

**VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE
EXPORT HORSES TO NEW ZEALAND**

SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMAL

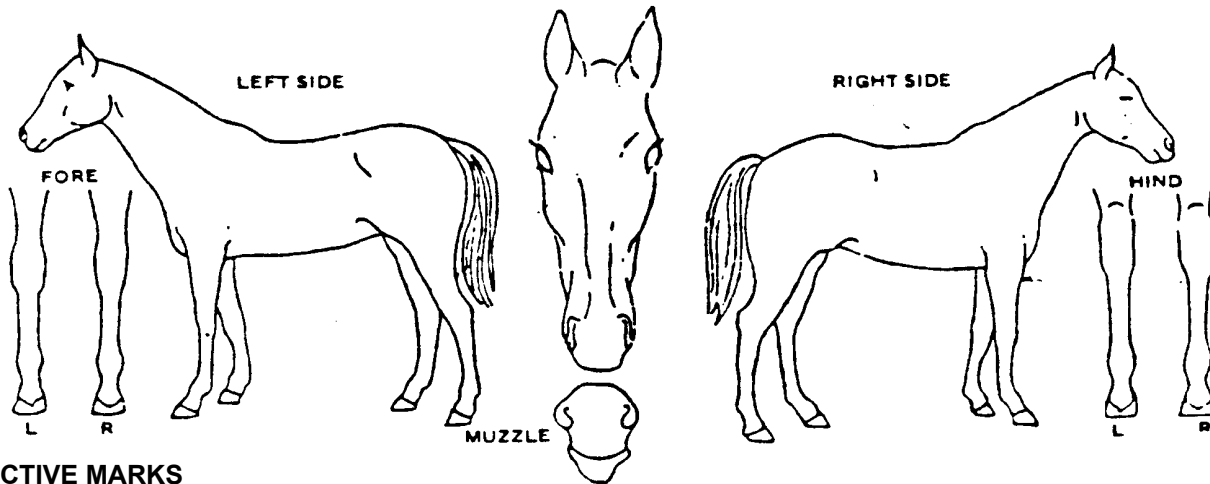
PERMIT NUMBER: _____

Name _____

Breed _____ Age _____

Sex _____ Coat Colour _____

I.E.F. Passport _____



DISTINCTIVE MARKS

Head _____

Limbs
LF _____

RF _____

LH _____

RH _____

Body _____

ACQUIRED MARKS (Scars, tattoos, freezemarking etc.)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please ensure that the diagram and written description agree.
 White markings to be shown in red.
 Whorls to be marked as (x).
 Scars to be marked and indicated with an arrow (=>).
 If no markings, mark this as (0).

SECTION II - ORIGIN OF THE ANIMAL

Name of Exporter _____

Address _____

Place of Origin of Animal _____

Airport/Port of Embarkation _____

Official Export Stamp

Signature - Official Veterinarian

SECTION III - DESTINATION OF THE ANIMAL

Name of Importer _____

Address _____

Means of Transport _____

Airport/Port of Arrival _____

SECTION VI - HEALTH INFORMATION OF THE ANIMAL

I, _____, the Official Veterinarian of CFIA, hereby certify that:

1. COUNTRY/REGION DISEASE FREEDOM AND RESIDENCY

The horse was resident since birth, or the period specified in brackets, immediately prior to export, in a country (or zone, where appropriate) which is free, according to the criteria provided, from the following diseases:

- African horse sickness, according to the criteria in OIE Code Article 2.1.11.2 (2 months)
- vesicular stomatitis, according to the criteria in OIE Code Article 2.1.2.2. (21 days)
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, according to the criteria in OIE Code Article 2.5.12.2 (21 days)
- Japanese encephalitis (21 days)
- equine encephalosis (28 days)
- Nipah virus (3 months)
- Hendra virus (3 months)
- Getah virus (21 days)
- contagious equine metritis (since birth)
- glanders, according to the criteria in OIE Code Article 2.5.8.2 (6 months)
- equine piroplasmiasis, and which excludes the importation of seropositive animals
- dourine, according to the criteria in OIE Code Article 2.5.2.2. (6 months), and
- surra (2 months)

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGIN

The horse was resident since birth, or the period specified in brackets, immediately prior to export, on premises where clinical cases of the following diseases have not occurred during that period (or another period where indicated);

- equine encephalomyelitis (3 months)
- equine infectious anaemia (3 months)
- equine influenza (3 months)
- equine viral abortion (EHV-1, including neurological disease) (3 months)
- equine viral arteritis (3 months and where EVA shedder stallions are not known to be present during that period)
- horse pox (3 months)
- rabies (6 months on premises with no cases during previous 12 months)
- Borna disease (12 months)
- anthrax (20 days)
- glanders (6 months)
- melioidosis (3 months)
- *Salmonella abortus-equi* (3 months)
- equine ehrlichiosis (*E. risticii* and *E. equi*) (3 months), and
- epizootic lymphangitis (3 months)

3. ANIMAL FOR EXPORT

After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that, in the case of a female animal for export, she will not be in the last third of pregnancy.

After due enquiry and physical examination, I am satisfied that the animal will be more than one (1) month old at the time of export.

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Signature - Official Veterinarian

4. PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION

Prior to export, the horse was subject to a period of pre-export isolation in facilities approved for the purpose and under the supervision of an Official Veterinarian of CFIA. During this time, the horse remained isolated from all other livestock not of an equivalent isolation and tested health status, and free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease. All horses of the same consignment have been isolated in the same premises.

The horse was kept for a minimum twenty-one (21) day period prior to export in a pre-export isolation facility.

Name of Export Isolation Facility _____

Address _____

Date of entry into isolation: _____

Date of export: _____

5. EASTERN AND WESTERN ENCEPHALOMYELITIS (EEE AND WEE)

When importing from countries within the Americas, the horse was vaccinated against EEE and WEE (according to the manufacturer's recommendations, using an inactivated vaccine for EEE and WEE either alone or in combination with VEE) not less than fifteen (15) days and not more than one (1) year prior to the date of export.

Date/s of Vaccinations/s: _____

6. EQUINE INFLUENZA

Between forty-two (42) days and four (4) months prior to export, the horse (except for foals less than two (2) months old and accompanied by their vaccinated dam) was vaccinated against equine influenza using an approved inactivated vaccine either twice, not less than twenty-one (21) days apart, or once as a booster to a previous primary course of vaccination.

Date/s of Vaccination/s: _____

N.B. 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.

At least five (5) days after entry into pre-export isolation a nasopharyngeal swab was taken and tested negative for EI using a PCR or antigen ELISA.

Date of Sampling: _____

7. EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANAEMIA (EIA)

The horse was subjected to the agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test or competitive-ELISA test for EIA during the twenty-one (21) days prior to export, with negative results.

Test used: _____

Date of Sampling: _____

8. EQUINE VIRAL ARTERITIS (EVA)

When a female or castrated male horse is imported:

Either i) The horse was subjected to a virus neutralisation (SN) test for EVA during the twenty-eight (28) days prior to export which demonstrated a negative titre.

Date of Sampling: _____

Or ii) The horse was subjected to two (2) SN tests for EVA during the twenty-eight (28) days prior to export, on blood samples taken at least fourteen (14) days apart which demonstrated a negative, stable or declining titre.

Date/s of Sampling: _____

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- Or** iii) The horse was vaccinated against EVA not more than one (1) year nor less than twenty-one (21) days prior to importation in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's recommendations.

Date/s of Vaccinations: _____

Delete whichever of i), ii) or iii) is not applicable.

When a male horse is imported:

- Either** i) The horse was subjected to a virus neutralisation (SN) test for EVA during the twenty-eight (28) days prior to export which demonstrated a negative result.

Date of Sampling: _____

- Or** ii) The horse was vaccinated against EVA under official veterinary control and has been vaccinated at regular intervals (at least annually).

Date/s of Vaccinations: _____

N.B. Approved programmes for initial vaccination are as follows:

- a. vaccination on the day a blood sample was taken which was subjected to the SN test with a negative result,
- b. vaccination during a period of isolation of not more than fifteen (15) days, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken which was subjected to the SN test with a negative result, or
- c. vaccination when the animal was at an age of one hundred eighty (180) to two hundred seventy (270) days during a period of isolation, during which two (2) blood samples taken at least ten (10) days apart were subjected to the SN test and demonstrated a negative, stable or declining antibody titre.

- Or** iii) The horse is seropositive to EVA, there is no evidence of the horse shedding EVA in semen or being treated with gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist, and the horse was tested during the one year prior to export in order to determine that it was not a semen carrier.

Test used: _____

Date/s of Sampling: _____

N.B. Approved methods for determining semen carriers are as follows:

- a. test mating to two (2) mares which were subjected to SN tests with negative results on two (2) blood samples, one collected at the time of test mating and the other twenty-eight (28) days after mating, or
- b. virus isolation on cell culture carried out on the sperm rich fraction of two (2) separate semen samples with negative results.

N.B. A declaration must be signed by a veterinarian knowing the history of the horse to indicate there is no evidence of the stallion ever shedding EVA in semen or being treated with gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist.

Delete whichever of i), ii) or iii) is not applicable.

9. LEPTOSPIROSIS

During the thirty (30) day period prior to export:

- Either** i) The horse was subjected to the microscopic agglutination test (MAT) employing antigens from serogroups representative of serovars known to infect horses in the exporting country and *Leptospira* serovars *canicola*, *grippotyphosa* and *icterohaemorrhagiae*, with negative results (<50% agglutination at the 1:200 titre).

Date of Sampling: _____

- Or** ii) The horse was injected with dihydrostreptomycin or streptomycin (at a dose rate of twenty-five (25) mg/kg of live body weight) on two (2) occasions with an interval of not less than fourteen (14) days.

Dates of Treatments: _____

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- Or iii) The horse was injected with long-acting oxytetracycline (at a dose rate of twenty (20) mg/kg of live body weight) on two (2) occasions with an interval of not less than fourteen (14) days.

Dates of Treatments: _____

Delete whichever of i), ii) or iii) is not applicable.

10. Contagious Equine Metritis

10.1 With the exception of geldings, and horses less than 731 days of age, when accompanied documentation regarding equivalent testing of the dam, horses must have:

10.1.1 During the 60 day period prior to the export the horses have been tested for *Taylorella equigenitalis* and *Taylorella asinigenitalis* by swabbing and culture on three occasions with a negative result in each case. The swabs may be taken on days 1, 4 and 7 over a 7 day period, or at 5-7 day intervals.

Dates of sampling: _____

10.1.2 Since the date of first swabbing for *Taylorella equigenitalis* and *Taylorella asinigenitalis* testing, the animal has not been naturally mated except to horses of equivalent health status.

10.2. In the case of pregnant mares:

Either: 10.2.1 The stallion and mare were tested for *Taylorella equigenitalis* and *Taylorella asinigenitalis* during the 60 day period prior to mating according to the protocols noted above, and had no sexual contact with any other horses not of equivalent health status from the time of first swabbing until the time of last service.

Dates of sampling: _____

Or: 10.2.2 The pregnant mare has been swabbed and cultured prior to export in accordance with the protocol noted above, but the cervical and endometrial swab were not performed.

[NOTE: In this case, after arrival in New Zealand the pregnant mares will be held in a registered quarantine facility in New Zealand until the cervical and endometrial swab can be completed subsequent to foaling. Any mare that tests positive to *Taylorella equigenitalis* or *Taylorella asinigenitalis* in quarantine in New Zealand under option 10.2.2, will be required to be re-shipped or destroyed (along with any foal born in quarantine to that mare).]

Delete whichever of 10.2.1 or 10.2.2 is not applicable

11. All testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Veterinary Administration of Canada to conduct export testing and laboratory results are attached (an endorsed table of laboratory test results and dates on CFIA letter head is acceptable).

12. Equine Viral Abortion (EHV-1)

The horse did not show any clinical signs of equine viral abortion (EHV-1, neurological disease) on the day of export.

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13. ENDO AND ECTOPARASITES

During pre-export isolation, the horse has been treated on two (2) occasions, within forty-eight (48) hours of entering the facility and export, in the following manner:

- i) for ectoparasites, using the following compounds with efficacy against flies, ticks, lice and mites, according to the manufacturer's recommendations:

Ectoparasiticide: _____

Dose Rate: _____

Dates of Treatments: _____

- ii) for endoparasites, using a macrocyclic lactone (VG Ivermectin) compound according to the manufacturer's recommendations:

Endoparasiticide: _____

Dose Rate: _____

Dates of Treatments: _____

14. WARBLE FLY (*Hypoderma bovis*, *H. lineatum*)

The horse was treated with an ectoparasiticide capable of killing warble fly larvae during the forty-eight (48) hours prior to export.

Ectoparasiticide: _____

Dose Rate: _____

Dates of Treatments: _____

- 15.** The animal was examined within forty-eight (48) hours of export and was found to be free of evidence of infectious or contagious disease including ectoparasites and fit to travel.

16. TRANSPORT TO PORT OF DEPARTURE

The animal, on leaving the isolation premises, was loaded onto a vehicle that had been cleaned and disinfected using an approved disinfectant.

The vehicle used to transport the animal to the departure point are closed and sealed using CFIA seals bearing the following unique identification number(s): _____

The animal for export did not come into contact with any animal of a lesser isolation and tested health status.

17. TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

The crate or pen used for transporting the animal to New Zealand is either new or, if previously used, has been cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant capable of destroying the virus of foot and mouth disease.

No other animals are being transported on the aircraft or ship except animals officially certified by a veterinarian approved by the Veterinary Administration of the exporting country for export to New Zealand (unless shared transport has been specifically authorised by MAF).

Prior to departure, the cargo space where the animal for export to New Zealand is to be transported was sprayed with an approved insecticidal spray.

Date	Official Export Stamp	Official Veterinarian, Canadian Food Inspection Agency Government of Canada
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Name and Address of Office: _____

N.B. Signature and official stamp must be applied to all pages.

EVA Declaration

I, the undersigned,.....
(Veterinarian holding records for the horse described in section I)

have made due enquiry of the owner of the horse described in Section I of the export health certificate and have examined relevant records relating to the horse's breeding life, and declare that:

- a) there is no evidence to indicate that he has shed equine arteritis virus in his semen at any time;
- b) there is no evidence to indicate that he has ever been treated with gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist.

(Signature)

(Name)

(Date)