

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

Ref: AE-TW-13L

Date: 21 August 2009

OMAR B HORANIEC.TAI 23.06.09 – HORSES TO TAIWAN

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 Taiwan
- (ii) Revoke OMAR B HORANIEC.TAI 19.01.07

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 21st day of August 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. Taiwan Requirements

Horses exported from New Zealand to Taiwan must comply with the import requirements of Taiwan listed in this notice as follows:

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

2.2 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of New Zealand must certify, after due enquiry in regard to the horse(s) listed in the zoosanitary certificate, that:

2.2.1.1 New Zealand is free (as per the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code definition, where it exists) of glanders, African horse sickness, vesicular stomatitis, contagious equine metritis, dourine, epizootic lymphangitis, equine piroplasmosis, horse pox, Japanese encephalitis, Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*), Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis and West Nile virus.

2.2.1.2 New Zealand has been free (as per the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code definition) of African horse sickness for the last five years preceding the date of export.

2.2.1.3 New Zealand has been free (as per the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code definition) of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for the last two years preceding the date of export.

2.2.1.4 Vaccination against these diseases is not permitted in New Zealand.

2.2.2.1 The horse(s) originated from premises where rabies, dourine, equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western), equine infectious anaemia, equine influenza, epizootic lymphangitis and equine piroplasmosis have not occurred in the previous year.

2.2.2.2 The horse(s) originated from premises where Hendra virus infection, Nipah virus encephalitis, contagious equine metritis, horse pox, equine viral arteritis, strangles, pseudo-glanders, equine rhinopneumonitis and anthrax have not occurred in the previous 6 months.

2.2.2.3 The horse(s) originated from premises where West Nile virus has not occurred for at least 6 months prior to export.

2.2.3.1 The horse(s) has been kept isolated in MAF-approved, pre-export isolation premises where mosquito-repelling measures have been implemented, under the supervision of an Official Veterinarian for at least 28 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment. Dates of pre-export isolation to be listed.

2.2.3.2 During the pre-export quarantine period, and prior to shipment, the horse(s) has been inspected and found free from clinical evidence of any communicable disease.

2.2.4.1 During pre-export isolation, the horse(s) was tested, with negative results, for the following diseases:

2.2.4.1.1 Equine infectious anaemia, using the agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or the ELISA; Date of sampling, date of testing and test used to be listed

2.2.4.1.2 Equine piroplasmosis (*Theileria*, formerly *Babesia*, equi & *B. caballi*), using the complement fixation (CF) test, indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) or the ELISA; Date of sampling, date of testing and test used to be listed

2.2.4.1.3 Contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*), using swabbing and culture of the genital organs; Date of sampling and date of testing to be listed

2.2.4.1.4 Equine viral arteritis, using the viral neutralisation test (VNT); Date of sampling and date of testing to be listed

2.2.4.1.5 West Nile virus, using the MAC-ELISA. Date of sampling and date of testing to be listed

2.2.4.1.6 All tests were carried out at MAF-approved laboratories. Name of the laboratory(s) to be listed.

2.2.5.1 The vaccination history (type & date of vaccinations) is recorded in the accompanying passport(s). Passport Number(s) to be listed.

2.2.6.1 The horse(s) was treated for internal and external parasites at least 10 days prior to the scheduled date of shipment. Name of product, active ingredient, dose rate and date of treatment to be listed.

2.2.7.1 In case of a female horse(s), the animal(s) is not in the last third of pregnancy.

2.2.7.2 The horse(s) was inspected within 48 hours of the scheduled date of departure, was found to be free from clinical signs of infectious and contagious disease, including ectoparasites, and was fit to travel.

2.2.8.1 The container(s) and vehicle(s) containing the horse(s) for export has been cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

2.2.8.2 No other animals were loaded during the transportation of the horse(s) to the port of embarkation.

2.2.8.3 All feed, fodder and bedding originated from New Zealand.

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

This OMAR is based on the export certificate for horses to Taiwan, dated 23 June 2009.

Additional Information on OMAR Notification: HOARANIEC 23.06.09

1. This certificate replaces the one dated 19 January 2007. It is based on the amended Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Horses' (promulgated by Council of Agriculture on 26 November 1986, and last amended (third amendment) on 6 June 2009. The certificate was approved by BAPHIQ via an email received from the New Zealand Commerce Industry Office in Taipei on 19 August 2009.

The previous certificate of 19 January 2007 replaced the certificate dated 24 November 2003, and was based on the Taiwanese 'Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Horses' (second amendment by Council of Agriculture, dated 30 October 2006 draft).

2. An Import Permit is required*

3. In clause 2.2.3.1, mosquito-repelling measures may include the use of insecticide-impregnated ear tags, insecticidal sprays, draining mosquito breeding areas or permanent indoor housing in mosquito-proof facilities. It is acknowledged that ear tags (which can be attached to the halter) and sprays, which are available in New Zealand, are off-label use for horses and when using against mosquitoes. As far as the insecticide-impregnated ear tags and insecticidal sprays are concerned, they should be based on organophosphate insecticides, carbamates or pyrethroids, but not organochlorines.

4. Regarding clause 2.2.4.1.3, the sites of swabbing are:

In fillies/mares: from at least the mucosal surfaces of the clitoral fossa and clitoral sinuses, and the mucosal surfaces of the urethra.

In colts/stallions and geldings: from the prepuce, the urethral sinus, and the fossa glandis

5. Regarding clause 2.2.7.1, pregnant mares will not be allowed into Taiwan if they are within the last third of their pregnancy. Therefore, accurate determination of their pregnancy stage will be required prior to export, and also taking into account the duration of the journey to Taiwan.

6. Horses should not transit ports or airports of countries where glanders is known to occur. (Note. Glanders does not occur in Australia, Singapore, Malaysia (Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak), Hong Kong and Japan).

7. No other animals from any other country shall be carried in the ship/aircraft during the time that the horse(s) certified for export from New Zealand to Taiwan was/were on board the ship/aircraft (unless approved by the BAPHIQ).

* Only purebred horses for breeding require an Import Permit from the Council of Agriculture. Other live horses do not require an Import Permit. NB. The Taiwanese Authorities confirmed these requirements in December 2003. We suggest exporters confirm current requirements regarding Import Permits prior to export.

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'.