

Certificate number: _____
(Valid only if USDA Veterinary Seal
Appears Over the Certificate Number)

**HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORT OF HORSES
FROM THE UNITED STATES TO NEW ZEALAND**

Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) Import Permit #: _____

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HORSES

Identification #	Name	Breed	Sex	Age	Microchip #

II. ORIGIN OF THE HORSES

Country of origin: UNITED STATES

Name/address of exporter: _____

III. DESTINATION OF THE HORSES

Country of destination: NEW ZEALAND

Name/address of importer: _____

IV. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Airline/flight number: _____

Scheduled date of departure: _____

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V. HEALTH INFORMATION

I, the undersigned Accredited Veterinarian authorized by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), certify that the horses described above satisfy the following requirements:

Pre-export isolation (PEI)

1. The horses were held for at least 21 days in PEI premises approved and supervised by APHIS in accordance with New Zealand's "MPI Standard for the Approval of Pre-Export Isolation Premises for Horses."

Date of entry into PEI: _____

PEI address: _____

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

Inspection

3. The horses were inspected by an Accredited Veterinarian within 48 hours prior to departure from the PEI premises, and all horses were free of clinical signs of diseases, including ectoparasites, and were fit to travel.

Vaccination

4. Vaccinations required for export were administered not less than 35 days before export, and met the recommendations as described in the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* or as listed in the MPI document *Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories (MPI-STD-TVTL)*.

Testing

5. Diagnostic tests were those prescribed for international trade and met the standards of the OIE *Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL*.
6. Diagnostic testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of any country approved by MPI to export horses to New Zealand to conduct the required export testing.
7. Laboratory samples were collected, processed, and stored as recommended in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Manual*.

Transport

8. As far as can be determined, the vehicle in which the horses were transported to the port of departure was cleaned, disinfected, and treated with an effective insecticide before loading. **
9. As 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. As far as can be determined, only animals eligible for importation into New Zealand will be loaded on the aircraft for export. **

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11. As far as can be determined, horses will be loaded into containers that are new or were cleaned and disinfected with an effective virucidal disinfectant before loading, and for horses transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft will be sprayed with an effective residual insecticide.**
12. No mare in the consignment is more than 300 days pregnant.
13. No horse in the consignment is less than 1 month of age.
14. The distance between the PEI facility is
 - (a) 240 kilometres or less*; or
 - (b) more than 240 kilometres*.

* Delete as applicable. In the case of (b), the horses must rest in an establishment approved by APHIS.

** Refer to the "Supplementary Declaration for Export of Horses from the United States to New Zealand" and the airline residual spraying certificate.

Country disease status

15. The United States was free of the following diseases and the horses were resident in North America during the time period noted below immediately prior to export of the horses to New Zealand:
 - African horse sickness (40 days)
 - Borna disease (90 days) [*delete if the horses have spent part of this residency in Canada (see point 19 below)*]
 - Dourine (6 months)
 - Equine encephalosis (40 days)
 - Equine salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus equi*) (90 days)
 - Glanders (6 months)
 - Hendra virus (90 days)
 - Japanese encephalitis (21 days)
 - Nipah virus (90 days)
 - Old World screwworm (21 days)
 - Surra (60 days)
 - Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (6 months).
 - Warble fly (90 days) [*delete if the horses have spent part of this residency in Canada (see point 36 below)*]

For African horse sickness (AHS)

16. The horses were not vaccinated for AHS in the past 40 days.

For anthrax

17. The horses showed no clinical signs of anthrax at the final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises, and anthrax is notifiable in the United States.

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18. The horses were kept during the 20 days before export on premises where anthrax has not been reported during that time.

For **Borna disease** [*applicable only if the horse(s) has/have spent time during the 90 days prior to export in Canada (delete as appropriate)*]

19. After due enquiry, the horses were kept since birth or for at least the 90 days before export on premises in which no case of Borna disease has been reported during the past 12 months.

For **contagious equine metritis (CEM)**

20. The horses (excludes geldings, and pre-pubertal fillies and colts that are less than 731 days of age, if accompanied by documentation showing equivalent testing of their dam):

EITHER (*strike out point a or b, as appropriate*)

- a. Were kept since birth or for at least the 60 days prior to export in the United States or Canada where no case of CEM has been reported in the past 2 years,

OR

- b. Were kept since birth or for at least the past 60 days before export in premises where no case of CEM has been reported during that time; AND
- i. The horses were showing no clinical signs of CEM at the final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises; AND
 - ii. An official control programme for CEM is established in the United States; AND
 - iii. The horses have never been mated to or inseminated with semen from a horse known to be infected with CEM; AND
 - iv. The horses have never entered a known CEM infected premises; AND
 - v. During the 30 days before export, the horses were tested for CEM as described in the OIE *Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL* with negative results (*strike out 1 or 2, as applicable*);
 1. **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;
- OR
2. **Mares and pre-pubertal fillies** were sampled twice at 4-7 day intervals with swabs taken each time from the clitoral fossa and sinuses, AND
- vi. The horses did not receive antibiotics in the 7 days before the first sample collection or during the CEM sampling period.
 - vii. Since the date of first sampling for CEM, the animals were not naturally mated or inseminated with semen from a CEM-untested stallion.

(Note: if a horse does not meet the requirements in points 20 a. or b., 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.)

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For ectoparasites

21. The horses were treated twice: first immediately upon entry into PEI; and second within 48 hours before the scheduled date of departure from the PEI premises. The product(s) used were highly effective against ectoparasites and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions;

Ectoparasiticide used / active ingredient: _____

Date of treatment #1: _____

Date of treatment #2: _____

22. The horses were thoroughly examined in the 48 hours before departure from the PEI premises by an Accredited Veterinarian; and there was no evidence of tick infection.

For endoparasites

23. The horses were treated twice: first immediately upon entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of departure from the PEI premises. The product used was a highly effective broad spectrum endoparasiticide and was applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

Endoparasiticide used / active ingredient: _____

Date of treatment #1: _____

Date of treatment #2: _____

For equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western)

24. The horses were showing no clinical signs of equine encephalomyelitis at the final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises and during the 90 days before export;

AND EITHER (*strike out a, b or c, as appropriate*):

- a. Were kept for the 90 days before export in premises where no official case of equine encephalomyelitis was reported during that time; OR
- b. The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI and were protected from vectors at all times while in PEI and during transportation to the port of departure; OR
- c. The horses were vaccinated against equine encephalomyelitis not less than 35 days and not more than one year before export.

For equine infectious anaemia (EIA)

25. The horses were showing no clinical signs of EIA in the 48 hours before departure from the PEI premises;
AND

- a. EIA is notifiable in the United States.
- b. The horses were kept since birth or for at least the past 90 days before export on premises where no official case of EIA has been reported during that time.
- c. The horses were subjected to a diagnostic test for EIA as described in the OIE *Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL* with negative results. Samples for testing were collected within PEI.

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For equine influenza (EI)

26. The horses were:

- a. Kept for at least the 21 days before export in premises where no case of EI has been reported during that time.
- b. Kept in PEI premises for at least the 21 days before export and showed no clinical signs of EI during that time.
- c. Subjected to an agent identification test as described in the OIE *Manual* or *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.
- d. Subjected to a vaccination for EI (excludes foals less than 6 months of age if accompanied by documentation showing equivalent vaccination of their dam);
 - i. With either a primary course or booster administered not less than 35 days before export and not more than 90 days before export.
 - ii. Administered as described in the manufacturer's instructions.
 - iii. Containing equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE expert surveillance panel for EI vaccines or otherwise approved by MPI.

For equine piroplasmiasis

27. The horses were:

- a. Showing no clinical signs of equine piroplasmiasis at the final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises.
- b. Were kept for at least the 30 days before export in premises where no case of equine piroplasmiasis has been reported during that time.
- c. Were maintained free from ticks for the 30 days before export by inspection and preventative treatment undertaken when necessary during that time.
- d. Were subjected to a test for equine piroplasmiasis as described in the OIE *Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL*, with negative results for both *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi*. Samples for testing were collected during PEI.

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

28. The horses were showing no clinical signs of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) at the final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises and were kept for at least 21 days before export in premises where no case of EHV-1 infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) was reported during that time.

For equine viral arteritis (EVA)

29. For uncastrated male horses:

EITHER

- a. The horses were showing no clinical signs of EVA at the final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises and during the 28 days before export, and in that time, were kept in premises where no clinical case of EVA has been reported, AND EITHER

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- i. Were kept separate from all other horses for at least 28 days before export, were isolated in PEI for the 21 days prior to export, and a blood sample collected during PEI tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the *OIE Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL*; OR
- ii. When the horses were 6-9 months of age, they had two blood samples collected 14 days apart which showed stable or declining EVA antibody titres. After the last blood sample was collected, the horses were vaccinated for EVA, and were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions; OR
- iii. The horses were vaccinated for EVA as described in the following protocol:
 1. The horses were held in isolation for 7 days and then tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test described in the *OIE Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL*, AND
 2. After the blood sample was collected, the horses were vaccinated for EVA, AND
 3. Following vaccination, the horses were isolated from all other horses for a further 21 days, AND
 4. The horses were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions;

OR

- b. In the case of stallions that are seropositive for EVA virus, there is no evidence of them having been treated with a gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist; AND:
 - i. During the 6 months before export, the seropositive stallions were test mated to two mares. The mares were subjected to two diagnostic tests for EVA as described in the *OIE Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL*, with negative results. The first sample was collected from the mares at the time of test mating and the second 28 days after; OR
 - ii. During the 6 months before export, the seropositive stallions were tested by virus isolation on the sperm-rich fraction of two separate semen samples (may be taken on the same day) as described in the *OIE Manual* with negative results; OR
 - iii. During the 6 months after the seropositive blood sample was collected, the stallions were:
 1. Subjected to virus isolation on the sperm-rich fraction of two separate semen samples (may be taken on the same day) as described in the *OIE Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL* with negative results, AND
 2. Vaccinated for EVA after the semen samples were collected, AND
 3. Revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA status as described in the manufacturer's instructions.

30. For all horses other than uncastrated males:

EITHER

- a. The horses were showing no clinical signs of EVA at the time of final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises and during the 28 days before export; AND
 - i. Were kept for at least the 28 days before export in premises where EVA was not reported; AND

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1. Were tested negative for EVA antibodies using a test as described in the OIE *Manual* or *MPI-STD-TVTL*. The samples for testing were collected during PEI, OR
2. During PEI, two blood samples were collected from the horses at least 14 days apart, and showed stable or declining titres, OR
3. The horses were vaccinated for EVA as described in point 29(a)(iii).

OR

- b. The horses were isolated for the 28 days prior to shipment (PEI was extended to 28 days) and during this time, showed no signs of EVA.

For **glanders**

31. Glanders is notifiable in the United States.

For **New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)**

32. No horses in the consignment were kept in or transited through a control area for New World screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) in the United States as defined in the USDA New World Screwworm Myiasis Disease Response Strategy in the previous 21 days prior to export.

For **rabies**

33. The horses were showing no clinical signs of rabies at the time of final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises, and no case of rabies was reported on the premises where the horses were housed for at least 12 months before export.

For **Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)**

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

For **vesicular stomatitis (VS)**

35. The horses were kept for at least the 21 days before export in a State where VS has not occurred during the previous 2 years; AND the horses showed no clinical signs of VS at the final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises; OR
36. The horses were kept for a minimum 21 days before export in PEI in the United States during which time the United States was considered infected with VS; AND
 - a. VS is notifiable in the United States; AND
 - b. An approved surveillance system is in place in the United States to provide rapid detection and on-going monitoring for VS; AND
 - c. The horses were kept for the 21 days before export in premises where no case of VS was reported during that time; AND
 - d. The horses were subjected to:
 - i. an OIE- or MPI-approved diagnostic test in the 21 days before export. The result of testing indicates negative, stable or declining titres; OR
 - ii. an OIE- or MPI-approved diagnostic test in the 21 days before export with positive results, then re-tested not less than 14 days later. The result of testing indicates negative, stable or declining titres; AND
 - e. The horses were protected from vectors at all times in PEI; AND

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f. The horses were showing no clinical signs of VS at the time of final inspection prior to departure from the PEI premises and for the 21 days before export.

For **warble fly** **applicable only if the horse(s) has/have spent time during the 90 days prior to export in Canada (delete as appropriate)*

37. After due enquiry, the horses were kept since birth or for at least the last 90 days before export in a country where no case of warble fly has been reported during the past 12 months.

Accredited Veterinarian:	
Name:	Signature: _____
Address:	Date: _____
Contact details:	

APHIS Veterinarian:	
Name:	Signature:
Address:	Date:
Contact details:	Stamp:

**SUPPLEMENTARY TRANSPORT DECLARATION
FOR EXPORT OF HORSES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO NEW ZEALAND**

I, the undersigned Accredited Veterinarian or APHIS Official, hereby declare that the following arrangements have been made in respect to the horses identified/described in health certificate number _____:

1. The vehicle in which the horses are to be transported to the port of departure has been cleaned, disinfected and treated with an effective insecticide before loading;
2. During transport to the port of departure the horses will be kept isolated from animals not of equal tested health status and protected from vectors;
3. Only animals eligible for importation into New Zealand will be loaded on the aircraft for export;
4. The horses will be loaded into containers that;
*either: (a) were new;
*or: (a) were cleaned and disinfected with an effective virucidal disinfectant before loading; and
(b) were treated with an effective residual insecticide;
5. In the case of horses transported by air, the cargo space of the aircraft will be sprayed with an effective residual insecticide. Residual insecticide spraying certificate supplied by airline/carrier attached.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Name in block letters: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Contact details: _____

