

Les Pays Membres de l'OIE ont la possibilité d'auto-déclarer leur pays ou une zone de leur territoire indemne au regard de certaines maladies inscrites sur la liste de l'OIE, autres que celles pour lesquelles l'OIE a mis en place une procédure spécifique de reconnaissance officielle du statut sanitaire, telles l'encéphalopathie spongiforme bovine (ESB), la fièvre aphteuse, la peste équine, la peste porcine classique*, la peste des petits ruminants* et la péripneumonie contagieuse bovine (PPCB)

*Résolution N° 29 adoptée en Mai 2013 à la 81st Session Générale de l'OIE

Auto-déclaration d'une zone indemne de maladies des équidés au Turkménistan

Dans le but de faciliter les compétitions équestres dans le cadre d'Ashgabat 2017

Résumé

Introduction

Les 5èmes Jeux asiatiques d'arts martiaux en intérieur auront lieu à Ashgabat, au Turkménistan, en septembre 2017. Pour la première fois dans l'histoire des Jeux asiatiques d'arts martiaux en intérieur, en plus des pays asiatiques, l'Océanie participera aux jeux, portant le nombre de pays participants éligibles à 62.

21 disciplines seront représentées lors de ces Jeux. En plus des 19 pratiquées à l'origine aux Jeux asiatiques d'arts martiaux en intérieur, la lutte traditionnelle turkmène Goresh et le saut équestre ont été ajoutés au calendrier de la compétition. La proposition a été acceptée par le Conseil olympique d'Asie et approuvée conjointement.

Afin de faciliter la participation de chevaux internationaux, le Ministère de l'agriculture a demandé l'assistance technique de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé animale (OIE) pour établir une zone indemne de maladies des équidés (EDFZ) afin d'établir le statut sanitaire des chevaux turkmènes dans une zone spécifique incluant le lieu où se dérouleront les Jeux.

Une équipe d'experts de l'OIE a apporté son soutien aux Services vétérinaires de l'État pendant une période allant de juin 2016 à septembre 2017. Les Services vétérinaires de l'État et le ministère en charge des chevaux, le Turkmen Atlary (TA), ont conjointement identifié les composantes de l'EDFZ, à savoir la zone noyau et la zone de surveillance.

Au moment de la présente déclaration, 8 pays invités ont confirmé leur participation à la compétition équestre, dont quatre feront venir leurs chevaux d'Europe et quatre des pays voisins, par voie terrestre.

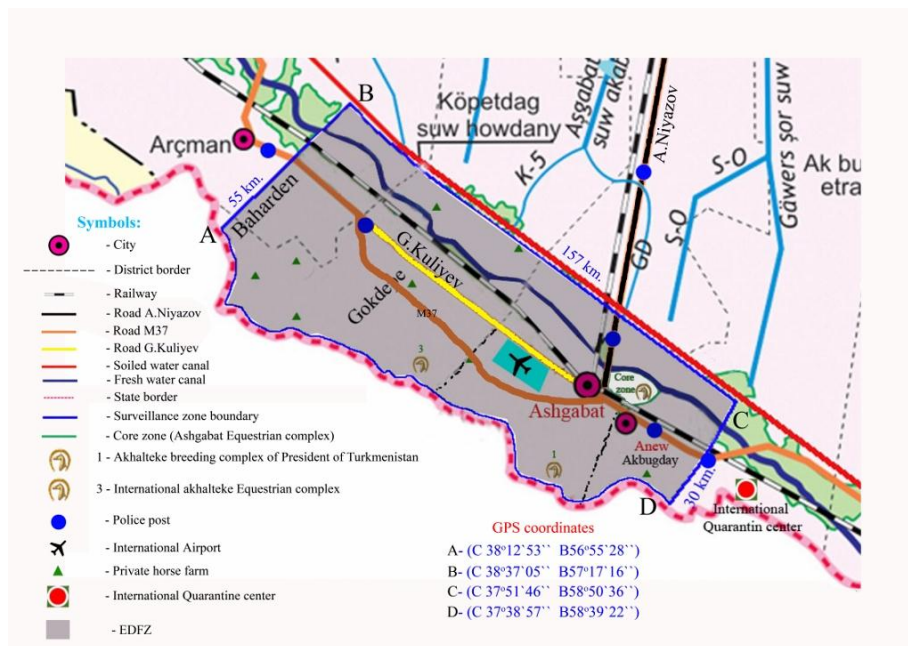
Les limites de la zone EDFZ (voir la section 2 du document complet)

Conformément aux lignes directrices de l'OIE¹, la zone EDFZ est composée d'une zone noyau et d'une zone de surveillance.

¹ http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/Chevaux/EDFZ2.pdf

La zone noyau correspond au lieu où se dérouleront les compétitions équestres. Elle se situe à la périphérie de la ville d'Ashgabat, dans l'hippodrome d'Ashgabat. Elle dispose d'un champ de course, d'un terrain de compétition ouvert et d'un autre couvert ainsi que d'un terrain d'entraînement ouvert. Des fonctions supplémentaires comme une clinique vétérinaire, un atelier de maréchalerie, une écurie d'isolement et un hébergement destiné aux palefreniers ont été transformés ou construits. Les chevaux résidents (400) ont été retirés du lieu avant le 15 mars 2017 afin de s'assurer que le lieu reste vide de chevaux pendant au moins 6 mois.

La zone de surveillance de l'EDFZ couvre une zone où se trouve la majorité des chevaux Turkmènes Akhal Theke et s'étend le long de la frontière de la chaîne de montagnes avec l'Iran sur environ 110 km. Les frontières sont indiquées sur la carte ci-dessous.



Carte 1 indiquant les limites de la zone EDFZ (zone de surveillance et zone noyau)

Statut sanitaire des chevaux dans la zone de surveillance de l'EDFZ (voir la section 4 du document complet)

Pour évaluer l'état de santé de la population animale résidente de 3878 chevaux, 599 chameaux, 112 ânes et 6 koulans, une série d'enquêtes sérologiques sur les maladies pertinentes a été planifiée. Les maladies ont été sélectionnées en fonction du risque encouru pour les chevaux en visite et pour la population de chevaux turkmènes, elles ont été identifiées comme suit : la peste équine, la grippe équine, l'anémie infectieuse équine, la morve, la surra et la piroplasmose. Dans le même temps, la surveillance passive dans toute la zone de surveillance a été améliorée. Les enquêtes ont eu lieu en novembre 2016, février et juin 2017. Un nombre représentatif d'échantillons, choisis au hasard, ont été prélevés sur les chevaux, les ânes et les chameaux au cours de la première et de la seconde campagne, et sur des chevaux et des ânes lors de la troisième campagne. Tous les chevaux de sport potentiellement admissibles à la participation aux Jeux ont été échantillonnés à chaque fois. Par manque de tranquillisants adaptés, les koulans du zoo n'ont pas pu être échantillonnés.

Les enquêtes ont révélé la présence de surra chez des chameaux (première enquête) et la présence de piroplasmose (*T.equi* et *B.caballi*) chez des chevaux et des ânes lors de la seconde et de la troisième enquête. Les chevaux ont été testés négatifs pour la morve, l'anémie infectieuse équine, la peste

équine et la grippe équine. Ces deux dernières maladies n'ont été testées que lors de la première enquête afin de démontrer leur absence.

La peste équine n'a jamais été signalée au Turkménistan et la vaccination est interdite, tel que régulièrement notifié par le Turkménistan à l'OIE par le biais de WAHIS. Outre les enquêtes mentionnées ci-dessus, le Turkménistan a effectué une enquête sérologique pour confirmer l'absence de peste équine et a demandé la reconnaissance officielle par l'OIE du statut indemne de peste équine. L'évaluation de la demande de reconnaissance officielle par l'OIE est en cours.

Sur la base de l'évaluation de tous ces éléments, les services vétérinaires ont conclu que le statut sanitaire de la population équine au sein de l'EDFZ ne représentait pas de risque de maladies hautement infectieuses importantes pour la compétition équestre, à savoir la peste équine, la grippe équine, la morve et l'anémie infectieuse équine.

La présence de surra chez les chameaux et de piroplasmose chez les chevaux détectée au cours des enquêtes sera réduite par une approche multidimensionnelle de la lutte antivectorielle mise en œuvre au Centre international de quarantaine et sur les lieux de la compétition.

Mesures de biosécurité (voir la section 6 du document complet)

Des mesures de biosécurité ont été mises en place depuis le 15 mars 2017. Les lieux ont été totalement clôturés et la clôture d'enceinte en acier a été renforcée de fils métalliques suffisamment serrés pour empêcher les rongeurs, chats et chiens d'entrer dans la zone. Un contrôle strict des véhicules entrants et des personnes est effectué au niveau de la seule entrée ouverte pour accéder à la zone avant le début des Jeux grâce à des installations de nettoyage des pieds et des mains ainsi que des roues des véhicules. Dès que les chevaux arriveront, le manuel opérationnel de biosécurité (voir annexe 1) sera mis en application. Le manuel décrit étape par étape toutes les mesures à appliquer aux chevaux dans leurs écuries, lors de leurs entraînements et pendant la compétition ainsi qu'aux personnes qui s'en occupent.

Le Centre international de quarantaine sera assujéti à une gestion très stricte de la biosécurité. Une écurie séparée sera allouée à chacune quatre nations participantes dont les chevaux doivent subir une quarantaine.

Des couloirs de transport biosecurisés depuis l'aéroport vers le lieu de la compétition et depuis les deux postes frontière désignés pour une arrivée par transport routier ont été mis en place. Les Services vétérinaires de l'État et le Turkmen Atlary escorteront les chevaux participants et leurs transporteurs. Le transport depuis le Centre international de quarantaine vers les lieux où se dérouleront les Jeux après la fin des trois semaines de quarantaine est également biosécurisé.

Certification sanitaire (voir la section 3.4 du document complet et les annexes)

Un certificat sanitaire international spécifique pour les Jeux a été élaboré et fourni par les Services vétérinaires de l'État, le Turkmen Atlary et le Comité d'organisation aux Nations participantes, stipulant les conditions sanitaires d'entrée temporaire au Turkménistan (*Certificat vétérinaire pour l'importation temporaire de chevaux au Turkménistan dans le but de participer aux compétitions d'équitation des 5èmes Jeux asiatiques d'arts martiaux en intérieur*).

Des certificats supplémentaires dans le but de (i) entrer dans la zone de surveillance du territoire du Turkménistan; (ii) passer de la zone de surveillance à la zone noyau; (iii) passer du Centre international de quarantaine à la zone noyau; (iv) passer du Centre international de quarantaine ou de la zone noyau à l'hôpital équin ont été développés et mis en place.

Maintenance de l'EDFZ

Des postes de police ont été positionnés aux points d'entrée stratégiques de la zone de surveillance de l'EDFZ, comme le montre la carte 1. Un inspecteur des postes frontières des Services vétérinaires de l'Etat y officie depuis le 15 mars 2017, ceci afin d'aider la police à inspecter tous les véhicules transportant des animaux. Lorsqu'un cheval devra traverser ces postes, le certificat sanitaire pertinent devra être présenté.

Régionalisation de l'EDFZ

En même temps que la préparation de la mise en place de l'EDFZ, une demande de régionalisation de l'EDFZ aux fins des jeux équestres a été soumise à la Commission européenne, évaluée et approuvée en avril 2017 puis publiée le 17 mai 2017 au Journal officiel Journal de l'Union européenne.

Auto-déclaration de l'EDFZ

Les Services vétérinaires de l'État du Turkménistan déclarent l'EDFZ mise en place et prête à recevoir des chevaux en provenance des nations participant aux 5èmes Jeux asiatiques d'arts martiaux en intérieur.

Conclusion:

Par le présent document, les Services vétérinaires du Turkménistan auto-déclarent la zone indemne de maladies des équidés (EDFZ) pour la période allant du 15 mars au 10 octobre 2017 pour l'anémie infectieuse équine, la grippe équine et la morve et la déclarent conforme aux exigences du *Code terrestre* (en particulier les chapitres 12.5, 12.6 et 12.10.), assurant aux nations participantes que le statut sanitaire des chevaux est conforme aux exigences de l'OIE pour l'organisation d'un événement équestre international.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez contacter le Délégué du Turkménistan, le Dr Dovlet Nuryyev.

DOCUMENT COMPLET

**Self Declaration of an Equine Disease Free Zone
in Turkmenistan**

For the purpose of facilitating the Equestrian competitions in the framework of Ashgabat 2017

Detailed information



State Veterinary Services of Turkmenistan

July 2017

Acronyms

AHS	African horse sickness
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory Ashgabat
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
CVRL	Central Veterinary Research Laboratory Dubai
EDFZ	Equine disease free zone
EI	Equine influenza
EIA	Equine infectious anemia
FEI	Federation Equestre Internationale
IQC	International Quarantine Centre
NEF	National Equestrian Federation Turkmenistan
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
SVS	State Veterinary Services
TA	Turkmen Atlary

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1. INTRODUCTION

Turkmenistan will be hosting the 5th Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games in September 2017. While equestrian competitions are normally not a discipline in these Games, Turkmenistan, in agreement with the Olympic Council of Asia and with the support of the Federation Equestre International (FEI), has included equestrian competitions for jumping as a discipline. Furthermore it will organize an “Akhal Teke Horse competition” as an add-on to the jumping competitions, for Akhal Teke horses only, coming from two neighboring countries.

Turkmenistan has not previously hosted international equestrian competitions and has not imported horses on a temporary basis, returning them to their home country after a short stay. Turkmenistan therefore opted to set up an Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) as an internationally recognized and OIE supported strategy to assure participating countries in Asia as well as those Asian countries that keep and train their horses in Europe, that optimal animal health conditions prevail.

In order to set up this EDFZ, the Ministry of Agriculture and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) signed an Agreement on 22 May 2016 for technical assistance.

Since June 2016 a team of OIE experts and OIE regional and sub-regional representatives, in continuous collaboration with experts from the State Veterinary Services (SVS) and the Turkmen Atlary (TA), have put in place measures in line with the “Framework for the establishment of EDFZs” as published by the OIE in 2015.

This application document describes the different elements of the EDFZ, the equine health status, provides a brief summary of the Veterinary Services and their capacity to supervise and control the EDFZ and the biosecurity and contingency measures that have been developed.

With this document the Veterinary Services self-declare the EDFZ for the period 15 March to 30 September 2017 and assure the participating Nations that the equine health status is in line with OIE requirements for the hosting of an international equestrian event.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE EDFZ

The EDFZ is being established under the responsibility of the SVS in collaboration with Turkmen Atlary (TA), the Ministry responsible for horse matters. The National Equestrian Federation is part of TA and also involved in the preparation. The work is done in close collaboration with the Organising Committee of the 5th Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games, through the special adviser on equestrian Games.

The objective of setting up this EDFZ is to create an area in Turkmenistan in which the health status of the resident equine population is known and of high standard in order to facilitate the temporary import of horses of high health status.

In line with OIE Guidelines¹ the EDFZ consists of a CORE zone and a surrounding SURVEILLANCE zone.

2.1 The Core Zone

The Core zone is the venue where the equestrian competitions will be organized and is located in the Ashgabat Hippodrome. This establishment, located in the outskirts of Ashgabat City, is usually home to about 400 racehorses and 30 sport horses, a racetrack and large indoor and outdoor riding arenas. In preparation of the Games and in view of highest possible biosecurity, the resident race and sport horses were removed from the venue by 15 March 2017 and transferred to other establishments within the surrounding Surveillance zone. This guaranteed that the venue is free of horses for 6 months prior to the arrival of visiting horses and is therefore in line with OIE recommendations.

The venue is fully fenced with two secured main entrances. Biosecurity measures for the venue and stables for visiting horses have been put in place. Two entire stable blocks usually utilized by the race horses have been renovated to FEI standards. They are divided into 2 blocks each of 27 boxes, divided by a solid structure of accommodation for the grooms. Existing structures have been converted and upgraded into additional features such as a Veterinary Clinic, a farrier workshop and a stable block with isolation boxes in order to fulfill international requirements. The venue area is separated by the rest of the Ashgabat Hippodrome area by a temporary fence in order to assure that no visitors or non-accredited persons can get into the part of the venue where the horses are kept.

The Organising Committee will establish an accreditation scheme which will be controlled at the different entry points into the area where horses will be kept to assure that only authorized persons can enter.

The Organizing Committee together with the OIE experts have prepared a Biosecurity Plan for the biosecure management of the Games at the venue, which is presented in **Annex 1**.

¹ http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/Chevaux/EDFZ.pdf

2.2 The Surveillance Zone

The Surveillance zone surrounding the venue (the Core zone) has been chosen by Turkmen Atlary as a large zone, comprising of most of the Akhal Teke horse population, housed mainly in the New Hippodrome and the President's Farm and some breeding farms. **Map 1** shows the exact extend and limits of the EDFZ.

The borders of the EDFZ can be described as follows by their limitations:

- A water canal in the North
- The State border with Iran and the mountain range in the South
- The etrap border of Baharden in the West
- The etrap border of Akbugday in the East

At the western, eastern and northern entry points into the EDFZ by road, police posts are established on the roadside. These police posts control all transports of live animals, including horses. A SVS veterinarian mans these posts as of mid March 2017 to supervise the movement control into the surveillance zone, which has been announced by an SVS Order (No 27-Ŏ of 2.3.17) to all SVS Veterinarians.

The area spans about 110 km in length and 30 – 50 km in width. It includes the International Airport close to Ashgabat and close to the venue, but excludes the newly opened IQC for horses, completed in November 2016.

The area holds 3878 horses, 599 camels, 112 donkeys and 6 Kulan and 2 zebra in the Zoo.

With the assistance of the OIE experts, the health status of this population was established by means of three surveys. The approach to the surveys and their results are described in detail in Chapter 4.4.

The results can be summarized here to state that the population is free from glanders, African horse sickness (AHS), Equine influenza (EI) and Equine infectious anaemia (EIA). All horses tested were free from surra, however, during the first survey, few camels were found positive for surra, indicating that there is a small risk for the infection being present. This risk will be mitigated by intense insect and vector control at the venue during the Games.

Furthermore, the survey results revealed the presence of piroplasmiasis, both *Theileria equi* and *Babesia caballi*, in the Turkmen horses. While piroplasmiasis is ubiquitous and not a problem special to Turkmenistan, the risk will be mitigated by intense tick control at the venue and the IQC. The tick and insect control measures are described in detail in the Biosecurity Manual in Annex 1.

3. THE VETERINARY SERVICES OF TURKMENISTAN

A very detailed description of the Veterinary Services and their different functions and capacities has been included in the “Application of Turkmenistan for recognition of status of freedom of African horse sickness” which was submitted to the OIE in October 2016. The following text is a brief summary of this description, for further details we refer to the Application document.

3.1 The State Veterinary Services

Structure and competences of the current SVS were established in 2011 and 2012 by several presidential decrees (Ref 3, Annex 2). Prior to 2012, the Competent Authority was Turkmen Livestock Association (“Turkmenmallyary Association” or TLA), which used to be part of the Ministry of Agriculture and led by the director of the TLA who was also designated as the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO).

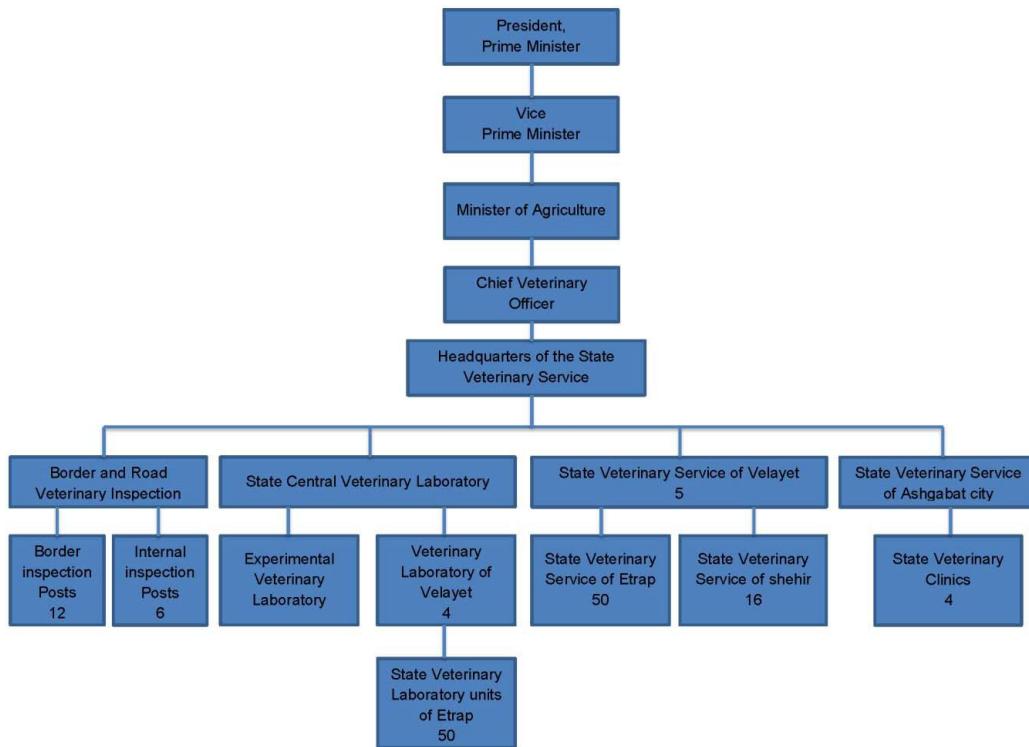
Now, the Competent Authority for animal health, welfare and some elements of veterinary public health in Turkmenistan is the State Veterinary Administration (SVA), which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture, under the direct responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture (Picture 1). SVA is led by a director appointed by the Government and who serves as the CVO, he reports directly to the Minister of Agriculture and under his guidance the Veterinary Services (SVS) are delivered.

The SVS is located in Ashgabat and has the overall responsibility for Veterinary Services, including the following organizations and/or structures:

1. Central Veterinary Laboratory and Veterinary Laboratory Units in 4 regions and 50 districts,
2. State Veterinary Inspection Service for Borders and Transport,
3. Scientific Research Experimental Veterinary Laboratory,
4. State Veterinary Services in Ashgabat and 5 regions/velayets (Akhal, Balkan, Mary, Lebap, Dashoguz),
5. State Veterinary Services in 50 districts/etraps and 16 cities/shehirs.

The organizational structure of the SVS in Turkmenistan reflects the administrative division of the country into velayets (regions), cities with the status of velayet, etraps (districts), towns with etrap status, towns in an etrap, and villages of different levels.

Picture 1: Organizational structure of State Veterinary Services in Turkmenistan (numbers in the boxes indicate numbers of corresponding entities)



The SVS is organized in nine departments, each led by a department head:

1. Department of State Inspection Service for Border and Transports and Security of Food Products;
2. Epizootic and Veterinary Production Department;
3. Administrative Economic Department;
4. Department of Supply and Registration of Veterinary Medicines and Supervision of their Usage;
5. Department of International Relations and Adoption of Scientific Achievements into Production;
6. Personnel Department;
7. Accounting Department;
8. Economic Department;
9. Legal Department.

The total number of employees funded from the state budget is currently 791 persons, of whom 379 are veterinarians. Employees under other sources of funding, including private veterinarians, who often also work on State farms, are 634 staff including 553 veterinarians.

3.2 Regional Veterinary Authorities

Organization and implementation of field activities, implementation of emergency response functions, notification of animal diseases and official controls are under the responsibility of Veterinary Services in regions (velayets), districts (etrap) and some cities or towns (shehirs). Each region and district Veterinary Services has office space with a laboratory unit (five and fifty, respectively).

Among other responsibilities, inspection of animals and ante-mortem control in abattoirs is carried out by official veterinarians from the district veterinary services, while post-mortem inspection is carried out by veterinarians employed directly by Ministry of Health. However, in some cases, both the ante- and post-mortem inspection is carried out by (private) veterinarians directly paid by the establishments.

3.3 The Turkmen Atlary

Specific to Turkmenistan is the existence of a “Ministry of the Horse” – the Turkmen Atlary (TA). It has offices at central, velayet and etrap levels and also owns stud farms. It deals with the zootechnical aspects of horse breeding, including registration of holdings and individual identification of horses. The obligation for horse owners to register their holdings and their animals is laid down in the Turkmen Atlary law on breeding and sport of 2015. TA have their own veterinarians and specialists who look after the identification, health management (including vaccinations), breeding and registration of the Akhal Teke horses in the studbook.

The National Equestrian Federation (NEF) is registered with the FEI since 1997 and has 8 registered athletes and 6 registered horses of the Akhal Teke breed.

TA experts have been actively engaged in the setting up of the EDFZ, namely in the surveillance, the movement control implementation and will be actively engaged in the biosecurity implementation at the venue, the IQC and the Equine hospital at the new hippodrome

3.4 Legal basis for the Veterinary Services and Turkmen Atlary to deliver the services of relevance to the EDFZ

Annex 2 provides an overview of the legal documents in place for the execution of Veterinary Services as well as the Turkmen Atlary law (No 14 in Annex 2). Please note that this table is an update as compared to the table provided in the AHS application, for which legislation was specifically selected in the context of AHS.

During the period June 2016 to February 2017 the SVS with the assistance of the OIE experts developed the specific Animal Health Certificate for the Asian Games which regulates the requirements in terms of testing and vaccination for selected diseases as well as quarantine requirements for selected countries. The Certificate can be found in Annex 3.

Furthermore two national Movement Certificates were developed in support of SVS implementation of movement control as of 15 March 2017, namely the:

- *Movement Certificate for Equidae into the Surveillance Zone*

This Certificate is intended for use by horse or donkey owners that have an urgent need to transport their animals from anywhere in Turkmenistan into the Surveillance zone area. Equidae must basically undergo the same tests as any foreign horse and provide evidence for a residential period of 40 days on holdings free from certain diseases, in a region also certified free from certain diseases in Turkmenistan territory.

- *Movement Certificate for Horses into EDFZ Core zone from the Surveillance zone of Turkmenistan*

This Certificate is intended for use by horses that will participate in the competitions and have been kept in one of the Hippodromes in the Surveillance zone during the period prior to the start of the Games. These horses have to undergo the same set of tests as imported horses, even though they have been included in the surveillance ongoing during September 2016 to June 2017. They do not need to undergo quarantine.

Both Certificates can be found in Annex 4. All Certificates were translated into Turkmen language and were made available under the Order No 27 – Ó of 2.3.17 (Ref No 19, Annex 2) to all SVS Veterinarians, particularly those at the Turkmen border posts, and the control posts of the outer perimeter of the Surveillance zone. Movement control is effected since 15 March 2017.

4. ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

4.1 Census

The number of horses has steadily increased over the years, from 2904 horses in 2010 to over 5000 horses to date. The numbers are well known as all Akhal Teke horses are under the strict identification and registration by Turkmen Atlary as described in paragraph 3.4 and all other horses under use and supervision of the SVS, mainly used for mounted border control services.

The largest concentration of Akhal Teke horses is in the Akhal region with 3592 head. Other regions hold less: in Balkan region - 33 heads, in Dashaguz region - 325 heads, in Lebap region - 221 heads, in Mary region - 390 heads. In 2016 there were 4561 head of Akhal Teke horses and they are mainly kept at the hippodromes.

Additionally there are 953 working horses. These are all found with the State Border Service on the border with Iran.

4.2 Identification and traceability

In Turkmenistan the identification of agricultural animals is mandatory and regulated at legislative level. Horses under Turkmen Atlary supervision are identified by a microchip (an electronic type of identification) or by branding. Brands may be applied by either hot or cold processes. The brand is applied to the left side of the body: the Turkmenistan code, area and type of animal on the left shoulder blade, and a unique number in the left hip area.

The microchip conforms to the international ISO-11784 and ISO-11785 standards. The chips corresponding to these standards, contain a 15-digit code. The code of a microchip is entered in the international passport of a horse. TA Veterinarians identify foals from 4-month's age.

4.3 Baseline disease situation

According to the SVS, Turkmenistan is free from OIE listed equine diseases. This statement is based on yearly active surveillance for glanders, trypanosomosis (surra) and brucellosis in the hippodromes of Turkmenistan with the assistance of TA. According to the Veterinarians of TA and SVS none of the notifiable infectious equine diseases has ever been observed in Turkmenistan.

Table 1: Results of surveillance for equine diseases since 2012

Year	Number of horses	Number of hippodromes	number of samples	Name of diseases					
				Glanders number of samples tested	Result	Trypanosomosis number of samples tested	Result	Brucellosis number of samples tested	Result
2012	3780	7	1520	94	Neg	1520	Neg	1520	Neg
2013	4217	7	537	537	Neg	487	Neg	537	Neg
2014	4756	7	55	55	Neg	11	Neg	55	Neg
2015	5335	7	26	26	Neg	0		26	Neg
2016	5511	7	109	109	Neg	86	Neg	109	Neg
Total			2247	821		2104		2247	

4.4 Enhanced surveillance in the EDFZ

In order to establish the actual equine health status, the SVS and TA, with the support of the OIE experts, carried out a surveillance programme in the EDFZ Surveillance zone for the “6 diseases” that OIE has identified as most important for the “high health, high performance horse” and EDFZ concepts.

The sampling frame that was calculated for this surveillance is shown for the three surveys in Table 2a and 2b.

		Glanders	Surra	EI	AHS	EIA
	Objective	demonstrate absence of disease 5%, 97%, 95%	Estimate prevalence 5% estimated prev; 5% precision	demonstrate absence of disease 5%, 100%, 100%	demonstrate absence of disease 5%, 100%, 100%	Estimate prevalence 5%, 100%, 100%
Species	Total no animals	No of samples to be tested				
Horses	3878	333	73	58	58	58
Camels	599		66			
Donkeys	112	112	45	44	44	44
Feral	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total no of samples		451	190	108	108	108

Table 2a: Sampling frame for the first survey, including glanders, AHS and EI with the objective to demonstrate absence of disease, and surra and EIA with the objective to estimate prevalence.

		Glanders	Surra	piro	EIA
	Objective	demonstrate absence of disease 5%, 97%, 95%	Estimate prevalence: 5% estimated prev; 5% precision	Estimate prevalence: 5%, 100%, 100%	Estimate prevalence 5%, 100%, 100%
Species	Total no animals	No of samples to be tested			
Horses	3878	333	73	58	58
Camels	599		66		
Donkeys	112	112	45	44	44
Feral	6	6	6	6	6
Total no of samples		451	190	108	108

Table 2b: sampling frame for the 2nd and 3rd survey from which AHS and EI were excluded

A **first survey** was carried out in November 2016. All samples were tested at the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) in Ashgabat. An aliquot of samples (50%) was also taken to the Central Veterinary Investigation Laboratory and OIE Reference laboratory for glanders, in Dubai (CVRL) to test for glanders, African horse sickness (AHS) and surra, while a German specialized Equine laboratory tested the samples for equine influenza (EI), and equine infectious anaemia (EIA). The results from all three laboratories were negative for AHS, EI, EIA, glanders and surra in horses and donkeys. However, 3 out of 66 camels tested were found positive for surra,

indicating that trypanosomes and their vectors are present in the area and might pose a risk to horses. SVS annual surveillance never confirmed surra in horses (see Table 1). Table 3 summarises these results. The occurrence of surra in camels was reported to the OIE as the first occurrence of this disease.

A **second survey** was carried out in February 2017. During this second survey AHS and EI were excluded as the first survey had proven their absence. Testing for piroplasmiasis was included in this survey. All samples were tested at the CVL in Ashgabat and again an aliquot (50%) of samples were also taken to CVRL for confirmatory testing. Results were negative for glanders, EI and surra in horses and donkeys. However, there were positive cases of piroplasmiasis in horses and donkeys. Detailed results of the second survey are shown in Table 4.

On the occasion of the second survey, a **Proficiency Test** for glanders, surra, EIA and piroplasmiasis was carried out between the CVL and the CVRL. CVRL had prepared the panel of positive and negative sera for blind testing by CVL. All results produced by CVL were identical with the results of CVRL.

A **third survey** was carried out in June 2017 to finalise the findings in order to establish the health status of the population in the EDFZ. During this survey the same diseases as in the second survey were tested, but camels were no longer included. All samples were tested at the CVL only. Similarly to the results of the second survey, horses and donkeys had a high prevalence of piroplasmiasis, with *B.caballi* showing lower prevalences in horses and donkeys than *T. equi*. Detailed results of the third survey are shown in Table 5.

In addition to the active surveillance carried out during the period of November 2016 to June 2017, passive surveillance in the horse population in the EDFZ was enhanced and Turkmen Atlary as well as SVS veterinarians were instructed to observe carefully the health of horses under their supervision and to report any suspected case.

Table 3: Results from 1st survey

Species	Total Pop	Glanders				Surra				AHS				EI				EIA			
Lab		CVL		CVRL		CVL		CVRL		CVRL		CVL		Boese		CVL		Boese		CVL	
Test		CFT		CFT		CFT		CFT		cELISA		Not done		PCR ¹		Not done		AGID		AGID	
		No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res			No test	Res			No test	Res	No test	Res
Horses	3878	347	Neg	165	Neg	351	Neg	137	Neg	76	Neg			70	Neg			76	neg	332	neg
Donkey	112	112	Neg	95	Neg	112	Neg	95	Neg	32	Neg							32	Neg	Not done	
Camels	599					66	2 pos	66	3 pos												

¹ on nasal swabs

Table 4: Results from 2nd survey

Species	Total Pop	Glanders				Surra				T. equi				B. caballi				EIA			
Lab		CVL		CVRL		CVL		CVRL		CVRL		CVL		CVRL		CVL		CVRL		CVL	
Test		CFT		CFT		CFT		CFT		ELISA		ELISA		ELISA		ELISA		AGID		AGID	
		No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res
Horses	3878	312	Neg	102	Neg	312	Neg	38	Neg	25	21 Pos	54	54 pos	25	10 pos	54	15 pos	25	neg	333	neg
Donkey	112	112	Neg	56	Neg	112	Neg	23	Neg	22	13 pos	21	17 pos	22	1 pos	21	Neg	22	Neg	77	neg
Camels	599					66	Neg														

Table 5: Results from 3rd survey

Species	Total pop	Glanders		Surra		T.equi		B.caballi		EIA	
Lab		CVL		CVL		CVL		CVL		CVL	
Test		CFT		CFT		ELISA		ELISA		AGID	
		No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res	No test	Res
Horses	3878	331	neg	73	neg	58	58 pos	58	9 pos	77	neg
Donkey	112	85	neg	32	neg	30	15 pos	85	1 pos	19	neg

5. MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE EDFZ

5.1 Importation of horses

For the participation of horses the Organising Committee and the Veterinary Services informed the National Federations and the Veterinary Services, respectively, of the countries eligible to participate in the equestrian Games about the import conditions for horses at the beginning of March 2017.

The SVS with the assistance of the OIE experts have developed the “Veterinary Certificate for the Temporary Importation of horses into Turkmenistan to compete in the equestrian events of the 5th Asian Indoors & Martial Arts Games” which stipulates these conditions and is attached in Annex 3.

Horses coming from EU approved third countries and from Europe will be imported into Turkmenistan for direct transfer to the Core zone of the EDFZ, while horses originating from non-EU approved countries will be imported into Turkmenistan for transfer to the IQC for a post arrival quarantine period of three weeks.

By mid July 2017 eight countries have confirmed their participation and Table 6 gives an overview on their importation conditions.

Participating country	Nos. of horses	Import from	Re-export to	condition
Iran	5	Iran	Iran	Quarantine
Kazakhstan	5	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Quarantine
Saudi Arabia	5	European Union	European Union	Quarantine
Kyrgyzstan	5	4 ex. European Union	4 European Union	
		1 ex. Kyrgyztan	1 Kyrgyztan	Quarantine
Qatar	5	European Union	European Union	
Syria	5	European Union	European Union	
Turkmenistan	5	?	?	
Chinese Taipei	5	European Union	European Union	
Uzbekistan	5	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Quarantine
Total	45			21

Table 6: participating countries and their import conditions

For Turkmen national team horses arrangements are being made to purchase horses in Europe and import them into Turkmenistan. If this arrangement cannot work out, local horses from the Surveillance zone will be recruited and transferred to the Core zone, after they have complied with the conditions of the “Movement Certificate for Horses Into EDFZ Core Zone from The Surveillance Zone of Turkmenistan”, which is equivalent to the conditions that have to be met by horses imported from outside the country in terms of testing and requirements for establishment and area of origin (Annex 4).

5.2 The International Quarantine Centre

The IQC of international standard was newly constructed and finalized in November 2016 and officially opened in April 2017 on the occasion of the “Day of the Horse”, which was attended also by the OIE Regional Representative.

The IQC has 6 barns, separated by 100m distance from each other, which can each hold 20 horses. Each barn is surrounded by its own exercise space and has all amenities required for quarantine international standards. The station also offers a 1000m race course and a jumping and dressage arena for exercising, hence will offer the sport horses enough facilities to continue their training and exercising during the quarantine period prior to the Games.

Visiting horses will be allocated one barn per country, guaranteeing their separation during the quarantine period. Staff, either from the nations accompanying the horses or supplied by TA, will look after only one barn in order to avoid cross contamination.

The station features a small laboratory and a small veterinary clinic in order to cater for any first aid in case of injuries or first examinations in case of suspected infectious disease. The station is under the management of Turkmen Atlary with the SVS supervising all veterinary matters. An international consultant will be employed for the duration of the quarantine period to oversee the day to day running of the Station.

5.3 Movement control

Movement control of equids in Turkmenistan is regulated at inter-regional level. To move from Region to Region, horses are quarantined for three days and a Veterinary Certificate is issued by the Main State Veterinary inspector. Sports and race horses should be vaccinated before movement against EI within the last 6 months, against anthrax and dermatomycosis within 12 months and should be accompanied by their valid passport with all these vaccinations and tests entered.

This guarantees that all movements within the country are registered and controlled. In addition, Order No 27 – Ó (Annex 5) was issued on 2.3. 2017 to all SVS staff in the country to notify them about the boundaries of the EDFZ and the necessity to issue Certificates as shown in Annex 4 in case an equid needs to enter the Surveillance zone or in case a horse needs to enter into the Core zone. SVS officers are present at the police checks that control the boundaries of the Surveillance zone (see map 1) and will stop any vehicle transporting animals to control that horses are accompanied by the required Certificate to move into the Surveillance zone from anywhere outside this zone.

Horses arriving by road from the participating countries, e.g. Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, will arrive at pre-designated border crossing points (Artuk in the south for Iran; Farap in the north for all others) and will proceed to the IQC via a pre-designated route. They will be escorted by a vehicle from TA and a police vehicle. A lay-over stable for the horses arriving from the north has been identified in the nearest hippodrome.

Horses arriving at the land borders will need to be accompanied by the appropriate veterinary certificate ('Veterinary Certificate for the Temporary Importation of horses into Turkmenistan to compete in the equestrian events of the 5th Asian Indoors & Martial Arts Games').

Vehicles used for transporting participating horses by road and all equipment carried within them will need to be certified as having been disinfected prior to leaving the point of origin for any of the above journeys. A format for this certificate forms part of the Biosecurity Manual.

6. BIOSECURITY

Biosecurity is one of the main principles for the maintenance of the EDFZ. SVS and TA personnel have been sensitized for this since the beginning of the project. In order to facilitate the concrete implementation of biosecurity measures the Organising Committee with input from the SVS, Turkmen Atlary and the OIE experts have developed a Biosecurity Plan, the full document is shown in Annex 1.

A brief summary of the main topics dealt with in this Biosecurity Plan and the responsibilities allocated to the different stakeholders implementing the Plan, is given below.

The Biosecurity Plan covers the following topics:

1. Horse arrival

This chapter describes the arrival of horses by road (see also 5.3), by air (see also 5.1) and between the different locations, e.g. from the airport to the venue or from the IQC to the venue.

The responsibility for horse arrival and transport is shared between SVS (particularly Airport SVS for horses arriving by air) and Turkmen Atlary.

2. Inspection on arrival

Upon arrival at the airport, SVS airport officers will carry out jointly with SVS Ashgabat Municipality officers, the Identity confirmation of the horse and a brief exterior check of the animals. The full veterinary on-arrival inspection will be carried out at the venue / IQC by the FEI Veterinary Service manager supported by SVS.

3. Biosecurity of the venue

The Organising Committee has overseen the sealing off by a perimeter fence secured against intrusion of rodents and small animals. They will also make available the work force operating in the stable blocks to do the necessary chores of cleaning and mucking.

The stable cleanliness will be overseen by Turkmen Atlary as well as the maintenance of wheel washes, human and horse footbaths and hand wash stations.

Access to the stable blocks and other horse facilities will be strictly regulated and for accredited persons only.

Feed for horses can be brought in by National Federations, as long as it comes in sealed containers or bags, hay and bedding will be provided for by Turkmen Atlary.

Stables will be regularly cleaned, manure removed and taken to the designated place, boxes will be regularly disinfected and disinfected.

4. The IQC

The Biosecurity of the IQC will be the subject of a separate Biosecurity and Operational Manual, still under development. In summary, the same procedures of cleaning, disinfection and insect control will apply; horses will be kept separate per country and will be closely observed by taken their temperature twice daily and they will be put under video surveillance day and night.

5. Cleaning and disinfection

Cleaning guidelines for (i) vehicles, (ii) stables and (iii) clinic facilities are deliberated in the Plan. In addition, the facilities will have to be regularly desinsected in order to reduce vectors.

6. Composting

Regular cleaning out of stables and removal of manure will be done and the material be deposited in a designated area, a safe distance away from the stables.

7. CONTINGENCY PLANS

Should clinical signs of an infectious or contagious disease be observed during the quarantine period or during the period of the event, the following precautions have been developed:

7.1 In the International Quarantine Centre

If a horse develops a fever or any other clinical signs suggestive of an infectious or contagious disease, it will be put under intense supervision and if deemed necessary, blood and/or other biological samples will be taken. Samples can be examined in the on-site laboratory for EI (using a rapid test kit), blood parasites (microscopically), complete blood count and biochemistry profile. If deemed necessary, also sent to an International laboratory for further evaluation and confirmation of the clinical signs

If a horse develops an injury or a colic which cannot be treated at the on-site clinic, it will be transferred to the Equine hospital in the New Hippodrome which is equipped to deal with any necessary surgical intervention.

7.2 At the venue

If a horse develops a fever or any other clinical signs suggestive of an infectious or contagious disease, it will be transferred to the isolation stables on-site (which are more than 75 meters from the main stables) and put under intensive supervision. If deemed necessary, blood and/or other biological samples will be taken and examined at the clinic on-site and, if deemed necessary, samples will be sent to an International laboratory for further evaluation and confirmation of the clinical signs.

If a horse has a minor injury, it will be transferred to the clinic on-site at the venue for treatment. If the injury is major or the horse needs colic surgery, it will be transferred to the Equine hospital at the New Hippodrome.

Two horse ambulances are available in case transfers from either the Quarantine Station or the venue to the Equine Hospital are required.

In the event of an injury in the arena, screens are available to block the injured horse from sight by the spectators. The horse will then be transported in the ambulance to the on-site clinic for inspection, treatment and if the injury is fatal, to be humanely euthanized.

7. DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

7.1 Equine infectious anemia, equine influenza and glanders:)

These are notifiable diseases in Turkmenistan, the absence of which have been demonstrated in surveys since 2012 (for glanders) and for EI and EIA since the specific surveys carried out in the framework of setting up the EDFZ. The relevant legislation regarding notifiable diseases is listed in Annex 2 (see point 1 and 6).

7.2 History of equine infectious anemia, equine influenza and glanders in Turkmenistan

No signs of EIA, EI and glanders have been observed in the horse population of Turkmenistan. The absence of these diseases has been demonstrated through annual surveys for glanders since 2012 and for all diseases through the surveys carried out in the framework of setting up the EDFZ.

7.3 Surveillance to demonstrate freedom

See Section 4 of this document

7.4 Preventive measures to prevent the introduction of the pathogens and early detection system

See Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this document

7.5 Compliance with the requirements of the Terrestrial Code

The requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* for the three disease (particularly in Chapters 12.5., 12.6. and 12.10.) have been met, assuring the participating Nations that the equine health status is in line with OIE requirements for the hosting of an international equestrian event.

Conclusion:

With this document, the Veterinary Services self-declare the EDFZ for the period 15 March to 10 October 2017 for equine infectious anemia, equine influenza and glanders and declare that the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* (particularly in Chapters 12.5., 12.6. and 12.10.) have been met, assuring the participating Nations that the equine health status is in line with OIE requirements for the hosting of an international equestrian event.

For more information, please contact the Delegate of Turkmenistan, Dr Dovlet Nuryyev.

Annexes

Annex 1

Biosecurity Manual (separate document)

Annex 2

Legal basis

Annex 3

International Certificate

Annex 4

National Certificates

Annex 5

Order 27 - O

Annex 2

Ref	Document	Specific relevance	Summary
1	Veterinary Law of 1996	Art 16 Obligation of animal owners to notify infectious diseases to SVS	http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/law-no-127-1-on-veterinary-lex-faoc054036/ Rights and obligations of owners of animals Animal owners have the right to: - Enter into contracts with the state, departmental and private veterinary services to veterinary service; - To obtain information about the state veterinary service, animal disease, epizootic situation and the results of the special studies of animals and animal products; - Appeal against the illegal actions and directions of state, departmental veterinary services and professionals involved in private veterinary practice. Animal owners are required to: - Organize and carry out economic and veterinary measures to ensure the prevention of diseases and death of the animals, as well as the production of good-quality livestock products; - Immediately notify the veterinary service of case of sudden or unusual behavior of animals; - Fulfill all the requirements of the Veterinary Service for the relevant quarantine and other veterinary measures.
2	CIS regulation, 5.11. 2003	Common regulations on state veterinary inspections of international and intra-cis shipments of animals and animal products”	Describes all regulations pertaining to trade between CIS member states, including veterinary certification and inspection
3	Constitution of Turkmenistan 9/26/2008 NO. TKK-13		Turkmenistan - the democratic, constitutional and secular state in which the government is carried out in the form of the presidential republic. Turkmenistan possesses supremacy and completeness of power in the territory, independently carries out domestic and foreign policy. The state sovereignty and the territory of Turkmenistan are uniform and indivisible. The state protects independence and territorial integrity of Turkmenistan, the constitutional system, provides legality and law and order. Turkmenistan on the basis of the law possesses the status of constant neutrality. The United Nations in the Resolution of General Assembly “Constant neutrality of Turkmenistan” from 12 December 1995: “1. recognizes and supports the status of constant neutrality proclaimed by Turkmenistan; 2. urges the states - members of the United Nations to respect and support this status of Turkmenistan, respecting also its independence, the sovereignty and territorial integrity”. The constant neutrality of Turkmenistan recognised by the world

			community is a basis of its domestic and foreign policy.
4	The law of Turkmenistan No. 109-IV from December 24, 2008	«agrees to adopt the standards of the OIE»;	In legislative work in the field of veterinary science Turkmenistan is guided by standards of the OIE.
5	The resolution of the President of Turkmenistan on Licensing of veterinarians activity No. 10827 from January 21, 2010	In the Resolution the activity is specified and the code of veterinary works No. 85200 is approved. Licensing is regulated under No 10827.	
6	The order of the President of Turkmenistan No. 12203 from March 29, 2012	Modernization strategy of VS of Turkmenistan according to international requirements	Development of national plans for prevention and control of especially dangerous diseases of animals. Transfer of attention to carrying out preventive veterinary and sanitary and hygienic actions. (list of diseases in footnote) ²
7	The law of Turkmenistan on Safety and quality of foodstuff No. 105-V from August 16, 2014	Control of quality and safety at realisation of foodstuff of animal origin is assigned to State veterinary services of Turkmenistan	article13. Development of regulations and control of quality and safety of foodstuff of animal origin is assigned to the Public veterinary service
8	The law of Turkmenistan on veterinary science No. 143-V from November 08, 2014.	«About veterinary science»	In this Law the main actions for the organisation and carrying out veterinary actions against especially dangerous diseases, and also a control procedure, sources of financing of actions, differentiations of functions between the state veterinary organisations are defined
9	The law of Turkmenistan No. 143-V from November 08, 2014.	"About the statement of Rules of quarantine of animals"	The order of carrying out a preventive quarantine of the imported animals, the acquired, moved animals for the purpose of carrying out diagnostic researches and veterinary testing is defined
10	Order of Turkmenistan of 12.10.2014, No 63 – O	On issuing Veterinary Certificates	This order defines the forms to be used as Certificate and stipulates that a list of Veterinarians with the right to issue Certificates must be available at every etrap
11	Order about administrative offences 5/23/2015 No. 881	The violation of the rules on quarantine for infectious diseases of animals, including decisions of local executive authorities on fight against epizootic; violation of veterinary health regulations and requirements; illegal manufacturing of veterinary medicines, and sale of the medicines which have not passed the state registration in Turkmenistan, not having the certificate of quality, unusable, expired or illegally made or counterfeit samples of medicines registered by the state,; veterinary activity without obtaining the license established by the legislation of Turkmenistan; supply of products of animal origin on the market and in other places of consumption without the approval by veterinary service;	

² Anthrax; Rabies; FMD; PPR; camel pox; glanders; epizootic lymphangitis; dourine; **AHS**; CSF; ASF; toxoplasmosis (cats and dogs); NC; salmonellosis; AI; EIA; bovine malignant catarrhal fever; infectious bovine rhinotracheitis; scrapie; Yersinia pestis in camels; equine encephalomyelitis

		production, processing, delivery, storage, transportation and distribution of food of animal origin with violation of veterinary health regulations; transportation, import to Turkmenistan, export from it and transit of cattle, bird, forage and other cargoes which are subject to control of veterinary service; ill treatment of animals, leading to death, forced slaughter or mutilation, attracts an administrative penalty by the public veterinary service	
12	The order of the Ministry of a rural and water management of Turkmenistan No. 85-O from November 19 2015:	The list of especially dangerous diseases of subjects to destruction,	Anthrax, Rabies, FMD, Glanders, epizootic lymphangitis, Trypanosomiasis, AHS Rinderpest, IBR, Bluetongue, Scrapie, Yersinia in camels, Epizootic lymphangitis in horses, dourine, CSF, Toxoplasmosis cat and dogs, Newcastle and AI, Psittacosis, EIA, infectious encephalomyelitis horse
13	Decree 70 – O; 22/9/2015	Veterinary requirements at export and import of cargoes of subjects to veterinary control	According to the requirement of OIE and the Customs Union State Veterinary Inspection of Turkmenistan № 119 Order
14	Law of Turkmenistan, 21.11.2015, No 308-V	For Turkmen Atlyary	“About horse breeding and equestrian Sport”
15	Position of the Public veterinary service of Turkmenistan, the order No. 79-Ö from February 11, 2016 Turkmenistan	«About the statement of veterinary and sanitary rules»	The organization and carrying out veterinary actions is given in these rules on the basis of veterinary standards
16	The plan of measures is approved by the Cabinet of Turkmenistan on March 5, 2016	«About the statement of Rules of planning and carrying out veterinary actions 2016-2020 against the zoonothroponosis - especially dangerous diseases of animals»;	Procedures of planning and the organisation of veterinary actions against especially dangerous diseases are described
17	Order of Turkmenistan from 6/28/2016 No. 75-Ö	Veterinary rules on implementation of actions for prevention and elimination of diseases of horses	Describes the diagnosis, clinical signs and epidemiology of the listed notifiable diseases
18	Order of Turkmenistan from 6/29/2016 No. 76-Ö	Veterinary health regulations on implementation of actions for prevention and AHS elimination	Veterinary rules determine an order of the organisation and carrying out veterinary actions by implementation of actions for prevention and elimination of the African Horse Sickness, obligatory for execution by physical and legal entities according to article of the Law of Turkmenistan «About veterinary science».
19	Order of Turkmenistan, No 27 – Ö, of 2.3.2017	Implementation of the EDFZ	Refers to the three different Certificates (International Certificate; Movement Certificate from TM territory into Surveillance zone; Movement Certificate from Surveillance zone into Core zone) and orders their implementation

Annex 3

Veterinary Certificate for the Temporary Importation of horses into Turkmenistan to compete in the equestrian events of the 5th Asian Indoors & Martial Arts Games

Number of Certificate:.....

Country of dispatch:

Ministry responsible:.....

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HORSE

Name:..... Breed:.....

Sex: Age:..... Color:

Microchip number (if available):

Number of accompanying identification document (passport):.....

Authority that issued the identification document:.....

II. ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF THE HORSE

The horse is to be sent

from:.....

(Place of export)

Directly to:

- a) International Quarantine Centre ^{(1) (3)}
- b) Core Zone ⁽¹⁾

(By Railway⁽¹⁾ / Lorry⁽¹⁾ / Aircraft⁽¹⁾ / Ship⁽¹⁾)

.....

(Indicate means of transport & registration marks, flight number or registered name as appropriate)

Name and address of consignor:

Name and address of consignee:

III. HEALTH INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, certify that the Horse described above meets the following requirements:

- a) It comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African Horse Sickness, Dourine, Glanders, Equine Encephalomyelitis (of all types including Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis), Equine Infectious Anaemia, Rabies, Anthrax.

- b) It has been examined today on the day of loading, or on the last working day before loading, for dispatch and shows no clinical sign of an infectious or contagious disease, is free of external parasites and fit to travel.
- c) After due inquiry and based on the Declaration of the owner or his representative, it the horse has been resident during the 40 days immediately preceding the dispatch in the country of export. During the 30 days immediately preceding the dispatch, it has been resident on holdings under official veterinary supervision.
- d) It comes from a country in which:
 - i) Dourine has not been reported during the six months prior to dispatch,
 - ii) Glanders has not been reported during the six months prior to dispatch,
 - iii) African horse sickness has not been reported during the last two years and vaccination has not been carried out during the 12 months prior to dispatch,
 - iv) Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis has not been reported during the last two years, and vaccination has not been carried out during the 12 months prior to dispatch;
- e) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from holdings which were subject to prohibition for animal health reasons for the indicated period prior to dispatch of the above described horse:
 - i) During six months in the case of Vesicular Stomatitis,
 - ii) During six months in the case of Equine Encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered,
 - iii) In the case of Equine Infectious Anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to an AGID tests carried out on two samples taken three months apart,
 - iv) During one month from the last recorded case, in the case of Rabies.
 - v) During 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of Anthrax.

OR

If all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered or killed and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of Anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.

- f) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.
- g) It was subjected to the following blood tests:
 - i) ELISA or IFAT for equine piroplasmiasis (*Babesia caballi* and *Theileria equi*) carried out on a sample taken on⁽²⁾, this being within 30 days prior to dispatch, with negative⁽¹⁾ or positive⁽¹⁾ results and on the day of sampling the horse was treated with an acaricide and has been kept free of ticks at all times since prior to dispatch. In the case of a positive result, an acaricide treatment has been carried out within seven days prior to dispatch.
 - ii) AGID test for Equine Infectious Anaemia carried out on a sample taken on.....⁽²⁾, this being within 30 days prior to dispatch, with negative result.
 - iii) A complement fixation test for Dourine carried out on a sample taken on.....⁽²⁾, this being within 10 days prior to dispatch with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5.
 - v) A complement fixation test for Glanders carried out on a sample taken on.....⁽²⁾, this being within 10 days prior to dispatch with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5.

h) During the period of 90 to 14 days prior to dispatch it received:

either (i) a primary course consisting of two vaccinations against Equine Influenza given between 21 and 42 days apart (*Insert dates of vaccinations*)

First vaccination: Second vaccination:..... (2)(4)

or (ii) a booster vaccination against equine influenza within 12 months of a primary course, or within 12 months of a booster vaccination where it, and any other previous booster vaccinations, had been administered within a regular 12-month period since the primary course.

(*Insert date of booster vaccination*) (2)(4)

IV. INFORMATION ON TRANSPORT

After due inquiry and based on the owners ⁽¹⁾ or representative ⁽¹⁾ declaration, the transport of the horse has been arranged to ensure that the horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other animals not accompanied by the same certificate, in a vehicle cleaned and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the country of dispatch.

V- VALIDITY

The certificate is valid for 10 days.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

.....

(Name in block letters, qualification and title)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

Notes:

1. Delete as appropriate.
2. Insert date.
3. The post-arrival quarantine period is 21 days.
4. The vaccinations against equine influenza must be entered in the passport of the horse.

DECLARATION OF THE OWNER OR REPRESENTATIVE

I, the undersigned(*insert name in block letters*), the owner ⁽¹⁾ or representative ⁽¹⁾ of the above named horse declare that:

- (a) The vehicle or container for the transport of the horse from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an officially approved disinfectant and was treated with an officially approved insecticide immediately prior to the loading of the animal.
- (b) The horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination and during the transportation, the horse will have no contact with animals not accompanied by the same certificate.
- (c) I have been informed that after arrival in Turkmenistan the horse will be transported to the International Quarantine Centre ⁽¹⁾ or to the Core Zone ⁽¹⁾.
- (d) The horse has been resident in the country of dispatch continuously for a period of at least 40 days immediately prior to dispatch to Turkmenistan and during this period has not been used for breeding.

.....

(place, date)

.....

(signature)

Annex 4 a)

MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE FOR EQUIDAE INTO THE EDFZ SURVEILLANCE ZONE

Number of Certificate:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE EQUID

Species:.....

Name:..... Breed:.....

Sex: Age:..... Color:

Microchip number (if available):

Number of accompanying identification document:

Authority that issued the identification document:.....

II. ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF THE EQUID

The equid is to be sent from:.....

(Place of export)

Directly to:.....

(Place of destination)

(By Railway / Lorry)

(Indicate means of transport & registration number as appropriate)

Name and address of consignor:

Name and address of consignee:

III. HEALTH INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, certify that the equid described above meets the following requirements:

- a) It has come from a velayat where there has been no report of a notifiable disease affecting equids in the last 40 days.
- b) It has been examined today or on the last working day before shipment and shows no clinical sign of infectious or contagious disease, is free of external parasites and fit to travel.
- c) It is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication.
- d) After due inquiry and based on the Declaration of the owner or his representative, the equid has been resident during the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation into the surveillance zone on holdings under official veterinary supervision (1).
- e) It comes from a velayat in which:

- i) Dourine in horses has not been reported during the last six months,
 - ii) Glanders has not been reported during the last six months;
 - iii) African horse sickness has not been reported during the last two years and vaccination has not been carried out during the 12 months prior to dispatch;
 - iv) Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis has not been reported during the last two years, and vaccination has not been carried out during the 12 months prior to dispatch.
- f) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from holdings which were subject to prohibition for animal health reasons for the period prior to dispatch of the above described horse:
- i) During six months in the case of Vesicular Stomatitis
 - ii) During six months in the case of Equine Encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered.
 - iii) In the case of Equine Infectious Anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to an AGID test carried out on two samples taken three months apart.
 - iv) During one month from the last recorded case, in the case of Rabies.
 - v) During 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of Anthrax.

OR

If all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered or killed and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of Anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.

- g) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.
- h) It was subjected to the following blood tests:
 - i) AGID test for Equine Infectious Anaemia carried out on a sample taken on.....(3), this being within 30 days of export, with negative result.
 - ii) A complement fixation test for Dourine carried out on a sample taken on.....(3), this being within 10 days of export with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 5.
 - iii) A complement fixation test for Glanders carried out on a sample taken on.....(3), this being within 10 days of export with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 5.

- iv) After due inquiry and based on the owners (2) or representative (2) declaration, the transfer of the horse has been arranged to ensure that:

The equid will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equine animals not accompanied by the same certificate, in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in Turkmenistan.

V The certificate is valid for 10 days.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

.....

(Name in block letters, qualification and title)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

OWNERS OR REPRESENTATIVE DECLARATION

I, the undersigned(insert name in block letters), the owner (2) or representative (2) of the above named equid declare that:

- (a) The vehicle for the transport of the equid was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an officially approved disinfectant and was treated with an officially approved insecticide to my satisfaction immediately prior to the loading of the animal,
- (b) during the transportation, the equid had no contact with animals not of the same certified health status,
- (c) the equid will be transported directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination,
- (d) the equid has been resident in Turkmenistan continuously for at least 40 days immediately prior to export.

.....

(place, date)

.....

(signature)

- (1) Under veterinary supervision for the purposes of this certificate means that a veterinarian is familiar with the holding and should have visited at least once a week in the last 40 days
- (2) Strike out what does not apply
- (3) Insert date

Annex 4b)

**MOVEMENT CERTIFICATE FOR HORSES INTO EDFZ CORE ZONE FROM THE SURVEILLANCE ZONE OF
TURKMENISTAN**

Number of Certificate:.....

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HORSE

Name:..... Breed:.....

Sex: Age:..... Color:

Microchip number (if available):

Number of accompanying identification document:

Authority that issued the identification document:.....

II. ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF THE HORSE

The horse is to be sent
from:.....

(Place of export)

Directly to:.....**EDFZ Core Zone**

(By Lorry)

(Indicate registration marks, or registered name as appropriate)

Name and address of consignor:

Name and address of consignee:

III. HEALTH INFORMATION

I, the undersigned, certify that the horse described above meets the following requirements:

- a) It has come from the Surveillance Zone where there has been no report of a notifiable disease affecting horses in the last 40 days.
- b) It has been examined today or on the last working day before shipment and shows no clinical sign of infectious or contagious disease, is free of external parasites and fit to travel.
- c) The horse has been resident during the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation into the core zone on holdings in the EDFZ Surveillance Zone under official veterinary supervision.
- d) It comes from the surveillance zone in which:
 - i) African horses sickness has not been reported for the last two years, and vaccination has not been carried out during the last 12 months,

- ii) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not been reported for the last two years, and vaccination has not been carried out,
- iii) Dourine in horses has not been reported during the last six months,
- ii) Glanders has not been reported during the last six months.

f) It does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from holdings which were subject to prohibition for animal health reasons.

- i) During six months in the case of Vesicular Stomatitis
- ii) During six months in the case of Equine Encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered.
- iii) In the case of Equine Infectious Anaemia, until the date on which, the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to an AGID test carried out on two samples taken three months apart.
- iv) During one month from the last recorded case, in the case of Rabies.
- v) During 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of Anthrax.

OR

If all the animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of Anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days.

g) To the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration.

h) It was subjected to the following blood tests:

i) ELISA or IFAT for equine piroplasmiasis (*B. caballi* and *T. equi*) carried out on a sample taken on⁽²⁾, this being within 30 days prior to export, with negative or positive results⁽¹⁾.

On the day of sampling the horse was treated with an acaricide and has been kept free of ticks at all times prior to dispatch. In the case of a positive results, an acaricide treatment has been carried out within seven days prior to dispatch.

ii) an AGID test for Equine Infectious Anaemia on a sample taken on.....⁽²⁾, this being within 30 days of export, with negative result.

iii) a complement fixation test for Dourine on a sample taken on.....⁽²⁾, this being within 10 days of export with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 5.

iv) a complement fixation test for Glanders on a sample taken on.....⁽²⁾, this being within 10 days of export with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 5.

(I) During the 90 days immediately prior to but not within 14 days of export, the horse was

administered either (i) a primary course consisting of two vaccinations against Equine Influenza, given

between 21 and 42 days apart * (Dates of vaccinations) 1.....2.....⁽²⁾

OR

(ii) It received a booster vaccination against equine influenza which was given within 12 months of a primary course, or within 12 months of a booster vaccination where it, and any other previous booster vaccinations, had been administered annually within a regular 12-month period since the primary course. (Date of booster vaccination)⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

IV After due inquiry and based on the owners ⁽¹⁾ or representative ⁽¹⁾ declaration, the transfer of the horse has been arranged to ensure that:

The horse will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch in the EDFZ Surveillance Zone to the EDFZ Core Zone without coming into contact with other animals not accompanied by the same certificate, in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognised in the country of dispatch.

V The certificate is valid for 10 days.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

.....

(Name in block letters, qualification and title)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

OWNERS OR REPRESENTATIVE DECLARATION

I, the undersigned(insert name in block letters), the owner ⁽¹⁾ or representative ⁽¹⁾ of the above named horse declare that:

- (a) The vehicle for the transport of the horse was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with an officially approved disinfectant and was treated with an officially approved insecticide immediately prior to the loading of the animal,
- (b) during the transportation, the horse had no contact with animals not with the same Certificate,
- (c) the horse will be transported directly from the premises of dispatch in the EDFZ Surveillance Zone to the EDFZ Core Zone,
- (d) the horse has been resident in the EDFZ Surveillance Zone continuously for at least 40 days immediately prior to export and has not been used for breeding during this time.

.....

(place, date)

.....

(signature)

1. Delete as appropriate; 2. Insert date; 3. The vaccination against equine influenza must be entered in the passport of the horse

Annex 5

ORDER

02.03.2017

No: 27-O

According to the plan of measures to be implemented on ensuring veterinary-sanitary wellbeing during preparation and hosting of the V Asian Games in our country, with the aim to support the implementation by local services of the State Veterinary Service according to specified sequence, with the guidance of the service's schedule, I

ORDER

1. During preparation for the Asian Games specialists of the State Veterinary Service under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Economy of Turkmenistan shall **implement and approve the Equine Disease Free Zone from 15th of March, 2017.**
2. To approve in **Turkmen and Russian languages a Movement Certificate** for equidae from the EDFZ Surveillance zone into the EDFZ Core zone.
3. To approve in **Turkmen and Russian languages a Movement Certificate** for equidae into the EDFZ Surveillance zone.
4. To execute on time and uninterruptedly the measures approved in the plan according to the requirements of the OIE.
5. To keep the responsibility of controlling the implementation of the Order on myself.

Head of the Service

D.Nuryyev

ANNEXE 1

5th Asian Indoor & Martial Arts Games 2017

Biosecurity Plan



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Abbreviations

AIMAG	5th Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games 2017
ASB	Ashgabat International Airport
EC	Executive Committee for the organisation of the AIMAG
EDFZ	Equine Disease Free Zone
EQC	Ashgabat Equestrian Center
FEI	International Equestrian Federation
IATEC	International Akhal Teke Equestrian Complex
IQC	International Quarantine Center
NOC	National Olympic Committee
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SVS	State Veterinary Services of Turkmenistan
VBC	Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator

1 - Introduction

The purpose of this biosecurity plan is to prevent the entry of diseased or disease carrying animals and/or equipment into the Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) and more specifically to prevent entry of disease into the Ashgabat Equestrian Center (EQC) for the 5th Asian Indoor & Martial Arts Games 2017 (AIMAG). It also aims to prevent the possibility of disease spread within the venue itself through implementation of a strict sanitary protocol.

The plan is 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 biosecurity plan, 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 Ashgabat Equestrian Centre (EQC) including athletes, grooms, veterinarians, National Olympic Committee (NOC) team officials, workers and all other accredited visitors, will be informed about and instructed in correct biosecurity procedures on arrival.

This document contains information regarding all aspects of biosecurity relating to facilities, horses, transport, medication and feed during the AIMAG.

2 - Contacts

Veterinary Services Manager (AIMAG)

Name:

tel:

email:

Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator (AIMAG)

Name:

Tel:

email:

Turkmen State Veterinary Services Coordinator

Name

tel:

email:

Turkmen Atlary Coordinator

Name

tel:

email:

Equestrian Sport (AIMAG)

Name:

tel:

email:

International Equine Shipping Agent

Name

tel:

email:

3 - Sanitary Control

3.1 - Health Certification

All horses imported temporarily into Turkmenistan in order to participate in the equestrian competitions at the AIMAG, must comply with the importation protocol for horses, published by the Turkmen State Veterinary Service (SVS).

Resident horses in Turkmenistan taking part in the AIMAG, will meet the same health requirements as those of horses imported temporarily for the AIMAG.

3.2 - International Horse Arrival

- A list of horse names, their identification details and their countries of origin will be supplied to the SVS and the Turkmenistan State Customs Service prior to arrival;
- The international health certificate ('Veterinary Certificate for the Temporary Importation of horses into Turkmenistan to compete in the equestrian events of the 5th Asian Indoors & Martial Arts Games') and horse passport for each horse must be delivered to the SVS upon entry of the horse into Turkmenistan;
- All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment, feedstuffs, veterinary equipment and medicines must be cleaned and disinfected as described in paragraph 7.2 of this document;
- In the same way, all saddlery and miscellaneous horse equipment (including mucking out tools) must also be cleaned and disinfected prior to being brought into the country;
- The cleaning and disinfection of vehicles and equipment must be confirmed by means of an appropriate certificate (Declaration of Disinfection of Horse Transport Vehicles) confirming the same and issued by an official ministry veterinarian from the relevant country of departure or travel (Annex V);
- The transfer ramp at the airport and landing area at the EQC will be cleaned and disinfected before the arrival of horses with an approved disinfectant (Steri-7);
- Any manufactured horse feed, feed supplements, or medicines permitted for import must be imported in the un-opened original packaging.
- All persons who come into contact with the horses after their arrival 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.

3.3 - Ashgabat International Airport (ASB)

The Ashgabat International Airport is located at:

Petrozavodskaya Street,
744000 Ashkabat,
TURKMENISTAN

An enclosed area immediately adjacent to the Cargo Terminal and cargo aircraft ramp for receiving horses has been identified for use during Games time. This will include an enclosed area within which exists a covered canopy suitable for the transfer of horses from aircraft pallets to the horse transport vehicles.

A small number of temporary stables and a supply of fresh water will be available in the transfer area.

All personnel working on behalf of the Official Equine Shipping Agent and any NOC grooms travelling with the horses must follow the specific operating instructions for arrivals at Ashgabat International Airport (ASB), as agreed between the airport authority and the Executive Committee for the organization of the AIMAG and included as Annex XI.

Aircraft crew members, travelling grooms and any other person involved in transport will be required to report the occurrence of any clinical signs or other kind of health issues during transportation to the SVS and the Event Veterinary Team who will meet the aircraft at the airport.

After the aircraft has landed at ASB, the horses will be offloaded as quickly as possible and will be moved directly to the transfer ramp where they will be inspected and their identification including microchip will be checked by officials representing the SVS and the Event Veterinary team.

The examination and assessment of documentation on arrival should include, as a minimum:

- Verifying horse's identity by reference to its identity document (passport; microchip if applicable);
- Verifying horse's vaccination history (including the record of vaccination for equine influenza);
- Verifying the International Health Certificate;
- Verifying absence of stay or transit in an area or premise that is under official restrictions for an infectious disease.

In case of any issues with a horse's documentation or health on arrival, the situation will be evaluated and the on-going procedures determined jointly by the SVS and the Event Veterinary 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 in isolation for further testing and/or observation, or exported, or destroyed and disposed of without recompense on diagnostic confirmation of the suspected disease.

3.4 - Contingency Airport (Nebit Dag Airport Balkanabat)

The airport in the city of Balkanabat (Nebit Dag Airport) will be used as a contingency if landing at ASB becomes impossible due to operational and/or meteorological reasons.

In the case that any such diversion results in the flight being subject to more than a temporary hold at the contingency airport, it may be necessary to disembark the horses from the aircraft and temporarily hold them in a pre-determined safe area at the airport. In the case that a contingency airport is used, the creation of a 'temporary ramp' and associated facilities will be required.

3.5 - Transport to the Venue from Ashgabat International Airport

The transport convoy will leave the airport and proceed to either EQC or the International Quarantine Centre (IQC) via a pre-arranged route. It is important to note that the route chosen should avoid any equine or camel holdings. The approximate distance between ASB & EQC is 12 km and travel time is expected to be 15 – 20 minutes, travelling exclusively through an urban area. In the case that transfer to the IQC is required, this will entail a journey of approximately 50km taking some 45 - 50 minutes via a mixture of urban and rural areas.

The relative locations and transportation route between ASB and EQC and the return route from EQC to ASB is attached in Annex I - Overall Plan – Equestrian Venues and Annex IId -Details – Horse Transport Route .

3.6 - Transport by Road from Turkmenistan Border Posts & within Turkmenistan to the EDFZ or IQC.

Transport by road will be allowed for four groups of horses as follows:

- Horses resident in Turkmenistan from within the EDFZ Surveillance Zone which comply with the same health requirements as all other horses entering the EQC, direct from the EDFZ Surveillance Zone to EQC. Such horses will need to be accompanied by the appropriate veterinary certificate ('Movement Certificate for Horses into EDFZ Core Zone from the EDFZ Surveillance Zone of Turkmenistan).

- Horses resident in Turkmenistan but from outside of the EDFZ Surveillance Zone who will therefore need to undergo quarantine at the IQC before proceeding to the EQC. Such horses will need to be accompanied by the appropriate veterinary certificate ('Movement Certificate for equidae into the EDFZ surveillance zone) Horses travelling by road from neighbouring countries including Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. Horse transport vehicles carrying these horses will be required to enter the country at a pre-designated border crossing point (Artuk in the south for Iran; Farap in the north for all others) and to proceed to the International Quarantine Centre (IQC) via a pre-designated route. The relative location and horse transport routes are shown in Annex I - Overall Plan – Equestrian Venues and Annex IIa & IIb - Details – Horse Transport Route. Such horses will need to be accompanied by the appropriate veterinary certificate ('Veterinary Certificate for the Temporary Importation of horses into Turkmenistan to compete in the equestrian events of the 5th Asian Indoors & Martial Arts Games').
- Horses having successfully undergone 3-weeks quarantine at the IQC and are permitted to transfer to the EQC (with an appropriate Veterinary Certificate). The relative location and horse transport routes are shown in Annex I - Overall Plan – Equestrian Venues and Annex IIc - Details – Horse Transport Route .

Vehicles used for any of the above purposes and all equipment carried within them will need to be certified as having been disinfected prior to leaving the point of origin for any of the above journeys. See paragraphs 3.3 & 7.2 .

All of the above journeys starting from the border post will be carried out under escort from the appropriate Turkmen authorities.

On arrival at the EQC or IQC the horses will have a clinical examination at the time of offloading. This will be a separate examination to the fitness to compete examination.

3.7 – Vehicles

After sanitary and customs clearance, horses arriving by air will be transported in vehicles authorized by the SVS. These vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected (Steri-7 at the recommended rate and deltamethrin) according to the protocol described in the cleaning and disinfection trucks procedures (paragraph 7.2).

Horses that arrive in the country through ASB will be escorted by motorcade to the venue with no stops. A backup horse box will be on hand in the event of any vehicle breakdowns. The convoy will consist of a veterinary ambulance, a vehicle with biosecurity professionals, vehicle to transport animal food, medicine and sports equipment and a security team that will accompany the convoy of trucks to the equestrian venue.

3.8 – Access to Stabling Areas

The stabling areas have 24-hour security, and access to stabling areas of the EQC or IQC will only be to authorized and accredited personnel. Personnel must wear their accreditation at all times.

Guidelines for personnel accessing the barns are published (Annex XII)

All entries and exits to barns will be recorded.

In general there are two groups of authorized personnel, those with access to a single barn, for example, grooms and trainers, and those with access to multiple areas such as veterinarians, farriers and officials.

Personnel with access to multiple areas will be required to wear the protective clothing that is provided in each barn, wash hands on entry and exit from the barns, use the footbath, and sign the Visitor Log for each barn. Those with access to a single barn must wear freshly laundered clothing, wash hands on entry and exit from the barn, and use the footbath.

4 – AIMAG Ashgabat Equestrian Centre

The AIMAG Equestrian Venue is located at the EQC, in the east of the City at the junction of the M37 and Kuliýew Kööcesi. The distance from the airport is approx. 12 kilometers

The EQC facilities have been the subject of strict bio-security since 15th March 2017 when all resident horses have been removed from the venue. From that point forward and until the first competition horses arrive, no equines or other animals will be allowed to enter the venue and a strict bio-security perimeter put in place. All vehicles and personnel entering the site from 15th March onwards are recorded and will need to observe a variety of bio-security protocols including, but not limited to, passing through a 'sanitary barrier' including vehicle wheel-wash, pedestrian footbaths and handwash facility. Such procedures will be monitored jointly by the professional staff of the SVS, the Turkmen Ministry of Health and representatives of the Venue Management Team and are essential in order to maintain the EDFZ.

The EQC forms the core area of the EDFZ and as such will have the highest sanitary requirements. The bio-security procedures from 15th March 2017 until the last horse leaves the venue post-Games as a minimum are as follows:

Bio-security outer perimeter check points – see Annex VI for map of Biosecurity Check Points

- The entire EQC has been fenced to keep out dogs, cats, and foxes;
- All except for one single entry/exit point used for vehicles and pedestrians to access the horse stabling area and one single entry point for public to view the Games, will be permanently closed and locked;
- The single entry/exit point for the horse stabling area will be manned and access/exit constantly controlled 24 hours per day. At times of reduced activity (i.e. overnight), the access/exit gates at this point may be locked;
- The bio-security control area will be set-up in such a fashion as to prevent all pedestrians, vehicles and their passengers from proceeding into the venue until they have completed all bio-security procedures;
- At all biosecurity perimeter checkpoints there will be a vehicle wheel-wash containing an approved disinfectant (which will be replenished and replaced as necessary), pedestrian foot mats soaked with disinfectant and dispensers containing disinfectant hand gel. The product recommended for use in wheel and pedestrian foot washes is either Bromosept (wheels) or Steri7 (feet) at the recommended rate. All biosecurity checkpoints will be inspected three times a day by those responsible for the area; Access to enter the EQC bio-secure stabling area of the EDFZ core zone is restricted to authorized and appropriately accredited persons only. These persons should not have been in contact with any equine for 24 hours or they must have showered and changed their outer clothing as a minimum, in order to prevent the transfer of disease from other equestrian facilities. Workers inside the EQC area should wear dedicated clothing, only to be worn when working inside their authorized area in the venue;
- Occupants of all vehicles arriving at the check point will be asked to exit the vehicle and together with all pedestrians will be asked to walk over the shoe wash mat and to disinfect their hands using the hand dispensers;
- Those arriving in vehicles may then re-enter the vehicle and proceed to drive slowly through the wheel wash;
- Once the above procedure is completed, vehicles and their passengers and pedestrians will be permitted to proceed into the venue;

- All vehicles and personnel entering and exiting the bio-secure area must be approved and will be recorded in the appropriate logs (Annex X).

Throughout the entire time period that visiting horses will be present inside the EQC, the veterinary biosecurity coordinator (VBC), with the support of all other members of the Event Veterinary Team, and under the guidance of the Veterinary Services Manager for the event, together with representatives of the SVS will be involved in the preparation and maintenance of sanitary conditions of horses.

The clinical evaluation of horses upon arrival at EQC will be performed collectively by the FEI Veterinarians together with NOC Team Veterinarians. All the data collected will be made available to the team of SVS veterinarians. Strict isolation procedures on suspicion of infectious disease will be instituted.

The horse should be free of clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease at the time of the examination and be free from external parasites. It should have a normal temperature. An elevated temperature is not uncommon in horses that have been subjected to the stress of transportation. Any horse with a resting temperature higher than 38.5°C (101.6 F) immediately after arrival should be placed in isolation and have its temperature rechecked after a period of 2 hours. If a horse shows a temperature that remains above 38.5°C (101.6 F) 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.

The initial and ongoing clinical evaluation procedures will include:

Clinical evaluation procedures:

- The temperature of all horses will be checked twice daily and noted on a form located at the entrance to each stable barn. (Annex III);
- Horses will be examined for the presence of ticks. If the presence of ticks or other ectoparasites is noticed, NOC Team Veterinarians or other persons responsible should report such incidence to biosecurity staff immediately;
- During the night horses will be monitored by a team that will make visual inspection of each horse from outside its stall. Findings will be registered in a spreadsheet ("Horse Watch", Annex IV);
- Daily information regarding the sanitary conditions of all horses will be collected and made available to SVS. Any abnormal clinical signs will be reported;
- If a horses' clinical signs are not related to the presence of an infectious disease, the horse may be treated at the veterinary clinic on site;
- If infectious disease is suspected, the horse will be taken to the isolation stalls where it will be evaluated and treated and appropriate measures taken for in-contact horses as required.

In addition, the following bio-security measures are in place:

- 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 via the use of alcohol gel. Shoes must be cleaned by using the foot baths provided and the maintenance of clean stalls is mandatory;
- Authorized and appropriately accredited persons entering the stable area that are not directly related to horses will not be allowed to make contact with any horses;
- Only people with the appropriate accreditation may have access to competition areas and stables, according to strict rules of security and accreditation;
- Horses will be stabled in separate blocks according to their country of origin and return. Segregation will be determined by the return conditions of each country/group of countries;
- Access to stable blocks housing specific groups of horses, will be restricted to individuals associated with those horses only;

- Public areas will be completely separate from all horse areas and there will be no crossing between public and horses;
- Pre-event exercise and training of horses will be arranged to keep groups of horses from different countries/regions separate with minimum separation distances and times as advised;
- Disinfectant hand gel, human and horse foot wash disinfectant mats will be available at the entrance of each stable block and should be used on entering and exiting the barn area;
- No persons, including veterinarians, farriers, volunteers, SVS veterinarians or other workers shall be in contact with any horses outside the EQC without showering and a complete change of freshly laundered clothing before contact with horses inside the venue;
- Vehicles that enter the EQC shall not enter any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection in accordance with Annex V;
- No outside horses will be allowed to gain access to the EQC unless they have complied with and been issued with the Veterinary Health Certificate for entry into the EQC;
- All facilities for horses will be kept clean via the prompt removal of manure;
- The bedding of all stalls will be packed wood shavings.

5 - International Quarantine Centre (IQC)

The IQC is a new state of the art equine quarantine development located 38 km from Ashgabat off the Ashgabat-Mary Highway (M37). The facility consists of six separate quarantine barns each with 20 boxes, plus segregated exercise and shared training areas. The IQC is located outside of both the EDFZ Surveillance Zone and the EDFZ Core Zone. The quarantine facility will be operated and managed by the Turkmen Atlary.

All approved vehicles and personnel entering the site will be recorded in the appropriate logs and are required to pass through a 'sanitary barrier' including vehicle wheel-wash, pedestrian footbaths and handwash facility. Each quarantine barn is also individually protected by separate bio-security measures including equine and human foot wash, and hand wash.

The identification and clinical evaluation of horses upon arrival at IQC will be performed by Turkmen Atlary Veterinarians supported when appropriate by representatives of SVS. All the data collected will be made available to SVS. Strict isolation procedures on suspicion of infectious disease are in place.

On arrival the horse should be free of clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease at the time of the examination and be free from external parasites. It should have a normal temperature. An elevated temperature is not uncommon in horses that have been subjected to the stress of transportation. Any horse with a resting temperature higher than 38.5°C (101.6 F) immediately after arrival should be placed in isolation and have its temperature rechecked after a period of 2 hours. If a horse shows a temperature that remains above 38.5°C (101.6 F) 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

No equine feedstuffs, equine feed supplements or bedding will be permitted to enter IQC except where it is presented in its original un-opened packaging. Hay must be fumigated for ticks and brought in sealed containers. All saddlery and associated equipment must have been disinfected prior to entering the IQC and must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate confirming the same.

The initial and on-going clinical evaluation of horses will be the same as that outlined for the EQC above.

Upon successful completion of the 3-week equine quarantine period, horses will be authorized to move to the EQC. Horses moving from IQC to EQC must be accompanied by the appropriate veterinary certificate. In addition, the horse transport vehicle and its contents must be disinfected and carry the appropriate certificate confirming the same (Annex V).

6 - Suspicion of Infectious Disease in the EQC and or IQC

When there is suspicion of infectious disease, the VBC will be immediately informed, who will then notify the SVS and the Veterinary Services Manager.

VBC will be notified when the temperature of any horse is above 38.5 °C (if not related to exercise or transport), lack of appetite, depression, neurological signs, cough or nasal discharge.

A contingency plan may be put into action, tests will be performed, isolation and additional biosecurity actions will be put into practice as appropriate.

Horses that had contact with the horse suspected of infectious disease will be submitted to clinical & epidemiological investigations.

People who were in direct contact with the suspect infectious disease horse will not be allowed to come into contact with other equines until the epidemiological investigations are complete.

If any horse is suspected to have an infectious disease, the stall in which the horse was held will be cleaned and disinfected.

7 - Treatment of Horses at the Equine Hospital

The veterinary Clinic at EQC consists of an initial examination, primary care and minor injury unit. If further examination or more intensive treatment of a horse is required, this decision will be made by an Event Treating Veterinarian and/or an NOC Team Veterinarian in consultation with the Veterinary Services Manager and the VBC. In this case and subject to the on-going treatment required, the horse will then be transferred to the Equine Hospital at the International Akhal Teke Equestrian Complex (IATEC) .

In the case of taking the decision of transferring the animal from the EQC facilities to the equine hospital at IATEC, the following transfer plans will start immediately:

- The ambulance crew will be mobilized;
- The person responsible for biosecurity at SVS and the Turkmen Atlary will be informed;
- The staff of the Equine Hospital at the IATEC where the horse will be transferred to will be informed;
- The vehicle(s) used for transport will be cleaned and disinfected according to vehicle cleaning protocol (item 7.2);
- The Equine Hospital and the equipment to be used to examine/treat the horse will have been disinfected in advance in accordance with the documented procedure;
- All clinic employees must use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Whilst resident at the IATEC, the Games competition horse will be kept physically separated from all other horses during the examination and treatment period in accordance with the documented protocols. Every attempt will be made to maintain biosecurity, however the welfare and well-being of the horse will have priority

Any Games competition horse that requires treatment outside the EQC will be escorted by SVS veterinarians or their representatives directly to the IATEC Equine Hospital without coming into contact with other equines. After the horse has been treated it may be returned to the EQC, or, if the Games are concluded and the horse has stayed beyond the permitted time, re-export will have to be negotiated between the sending authority and the SVS.

8 - Cleaning Procedures

8.1 - Cleaning & Disinfection of Stables

- All stables will be cleaned and disinfected before the arrival of the horses and have the signed cleaning and disinfection certificate (Annex IX);
- The cleaning will start with a thorough removal of all visible organic debris by scrubbing and low pressure hosing with detergent, working from the back of the barn 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 barn or box to the front. All areas of the barn are to be cleaned including fixed equipment and water feeders. The detergent is rinsed off and the barn allowed to dry;
- After the cleaning described above has been done, Steri7 at the recommended rate will be sprayed on the walls of the stalls from top to bottom, inside the floor to the outside, from the back of the barn or box to the front, as well as the walls and the floor of the hall and other areas where the horses stay, within the premises of the stables and including the wash area(s);
- All those responsible for cleaning will wear gloves, glasses and overalls when handling the disinfectant;
- When the Steri7 at the recommended rate is dry, insecticide will be sprayed on the floor, 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;
- Prior to any horse being sent to the isolation stables, the stable will be cleaned and disinfected with Steri7 at the recommended rate following the same procedure as described for stables;
- The manure and bedding removed from the stables by handlers during competitions will be stored in plastic containers located in bays and collected daily for debris storage location for later transfer to composting;
- The company/organisation contracted to remove the material from the composted area cannot visit any other facility with horses during the period of the AIMAG.

8.2 - Cleaning & Disinfection of Transport Vehicles

- All trucks will be cleaned with detergent water, disinfected with Steri7 at the recommended rate and treated with deltamethrin against ticks before being used;
- After cleaning and disinfection of trucks by the company contracted by the organising committee, each truck will be certified as disinfected by a Ministry Veterinarian and such certificate will be delivered to the relevant authority on arrival of the truck at its destination. (Annex V);
- A layer of wood shavings will be placed on the truck floor and a safety inspection carried out before it is sealed;
- The truck seal number will be included on the disinfection certificate (Annex V);
- The trucks will be cleaned in an appropriate vehicle cleaning area at the relevant location (point of departure).

8.3 - Cleaning & Disinfection of Veterinary Clinic Facilities

- The Veterinary Clinic is an area where a variety of hazardous and medical waste will be generated. The designated team responsible for all cleaning and waste disposal at EQC, will be responsible for general cleaning and waste disposal in this area;
- The cleaning crews will perform disinfection and cleaning of medical 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.

9 – Composting

All horse waste (manure and bedding) will be packaged by grooms in plastic containers located in the stables and then sent to the temporary storage locations ready to be collected by the company/organization appointed by the AIMAG Organising Committee for the removal and disposal/composting of the material;

10 – Necropsy

In the unfortunate event of a horse death at the EQC the body will be sent to the IATEC Equine Hospital for a full necropsy and collection of material for histopathology as well as drug testing;

The transport plan for the body will be as follows:

- The following people will be informed: FEI veterinary officials, veterinary services manager, biosecurity veterinarian, team veterinarian and the 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 IATEC Equine Hospital will be informed of the animal's arrival;
- Appropriate samples will be taken and sent as soon as possible for pathological examination at the appointed diagnostic laboratory;
- 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.

11 - Vector Control

A vector control programme will be carried out prior to the arrival of the competition horses at ECQ and continue throughout the duration of the Games. The control programme will be performed by the venue management team.

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

- Training of relevant personnel;
- Acquisition of machinery, equipment and ectoparasite products for the continued vector control;
- Application and use of insecticide products.
- Strategic rodent control with the use of commercial rat poison and traps,
- Strategic control of pigeons by destruction of nests;
- Fly control via rapid removal of waste products and strategically located fly traps

12 - Isolation

- The EQC facilities will have eight stables for isolation where animals suspected of infectious diseases can be housed;
- PPE will be available in the event of infectious diseases and for use in the isolation area;
- The suspect horse will be moved directly to isolation with appropriate controls safeguarding against contact with other horses in place;
- Entry will be controlled by a biosecurity official and only appropriately accredited persons may have access to the site, with all entries being registered;

- Every person entering the isolation stables will use appropriate PPE and will follow procedures to prevent spread of infectious diseases;
- The biosecurity official will ensure biosecurity procedures are followed by all personnel entering the site;
- Disinfectant foot mats will be placed in front of all entry points to isolation;
- When leaving isolation, all persons who made contact with the horse must discard their PPE and disinfect their hands with alcohol gel;
- All equipment used in isolation will be marked and not allowed for use in any other areas of the EQC;
- The isolation area will be cleaned by biosecurity personnel;
- All medication used in isolation will not return to the veterinary clinic.

13 – Domestic Animals

Dogs and cats whether pets or otherwise will be prohibited in the stable area of the EQC. However, an exception will be made for guide dogs and sniffer dogs. Identification including microchip number and vaccination records for rabies and tick control certification signed by a veterinarian is required (Annex VII).

14 – Veterinary Clinic Facility

The veterinary Clinic at EQC consists of an area for initial examination, primary care and minor injury unit.

The EQC veterinary clinic facilities include (Annex VIII):

- reception area
- office for use by OC appointed Veterinary Services Manager, Treating Veterinarians and members of the FEI Veterinary Commission
- rest area for use by all Veterinary Clinic personnel
- office for use by the FEI Testing Veterinarian and Testing Technician
- clinical care area
- diagnostic imaging area
- 5 accommodation stalls for horses undergoing observation and/or treatment
- 2 segregated elective treating boxes for use by NOC team veterinarians treating horses under the supervision of the FEI Veterinary Commission
- 4 segregated testing boxes for use by the FEI Testing Veterinarian
- Pharmaceutical and veterinary equipment store
- laboratory, disinfecting/sterilising area
- Hand-washing & drying facilities

The Games will be supported by veterinary professionals specializing in clinical & surgical care, diagnostic imaging (radiography, ultrasound, endoscopy), laboratory analysis and others that will support all equine veterinarians.

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 outside the venue upon request and availability.

There will be an attending service through ambulances able to transport horses in many different situations. The vehicles possess equipment and medicines for the care and restraining of horses and will be available throughout the stay of the horses in Turkmenistan.

The horse ambulances will meet the same standards of cleanliness and disinfection as for the horse-boxes (see paragraph 8.2 above).

A horse ambulance must be continuously present at the venue while the Games are underway.

15 – Security

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

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

16 – Farrier

The farrier has a dedicated workshop 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 workshop. Tools and hands should be disinfected between horses, and the area regularly disinfected.

17 – Contingency Planning

A contingency is a future event or circumstance affecting the health or welfare of one or more horses participating in the AIMAG, 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.

In all contingencies the first call is made to the VBC who will then inform the VSM. The VSM will inform the Contingency Management Committee and direct such action as is appropriate to the contingency.

Fire drills are posted in every barn with designated safe areas to take the horses.

The general outline of a contingency response will be:

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

17.1 – Contingency Management Committee

1. The Chairman of the EC or his representative

Name

Tel:

Email:

2. Veterinary Services Manager (AIMAG)

Name:

tel:

email:

3. Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator (AIMAG)

Name:

Tel:

email:

4. Turkmen State Veterinary Services Coordinator

Name

tel:

email:

5. Turkmen Atlary Coordinator

Name

tel:

email:

6. Equestrian Sport (AIMAG)

Name:

tel:

email:

7. Turkmen Ministry of Health Representative

Name

tel:

email

8. Media consultant from Organizing Committee AIMAG

Name

Tel:

Email:

The Contingency Management Committee may appoint other members relevant to the contingency.

17.2 - Management of disease suspicion or outbreak

Any horse developing clinical signs suggestive of an infectious disease should be reported immediately to the VBC and should immediately be sent to the isolation facility.

These clinical signs would include but not be limited to a temperature in excess of 39 C with or without neurological signs, respiratory signs, swollen lymph nodes, or profuse diarrhea.

Determination of the risk status of other horses (e.g. infected, exposed, high risk, low risk) should be based on a clinical and epidemiological assessment with reference to the risk factors specific to the disease of concern. If it is considered that a horse has been exposed to animals with an infectious disease, or which present any biosecurity threat, it should be placed in isolation.

All of the horses that travelled with a horse considered to present a risk will also be considered to present a risk and will be placed in isolation.

Any horse placed in isolation is kept under close veterinary supervision. Its clinical condition should be the subject of a full veterinary investigation, including a review of the vaccination and testing history. Appropriate samples should be submitted to a veterinary diagnostic laboratory for diagnostic tests to be performed.

The SVS and Turkmen Atlary coordinators should be informed without delay when the presence of a reportable disease is suspected or confirmed.

Any horse undergoing testing or investigation, or suspected of an infectious disease should not leave the EQC or IQC facility without specific authorization by the designated officials or, if applicable, the SVS coordinator or designee, even after the completion of the event.

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

Access to the isolation stable is restricted to authorized persons only. Persons handling horses in isolation 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.

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.

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

After the release of horses from isolation, the isolation facility is to be cleaned and disinfected according to the protocol in Annex IX.

In case of disease suspicion or outbreak, health monitoring of all the horses on the premises should be intensified, with a minimum of three checks per day (including temperature and inspection).

Temporary standstill of horse movements on the premises and surrounding areas may be imposed by the SVS pending veterinary investigation. Arrangements to enhance the biosecurity, including provisions to maintain the isolation and separation of horses that are affected or considered to be exposed/at risk from horses that are considered to be of no risk or low risk will be made on the basis of the epidemiology of the disease of concern and its routes of transmission.

The consequences of a disease incident for the health status of the rest of the subpopulation will depend on the nature of the disease of concern and on the conclusion of the epidemiological investigation regarding the presumed origin of the incident (e.g. biosecurity breach).

17.3 - Contingency Plans for Transport

All movements of the Games participants within Turkmenistan will take place in convoy (See 3.7 Vehicles) which will include a reserve horsebox and a horse ambulance plus veterinary support. Standard Operating Procedures will address the transfer of horses between horseboxes roadside if necessary.

In the event of an accident 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.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Overall Plan – Equestrian Venues

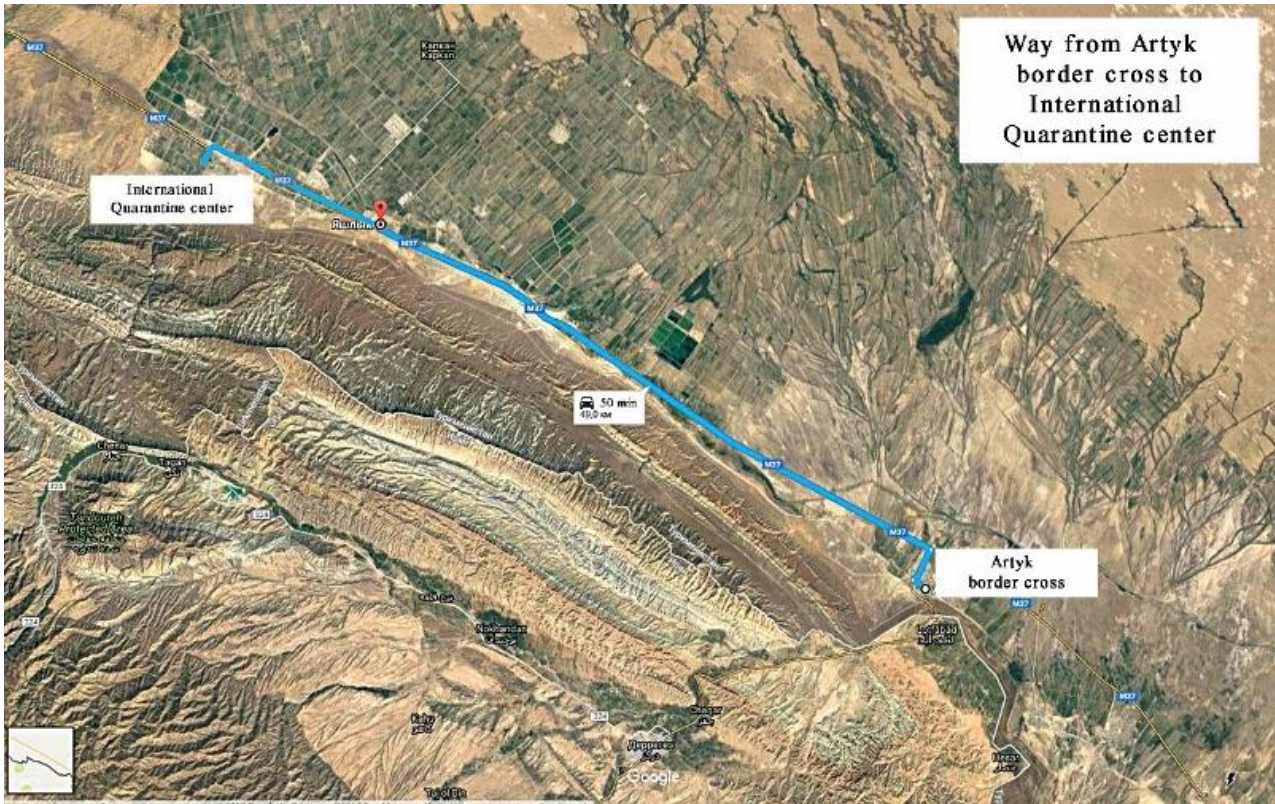
Ashgabat Equestrian Centre



PLAN OF IQC (to be inserted by Turkmen Atlary)

Annex II
Details – Horse Transport Routes

Ila. ROUTE from Artyk (border post) to International Quarantine Center (IQC)



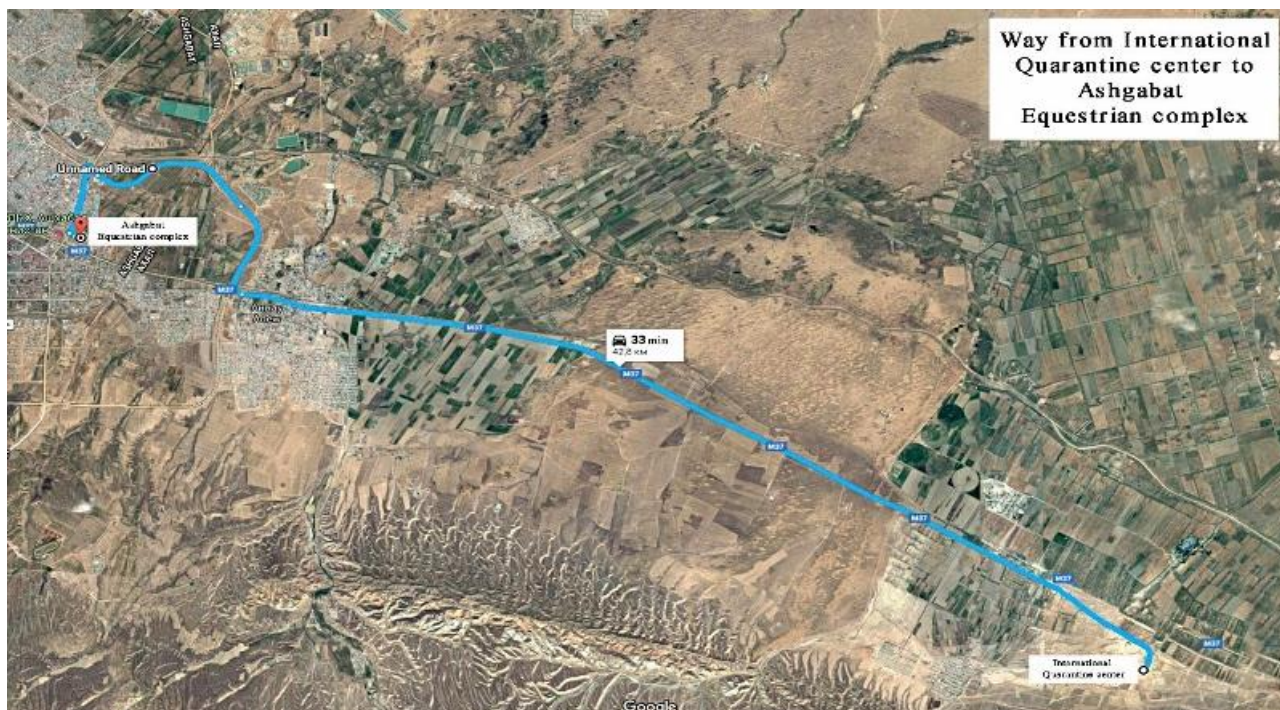
- Head northwest
- 1.1 km
- turn right
- 2.6 km
- Turn left onto M37
- 58 km
- Destination will be on the left

IIb. ROUTE from Farab (border post) to International Quarantine Center (IQC)



- Head southeast toward M37 – 550 m
- Turn left onto M37 - 4.6 km
- Turn left to stay on M37 – 11.1 km
- Turn right onto Ak Bugday – 76 m
- Turn left at the 1st cross street – 800 m
- Turn left onto Pushkin str – 200m
- Turn right at the first cross street onto Gurbanow str – 2.4 km
- Turn left onto Gorogly str – 550 m
- Take the exit toward Azatlyk – 220 m
- Turn left onto Azatlyk – 9.8 km
- Slight right onto M37 – 750 m
- The rest area is on your left
- Head northwest on M37 – 169 km
- Continue to Bayramali – 48.8 km
- Drive to AH 5 in Ahal – 346 km

IIc. ROUTE from Ashgabat Equestrian Center (EQC) to International Quarantine Center (IQC)



Head northwest on M37 26 km

Take the exit 3.5 km

Keep right 5.3 km

Keep left Around 200 m

Head northwest toward Kanalnaya str 240 m

Take the ramp onto Republikanskaya str 1.8 km

Turn right onto Ishchiler synpy str Around 60 m

Turn right onto Respublikanskaya str 850 m

Turn left 200 m

Slight right 400 m

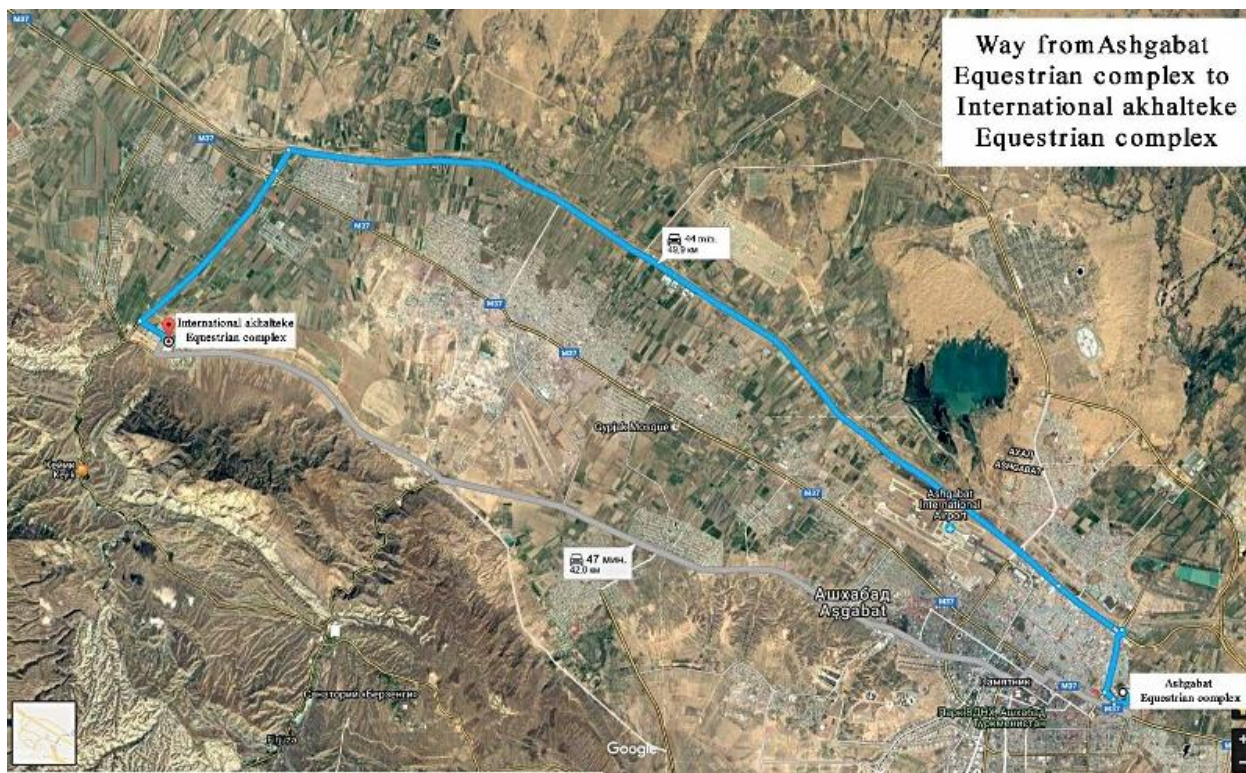
Turn left 600 m

IId. ROUTE from Ashgabat International Airport (ASB) to Ashgabat Equestrian Center (EQC)



- Continue to Kuliyeв str 1.3 km
- Turn right onto Kuliyeв str 2.4 km
- Take the ramp 550 m
- Keep left to continue toward Kuliyeв str 90 m
- Continue onto Kuliyeв str 10.8 km
- Turn left 1.2 km
- Turn left 1.0 km
- Turn left 260 m

IIe. ROUTE from Ashgabat Equestrian Center (EQC) to Internaional Akhal -Teke Equestrian Complex (IATEC)



Continue to Kuliyeв str 1.6 km
 Continue on Kuliyeв str 47.1 km
 Turn left 1.2 km

**Annex III
 Temperature Table**

Name of Horse	NOC	Stable Number

Date: ___ / ___ / ___

Time	Eating	Water	Resting	Awake	Others
22:00					
23:00					
24:00					
01:00					
02:00					
03:00					
04:00					
05:00					
06:00					

Annex V

Declaration of Disinfection of Horse Transport Vehicles

I, _____ (print name) hereby declare that the transport

Vehicle Make & Model _____,

Vehicle Registration Number _____,

Security Seal Number (if appropriate): _____,

was disinfected with _____ (product name)

and treated against ticks with _____ (product name) in accordance with the documented protocol.

at _____ (location),

Date _____ 201____.

(dd) (month)

(yyyy)

City of Ashgabat Veterinarian
(Stamp and Signature)

Annex VI

Map of Biosecurity Checkpoints

Insert map of check points

Annex VII

Declaration of Insecticide Treatment – Guide Dog

I hereby declare that the guide dog _____ (dog's name), coat colour
_____, breed _____, Microchip number
_____, was treated against ticks with
_____ (product name and concentration).

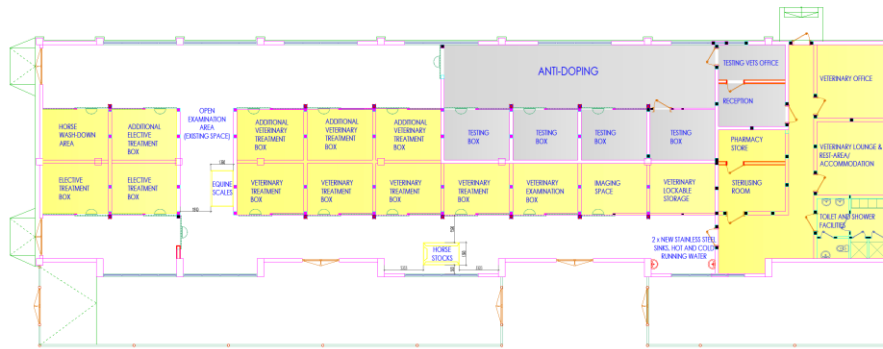
Ashgabat, _____ 201____.

Veterinarian
(Stamp and Signature)

Annex VIII Plan of Veterinary Clinic

THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BELOW IS PURELY INDICATIVE TO DEMONSTRATE A POTENTIAL OPERATIONAL LAYOUT.
THE ACCURACY OF THE BASE FILE AND SIZES PROVIDED HAVE NOT BEEN CONFIRMED.
THIS IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AS A CONSTRUCTION DRAWING.

VET CLINIC AND ANTI-DOPING BUILDING



- VET CLINIC
- DOPING
- ADDITIONAL WALLING REQUIRED
(TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT SOLUTION)
- EXTERNALLY RATED
SOCKET

**Annex IX
Disinfection Treatment of Barn and Isolation Areas**

I declare that the following area, Barn / Isolation.....
Has been thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and disinfected according to the procedure described in the
Biosecurity Manual as below:

1. All visible organic debris was removed and the area thoroughly scrubbed with detergent
2. The area was rinsed and allowed to dry
3. Steri-7 disinfectant at the recommended rate was applied to all surfaces
4. When the area was dry, it was thoroughly sprayed with insecticide

Signed Designation.....

Date:

**Annex X
Vehicle Log Entry into Stable Area**

Date: _____

AIMAG VISITOR LOG

Gate: _____

No.	Time	NAME	Contact Number	Vehicle number	Destination
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Annex XI

Specific Operating Instructions agreed between Airport Authority and the Executive Committee

Insert copy of agreement

Annex XII
Guidelines for AIMAG Stabling Area

Guidelines for AIMAG Stabling Area

1. No children under 12 years old without permission
2. No animals, other than quarantine horses, may be brought into the facility.
3. No media except the official AIMAG photographer (private photography of own horses and personnel allowed)
4. Only appropriately accredited personnel may enter the stabling areas
5. All visitors must wear protective clothing provided, wash hands before and after entry to the barn and sign the visitors record forms.
6. Only authorized vehicles allowed in stabling area
7. Only medications and treatments issued and/or approved by the State Veterinary Services of Turkmenistan are permitted.
8. Only authorised vets and therapists allowed to treat horses
9. Vector screens must be closed at all times and only opened for the entry/exit of horses.
10. It is the trainers/representative's responsibility to ensure all horses exercising outside the barns are wiped down with the insect repellent provided in each barn prior to exiting the barns. Where required the daily treatment must be recorded and signed.
11. During exercise periods instructions of stewards must be obeyed and a minimum 50 meters separation maintained between different stable groups of horses. Failure to do so may result in a revision of export requirements and an extended quarantine period.
12. Horses and personnel must enter and leave the stabling area through the authorized gateways.
13. Any suspected contagious or infectious disease of people or horses must be reported immediately to the Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator
14. No alcohol is permitted in the barns or public areas. No smoking is permitted in the barns.
15. No horse may be removed from the stabling area without the approval of the Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator.