



Agenda

WOAH Regional Workshop on “Facilitation of International Horse Movement” in Asia and the Pacific

Pattaya, Thailand

17-19 January 2024

Day 1: January 17, 2024		
Time	Session	Speaker/ Facilitator
08:30 – 09:00	Registration	WOAH TEF
Session 1: Opening session		
09:00 – 09:30	Opening remarks - WOAHRRAP - China - Host country - Thai Polo	H. Kugita, WOA Huang Baoxu, MARA B. Pinprasong, DLD N. Tanner, TEF
09:30 – 09:45	Introduction and objectives of the workshop (15 min)	H. Kugita, WOA
09:45 – 10:10	Self-introduction & Group photo	WOA
10:10 – 10:30	Coffee break	
Session 2: “Facilitation of international horse movement” WOA updates		
10:30 – 10:45	The WOA project: achievements so far and outlook: Equine Diseases of importance in the Region – a WAHIS report;	S. Münstermann WOA
10:45 – 11:00	AHS outbreak in the region and reinstatement of country freedom: case of Thailand	P. Lekcharoensook DLD
11:00 – 11:20	EDFZ in Hangzhou for Asian Games	S. Münstermann WOA
11:20 – 11:35	EDFZ in Hangzhou for Asian Games	Ken Lam HKJC
11:35 – 11:50	Tokyo Olympics	T. Yamanaka JRA
11:50 – 12:05	TAHC (Code) chapters on equine diseases recently adopted and under review- impact on international horse movement	M. Meske WOA
12:05 – 12:15	Advances towards the implementation of the HHP framework in South America	M. Meske WOA
12:10 – 12:25	Priority issues identified during PVS missions in the region with impact on international horse movement	H. Kugita WOA
12:25 – 12:40	The importance of Animal Identification systems for equines, case study Thailand	P. Lekcharoensook DLD
12:40 – 12:55	Indonesia tbc	P. Suseno DVS Indonesia
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	



Session 3: Stakeholder's update on international horse movement

14:00 – 14:20	IHSC/FEI: new developments to facilitate international horse movement in equestrian sport	G. Akerström FEI
14:20 – 14:40	IHSC/IHRA: Risk Evaluation Principles on International Movement of Race horses for Competition- Hong Kong Experience	Ken Lam HKJC Hongkong
14:40 – 14:50	Roadmaps 2019 – where do we stand now?	WOAH
14:50 – 15:00	Statement by Veterinary Services	K. Muhammed DVS Malaysia
15:00 – 15:10	Statement by Racing	T. Yamanaka JRA Japan
15:10 – 15:20	Statement by equestrian sports	Jack Huang FEI
15:20 – 15:50	Coffee break	
15:50 – 16:00	Brief introduction to Public Private Partnerships (PPP)	S. Münstermann WOAH
16:00 – 16:15	Views of IHSC on PPP	G. Akerström FEI
16:15 – 16:30	Example New Zealand	Diana Jaramillo MPI New Zealand
16:30 – 16:45	PPP between Veterinary Services and equine industry: example Thailand	N. Ketuseng DLD Thailand
16:45 – 17:15	EDFZ and Development Dynamic of Equine Industry in China	Jiang Zhengjun MARA China
18:00 – 20:00	Welcoming dinner hosted by WOAHTBD	



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Day 2: January 18, 2024		
Time	Session	Speaker/ Facilitator
Session 4: harmonised health certificate		
9:00 – 9:15	Proposal for a harmonised health certificate	S. Münstermann WOAH
9:15 – 10:30	Working group sessions - discussion on this proposal: 3 groups	Moderator
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:30	Reporting back to plenary and discussion	Group members
11:30 – 11:45	Facts and figures on FEI sport – opportunities for the Region?	Jack Huang FEI
11:45 – 12:30	Opportunities and challenges for equestrian sport in the Region Group discussion: 2 groups	Moderator
12:30 – 13:00	Reporting back to plenary and discussion	
13:00 – 13:45	Lunch	
Session 5: Diagnostic Capacity in the Region		
13:45 – 14:00	Laboratory survey results and interpretation	S. Münstermann WOAH
14:00 – 14:15	The role of WOAH Reference laboratories	Ann Cullinane IEC Ireland
14:15 – 14:30	The WOAH Reference lab for EI (Japan)	M. Nemoto ERI Japan
14:30 – 14:45	The WOAH Reference lab for Hendra/Nipah (Australia)	Kim Halpin ACDP Australia
14:45 – 15:15	Coffee break	
15:15 – 15:45	Presentations by national laboratories	
15:15 – 15:30	National institute for Animal health	T. Songkasupa NIAH, Thailand
15:30 – 15:45	Diagnostic laboratory for equine diseases	P. Lau AFCO Hongkong
15:45 – 16:45	Presentations by Research Institutions	
15:45 – 16:00	Research on emerging equine diseases and those of importance for competition horses	H. Bannai ERI, Japan
16:00 – 16:15	Research on equine diseases of importance (recorded)	H. Singha NRCE, India
16:15 – 16:45	Discussion: is there a need for a regional Collaborating Centre for diagnostics in equine diseases?	Ann Cullinane IEC Ireland
18:00 – 20:00	Reception by TEF	



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Day 3: January 19, 2024		
Time	Session	Speaker/ Facilitator
Session 6: summary and way forward		
9:00 – 9:15	Recap on Days 1 and 2	
9:15 – 10:30	Update roadmaps – Groupwork by Vet Services, FEI and IHFA	Group members
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:45	Presentation to Plenary and discussion	
11:45 – 12:15	Outlook on WOAHA project; way forward for the implementation of the Regional Roadmaps; Regional monitoring mechanisms and time lines	WOAH
Session 7: Closing session		
12:15 – 12:30	Closing remarks and official closure	WOAH, DLD TEF
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	

**WOAH Workshop for Facilitation on International Horse Movement in Asia and the Pacific
Pattaya, Thailand, 17-19 January 2024**

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照片 1：研討會會場



照片 2：開幕式-主協辦單位致詞



照片 3：意見交流



照片 4：分組討論(官方獸醫單位)



照片 5：2024 年度亞太區工作路徑圖(部分)



照片 6：與會代表團體照

Explanatory Notes to the Model Veterinary Certificate

For the international movement not exceeding 90 days of registered horse for competition in Asia and Pacific

Introduction

The Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC) describes in chapter 4.17 the definition and purpose of the High Health, High Performance horse or HHP horse. This chapter was adopted by WOAHP members in 2014 and was updated in 2017. The description of the HHP horse as given in this chapter has been further elaborated and the measures to be taken in order to establish, to maintain and to remove this status described in supportive documents such as the HHP handbook (<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2021/03/a-hhp-handbook-oct-2018.pdf>) of 2018.

While WOAHP members have adopted this chapter, few Veterinary Services have integrated it into their national legislation and have implemented it, in partnership with the equestrian sector, in practice.

The obstacles for international movement of competition horses, most of which would qualify for the category of HHP horses, have remained.

WOAHP in collaboration with the International Horse Sport Confederation (IHSC) continues to support the full establishment of the HHP concept with its members. In an effort to recognise the high health status of international competition horses at regional level, two projects have been launched in Asia and Pacific and in the Americas. In the framework of these projects, a Veterinary Certificate is being proposed which is similar to the one proposed in the HHP handbook, but takes into consideration the specific disease situation in those two regions. While the general HHP Veterinary Certificate requires specific risk mitigation measures for the six diseases that were identified in a global risk assessment¹, the Veterinary Certificate for Asia and Pacific includes also diseases of importance in the region.

During a Regional Workshop held on 17 – 19 January 2024 in Pattaya, Thailand, a draft Veterinary Certificate was presented to the participants from Veterinary Services, the equestrian sector and research and academia.

The following detailed explanatory notes provide the background to the proposed certificate for consideration by Competent Authorities in view of establishing a regional, harmonised Veterinary Certificate to facilitate the movement of competition horses within the Asia and Pacific region.

Objectives of the use of this Veterinary Certificate

- This Veterinary Certificate is intended for movement between countries of the Asia and Pacific region ONLY.
- The Certificate is intended for temporary import into a country of the Asia and Pacific region for the purpose to participate in an equestrian sport competition.

1

<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=9d94847a9d1fa329c0fb9fbe375f77ed10d5c140>

Describes the place the horse is travelling to. The same statement for “registration number” as in Chapter II applies.

Chapter IV:

Transportation information

Chapter V:

This chapter outlines the risk mitigating measures to be ascertained and to be taken in form of tests and treatments to assure the importing country that the horse is free from relevant diseases.

The information contained in this chapter needs to be certified by an authorised Government Veterinarian, who, by virtue of his signature and stamp, certifies that the information provided to him is true and valid.

V.1 and V.2 declare that the authorised Veterinarian has undertaken an examination of the registered horse 48 hrs before departure.

V.3, V.4, V.6² lay down the preconditions that the horse must fulfil to be certified, as explained under “Preconditions” above.

V.7 defines the diseases that must be notifiable in the exporting country. Please note that VEE has been removed from this list as it does not exist in the countries of the Region, while Hendra virus and Equine Influenza have been added.

V. 8 refer to the status of the country regarding AHS and glanders:

V.8.1 describes the mitigation measures for AHS. Please note that 14-day quarantine in vector protected establishments needs to be undertaken, should the country of origin not be officially free from AHS. In the Asia and Pacific region, only 12 countries are recognised as free from AHS by WOAAH, all others, although they do not have outbreaks of AHS, are regarded as infected according to [Chapter 12.1](#), and need to comply with this measure.

This is another appeal to these countries to apply for the official recognition of AHS-free status to WOAAH.

V.8.2 describes the mitigation measures for glanders. In line with TAHC chapter 12.10.2 (a country is considered free if it had no cases for three years and a surveillance programme in the past 12 months), no test is required if the country has not reported cases of glanders for 3 years. According to WAHIS, only 3 countries in the region have reported glanders!

V.9 describes the mitigation measures to avoid infection with piroplasmiasis by keeping the horse free from ticks

V.10 describes the mitigation measure to confirm that the horse is free from EIA

V.11 refers to the status of the country regarding EI

- in case the horse comes from a free country where it was resident for 14 days, it can travel without vaccination but with a PCR test

- in case it comes from a non-free country (the majority of the countries in the region are non-free), it needs to be vaccinated following the described protocol

² Note that numbering of the different subpoints of Chapter V will be adjusted once an agreement on the text of the Certificate has been reached

Notes on the changes made in the AH Certificate, as suggested by the working groups during the WOAHA Regional Workshop

Preamble

This AH Certificate is intended for movement within the Asia and Pacific region ONLY. Importation of horses using this Certificate is of temporary nature and should not exceed 90 days for several such movements. Horses must be residents in the Region!

Group 1 - Government Veterinary Services, presented by Tania Ware, Australia

- Previous movements traceability could move to “owners declaration” but would need to be confirmed by Competent Authority – solved by leaving it as part of the Certificate
- EHV should not be included in Section V as a specific requirement
- EI is notifiable in many countries in the region (Australia is free); vulnerable population in the Region
- Discussion on the need to change V.8.1 and not require a test for glanders if country is free for 3 years
- Do not favour EHV as mandatory vaccination; need a better vaccine first that protects against the neurological form

Group 2 – FEI group, presented by Patrick Lau, Hongkong

- The group argued that the 60 days no contact introduced in V4 is because of AHS incubation period. However, AHS incubation period is given in TAHC 12.1.1 is 40 days
- Wish to introduce legislation in most of the countries that make EI vaccination compulsory and a notifiable disease
- As Group 1 they do not want a test for glanders, if the country has been free for 3 years

Group 3 – Racing group, presented by Takashi, Japan

- Want to delete “racing” from the title
- Some editing in the “movement traceability” part
- Want to add “breed” in chapter I.

Changes made in the proposed draft Health Certificate (see track changes inserted)

General:

- V.5 was deleted, but i left the numbering for the time being, in order to relate to the notes of the working groups. Numbering will be adjusted once a new version has been agreed upon

On Chapter V.

- V2 – Group 2 wishes to have a definition of “registered premises” - inserted in line with TAHC glossary
- V4 - Group 2 wishes to specify the time period for “no contact” as 60 days – should be discussed (see notes under Group 2 and under “conclusion”)

- V5 - Group 2 wishes to harmonise V4 and V5. Solved by deleting V5 and integrating it into V4
- V6 - Group 3 wishes to extend the period of “no contact with sick horses” from 15 to 30 days (Thailand argument is they want double period of average incubation period), but was not convincing, Group 2 is ok with 15 days
- V6 - Group 2 would like to introduce here the measurement of temperature for those 15 days twice daily
- V7 – Group 3 wishes VEE to be excluded, Group 2 for it to be included, as it is already notifiable in most of the countries of the region. Solved by inserting “at least”
- V7 - EI should be included according to Group 1 and 2
- V.8.1 – Group 1 and 2 wish to remove the test for glanders, if the country is free for 3 years
- V9 – inserted T.equi and B.caballi to clarify the reason for 30 days free from ticks
- V11 - Group 3 wishes to include a PCR test for EI free countries
- V11 - Group 1 wishes to differentiate age groups – new paragraph added
- V 12 - Group 3 wishes to reduce the residence period in Surra free country or zone from proposed 6 months to 3 months
 - Group 2 wishes to retain the 6 months period
- V 12 - Group 3 wishes to retain serological testing with CATT 15 days prior to departure, while group 2 wishes to extend to 30 days
- V 13 - Group 1 wishes to remove epizootic lymphangitis
- V14 - Group 3 wishes to insert date of treatment and brand of ectoparasite

WOAH contribution to different opinions made in the statements of the three different groups:

- V4 - while the proposed text stipulates that the horse to be certified should not have been in contact with horses of different health status for 90 days, Group 2 wishes to specify this as 60 days.
WOAH - (i) the preparation period for a horse to become a HHP horse, is 90 days, as the various tests will have to be done during this period and no contact with horses of lower health status should take place; (ii) the HHP horse can travel on the health certificate for 90 days, during this period it will also not be in touch with horses of lower health status, provided it travels to competitions using this health certificate or certificates with equal or higher requirements.
Recommendation not to reduce to 60 days
- V 6 - to specify that the horse to be certified should not have contact with sick horses for 15 days is an added security as the general preventive measure is the 90-day no contact with horses of lower health status (V 4).
Recommendation to leave it at 15 days
- V 6 - Group 2 suggests to include taking temperature twice daily into the certificate. If we base the certificate on the assumption that it will be issued for a horse of a high health status and if the biosecurity guidelines developed by WOAHA for HHP horses are followed, this preventive measure is included in the preparation of a competition horse to travel and would not need to be certified in a certificate
(<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2021/03/a-hhp-handbook-oct-2018.pdf>)
- V 12 – the period of residence in a free country or zone is defined as 6 months in the proposed new Code chapter for Surra for the horse not needing a test
Recommendation to retain 6 months and to retain testing 15 days prior to departure

- V 13 - suggest to remove “where it was resident for 30 days”, as the requirement for the premises to be disease free covers a period of 12 months already. Furthermore, if the horse travels several times during the 90 days, using this type of Certificate, it might not stay up to 30 days in one venue.
- Suggestion: Restructure chapter V and put those measures that are based on country status first (AHS, glanders, Ei and Surra), followed by measures that are based on premise status (list of diseases, see V.13), followed by testing the animal – independent of country or premise status (EIA).

**MODEL VETERINARY CERTIFICATE
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT NOT EXCEEDING 90 DAYS
OF A REGISTERED HORSE FOR COMPETITION OR RACES IN ASIA AND PACIFIC**

Certificate number:

Import permit number (if applicable): issued
by (insert name of government
authority) of (insert name of country of destination)

This certificate is issued for a registered horse:

- dispatched from the country of usual residence to a country of temporary residence¹.
- dispatched from a country of temporary residence to another country of temporary residence¹.
- returning from a country of temporary residence to the country of usual residence¹.

Numbers of previously issued certificates (if applicable):

Movement from: Movement to: Cert no:

Movement from: Movement to: Cert no:

Movement from: Movement to: Cert no:

Movement from: Movement to: Cert no:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HORSE

I.1. Name:

I.2. Colour:

I.3. Sex: I.4 Breed

I.5 Age or birth date:

I.6. Microchip number: Reading system other than
ISO:

I.7. Universal Equine Life Number (UELN) (if applicable):

I.8. Number of accompanying passport:
issued by
(insert authority that issued the passport)

¹ Select as appropriate.

II. ORIGIN OF THE HORSE

II.1. Country of dispatch:

II.2. Name and address of consignor:
.....

II.3. Address and registration number of the premises of dispatch²:

- in the country of usual residence:

.....
.....

- in the country of temporary residence:

.....

III. DESTINATION OF THE HORSE

III.1. Country of destination:

III.2. Name of the event and address of consignee or organiser:
.....

III.3. Address and registration number of the premises of destination³:

- in the country of temporary residence:

.....
.....

- in the country of usual residence:

.....

IV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Identification of transport: AEROPLANE (type of aircraft and flight number)³ / VEHICLE (registration number)³ / SHIP (name or registration number)³

.....

² Select one of the options and delete the option not applicable.

³ Select the appropriate options and delete those not applicable.

V. DECLARATION BY THE CERTIFYING OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify that the horse identified in this certificate:

V.1. has been examined within 48 hours prior to ~~dispatch~~shipment, and found free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease, free from ectoparasites and fit to travel in accordance with the proposed itinerary;

V.2. is a registered⁴ horse accompanied by its passport in which all vaccinations related to this certificate are documented;

after due enquiry and to the best of my knowledge, the horse identified in this certificate has during the 90 days prior to departure:

V.3. not been used for natural or artificial reproduction and has not been kept on premises where natural or artificial reproduction activities are carried out;

V.4. has not come into contact with any horse that was not a horse belonging to a high health status subpopulation—and has originated from registered premises⁵ and has been resident on registered premise, not under official restriction for equine health reasons only throughout its travel period;

~~V.5. has not visited premises in the country of dispatch under official restriction for equine health reasons;~~

V.6. for at least 15 days prior to certification has not come into contact with horses showing signs of infectious or contagious disease;

V.7. comes from the country of dispatch in which at least the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, ~~Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis~~, equine infectious anaemia, glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*), surra, dourine, Nipah, Hendra and Japanese encephalitis; equine influenza

V.8. comes from the country of dispatch, which³:

either V.8.1. has been recognised officially free from African horse sickness by the WOAH;

or V.8.1. has not been recognised officially free from African horse by WOAH, and has not reported infection with African horse sickness and the horse has been kept in a vector-protected establishment for a period of at least 14 days and an agent identification test was carried out with a negative result on a blood sample collected not less than 14 days after introduction into the vector protected establishment

either V.8.2. has been free from infection with *B.mallei* (glanders) for at least the past 3 years, ~~and the horse was subjected to a serological test for glanders as recommended in chapter 3.6.11 of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, carried out with negative result on a sample taken on during the 30 days prior to dispatch;~~

or V.8.2. the horse has been permanently resident for at least 30 days prior to shipment on premises where no case of glanders was reported during the 12 months and has been subjected to serological tests for glanders carried out with negative results on blood samples taken on two occasions on..... and on....., 21 to 30 days apart with the second sample having been taken within 10 days prior to shipment;

V.9. has been maintained free from ticks to prevent infection with *T. equi* and *B.caballi* during for the 30 days prior to shipment and during transport;⁶

⁴ Definition see WOAH TAHC Glossary

⁵ Registration of the premises is available to the Competent Authority

⁶ In line with new TAHC chapter 12.7.6 and 12.7.7

- V.10. has been subjected to an agar gel immunodiffusion test for equine infectious anaemia carried out with negative result on a sample taken on within 90 days of dispatch;
- V.11. *either* came from a country or *zone* free from equine influenza in which it has been resident for at least the past 14 days and has been tested negative for equine influenza by PCR
- or* came from a country or *zone* not known to have been free from equine influenza and has been vaccinated against equine influenza within 14 to 90 days of dispatch with either a primary vaccination of two consecutive inoculations with the same vaccine given 21 to 60⁷ days apart onand on
- or* with a booster given onwithin 6 months + 21 days after a primary course or the last booster;
- or* between 14 and 180 days before shipment, if they are older than four years of age, having received up to the date of this pre-shipment vaccination, at least four doses of vaccine at intervals not greater than 180 days
- V.12. *either* came from a country or zone free from infection with *T.evansi* (Surra) where it has resided for 6 months
- Or* has been subjected to an antibody test a card agglutination test (CATT), carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 4 on a blood sample taken on... (insert date), within the 15 day period prior to the date of departure within 15 days prior to departure;
- V.13. originated from premises where it was resident for 30 days, where no clinical signs or other evidence of anthrax, epizootic lymphangitis, infection with equid herpes virus 1, neurological form and 4 (equine rhinopneumonitis), rabies, equine influenza, equine piroplasmiasis, Japanese encephalitis, vesicular stomatitis, Nipah virus infection, West Nile fever, strangles, Hendra virus infection, VEE and horse pox has been found during the past 12 (twelve) months prior to export.
- V.14. was found free from external parasites following a systematic and thorough examination—with particular attention paid to the ears, false nostrils, intermandibular space, mane, lower body areas, including the axillae, and inguinal region, and the perineum and tail, and was treated according to the manufacturer's recommendations within 48 hours of dispatch with a broad spectrum parasiticide licensed or registered for use on horses on (date), with..... (insert brand name).

VI. TRANSPORT CONDITIONS

After due enquiry and to the best of my knowledge the transport of the horse has been arranged to ensure that:

- VI.1. the horse is consigned directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination;
- VI.2. during transport to destination the horse will not come into direct contact with horses that have a lower health status;
- VI.3. the vehicle or container in which the horse is being transported has been cleansed, disinfected and disinfected prior to embarkation with an insecticide and a disinfectant approved in the country of dispatch;
- VI.4. during transport to destination the health and welfare of the horse will be protected effectively.

VII. AUTHENTICATION OF CERTIFICATE

This certificate is valid for 10 days from the date of signing.

The declaration signed by the owner or person responsible for the horse is part of this certificate.

⁷ FEI requirement as of 2024

Name in capitals of official veterinarian:

Position:

Office address:

Telephone: Fax:

Email address:

Signature:

Date:

Place:

Official stamp:

VIII. DECLARATION TO BE SIGNED BY THE OWNER OR DESIGNATED PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HORSE

I, the undersigned, (insert name in capitals)

declare:

1. The horse described in this veterinary certificate, will be outside its country of usual residence for not more than 90 days.
2. The horse has
 - resided in (country of usual residence)
since.....
 - entered (country of temporary residence) on
3. since the last 90 days the horse has not been used for natural or artificial reproduction and has not been kept on premises where natural or artificial reproduction activities are carried out.
4. For the past 90 days the horse has not come into contact with any horse of a lower health status, has originated from registered premises and has been resident on registered premises only throughout its travel period.
5. For the past 90 days the horse has not visited premises in the country of dispatch under official restriction for equine health reasons.
6. for at least 15 days prior to shipment has not come into contact with horses showing signs of infectious or contagious disease.
7. The horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination under conditions that ensure it will not come into contact with horses of lower health status, accompanied by the required veterinary health certificate, in a vehicle that was cleansed, disinfected and disinfected in advance with an insecticide and a disinfectant approved in the country of dispatch.
8. During transport to destination the health and welfare of the horse will be protected effectively.

Date:

Place:

Signature: