# OVERSEAS MARKET ACCESS REQUIREMENTS NOTIFICATION - ANIMAL PRODUCTS ACT 1999 – IMPORT AND EXPORT STANDARDS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY NEW ZEALAND

**Ref:** AE-HK-13L
**Date:** 17 August 2011

**OMAR B HORTEMEC.HK 17.08.11 – HORSES for TEMPORARY EXPORT to HONG KONG**

## 1. Statutory authority

Pursuant to section 60 of the Animal Products Act 1999:

(i) I notify the following overseas market access requirements, entitled horses for temporary export to Hong Kong

(ii) Revoke HORTEMEC.HK, dated 30 March 2010 (horses for temporary export / transhipment / re-entry to Hong Kong); HORTEMEC2.HK, dated 30 March 2010 (horses for temporary export / transhipment / re-entry to Hong Kong); and HORTEMEC3.HK, dated 29 April 2011 (horses to Australia, for onward temporary export/transshipment/re-entry to Hong Kong).

This notice takes effect from date of signing.

Dated at Wellington this 7th day of September 2011.

Signed: Matthew Stone BVSc MVS MACVSc
Group Manager
Animal Imports and Exports
Import Export Directorate
Standards Branch
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
(pursuant to delegated authority)

## 2. Hong Kong requirements

Horses for temporary export to Hong Kong must comply with the import requirements of Hong Kong listed in this notice as follows:

2.1 A Special Permit Number is required to export horses for temporary export to Hong Kong.

2.2 An Official Veterinarian authorised by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry[3], must certify, after due enquiry, the following:

2.2.1 The horses' Permanent/Usual Residency[5] is in the following country/Macau or as listed on the export certificate.

2.2.2 The horse for export has been temporarily imported into the country/countries/Macau as listed for racing purposes or other purposes as approved by AFCD since leaving the country/Macau where it has Permanent/Usual Residency[5] according to the sequence* as listed in the export certificate. Country / Countries)/Macau, entry date (s) and exit date (s) to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.3 All of the country/countries listed in clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 are included in the list of Scheduled Countries[2].

2.2.4 The Official Veterinarian has read, certified as seen all certification (original certificates or certified copies[6]) issued for this horse on being exported from its country of permanent/usual residency/Macau and/or from the countries/Macau listed in clause 2.2.2.

* To be deleted as appropriate

2.2.5 Based on the certification provided, during the entire period of stay in the country/countries/Macau listed in clause 2.2.2. above, the horse has been held in officially approved isolation premises other than during transport between the ports of import and export and the isolation premises, and during training and racing under official supervision.

2.2.6 Address(es) of the isolation premises in the country/countries of temporary residency/Macau (premises to be listed on the export certificate for each country in clause 2.2.2 above). If the exporting country/Macau cannot be certified as being free of equine encephalomyelitis (all types) and screw worm, whilst the horse is temporarily resident there, then the horse must be held in mosquito and fly (vector) protected stables and treated with an effective vector repellent/insecticide on each occasion that it leaves the vector protected stables.

2.2.7 The premises were emptied, thoroughly cleansed and disinfected prior to the entry of the horse.

2.2.8 The horse has only come into contact with horses of the exact same tested and certified health status. Contact with other horses is only permitted at the time of racing/competition.

2.2.9 The Official Veterinarian has examined the horse identified in the export certificate within 24 hours prior to export and found it to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease, free from external parasites and fit to travel.

2.2.10 While in this country/Macau the horse has not been mated, either naturally or by artificial insemination, or been resident on horse breeding premises for the last 60 days.

2.2.11 The exporting country/Macau is either African Horse Sickness (AHS) free for the last two years and no vaccination against AHS has been practiced for the last 12 months, or it has an officially recognised AHS Free Zone[8]. AHS is a notifiable disease in the exporting

country/Macau. The horse has not been on any premises where AHS has occurred in the past 60 days and the horse has not been infected with AHS in the past 60 days.

2.2.12 The exporting country/Macau has been free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis and glanders for the last two years and the horse has not been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis in the past 60 days.

2.2.13.1 EITHER *DURING THE 60 DAYS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING EXPORT **FROM THE COUNTRY/MACAU WHERE THE HORSE HAS PERMANENT/USUAL RESIDENCY**

2.2.13.2 **OR** *DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD **IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY/MACAU WHERE THE HORSE HAS TEMPORARY RESIDENCY**, the horse was continuously resident on holdings which did not have any cases of the diseases listed below and did not suffer from any of these diseases as follows:

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| Anthrax** | Equine influenza | Scabies |
| Contagious equine metritis** | Equine piroplasmosis | St. Louis encephalitis |
| Dourine** | Equine viral arteritis | Strangles (Streptococcus equi) |
| Eastern equine encephalomyelitis** | Glanders** | Surra |
| Epizootic lymphangitis | Hendra virus infection | Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis** |
| Equine ehrlichiosis | Horse mange | Vesicular stomatitis** |
| Equine encephalosis | Horse pox | Western equine encephalomyelitis** |
| Equine herpes virus (abortigenic and neurotropic) infection | Japanese encephalitis | |
| Equine infectious anaemia** | Nipah virus infection | |

2.2.13.2.1 The diseases with a double asterisk (**) listed above are compulsorily notifiable in the exporting country/Macau.

* To be deleted as appropriate

2.2.14 Based on the certification and laboratory results provided:

2.2.14.1 Blood samples have been taken from the horse within 21 days of export.

2.2.14.2 The following tests were performed with negative results (unless otherwise stated) in each case[10].

2.2.15 No vaccines have been administered to the horse within 14 days of export to Hong Kong.
2.2.16 The original or certified copies of all health certificates, laboratory tests and vaccination certificates (if vaccinations are recorded in the horse's passport a certified copy of the relevant pages of the passport is **still required**) from all countries/Macau listed in clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 have been endorsed and **must be attached** to the export certificate[6].

2.2.17 All sections must be completed by inserting a tick ✓ in the appropriate box.

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| i. | **African horse sickness** | ☐ The horse has not during the last 60 days been in any country in which African horse sickness (AHS) has been reported in the last 2 years and in which vaccination against AHS has been practiced in the last 12 months.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The horse originates from an official AHS free zone[8] of a country, and an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test has been carried out on two samples of blood taken with an interval of between 21 and 30 days on _____[11] and _____[11], the second of which must be taken within 14 days of export either with negative result if it has not been vaccinated or with no increase in antibody titre if it has been vaccinated. |
| ii. | **Dourine** | ☐ The horse has not, during the last 60 days, been in any country/Macau where dourine has been reported the last 12 months.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The complement fixation test (CFT) on _____[9]. |
| iii. | ***Equine influenza vaccination*** | **During the 90 days immediately prior to export from the country/Macau where the horse has permanent or usual residency it was administered:**<br><br>☐ A primary course of approved vaccinations against equine influenza comprising of at least 2 doses with an interval of 4 to 6 weeks or according to the terms of vaccine registration with the relevant government authority.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ A booster vaccination against equine influenza which was given within 12 months of a primary course, or within 12 months of a booster vaccination where it, and any other previous booster vaccinations, had been administered annually within a regular 12-month period since the primary course (which consisted of at least 2 doses with an interval of 4 to 6 weeks or according to the terms of vaccine registration with the relevant government authority). |

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| iv. | ***Equine influenza testing*** | **A nasopharyngeal swab was collected from the horse within 48 hours prior to departure in the exporting country/Macau and was subjected to one of the following tests:**<br><br>☐ A polymerase chain reaction test for influenza A on _____[(11)].<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The Directigen Flu A or Flu A+B test kit manufactured by Becton, Dickinson and Company USA (BD) on _____[(11)].<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The ESPLINE Influenza A and B-N kit manufactured by Fujirebio Inc. on _____[(11)].<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ Another test as approved by AFCD. |
| v. | ***Equine infectious anaemia*** | ☐ The immunodiffusion (Coggins) test on _____[(11)]. |
| vi. | ***Equine piroplasmosis*** | ☐ The indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) for *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi* on _____[(11)].<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The horse is piroplasmosis positive to either *T. equi* and/or *B.caballi* and prior written approval for importation has been obtained from the Hong Kong Government and the approval documentation is attached. |
| vii. | **Hendra virus** | ☐ No case of Hendra virus infection has been reported in the exporting country/Macau in the last 2 years.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ An ELISA test on _____[(11)]. If the ELISA test was positive then the horse was tested for Hendra virus with the VNT on _____[(11)]. |
| viii. | **Nipah virus** | ☐ No case of Nipah virus infection has been reported in the exporting country/Macau in the last 2 years.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ An ELISA test on _____[(11)]. If the ELISA test was positive then the horse was tested for Nipah virus with the VNT on |

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| | | _____ (11). |
| ix. | ***Rabies*** | ☐ The horse has not, during the last 60 days, been in any country/Macau where rabies has been reported the last 2 years.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ During the 60 days prior to export, the horse has not been exposed to rabies nor been on any premises infected with rabies. The horse has either not been vaccinated against rabies or was vaccinated against rabies using an approved vaccine not less than 30 days and not more than 12 months prior to export. |
| x. | **Vesicular stomatitis** | ☐ The horse has not, during the last 60 days, been in any country/Macau where vesicular stomatits has been reported the last 2 years.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ During the 60 days prior to export the horse has only been present on premises further than 50 kilometres from a reported case of vesicular stomatitis in the last 12 months. The horse was tested for vesicular stomatitis with the virus neutralisation test (VNT) or an antigen ELISA on_____ (11). |
| xi. | **Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis** | ☐ The horse has not, during the last 60 days, been in any country/Macau where western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis has been reported the last 2 years.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The horse was vaccinated against Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine on _____within 6 months to 30 days prior to export.<br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The horse was kept in AFCD approved vector proof facilities for 21 days prior to export. |
| xii. | **Surra** | ☐ The horse has not, during the last 60 days, been in any country/Macau where surra has been reported the last 2 years.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>☐ The horse has been kept in vector protected facilities for 21 days prior to export and treated with an effective vector repellent/insecticide each time it left the facilities. A blood sample has been taken 7 days after the start of isolation on the _____and tested using an antibody-detection ELISA and microhaematocrit centrifugation technique for |

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| | | surra. |
| xiii. | **Japanese encephalitis** | As Japanese encephalitis is endemic in Hong Kong, importers are advised to vaccinate their horses prior to import. |

2.2.18 The horse is not pregnant.

2.2.19 The horse was thoroughly examined for external parasites by either an Official Veterinary Officer or a designated veterinarian within 24 hours prior to export. A systematic approach was undertaken with close examination of ears, false nostrils, under body areas (axilla, inguinal, under mandible), perineum, mane and tail.

2.2.19.1 No ticks were found.

OR

2.2.19.2 Ticks were found and all horses in the premises were immediately treated with a parasiticide effective against ticks. Subsequent re-inspection established that ticks were no longer present. The Hong Kong Government has been advised and has accepted the horse for temporary importation and the approval documentation is attached with the export certificate.

2.2.20 The horse was treated with a broad spectrum parasiticide, licensed/registered for use on horses, capable of killing ticks and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations within 48 hours prior to export.

2.2.21 Transit via Australia: After due enquiry and to the best of the Official Veterinarian's knowledge:

2.2.21.1 the horses for export will transit through Australia en route to Hong Kong. The scheduled entry date and schedule exit date to be recorded on the export certificate.

2.2.21.2 during the transit via Australia, the horses will have no contact with animals not of the same certified health status.*

* To be deleted if not applicable

2.2.22 This certification is valid for 72 hours prior to the scheduled export and until importation into Hong Kong. If a flight is delayed longer than 72 hours then re-certification is required.

2.3 The same Official Veterinarian who has certified the foregoing section or by an authorised transportation agent must certify the following:

2.3.1 The vehicle for the transport of the horse to the port of exit was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an officially approved disinfectant and was treated with an officially approved insecticide to my satisfaction immediately prior to the loading of the animal.

2.3.2 During the transportation, after due enquiry and to the best of his/her knowledge the horse will have no contact with animals not of the same certified health status.

2.3.3 Procedures are in place to ensure that the containers that the horses will be transported in and loading facilities will be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected prior to use.

2.3.4 The containers meet the design and species requirements recommendations of the International Air Transport Association.

2.4 The consignor or his authorised agent must hereby acknowledge the following:

2.4.1 In the event of the horse identified in SECTION I of the export certificate, arriving in Hong Kong without the correct certification or in any other way not having met these requirements, the horse and any in-contact horse or equipment may be exported at the importer's expense or destroyed and disposed of at the importer's expense.

2.4.2 The horse must remain in a Government approved isolation premises, except during approved transport, training and competition until re-export.

2.4.3 The duration of stay in Hong Kong shall not exceed 30 days unless approved by the Hong Kong Government.

2.4.4 During isolation in Hong Kong the horse may be subjected to any testing or any treatment prescribed by the Hong Kong Government at the consignor's expense.

2.4.5 If the horse fails a test or shows signs of disease that horse and any in-contact horses may be, at the consignor's expense, detained in isolation for further testing and/or observation or exported or destroyed and disposed of without recompense.

**FOOTNOTES:**

1. The language of the exporting/importing country(ies)/Macau may also be used providing that it appears below the English version on the same certification. In the event of any differences, the English version will prevail.

2. Scheduled countries for temporary import into Hong Kong: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Peninsular Malaysia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Republic of Ireland, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom (Great Britain & Northern Ireland) and the United States of America. The Special Administrative Region of Macau is also classified as scheduled country in the context of this document.

3. Competent Authority: The government authority of the exporting country/Macau which is responsible to issue official certification for the export of horses.

4. The consignor or his authorised agent must complete the acknowledgement in clause 2.4 of this OMAR (SECTION X of the export certificate) attached to this certificate.

5. Permanent/Usual Residency: The horse has been continuously resident in the exporting country/Macau for at least 60 days (or since birth if the horse is less than 3 months old) prior to the date of export.

6. Certified copies may be photocopies of the original importation certification bearing the name, title, signature, date and official stamp of the official veterinarian issuing the onward certification. If copies of health certificates and/or laboratory reports are not available to the exporting country/Macau then the tests will be deemed to have not taken place and must be performed in the exporting country/Macau.

7. Clause not applicable to initial certification issued in country of permanent/usual residency or if the horse is permanent/usually resident in Macau.

8. An official African horse sickness free zone of a country, territory or part of a territory as designated by AFCD.

9. All serological tests and vaccinations must be carried out in accordance with the latest version of the OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines if OIE standards exist. The laboratory reports (or certified copies) for tests carried out must be attached to this certificate and officially endorsed by the certifying veterinarian. Proof of vaccinations must also be attached.

10. Blood samples must be sent to a laboratory approved by the veterinary authority of that country/Macau.

11. Enter date the blood sample was collected.

## 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 for temporary export to Hong Kong, dated 17 August 2011.*

**Additional information on OMAR notification – HORTEMEC.HK 17.08.11**

1. This OMAR replaces the previous three OMARs dated 30 March 2010 and 29 April 2011. This OMAR is based on the export certificate which is based on the model *Export Certificate for Horses Temporarily Imported into Hong Kong* dated June 2011. The certificate was approved by the Hong Kong Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department on 30 August 2011.

2. This certificate is to be used for horses being temporarily exported to Hong Kong for racing or competition. This export certificate allows horses to travel direct to Hong Kong, or transit via Australia en route to Hong Kong. In the case of the consignment transiting via Australia, a separate transit certificate must also be used.

Hong Kong permits horses from NZ to transit via Australia provided that, if the horses are removed from the plane, the horses will have no contact with animals not of the same certified health status. A short stay of up to 72 hours in a transitional facility is allowed.

3. An Import (Special) Permit is required from the Hong Kong Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

4. Where the horses transit via Australia, a transit permit is also required from AQIS.

5. Where an identification silhouette is provided rather than a passport, enter ‘N/A’ or ‘not applicable’ in the relevant columns for Passport Number and Issuing/Validating Authority.

**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.'**