



Certificate No.: _____
New Zealand Import Permit No.: _____

Health Certificate for Permanent Export of Horses from Hong Kong to New Zealand

Ministry responsible: _____ **Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department**

I Identification of the horses*

No.	#HK brand no. and Horse Name	Breed	Sex	Date of birth	#Microchip No.	Passport/Studbook Life No.:
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Total number of horses in consignment: _____

* see attached schedule

for horses without HK brand no. or microchip no., the associated silhouette is attached to the animal health certificate.

II Origin of the horses

- a) Country/Place of export: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- b) Name and address of the exporter: _____

III Destination of the horses

- a) Country/Place of destination: New Zealand
- b) Name and address of the importer: _____

IV Means of transport

- a) Means of transport: _____ b) Flight No.: _____

V Health information

I, Dr., an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) of Hong Kong, hereby certifies that the horse(s) described above satisfy(ies) the following requirements:

Pre-export Isolation (PEI)

- The horses were held for at least 21 days immediately prior to export in a PEI premises approved and supervised by the Veterinary Authority to the *MPI Standard for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for horses*.

Date of entry into PEI: _____
Date of export: _____
Premises of isolation: _____

- The horses were not naturally mated or artificially inseminated while in PEI.

Inspection

- Inspection was undertaken within 48 hours of export, all horses were free of clinical signs of disease, including ectoparasites, and were fit to travel.

Treatment

- 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 met the standards of the World Organization for Animal Health Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE Code) and MPI-STD-TVTL or were otherwise approved by MPI.
6. Diagnostic testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Veterinary Authority to conduct the required export testing or in a country where the laboratory is currently approved for testing horses for export to New Zealand.
7. Laboratory samples were collected, processed, and stored as recommended in the OIE Code and Terrestrial Manual.

Transport

8. So far as can be determined, the vehicle in which the horses are to be transported in to the port of departure will be cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective insecticide before loading.
9. So far as can be determined, during transport to the port of departure the horses will be kept isolated from animals not of equal tested health status.
10. Only animals eligible for importation into New Zealand will be loaded on the craft for export.
11. So far as can be determined horses will be loaded into containers that are:
 - a. new or were cleaned and disinfected with an effective virucidal disinfectant before loading; and
 - b. treated with an effective residual insecticide.
12. So 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.
15. Hong Kong is free of the following diseases, and the horses have been resident in Hong Kong and/or the Conghua Equine Disease Free Zone* for the minimum period, specified in brackets for each disease, prior to export:

African Horse sickness (40 days)

Dourine (6 months)

Equine Encephalosis (40 days)

Glanders (6 months)

Hendra (90 days)

Nipah (90 days)

Rabies (6 months)

Surra (60 days)

Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (6 months)

Vesicular Stomatitis (21 days)

Warble fly (90 days)

*Horses that have resided in the Conghua Equine Disease Free Zone in the 180 day period prior to export are accompanied by a letter from the Hong Kong Jockey Club listing the horses and their residency periods. The letter was endorsed by an official veterinarian of AFCD.

For African horse sickness (AHS)

16. AHS is notifiable in Hong Kong; and the horses were not vaccinated for AHS in the past 40 days.

For **Anthrax**

17. Anthrax is notifiable in Hong Kong; and the horses were kept during the 20 days before export on premises where anthrax has not been reported during that time.

For **Borna disease (BD)**

18. The horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises in which no case of Borna disease has been reported during the past 12 months.

For **Contagious equine metritis (CEM)**

The stallions and mares (excludes geldings; and pre-pubertal fillies and colts that are less than 731 days of age if accompanied by documentation regarding equivalent testing of their dam):

EITHER (~~strikethrough clause 19 or 20 as applicable~~)

19. were born and reared in either New Zealand or Australia and have travelled on to Hong Kong from either New Zealand or Australia. During its time in Hong Kong the horse(s) were not mated.

OR

20. were kept since birth or for at least the past 60 days in premises where no case of CEM has been reported during that time; AND

- a. were showing no clinical signs of CEM at the final inspection prior to departure; and
- b. an official control programme for CEM, or MPI-approved equivalent, is established in the country of export; and
- c. have never been mated to, or inseminated with semen from a horse known to be infected with CEM; and
- d. have never entered a known CEM infected premise; and

(Note: if a horse does not meet requirement c. and d. or has been known to be infected with CEM, it may be permitted entry subject to an effective method of treatment and testing approved by MPI.)

- e. during the 30 days prior to shipment the horses were tested for CEM as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results;
 - i. **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:

- ii. **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:

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

- f. the horses did not receive antibiotics in the 7 days before the first sample collection for CEM nor during the sampling period; and
- g. since the date of first sampling for CEM the animals were not naturally mated nor inseminated with semen from a CEM untested stallion.

For Ectoparasites

21. The horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second within 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product(s) used were AFCD-approved against ectoparasites and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions; AND

the horses were thoroughly examined within 48 hours of export by a registered veterinarian and there was no evidence of tick infection.

Ectoparasiticide used: Pyranha N'Spray (Pyrethrin)
Date of treatment: _____

For Endoparasites

22. The horses were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second within 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product used is an AFCD-approved broad spectrum endoparasiticide and was applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

Endoparasiticide used: AMMO Allwormer Paste
Dose rate: 1 tube / horse
Date of treatment: _____

For Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)

23. The horses were showing no clinical sign of equine encephalomyelitis during the 90 days before export, and were kept for 90 days before export in premises where no official case of equine encephalomyelitis has been reported during that time.

For Equine infectious anaemia (EIA)

24. EIA is notifiable in Hong Kong and the horses were:
- kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days on premises where no official case of EIA has been reported during that time; and
 - subjected to a diagnostic test for EIA as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL with negative results. Samples for testing were collected within PEI.

Date of sampling: _____
Test(s) used: Agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test

For Equine influenza (EI)

25. The horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 21 days in a country/zone/compartiment is free of EI as described in the OIE code;

OR

26. The horses were:
- kept for at least the past 21 days in premises where no official case of EI has been reported during that time; and
 - kept in a PEI premises for at least the past 21 days and showed no clinical sign of EI during that time; and

- 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: PCR

and

- d. were subjected to a vaccination for EI;
- i. with either a primary course or booster administered not less than 35 days before export and not more than 90 days before export; and
 - ii. administered as described in the manufacturer's instructions; and
 - iii. containing equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE expert surveillance panel for EI vaccines or otherwise approved by MPI.

No.	Horse Name	Equine influenza (EI)		
		Vaccine used	Batch number	Date of vaccination
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For Equine piroplasmosis

27. The horses were:
- kept for at least the past 30 days in premises where no case of equine piroplasmosis has been reported during that time; and
 - maintained free from ticks for the 30 days before export by inspection and preventative treatment undertaken when necessary during that time; and
 - tested for both *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi* using an indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) and a competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) as listed in MPI-STD-TVTL for both with negative results, during the 30 days prior to export.

Date of sampling: _____

Test(s) used: IFAT and cELISA

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

28. The horses were kept for at least 21 days before export in premises where no official case of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) has been reported during that time.

For Equine viral arteritis (EVA)Uncastrated male horses

29. The horses were showing no clinical sign of EVA during the 28 days before export, and in that time were kept in premises where no case of EVA has been reported;

AND

were kept separate from other horses not from the same consignment for at least 28 days before export, were isolated in PEI for the 21 days prior to export and were tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the document MPI-STD-TVTL during PEI.

Date of sampling: _____

Test(s) used: Virus neutralization test (VNT)

For all horses other than uncastrated males

30. The horses were showing no clinical sign of EVA during the 28 days before export; were kept for at least the 28 days before export in premises where EVA has not been reported;

AND

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.

Date of sampling: _____

Test(s) used: Virus neutralization test (VNT)

For Japanese encephalitis (JE)

31. the horses were kept in a country/zone considered infected with JE; and were vaccinated against JE with an inactivated vaccine as described in the manufacturer's instructions not less than 35 days before export and not more than 12 months before export.

No.	Horse Name	Japanese encephalitis (JE)		
		Vaccine used	Batch number	Date of vaccination
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For New World and Old World screwworm

32. the horses were from a screwworm infested country and the following was undertaken within 48 hours before entering PEI and again within 48 hours before the scheduled date of export:
- all horses were thoroughly examined and found to be free of screwworm fly infestation; and
 - any wounds were treated with an oily larvicide that is approved by the Veterinary Authority for the prevention of screwworm fly and applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions; and
 - 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.

Date of treatment:

For **Equine salmonellosis** (*Salmonella abortus equi*)

33. The horses were kept for at least the past 90 days on premises where no case of equine salmonellosis (*S. abortus equi*) has been reported during that time.

For **Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis** (VEE)

34. The horses were not vaccinated against VEE in the 60 days before export.

Signature:	_____	Official Stamp:	_____
Name:	Dr. _____		
Position:	Veterinary Officer	Date:	_____
Address:	Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department 5 th Floor, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices, 303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon, HONG KONG		
Tel. No.:	(852) _____	Fax:	(852) 2375 3563
Email:	_____		

*) stamp and signature must be in a color different to the print