MPI Animal Exports Team are aware of issues with these particular Overseas Market Access Requirements (OMARS), however exports may be possible. If you are planning an export with one of these OMARS please contact MPI Animal Exports team to discuss the implications of the requirements as soon as possible.

OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION - ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999 – MAF BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND

Ref: AE-NC 13L
Date: 16 June 2009

OMAR B HORANIEC.NCA 16.06.09 – HORSES TO NEW CALEDONIA

1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled horses to New Caledonia

(ii) Revoke OMAR B HORANIEC.NCA 21.11.08.

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 18th day of June 2009.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MACVSc MVS (Epidemiology)
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports Group
Border Standards Directorate
MAF Biosecurity New Zealand
(pursuant to delegated authority)

2. New Caledonia Requirements

Horses exported from New Zealand to New Caledonia must comply with the import regulations of New Caledonia listed in this notice as follows.

2.1 An Import Permit is required for the exportation of horses to New Caledonia..

2.2 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

2.2.1 New Zealand is free of rabies, equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western, and Venezuelean), Japanese encephalitis, African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, piroplasmosis (*Babesia equi*, *Babesia caballi*), contagious equine metritis, equine influenza (type A), melioidosis, anthrax, epizootic lymphangitis and *Salmonella* Abortusequi.

2.2.2.1 Either: the animals were born in and remained continuously in New Zealand or in Australia and have been living in New Zealand for at least 6 months

2.2.2.2 Or: the animals were imported into New Zealand from the European Union and for the past 30 days have remained in quarantine/isolation, with no quarantine/isolation break since they were imported.

(To be deleted if not appropriate)

2.2.3 The animals for export have not been present on any premises declared to be a restricted place (Biosecurity Act 1993, Section 130) for equine infectious anaemia, nor had they contact with horses from such premises.

2.2.4 No clinical evidence of blackleg and equine herpes virus (EHV type I) has been diagnosed on the properties where the animals have been resident during the 6 months prior to the scheduled date of shipment.

2.2.5 The animals were isolated for at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of embarkation and during this time they were subjected to the following tests with negative results in each case:

2.2.5.1 agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID - Coggins) test for equine infectious anaemia. Date of sampling

2.2.5.2 a complement fixation (CF) test for brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*) (negative is a titre <20 ICFTU/ml). Date of sampling

2.2.5.3 a serum neutralisation (SN) test for equine viral arteritis (only for colts/stallions greater than 6 months of age). Date of sampling.

(To be deleted if not appropriate)

2.2.6 All laboratory tests were conducted at a laboratory accredited by MAF. The laboratory test results must be attached to this certificate.

2.2.7 Within 30 days of the scheduled date of embarkation, the animals were:

2.2.7.1 either submitted to the microscopic-agglutination test (MAT) for leptospirosis and reacted less than 1/100 for the following serotypes (Australis, Autumnalis, Ballum, Canicola, Grippotyphosa, Hebdomadis, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Pomona, Sejroe and Tarassovi). Date of sampling

2.2.7.2 or were treated twice with dihydrostreptomycin (25 mg/kg), 14 days apart. Dates of treatment

2.2.7.3 or were treated with another registered antibiotic that is effective against leptospirosis. Type of antibiotic and dose rate. Date(s) of treatment.

(To be deleted if not appropriate)

2.2.8 Within 48 hours prior to the scheduled date of shipment, they were treated for external and internal parasites with parasiticides and using methods approved by the veterinary authorities of the Government of New Zealand as specified on the export certificate. Date of treatment, parasiticide, name of the manufacturer-batch number, method of application and dose.

2.2.9 To the best of the Official Veterinarian's knowledge, and according to the owner declaration, the animals have been vaccinated with the vaccines as specified on the export certificate. Name of vaccine, name of the manufacturer – batch number, type of vaccine, dates of vaccination for first dose and booster. A copy of the health booklet of the animal must be attached to the export certificate, if available.

2.2.10 If the animals have been vaccinated against equine influenza a serological test (haemagglutination inhibition) was performed on a blood sample taken ten days after entry into pre-export isolation. In the case of a positive result, a second test on a blood sample, taken 10-15 days following the positive result, showed a stable or declining titre (a stable titre is less than a four-fold increase compared with the first result). Date(s) of sampling.

(To be deleted if not appropriate)

2.2.11 The animals were transported directly from the properties of origin to the port of embarkation in cleaned and disinfected vehicles. During the transport, the animals were completely isolated from any other animals of a different health status.

2.2.12 The Official veterinarian has examined each animal, and found them to be in good health and free from any clinical evidence of strangles, equine viral rhinopneumonitis and all other contagious and infectious diseases.

2.2.13 As far as can be determined, the animal(s) is not more than 9 months pregnant at the scheduled date of export to New Caledonia (applicable to mares of breeding age only). (To be deleted if not appropriate)

3. Definitions

For the purposes of this document:

Any term or expression that is defined in the Animal Products Act 1999 and used, but not defined in this document, has the same meaning as in this Act.

Explanatory note

These overseas market access requirements are based on the current export certificate for horses to New Caledonia dated 16 June 2009.

Additional Information for OMAR Notification: HORANIEC.NCA 16.06.09

1. This OMAR replaces the one of 21 November 2008. The changes made are: (i) clause 2.2.5.3 regarding equine viral arteritis testing; (ii) the amount of detail required regarding the animals' vaccination history in clause 2.2.9; (iii) the addition of clause 2.2.10 regarding equine influenza; and (iv) editorial. This updated certificate was approved by Dr Stephanie Martin of the Government of New Caledonia in an e-mail dated 16 June 2009.

2. A copy of the completed and signed Official Assurance(s) (export certificate(s)) and laboratory results must be sent over to New Caledonia prior to the animals arriving. The certifying Official Veterinarian will forward a scanned copy of the above to their Technical Coordinator who will then forward to MAFBNZ. MAFBNZ will email the documents to Dr Stephanie Martin in New Caledonia.

3. In relation to clause 2.2.3 of for EIA, horses for export must not have been present on a Restricted Place from the 24 May 1999 until revocation of the Restricted Place notice, nor had contact with horses from such premises.

4. With regards to section 4 of the Veterinary Certificate, the New Caledonian Authorities require that the results of all laboratory tests accompany the Official Assurance and the animals.

5. In relation to clause 2.2.10, any horses imported into New Caledonia will be tested for equine influenza on arrival in New Caledonia. In order to avoid a longer period in quarantine than will be strictly necessary, New Caledonia requests that some of the testing be carried out during pre-export isolation in New Zealand (i.e. in the case of vaccinated animals). This is to ensure that any vaccinated animals will indeed have a stable or declining titre.

6. This export certificate is applicable to both horses and donkeys.

Section 61.A of the Animal Products Amendments Act 2005 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'.