the two samples were tested without more than a two-fold increase in antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test as described in point 2.4 of Chapter 2.5.1. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.]]]]	
(¹) or	[it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA and a Real-time RT-PCR for African horse sickness ⁽⁸⁾ carried out with negative result in each case on a blood sample taken on..... (insert date) not less than 28 days after the date of introduction into the vector-protected quarantine station and within the 10 day period prior to the date of departure.]]	
(¹) or	[it was subjected to a Real-time RT-PCR for African horse sickness ⁽⁸⁾ , carried out with negative result on a blood sample taken on (insert date) not less than 14 days after the date of introduction into the vector-proof quarantine station and not more than 72 hours before departure.]]	
II.5. Attestation of the transport conditions		
(¹)(7)either	[11.5.1. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G and arrangements have been made to transport it directly to the Union, without subjecting the animal to any assembly operation and without coming into contact with other equine animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this health certificate.]	
(¹)(7) or	[II.5.1 The animal is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group F and arrangements have been made to transport it directly from the vector protected or vector-proof quarantine station without coming into contact with other equine animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this health certificate	
(¹) either	[to the airport under vector-protected conditions and arrangements have been made for the aircraft to be cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the third country of dispatch, and sprayed against insect vectors just prior to take off.]]	
(¹) or	[to a sea port in that country, territory or zone thereof under vector-protected conditions and arrangements have been made to transport it on a vessel which is scheduled directly to a port in the European Union without calling into a port situated in a country, territory or zone thereof not approved for the entry into the Union of equine animals, in stalls which were cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the third country of dispatch and sprayed against insect vectors just prior to departure.]]	
II.5.2.	Arrangements have been made and verified to prevent any contact with other equine animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this health certificate during the period from certification until dispatch to the European Union.	
II.5.3.	The transport vehicles or containers in which the animal is going to be loaded were cleaned and disinfected before loading with a disinfectant officially recognised in the country or the territory of dispatch and they are so constructed that faeces, urine, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.	
(¹)(9)[II.6. Public health attestation		
I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify, that the equine animal described in this certificate:		
II.6.1. in the country or territory of dispatch has not received:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any stilbene or thyrostatic substances; - oestrogenic, androgenic, gestagenic or beta-agonist substances for purposes other than therapeutic or zootechnical treatment (as defined in Council Directive 96/22/EC); 		
II.6.2. fulfils the guarantees covering live equine animals provided by the residue plan submitted and approved in accordance with Article 29 of Council Directive 96/23/EC and it has been dispatched from a country or territory listed for equine animals in the Annex to Commission Decision 2011/163/EU.]		
Notes:		
In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, references to European Union in this certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.		
This animal health/official certificate shall be completed according to the notes for the completion of certificates provided for in Chapter 4 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235.		
Part I:		
Box reference I.8:	Provide the code of the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch as appearing in column 2 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
<p>Box reference I.27:</p> <p>Part II:</p> <p>(1) Delete as appropriate.</p> <p>(2) The certificate must be issued within the period of 10 days prior to the date of arrival of the consignment at the border control post; in the case of transport by sea, the period may be extended by an additional period corresponding to the duration of the journey by sea.</p> <p>The entry into the Union shall not be allowed when the animal was loaded either prior to the date of authorisation for entry into the Union from the respective country, territory or zone thereof referred to in point II.2.1., or during a period where restrictive measures have been adopted by the Union against the entry into the Union of equine animals from this country, territory or zone thereof. Check against columns 8 and 9 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.</p> <p>(3) Code of the country, territory or zone thereof and the Sanitary Group as appearing respectively in columns 2 and 3 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.</p> <p>(4) Tests for glanders, surra, dourine, equine infectious anaemia and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis described by the European Union Reference Laboratory for Equine Diseases other than African horse sickness: https://sitesv2.anses.fr/en/minisite/equine-diseases/sop.</p> <p>(5) Zone of the country or territory authorised for entry into the Union as appearing respectively in columns 2 and 5 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.</p> <p>(6) Only authorised if the country of dispatch is assigned to Sanitary Group G.</p> <p>(7) Statements that relate entirely and exclusively to a Sanitary Group different from the Sanitary Group to which the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch is assigned, may be left out, provided that the numbering of the subsequent statements is maintained.</p> <p>(8) Tests for African horse sickness described by the European Union Reference Laboratory for African horse sickness: https://www.mapa.gob.es/en/ganaderia/temas/laboratorios/referencia-union-europea-oie/diagnostico/default.aspx.</p> <p>(9) By deleting this point, the equine animal, if intended for free circulation in accordance with the customs procedures laid down in Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJL 269, 10.10.2013, p.1), will be excluded from slaughter for human consumption in the identification document issued in accordance with Union animal health rules.</p>	<p><i>“Identification system”</i>: The animal must be individually identified with one of the methods of identification laid down in Article 21(2), point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, or be identified by an alternative method provided it is recorded in the identification document (passport) of the animal as referred to in Article 21(2), point (b)(i), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692. Specify the identification system and the anatomic place used on the animal. If a passport accompanies the animal, its number must be stated and the name of the competent authority which validated it.</p> <p>Specify the identification system and the anatomic place used on the animal. If a passport accompanies the animal, its number should be stated and the name of the competent authority which validated it.</p> <p><i>“Age”</i>: Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy).</p> <p><i>“Sex”</i>: M = male, F = female, C = castrated.</p>	
<p>Official veterinarian</p> <p>Name (in capital letters)</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Stamp</p>	<p>Qualification and title</p> <p>Signature</p>	

Note. The Official Veterinarian must sign and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and the print, and, where applicable, sign, date and stamp each page of the documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certificate.

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-X

**Declaration by the operator responsible for entry into the Union of the consignment of equine
animal not intended for slaughter**

Identification of the animal⁽¹⁾

Species (Scientific name)	Identification system	Identification number	Age	Sex
.....

I, the undersigned operator of the equine animal described above, hereby declare, that:

- the equine animal

⁽²⁾ either [has remained in (insert name of country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch) during a period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch, or since birth, or since entry from the European Union or Norway;]

⁽²⁾ or [entered (insert name of country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch) during the required residence period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch:

(a) on.....(insert date) from..... (insert name of country or territory from where the horse entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch)

(b) on.....(insert date) from..... (insert name of country or territory from where the horse entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch)

(c) on.....(insert date) from..... (insert name of country or territory from where the horse entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch);]

- during the period of 15 days prior to the date of departure the equine animal has not been in contact with animals suffering from infectious or contagious diseases transmissible to equine animals;

- the conditions for residence and pre-export isolation as applicable in accordance with point II.3. of the accompanying health certificate for the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch are fulfilled;

- the conditions for the transport as applicable in accordance with point II.5. of the accompanying health certificate for the country or part of the territory of the country of dispatch are fulfilled;

- I am aware of the animal health and veterinary certification requirements for the movement of equine animals from one EU Member State to another laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;

- the equine animal is scheduled to leave the European Union on (date) at the border post of (insert name and place of border post of exit) or otherwise will be subject to the identification and registration rules applicable in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/ 2035.

Name and address of the operator:

Date:(dd/mm/yyyy)

.....

(Signature)

⁽¹⁾ Identification system: The animal must be individually identified with one of the methods of identification laid down in Article 21(2), point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, or be identified by an alternative method provided it is recorded in identification document (passport) of the animal as referred to in Article 21(2), point (b)(i), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692. Specify the identification system (such as ear tag, transponder) and the anatomic place used on the animal.

If a passport accompanies the animal, its number should be stated and the name of the competent authority which validated it.

Age: Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy).

Sex (M = male, F = female, C = castrated).

⁽²⁾ Delete as appropriate.

Part 3: Zoosanitary Certificate Horses to the European Union - Transit



NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND DECLARATION FOR TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNION OF EQUINE ANIMALS NOT INTENDED FOR SLAUGHTER ('EQUI-TRANSIT-X')

COUNTRY: NEW ZEALAND		Animal health certificate to the EU	
Part I: Description of consignment	I.1 Consignor/Exporter Name XXXXXXXXXX Address XXXXXXXXXX Country New Zealand ISO country code NZ	I.2 Certificate reference	I.2.a IMSOC reference
		I.3 Central competent authority Ministry for Primary Industries	QR CODE
		I.4 Local competent authority Ministry for Primary Industries	
	I.5 Consignee/Importer Name XXXXXXXXXX Address XXXXXXXXXX Country XXXXXXXX ISO country code XX	I.6 Operator responsible for the consignment Name XXXXXXXXXX Address XXXXXXXXXX Country XXXXXXXX ISO country code XX	
	I.7 Country of origin New Zealand ISO country code NZ	I.9 Country of destination XXXXXXX ISO country code XX	
	I.8 Region of origin New Zealand Code NZ-0	I.10 Region of destination XXXXXXXXXX Code XX	
	I.11 Place of dispatch Name Registration/Approval No XXXXXXXXXX Not Applicable Address XXXXXXXXXX Country New Zealand ISO country code NZ	I.12 Place of destination Name Registration/Approval No: XXXXXXXXXX Not Applicable Address XXXXXXXXXX Country XXXXXXXX ISO country code XX	
	I.13 Place of loading Auckland International Airport	I.14 Date and time of departure dd mmm yyyy – 24hr:min	
	I.15 Means of transport <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Vessel <input type="checkbox"/> Railway <input type="checkbox"/> Road vehicle Identification XXXXXX	I.16 Entry Border Control Post XXXXXXXXXX	
			I.17 Accompanying documents Type Code Country ISO country code Commercial document reference
I.18 Transport conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ambient	<input type="checkbox"/> Chilled	<input type="checkbox"/> Frozen
I.19 Container number/Seal number Container No _____ Seal No _____			
I.20 Certified as or for <input type="checkbox"/> Registered horse			
I.21 <input type="checkbox"/> For transit Third country ISO country code		I.22 <input type="checkbox"/> For internal market	
I.24 Total number of packages		I.25 Total quantity One (1)	I.26 Total net weight/gross weight (kg)

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

I.27 Description of consignment							
CN code	Species	Subspecies/Category	Sex	Identification System	Identification number	Age	Quantity
0101	<i>Equus caballus</i>	XXXXX	Male	Transponder	xxx xxx xxx xxx	DOB (dd/mm/yyyy)	1

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate Model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

	II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
Part II: Certification	II. Animal health attestation		
	I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that:		
	II.1. The equine animal described in Part I:		
	II.1.1. is not intended for slaughter for human consumption and not intended for slaughter in the framework of the eradication of a disease communicable to equine animals, and		
	⁽¹⁾ either [is a registered equine animal, as defined in Article 2, point (12), of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692.]		
	⁽¹⁾ or [is a registered horse as defined in Article 2, point (12), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692]		
	⁽¹⁾ or [is an equine animal other than a registered equine animal or a registered horse.]		
	II.1.2. has not shown signs or symptoms of diseases listed for equine animals in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 during the clinical examination carried out on dd/mm/yyyy- (insert date dd/mm/yyyy) ⁽²⁾ , this date being within the 24 hour period or, in the case of a registered horse, within the 48 hour period or on the last working day prior to the departure of the animal from the registered establishment.		
	II.1.3. meets the requirements attested in points II.2. to II.5., of this certificate;		
	II.1.4. is accompanied by a written declaration, signed by the operator of the animal, which forms part of this certificate.		
	II.2. Attestation on third country, territory or zone thereof and on establishment of dispatch		
	II.2.1. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from New Zealand (insert name of country, territory or zone thereof), a country, territory or zone thereof, which on the date of issuing this certificate has the Code: NZ-0 ⁽³⁾ and is assigned to Sanitary Group A ⁽³⁾ .		
	II.2.2. In the country or territory of dispatch the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders), surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>), dourine (<i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>), equine infectious anaemia, rabies and anthrax.		
	II.2.3. The equine animal described in Part I comes from a country, territory or zone thereof in which there has been no clinical, serological (in unvaccinated equine animals) or epidemiological evidence of African horse sickness during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal and there have been no systematic vaccinations against African horse sickness during the 12 month period prior to the date of departure.		
	II.2.4. The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which		
	⁽¹⁾ either [infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has not been reported during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]		
	⁽¹⁾ or [a surveillance and eradication programme for infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) recognised by the European Union ⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure, and		
	⁽¹⁾ either [infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has not been reported in the establishment of dispatch during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]]		
⁽¹⁾ or [infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has been reported in the establishment during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal and following the last outbreak, the establishment has remained under movement restrictions			
⁽¹⁾ either [until the remaining equine animals in the establishment have been subjected to a complement fixation test for infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) ⁽⁴⁾ , carried out, with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5, on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been killed and destroyed.]]]			
⁽¹⁾ or [for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last animal on the establishment was killed and destroyed.]]]			
II.2.5. The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which			
⁽¹⁾ either [surra has not been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure.]			

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
(1) or	[a surveillance and eradication programme for surra recognised by the European Union ⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and	
(1) either	[surra has not been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]]	
(1) or	[surra has been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and following the last outbreak the establishment has remained under movement restrictions	
(1) either	[until the remaining animals in the establishment have been subjected to an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for trypanosomosis or card agglutination test for trypanosomosis (CATT) at a serum dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽⁴⁾ carried out, with negative results, on samples taken at least 6 months after the last infected animal has been removed from the establishment.]]]	
(1) or	[for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last animal of listed species on the establishment was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]]	
II.2.6.	The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which	
(1) either	[dourine has not been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]	
(1) or	[a surveillance and eradication programme for dourine recognised by the European Union ⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and	
(1) either	[dourine has not been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]]	
(1) or	[dourine has been reported in the establishment during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and following the last outbreak, the establishment has remained under movement restrictions	
(1) either	[until the remaining equine animals in the establishment, except castrated male equine animals, have been subjected to a complement fixation test for dourine, carried out with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 ⁽⁴⁾ on samples taken at least 6 months after the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered, or the infected entire male equine animals have been castrated.]]]	
(1) or	[for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last equine animal on the establishment was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]]	
II.2.7.	The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment in which	
(1) either	[equine infectious anaemia has not been reported during the 12 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal.]	
(1) or	[equine infectious anaemia has been reported during the 12 month period prior to the date of departure of the animal and following the last outbreak the establishment has remained under movement restrictions	
(1) either	[until the remaining equine animals in the establishment have been subjected to an agar gel immuno-diffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or ELISA ⁽⁴⁾ for equine infectious anaemia carried out, with negative results, on samples taken on two occasions with a minimum interval of 90 days following cleaning and disinfection of the establishment after the infected animals have been killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]	
(1) or	[for at least 30 days from the date of cleaning and disinfection of the establishment, after the last equine animal on the establishment was either killed and destroyed or slaughtered.]]]	
II.2.8.	The equine animal described in Part I comes from an establishment in which	
II.2.8.1.	infection with rabies virus in kept terrestrial animals has not been reported during the 30 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal;	
II.2.8.2.	anthrax in ungulates has not been reported during the 15 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal.	
II.2.9.	To the best of my knowledge and as declared by the operator, the equine animal described in Part I has not been in contact with kept animals of listed species which did not comply with the requirements referred to in points II.2.3. to II.2.8.1 during the 30 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal, and with the requirement referred to in point II.2.8.2. during the 15 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal.	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate Model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
<p>II.3. <i>Attestation of residence and pre-export isolation</i></p> <p>II.3.1. During the 40 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 40 days of age, the equine animal described in Part I</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [has been continuously resident in the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch;]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch on one or more occasions from</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [a Member State of the European Union or Norway;]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>and/or</i> [a country, territory or zone thereof that is authorised for entry into the Union of registered horses, and from which it was imported into the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch under conditions at least as strict as those required in accordance with Union legislation for the entry of registered horses from this country, territory or zone thereof directly to the Union, and which is:</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [assigned to the same Sanitary Group ⁽³⁾ as the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch;]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>and/or</i> [assigned to Sanitary Group A, B or C;]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>and/or</i> [China⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea Republic, Macao, Singapore, or the United Arab Emirates.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [II.3.2. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D or G, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [during the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 30 days of age or since entry from a Member State of the Union or Norway,</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [it has been kept apart from other equine animals, except in case of a foal at foot of his mother, in an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [it has been kept in pre-export isolation from other equine animals, except in case of a foal at foot of his mother, in an establishment situated in a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group B, C, D or G.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [it is a registered horse which has been kept in establishments under veterinary supervision during the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since entry in accordance with point II.3.1 from a Member State of the European Union, Norway or a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾ <i>or</i> [II.3.2. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group E, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [during the 40 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since birth if it is less than 40 days of age, or since entry in accordance with point II.3.1 from a Member State of the European Union, Norway or a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G, it has been kept</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [in isolation in an establishment protected from insect vectors.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [in an establishment under veterinary supervision, and the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch is recognised by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as officially free of African horse sickness.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [is a registered horse which has been kept during the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure, or since entry in accordance with point II.3.1 from a Member State of the European Union, Norway or a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G, in establishments under veterinary supervision, and the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch is recognised by the OIE as officially free of African horse sickness.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾ <i>or</i> [II.3.2. The registered horse described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group F, and:</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>either</i> [during the 40 day period prior to the date of departure it has been kept in the approved quarantine station of (insert name of quarantine station), confined to the vector-protected premises at least from two hours prior to sunset until two hours after sunrise and exercise was provided under official veterinary supervision, following the application of insect repellents in combination with an insecticide effective against <i>Culicoides</i> prior to the removal from the quarantine stables, and in strict isolation from equine animals not being prepared for export under conditions at least as strict as required for entry into the Union.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ <i>or</i> [during the 14 day period prior to the date of departure it has been permanently confined in the approved vector-proof quarantine station of (insert name of quarantine station) and</p>		

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
<p>constant monitoring of the vector protection has proven absence of insect vectors inside the vector-proof part of the quarantine station.]]</p> <p>II.4. <i>Attestation of vaccination and health tests</i></p> <p>⁽¹⁾either [II.4.1. The equine animal described in Part I was not vaccinated against African horse sickness in the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch and there is no information suggesting previous vaccination.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [II.4.1. The equine animal described in Part I was vaccinated against African horse sickness more than 12 months prior to the date of its departure.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾ or [II.4.1. The registered horse described in Part I was vaccinated against African horse sickness not more than 24 months and at least 40 days prior to the date of entry in the vector-protected or vector-proof quarantine station situated in a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group F, and this vaccination consisted of a complete primary course of vaccination against African horse sickness, or a revaccination within the period of validity of the previous vaccination, by administration according to manufacturer's instructions of a registered vaccine which is protective against the circulating serotypes of the African horse sickness virus, and the last vaccination was applied on (insert date).]</p> <p>II.4.2. The equine animal described in Part I has not been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis during the 60 day period prior to the date of its departure, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾either [it comes from an establishment situated in a country or territory in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of its departure.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [it comes from an establishment in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not been reported during the last 6 months prior to the date of its departure and which is situated in a country, territory or zone thereof in which a surveillance and eradication programme for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis recognised by the European Union⁽²⁾ has been carried out during the 24 month period prior to the date of its departure, and during the 21 day period prior to the date of departure of the animal described in Part I, all equine animals in the establishment have remained clinically healthy, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾either [the equine animal described in Part I has been kept protected from attacks by insect vectors in a quarantine station, in which any equine animal that showed a rise in daily taken body temperature has been subjected with negative result to a virus isolation test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis⁽⁴⁾; and the equine animal described in Part I</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either [was vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with a complete primary course and revaccinated according to manufacturer's recommendations not less than 60 days and not more than 12 months prior to the date of departure;]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [was subjected to a haemagglutination inhibition test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis⁽⁴⁾, carried out, with negative result, on a sample taken not less than 14 days after the date of its entry into the quarantine station.]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [the body temperature of the equine animal described in Part I has been taken daily, either without a rise or the animal has been subjected to a virus isolation test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis with negative result, and the equine animal described in Part I has been subjected to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a haemagglutination inhibition test for Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis⁽⁴⁾, without an increase in antibody titre, carried out on paired samples taken on two occasions with an interval of 21 days, the second of which was taken during the 10 day period prior to the date of its departure, and - a reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for the detection of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis virus genome⁽⁴⁾, with negative result, carried out on a sample taken within the 48 hour period prior to its departure, and - protection from attacks by insect vectors during the period after sampling until loading for dispatch, by combined use of approved insect repellents and insecticides on the animal and disinsectization of the stable and the means in which it is transported.]] <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾either[II.4.3. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from Iceland, which is certified as officially free from equine infectious anaemia, where it was continuously resident since birth, and did not come into contact with equine animals which have entered Iceland from other countries.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [II.4.3. The equine animal described in Part I was subjected with negative result to an agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID or Coggins test) or to an ELISA for equine infectious anaemia⁽⁴⁾ carried out on a blood sample taken on dd/mm/yyyy (insert date), this being within</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either [the 30 day period prior to the date of its departure.]]</p>		

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate Model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
	<p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾ or [the 90 day period prior to the date of its departure from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A.]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾[II.4.4. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group B, D or E or from China, or from a country or territory in which infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders) has been reported during the 36 month period prior to the date of departure, and was subjected to a complement fixation test for infection with <i>Burkholderia mallei</i> (glanders)⁽⁴⁾ carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within the 30 day period prior to the date of departure.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾[II.4.5. The equine animal described in Part I is an uncastrated male or female equine animal older than 270 days dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group B, D, E or F, or from China, or from a country in which dourine has been reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure, and was subjected to a complement fixation test for dourine⁽⁴⁾ carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within the 30 day period prior to the date of departure, and the equine animal described in Part I has not been used for breeding during the 30 day period prior to and after the date the sample was taken.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾[II.4.6. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group E, from Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay or from a country or territory in which surra was reported during the 24 month period prior to the date of departure, and was subjected to a card agglutination test for trypanosomiasis (CATT)⁽⁴⁾, carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 4 on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within the 30 day period prior to the date of departure.]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾[II.4.7. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group E and</p> <p>⁽³⁾ either [it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA for African horse sickness⁽⁸⁾, carried out by the same laboratory on the same day on blood samples taken on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, on (insert date) and on (insert date), the second of which was taken within the 10 day period prior to the date of departure,</p> <p>⁽³⁾ either [with negative results in each case.]]</p> <p>⁽³⁾ or [with a positive result in the first sample, and</p> <p>⁽³⁾ either [the second sample was subsequently tested with negative result in a Real time RT-PCR⁽⁸⁾.]]]]</p> <p>⁽³⁾ or [the two samples were tested without more than a two-fold increase in antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test as described in point 2.4 of Chapter 2.5.1. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.]]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA for African horse sickness⁽⁸⁾ with negative result on a blood sample taken on (insert date), within a period of 21 days prior to the date of departure, and the country or territory of dispatch is recognised by the OIE as officially free of African horse sickness.]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [it is a registered horse not vaccinated against African horse sickness and dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof which is recognised by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as officially free of African horse sickness.]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾[II.4.8. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group F and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either [it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA for African horse sickness⁽⁸⁾ carried out by the same laboratory on the same day on blood samples taken on two occasions with an interval of between 21 and 30 days, on (insert date) and on (insert date), the first sample not taken less than 7 days after introduction into the vector-protected quarantine station, the second sample taken within the 10 day period prior to the date of departure,</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either [with negative results in each case.]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [with a positive result in the first sample, and</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ either [the second sample was subsequently tested with negative result in a Real-time RT-PCR⁽⁸⁾.]]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [the two samples were tested without more than a two-fold increase in antibody titre in a virus neutralisation test as described in point 2.4 of Chapter 2.5.1. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.]]]]</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ or [it was subjected to an indirect ELISA or a blocking ELISA and a Real-time RT-PCR for African horse sickness⁽⁸⁾ carried out with negative result in each case on a blood sample taken on (insert</p>	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
	date) not less than 28 days after the date of introduction into the vector-protected quarantine station and within the 10 day period prior to the date of departure.]]	
(¹) or	[it was subjected to a Real-time RT-PCR for African horse sickness ⁽⁸⁾ , carried out with negative result on a blood sample taken on (insert date) not less than 14 days after the date of introduction into the vector-proof quarantine station and not more than 72 hours before departure.]]	
II.5. Attestation of the transport conditions		
(¹)(7) either	[11.5.1. The equine animal described in Part I is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof assigned to Sanitary Group A, B, C, D, E or G and arrangements have been made to transport it directly to the Union, without subjecting the animal to any assembly operation and without coming into contact with other equine animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this health certificate.]	
(¹)(7) or	[II.5.1 The animal is dispatched from a country, territory or zone thereof which is assigned to Sanitary Group F and arrangements have been made to transport it directly from the vector protected or vector-proof quarantine station without coming into contact with other equine animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this health certificate	
(¹) either	[to the airport under vector-protected conditions and arrangements have been made for the aircraft to be cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the third country of dispatch, and sprayed against insect vectors just prior to take off.]]	
(¹) or	[to a sea port in that country, territory or zone thereof under vector-protected conditions and arrangements have been made to transport it on a vessel which is scheduled directly to a port in the Union without calling into a port situated in a country, territory or zone thereof not approved for the entry into the Union of equine animals, in stalls which were cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the third country of dispatch and sprayed against insect vectors just prior to departure.]]	
II.5.2.	Arrangements have been made and verified to prevent any contact with other equine animals not complying with at least the same health requirements as described in this health certificate during the period from certification until dispatch to the Union.	
II.5.3.	The transport vehicles or containers in which the animal is going to be loaded were cleaned and disinfected before loading with a disinfectant officially recognised in the third country of dispatch and they are so constructed that faeces, urine, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.	
Notes:		
In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland / Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, references to European Union in this certificate include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.		
This animal health/official certificate shall be completed according to the notes for the completion of certificates provided for in Chapter 4 of Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235.		
Part I:		
Box reference I.8:	Provide the code of the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch as appearing in column 2 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.	
Box reference I.27:	<p>“Identification system”: The animal must be individually identified with one of the methods of identification laid down in Article 21(2), point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, or be identified by an alternative method provided it is recorded in the identification document (passport) of the animal as referred to in Article 21(2), point (b)(i), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692. Specify the identification system and the anatomic place used on the animal. If a passport accompanies the animal, its number must be stated and the name of the competent authority which validated it.</p> <p>Specify the identification system and the anatomic place used on the animal. If a passport accompanies the animal, its number should be stated and the name of the competent authority which validated it.</p> <p>“Age”: Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy).</p> <p>“Sex”: M = male, F = female, C = castrated.</p>	
Part II:		
(1)	Delete as appropriate.	
(2)	<p>The certificate must be issued within the period of 10 days prior to the date of arrival of the consignment at the border control post; in the case of transport by sea, the period may be extended by an additional period corresponding to the duration of the journey by sea.</p> <p>The entry into the Union shall not be allowed when the animal was loaded either prior to the date of authorisation for entry into the Union from the respective country, territory or zone thereof referred to in point II.2.1., or during a period where restrictive measures have been adopted by the Union against the entry into the Union of equine animals from this country,</p>	

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate Model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

II. Health information	II.a Certificate reference	II.b IMSOC reference
	<p>territory or zone thereof. Check against columns 8 and 9 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.</p> <p>(3) Code of the country, territory or zone thereof and the Sanitary Group as appearing respectively in columns 2 and 3 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.</p> <p>(4) Tests for glanders, surra, dourine, equine infectious anaemia and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis described by the European Union Reference Laboratory for Equine Diseases other than African horse sickness: https://sitesv2.anses.fr/en/minisite/equine-diseases/sop.</p> <p>(5) Zone of the country or territory authorised for entry into the Union as appearing respectively in columns 2 and 5 of the table in Part 1 of Annex IV to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404.</p> <p>(6) Only authorised if country of dispatch is assigned to Sanitary Group G.</p> <p>(7) Statements that relate entirely and exclusively to a Sanitary Group different from the Sanitary Group to which the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch is assigned, may be left out, provided that the numbering of the subsequent statements is maintained.</p> <p>(8) Tests for African horse sickness described by the European Union Reference Laboratory for African horse sickness: https://www.mapa.gob.es/en/ganaderia/temas/laboratorios/referencia-union-europea-oie/diagnostico/default.aspx</p>	
<p>Official veterinarian</p> <p>Name (in capital letters)</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Stamp</p>		<p>Qualification and title</p> <p>Signature</p>

Note. The Official Veterinarian must sign and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and the print, and, where applicable, sign, date and stamp each page of the documents (e.g. laboratory reports) that form part of the extended health certificate.

NEW ZEALAND

Certificate Model EQUI-TRANSIT-X

**Declaration by the operator responsible for entry into the Union of the consignment of equine
animal not intended for slaughter**

Identification of the animal⁽¹⁾

Species (Scientific name)	Identification system	Identification number	Age	Sex
.....

I, the undersigned operator of the equine animal described above, hereby declare, that:

- the equine animal

⁽²⁾ *either* [has remained in (insert name of country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch) during a period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch, or since birth, or since entry from the European Union or Norway;]

⁽²⁾ *or* [entered (insert name of country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch) during the required residence period of at least 40 days prior to the date of dispatch:

(a) on.....(insert date) from..... (insert name of country or territory from where the horse entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch)

(b) on.....(insert date) from..... (insert name of country or territory from where the horse entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch)

(c) on.....(insert date) from..... (insert name of country or territory from where the horse entered the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch);]

- during the period of 15 days prior to the date of departure the equine animal has not been in contact with animals suffering from infectious or contagious diseases transmissible to equine animals;

- the conditions for residence and pre-export isolation as applicable in accordance with point II.3. of the accompanying health certificate for the country, territory or zone thereof of dispatch are fulfilled;

- the conditions for the transport as applicable in accordance with point II.5. of the accompanying health certificate for the country or part of the territory of the country of dispatch are fulfilled;

- I am aware of the animal health and veterinary certification requirements for the movement of equine animals from one EU Member State to another laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;

- the equine animal is scheduled to leave the European Union on (date) at the border post of (insert name and place of border post of exit) or otherwise will be subject to the identification and registration rules applicable in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/ 2035.

Name and address of the operator:

Date:(dd/mm/yyyy)

.....

(Signature)

⁽¹⁾ *Identification system:* The animal must be individually identified with one of the methods of identification laid down in Article 21(2), point (a), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, or be identified by an alternative method provided it is recorded in identification document (passport) of the animal as referred to in Article 21(2), point (b)(i), of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692. Specify the identification system (such as ear tag, transponder) and the anatomic place used on the animal.

If a passport accompanies the animal, its number should be stated and the name of the competent authority which validated it.

Age: Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy).

Sex (M = male, F = female, C = castrated).

⁽²⁾ Delete as appropriate.