



衛生監督部
Department of Food and Animal Inspection

動物檢疫監管處
Division of Animal Control and Inspection

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**VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR IMPORTATION OF HORSES (*Equus caballus*)
INTO NEW ZEALAND FROM MACAU**

Import Permit No.: _____
(Issued by New Zealand MPI)

Export Permit No.: _____
(Issued by Macau SAR Government)

I. Identification of Horses

Horse Name	Brand no.	Colour	Sex	Date of Birth	Breed	ID no. and Microchip no.	ID system

- Identification silhouettes and valid international equine passports/ stud book certificates/ foaling identification cards * are attached of this Health Certificate.

II. Origin and Destination of Horses

- (1) Place of Export: _____
- (2) Competent Authority: _____
- (3) Name and Address of Consignor: _____
- (4) Name and Address of Consignee: _____
- _____
- (5) Country of Destination: _____
- (6) Date of Export: _____
- (7) Expected Border Post: _____
- (8) Means of Transport: _____
- _____
- (Indicate flight number, registration marks or registered name as appropriate)
- (9) Identification of Container: _____

III. Health Information

I, _____, the undersigned Official Veterinarian certifies that the equidae described above satisfy the following requirements:

Pre-export isolation (PEI)

- (1) The horse(s) were held in PEI premises approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority to the MPI *Standard for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for horses* for a period of at least 21 days immediately prior to export.
Address of PEI premise: _____
Duration of PEI: _____
- (2) The horse(s) were not naturally mated or artificially inseminated while in PEI.



Inspection

- (3) Final inspection was undertaken in the 48 hours prior to export, and all horses were free of clinical signs of disease, including ectoparasites, and were fit to travel.

Treatment

- (4) Vaccinations required for export were administered not less than 35 days before export, except where Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) and African horse sickness (AHS) vaccines were required, they were administered as described in the *OIE Code*. Vaccines for risk organisms met all other recommendations as described in the *Terrestrial Manual* or in the MPI-document: *MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards (MPI-STD-TVTL)*.

Testing

- (5) Diagnostic test(s) were those prescribed for international trade and meet the standards of the document MPI-STD-TVTL.
- (6) Diagnostic testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Veterinary Authority to conduct the required export testing.
- (7) Laboratory samples were collected, processed, and stored as recommended in the *OIE Code* and *Terrestrial Manual*.

Transport

- (8) As far as can be determined, the vehicle in which the horses were transported in to the port of departure was cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective insecticide before loading.
- (9) As far as can be determined, during transport to the port of departure the horses were kept isolated from animals not of equal tested health status.
- (10) Only animals eligible for importation into New Zealand were loaded on the craft for export.
- (11) As far as can be determined horses were loaded into containers that were:
- New or were cleaned and disinfected with an effective virucidal disinfectant before loading; and
 - Treated with an effective residual insecticide.
- (12) As far as can be determined, for horses transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft will be sprayed with an effective residual insecticide.
- (13) No mare in the consignment is more than 300 days pregnant;
- (14) No horse in the consignment is less than 1 month of age.

For African horse sickness (AHS)

- (15) The horses:
- For at least the 40 days before export, were kept in an AHS-free country, MPI-approved zone, or MPI-approved seasonally free zone and met the recommendations as described in the *OIE Code*.
 - Were showing no clinical signs of AHS at the final inspection prior to export.
 - Were not vaccinated for AHS in the last 40 days.
 - Were kept in a country where AHS is notifiable.

For anthrax

- (16) The horses:
- Were showing no clinical signs of anthrax at the final inspection prior to export and anthrax is notifiable in Macau; and
 - Were kept for the 20 days before export on premises where anthrax was not reported during that time.

For Borna disease (BD)

- (17) The horses were kept for at least the 90 days before export on premises in which no case of Borna disease has been reported during the past 12 months.

For contagious equine metritis (CEM)

- (18) The horses (excludes geldings, and pre-pubertal fillies and colts that are less than 731 days of age if accompanied by documentation showing equivalent testing of their dam):
- Were kept for at least the 60 days before export in a CEM-free country approved by MPI, where no case of CEM has been reported in the past 2 years. During its time in the CEM-free country the horse(s) were not mated; or



- (b) Were kept for at least the 60 days before export in premises where no case of CEM has been reported during that time; and
- (i) Were showing no clinical signs of CEM at the final inspection prior to export.
 - (ii) An official control programme for CEM, or MPI-approved equivalent, is established in Macau.
 - (iii) The horses have never been mated to, or inseminated with semen from a horse known to be infected with CEM.
 - (iv) The horses have never entered a known CEM-infected premise.
 - (v) During the 30 days before export the horses were tested for CEM as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL, with negative results;
 1. **Stallions and colts** were sampled twice at 4-7 day intervals with swabs taken each time from the urethra; urethral fossa and its sinus; and the penile sheath;
Date of sampling: _____
Test(s) used: _____
 2. **Mares and pubertal fillies** were sampled twice at 4-7 day intervals with swabs taken each time from the clitoral fossa and sinuses.
Date of sampling: _____
Test(s) used: _____
 - (vi) The horses did not receive antibiotics in the 7 days before the first sample collection or during the CEM sampling period.
 - (vii) Since the date of first sampling for CEM the animals were not naturally mated or inseminated with semen from a CEM-untested stallion.
(Note: if a horse does not meet requirement 18c (iii) and 18c (iv) or has been known to be infected with CEM, it may be permitted entry subject to an effective method of treatment and testing approved by MPI)

For dourine

- (19) The horses were:
- (a) Showing no clinical signs of dourine at the final inspection before export.
 - (b) Were kept for at least the 6 months before export in a country free from dourine as described in the OIE Code.

For ectoparasites

- (20) The horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product(s) used are highly effective against ectoparasites and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
- Ectoparasiticide used: _____
Active ingredients: _____
Date of treatment: _____
- (21) The horses were thoroughly examined in the 48 hours before export by a registered veterinarian; and
- (a) There was no evidence of tick infection; or
 - (b) The horses were thoroughly examined in the 48 hours before export by a registered veterinarian and ticks were found. The horses were re-treated, and then re-inspected, and ticks were not found.

For endoparasites

- (22) The horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product used is a highly effective broad spectrum endoparasiticide and was applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
- Endoparasiticide used: _____
Active ingredients: _____
Date of treatment: _____



For equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)

- (23) The horses:
- (a) Were showing no clinical sign of equine encephalomyelitis at the final inspection before export and during the 90 days before export;
 - (b) Were kept for the 90 days before export in premises where no official case of equine encephalomyelitis was reported during that time.

For equine encephalosis (EE)

- (24) The horses were kept for at least the 40 days before export in a country where no case of EE has been reported during the past 2 years.

For equine infectious anaemia (EIA)

- (25) The horses were showing no clinical sign of EIA in the 48 hours before export.
- (a) EIA is a notifiable disease in Macau.
 - (b) The horses were kept for at least the 90 days before export on premises where no official case of EIA was reported during that time.
 - (c) The horses were subjected to a diagnostic test for EIA as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results. Samples for testing were collected in PEI.

Date of sampling: _____
Test(s) used: _____

For equine influenza (EI)

- (26) The horses were:
- (a) Kept for at least the 21 days before export in a country, zone or compartment free of EI as described in the OIE Code; or
- (27) The horses were:
- (a) Kept for at least the 21 days before export in premises where no case of EI was reported during that time.
 - (b) Kept in PEI premises for at least the 21 days before export and showed no clinical signs of EI during that time.
 - (c) Subjected to an agent identification test as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL. Samples were collected on two occasions, the first taken 5-7 days after entry into PEI and a second sample taken not less than 5 days later;

Date of sampling: _____
Test(s) used: _____

- (d) Were subjected to a vaccination for EI (excludes foals less than 6 months of age if accompanied by documentation showing equivalent vaccination of their dam):
 - (i) With either a primary course or booster administered not less than 35 days before export and not more than 90 days before export.
 - (ii) Administered as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
 - (iii) Containing equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE expert surveillance panel for EI vaccines or otherwise approved by MPI.

Identification of Horse		Equine Influenza Vaccination Record	
Horse Name	Brand no.	Vaccine used	Date of Vaccination

For equine piroplasmiasis

- (28) The horses were kept for at least the 30 days before export in a country that does not import seropositive horses and where no case of equine piroplasmiasis has been reported in the past 2 years; or
- (29) The horses were:
- (a) Showing no clinical signs of equine piroplasmiasis at the final inspection prior to export.
 - (b) Were kept for at least the 30 days before export in premises where no case of equine piroplasmiasis was reported during that time.



- (c) Were maintained free from ticks for the 30 days before export by inspection and preventative treatment undertaken when necessary during that time.
- (d) Were subjected to a test for equine piroplasmiasis as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL, with negative results for both *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi*. Samples for testing were collected during PEI.

For equine herpesvirus 1 [abortigenic and paralytic forms (EHV-1)]

- (30) The horses were showing no clinical signs of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) at the final inspection prior to export and were kept for at least 21 days before export in premises where no case of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) was reported during that time.

For equine viral arteritis (EVA)

- (31) For uncastrated male horses, the horses:
 - (a) Were showing no clinical signs of EVA at the final inspection and during the 28 days before export, and in that time were kept in premises where no clinical case of EVA was reported;
 - (b) Were kept separate from all other horses for at least 28 days before export, were isolated in PEI for the 21 days prior to export and a blood sample collected during PEI tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL;

Date of sampling: _____

Test(s) used: _____

- (32) For all horses other than uncastrated males, the horses:
 - (a) Were showing no clinical signs of EVA at the time of final inspection and during the 28 days before export;
 - (b) Were kept for at least the 28 days before export in premises where EVA was not reported;
 - (c) Were tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL. The samples for testing were collected during PEI; or
During PEI, two blood samples were collected from the horses at least 14 days apart, and showed stable or declining antibody titres.

Date of sampling: _____

Test(s) used: _____

For glanders

- (33) The horses were kept for at least the 6 months before export in a country free of glanders as described in the OIE Code, and glanders is notifiable in Macau; or
- (34) The horses were:
 - (a) Kept for at least the 6 months before export on premises where no case of glanders was reported during that time.
 - (b) Were subjected to a test for glanders as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results. Samples for testing were collected in the 30 days before export.

For Hendra virus

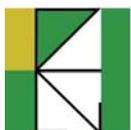
- (35) The horses were kept for at least the 90 days before export in a country approved by MPI as free of Hendra; or
- (36) The horses were:
 - (a) Kept for at least the 90 days before export in premises where no case of infection in animals or humans was reported during that time.
 - (b) Were showing no clinical signs of infection with Hendra virus at the final inspection prior to export.

For Japanese encephalitis (JE)

- (37) The horses were:
 - (a) Kept for at least the 21 days before export in a country/zone that is approved by MPI as free of JE.
 - (b) Kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI.
 - (c) Vaccinated against JE with an inactivated vaccine as described in the manufacturer's instructions not less than 35 days and not more than 12 months before export.

For Nipah virus

- (38) The horses were kept for at least the 90 days before export in a country approved by MPI as free of Nipah; or
- (39) The horses were:
 - (a) Kept for at least the 90 days before export in premises where no case of infection in animals or humans was reported during that time.
 - (b) Showing no clinical signs of infection with Nipah virus at the final inspection prior to export.



For New World and Old World screwworm

- (40) The horses were kept for at least the 21 days before export in a country free of New World and Old World screwworm fly and where there was no reported cases of screw-worm fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*) myiasis during the past 12 months; or
- (41) The horses were from a screwworm infested country and the following was undertaken immediately before entering PEI and again immediately before loading for departure to the port of export:
 - (a) All horses were thoroughly examined and found to be free of screwworm fly infestation.
 - (b) Any wounds were treated with an oily larvicide that is approved by the Veterinary Authority for the prevention of screwworm fly, and applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
 - (c) All horses were dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated, immediately after inspection, with a product that is approved by the Veterinary Authority for the prevention of screwworm fly and applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

For rabies

- (42) The horses were from a rabies-free country, and were showing no clinical signs of rabies on the day of shipment, and were kept for at least the 6 months before export in a rabies free country as described in the OIE Code; or
- (43) The horses were from a country in which rabies occurs, and were showing no clinical signs of rabies at the time of final inspection, and for at least the 6 months before export the horses were kept on premises where separation from wild and feral animals was maintained and no case of rabies was reported for at least 12 months before export.

For equine salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus equi*)

- (44) The horses were showing no clinical signs of equine salmonellosis at the final inspection prior to export and were kept for at least the 90 days before export on premises where no case of equine salmonellosis (*S. abortus equi*) was reported during that time.

For surra

- (45) The horses were kept for at least the 60 days before export in a country where no case of surra has been reported during the past 2 years; or
- (46) The horses were kept for at least the 60 days before export on premises where no case of surra was reported during that time; and
 - (a) The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
 - (b) Were subjected to diagnostic test(s) as recommended by the document MPI-STD-TVTL for surra, with negative results. Samples were collected in the 10 days after entering the PEI premises.

For Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)

- (47) The horses were:
 - (a) Kept for at least the 6 months before export in a country free of VEE as described in the OIE Code.
 - (b) Not vaccinated against VEE in the 60 days before export.
 - (c) Showing no clinical signs of VEE at the final inspection prior to export; or
- (48) The horses were:
 - (a) Kept in a country considered infected with VEE.
 - (b) Showing no clinical signs of VEE at the time of final inspection and during the 21 days before export.
 - (c) Kept for the 21 days before export on premises where VEE was not reported during that time; and
 - (i) Were vaccinated against VEE no less than 60 days before export and were clearly identified with a permanent mark at the time of vaccination.
 - (ii) The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times whilst in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
 - (iii) Had temperature readings taken daily in PEI and any horse with an elevated temperature was subjected to a blood test for VEE virus isolation, with negative results; or
 - (d) Were not vaccinated for VEE and were subjected to a diagnostic test for VEE as recommended in the document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results. Samples for testing were collected at least 14 days after the start of PEI;
 - (i) The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
 - (ii) Had temperature readings taken daily in PEI and any horse with an elevated temperature was subjected to a blood test for VEE virus isolation, with negative results.



For vesicular stomatitis (VS)

- (49) The horses were kept for at least the 21 days before export in a country or zone that is free of VS as described in the OIE Code; horses showed no clinical signs of VS at the final inspection prior to export; or
- (50) The horses were:
- (a) From a country considered infected with VS.
 - (b) VS is notifiable in Macau.
 - (c) An approved surveillance system is in place to provide rapid detection and on-going monitoring.
 - (d) The horses were kept for the 21 days before export in premises where no case of VS was reported during that time.
 - (e) The horses were subjected to:
 - (i) An MPI-approved diagnostic test in the 21 days before export. The result of testing indicates negative titres; or
 - (ii) An MPI-approved diagnostic test in the 21 days before export with positive results then re-tested not less than 14 days later. The result of testing indicates negative, stable or declining titres.
 - (f) The horses were kept for a minimum 30 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure.
 - (g) The horses were showing no clinical signs of VS at the time of final inspection and for the 21 days before export.

For warble fly

- (51) The horses were kept for at least the 90 days before export in a country or zone where no case of warble fly has been reported during the past 12 months; or
- (52) The horses 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 in the 48 hours before export and were showing no clinical signs of warble fly disease at the final inspection prior to export.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Place of Examination: _____

Official Stamp: _____

Name of Official Veterinarian: _____

Position: _____ Qualifications: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____