IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION INTO NEW ZEALAND OF HORSES FROM JAPAN

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993
Dated: 1 October 2007

USER GUIDE

The information in MAF animal import health standards is presented in numerically ordered sections with descriptive titles. Sections are grouped into one of five parts, designated alphabetically.

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION contains sections of general interest, including those relating to the legal basis for MAF import health standards and the general responsibilities of every importer of animals.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE contains sections that outline the requirements to be met prior to and during importation. Whether a permit to import is required to be obtained prior to importation is noted, as are conditions of eligibility, transport and general conditions relating to documentation accompanying the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE contains sections describing the requirements to be met at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, in a transitional facility in New Zealand prior to any consignment being given biosecurity clearance.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification that must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and must accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

Part E. APPENDICES contains a Veterinary Declaration and the *Standard for the pre-export isolation* (*PEI) of horses*.

PART A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the Import Health Standard for the importation into New Zealand of horses from Japan.

1.2 Obtaining biosecurity clearance for each consignment of horses imported into New Zealand from Japan is dependent upon the consignment meeting the requirements of this Import Health Standard.

1.3 This Import Health Standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Imports Standards Group Manager.

2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 The importer must obtain a permit to import prior to proceeding with importation (See PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE).

2.2 The costs of MAF in performing functions relating to the importation of horses shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.

2.3 All costs involved with documentation, transport and obtaining a biosecurity direction and a biosecurity clearance shall be borne by the importer or importer's agent.

3 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Biosecurity direction
Direction or authorisation given by an inspector for uncleared goods to proceed to a transitional facility.

Biosecurity clearance
A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

Equivalence
Acceptance by the Imports Standards Group Manager that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard.

MAF
The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

New Zealand Inspector
A person who is appointed an inspector under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Official Veterinarian
An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Section 1.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Terrestrial Code
The Office International des Epizooties *Terrestrial Animal Health Code.*

PEI
Pre-export isolation

Permit to import
A permit issued by the Director General of MAF pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 upon an importer's demonstration that certain requirements of the import health standard have been met in advance of an importation being made, such that a transitional facility is available to accept the consignment and a method and route of transport from the port of arrival to the transitional facility has been approved.

Transitional facility
As defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993.

4 EQUIVALENCE

This Import Health Standard is in accordance with agreements between the exporting country and New Zealand. Biosecurity clearance will not normally be given to a consignment that does not meet the requirements of this Import Health Standard in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter a consignment does not comply with the requirements of this Import Health Standard. In such case, an application for equivalence submitted prior to importation will be considered and may be given at the discretion of the Imports Standards Group Manager if the following information is provided by the exporting country's Veterinary Authority:

4.1 the clause(s) of the Import Health Standard that cannot be met and how this has occurred

4.2 the reason(s) why the consignment may be considered of equivalent health status to a consignment complying with this Import Health Standard, and/or what proposal is made to achieve an equivalent health status

4.3 the reason(s) why the Veterinary Authority believes this proposal should be acceptable to MAF and their recommendation for its acceptance.

PART B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

5 PERMIT TO IMPORT

5.1 A permit to import is required for all consignments of horses imported into New Zealand from Japan. Applications for a permit to import can be obtained from Animals Import Team, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand.

5.2 An application for a permit to import shall provide the following information:

5.2.1 name and address of importer
5.2.2 name and address of exporter
5.2.3 description and number of the horses to be imported
5.2.4 date of the proposed importation
5.2.5 name and address of the Transitional Facility to which the consignment is to proceed following importation
5.2.6 letter from the authorised supervisor of the Transitional Facility stating that the facility is registered and is available for the dates proposed and has the capacity to accommodate the consignment proposed to be imported
5.2.7 transport method and route during importation to New Zealand, which will be in accordance with all requirements for TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND noted in this Import Health Standard, and evidence of transit authority from countries on the transport route, and
5.2.8 transport method and route during transfer from the port of arrival in New Zealand to the Transitional Facility.

5.3 A permit to import will be granted for a single consignment only.

6 ELIGIBILITY

6.1 The horses must spend at least 21 days, immediately prior to export to New Zealand in pre-export isolation (PEI) premises approved and supervised by an official veterinarian.

6.2 If any horse in the consignment tests positive to any serological tests during PEI, the Imports Standards Group Manager must be notified and give clearance for the importation to proceed.

6.3 All equipment entering New Zealand with the horses must comply with the *Import Health Standard for the Importation into New Zealand of equipment associated with animals or water* (refer to http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-imports/import-health-standards/search)

7 PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI)

7.1 The horses must be held for at least 21 days immediately prior to export to New Zealand in PEI premises. The PEI premises must be approved and supervised by an official veterinarian and must meet the specifications and management procedures detailed in the *New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Standard for the pre-export isolation* (*PEI*) *of horses*, dated January 2006. This Standard is in Appendix 2 of PART E of this Import Health Standard.

8 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

8.1 The horses must be transported by a route and method approved by the Imports Standards Group Manager.

8.2 Transit through other countries must be approved by the Imports Standards Group Manager. If approved, arrangements for transit authorities and meeting these countries requirements are the responsibility of the importer.

8.3 No animals other than those destined for New Zealand and officially certified as meeting a New Zealand import health standard (or other animals determined to be of an equivalent health status by MAF) are permitted to be carried on the aircraft or ship.

8.4 Date, expected time of arrival and the flight number or ship's name must be notified to the New Zealand official veterinarian at the airport/port of entry at least 72 hours in advance of importation.

8.5 Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of New Zealand's Wood Packaging Import Health Standard (refer to http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-imports/import-health-standards/search).

9 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

9.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by the permit to import and an appropriately completed health certification that meets the requirements of PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION. The laboratory results for the tests specified in the Zoosanitary Certificate must be attached.

9.2 Documentation must be in English but may be bilingual with the language understood by the Official Veterinarian of the exporting country. The second language must be written below the English on the same certificate, and in the event of any differences the English version will prevail.

9.3 The Official Veterinarian of the exporting country must sign, date and stamp each page of the veterinary certificate and any documents that form part of the extended certificate using a different colour ink to the paper and print.

9.4 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this Import Health Standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction and/or clearance or rejection of the consignment.

10 NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVE

10.1 A representative of the Imports Standards Group Manager may be sent, at the importer's expense, to the country of origin to accompany the consignment to New Zealand when the air route will transit countries where health risks associated with insect-borne pathogens exist. Refer: *Import Health Standard for the importation of livestock into New Zealand by air routes transiting countries where health risks associated with insect borne pathogens exist.* A copy of this Standard can be obtained from:

http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-imports/import-health-standards/search

PART C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

11 BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

11.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand, the documentation accompanying the consignment shall be examined by an inspector at the port of arrival. The inspector may also inspect the consignment.

11.2 A biosecurity direction may be given by an inspector, under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, authorising the consignment to move to the transitional facility named in the permit to import, providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY.

12 TRANSITIONAL FACILITY

12.1 Following biosecurity direction being given the consignment shall proceed to a transitional facility registered according to the New Zealand MAF *Standard 154.02.13 Standard for Low Security Farm Animal Transitional Facilities*. A copy of this Standard can be obtained from: http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/commercial-transport-and-border-management/standards/animal-and-animal-products

12.2 The consignment shall remain in the transitional facility for 14 days or for a longer period if required by the Imports Standards Group Manager.

12.3 While in the transitional facility the consignment will be subjected to such testing, treatments or procedures as is required by the Imports Standards Group Manager, including:

12.3.1 Within 48 hours after entering the transitional facility each horse must be:

12.3.1.1 Examined thoroughly by an official veterinarian or under the direct supervision of an official veterinarian, and found to be free of evidence of ticks. A systematic approach must be undertaken with close examination of ears, false nostrils, under body areas (axillary, inguinal, submandibular), perineum, mane and tail.

If any horse in the consignment is found to have ticks, all horses in the facility must be treated with an ectoparasiticide effective against ticks according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Horses must be re-inspected and retreated until ticks are no longer present. Any tick found must be identified.

12.3.1.2 Treated for endoparasites using an avermectin product according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

12.3.1.3 Treated for ectoparasites using a registered parasiticidal spray or wash according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

12.3.2 Tested with negative results for EIA virus using either the agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or ELISA.

12.3.3 After at least 5 days testing for Equine Influenza with negative results, using the PCR from a nasopharyngeal swab (this is an interim emergency measure and will be reviewed in the future).

12.3.4 Other tests, treatments or procedures as are reasonably necessary to determine the health status of the consignment.

12.4 Any pregnant mare that prior to export did not have its cervix and endometrium swabbed and cultured for contagious equine metritis must be held in a registered isolation premise until the cervical and endometrial cultures are undertaken subsequent to foaling. If the mare tests positive to contagious equine metritis, it and its foal must be re-shipped or destroyed.

13 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

13.1 On successful completion of the terms detailed under TRANSITIONAL FACILITY, the consignment may, subject to sections 27 and 28 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, be given a biosecurity clearance pursuant to section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

14 NEGOTIATED EXPORT CERTIFICATION

14.1 The following Model Zoosanitary Certificate contains the information required by MAF to accompany imports of horses into New Zealand from Japan:

MODEL ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION

Commodity: HORSES

To: NEW ZEALAND

Exporting Country: JAPAN

Competent Authority: .....

Import permit number: .....

I: IDENTIFICATION OF HORSES

Species/breed: .....

Age:.....

Sex: .....

Identification records are attached to the Zoosanitary Certification. (Identification is by either: (i) brand or microchip number/site; or (ii) an official passport; or (iii) an identification silhouette that notes all distinguishing markings.)

Total number of horses in consignment:.....

II: ORIGIN OF HORSES

Name and address of owner:.....

Name and address of exporter: .....

Place of origin of horses: .....

Airport/port of embarkation:.....

III: DESTINATION OF HORSES

Name and address of consignee:.....

Means of transport: .....

Airport/port of arrival: .....

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE

I, ... an Official Veterinarian authorised by the Government of Japan certify, after due enquiry, with respect to the horses identified in this Zoosanitary Certificate that:

1 COUNTRY DISEASE FREEDOM AND RESIDENCY

1.1 Japan is free from African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, surra, vesicular stomatitis and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. These diseases are notifiable under legislation in Japan.

1.2 Japan is free from equine encephalosis, Getah virus, Hendra virus, Nipah virus, rabies, screwworm, warble fly and West Nile fever virus.

1.3 The horses have been continuously resident in Japan for at least 3 months prior to export to New Zealand.

2 HORSES FOR EXPORT

2.1 The horses were not vaccinated against African horse sickness or Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis within 2 months prior to export.

2.2 No mare in the consignment is more than 7 months pregnant.

2.3 No horse in the consignment is less than 1 month of age.

3 ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGIN

3.1 The horses were resident for the 3 months prior to export, on premises in which there was no evidence of the following diseases, or any other notifiable disease of horses, during this time period:

- equine encephalomyelitides
- equine infectious anaemia
- equine influenza
- equine viral abortion (EHV-1, including neurological disease)
- equine viral arteritis (and where EVA shedder stallions were not known to be present during that period)
- horse pox
- melioidosis
- *Salmonella abortus equi*
- equine ehrlichiosis (*E risticii* and *E equi*)
- epizootic lymphangitis
- anthrax

- contagious equine metritis
- equine piroplasmosis
- leptospirosis

3.2 The horses were resident for the 3 months prior to export, on premises in which no case of Borna disease had occurred during the previous 12 months.

4 PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION (PEI)

4.1 The horses were held for at least 21 days immediately prior to export in PEI premises. The PEI premises were approved and supervised by an official veterinarian and met the specifications and management procedures in the New Zealand MAF *Standard for the pre-export isolation* (*PEI*) *of horses*, dated January 2006. During this time, the horses were isolated from all other horses not of an equivalent isolation and tested health status, and were free from clinical signs of infectious disease. All horses of the same consignment have been isolated in the same premises.

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

4.2 Within 48 hours after entering PEI the horses were thoroughly examined by an official veterinarian, or under the direct supervision of an official veterinarian, and found to be free of evidence of ticks. A systematic approach was undertaken with close examination of ears, false nostrils, under body areas (axillary, inguinal, submandibular), perineum, mane and tail.

Either: 4.2.1 No ticks were found
Or: 4.2.2 Ticks were found and all horses in the stable were immediately treated with a parasiticide effective against ticks. Subsequent re-inspection established that ticks were no longer present.

(Delete as appropriate)

4.3 Within 48 hours prior to scheduled date of export each horse was examined by an official veterinarian and was found to be free of evidence of infectious disease and ectoparasites (including ticks) and was considered fit to travel.

5 TESTING/TREATMENTS

5.1 All testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Veterinary Authority of Japan to conduct export testing, and laboratory result sheets or certified copies are attached.

5.2 Japanese encephalitis (JE)

5.2.1 The horses were:

Either: 5.2.1.1 kept in isolation premises that were insect vector protected and were vaccinated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations against JE virus using a licensed inactivated vaccine not less than 60 days but not more than 12 months prior to export

Or: 5.2.1.2 vaccinated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations against JE virus using a licensed inactivated vaccine not less than 30 days but not more than 6 months prior to export.

(Delete as appropriate)

Vaccine used: .....
Batch number: .....
Date(s) of vaccination: .....

5.3 **Equine influenza (EI)**

5.3.1 Between 42 and 120 days prior to export the horses (except for foals less than 2 months old and accompanied by their vaccinated dam) were vaccinated against equine influenza using a licensed inactivated vaccine:

Either: 5.3.1.1 a certified primary course of vaccination

Or: 5.3.1.2 a booster to a certified primary course of vaccination.

(Delete as appropriate)

Vaccine used: .....
Batch number: .....
Date(s) of vaccination: .....

(NB Approved vaccines must contain a Prague/56-like virus as the equine-1 (H7N7) component; either Suffolk/89 or a Newmarket/2/93-like virus as the European equine-2 (H3N8) component; and either A/equi 2 /Newmarket 1/93 or a Kentucky/94-like virus as the American equine-2 (H3N8) component.)

5.3.2 At least 5 days after entry into pre-export isolation a nasopharyngeal swab was taken from each horse and tested negative for EI using a PCR or antigen ELISA (this is an interim emergency measure and will be reviewed in the future);

Date of sampling: .....

5.4 **Contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)** (Delete 5.4.1.1 or 5.4.1.2 as appropriate)

5.4.1 *With the exception of geldings, and horses less than 731 days of age when accompanied by documentation regarding equivalent testing of the dam:*

5.4.1.1 The horses were tested with negative results for contagious equine metritis by culture on three occasions during the 60 day period prior to the export. The

swabs* for culture were taken on days 1, 4 and 7 over a 7 day period, or at intervals of 5 to 7 days.

Dates of sampling: .....

(*****The sites for swabbing were:
i) in stallions, from the prepuce, the urethral sinus, and the fossa glandis including its diverticulum.
ii) in mares, from the mucosal surfaces of the urethra, the clitoral sinuses and clitoral fossa, and if the mare is older than 2 years of age from the mucosal surfaces of the cervix and from the endometrium on at least one occasion.)

5.4.1.1.1 Since the date of first swabbing for contagious equine metritis testing, the horses have not been naturally mated except to a horse of an equivalent health status.

5.4.1.2 *In the case of pregnant mares:*

Either: 5.4.1.2.1 the stallion and mare were tested for contagious equine metritis during the 60 day period prior to mating according to 5.4.1.1 above, and had no sexual contact with any other horse not of equivalent health status from the time of first swabbing until the time of last service.

Dates of sampling:.....

Or: 5.4.1.2.2 the pregnant mare was swabbed and cultured prior to export in accordance with 5.4.1.1 above but the cervical and endometrial swabbing was not performed.

(Delete 5.4.1.2.1 or 5.4.1.2.2 as appropriate)

5.5 Equine infectious anaemia

5.5.1 The horses were tested with negative results for equine infectious anaemia virus using an agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or an ELISA during the 21 days prior to export.

Test used: .....
Date of sampling: .....

5.6 Equine viral arteritis (EVA)

5.6.1 *Female and castrated male horses were:*

Either: 5.6.1.1 tested for EVA virus with negative results using a virus neutralisation test during the 28 days prior to export.

Date of sampling: .....

Or: 5.6.1.2 tested for EVA virus twice least 14 days apart using a virus neutralisation test with negative, stable or declining titres during the 28 days prior to export.

Date(s) of sampling: .....

Or: 5.6.1.3 vaccinated against EVA virus not more than 12 months or less than 21 days prior to export in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Date(s) of vaccination: .....

(Delete as appropriate)

5.6.2 *Entire male horses were:*

Either 5.6.2.1 tested for EVA virus with negative results using a virus neutralisation (VN) test during the 28 days prior to export

Date of sampling: .....

Or 5.6.2.2 in the case of stallions that are <u>seropositive</u> for EVA virus. Since seroconversion and during the 12 month period prior to export they have been tested with negative results by virus isolation on the sperm rich fraction of two separate semen samples

Date(s) stallions were blood sampled for positive EVAv result: .....
Date(s) of semen sampling: .....

Or 5.6.2.3 in the case of stallions that are <u>seropositive</u> for EVA virus. Since seroconversion and during the 12 month period prior to export they have been test mated to two mares that tested with negative results using the VN test on two blood samples, one collected at the time of test mating and the other 28 days after mating

Date(s) stallions were blood sampled for positive EVAv result: .....
Dates mares were blood sampling:.....

Or 5.6.2.4 vaccinated* against EVA virus under official veterinary control and have been re-vaccinated at least annually.

Date(s) of vaccination: .....

(*****Approved programmes for initial vaccination are as follows:

a) Vaccinated on the day a blood sample was taken which was subjected to the VN test with a negative result.

b) Vaccinated during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken which was subjected to the VN test with a negative result.
c) Vaccinated when the stallion was at an age of 180 to 270 days during a period of isolation, during which two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart were subjected to the VN test and demonstrated a negative, stable or declining antibody titre.)

(Delete as appropriate)

5.6.3 For an EVA seropositive stallion a Veterinary Declaration is attached (see Appendix 1) that has been signed by a veterinarian indicating that there is no evidence of the stallion ever shedding virus in semen or being treated with gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist.

(Delete if not appropriate)

5.7 **Equine piroplasmosis (*Babesia equi, B caballi*)**

5.7.1 Not less than 10 days after entering pre-export isolation the horses were tested with negative results for both *B equi* (also known as *Theileria equi)* and *B caballi* using the immunofluorescent antibody test (IFAT) or an approved ELISA.

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

5.8 **Leptospirosis**

5.8.1 During the 21 day period prior to export:

Either: 5.8.1.1 the horses were tested with negative results using the microscopic agglutination test (MAT) using antigens from serogroups representative of serovars known to infect horses in Japan and *Leptospira* serovars *canicola, grippotyphosa* and *icterohaemorrhagiae.* (Negative result <50% agglutination at the 1:200 titre).

Date of sampling: .....

Or: 5.8.1.2 the horses were injected with oxytetracycline (at a dose rate of 20 mg/ kg) on two occasions with an interval of not less than 14 days, or another antibiotic at a dose rate and treatment frequency known to eliminate the carrier state of leptospirosis.

Dates of treatments: .....
Dose rate: .....
Antibiotic used: .....

(Delete as appropriate)

5.9 **Parasite treatments**

5.9.1 During PEI the horses were treated on two occasions, once within 48 hours after entering the PEI premises and again within 48 hours prior to the scheduled date of export, in the following manner:

5.9.1.1 For ectoparasites using compounds with efficacy against flies, ticks, lice and mites, according to the manufacturer's recommendations:

Ectoparasiticide: .....
Dose rate:.....
Dates of treatment: .....

5.9.1.2 For endoparasites using a macrocyclic lactone compound according to the manufacturer's recommendations:

Endoparasiticide: .....
Dose rate:.....
Dates of treatment: .....

6 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

6.1 The horses were protected from insect vectors during transit between the pre-export isolation premises and the port of departure.

6.2 The vehicle in which the horses were transported to the port of departure was cleaned and disinfected and was treated with an insecticide immediately prior to the loading of the horses.

6.3 During transport to the port of departure the horses were kept isolated from horses that were not of equivalent tested health status.

6.4 All feed loaded for use during transport to the port of departure and during transit to New Zealand was free from evidence of contamination with ticks.

6.6 The containers to be used for transporting the horses to New Zealand are either new or if previously used were cleaned and disinfected with a virucidal disinfectant. The containers met the design and species specifications of the IATA Live Animal Regulations.

6.7 Only sterile peat, soft board, treated wood shavings, shredded paper or other inert approved products was loaded for use as bedding during transportation.

6.8 No other animals are being transported on the aircraft or ship except animals certified by an official veterinarian as eligible for export to New Zealand.

6.9 For horses being transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft in which the horses are

to be transported was sprayed with an effective insecticidal spray prior to departure.

Official stamp:

.....
Name and signature of Official Veterinarian

Date: .....

Address of office: .....

NB Official stamp must be applied to all pages

PART E. APPENDIX 1

VETERINARY DECLARATION

I, ..., the veterinarian who holds the records for the equine viral arteritis virus seropositive stallion identified in the attached Zoosanitary Certificate, certify after due enquiry of the owner of the stallion and examination of relevant records relating to the horse's breeding life that:

a) there is no evidence to indicate that the stallion has shed equine viral arteritis virus in his semen at any time

AND

b) there is no evidence to indicate that the stallion has ever been treated with gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist.

.....
Signature of Veterinarian: Date

.....
.....
Name and address

PART E. APPENDIX 2

New Zealand MAF Standard for the pre-export isolation (PEI) of horses

Dated: 31 January 2006

1. **Approval**
   1.1. The premises and facility must be approved by an official veterinarian of the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country as meeting the requirements of this Standard.
   1.2. The premises and facility must be routinely inspected by an official veterinarian and records of inspections and management must be retained for audit purposes for at least 2 years.

2. **Location**
   2.1. The premises must be within 240 km of the port of embarkation and must be conveniently located for supervision by an official veterinarian.

3. **Premises**
   3.1. The premises must be surrounded by a two stock-proof perimeter fences at least 2 metres apart, except where the wall of a building forms part of the perimeter.
   3.2. The premises must be lockable to ensure that there is no contact with other livestock and no entry of unauthorised personnel.
   3.3. The premises must have:
      3.3.1. an area for the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles separated from the stables, holding pens and the loading area
      3.3.2. facility for the safe unloading and loading of horses.

4. **Facility**
   4.1. Where New Zealand's import health standard specifies vaccination safeguards for equine influenza virus, the vaccinated horses must be kept apart from non-vaccinated horses by at least 100 metres.
   4.2. Stables must be constructed so that they can be readily cleaned and disinfected.
   4.3. Stables, yards, fences, and feeding and watering arrangements must be constructed so that the horses are protected from injury, and other welfare needs are met.
   4.4. The facility must be managed to prevent entry of ticks on animals and in bedding or stock food.
   4.5. Where the facility must be insect vector protected, this will be specified in New Zealand's import health standard.
   4.6. The facility must have an adequate drainage system and hygienic management of waste.
   4.7. The stable must have facilities for veterinary examination and the collection of samples.
   4.8. External yards may be used for exercise and should be constructed of stock-proof materials with a solid or sand covered base.

5. **Management**
   5.1. The veterinary clinician employed by the premises must have no financial interest in the horses undergoing isolation.
   5.2. All staff involved in the daily handling of the horses must have a thorough knowledge of the isolation requirements and the sanitation procedures. They must not have any contact with horses that are not in the PEI.
   5.3. Access to the PEI facility should be limited to staff involved with the consignment. Other personnel may be granted access provided approval is given by the official veterinarian. The necessity for access must be justified and an understanding of isolation conditions demonstrated by any personnel granted access. A register of visitors must be maintained.

6. **Supervision**
   6.1. The PEI period must be supervised by an official veterinarian.
   6.2. The official veterinarian must ensure that the horses for export meet New Zealand's relevant import health standard requirements prior to the horses entering PEI premises.
   6.3. The official veterinarian must visit the facility at least weekly during the isolation period to ensure that the requirements of the New Zealand import health standard are being met. During the visit, the veterinarian must inspect the horses, observe the operation, review the records and record the visit and activities undertaken.
   6.4. The veterinary clinician must record in a register the visit and activities undertaken while on the PEI facility and amend the health records of each horse treated.
   6.5. The PEI facility must be managed by an experienced horse person who is responsible for the other stock attendants and who must report any problems promptly to the official veterinarian.
   6.6. Any health problems affecting the horses that occur during the isolation period or breaches in isolation must be reported to the official veterinarian overseeing the shipment, and to the Imports Standards Group Manager, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

7. **Operation**
   7.1. The facility must have been emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to the commencement of each PEI.
   7.2. The PEI period will start from the time of entry into the facility of the last horse in the consignment.
   7.3. During the PEI, the facility must be occupied only by horses of the same export consignment, or of an equivalent health status.
   7.4. All equipment used in the feeding, handling and treatment of the horses in PEI must be new or cleaned and disinfected prior to the commencement of the PEI.
   7.5. Personnel attending the horses must wear outer clothing and footwear used exclusively in the facility.
   7.6. A detailed health record must be kept for each horse on the premises during the PEI period and it must be available to the supervising official veterinarian.

7.7. Bedding used must be clean and free of evidence of contamination with ticks eg sterilised peat, soft board, shredded paper or other inert material. Straw and hay must not be used.
7.8. The stock food must be free from evidence of ticks.
7.9. The horses must be treated with an acaricide prior to entering the stables and once in the stables be given a thorough inspection for ticks. If ticks are found on a horse, all the horses in the consignment must be retreated until they can be certified as free from evidence of ticks.

8. **Transport**
8.1. Vehicles for transport of horses from the premises to the port of embarkation must be cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the official veterinarian prior to loading.

Supplementary Notes
Premises –area surrounding and including the facility.
Facility – stables and associated yard.
Disinfectant – should be of a virucidal and bactericidal nature and should be approved for use by the Government Veterinary Authority.