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Self-declaration of an Equine Disease-Free Zone in Tokyo, Japan, for the purpose of facilitating the Equestrian competitions of the test event for Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Self-declaration submitted to the OIE on 04 June 2019 by Dr KUMAGAI, Delegate of Japan to the OIE, Director Animal Health Division Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

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1. Executive Summary

1. Introduction

Japan will be hosting the test event for 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic games which is called "CCI3★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO- Equestrian Games" and will be held from 12th to 14th August 2019. In order to facilitate the participation of horses from different parts of the world Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) have been set up an Equine Disease-Free Zone around the venues. The objective of this declaration is to inform the OIE Member Countries about the equine health status in and around the venue for the Equestrian competition for the test event for Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. MAFF intends to set up EDFZ for Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games and would like to establish the same situation for the test event.

MAFF is making a self-declaration of freedom of the following diseases in EDFZ: equine encephalomyelitis (all type including Japanese encephalitis), vesicular stomatitis, glanders, dourine (Trypanosomosis in horses), equine

infectious anemia, rabies, equine piroplasmosis, equine viral arteritis, equine influenza, Nipah virus encephalitis, equine morbillivirus pneumonia, anthrax. Additionally, Japan has been officially recognized free from AHS by the OIE since 2014.

2. Veterinary Services

The Veterinary Services (VS) of Japan have a strong chain of command for their core activity of delivering national animal health policies and programmes through the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF). The VS of Japan are very well developed with excellent policies, well developed systems and very adequate resources to carry out effective animal health and veterinary public health prevention and control programmes.

MAFF delivers its national operations through eight regions via Regional Agricultural Administration Offices or directly via the 47 prefecture Animal Health Divisions. Within the 47 prefectures there are 170 Livestock Hygiene Service Centers (LHSC) that provide the field animal health services. The LHSC Centers are tasked with the planning, coordination and implementation of animal health field operations (disease surveillance and control and emergency response) in their area including communications and awareness of producers and the community, the prevention and diagnosis of disease, support of breeding and veterinary clinics. Disease control is focused on early detection, preparedness and response for emergency diseases and surveillance and control of priority endemic diseases.

For more information on Japan's veterinary services, please consult the PVS pathway evaluation report of a mission conducted in 2016:

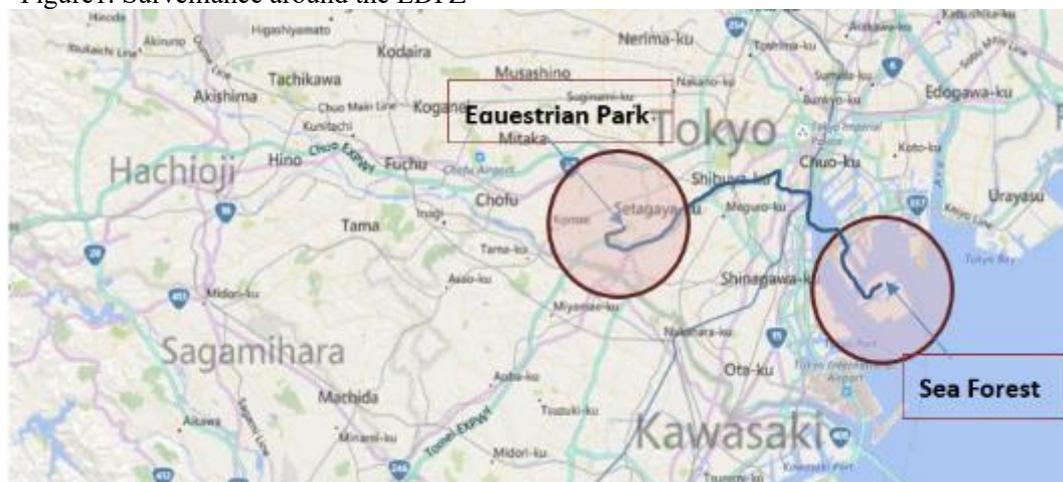
http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/20180727_Final_OIE_JAPAN_PVS_REPORT.pdf

3. Structure of the EDFZ

The EDFZ consists of 2 core zones, the first one located at the Equestrian Park Venue for dressage and jumping and the second one, consisting of the Sea Forest Venue for the cross-country. The surveillance zones include the areas surrounding the two venues with a radius of 5 kilometers (Figure 1).

The core zones have been maintained by complying the biosecurity manual (see EDFZ dossier section) which has been developed by the Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (TOCOG), describing a wide range of activities before and during arrival at the airports and during the stay of the horses. All equids imported or residing in the EDFZ are individually identified and recorded. Strict movement ban will be applied during the period between the arrival and departure of the competition horses.

Figure 1. Surveillance around the EDFZ



(A) Equestrian Park (see Figure 2)

The Equestrian Park is located in Setagaya-City, Tokyo, Japan, which is about 0.18 km². One single entry/exit (North Gate) will be used for horse transporters and for supplies (feed, food, bedding etc.). The equestrian park will be locked down from 1st August 2019 and no equines or other animals will be allowed to enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. As it is located in an urban area, a census of equines carried out in April 2019 revealed that only 13 horses live within surveillance zone, which are raised in the Tokyo University of Agriculture. The horses living inside the surveillance zone have not been moved elsewhere and they will remain under the supervision of Tokyo prefecture for the period of the Equestrian competitions of the test event for Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Vehicles entering the Equestrian Park and Sea Forest Cross-Country Course (SFC) shall not enter any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection protocol being followed. And the people entering the Equestrian Park and SFC should have not been in contact with any equine animal for the last 24 hours or otherwise they must follow the cleansing and disinfection procedures described in the Standard Operating Procedure Manual for CCI3 ★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO-Equestrian (Eventing) in Japan (Annex I). In conclusion, imported horses have never been in direct contact with the horses residing in EDFZ as well as in indirect contact through vehicles and persons.

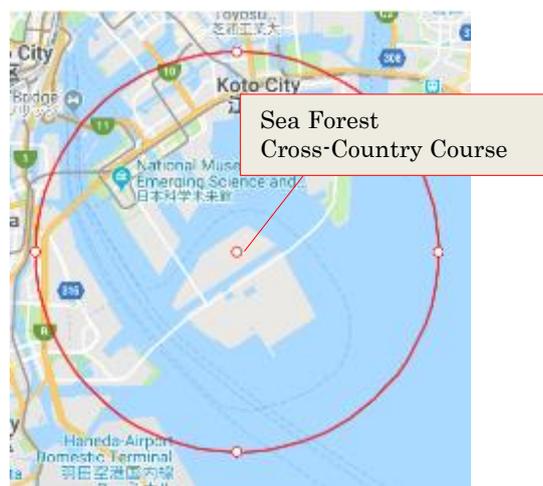
Figure 2. Equestrian Park



(B) Sea Forest Cross-Country Course (SFC) (Figure 3)

SFC is located in Koto-city, Tokyo, Japan, which is about 0.88 km² and surrounded by sea. The SFC also has been locked down and no equines or other animals can enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. The census revealed that there are no equids within the surveillance zone.

Figure 3. Sea Forest



4. Equine disease situation in Japan

The legal basis for the notifiability of infectious diseases in Japan is Article 2,4 and Article 13 on [Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#) and Article 2 on [the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#). MAFF reports regularly to the OIE as being free from major equine diseases.

In Japan, the following diseases are classified as “notifiable”, and no outbreaks of these diseases have been reported in the last three years countrywide, with the exception of the cases of Japanese encephalitis in pig which occurred in the prefecture of Fukui, Okayama, Oita and Kagoshima, but not in Tokyo (Table 1).

Table 1. Equine disease status of Japan

Notifiable equine disease in Japan	Disease status (last case)	Surveillance
African horse sickness	never occurred	General surveillance
Anthrax	(08/2000, cattle)	General surveillance
Contagious equine metritis	(05/2005)	General surveillance
Dourine (Trypanosomosis in horses)	never occurred	General surveillance
Eastern equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine infectious anemia	(06/2011)	General and Targeted surveillance
Equine influenza	(07/2009)	General surveillance
Equine morbillivirus pneumonia	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine paratyphoid	(2014)	General surveillance
Equine piroplasmiasis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1)	present	General surveillance
Equine viral arteritis	never occurred	General surveillance
Glanders	(1935)	General surveillance
Horse pox	never occurred	General surveillance
Japanese encephalitis	(12/2016, pig) ※ The last case of horse occurred in 2003.	General surveillance
Nipah virus encephalitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Pseudofarcy in horses	(1948)	General surveillance
Rabies	(1956, dog)	General surveillance
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Vesicular stomatitis	never occurred	General surveillance
West Nile virus infection	never occurred	General surveillance
Western equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance

5. Measures to maintain freedom in the EDFZ compartment and quarantine

During the period of validity of the self-declaration, movement control in the surveillance zone and the regionalisation of the venues will be effective as of 1st August 2019 to after the event. Those who access the stable area of the test event including athletes, grooms, veterinarians, National Olympic Committee, team officials, workers and all other authorized persons, will be informed about correct biosecurity procedures from TOCOG. Horses imported to Japan must comply with the “HORSE INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION OF Horses competing in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games and CCI3★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO-Equestrian in Japan”. A post-arrival quarantine will be conducted by Animal Quarantine Service and the quarantine premise is located in Equestrian Park Venue. Horses that have not completed the quarantine are never in contact with the horse completed the quarantine in the venue.

6. Conclusions

The Delegate of Japan to the OIE self-declares, for the period 1st August to and 23rd August after the test event, an EDFZ consisting of a disease-free compartment, the venues (Equestrian Park Venue and Sea Forest Venue). The disease-free status of this compartment is managed through biosecurity measures. For more information, please contact the Delegate of Japan, Dr. Norio KUMAGAI.

EDFZ Core dossier

Equestrian Park & Sea Forest Cross-Country Course Import & Export Quarantine (IEQ) Premises Standard Operating Procedure Manual

IEQ name

1. Equestrian Park
2. Sea forest Cross-Country Course (SFC)

IEQ address

- 1: 2-1-1 Kamiyoga, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 158-8523, Japan
- 2: Tisaki 3-chome, kohtou-ku, Tokyo, 1 Japan

1. Introduction

The equestrian competitions of the CCI3★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO (the test event for the 32th Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, hereafter: Test Event) will be held during the period of 12 to 14 August 2019 in the Equestrian Park and Sea Forest. In preparation of this event, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has set up an Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) with a Core Zone at the equestrian Park venue and Sea Forest venue and a Surveillance Zone including the area surrounding the equestrian Park venue and Sea Forest venue radius 5km (Figure 1). MAFF would like to make a self-declaration of freedom of the following diseases in EDFZ: equine encephalomyelitis (all type including Japanese encephalitis), vesicular stomatitis, glanders, dourine (Trypanosomosis in horses), equine infectious anaemia, rabies, equine piroplasmosis, equine viral arteritis, equine influenza, Nipah virus encephalitis, equine morbillivirus pneumonia, anthrax. The legal basis for the notifiability in Japan for the diseases included on the EDFZ are described in the [Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#) and Article 2 on [the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#) (articles 2,4,13) and on the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control (Article 2)

Japan has been officially recognised free from AHS by the OIE since 2014. This EDFZ has been self-declared to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). Therefore, horses from EU approved countries, showing compliance with the requirements as laid out in the specific “Horse Information Document for the importation of horses into Japan to compete in the equestrian events of the Test event, Olympic and Paralympic Games” (Hereafter: HID), can travel to the Test Event and Olympic/Paralympic games and return to their countries of origin with simplification of pre-export or post-arrival quarantine. However, horses from other counties have specific quarantine requirements. Resident horses in Japan taking part in the Test Event, will meet the same health requirements as those for horses imported temporarily.

All horses imported temporarily into Japan in order to participate in the equestrian competitions at the test event, must comply with the Olympic Games HID as published by MAFF and the Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (TOCOG) and distributed to all NOCs eligible to participate in test event.

The EDFZ will be established from 1st August to 23rd August 2019. Movement control the surveillance zone will be effective since then. The regionalization of the venue will be in place until all horses have left the venue.

The purpose of the biosecurity measures described in this EDFZ self-declaration and in the Standard Operating Procedure Manual for CCI3★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO-Equestrian (Eventing) in Japan (Annex I), is to prevent the entry of disease carrying animals and/or equipment into the EDFZ and

more specifically to prevent entry of disease into the test Event a venue. It also aims to prevent the possibility of disease spread, in the case of the introduction of a disease within the venue through implementation of a strict protocol.

The biosecurity measures are aimed at assuring and preserving the sanitary status of horses participating in the competition via establishment of effective biosecurity control from arrival until return to the respective country of origin. This will be achieved by strictly enforcing biosecurity measures for all horses, as described in this Manual, throughout their stay in the EDFZ. Control measures will also be applied to all medication and feed imported into the country.

All who access the stable area of the Test Event including athletes, grooms, veterinarians, National Olympic Committee (NOC), team officials, workers and all other authorized persons, will be informed about correct biosecurity procedures on arrival.

2. Description of the EDFZ

Figure 1: The Equine Disease-Free Zone, Surveillance Zone, – Transportation Route

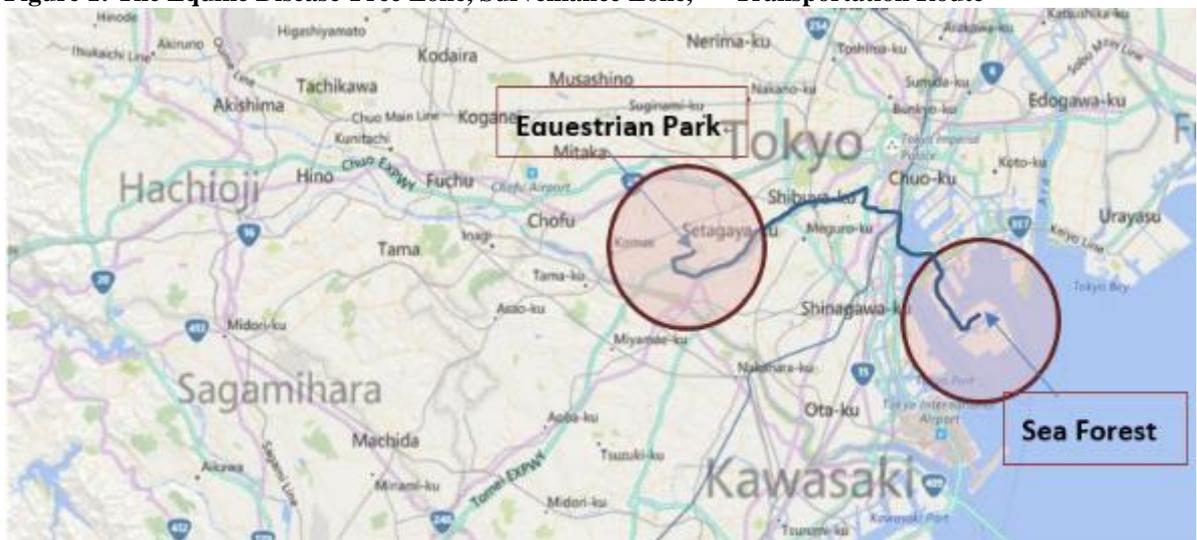
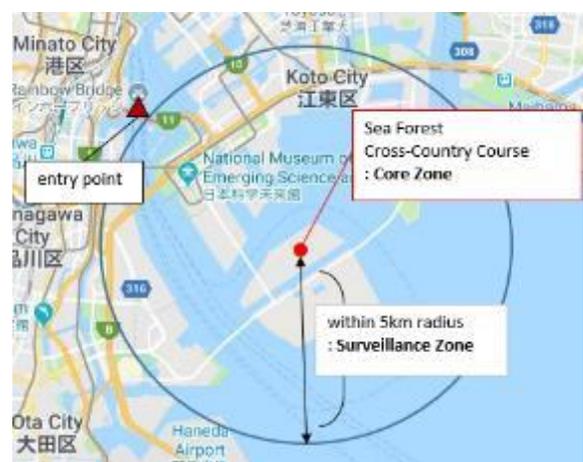


Figure 2: The Equine Disease-Free Zone, Surveillance Zone including Core Zone

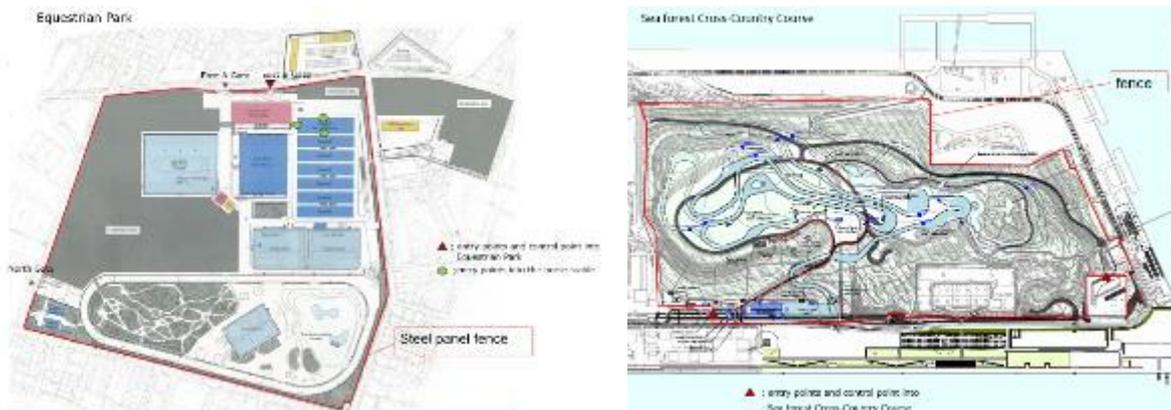


Equestrian Park



Sea Forest

Figure 3: The Equine Disease-Free Zone, Core Zone (Scale drawing)



EDFZ -Tokyo, Japan

The EDFZ consists of 2 core zones, the first one located at the Equestrian Park Venue (18.5 ha) for dressage and jumping and the second one, consisting of the Sea Forest Venue (149 ha) for the cross-country.

The core zones have been maintained by complying the biosecurity manual (see EDFZ dossier section) which has been developed by the Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (TOCOG), describing a wide range of activities before and during arrival at the airports and during the stay of the horses. All equids imported or residing in the EDFZ are individually identified and recorded. Strict movement ban will be applied during the period between the arrival and departure of the competition horses.

The transfer ramp used for the transfer of horses from air stalls into transport vehicles at the airports will be cleaned and disinfected before the arrival of horses. All persons who will have to meet horses during their arrivals will have clean, freshly laundered clothes, clean shoes and disinfected lands and will have no prior contact with equines for at least 24 hours without showing and changing clothing. All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment, feeding staffs, veterinary equipment and medicines will have been cleaned and disinfected prior to coming to the airport. A transfer ramp in a secluded area on the Cargo terminal has been set up. After the arrival of the cargo plane at Narita, the air stalls will off load from airplane and moved to the transfer ramp. The rapid horse inspection by the AQS veterinarian will be done in the air stalls. After this inspection, the horses will be transferred immediately into the designated horse transporter vehicles.

After the horses are transferred into the vehicles, the vehicles are sealed and disinfected. The vehicles have a cooler that it can be shut off from the outside (ex. vector and other equids etc) during transportation of horses between the arrival airport and venue as well as between each venue.

Gates at each venue will be used for authorized persons and authorized vehicles. All gates are controlled by security personnel 24 hours per day. The vehicles proceed to drive slowly through the wheel wash at a gate. Vehicles that enter the Equestrian Park and SFC shall not enter any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection. The persons entering the Equestrian Park and SFC should not have been in contact with any equine animal for 24 hours or they must undergo disinfection. Occupants of all vehicles arriving at the check point will be asked to exit the vehicle and walk over the foot mat and through the misting shower for hygiene control together with all the other pedestrians. Once the above procedure is completed, vehicles and their passengers and pedestrians will be permitted to proceed into the venue.

3. Veterinary Services

The VS of Japan have a strong chain of command for their core activity of delivering national animal health policies and programmes through the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF).

MAFF delivers its national operations through eight regions via Regional Agricultural Administration Offices or directly via the 47 prefecture Animal Health Divisions. Within the 47 prefectures there are 170 Livestock Hygiene Service Centers (LHSC) that provide the field animal health services.

The LHSC Centers are tasked with the planning, coordination and implementation of animal health field operations (disease surveillance and control and emergency response) in their area including communications and awareness of producers and the community, the prevention and diagnosis of disease, support of breeding and veterinary clinics. Disease control is focused on early detection, preparedness and response for emergency diseases and surveillance and control of priority endemic diseases.

On arrival at the airport in Japan, the imported horses are inspected in the airplane by Animal Quarantine Service (AQS). After inspection, the horses will be transferred immediately into the designated horse transporter vehicles. During transportation from the airport to Equestrian Park, they are carried in the sealed vehicles under supervision of AQS. After import of animal quarantine, veterinarian approved by TOCOG is responsible for the health control of horses in the CZ. Whereas, in the SZ, the 13 horses are kept at the University in SZ and identified respectively. They are managed by private veterinarian and movement of them is under tight control of LHSC in Tokyo prefecture. And they must not move anywhere during the test event for 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic games. The horses in EDFZ are under the supervision of TOCOG and LHSC during setting EDFZ. If notifiable diseases are suspected in EDFZ, TOCOG veterinarians contact LHSC and MAFF for further investigation. Immediately the samples collected from the horses are taken to the laboratory of Equine Research Institute or/and National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH).

These above diseases are defined in the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases. There are clear legal provisions on these notifiable diseases and the requirement to report Under the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases, Surveillance (livestock) Diseases (1951, most recent amendment 2012) are defined as Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases (n = 28) and Notifiable Infectious Diseases (n = 71). The basis for the notifiability of infectious diseases in Japan is Article 2,4 and Article 13 on Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control and Article 2 on the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control.

PVS Evaluation Report of JAPAN, October 2016 provides more detailed information on the Veterinary Service of Japan:

(http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/20180727_Final_OIE_JAPAN_PVS_REPORT.pdf)

4. Animal Health Management

Based on Article 12-4 on the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control, owners of horses etc must submit an annual report of the horse keeping situation including the number of heads.

In the EDFZ of Equestrian Park, 13 horses are kept in one facility. Whereas, there are no animal in the EDFZ of Sea Forest. These horses in the EDFZ are individually identified with microchip, or by coat etc by using the health passport in which basic information such as name, sex and birth, information for identification, vaccination history etc. are recorded.

The movement of these horses are also reported to LHSC of Tokyo prefecture regularly. During the period Japan is making a self-declaration for the EDFZ, the movement of horses into/out of EDFZ will be restricted by Tokyo prefecture except for the horses that participated in the test event.

There are no wild horses in Tokyo surroundings where the EDFZ is going to be set up.

Baseline disease situation:

The legal basis for the notifiability of infectious diseases in Japan is [Article 2,4 and Article 13 on Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#). MAFF reports regularly to the OIE as being free from major equine diseases.

In Japan, the following diseases are classified as “notifiable”, and no outbreaks of these diseases have been reported in the last three years countrywide, with the exception of the cases of Japanese encephalitis in Pig which occurred in the prefecture of Fukui, Okayama, Oita and Kagoshima, but not in Tokyo (Table 1). Regarding AHS, Japan has maintained an officially recognised AHS free status by the OIE since 2014.

Table 1. Equine disease status of Japan

Notifiable equine disease in Japan	Disease status (last case)	Surveillance
African horse sickness	never occurred	General surveillance
Anthrax	(08/2000, cattle)	General surveillance
Contagious equine metritis	(05/2005)	General surveillance
Dourine (Trypanosomosis in horses)	never occurred	General surveillance
Eastern equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine infectious anemia	(06/2011)	General and Targeted surveillance
Equine influenza	(07/2009)	General surveillance
Equine morbillivirus pneumonia	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine paratyphoid	(2014)	General surveillance
Equine piroplasmosis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine viral arteritis	never occurred	General surveillance
Glanders	(1935)	General surveillance
Horse pox	never occurred	General surveillance
Japanese encephalitis	(12/2016, pig) * The last case of horse occurred in 2003.	General surveillance
Nipah virus encephalitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Pseudofarcy in horses	(1948)	General surveillance
Rabies	(1956, dog)	General surveillance
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Vesicular stomatitis	never occurred	General surveillance
West Nile virus infection	never occurred	General surveillance
Western equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance

Surveillance and early warning systems within and outside the EDFZ

We have carried out passive surveillance based on the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code to establish EDFZ for three years (Table 2). When a horse is suspected of having an infectious disease, samples have been taken and sent to the laboratory of Livestock Hygiene Service Center in Tokyo or National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization for testing.

The diseases listed in Table 2 for which Japan would like to declare the EDFZ, are notifiable diseases in Japan according to the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Act as describe above. Japan takes measures to prevent the introduction of infection or infestation of the diseases into the country through the implementation of import quarantine measures for live animals and commodities.

The LHSC are tasked with the planning, coordination and implementation of animal health field operations (disease surveillance and control and emergency response) in their area including communications and awareness of producers and the community, the prevention and diagnosis of disease for notifiable diseases.

To ensure the early warning for passive surveillance, LHSC veterinarians are responsible for conducting annual inspections of farm for awareness and compliance for the notifiable diseases. LHSC provides epidemiological information for infectious diseases both inside country or abroad by monthly news report. LHSC holds workshops, educational programme for farmers or stakeholders, and training programme for veterinarians. The horse industry association also provides disease information to members through concerned bodies.

There are no suspicious cases of diseases listed in Table 2 in both EDFZ at least during the period.

Table 2. Equine disease surveillance of Japan, 2016-2018.

	Diseases	Target	Period
Passive surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African horse sickness - Equine encephalomyelitis (all type including Japanese encephalitis) - Equine infectious anemia - Vesicular stomatitis - Glanders - Dourine (Trypanosomosis in horses) - Rabies - Equine piroplasmosis - Equine viral arteritis - Equine influenza - Nipah virus encephalitis - Equine morbillivirus pneumonia - Anthrax 	Country wide	3 years (2016-2018)

Vector surveillance

Surveillance and extermination program of ticks have been conducted in the venues. MAFF started the surveillance and eradication program of ticks at the venues (both Equestrian Park and SFC) as following schedule (Table 3). No tick which is known as the vector for equine diseases have been found through the program.

Table 3. Vector surveillance and extermination program (2016-2020)

year	content of implementation items (*under consideration)
2016	Research of the habitat of ticks at the venue
2017	Extermination of ticks at the venue
2018	Survey of ticks at the venue (preventive disinfestation)
2019	Survey of ticks at the venue (preventive disinfestation)
2020	Survey of ticks at the venue (preventive disinfestation)*

5. Management and maintenance of the EDFZ

Requirements as laid down in the Horse Information Document for the importation of horses into Japan and, where applicable, additional pre-and post- arrival quarantine measures have been applied to horses arriving in Japan and Equestrian park to participate in the equestrian competitions. Their high health status should be maintained until the end of their stay at the venue by means of applying biosecurity measures at each step of their stay. Hereafter the most important steps and the activities as well as the persons responsible for implementing the actions are described.

1. Before and during arrival at the airport

1.1. Introduction

A list of the horse name, their identification details and their countries of dispatch will be supplied to TOCOG who will request, through recommendation from Veterinary services to MAFF prior to arrival.

Olympic Games HID, together with all other supporting documents will be presented to MAFF Animal Quarantine Service (AQS) at the port of entry for arrival and quarantine procedures.

The transfer ramp used for the transfer of horses from air stalls into transport vehicles at the airports will be cleaned and disinfected before the arrival of horses.

All persons who will have to meet horses during their arrivals will have clean, freshly laundered clothes, clean shoes and disinfected hands and will have no prior contact with equines for at least 24 hours without showing and changing clothing.

1.2. Narita International Airport

All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment, feeding staffs, veterinary equipment and medicines will have been cleaned, disinfested and disinfected prior to coming to the airport (see 7.6).

Any manufactured horse feed, feed supplements, or medicines permitted for import must be imported in the un-opened original packaging.

All saddlery and miscellaneous horse equipment including mucking out tools must also be cleaned and disinfected prior to being brought into the country.

The Narita international Airport is located at Narita city, Chiba-prefecture, Japan. The route from Narita Airport to Equestrian Park is shown in Annex B. The approximate distance between Narita and Equestrian Park is about 88 Km and transfer time is expected to be 90minutes, travelling exclusively through an urban area.

A transfer ramp in a secluded area on the Cargo terminal has been set up. After the arrival of the cargo plane at Narita, the air stalls will off load from airplane and moved to the transfer ramp. The rapid horse inspection by the AQS veterinarian will be done in the air stalls. After this inspection, the horse will be transferred immediately into the designated horse transporter vehicles.

The inspection and assessment of documentation on arrival will include;

- Superficial check any injuries, lameness or signs of disease or distress.
- Verifying absence of stay in or transit through an area or premise that is under official restrictions for an infectious disease.
- For horses destined for transfer to Equestrian Park, the document check is described in Annex C.

● Verifying Olympic Games HID

As soon as all horse transporter is fully loaded, it will depart to its destination.

As a contingency provision additional horse transporter at the cargo terminal are on stand-by.

All personnel working on behalf of the Official Shipping Agent and grooms travelling with the horses must follow the specific operating instructions for arrivals at Equestrian Park as agreed between the airport authority and AQS.

In case of any issues with a horse's documentation or health on arrival, the situation will be evaluated and the on-going or procedures determined jointly by the Veterinary Service Manager and team. If any horse shows signs of a suspected infectious disease that horse, and any in-contact horses, may be, at the consignor's expense, detained isolation at AQS Facility or Equestrian Park for further testing and/or observation, or Returned, or destroyed and disposed of without compensation on diagnostic confirmation of the suspected disease.

2. Before and during arrival from the approved premises for domestic horses

2.1 Quarantine for Domestic Horses

Quarantine and certification requirement for local Japan horses (Domestic horses) to acquire equivalent health status of oversea horses. Horses must be quarantined in TOGOG approved quarantine for at least 7 days.

The veterinarian in charge of the horses must prepare and complete all the testing and vaccinations as required in the Olympic Games HID or any testing deemed necessary or as requested by a veterinary officer.

2.2 Enter to Equestrian Park

All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment and feeding staffs will have been cleaned, disinfested and disinfected prior to coming to the venue.

Any manufactured horse feed and feed supplements must be transported in the un-opened original packaging.

All saddlery and miscellaneous horse equipment including mucking out tools must also be cleaned and disinfected prior to being brought into the venue.

3. Transfer by road to two venue (Equestrian Park and SFC)

For the journey from/to venue of Equestrian Park and SFC, a convoy will be arranged. It will consist of a security motorcade to regulate the traffic and a backup horse trailer, and a veterinary ambulance. The convoy will be proceeding to a pre-arranged route (Annex D). The transfer between Equestrian Park and SFC will entail a journey of approximately 26 km taking about 45 minutes via an urban area.

Additional vehicles will be available to transport horse feed, medicine and sports equipment that arrived together with the convoy.

4. Biosecurity measures at the venue

4.1. Introduction

The Equestrian Park and SFC facilities have been the subject of strict biosecurity since 1st August 2019 when the lock down for the EDFZ started. From that point forward and until the first competition horses arrive, no equines or other animals will be allowed to enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. The Equestrian Park and SFC are enclosed by a bio-security perimeter fence which is none-penetrable by stray animal such as dogs.

All vehicles and persons entering the site from 1st August 2019 onwards from the outside are passing through a 'sanitary barrier' including vehicle wheel-wash, pedestrian footbaths and misting Fan.

Access to the horse areas is only permitted to authorized persons. These persons shall wear their list band at all time. There are check points situated at entry points into the horse stable wishing to enter the horse area.

4.2. Bio-security outer perimeter checks points (Annex E, F)

At Equestrian Park, one single entry/exit (North Gate) will be used for horse transporters and for supplies (feed, food, bedding etc.). At SFC, two entry (South-West A, C Gate) will be used for horse transporters, supplies (feed, food, and bedding) vehicles. And one single exit (South-west B Gate) use for exiting for horse transporters. At equestrian Park, the East A/B Gate will be used for authorized persons and authorized vehicles. All gate controlled by security personnel 24 hours per day. Those vehicles proceed to drive slowly through the wheel wash at gate.

Vehicles that enter the Equestrian Park and SFC shall not entry any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection.

The persons entering the Equestrian Park and SFC should not been in contact with any equine for 24 hours or they must disinfection.

At the check points of any Gate, pedestrian foot mats soaked with disinfectant and walked throw disinfected mist shower.

Occupants of all vehicles arriving at the check point will be asked to exit the vehicle and walk over the foot mat and through the misting shower for hygiene control together with all the other pedestrians.

Once the above procedure is completed vehicles and their passengers and pedestrians will be permitted to proceed into the venue.

4.3. Examination upon arrival at Equestrian Park

After arrival of the horse transporters at the Equestrian Park and passing through the bio-security check points as described under 4.2, horse transporters shall drive to the designated offloading area. Here the horses will be offloaded and led along an established route to the area for the assigned stable blocks.

The horse should be free of clinical signs of infectious diseases at the time of arrival and be free external parasites. It should have a normal temperature. An elevated temperature is not uncommon in horses that have been subjected to the transportation. Any horse with a resting temperature higher than 38.5C (101.6F) immediately after arrival should be observed and have its temperature rechecked after a period of 2 hours. If a horse shows a temperature that remains above 38.5c (101.6F) or if the horse appears dehydrated or depressed, or has clinical signs such as depression, neurological signs, respiratory signs or diarrhoea, and/or fever, the horse should be isolated for further veterinary investigation. Horses that require isolation shall be transferred to the isolation stables within the Equestrian Park compound.

After passing the arrival check, horse stables hang signed on the plate for the quarantine period is going on to mentioned other persons.

On the next day (within 24 hours), AQS examined horses and clinical examination of horses at their assigned stables for inspection will be performed according to MAFF and FEI rules by the AQS, FEI Veterinarians or a Permitted Treating Veterinarian appointed by the veterinary Delegate. The inspection and assessment of documentation will include;

- Verifying horse's identity by reading the microchip and comparing it with the horse identity document;
- Verifying horse's vaccination history (including the record of vaccination for equine influenza);
- Verify the Olympic Games HID

4.4. Continuous health monitoring procedure

Once horses are settled in their stalls, their health will be monitored routinely as follows:

- ✓ The rectal temperature of all horses will be checked twice daily by the person responsible for the horse and noted on a temperature charts attached to the entrance to the box (Annex G).
- ✓ Horses shall be examined for the presence of ticks by the person responsible for the horse if the presence of ticks is noticed, team Veterinarians of other persons responsible should report such incidence to the Biosecurity Coordinator immediately.
- ✓ During the night horses will be monitored by a steward and TOCOG official veterinarian that will make visual inspection of each horse from outside its stall. Findings will be registered in a table (Annex F).
- ✓ Daily information regarding the health conditions of all horses will be collected by the Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator and filed appropriately. Any abnormal clinical signs will be reported to the FEI Veterinary Delegate.

4.5. Other biosecurity measures

The highest level of personal and stable hygiene practices must be maintained by all people, including washing and disinfection of hands before and after contact with horses. Hand wash and disinfection facilities are provided in each stable block. Shoes must be cleaned by using the foot mats provided at stable block entrances. The maintenance of clean stalls is mandatory. Only people with the appropriate authorized peoples may have access to competition areas and stables. Workers inside the Equestrian Park and SFC stable blocks and competition areas should wear dedicated clothing, only to be worn when working inside their authorized area in the venue.

Public areas will be separate from all horse areas and there will be no crossing between public and horses except cross-country course.

No persons, including veterinarians, farriers, volunteers, or other workers shall be contact with any horses outside the Equestrian Park and SFC without showering and a change of outer, freshly laundered clothing before contact with horses inside the venue.

All facilities for horses will be kept clean by the prompt removal of manure by the persons responsible for the horse; workers will collect the manure from collecting points twice a day and take it to the manure deposit using clearly assigned passage routes.

5. Suspicion and management of infectious disease in Equestrian Park and SFC

5.1. Introduction

If routine monitoring of the health by persons responsible for the horse or the Biosecurity Coordinator or a Treating Veterinarian as described in 4.4 gives rise to suspicion of an infectious disease, the Biosecurity coordinator, the AQS and the Veterinary Service Manager will be immediately informed.

Biosecurity coordinator will be notified when the temperature of any horse is above 38.5C (if not related to exercise or transport), lack of appetite, depression, neurological signs, diarrhoea, cough or nasal discharge. If symptoms persist the horse will be transferred to the Isolation Unit on-site in Equestrian Park.

Horses that had contact with the horse suspected of infectious disease will be submitted to clinical inspection and enhanced observation.

People who were in direct contact with the suspect infectious disease horse will not be allowed to meet other equines, unless showered and change of fresh outer clothing, until the epidemiological investigations are complete.

If any horse has been transferred to the Isolation Unit in Equestrian Park, the stall in which the horse was held will be changed and disinfected and kept empty.

5.2. Transfer into the Isolation Unit in Equestrian Park

If the decision is made to transfer a horse to the isolation units at Equestrian Park. Prior to the transfer, the isolation unit stable block at Equestrian Park will be cleaned and disinfected.

The horse placed in the isolation unit is kept under close veterinary supervision by FEI, TOGOC and AQS veterinarians. Its clinical condition shall be the subject of a full veterinary investigation, including blood testing and analysis, and a review of the vaccination and testing history. Blood and other samples should first be screened by rapid tests and full blood count and chemistry performed, if available, at the clinic in Equestrian Park and the Equine Research institute (ERI) of Japan racing Association depending on the tests to be done.

Horse may be released from the isolation units and moved back to their original stabling area once the veterinary investigation has ruled out the presence of any infectious disease that poses a risk to other horses at the event.

5.3. Biosecurity measures at isolation units in Equestrian Park

Access to the isolation units is restricted to authorized persons only. All entries shall be registered in a visitor log at Equestrian Park. Persons handling horses in the isolation stables should not handle other horses outside of isolation stabling. Personnel working in the isolation facility must use coveralls dedicated to the isolation area and follow the hygiene protocol, including washing and disinfection of hands and footwear.

Disinfectant foot mats will be placed in front of all entry points to the isolation unit at Equestrian Park when horses need to be transferred for observation.

Isolation stables are provided with separate, dedicated equipment, including personal protective equipment (coveralls, gloves and boots or waterproof footwear protection) and stable cleaning tools. The use of these items is restricted to the isolation stable. After use, these items are to be cleaned and disinfected or, if disposable, disposed off as contaminated waste.

When leaving the isolation units, all persons who contacted the horse must discard their PPE and disinfect their hands.

5.4. Management in case of confirmed infectious disease occurrence in the venue

The isolation area will be cleaned by specially assigned personnel which shall not work in any other area of the Equestrian Park during times a horse is stabled in the isolation unit.

All medication used in isolation will not return to the veterinary clinic.

Waste from the isolation stable (Manure urine, straw, uneaten feed) should be contained in leak-proof containers and disposed of in a bio-secure manner.

After the release of horses from isolation, the isolation facility is to be cleaned and disinfected.

Arrangements to enhance the biosecurity in the venue by dividing horses in different at-risk groups will be made in a first instance. All in-contact horses with the horse of confirmed infectious disease shall be separated from non-in-contact horses and could be, based the epidemiology of the disease of concern and its routes of transmission, put under temporary standstill of horse movement. In Equestrian Park this would affect the stable block in which the confirmed diseased horse had been stabled. In contact horses will be tested and observed for signs of the disease of concern until proven non-infected.

Depending on the nature and epidemiology of the disease, the affected horse will be treated or euthanized.

5.5 Equine Influenza

Equine influenza viruses can infect all members of the family Equidae. Transmission of infection occurs mainly by aerosol generated from cough of infected horses. Infected horses shed viruses for up to two days prior to, and six days after, the first signs of illness. According to the OIE, infective period of equine influenza is 14 days.

One infected horse in a stable can infect all other horses kept at the same stable during the infective period. Movement of infected horses to and from competition is the most common way that spreads infection between stables. Horses with sub-clinical infection are an important source of infection. Contaminated horse transport vehicle will also be a major source of infection. Flies and rodents may act as passive transfer agent in an epidemic outbreak.

Clinical signs of equine influenza

Infected horses show rapid rise in body temperature to between 38.5°C and 41°C, depression, loss of appetite and laboured breathing. They will have deep dry hacking cough and watery nasal discharge. The clinical signs may be very mild or absent in horses that have received vaccination before.

Procedures for suspected equine influenza

Obtain nasopharyngeal swab to test for equine influenza using Quick cheser[®] Auto flu A, B enzyme linked immune-chromatographic assay. Horses showing clinical signs of equine influenza and positive result of swab test must be moved to isolation stable immediately. They will be subjected to full clinical examination, including auscultation of lungs with possible use of re-breathing bag.

Horses with positive result must be treated by team veterinarians and/or event veterinarians accordingly. Clinical conditions of neighbouring horses must be closely monitored by team veterinarians and/or event veterinarians daily and Quick cheser[®] Auto flu A, B test will be conducted.

6. Treatment of horses with non-infectious disease or injuries

In the case that a horse shows signs of a non-infectious disease, injuries or wounds, the Treating Veterinarians shall be informed. The Veterinary Clinic at Equestrian Park consists of an area for initial examination, primary care, imaging unit, laboratory unit and minor injury unit and is fully equipped to deal with routine clinical cases that might occur during competitions. The Veterinary Clinic at Sea Forest consists of an area for initial examination, primary care, imaging unit only.

A team of veterinary professionals specialized in clinical and surgical care, diagnostic imaging (radiography, ultrasound, endoscopy), laboratory analysis will be available and will support all other veterinarians present at the Games.

A veterinary Laboratory equipped to perform complete blood count and biochemistry analyses is available. Samples for other pathology services can be sent to other laboratories in ERI, if required.

Treatments applied to the horses in the Veterinary clinic shall be recorded and filed using the format given in Annex G.

There will always be veterinary ambulance service available and on call. The vehicles possess equipment and medicines for the care and restraining of horses and will be available throughout the stay of the horses in Equestrian Park.

The horse ambulances will meet the same standards of cleanliness and disinfection as for the horse transporters.

If further examination or more intensive treatment of a horse is required, this decision will be made by a Treating veterinarian and/or a Team veterinarian in consultation with the Veterinary Delegate.

7. Cleaning Procedures

This chapter describes general biosecurity measures that are applicable to all situations listed above and should always be respected. General supervision of these measures being applied regularly and thoroughly is the responsibility of the Biosecurity coordinator and his/her team.

7.1 Cleaning and disinfection of stables prior to the arrival of horses

✓All stables will be cleaned, disinfected 3 days before the arrival of the horses and have the signed cleaning and disinfection certificate.

✓The cleaning of the stables, prior to the arrival of the horses, will start with a thorough removal of all visible organic debris by scrubbing and low pressure hosing with detergent, working from the rear end of the stable block to the front, being careful not to retrace over previously cleaned surfaces. Walls should be washed from the top down and from the back of the box to the front. All areas of the stable block are to be cleaned including fixed equipment and water feeders. The detergent is rinsed off and the stable block allowed to dry.

✓After the cleaning described above has been done, Pacoma* at the recommended rate will be sprayed on the walls of the stalls from top to bottom, inside the stall to the outside, from the back of stall to the front, as well as the floor between rows of stalls, and the wash area.

✓All those responsible for cleaning will wear gloves, glasses and overalls when handling the disinfectant.

✓When the Pacoma at the recommended rate is dry, insecticide will be sprayed on the floor, and on the outside of walls and doors of the stables, as well as corridors.

✓After the cleaning procedure, the stables will be sealed for 24 hours and information regarding the cleaning of stables posted near the site.

7.2 Cleaning and disinfection of stables after the arrival of the horses

✓Once the horses have arrived, grooms of individual horses are responsible for the cleanliness of the individual stalls and responsible for removing manure regularly, at least twice a day.

✓Insecticide will be applied to the stalls.

✓External treatment with ectoparasiticide and insect repellants is responsibility of horse grooms/owners/riders.

*Pacoma (Cationic surfactant): consist with methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride & methyl dodecyl xylene bis (trimethyl ammonium chloride)

7.3 Collection and removal of waste and manure

✓The manure and bedding removed from the stables by grooms will stored in plastic containers located in bays. They will be collected once a day and transported along demarcated routes through the rear of the stable blocks to the composting container at the rear of the venue compound.

✓The municipality contracted to remove the material from the compost area will do so from the outside of the compound perimeter fence and will not enter the venue.

7.4. Cleaning and disinfection in the Isolation unit

✓Prior to any horse being sent to the isolation stables, the isolation unit will be cleaned and disinfected with Pacoma at the recommended rate following the same procedure as described for stables.

✓☐After the departure of a horse stables in the Isolation unit, the entire unit will be cleaned and disinfected.

7.5. Cleaning and disinfection of veterinary Clinic facilities at Equestrian Park and Sea Forest

✓☐The Veterinary clinic is an area where a variety of hazardous and medical waste will be generated.

✓☐The cleaning crews will perform disinfection and cleaning of facilities such as counter, sinks, spotlights and all surfaces in direct or indirect contact with animals. The cleaning of equipment and veterinary implements will be the responsibility of the veterinary staff.

✓☐Specific containers for the collection and disposal of 'sharps' (needles) and veterinary fluids will be required.

✓☐The waste will be collected from the veterinary waste deposit area at the veterinary clinic and transported to the main Waste Compound.

7.6. Cleaning and disinfection of transport vehicles

✓☐After cleaning and disinfection of trucks of transporter for horses by dedicated personnel, each truck will be certified as disinfected and the certificate will be issued. It will travel with the truck/horse transporter and delivered to the relevant authority on arrival of the truck at its destination.

8. Quarantine management of re-export horse, horse feed and veterinary drugs

The person response (PR) must assist MAFF to fulfil the requirements of the importing country, including horse health certification and phytosanitary certification.

The PR must confirm the flight schedule with the official shipping agent of the test event. The PR must inform Quarantine Officers of the MAFF the horse's departure schedule at least two working days in advance. The PR must assist the Quarantine Officers of MAFF in their inspection of the horses and completion of relevant documents which will take place within 24 hours of departure.

The PR must inform the MAFF of the name and quantity of unused veterinary drugs which are to be re-exported from Japan. The PR must ensure relevant documents for import to the horse's destination country travel with the horse.

9. Horse Fatality

In the unfortunate event of a horse death at the Equestrian Park and Sea forest, the body will be sent to the ERI for a full necropsy and collection of material for histopathology.

The transport plan for the body will be as follows.

- The following people will be informed: FEI veterinary officials, veterinary services manager, veterinary biosecurity coordinator, AQS team veterinarian and appropriate team and event officials.
- The ambulance driver will be informed
- The horse will be placed behind suitable screens and winched inside the ambulance.
- The Equine Research Institute will be informed of the animal's arrival.
- Appropriate samples will be taken and sent as soon as possible for pathological examination to the laboratory at Equine Research Institute.
- The results of the pathological investigation will be confidential and only authorized personnel will have access to the report.
- The body is to be incinerated at the conclusion of the pathological examination.

10. Vector Control

Prior to the games a vector surveillance project has been carried out from May 2016 by the MAFF. Based on the results of this survey, an effective insecticide to be used survey areas to reduce ticks. The vector program will be carried out one month before the arrival of the competition horses at Equestrian Park and flies and mosquito control tools used on the stables continue throughout duration of the games. The control program will be performed by the horse clinic and supervised by the Veterinary biosecurity Coordinator.

A summary of their activities is described below and will include:

- Acquisition of machinery, equipment such as insect repellents and insecticide products for the continued vector control.

- Application and use of insecticide products.
- Regular checks for bats and clearing of their resting sites if detected.
- Fly control via rapid removal of waste products and strategically located in the stables.

SECURITY

Stable security will follow the rules of the FEI. Perimeter is in place and entry permitted only with appropriate accreditation.

There will be a 24-hour security at the entrance from whenever the first competition horse arrives until the last competition horse leaves the venue. Each stable block area will be monitored by FEI Stewards and veterinarian according to the Veterinary Regulations of the FEI.

FARRIER

The farrier has a dedicated work area to which horses may be brought. Times must be arranged in advance so that horses from different stable blocks are not congregating at the farrier's work area. Tools and hands should be disinfected between horses, and the area regularly disinfected.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

A contingency is a future event or circumstance affecting the health or welfare of one or more horses participating in the Event, the occurrence of which will trigger a specific contingency plan related to that event.

A contingency may be non-infectious, for example fire, flood or earthquake or it may be infectious as in a disease outbreak. Measures to deal with a disease outbreak are described under 6.3.

In all contingencies the first call is made to the Biosecurity Coordinator who will then inform the TOCOG and AQS. TOCOG will inform the Contingency Management Committee and direct such action as is appropriate to the contingency.

Fire drills are posted in every stable block with designated areas to take the horses and people. Fire alarms are installed in each stable block, in the Veterinary Clinic and Isolation unit.

The general outline of a contingency response will be:

- 1) Identify the contingency
- 2) Prioritize
- 3) Plan
- 4) Communicate
- 5) Execute
- 6) Review

Contingency management Committee:

The Contingency Management Committee included; MAFF Animal Quarantine Service, FEI Authorities, Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator, Veterinary Dedicate, Venue Manager, Veterinary Services Manager

Contingency Plans for transport:

In the event of an accident while transporting horse's priority will be assigned to human safety, loose horses, injured horses, non-injured horses, then dead horses in that order. The welfare and safety of the horse will take priority over biosecurity in this instance, with biosecurity issues being addressed once the health and welfare of the horse is secured.

6. Conclusion

The Delegate of Japan self-declares, for the period 1st of August to 23rd of August 2019, an EDFZ consisting of 2 disease free compartments, the venues (Equestrian Park and Sea Forest) and a safe pathway (the transportation road).

The disease-free status of these compartments is managed through biosecurity measures, particularly (i) the full enclosure of the venues, (ii) vector control and horse movement control measures.

The MAFF wishes to make a self-declaration of freedom of the following diseases in these compartments: equine encephalomyelitis (all type including Japanese encephalitis), vesicular stomatitis, glanders, dourine (Trypanosomosis in horses), equine infectious anemia, rabies, equine piroplasmosis, equine viral arteritis, equine influenza, Nipah virus encephalitis, equine morbillivirus pneumonia, anthrax, according to the terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapters 1.4, 8.1, 8.14, 8.10, 12.3, 12.4,12.5,12.6,12.7,12.9,12.10,12.11.

The self-declaration also clearly defines the mitigating biosecurity and management measures put in place to maintain this freedom.

The Delegate declares that the requirements of the Terrestrial Code have been met, including the principles of biosecurity, management and spatial considerations as described in Chapters 4.4 and 4.17 of the Terrestrial Code.

HORSE INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION OF
Horses competing in the
Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games and
CCI3★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO-Equestrian in Japan ⁽¹⁾

All the pages must be completed in English ⁽²⁾ and must travel with the horse.
Please choose the option to be certified by placing a tick in the appropriate box.

SECTION I IDENTIFICATION OF THE HORSE

Name: _____ Color: _____
Sex: _____ Year of birth: _____
Breed: _____ Microchip Number: _____

A valid identification document with an identification silhouette accompanies this horse;
Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI) Passport or Recognition Card with National Passport,
FEI identification number: _____

This horse will be representing _____(insert
country/place) at Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games and CCI3★S-Tokyo-READY
STEADY TOKYO Equestrian in Japan ⁽¹⁾ (hereinafter referred to as “the 2020 Tokyo
Olympic/Paralympic Games and Equestrian Event in Tokyo”).

SECTION II ORIGIN OF THE HORSE

- (a) Country/place of Export ^(3,4): _____
Competent Veterinary Authority ⁽⁵⁾: _____
(b) Name and Address of Consignor ⁽⁶⁾: _____
(c) Address of Approved Pre-export Quarantine Premises where the horse was examined:

SECTION III DESTINATION OF THE HORSE

- (a) By AIR/ Flight number: _____
(b) Name and Address of Consignee: _____

I, _____, an official veterinarian authorized by the competent veterinary authority ⁽⁵⁾ of the
exporting country/place to certify horses for export, hereby declare that:

SECTION IV CERTIFICATION ON MOVEMENT INFORMATION OF THE HORSE DURING THE 60 DAYS PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE

- (a) During the 60 days immediately preceding export from the country/place of export ^(3, 4), this horse has ONLY been in Scheduled Countries/Places as declared in Annex I ⁽⁴⁾.
- (b) During the 60 days immediately preceding export from the country/place of export^(3,4), this horse has stayed in or has been imported into the Scheduled Countries/Places⁽⁴⁾ for equestrian events or for other purposes as declared and in the sequence listed in ANNEX I.
- (c) I have read, certified as seen and attached to this Horse Information Document, all certification if available (original certificates or certified copies ⁽⁷⁾) issued for this horse on being exported from the countries/places listed in ANNEX I.

SECTION V HEALTH INFORMATION OF THE HORSE

- (a) I have today(insert dd MM YYYY) examined the horse identified in this Horse Information Document within 24 hours prior to leaving the pre-export quarantine (PEQ) premises in the country/place of export and found it to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease, free from external parasites and fit to travel ⁽⁸⁾.
- (b) The horse has been continuously held for at least 7 days immediately prior to export in the premises listed under SECTION II(c), which is a PEQ facility approved by the government authority of the exporting country, for holding horses to export to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games and Equestrian Event in Tokyo. During PEQ the horse has not come into contact with any equine animal other than horses which will participate in the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games and Equestrian Event in Tokyo.
- (c) After due enquiry during the 60 days immediately preceding export:
 - (i) the horse has not been in any country/place, territory or part of a territory, in which AHS has occurred in the last two years, or in which vaccination against this disease has been practiced in the last 12 months;
 - (ii) the horse has not been in any country/place in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years;
 - (iii) the horse has not been in any country/place in which glanders has occurred during the last three years;
 - (iv) the horse has not been brought into horse breeding premises⁽⁹⁾ and has not been used for natural mating and artificial insemination except for semen collection at facilities complying with the recommendations in Article 4.5.3. of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Edition 2017).
- (d) After due enquiry, during the 60 days immediately preceding export;

- (i) the horse was continuously resident on holdings under veterinary supervision⁽¹⁰⁾ in which none of the diseases listed below occurred during the previous 90 days; (ii) the horse did not exhibit any clinical signs of the diseases listed below:

African Horse Sickness (AHS)	Equine Influenza
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis	Equine Piroplasmosis
Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis, Japanese encephalitis	Equine Rhinopneumonitis
West Nile Virus	Equine Viral Arteritis
Vesicular Stomatitis	Surra
Glanders	Equine morbillivirus pneumonia (Hendra Virus)
Dourine	Nipah Virus Infection
Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)	Screwworm (New world and Old world)
Anthrax	Horse Pox
Rabies	Epizootic Lymphangitis
-	Equine paratyphoid

SECTION VI TESTING AND VACCINATION INFORMATION OF THE HORSE ^(11&12) —

- (a) The original or certified copies of all relevant health certificates, laboratory tests and vaccination certificates (unless recorded in the horse's passport) from all countries/places listed in ANNEX I have been endorsed by an official veterinarian and attached to this Horse Information Document ⁽⁷⁾.
- (b) Based on the certification and laboratory results provided,
- (i) No vaccines have been administered to the horse within 14 days prior to export to Japan;
 - (ii) Blood samples have been taken from the horse in either the country/place of export or, in any of the countries/places listed in SECTION IV(b);
 - (iii) The results of the tests carried out on the samples referred to in point (ii) are valid for 60 days so long as the horse remains in the scheduled countries/places ^(4&13);
 - (iv) As detailed in point (c), the following tests were performed with negative results (unless otherwise stated) and the following vaccinations were administered:⁽¹¹⁾ (c)

All sections must be completed by inserting a tick in the appropriate box.

(i)	Dourine	<input type="checkbox"/> The exporting country has been free from Dourine for at least 2 years prior to shipment to Japan OR
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		<p><input type="checkbox"/> The exported horse has been kept only in premises which were free from dourine for at least 6 months prior to shipment to Japan, and a Complement Fixation Test for Dourine was carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a sample taken within 30 days prior to shipment to Japan⁽¹⁴⁾.</p>
(ii)	EIA	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The immunodiffusion (Coggins) test or ELISA carried out with negative result on a sample taken within 10 days prior to export on _____⁽¹⁴⁾.</p>
(iii)	Equine piroplasmosis	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) for Theileria equi and Babesia caballi was carried out with negative result on a sample taken within 30 days prior to export on⁽¹⁴⁾.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The horse is serologically positive to T. equi and/or B. caballi and prior written approval for importation has been obtained from Japan Ministry⁽¹⁵⁾.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Australia and New Zealand have been free from Equine piroplasmosis and the horse has resided only in Australia or New Zealand during 60 days immediately prior to shipment to Japan.</p>
(iv)	Glanders	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The exporting country has been free from glanders for at least 3 years prior to shipment to Japan</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The exported horse has been kept only in premises which are free from glanders for at least 6 months prior to shipment to Japan, and a Complement Fixation Test for glanders was carried out with negative result on a sample taken within 30 days prior to shipment to Japan⁽¹⁴⁾.</p>

(v)	Vesicular Stomatitis	<input type="checkbox"/> No case of vesicular stomatitis has occurred in the country/place of export in the last 2 years. OR <input type="checkbox"/> During the 30 days prior to export, the horse has not been on any premises within 10 kilometers of an officially confirmed case of vesicular stomatitis in the previous 6 months. AND a virus neutralization test (VNT) was carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 32 or an ELISA was carried with negative result on a sample of blood taken on
	within 10 days prior to export to Japan ⁽¹⁴⁾ .
(vi)	Equine influenza ⁽¹⁶⁾	During the 90 days immediately prior to export from its country/place of permanent or usual residency, but not within 14 days prior to export, the horse was administered: <input type="checkbox"/> vaccination against equine influenza according to FEI rules and given a booster within the validity period but not within 14 days prior to shipment to Japan; Vaccination date(booster): _____ Product Name: _____ Manufacturer: _____ OR <input type="checkbox"/> a certified primary course of approved vaccinations against equine influenza comprising of at least 2 doses with an interval of 3 to 6 weeks. Date: ① _____ ② _____ Product Name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturer: _____

SECTION VII PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE (PEQ)

- (a) The PEQ premises were authorized by the competent veterinary authority as a secured and guaranteed place from an animal health point of view for holding horses to export to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games Equestrian Events in Japan.
- (b) Within 48 hours immediately prior to entry the horse was thoroughly examined for the presence of external parasites by an official veterinarian. The following is the result of a systematic and close examination of ears, false nostrils, under body areas (axilla, inguinal, under mandible), perineum, mane and tail:

No ticks were found

OR

Ticks were found and all horses in the premises were immediately treated with a parasiticide effective against ticks. Subsequent re-inspection established that ticks were no longer present.

Note:

- (1) Tick in the appropriate box above.
- (2) After the confirmation of the tick free status of the horses on the premises of origin, they must be kept free of ticks until the horse described in this certificate has entered the pre-export quarantine under the daily careful examination by an official veterinarian.
- (3) The government authorities of the exporting countries must inform Japanese government authorities (through a transporter) about confirmation of the piroplasmosis antibody positive horse and the detail information of the piroplasmosis antibody positive horse and the exported horse that stabled together with the piroplasmosis antibody positive horse, at the time of confirmation.

- (c) Within 48 hours immediately prior to entry to PEQ the horse was treated with a broad spectrum parasiticide, licensed/registered for use on horses, capable of killing ticks and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (d) Prior to entry to PEQ the horse was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic, licensed/registered for use on horses.
- (e) All horses in the PEQ remained free from evidence of infectious disease and had no contact with horses not of the same health status and remained free of external parasites at daily inspections by a veterinarian authorized by the competent veterinary authority⁽⁵⁾ of the exporting country/place.
- (f) All horses which exhibit any clinical signs of respiratory diseases including pyrexia, nasal discharge, cough, etc. must be tested free from equine influenza virus.
- (g) No horses have been added to, or removed from, the PEQ group intended for export to Japan without official notification to the Government of the Japan.
- (h) The pre-export quarantine facility must be prevented from uncontrolled access of other animals. Depending on the situation in the exporting country as regards vector transmitted diseases to which equidae are susceptible and for which equidae do not constitute a dead-end host, the horses in pre-export quarantine shall be protected from vector attacks, in particular by insect traps in the barns, screening of windows and doors that can be opened, the removal of tick habitats around the stables and the application of insect repellants before outdoor exercise during the vector active period of the day.

- (i) During the period of PEQ, any horses leaving the approved PEQ premises would not be allowed to enter the premises again.

SECTION VIII CERTIFICATION VALIDITY:

(The horse has been examined within 24 hours ⁽⁸⁾ prior to leaving the pre-export quarantine (PEQ) premises in the country/place of export ⁽³⁾ and this certification is valid for 7 days.)

I, _____, a Government veterinarian authorized by the competent veterinary authority ⁽⁵⁾ of the exporting country/place to certify horses for export, hereby declare that I have read and endorsed all the preceding sections of this certificate and have no reason to doubt the validity of the information contained.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place of Examination: _____

Name of Government Official Veterinarian: _____

Post: _____ Qualification: _____

Address: _____

Official Stamp:

FOOTNOTES:

1. The competition schedule of equestrian is as follows:

Events	Date	Venue
CCI3 ★ S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO-Equestrian in Japan	12 th to 14 th August 2019	Equestrian Park / Sea Forest Cross-Country Course
Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games	25 th July to 8 th August 2020	Equestrian Park / Sea Forest Cross-Country Course
Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games	27 th to 31 st August 2020	Equestrian Park

2. The language of the exporting/importing country(ies)/place(s) may also be used providing that it appears below the English version on the same certification or as a separate document. In the event of any differences, the English version will prevail.
3. Country/Place of Export: The country/place where the horse has been continuously held for at least 7 days immediately prior to export in the premises listed under SECTION II(c), which is a PEQ facility approved by the authorities of the country of export for holding horses to export to

the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games Equestrian Events in Japan. The country/place of export must be one of the countries/places listed in the scheduled countries/places.

4. Scheduled countries/places: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America and all Member States of European Union (EU).
5. Competent Veterinary Authority: The government authority of the country/place of export, which is responsible to issue official certification for the export of horse.
6. The consignor or his authorized agent must complete the acknowledgement (ANNEX III) attached to this Horse Information Document.
7. Certified copies may be photocopies of the original importation certification bearing the name, title, signature, date and official stamp of the Government veterinarian issuing the onward certification. If copies of health certificates and/or laboratory reports are not available to the exporting country/place then the tests will be deemed to have not taken place and must be performed in the exporting country/place.
8. If the examination cannot be carried out within 24 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises in the country/place of export, Japan Ministry is to be advised and their approval documentation is to be attached to this Horse Information Document.
9. Breeding Premises: Premises where any horse (or animal of other equine species) has been mated naturally or an artificial insemination facility which does not comply with Article 4.5.3 of the OIE code, during the 60 days immediately preceding export of the horse which is being certified for export to Japan for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games Equestrian Event.
10. Veterinary supervision includes supervision provided by treating /team veterinarians.
11. All serological tests and vaccinations must be carried out in accordance with the latest version of the OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines if OIE standards exist. The laboratory reports (or certified copies) for tests carried out must be attached to this Horse Information Document and officially endorsed by the certifying veterinarian. Proof of vaccinations (certified entries in the horse's passport are sufficient) must also be attached.
12. Blood samples must be sent to a laboratory approved or agreed by the government veterinary authority of the country/place.
13. If the samples were collected in any of the countries/places listed under ANNEX I, the results can be used by the country/place of export while they are still valid.
14. Enter the date the blood sample was collected.
15. The second choice of the requirements for Equine piroplasmiasis is not available in the CCI3 ★ S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO-Equestrian in Japan because the horse which is serologically positive to *T. equi* and/or *B. caballi* is acceptable only in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games.
16. Regardless whether or not the horse shows any clinical signs of equine influenza, additional certification regarding a test for equine influenza (EI) in ANNEX III is compulsory for all horses. If it is difficult for an exporting country to implement the test method for EI determined

in ANNEX III, the exporting country must inform in advance the Japanese animal health authority and agree the method.

17. Country/place name to be inserted in ANNEX I prior to completion of this certification with entry and exit dates completed. Itinerary will be certified as appropriate.
18. The official veterinarian approved by the animal health authorities of the exporting country must certify. By way of derogation, where the horse is moved during the 60 days prior to shipment to Japan exclusively within the European Union (EU), it shall be sufficient that the record in accordance with ANNEX I was signed by the treating/team veterinarian only.
19. “Tick free area” is the area where the competent authority can certify there is no tick by conducting the tick-surveillance, while “tick treated area” is the area where the measure to prevent the presence of ticks have been conducted even though the tick surveillance is not conducted. Specific measures are indicated in SECTION VII (h).

ANNEX I
MOVEMENT INFORMATION OF THE HORSE DURING THE 60 DAYS
PRIOR TO ENTRY INTO PEQ

I, _____ (insert name), a treating /team veterinarian, hereby declare that:

- (a) During the stay in the corresponding country/place/place below and after due enquiry,
- (i) the horse had been held in premises, which have remained free from evidence of infectious or contagious disease;
 - (ii) the horse had only stayed in stables that were emptied, thoroughly cleansed and disinfected prior to the entry of the horse; and
 - (iii) the horse had not come into contact with horses of a lower health status, other than when competing in official FEI equestrian competition.
 - (iv) the horse has not been brought into horse breeding premises⁽⁹⁾ and has not been used for natural mating and artificial insemination except for semen collection at facilities complying with the recommendations in Article 4.5.3. of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Edition 2017).
- (b) The horse was continuously resident on holdings under veterinary supervision⁽¹⁰⁾ in which none of the diseases listed below occurred during the previous 90 days.

African Horse Sickness (AHS)	Equine Influenza
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis	Equine Piroplasmiasis
Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis, Japanese encephalitis	Equine Rhinopneumonitis
West Nile Virus	Equine Viral Arteritis
Vesicular Stomatitis	Surra
Glanders	Equine morbillivirus pneumonia (Hendra Virus)
Dourine	Nipah Virus Infection
Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)	Screwworm (New world and Old world)
Anthrax	Horse Pox
Rabies	Epizootic Lymphangitis
-	Equine paratyphoid

1	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :			Post:	

2	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :			Post:	

3	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				

Signature:	Date:
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :	Post:

4	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :		Post:		

5	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :		Post:		

6	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				

Signature:	Date:
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :	Post:

7	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :			Post:	

8	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :			Post:	

9	Country/ Place ^(4, 17) :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp ⁽¹⁸⁾ :
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				

Signature:	Date:
Name of Official Veterinarian ⁽¹⁸⁾ :	Post:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place: _____

Name: _____ Position: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

I, _____, a government veterinarian authorized by the competent veterinary authority ⁽⁵⁾ of the exporting country/place to certify horses for export, hereby declare that I have read and endorsed all the preceding sections of this certificate and have no reason to doubt the validity of the information contained.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place of Examination: _____

Name of Government Official Veterinarian: _____

Post: _____ Qualification: _____

Address: _____

Official Stamp:

ANNEX II

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY THE CONSIGNOR OR HIS AUTHORISED AGENT

I _____(name) hereby acknowledge the following:

- (a) In the event of the horse identified in SECTION I of this Horse Information Document, arriving in Japan without the correct certification or in any other way not having met these requirements, the horse and any in-contact horse or thing may be detained in isolation, exported at the importer's expense or destroyed and disposed of at the importer's expense.
- (b) The horse must remain only in an isolation zone (including isolation stalls and clinic) in the venue of the equestrian events of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic games, except during approved transport, training and competition until re-export.
- (c) The duration of stay in Japan shall not exceed 40 days unless approved by Japan Ministry of Agriculture.
- (d) Whilst in isolation in Japan the horse may be subject to any testing or any treatment prescribed by the Japan Authorities.
- (e) If the horse fails a test or shows signs of disease that horse and any in-contact horses may be detained in isolation for further testing and/or observation or exported or destroyed and disposed of without recompense.
- (f) All the equipment, places for rest, containers and vehicles used for the transportation of horses from PEQ to Japan were cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the competent authority.
- (g) The horse must be loaded in a tick free or tick treated area ⁽¹⁹⁾.
- (h) The horse must not come into contact with any animals except horses those competing in the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic games.
- (i) The horse must be moved directly from PEQ to the Airport of Departure.
- (j) Feed and litter for the transportation must be from the same source as the PEQ. No feed or litter to be added from other sources during the journey.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place: _____

Name: _____ Position: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

ANNEX III

Additional Certification regarding Test for Equine Influenza

[This Annex is compulsory for all horses.]

Name		Color :	
Sex :	Year of birth :	Breed:	
Microchip number :			
FEI ID Number :			
Name and Address of Pre-Export Quarantine Facility :			

I, _____, a Government veterinarian authorized by the competent veterinary authority⁽⁴⁾ of the exporting country/place to certify horses for export, hereby declare that the following listed requirements are complied with fully.

A sample collected from the nasal passage of the horse within 5 days of export was subjected to either an antigen enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test*, or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test*, for influenza A with negative result. * Delete as appropriate

Official Stamp;

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Place of Examination: _____

Name of Official Veterinarian: _____

Position: _____ Qualifications: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Other contact details in event of an emergency outside normal working hours:

Transportation Route in 2019 Test Event (Narita Airport ↔ Equestrian Park)

(NOTE)
Transportation Route is ORN (Olympic Route Network)
(Transportation Distance : About 88km)

For Project Use
Tokyo2020



(Transportation Route) Blue is Highway

Narita Airport ↔ Narita JCT ↔ Higashikantou Expressway ↔ Bayshore Route ↔ Ariake JCT ↔ Route 11 Daiba Line

↔ Hamazakibashi JCT ↔ Tanimachi JCT ↔ Route 3 Shibuya Line ↔ Yoga Tollgate ↔ R311 Kanjo-8 Line ↔ Equestrian Park

Horse document check list

MICROCHIP # 1	MICROCHIP # 2	GENDER	AGE	
982000153650383		G	2003	
FEI passport #	FEI document type	COLOUR	ADMINISTRATIVE NF	
103AY66		Bay	CAN	
Horse Country of Origin	Quarantine Location		Quarantine Dates	
INTERNATIONAL CVI	INTERSTATE CVI	EQUINE PIRO		CEM
Needed yes / no	VALID	<u>NEGATIVE</u> 30-62 DAYS 60 - + DAYS	<u>POSITIVE</u>	Waiver Non Waiver
ANTHELMINTIC FORM	VACCINATIONS			EIA
yes / no	<u>DOCUMENT</u> FEI PASSPORT VET CERTIFICATE	<u>INFLUENZA</u> YES / NO YES/ NO	<u>HERPES</u> YES / NO YES / NO	NEGATIVE 0 - 12 MTHS
ARRIVAL EXAM				
#1 TIME:	Date:	#2 TIME:	Date:	
ATTITUDE		ATTITUDE		
TEMP		TEMP		
HEART Rate		HEART Rate		
RESPIRATION		RESPIRATION		
LIMBS		LIMBS		
Ticks		Ticks		
HORSE INSPECTION				
1st HORSE INSPECTION				
	ACCEPT	HOLD	ACCEPT	NOT

				ACCEPT
SECOND HORSE INSPECTION				
	ACCEPT	HOLD	ACCEPT	NOT ACCEPT

**Transportation Route in 2019 Test Event
(Equestrian Park ↔ Sea Forest Cross-country course)**

(NOTE)
Transportation Route is ORN (Olympic Route Network)
(Transportation Distance : 26km)

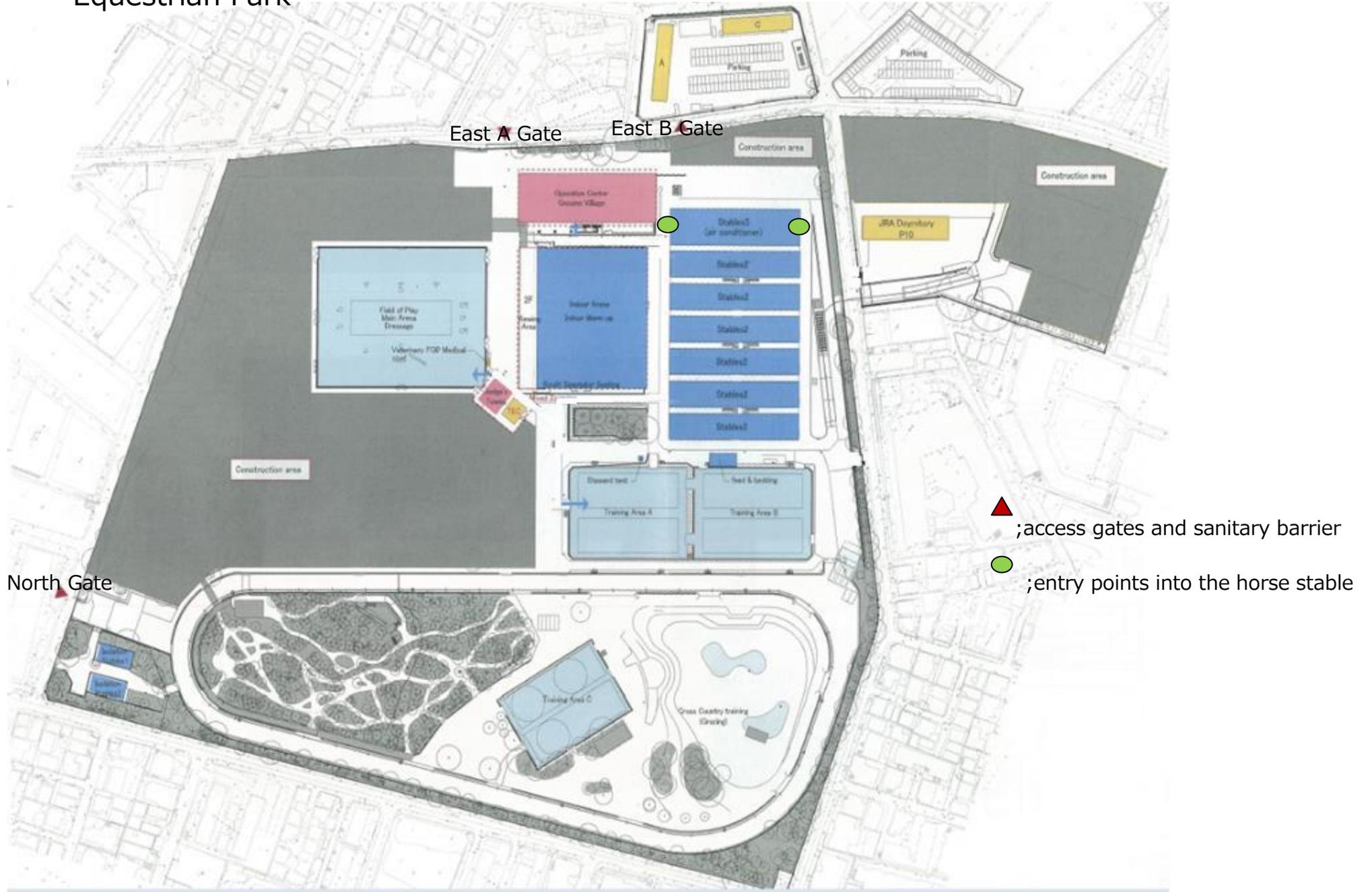
For Project Use
Tokyo2020



(Transportation Route) Blue is Highway
Equestrian Park ↔ R311 Kanjo-8 Line ↔ Yoga Tollgate ↔ Route 3 Shibuya Line ↔ Tanimachi JCT ↔ Hamazakibashi JCT ↔ Shibaaura JCT ↔ Route 11 Daiba Line ↔ Daiba Tollgate ↔ Tokyo Wangan Under deguchi ↔ The second route undersea tunnel ↔ Sea Forest Cross-country course

Equestrian Park

ANNEX E



Sea Forest Cross-Country Course

ANNEX F

Confidential
Tokyo2020



2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games Horse Health Monitoring Chart

Record ID	Import Date	Horse Name	FEI Passport Number	Country of PEQ	Place of PEQ	Stable Box NO	Groom's Name

		Temp					
DAY	DATE	AM	PM	Comments/tratment			initial
1	16-juil-20						
2	17-juil-20						
3	18-juil-20						
4	19-juil-20						
5	20-juil-20						
6	21-juil-20						
7	22-juil-20						
8	23-juil-20						
9	24-juil-20						
10	25-juil-20						
11	26-juil-20						
12	27-juil-20						
13	28-juil-20						
14	29-juil-20						
15	30-juil-20						
16	31-juil-20						
17	01-août-20						
18	02-août-20						
19	03-août-20						
20	04-août-20						
21	05-août-20						
22	06-août-20						
23	07-août-20						
24	08-août-20						
25	09-août-20						
26	10-août-20						
27	11-août-20						
28	12-août-20						

Important Contacts

Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator (VBC)

Name: Dr. Takashi Yamanaka

Tel: +81-9085128419

Email: Takashi_Yamanaka@jra.go.jp

Competition Manager (CM)

Name: Mr. Alec Lochore

Tel: +44-7710518835

Email: Yasuhiko.Haruta@Tokyo2020.jp

Foreign Veterinary Delegate (FVD)

Name: Dr. Yves Rossier

Tel: +1-4505771278

Email: Yvesrossier@umontreal.ca

MAFF

Name: Dr. Yosuke Yamaki

Tel: +81-335028295

Email: yosuke_yamaki610@maff.go.jp

MAFF Animal Quarantine Service (AQS)

Name: Dr. Koji Tanaka

Tel: +81-457515923

Email: koji_tanaka760@maff.go.jp

International Equine Shipping Agent

Name: Peden Bloodstock

Tel: +41 7748 864 089

Email: fiona@peden.de

Equine Research Institute

Tel: +81 285 440090

EQP Venue Manager

Name: Mr. Toru Komiyama

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SFC Venue Manager

Name: Mrs. Aya Higuchi

Tel: +81 50 9001 2737

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Veterinary Services Manager (VSM)

Name: Dr. Hiroko Aida

Tel: +81-9010567467

Email: Hiroko.aida@tokyo2020.jp

Standard Operating Procedure
CCI3★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO-Equestrian
(Eventing) in Japan

Equestrian Park & Sea Forest Cross-Country Course

Import & Export Quarantine (IEQ) Premises

Standard Operating Procedure Manual

IEQ name

1. Equestrian Park
2. Sea forest Cross-Country Course (SFC)

IEQ address

- 1: 2-1-1 Kamiyoga, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 158-8523, Japan
- 2: Tisaki 3-chome, kohtou-ku, Tokyo, 1 Japan

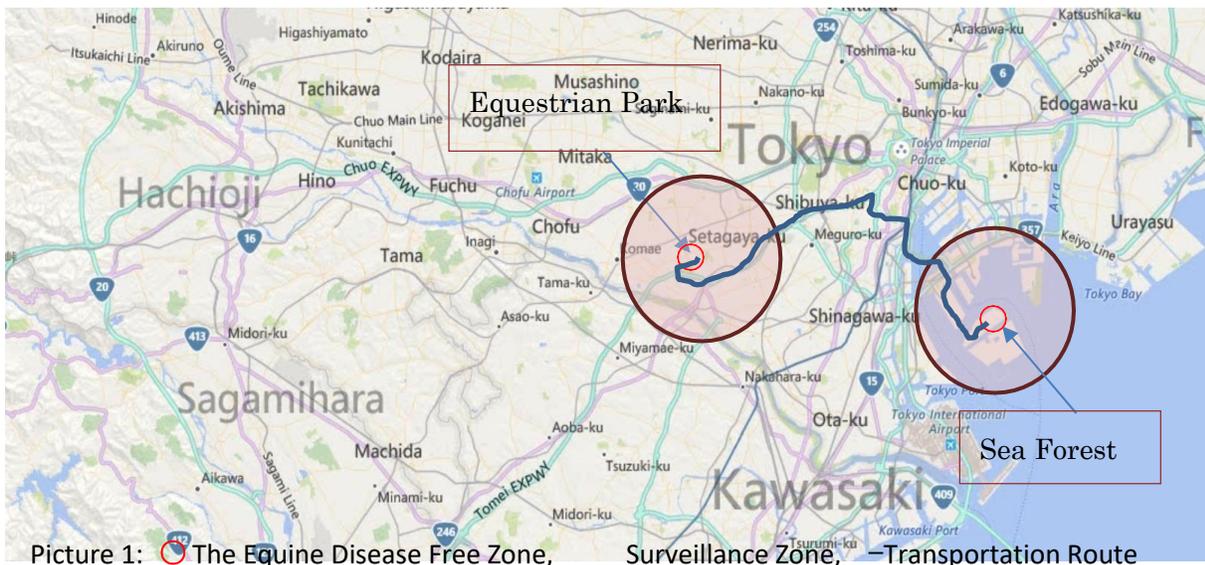
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Annexes (see separate document)

Introduction

The equestrian competitions of the CC13★S-Tokyo-READY STEADY TOKYO (the test event for the 32th Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, hereafter: Test Event) will be held during the period of 12 to 14 August 2019 in the Equestrian Park and Sea Forest. In preparation of this event, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has set up an Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) with a Core Zone at the equestrian Park venue and Sea Forest venue and a Surveillance Zone including the area surrounding the equestrian Park venue and Sea Forest venue radius 5km. A protection zone covering the transportation route for moving horses (Figure 1). This EDFZ has been self-declared to the world Organization of the Animal Health (OIE). Therefore horses from EU approved countries, provided they comply with the requirements as laid out in the specific “Horse Information Document for the importation of horses into Japan to compete in the equestrian events of the Test event, Olympic and Paralympic Games” (Hereafter: HID, Annex A), can travel to the Test Event and Olympic/Paralympic games and back simplification of pre-export or post-arrival quarantine. Horses from other countries have specific quarantine requirements. Resident horses in Japan taking part in the Test Event, will meet the same health requirements as those for horses imported temporarily.



EDFZ -Tokyo, Japan

All horses imported temporary into Japan in order to participate in the equestrian competitions at the test event, must comply with the Olympic Games HID as published by MAFF and the Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (TOCOG) and distributed to all NOCs eligible to participate in test event.

The EDFZ was effected from 1st August 2019. Movement control the surveillance zone has been effected since this time. The regionalization of the venue is effective as until horses are leaved from the venue.

The purpose of the biosecurity measures described in this Manual is to prevent the entry of disease carrying animals and/or equipment into the EDFZ and more specifically to prevent entry of disease into the test Event a venue. It also aims to prevent the possibility of disease spread, or disease occur within the venue itself through implementation of a strict protocol.

The biosecurity measures are aimed at assuring and preserving the sanitary status of horses participating in the competition via establishment of effective biosecurity control from arrival until return to the respective country of origin. This will be achieved by strictly enforcing biosecurity measures for all horses, as described in this Manual, throughout their stay in the EDFZ. Control measures will also be applied to all medication and feed imported into the country.

All who access the stable area of the Test Event including athletes, grooms, veterinarians, National Olympic Committee (NOC), team officials, workers and all other authorized persons, will be informed about correct biosecurity procedures on arrival.

Important Contacts

Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator (VBC)

Name: Dr. Takashi Yamanaka

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Email: Takashi_Yamanaka@jra.go.jp

Competition Manager

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Email: toru.komiyama@tokyo2020.jp

SFC Venue Manager *Name:* Mrs. Aya Higuchi *Tel:* +81 50 9001 2737 *Email:*

aya.higuchi@tokyo2020.jp

Veterinary Services Manager (VSM) *Name:* Dr. Hiroko Aida

Tel: +81-9010567467

Email: Hiroko.aida@tokyo2020.jp

Biosecurity of equestrian competitions at the Test Event

Requirements as laid down in the Horse Information Document for the importation of horses into Japan and, where applicable, additional pre-and post- arrival quarantine measures have been applied to horses arriving in Japan and Equestrian park to participate in the equestrian competitions. Their high health status should be maintained until the end of their stay at the venue by means of applying biosecurity measures at each step of their stay. Hereafter the most important steps and the activities as well as the persons responsible for implementing the actions are described.

1. Before and during arrival at the airport

1.1. Introduction

A list of the horse name, their identification details and their countries of dispatch will be supplied to TOCOG who will request, through recommendation from Veterinary services to MAFF prior to arrival.

Olympic Games HID, together with all other supporting documents will be presented to MAFF Animal Quarantine Service (AQS) at the port of entry for arrival and quarantine procedures.

The transfer ramp used for the transfer of horses from air stalls into transport vehicles at the airports will be cleaned and disinfected before the arrival of horses.

All persons who will have to meet horses during their arrivals will have clean, freshly laundered clothes, clean shoes and disinfected hands and will have no prior contact with equines for at least 24 hours without showering and changing clothing.

All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment, feeding staffs, veterinary equipment and medicines will have been cleaned, disinfected and disinfected prior to coming to the airport (see 7.6).

Any manufactured horse feed, feed supplements, or medicines permitted for import must be imported in the un-opened original packaging.

All saddlery and miscellaneous horse equipment including mucking out tools must also be cleaned

and disinfected prior to being brought into the country.

1.2. Narita International Airport

The Narita international Airport is located at Narita city, Chiba-prefecture, Japan. Route from Narita Airport to Equestrian Park is shown in Annex B. The approximate distance between Narita and Equestrian Park is about 88 Km and transfer time is expected to be 90minutes, travelling exclusively through an urban area.

A transfer ramp in a secluded area on the Cargo terminal has been set up. After the arrival of the cargo plane at Narita, the air stalls will off load from airplane and moved to the transfer ramp. The rapid horse inspection by the AQS veterinarian will be done in the air stalls. After this inspection, the horse will be transferred immediately into the designated horse transporter vehicles.

The inspection and assessment of documentation on arrival will include;

- ★ Superficial check any injuries, lameness or signs of disease or distress.
- ★ Verifying absence of stay in or transit through an area or premise that is under official restrictions for an infectious disease.
- ★ For horses destined for transfer to Equestrian Park, the document check is described in Annex C.
- ★ Verifying Olympic Games HID

As soon as all horse transporter is fully loaded, it will depart to its destination.

As a contingency provision additional horse transporter at the cargo terminal are on stand-by.

All personnel working on behalf of the Official Shipping Agent and grooms travelling with the horses must follow the specific operating instructions for arrivals at Equestrian Park as agreed between the airport authority and AQS.

In case of any issues with a horse's documentation or health on arrival, the situation will be evaluated and the on-going or procedures determined jointly by the Veterinary Service Manager and team. If any

horse shows signs of a suspected infectious disease that horse, and any in-contact horses, may be, at the consignor's expense, detained isolation at AQS Facility or Equestrian Park for further testing and/or observation, or Returned, or destroyed and disposed of without compensation on diagnostic confirmation of the suspected disease.

2. Before and during arrival from the approved premises for domestic horses

2.1 Quarantine for Domestic Horses

Quarantine and certification requirement for local Japan horses (Domestic horses) to acquire equivalent health status of oversea horses. Horses must be quarantined in TOGOG approved quarantine for at least 7 days.

The veterinarian in charge of the horses must prepare and complete all the testing and vaccinations as required in the Olympic Games HID or any testing deemed necessary or as requested by a veterinary officer.

2.2 Enter to Equestrian Park

All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment and feeding staffs will have been cleaned, disinfected and disinfected prior to coming to the venue.

Any manufactured horse feed and feed supplements must be transported in the un-opened original packaging.

All saddlery and miscellaneous horse equipment including mucking out tools must also be cleaned and disinfected prior to being brought into the venue.

3. Transfer by road to two venue (Equestrian Park and SFC)

For the journey from/to venue of Equestrian Park and SFC, a convoy will be arranged. It will consist of a security motorcade to regulate the traffic and a backup horse trailer, and a veterinary ambulance. The convoy will be proceeding to a pre-arranged route (Annex D). The transfer between Equestrian Park and SFC will entail a journey of approximately 26 km taking about 45 minutes via an urban area.

Additional vehicles will be available to transport horse feed, medicine and sports equipment that arrived together with the convoy.

4. Biosecurity measures at the venue

4.1. Introduction

The Equestrian Park and SFC facilities have been the subject of strict biosecurity since 1st August 2019 when the lock down for the EDFZ started. From that point forward and until the first competition horses arrive, no equines or other animals will be allowed to enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. The Equestrian Park and SFC are enclosed by a bio-security perimeter fence which is none-penetrable by stray animal such as dogs.

All vehicles and persons entering the site from 1st August 2019 onwards from the outside are passing through a 'sanitary barrier' including vehicle wheel-wash, pedestrian footbaths and misting Fan.

Access to the horse areas is only permitted to authorized persons. These persons shall wear their list band at all time. There are check points situated at entry points into the horse stable wishing to enter the horse area.

4.2. Bio-security outer perimeter check points (Annex E, F)

At Equestrian Park, one single entry/exit (North Gate) will be used for horse transporters and for supplies (feed, food, bedding etc.). At SFC, two entry (South-West A, C Gate) will used for horse transporters, supplies (feed, food, and bedding) vehicles. And one single exit (South-west B Gate) use for exiting for horse transporters. At equestrian Park, the East A/B Gate will be used for authorized persons and authorized vehicles. All gate controlled by security personnel 24 hours per day. Those vehicles proceed to drive slowly through the wheel wash at gate.

Vehicles that enter the Equestrian Park and SFC shall not entry any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection.

The persons entering the Equestrian Park and SFC should not been in contact with any equine for 24 hours or they must disinfection.

At the check points of any Gate, pedestrian foot mats soaked with disinfectant and walked throw disinfected mist shower.

Occupants of all vehicles arriving at the check point will be asked to exit the vehicle and walk over the foot mat and through the misting shower for hygiene control together with all the other pedestrians.

Once the above procedure is completed vehicles and their passengers and pedestrians will be permitted to proceed into the venue.

4.3. Examination upon arrival at Equestrian Park

After arrival of the horse transporters at the Equestrian Park and passing through the bio-security check points as described under 4.2, horse transporters shall drive to the designated offloading area. Here the horses will be offloaded and led along an established route to the area for the assigned stable blocks.

The horse should be free of clinical signs of infectious diseases at the time of arrival and be free external parasites. It should have a normal temperature. An elevated temperature is not uncommon in horses that have been subjected to the transportation. Any horse with a resting temperature higher than 38.5C (101.6F) immediately after arrival should be observed and have its temperature rechecked after a period of 2 hours. If a horse shows a temperature that remains above 38.5c (101.6F) or if the horse appears dehydrated or depressed, or has clinical signs such as depression, neurological signs, respiratory signs or diarrhea, and/or fever, the horse should be isolated for further veterinary investigation. Horses that require isolation shall be transferred to the isolation stables within the Equestrian Park compound.

After passing the arrival check, horse stables hang signed on the plate for the quarantine period is going on to mentioned other persons.

On the next day (within 24 hours), AQS examined horses and clinical examination of horses at their assigned stables for inspection will be performed according to MAFF and FEI rules by the AQS, FEI Veterinarians or a Permitted Treating Veterinarian appointed by the veterinary Delegate. The inspection and assessment of documentation will include;

- ★ Verifying horse's identity by reading the microchip and comparing it with the horse identity document;
- ★ Verifying horse's vaccination history (including the record of vaccination for equine influenza);
- ★ Verify the Olympic Games HID

4.4. Continuous health monitoring procedure

Once horses are settled in their stalls, their health will be monitored routinely as follows:

- ✓ The rectal temperature of all horses will be checked twice daily by the person responsible for the horse and noted on a temperature charts attached to the entrance to the box (Annex G).
- ✓ Horses shall be examined for the presence of ticks by the person responsible for the horse if the presence of ticks is noticed, team Veterinarians of other persons responsible should report such incidence to the Biosecurity Coordinator immediately.
- ✓ During the night horses will be monitored by a steward and TOCOG official veterinarian that will make visual inspection of each horse from outside its stall. Findings will be registered in a table (Annex F).
- ✓ Daily information regarding the health conditions of all horses will be collected by the Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator and filed appropriately. Any abnormal clinical signs will be reported to the FEI Veterinary Delegate.

4.5. Other biosecurity measures

The highest level of personal and stable hygiene practices must be maintained by all people, including washing and disinfection of hands before and after contact with horses. Hand wash and disinfection facilities are provided in each stable block. Shoes must be cleaned by using the foot mats provided at stable block entrances. The maintenance of clean stalls is mandatory. Only people with the appropriate authorized peoples may have access to competition areas and stables. Workers

inside the Equestrian Park and SFC stable blocks and competition areas should wear dedicated clothing, only to be worn when working inside their authorized area in the venue.

Public areas will be separate from all horse areas and there will be no crossing between public and horses except cross-country course.

No persons, including veterinarians, farriers, volunteers, or other workers shall be contact with any horses outside the Equestrian Park and SFC without showering and a change of outer, freshly laundered clothing before contact with horses inside the venue.

All facilities for horses will be kept clean by the prompt removal of manure by the persons responsible for the horse; workers will collect the manure from collecting points twice a day and take it to the manure deposit using clearly assigned passage routes.

5. Suspicion and management of infectious disease in Equestrian Park and SFC

5.1. Introduction

If routine monitoring of the health by persons responsible for the horse or the Biosecurity Coordinator or a Treating Veterinarian as described in 4.4 gives rise to suspicion of an infectious disease, the Biosecurity coordinator, the AQS and the Veterinary Service Manager will be immediately informed.

Biosecurity coordinator will be notified when the temperature of any horse is above 38.5C (if not related to exercise or transport), lack of appetite, depression, neurological signs, diarrhea, cough or nasal discharge. If symptoms persist the horse will be transferred to the Isolation Unit on-site in Equestrian Park.

Horses that had contact with the horse suspected of infectious disease will be submitted to clinical inspection and enhanced observation.

People who were in direct contact with the suspect infectious disease horse will not be allowed to meet other equines, unless showered and change of fresh outer clothing, until the epidemiological investigations are complete.

If any horse has been transferred to the Isolation Unit in Equestrian Park, the stall in which the horse was held will be changed and disinfected and kept empty.

5.2. Transfer into the Isolation Unit in Equestrian Park

If the decision is made to transfer a horse to the isolation units at Equestrian Park. Prior to the transfer, the isolation unit stable block at Equestrian Park will be cleaned and disinfected.

The horse placed in the isolation unit is kept under close veterinary supervision by FEI, TOGOC and AQS veterinarians. Its clinical condition shall be the subject of a full veterinary investigation, including blood testing and analysis, and a review of the vaccination and testing history. Blood and other samples should first be screened by rapid tests and full blood count and chemistry performed, if available, at the clinic in Equestrian Park and the Equine Research institute (ERI) of Japan racing Association depending on the tests to be done.

Horse may be released from the isolation units and moved back to their original stabling area once the veterinary investigation has ruled out the presence of any infectious disease that poses a risk to other horses at the event.

5.3. Biosecurity measures at isolation units in Equestrian Park

Access to the isolation units is restricted to authorized persons only. All entries shall be registered in a visitor log at Equestrian Park. Persons handling horses in the isolation stables should not handle other horses outside of isolation stabling. Personnel working in the isolation facility must use coveralls dedicated to the isolation area and follow the hygiene protocol, including washing and disinfection of hands and footwear.

Disinfectant foot mats will be placed in front of all entry points to the isolation unit at Equestrian Park when horses need to be transferred for observation.

Isolation stables are provided with separate, dedicated equipment, including personal protective equipment (coveralls, gloves and boots or waterproof footwear protection) and stable cleaning tools. The use of these items is restricted to the isolation stable. After use, these items are to be cleaned and disinfected or, if disposable, disposed off as contaminated waste.

When leaving the isolation units, all persons who contacted the horse must discard their PPE

and disinfect their hands.

The isolation area will be cleaned by specially assigned personnel which shall not work in any other area of the Equestrian Park during times a horse is stabled in the isolation unit.

All medication used in isolation will not return to the veterinary clinic.

Waste from the isolation stable (Manure urine, straw, uneaten feed) should be contained in leak-proof containers and disposed of in a bio-secure manner.

After the release of horses from isolation, the isolation facility is to be cleaned and disinfected.

5.4. Management in case of confirmed infectious disease occurrence in the venue

Arrangements to enhance the biosecurity in the venue by dividing horses in different at-risk groups will be made in a first instance. All in-contact horses with the horse of confirmed infectious disease shall be separated from non-in-contact horses and could be, based the epidemiology of the disease of concern and its routes of transmission, put under temporary standstill of horse movement. In Equestrian Park this would affect the stable block in which the confirmed diseased horse had been stabled. In contact horses will be tested and observed for signs of the disease of concern until proven non-infected.

Depending on the nature and epidemiology of the disease, the affected horse will be treated or euthanized.

5.5 Equine Influenza

Equine influenza viruses can infect all members of the family Equidae. Transmission of infection occurs mainly by aerosol generated from cough of infected horses. Infected horses shed viruses for up to two days prior to, and six days after, the first signs of illness. According to the OIE, infective period of equine influenza is 14 days.

One infected horse in a stable can infect all other horses kept at the same stable during the infective period. Movement of infected horses to and from competition is the most common way that spreads infection between stables. Horses with sub-clinical infection are an important source of

infection.

Contaminated horse transport vehicle will also be a major source of infection. Flies and rodents may act as passive transfer agent in an epidemic outbreak.

Clinical signs of equine influenza

Infected horses show rapid rise in body temperature to between 38.5°C and 41°C, depression, loss of appetite and labored breathing. They will have deep dry hacking cough and watery nasal discharge.

The clinical signs may be very mild or absent in horses that have received vaccination before.

Procedures for suspected equine influenza

Obtain nasopharyngeal swab to test for equine influenza using Quick cheser[®] Auto flu A, B enzyme linked immune-chromatographic assay. Horses showing clinical signs of equine influenza and positive result of swab test must be moved to isolation stable immediately. They will be subjected to full clinical examination, including auscultation of lungs with possible use of re-breathing bag.

Horses with positive result must be treated by team veterinarians and/or event veterinarians accordingly. Clinical conditions of neighboring horses must be closely monitored by team veterinarians and/or event veterinarians daily and Quick cheser[®] Auto flu A, B test will be conducted.

6. Treatment of horses with non-infectious disease or injuries

In the case that a horse shows signs of a non-infectious disease, injuries or wounds, the Treating Veterinarians shall be informed. The Veterinary Clinic at Equestrian Park consists of an area for initial examination, primary care, imaging unit, laboratory unit and minor injury unit and is fully equipped to deal with routine clinical cases that might occur during competitions. The Veterinary Clinic at Sea Forest consists of an area for initial examination, primary care, imaging unit only.

A team of veterinary professionals specialized in clinical and surgical care, diagnostic imaging (radiography, ultrasound, endoscopy), laboratory analysis will be available and will support all other veterinarians present at the Games.

A veterinary Laboratory equipped to perform complete blood count and biochemistry analyses is

available. Samples for other pathology services can be sent to other laboratories in ERI, if required.

Treatments applied to the horses in the Veterinary clinic shall be recorded and filed using the format given in Annex G.

There will always be veterinary ambulance service available and on call. The vehicles possess equipment and medicines for the care and restraining of horses and will be available throughout the stay of the horses in Equestrian Park.

The horse ambulances will meet the same standards of cleanliness and disinfection as for the horse transporters.

If further examination or more intensive treatment of a horse is required, this decision will be made by a Treating veterinarian and/or a Team veterinarian in consultation with the Veterinary Delegate.

7. Cleaning Procedures

This chapter describes general biosecurity measures that are applicable to all situations listed above and should always be respected. General supervision of these measures being applied regularly and thoroughly is the responsibility of the Biosecurity coordinator and his/her team.

7.1. Cleaning and disinfection of stables prior to the arrival of horses

- ✓ All stables will be cleaned, disinfected 3 days before the arrival of the horses and have the signed cleaning and disinfection certificate.
- ✓ The cleaning of the stables, prior to the arrival of the horses, will start with a thorough removal of all visible organic debris by scrubbing and low pressure hosting with detergent, working from the rear end of the stable block to the front, being careful not to retrace over previously cleaned surfaces. Walls should be washed from the top down and from the back of the box to the front. All areas of the stable block are to be cleaned including fixed equipment and water feeders. The detergent is rinsed off and the stable block allowed to dry.

- ✓ After the cleaning described above has been done, Pacoma* at the recommended rate will be sprayed on the walls of the stalls from top to bottom, inside the stall to the outside, from the back of stall to the front, as well as the floor between rows of stalls, and the wash area.
- ✓ All those responsible for cleaning will wear gloves, glasses and overalls when handling the disinfectant.
- ✓ When the Pacoma at the recommended rate is dry, insecticide will be sprayed on the floor, and on the outside of walls and doors of the stables, as well as corridors.
- ✓ After the cleaning procedure, the stables will be sealed for 24 hours and information regarding the cleaning of stables posted near the site.

7.2. Cleaning and disinfection of stables after the arrival of the horses

- ✓ Once the horses have arrived, grooms of individual horses are responsible for the cleanliness of the individual stalls and responsible for removing manure regularly, at least twice a day.
- ✓ Insecticide will be applied to the stalls.
- ✓ External treatment with ectoparasiticide and insect repellants is responsibility of horse grooms/owners/riders.

*Pacoma (Cationic surfactant): consist with methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride & methyl dodecyl xylene bis (trimethyl ammonium chloride)

7.3. Collection and removal of waste and manure

- ✓ The manure and bedding removed from the stables by grooms will stored in plastic containers located in bays. They will be collected once a day and transported along demarcated routes

through the rear of the stable blocks to the composting container at the rear of the venue compound.

- ✓ The municipality contracted to remove the material from the compost area will do so from the outside of the compound perimeter fence and will not enter the venue.

7.4. Cleaning and disinfection in the Isolation unit

- ✓ Prior to any horse being sent to the isolation stables, the isolation unit will be cleaned and disinfected with Pacoma at the recommended rate following the same procedure as described for stables.
- ✓ After the departure of a horse stables in the Isolation unit, the entire unit will be cleaned and disinfected.

7.5. Cleaning and disinfection of veterinary Clinic facilities at Equestrian Park and Sea Forest

- ✓ The Veterinary clinic is an area where a variety of hazardous and medical waste will be generated.
- ✓ The cleaning crews will perform disinfection and cleaning of facilities such as counter, sinks, spotlights and all surfaces in direct or indirect contact with animals. The cleaning of equipment and veterinary implements will be the responsibility of the veterinary staff.
- ✓ Specific containers for the collection and disposal of 'sharps' (needles) and veterinary fluids will be required.
- ✓ The waste will be collected from the veterinary waste deposit area at the veterinary clinic and transported to the main Waste Compound.

7.6. Cleaning and disinfection of transport vehicles

- ✓ After cleaning and disinfection of trucks of transporter for horses by dedicated personnel, each truck will be certified as disinfected and the certificate will be issued. It will travel with the truck/horse transporter and delivered to the relevant authority on arrival of the truck at its destination.

8. Quarantine management of re-export horse, horse feed and veterinary drugs

The person response (PR) must assist MAFF to fulfill the requirements of the importing country, including horse health certification and phytosanitary certification.

The PR must confirm the flight schedule with the official shipping agent of the test event. The PR must inform Quarantine Officers of the MAFF the horse's departure schedule at least two working days in advance. The PR must assist the Quarantine Officers of MAFF in their inspection of the horses and completion of relevant documents which will take place within 24 hours of departure.

The PR must inform the MAFF of the name and quantity of unused veterinary drugs which are to be re-exported from Japan. The PR must ensure relevant documents for import to the horse's destination country travel with the horse.

9. Horse Fatality

In the unfortunate event of a horse death at the Equestrian Park and Sea forest, the body will be sent to the ERI for a full necropsy and collection of material for histopathology.

The transport plan for the body will be as follows.

- The following people will be informed: FEI veterinary officials, veterinary services manager, veterinary biosecurity coordinator, AQS team veterinarian and appropriate team and event officials.
- The ambulance driver will be informed
- The horse will be placed behind suitable screens and winched inside the ambulance.
- The Equine Research Institute will be informed of the animal's arrival.
- Appropriate samples will be taken and sent as soon as possible for pathological examination to the laboratory at Equine Research Institute.
- The results of the pathological investigation will be confidential and only authorized

personnel will have access to the report.

- The body is to be incinerated at the conclusion of the pathological examination.

10. Vector Control

Prior to the games a vector surveillance project has been carried out from May 2016 by the MAFF. Based on the results of this survey, an effective insecticide to be used survey areas to reduce ticks. The vector program will be carried out one month before the arrival of the competition horses at Equestrian Park and flies and mosquito control tools used on the stables continue throughout duration of the games.

The control program will be performed by the horse clinic and supervised by the Veterinary biosecurity Coordinator.

A summary of their activities is described below and will include:

- Acquisition of machinery, equipment such as insect repellents and insecticide products for the continued vector control.
- Application and use of insecticide products.
- Regular checks for bats and clearing of their resting sites if detected.
- Fly control via rapid removal of waste products and strategically located in the stables.

SECURITY

Stable security will follow the rules of the FEI. Perimeter is in place and entry permitted only with appropriate accreditation.

There will be a 24-hour security at the entrance from whenever the first competition horse arrives until the last competition horse leaves the venue. The each stable block area will be monitored by FEI Stewards and veterinarian according to the Veterinary Regulations of the FEI.

FARRIER

The farrier has a dedicated work area to which horses may be brought. Times must be arranged in advance so that horses from different stable blocks are not congregating at the farrier's work area. Tools and hands should be disinfected between horses, and the area regularly disinfected.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

A contingency is a future event or circumstance affecting the health or welfare of one or more horses participating in the Event, the occurrence of which will trigger a specific contingency plan related to that event.

A contingency may be non-infectious, for example fire, flood or earthquake or it may be infectious as in a disease outbreak. Measures to deal with a disease outbreak are described under 6.3.

In all contingencies the first call is made to the Biosecurity Coordinator who will then inform the TOCOG and AQS. TOCOG will inform the Contingency Management Committee and direct such action as is appropriate to the contingency.

Fire drills are posted in every stable block with designated areas to take the horses and people. Fire alarms are installed in each stable block, in the Veterinary Clinic and Isolation unit.

The general outline of a contingency response will be:

- 1) Identify the contingency
- 2) Prioritize
- 3) Plan
- 4) Communicate
- 5) Execute
- 6) Review

Contingency management Committee

The Contingency Management Committee included; MAFF Animal Quarantine Service, FEI Authorities, Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator, Veterinary Delegate, Venue Manager, Veterinary Services Manager

Contingency Plans for transport

In the event of an accident while transporting horse's priority will be assigned to human safety, loose horses, injured horses, non-injured horses, then dead horses in that order. The welfare and safety of the horse will take priority over biosecurity in this instance, with biosecurity issues being addressed once the health and welfare of the horse is secured.