

Certificate no.

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES INTO AUSTRALIA FROM JAPAN

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES, JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

I. Identification of the horse

Name	Year of birth	Sex	Breed / species	Marks and description

An identification silhouette or valid international equine passport/ Stud Book Certificate/ Foaling Identification Card is attached to this Veterinary Certificate.

(a) No. of identification document:

(b) Validated by:

II. Origin of the horse

Country/Place of export JAPAN

Name and address of exporter:

Name and address of pre-export quarantine facility:

Quarantine period: from to (dates)

III. Destination of the horse

Country of destination: AUSTRALIA

Name and address of importer:

Means of transport (e.g. air):

Identification (e.g. flight no.):

Import permit No.:

Date of export:

IV. Veterinary Certification

The undersigned Official Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Veterinarian certifies that the horse described in Section I satisfies the following requirements:

‘Official MAFF Veterinarian’ means a veterinary official who belongs to MAFF, Japan and may be a Veterinary Animal Quarantine Officer. An Official MAFF Veterinarian performs certain official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health, inspections of commodities and certifies in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 5.1 and 5.2. of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Code).

‘Veterinarian approved by MAFF’ means a veterinarian who is required in each pre-export quarantine facility, complies with pre-export quarantine standard operating procedures (SOPs) and follows orders of the MAFF officer. The veterinarian approved by MAFF may be a pre-export quarantine facility veterinarian who is approved by MAFF before commencement of every pre-export quarantine.

1. All **pre-export biosecurity measures** according to Appendix A (attached) have been met.

Inspection of the pre-export quarantine facility before commencement of pre-export quarantine was on/...../..... (date)

2. During pre-export quarantine:
 - a. the horse was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic containing (active ingredients) on/...../..... (date)
 - b. the horse was not vaccinated
 - c. the horse was not mated or subjected to reproductive manipulation, other than required for certification
 - d. all horses in the pre-export quarantine facility remained free from evidence of infectious or contagious disease, and had no contact with equids except those that meet all the conditions in this import permit
 - e. all samples for testing were taken by the Official MAFF Veterinarian or a Veterinarian approved by MAFF
 - f. all testing was conducted in a laboratory recognised by MAFF.
3. The horse was examined by the Official MAFF Veterinarian within 24 hours before leaving the pre-export quarantine facility for the port of export and was found to be:
 - a. free from evidence of infectious or contagious disease
 - b. visibly free of external parasites
 - c. after due enquiry, in the case of a mare, either not pregnant or less than seven months pregnant
 - d. healthy and fit to travel.

4. Vehicles for transporting horses from the pre-export quarantine facility to the port of export were cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Official MAFF Veterinarian before entering the pre-export quarantine facility to load the horses.
5. The Official MAFF Veterinarian was present during loading of horses when leaving the pre-export quarantine facility to supervise sealing of vehicles for transporting horses, with tamper-evident seals.
6. The transport route from the pre-export quarantine facility to the approved airport was approved by the Official MAFF Veterinarian.
7. For 60 days immediately before export the horse was either:

*Continuously resident in Japan

OR

*Continuously resident in Japan from to (dates) and another approved country(ies)¹ and support certification (Appendix B) from each approved country is attached:

..... (name/s of approved country(ies))

OR

*Continuously resident in Japan from to (dates) and Australia.

8. After due enquiry, for 180 days immediately before export, or since birth if under six months of age, the horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan or other countries, where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of glanders occurred during the previous three years before export; and the disease is compulsorily notifiable.
9. For 60 days (or the period noted in point 7) immediately before export the horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan, where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of African horse sickness, dourine, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis or vesicular stomatitis occurred during the previous two years and the diseases are compulsorily notifiable. The horse was not vaccinated against African horse sickness or Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis during the 60 days before export.
10. For 60 days (or the period noted in point 7) immediately before export the horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan, where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Eastern or Western equine encephalomyelitis occurred during the previous two years before export.

* Delete, sign and date the above option that does not apply.

¹ Approved countries are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Japan, Italy, Luxembourg, Macau, the Netherlands, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Portugal, Republic of Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirate, the United Kingdom and the United States.

11. For 60 days (or the period noted in point 7) immediately before export the horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan, where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of screw-worm-fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*) myiasis or surra occurred during the previous 12 months before export.
12. After due enquiry, for 60 days (or the period noted in point 7) immediately before export the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of rabies occurred during the previous 12 months before export.
13. After due enquiry, for 60 days (or the period noted in point 7) immediately before export the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan where clinical evidence of Borna disease occurred during the previous 90 days before export.
14. After due enquiry, for 60 days (or the period noted in point 7) immediately before export the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan, where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of contagious equine metritis, epizootic lymphangitis, equine infectious anaemia, equine piroplasmosis or Lyme disease occurred during the previous 60 days before export.
15. After due enquiry, for 30 days (or the period noted in point 7) immediately before export the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan, where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of anthrax, equid herpesvirus-1 (abortigenic and neurological strains), equine influenza or equine viral arteritis occurred during the previous 30 days before export.
16. The horse was held in pre-export for at least 14 days immediately before export in a facility that met the requirements specified in the pre-export biosecurity measures (Appendix A). During this time the horse was isolated from equids except those that meet all the conditions in this import permit.
17. Contagious equine metritis (excludes donkeys and mules)

For all horses excluding geldings and unweaned foals under six months of age:

- a. So far as can be determined, the horse was never mated to, or inseminated with semen from, a horse that was, at the time of mating or semen collection, known to be infected with *Taylorella equigenitalis*.

NOTE: If a horse does not meet this requirement, or has been known to be infected with *T. equigenitalis*, it may be permitted entry subject to an approved method of treatment and testing considered appropriate by the Director of Biosecurity (or delegate).

AND EITHER

- b. So far as can be determined, the horse was continuously resident in Japan since importation from Australia or New Zealand or since birth, and has never been used for breeding purposes*;

AND

- i. contagious equine metritis is compulsorily notifiable in Japan and no case of contagious equine metritis has occurred in Japan for the past two years before export.

AND EITHER

- ii. the horse is a registered racehorse under the Horse Racing Act of Japan*

OR

the horse is an Australian or New Zealand racehorse returning to Australia*.

OR

- c. Samples were taken from the horse during pre-export quarantine and tested for *T. equigenitalis* by culture[#] with negative results in each case. *

For colts and stallions, separate samples from each of the urethra, the urethral fossa and sinus, and the penile sheath were collected on two occasions at least four days apart. *

For fillies and mares, one sample from the clitoral fossa, including the clitoral sinuses were collected on two occasions at least four days apart. *

AND

- i. The horse was not treated with antibiotics for at least seven days before collection of the first samples for culture nor during the sample collection period.

AND

- ii. The horse was not mated to or inseminated with semen from a horse after collection of the first samples for culture

[#]The swabs were transported to a laboratory in Amies charcoal medium, kept cool and the samples were set up for culture within 48 hours of collection. The culture must have been incubated for at least seven days before it can be certified negative for *T. equigenitalis*.

18. Equine infectious anaemia

For all horses including unweaned foals under six months of age:

A blood sample was taken from the horse during pre-export quarantine and tested using an agar gel immunodiffusion test or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for equine infectious anaemia as described in the OIE Manual with negative results.

19. Equine influenza

For all horses including unweaned foals under six months of age, except where otherwise specified:

- a. The horse (other than foals under six months of age) was vaccinated against equine influenza 14–92 days before commencement of pre-export quarantine with a complete primary course, the final of a primary course, or a booster to a primary course, using a registered vaccine.

*twice as a primary course on and (dates)

OR

*final of a primary course on (date)

OR

*once as a booster to a primary course on (date)

NOTE: Vaccines containing the most up-to-date equine influenza vaccine virus strains available should be used.

AND

- b. Nasopharyngeal samples (nasal samples for foals under six months of age) were taken from the horse four to six days after commencement of pre-export quarantine and during the four days before export and tested using a validated type A pan-reactive real time polymerase chain reaction assay targeting the matrix gene with negative results in each case.

20. Equine piroplasmosis

For all horses including unweaned foals under six months of age:

- a. After due enquiry, the horse was not treated with imidocarb or other anti-babesial agents active against *Babesia caballi* or *Theileria equi*, during the 12 months before commencement of pre-export quarantine.

AND

- b. After due enquiry, the horse was not positive in any test for equine piroplasmosis (*B. caballi* or *T. equi*) for at least 12 months before commencement of pre-export quarantine **or**

after consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, the horse was confirmed negative for equine piroplasmosis (*B. caballi* or *T. equi*) by an OIE reference laboratory using both an indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) and competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) as described in the OIE manual, on a single blood sample.

AND

- c. During pre-export quarantine there was no opportunity for iatrogenic transmission.

AND

- d. The horse was tested for both *B. caballi* and *T. equi* using an IFAT and cELISA as described in the OIE Manual on a single blood sample, which was taken at least four days after commencement of pre-export quarantine, and with negative results for all tests **or**

* Delete, sign and date the above option that does not apply.

* Delete, sign and date the above option that does not apply.

after consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, the horse was confirmed negative for equine piroplasmiasis (*B. caballi* or *T. equi*) by an OIE reference laboratory using both an indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) and competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) as described in the OIE manual on a single blood sample which was taken at least four days after commencement of pre-export quarantine.

21. Equine viral arteritis

For all horses excluding unweaned foals under six months of age:

***i.** For colts or stallions:

* **i. a.** A single blood sample was taken from the horse at least four days after commencement of pre-export quarantine and tested using a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis as described in the OIE Manual with negative results.

OR

* **i. b.** The horse was subjected between six and nine months of age to a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis, as described in the OIE Manual, with **either**

* **i. b. a.** a negative result, **or**

* **i. b. b.** with a positive result, carried out on two blood samples collected at least 14 days apart with a stable or decreasing titre, **and**

i. b. c. and subsequently was vaccinated against equine viral arteritis and has since been regularly revaccinated as required.

OR

* **i. c.** The horse was isolated and not earlier than seven days of commencing isolation was subjected to a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis as described in the OIE Manual on a blood sample with negative results **and** subsequently the horse was vaccinated against equine viral arteritis. The horse remained isolated from other equids not of equivalent health status from the time the blood sample was taken until 21 days immediately after vaccination and has since been regularly revaccinated as required.

OR

* **i. d.** The horse was subjected to a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis, as described in the OIE Manual, carried out on a single blood sample with positive results and then **either**

* **i. d. a.** was subsequently test mated to two mares within 180 days immediately

*Delete, sign and date the above option that does not apply.

before export which were subjected to two virus neutralisation tests for equine viral arteritis as described in the OIE Manual with negative results on blood samples collected at the time of test mating and again 28 days after the mating **or**

* **i. d. b.** was subjected to a virus isolation test for equine arteritis virus as described in the OIE Manual with negative results, carried out on semen collected during the 180 days immediately before export **or**

* **i. d. c.** was subjected to a virus isolation test for equine arteritis virus as described in the OIE Manual with negative results, carried out on semen collected within 180 days after the blood sample was tested and subsequently the horse was vaccinated against equine viral arteritis. The horse has since been regularly revaccinated as required.

* **ii.** For fillies, mares and geldings:

* **ii. a.** The horse was subjected to a virus neutralisation test for equine viral arteritis, as described in the OIE Manual, carried out on blood samples collected either once within 21 days before export with negative result, or on two occasions at least 14 days apart within 28 days before export, which demonstrated stable or declining antibody titres.

OR

* **ii. b.** The horse was regularly vaccinated against equine viral arteritis.

OR

* **ii. c.** The horse was isolated for the 28 days immediately before export and during this period the isolated horses showed no signs of equine viral arteritis.

22. Japanese encephalitis

a. *The horse was held in pre-export quarantine for at least 21 days immediately before export. During this time the horse was isolated from animals not of equivalent Japanese encephalitis status **and**

during pre-export quarantine the horse was stabled in insect-screened stables. The horse was treated with an insect repellent for protection from biting insects before leaving the stables.

OR

*Delete, sign and date the above option that does not apply.

- b. *Within 12 months before export, but not during pre-export quarantine, the horse was vaccinated against Japanese encephalitis using an approved vaccine according to the manufacturer's recommendations on(date).

23. For all horses including unweaned foals under six months of age:

- a. Within 24 hours after commencement of pre-export quarantine the horse was thoroughly examined for ticks under the direct supervision of an Official MAFF Veterinarian. A systematic approach was undertaken and the entire horse was examined, with particular attention to the ears, false nostrils, under-body areas (axilla, inguinal region and under the jawbone), perineum, mane and tail.

AND

- b. The horse was then treated within 24 hours, under the direct supervision of the Official MAFF Veterinarian, with a parasiticide effective against ticks containing (active ingredient/s) on(date).

AND

- c. If any horse in the pre-export quarantine facility was found to have ticks at the commencement of, or during pre-export quarantine, the ticks were removed and all horses in the facility were treated within 24 hours and again seven days later with a parasiticide effective against ticks.

containing (active ingredient/s)
on(date/s).

*Delete, sign and date the above option that does not apply.

Official MAFF Veterinarian

Official stamp

Name:

Official position:

Address:

Signature:

Date:



V. Certification at Port of Export

The undersigned government officer authorised by MAFF certifies that the horse described in Section I satisfies the following requirements.

- 1. After due enquiry, during transport to the port of export, the horse had no contact with equids except those that meet all the conditions in this import permit.

- 2. A government officer of MAFF was present at the airport to check the vehicle seals are intact on arrival.
- 3. The compartment of the aircraft to be occupied by the horse and all removable equipment, penning and containers including loading ramps were satisfactorily cleaned and disinfected before loading.

Official MAFF Government Officer
stamp

Official

Name:

Official position:

Address:

Signature:

Date:



Pre-export biosecurity measures

Pre-export biosecurity measures for the importation of horses from Japan.

Any variation from the **pre-export quarantine requirements** must be specifically authorised by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources will consider applications for variation on the basis of equivalent measures that achieve the same level of biosecurity assurance.

Location and Transportation

1. The pre-export quarantine facility must be conveniently located for supervision by the Official MAFF Veterinarian.
2. The pre-export quarantine facility must be located so as to enable biosecurity, segregation and animal welfare standards are maintained during pre-export quarantine and the transportation of horses from the pre-export quarantine facility to the port of export.

NOTE: a transportation plan must be provided to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to demonstrate how this requirement will be complied with.

Facilities

1. The pre-export quarantine facility must meet the country and premises requirements specified in the **certification before export** section.
2. The entire pre-export quarantine facility must be surrounded by two secure stock-proof fences at least five metres apart, or a physical barrier providing equivalent security to prevent horses in pre-export quarantine having contact with people and horses or livestock outside the facility.
3. The pre-export quarantine facility including stables, yards, fences, feeding and watering arrangements must address animal welfare considerations.
4. Stables in the pre-export quarantine facility must be constructed so that they can be cleaned and disinfectant applied and must be maintained in good order.
5. The pre-export quarantine facility must provide a separation of at least 50 metres from other equids not of the same export consignment.
6. The pre-export quarantine facility must have a separate area for the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles for transporting horses, and facilities for the safe unloading and loading of horses.
7. The pre-export quarantine facility must have facilities for veterinary examination and collection of samples.

Operation

1. The PEQ facility must have current approval from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and designation from MAFF before commencement of pre-export quarantine.
2. The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources may audit the approved PEQ facility.

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3. All PEQ operations and procedures must be detailed in a manual of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which is consistent with a risk-based approach and approved by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.
4. The Official MAFF Veterinarian must inspect the pre-export quarantine facility before commencement of pre-export quarantine and must ensure that the facility was cleaned and disinfectant applied to his/her satisfaction.
5. Pre-export quarantine must be under the supervision of the Official MAFF Veterinarian.
6. All feed to be used during pre-export quarantine and transport to Australia must enter the pre-export quarantine facility before commencement of pre-export quarantine.
7. All bedding to be used during pre-export quarantine must enter the pre-export quarantine facility before commencement of pre-export quarantine.
8. The pre-export quarantine period commences from the time the last horse in the export consignment has entered the pre-export quarantine facility and all horses have been examined by the Official MAFF Veterinarian.
9. All equipment used in feeding, handling and treating horses in pre-export quarantine must be new, or cleaned and disinfected before entry, and must be used only in the facility during pre-export quarantine.
10. During pre-export quarantine, the facility must be occupied only by horses that meet all the import permit conditions. If non-travelling companion horses are present, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources must be notified, and they must be prepared as if they were intended to be exported to Australia.
11. For the duration of pre-export quarantine the horse was not held, housed or exercised within 50 metres of other equids not of the same consignment.
12. Horses in pre-export quarantine must not access any areas used by other horses, unless a specific agreement is made with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.
13. Horses must not have the opportunity to mate and must not be subjected to reproductive manipulation while in pre-export quarantine, other than required for certification.
14. Only personnel specifically authorised by the Official MAFF Veterinarian are permitted entry to the pre-export quarantine facility. Details of all authorised personnel must be recorded and available at the pre-export quarantine facility.
15. An entry register must be used to record access by all personnel each time they enter the pre-export quarantine facility.
16. All personnel entering the pre-export quarantine facility during pre-export quarantine must shower and change clothing on entry. Alternatively, they may shower off-site and must have no contact with horses, horse facilities or horse equipment between showering and entering the pre-export quarantine facility. Outer clothing used in the pre-export quarantine facility should be freshly laundered or dedicated to the facility and stored on site or disposable. Footwear used in the pre-export quarantine facility should be cleaned and disinfected before entry or dedicated to the facility and stored on site, or disposable covering should be used over existing footwear.
17. Other than routine inspections, visits and treatments required for certification, all veterinary visits, health problems, tests, test results, treatments and reasons for removal

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from pre-export quarantine of any horse, must be reported to the Official MAFF Veterinarian within 24 hours, and to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources within 48 hours.

18. A detailed health record must be kept for each horse and be available to the Official MAFF Veterinarian and to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources on request.
19. For the duration of pre-export quarantine the rectal temperature of each horse, including unweaned foals under six months of age, must be taken and recorded twice daily at least eight hours apart. If the temperature is 38.5 °C (39.0 °C or higher for foals under six months of age) or higher on two consecutive recordings, or if other signs of infectious respiratory disease are present, a nasopharyngeal sample (nasal sample for foals under six months of age) must be taken and tested for influenza A virus as described in the import conditions and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources must be notified within 48 hours. If the temperature is not taken for any reason on two consecutive occasions, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources must be notified within 48 hours and a clinical examination by a registered veterinarian performed. Temperature records must be kept until completion of post-arrival quarantine.
20. Horses that leave the facility during pre-export quarantine for any reason, other than for exercise approved by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, cannot rejoin the consignment in pre-export quarantine.
21. Before the consignment of horses leaves the pre-export quarantine facility for export the importer must provide evidence to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, in the form of a checklist, that veterinary certificates and health records have been inspected and comply with the pre-export quarantine requirements.
22. The health status of horses that do not complete pre-export quarantine or that do not travel to Australia with the rest of the consignment may affect the eligibility of the rest of the consignment to be imported into Australia. The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources must be notified within 48 hours and before uplift of any changes to the proposed consignment.

Additional certification for horses that have resided in Japan during the 60 days before export from _____ (approved country¹) to Australia

Name of horse: _____ Identification: _____

Breed: _____ Sex: _____ Age: _____

To be completed by the Official Veterinarian[#] of Japan.

I, (insert name), the Official Veterinarian[#] of Japan, hereby certify that:

[#]Official Veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the approved country to perform certain 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 Chapters 5.1. and 5.2. of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

1. The horse was continuously resident from to (dates) in Japan.
2. During the period noted in point 1 (which is during the 60 days immediately before export to Australia) while in Japan:
 - a. The horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of glanders occurred during the previous three years and the disease is compulsorily notifiable.
 - b. The horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of African horse sickness, dourine and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis occurred during the previous two years and the diseases are compulsorily notifiable. While in Japan, the horse was not vaccinated against African horse sickness or Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis during the 60 days before export to Australia.
 - c. The horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of vesicular stomatitis occurred during the previous two years and the disease is compulsorily notifiable.
 - d. The horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Eastern or Western equine encephalomyelitis occurred during the previous two years.
 - e. *The horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of Japanese encephalitis occurred during the previous 12 months.

¹ Approved countries are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Japan, Italy, Luxembourg, Macau, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirate, the United Kingdom and the United States.

OR

*Within 12 months before export from Japan the horse was vaccinated against Japanese encephalitis using an approved vaccine according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

- f. The horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of screw-worm-fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*) myiasis occurred during the previous 12 months.
- g. The horse was continuously resident and free of quarantine restriction in Japan where no clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*) occurred (in any species) during the previous 12 months.
- h. After due enquiry, the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of rabies occurred during the previous 12 months and the disease is compulsorily notifiable.
- i. After due enquiry, the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan where clinical evidence of Borna disease occurred during the previous 90 days.
- j. After due enquiry, the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of contagious equine metritis, epizootic lymphangitis, equine infectious anaemia, equine piroplasmiasis or Lyme disease occurred during the previous 60 days.
- k. After due enquiry, the horse did not reside on any premises in Japan where clinical, epidemiological or other evidence of anthrax, equid herpesvirus-1 (abortigenic and neurological strains), equine influenza or equine viral arteritis occurred during the previous 30 days.
- l. For all horses (excluding donkeys and mules) excluding geldings and unweaned foals under six months of age:
After due enquiry, the horse was never mated to, or inseminated with semen from, a horse that was, at the time of mating or semen collection, known to be infected with *Taylorella equigenitalis*.
Note: If a horse does not meet this requirement, or has been known to be infected with *T. equigenitalis*, it may be permitted entry subject to an approved method of treatment and testing considered appropriate by the Director of Biosecurity (or delegate).
- m. After due enquiry, while in Japan, the horse was not treated with imidocarb or other anti-babesial agents active against *Babesia caballi* or *Theileria equi*, during the 12 months before commencement of pre-export quarantine.
- n. After due enquiry, while in Japan, the horse was not positive in any test for equine piroplasmiasis (*B. caballi* or *T. equi*) for at least 12 months before the commencement of pre-export quarantine.

*Delete as appropriate

Certificate no.

APPENDIX B

Official Veterinarian

Official stamp

Name:

Official position:

Address:

.....

Signature:

Date:



Sample