Part I : Details of consignment

I.1. Consignor
Name
Address
Country ISO Code

I.2. IMSOC Reference
I.2.a. Local Reference

I.5. Consignee
Name
Address
Country ISO Code

I.3. Central competent authority
I.4. Local competent authority

I.7. Country of origin ISO Code

I.9. Country of destination ISO Code

I.8. Region of origin Code

~~I.10. Region of destination~~

I.11. Place of Dispatch
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

I.12. Place of destination
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

I.13. Place of Loading
Name
Address
Approval Number
Country ISO Code

I.14. Date and time of departure

I.15. Means of Transport

Mode	International transport document	Identification

I.16 Entry Point

I.18. Transport conditions
Ambient ☐

I.17. Accompanying documents
Commercial document reference
Date of issue
Country
Place of issue

I.19. Container No / Seal No

I.20. Certified as
Animal Feedingstuff ☐ Pharmaceutical use ☐ Relaying ☐ Human consumption ☐
Slaughter ☐ Technical use ☐ Production ☐ Fattening ☐
Breeding and production ☐ Artificial reproduction ☐ Breeding ☐ Other ☐
Production of petfood ☐

I.21. For transit through a third country ☐
Country ISO Code
EU Exit Authority BCP code
EU Entry Authority BCP code

I.22. For transit through Member State(s) ☐
Country ISO Code

I.24. Total quantity

I.25. Total gross weight

I.28. Description of consignment

1. 01 LIVE ANIMALS
0101 Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies

Commodity	Species	Identification system	Identification number	Age

Gender	Quantity

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

I, the undersigned, official veterinarian of (Member State of the EU) certify that:

II.1. Attestation on Member State and holding of dispatch

II.1.1. The following diseases are notifiable in the EU: African horse sickness; equine encephalomyelitis of any type including Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, vesicular stomatitis, glanders, dourine, equine infectious anaemia, rabies and anthrax;

II.1.2. The animal(s) was/were kept since birth, or the period specified in brackets, before export, in a country/zone which is free, according to the criteria provided, from the following diseases:

- African horse sickness (40 days, according to the criteria in OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and vaccination for African horse sickness was not practised during that time);
- Japanese encephalitis (21 days with no reported clinical cases during that time);
- New World and Old World screwworm fly (21 days with no reported cases of screw-worm fly (Cochliomyia hominivorax or Chrysomya bezziana);
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (6 months according to the criteria in OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code);
- vesicular stomatitis (21 days with no reported clinical cases during that time);
- surra (two months with no reported clinical cases during that time);

II.1.3. Before export, the animal(s) was/were kept since birth, or for the period specified in brackets, on premises where no animal, according to official knowledge, has either returned a confirmed positive (unfavourable) test or presented as a clinical case for the following diseases:

- anthrax (20 days);
- Borna disease (90 days on premises with no reported clinical cases during previous 12 months);
- contagious equine metritis (CEM) (60 days);
- equine encephalomyelitides (EEE and WEE) (90 days);
- equine infectious anaemia (90 days);
- equine influenza (EI) (21 days);
- equine herpes virus-1 (EHV-1) infection (abortigenic and paralytic forms) (21 days);
- equine viral arteritis (28 days);
- equine salmonellosis (S. abortus equi) (90 days);
- Hendra (90 days with no reported clinical cases during that time);
- Nipah (90 days with no reported clinical cases during that time).

II.2. Attestation of residence and pre-export isolation

II.2.1. For at least the 21 days before export the animal(s) was/were held in pre-export isolation (PEI) premises approved and supervised by the Competent Authority of exporting country in accordance with the MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries of New Zealand) Standard for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for horses

Date of entry into isolation:

Date of export:

Premises of isolation:

II.2.2. The animal(s) was/were not naturally mated or artificially inseminated while in PEI;

II.2.3. The animal(s) was/were free of clinical signs of disease, including ectoparasites, based on a final inspection undertaken in the 48 hours prior to export.

II.3. Attestation of vaccination and health tests

(1)either ○ [II.3.1. The animal(s) was/were kept for a period of at least 6 months or since birth, if it/they is/are less than 6 months of age, before export, in a country/zone which is free from glanders;]

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

(1)or ○ [II.3.1. The animal(s) was/were kept for a period of at least 6 months or since birth, if it/they is/are less than 6 months of age, before export on premises where no animal has either presented a clinical case of glanders or returned a confirmed positive (unfavourable) test and it/they was/were subjected to a complement fixation test (CFT) for glanders with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5. Samples for testing were collected in the 30 days before export;]

(1)either ○ [II.3.2. The animal(s) was/were kept for a period of at least 6 months or since birth, if it/they is/are less than 6 months of age, before export, in a country/zone which is free from dourine;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.2. The animal(s) was/were kept for a period of at least 6 months or since birth, if it/they is/are less than 6 months of age, before export on premises where no animal has either presented a clinical case of dourine or returned a confirmed positive (unfavourable) test and it/they was/were subjected to a complement fixation test (CFT) for dourine with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 5. Samples for testing were collected in the 15 days before export;]

(1)either ○ [II.3.3. The animal(s) was/were kept for a period of at least 6 months or since birth, if it/they is/are less than 6 months of age, before export, in a country/zone which is free from rabies;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.3. The animal(s) was/were kept for a period of at least 6 months or since birth, if it/they is/are less than 6 months of age, before export on premises where no animal has presented a clinical case of rabies during the past year;]

(1) ☐ [II.3.4. The animal(s) is/are neither (a) gelding(s) nor pre-pubertal fill(y)(ies) nor colt(s) that is/are less than 731 days of age accompanied by documentation showing equivalent testing of its/their dam and

(1)either ☐ [II.3.4.1. has/have never been mated to, or inseminated with semen from, an animal known to be infected with contagious equine metritis (CEM) and has/have never entered a known CEM-infected premise;]

(1)and/or ☐ [II.3.4.1. has/have been subject to an effective method of treatment and testing approved by the MPI of New Zealand;]]

(1) ☐ [II.3.5. The animal(s) was/were subjected to a ○ [culture(1)]/ ○ [PCR(1)] for contagious equine metritis (CEM) during the 30 days before export, with negative results and the tests, in case of

(1)either ☐ [II.3.5.1. stallions and colts, were carried out on three specimens (swabs) taken on two occasions at 4-7 day intervals with swabs taken from the penile sheath (prepuce), the urethra and the fossa glandis;]

(1) and/or ☐ [II.3.5.1. mares and pubertal fillies, were carried out on at least two specimens (swabs) taken on two occasions at 4-7 day intervals with swabs taken from the mucosal surfaces of the clitoral fossa and the clitoral sinuses;

and the samples were taken not earlier than 7 days (systemic treatment) or 21 days (local treatment) after antimicrobial treatment of the animal(s);

and since the date of first sampling for CEM the animal(s) was/were not naturally mated to or inseminated with semen from a CEM-untested stallion;]]

II.3.6. For equine piroplasmosis, the animal(s) was/were maintained free from ticks for the 30 days before export as determined by inspection and preventative treatment against ticks undertaken when necessary during that time, and the animal(s) was/were subjected to a ○ [CFT(1)]/ ○ [indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT)(1)]/ ○ [competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (C-ELISA)(1)]for equine piroplasmosis as described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, with negative results for both Theileria equi and Babesia caballi. Samples for testing were collected during PEI;

II.3.7. The animal(s) was/were subjected to an ○ [agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGIDT)(1)]/ ○ [ELISA(1)] for equine infectious anaemia (EIA) as described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals with negative results. Samples for testing were collected during PEI;

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

II.3.8. For equine influenza (EI), the animal(s) was/were subjected to ○ [a virus isolation test(1)]/ ○ [PCR(1)]. 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, and the animal(s) was/were subjected to a vaccination for EI (excluding foals less than 6 months of age which are accompanied by documentation showing equivalent vaccination of their dam) administered as described in the manufacturer's instructions that contains equivalent strains of EI virus as recommended by the OIE expert surveillance panel for EI vaccines or otherwise approved by the Competent Authority of any country eligible to export equidae to New Zealand. The EI vaccination was

(1)either ○ [II.3.8.1. the final dose of a primary course, administered not less than 35 days before export and not more than 90 days before export

Vaccine:

Date of vaccination: ;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.8.1. a booster administered not less than 35 days before export and not more than 90 days before export

Vaccine:

Date of vaccination: ;]

(1) ☐ [II.3.9. The animal(s) is/are uncastrated male animal(s) and

(1)either ○ [II.3.9.1. was/were kept separate from all other equidae for at least 28 days before export, was/were isolated in PEI for the 21 days prior to export and a blood sample collected during PEI was tested negative for EVA antibodies using a virus neutralisation test (VNT);]

(1)or ○ [II.3.9.1. when 6-9 months of age had two blood samples collected 14 days apart that showed stable or declining EVA antibody titres. After the last blood sample was collected the animal(s) was/were vaccinated for EVA, and was/were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.9.1. was/were vaccinated for EVA as described in the following protocol: the animal(s) was/were held in isolation for 7 days and then tested negative for EVA antibodies using a VNT; and after the blood sample was collected the animal(s) was/were vaccinated for EVA; and following vaccination the animal(s) was/were isolated from all other equidae for a further 21 days; and the animals was/were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions;]]

(1) ☐ [II.3.10. The animal(s) is/are EVA seropositive uncastrated male animal(s), other than those referred to in point II.3.9., and

(1)either ○ [II.3.10.1. during the 6 months before export was/were test mated to two mares. The mares were subjected to two VNTs for EVA, with negative results. The first sample was collected from the mares at the time of test mating, the second 28 days after;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.10.1. during the 6 months before export was/were subject to a virus isolation test(1)/ PCR(1) on the sperm rich fraction of two separate semen samples (may be taken on the same day), with negative results;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.10.1. during the 6 months after the seropositive blood sample was collected the stallion(s) was/were: subjected to virus isolation on the sperm rich fraction of two separate semen samples (may be taken on the same day), with negative results; and vaccinated for EVA after the semen samples were collected; and revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions;]]

(1) ☐ [II.3.11. The animal(s) is/are other category than uncastrated male animal(s) and

(1)either ○ [II.3.11.1. was/were tested negative for EVA antibodies using a VNT as described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals. The samples for testing were collected during PEI;]

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

(1)or ○ [II.3.11.1. during PEI, two blood samples were collected from the animal(s) at least 14 days apart, and showed stable or declining antibody titres;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.11.1. was/were vaccinated for EVA as described in the following protocol: the animal(s) was/were held in isolation for at least 7 days and then tested negative for EVA antibodies using a VNT; and after the blood sample was collected the animal(s) was/were vaccinated for EVA; and following vaccination the animal(s) was/were isolated from all other equidae for a further 21 days; and the animal(s) was/were revaccinated regularly to maintain current EVA vaccination status as described in the manufacturer's instructions;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.11.1. was/were isolated for the 28 days prior to shipment (PEI was extended to 28 days) and during this time showed no signs of EVA;]]

II.3.12. The animal(s) was/were not vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE) in the 60 days before export;

II.3.13. Vaccinations required for export were administered not less than 35 days before export and were administered as described in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Vaccines for risk organisms met all other recommendations as described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals or in the MPI-document: MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards (MPI-STD-TVTL);

II.3.14. Diagnostic tests were those prescribed for international trade and met the standards of the MPI document: MPI Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards (MPI-STD-TVTL);

II.3.15. Diagnostic testing was conducted at a laboratory approved by the Competent Authority of any EU Member State to conduct the required export testing;

II.3.16. Laboratory samples were collected, processed and stored as recommended in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals;

II.3.17. For ectoparasites, the animal(s)

(1)either ○ [II.3.17.1. was/were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product(s) used are highly effective against ectoparasites, including warble fly larvae, and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions and the animals were thoroughly examined in the 48 hours before export by a registered veterinarian and there was no evidence of tick infection

Ectoparasiticide:

Dose rate:

Date of treatment: ;]

(1)or ○ [II.3.17.1. was/were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product(s) used are highly effective against ectoparasites, including warble fly larvae, and were applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions and the animals were thoroughly examined in the 48 hours before export by a registered veterinarian and ticks were found. The animal(s) was/were re-treated, and then re-inspected, and ticks were not found

Ectoparasiticide:

Dose rate:

Date of treatment: ;]

II.3.19. For endoparasites, the animal(s) was/were treated twice: first immediately on entry into PEI; and second in the 48 hours before the scheduled date of export. The product used is a highly effective broad spectrum endoparasiticide and was applied as described in the manufacturer's instructions

Endoparasiticide:

Dose rate:

Part II: Certification

II. Health information

Date of treatment:

II.4. Welfare attestation

II.4.1. The animal(s) was/were fit to travel based on a final inspection undertaken in the 48 hours prior to export;

II.4.2. No mare in the consignment is more than 300 days pregnant;

II.4.3. No animal in the consignment is less than one month of age.

II.5. Written declaration signed by the transporter is part of the veterinary certificate.

Notes

(1) Delete as appropriate.

Part I:

· Box I.20.: Total number of packages shall correspond to the number of containers.

· Box I.21.: Seal/container number shall be indicated.

· Box I.25.: Species: indicate “Equus caballus” which includes horses and ponies, “Equus asinus” which includes donkeys and their crosses (mules and hinnies) as appropriate.

Part II:

· While a term "with no reported clinical cases" is used, the absence of the particular disease can be certified at the individual country or holding level, even if only supported by passive surveillance.

· MPI Standard for the approval of pre-export isolation premises for horses (Edition 6 November 2015) is available under the following link: https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/1705

· Approved Diagnostic Tests, Vaccines, Treatments and Post-Arrival Testing Laboratories for Animal Import Health Standards (MPI-STD-TVTL) (Edition 21 January 2016) are available under the following link: https://mpi.govt.nz/document-vault/2040

· The signature and the stamp must be in a different colour of that of the printing.

Certifying Officer

Name (in capital letters)	Qualification and title
Date of signature	Signature
Stamp	