



DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS
SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT
WELSH GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS NORTHERN IRELAND

Export Health Certificate No:

Import Permit No:

PERMANENT EXPORT OF HORSES TO HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (HKSAR) OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - PART A

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

EXPORTING COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM

FOR COMPLETION BY: OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

I) IDENTIFICATION

Name	Colour	Sex	Age	Breed	Microchip number and/or tattoo	Passport Number	Issuing/Validating Authority

An identification silhouette or a valid identification document is available and arrangements have been made for such a document to accompany this horse.

II) ORIGIN, TRANSPORT AND DESTINATION

(a) Exporting country: UNITED KINGDOM

Competent Authority⁽¹⁾: DEFRA

(b) Name and address of consignor⁽²⁾:

(c) Address of Pre-export Quarantine (PEQ) premises:

(d) Address of premises of origin before entry to PEQ:

(e) By AIR/RAIL/ROAD/SEA*:

Indicate flight number, registration marks or registered name as appropriate

(f) Name and address of consignee:

III) HEALTH INFORMATION

I, _____, an Official Veterinarian authorised by the competent veterinary authority⁽¹⁾ to certify horses for export, hereby declare that:

(a) I have examined the horse identified in this 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.

(b) The horse has been isolated for at least 21 days on the premises of II(c),

which is an Official Government approved pre-export quarantine (PEQ) facility and was supervised by a full-time Government salaried veterinary surgeon or by a veterinary surgeon accredited by the Government.

Date of entry into premises of II(c):

(c) If the horse has, in the last 6 months, been in any country where African horse sickness has occurred in the last 2 years, then I have seen evidence that the horse was quarantined for a minimum of 40 days in Culicoides proof facilities prior to export from that country.

(d) Residency:

*The horse has been continuously resident in the United Kingdom (UK) for at least 60 days prior to the date of export.

OR

*The horse has been continuously resident in members of the Tripartite Agreement (UK, France and the Republic of Ireland) for at least 60 days prior to the date of export and a duly completed 382SUP (Annex I) for UK/France/Republic of Ireland is attached to this document.

OR

*The horse has been resident in the UK for at least 30 days since importation from South Africa and a duly completed 382SUP (Annex I) for South Africa is attached to this document.

(e) The UK has either been African Horse Sickness (AHS) free for the last two years and vaccination against AHS has not been practiced for the last 12 months, or it has an officially recognised AHS Free Zone⁽⁶⁾. AHS is a notifiable disease in the UK. 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.

(f) The UK has been free from Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for the last 60 days and glanders for the last two years, and the horse has not been vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis in the past 60 days.

(g) The horse has not been on any premises where the diseases listed below occurred in the 60 days prior to export, nor has the horse been exposed to infection with the diseases listed below during the 60 days prior to export. The diseases listed below have not occurred on the PEQ in the last 60 days.

Anthrax**	Equine influenza	Scabies
Contagious equine metritis**	Equine piroplasmiasis	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	

The diseases with a double asterisk (**) listed above are compulsorily notifiable in UK.

IV) TESTING AND VACCINATION ^(4&5)

(a) Whilst in PEQ, blood samples were taken from the horse at least 7 days after entry into PEQ (excluding EVA, EI, and VS) and subjected to the tests as

indicated on the following continuation sheet 382CON with negative results (unless otherwise stated) in each case⁽⁵⁾.

- (b) No vaccines have been administered to the horse within 14 days prior to export to Hong Kong.
- (c) The original or certified copies of all 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) must be attached to this certificate ⁽⁷⁾.

(d) All sections must be completed by inserting a tick ✓ in the appropriate box.

i.	African horse sickness	<input type="checkbox"/> The horse has not, during the last 60 days, been in any country in which AHS has been reported in the last 2 years and in which vaccination against AHS has been practiced in the last 12 months. OR <input type="checkbox"/> The horse has been resident in Singapore, or the United Kingdom, (or another country approved by the Government of HKSAR and the approval documentation is attached) for at least 30 days since importation from South Africa and was tested for African horse sickness (AHS) prior to export from South Africa. OR <input type="checkbox"/> The horse was exported directly from an AHS infected country from within an official AHS free zone of that country, and an antigen 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 _____ ⁽⁶⁾ and _____ ⁽⁶⁾ , the second of which was 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	<input type="checkbox"/> No case of dourine has been reported in the exporting country in the last 12 months. OR <input type="checkbox"/> The complement fixation test (CFT) on _____ ⁽⁶⁾ .
iii.	Equine influenza vaccination	During the 90 days immediately prior to export the horse was administered: <input type="checkbox"/> A primary course of approved vaccinations against equine influenza comprising 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. OR <input type="checkbox"/> 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, has/have 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).
iv.	Equine influenza testing	A nasopharyngeal swab was collected from the horse within 48 hours prior to export and was subjected to the following test: <input type="checkbox"/> A polymerase chain reaction test for influenza A on _____ ⁽⁶⁾ . OR <input type="checkbox"/> The Directigen Flu A or Flu A+B test kit manufactured by Becton, Dickinson and Company USA (BD) on _____ ⁽⁶⁾ . OR <input type="checkbox"/> The ESPLINE Influenza A and B-N kit manufactured by Fujirebio Inc. on _____ ⁽⁶⁾ . OR <input type="checkbox"/> The BD Veritor Flu A+B test on _____ ⁽⁶⁾ . OR <input type="checkbox"/> Another test as approved by AFCD.
v.	Equine infectious anaemia	<input type="checkbox"/> The immunodiffusion (Coggins) test on _____ ⁽⁶⁾ .
vi.	Equine piroplasmiasis	<input type="checkbox"/> The indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) for <i>Theileria equi</i> and <i>Babesia caballi</i> on _____ ⁽⁶⁾

		<p>AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) for <i>Theileria equi</i> and <i>Babesia caballi</i> on _____⁽⁶⁾</p>
vii.	Equine viral arteritis	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The serum neutralisation test (SNT) on _____⁽⁶⁾ collected after entry into PEQ. *If this first sample was positive (titre of 1/4 or greater) a second sample was taken at least 10 days after the first sample on _____⁽⁶⁾ and was either negative (a titre of 1/4 or greater is considered to be positive) or there was no significant rise in titre (four fold increase or greater).</p>
viii.	Hendra virus	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No case of Hendra virus infection has been reported in the exporting country in the last 2 years.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An ELISA test on _____⁽⁶⁾. *If the ELISA test was positive then the horse was tested for Hendra virus with the VNT on _____⁽⁶⁾.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Approved and up-to-date vaccination against Hendra virus.</p>
ix.	Nipah virus	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No case of Nipah virus infection has been reported in the exporting country in the last 2 years.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An ELISA test on _____⁽⁶⁾. *If the ELISA test was positive then the horse was tested for Nipah virus with the VNT on _____⁽⁶⁾.</p>
x.	Rabies	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No case of terrestrial rabies has been reported in the exporting country in the last 2 years.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> During the 60 days prior to export or for the period in the exporting country, the horse has not been exposed to rabies nor been on any premises with a case of rabies. The horse has not been vaccinated against rabies or the horse was vaccinated against rabies using an approved vaccine not less than 30 days and not more than 12 months prior to export.</p>
xi.	Vesicular stomatitis	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No case of vesicular stomatitis has been reported in the exporting country in the last 12 months.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> During the 60 days prior to export, the horse has not been on any premises within 50 kilometres of 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 with a sample collected on _____⁽⁶⁾ within 10 days of export.</p>
xii.	Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No case of western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis has been reported in the exporting country in the last 2 years.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The horse was vaccinated against Western and Eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine on _____ within 6 months to 30 days prior to export.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The horse was kept in AFCD approved vector proof facilities for 21 days prior to export.</p>
xiii.	Surra	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No case of surra has been reported in the exporting country in the last 2 years.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The horse has been kept in vector protected facilities during PEQ and treated with an effective vector repellent/insecticide each time it left the facilities. A blood sample has been taken on the _____ and tested using an antibody-detection ELISA and microhaematocrit centrifugation technique for surra.</p>
xiv.	Japanese encephalitis	<p>As Japanese encephalitis is endemic in Hong Kong, importers are advised to vaccinate their horses prior to import.</p>

*delete as applicable

CONTINUED ON 382CON