

ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL RACEHORSES TO BE EXPORTED TO JAPAN FROM THE LISTED COUNTRIES

The animal health requirements must be applied for international racehorses that are exported to Japan as follows:

(Definitions)

“Listed Countries”

means the countries listed in ANNEX 1, where international racehorses stay.

“Test Countries”

means the countries where test for the disease listed in ANNEX 2 must be conducted.

“Exported racehorse”

means a racehorse (including a training partner horse) exported to Japan from Listed Countries only for the purpose of participating in international horserace, not staying in Japan more than 60 days (duration from the day of release from the import animal quarantine to the previous day of the export quarantine), and leaving Japan immediately after racing.

“Returning racehorse”

means a racehorse which returns to Japan after participating in international horserace and staying in Listed Countries for 90 days or less.

“International racehorse”

means an exported racehorse and a returning racehorse.

“Trypanosomoses”

means infection with salivarian trypanosomoses, also known as Nagana, including infection with *Trypanosoma brucei*, *T. congolense* and *T. vivax*, but excluding *T. equiperdum* (Dourine) and *T. evansi* (Surra).

“Surra”

means infection with *Trypanosoma evansi*.

1. During 60 days (*1) immediately before shipment to Japan, the international racehorse (*3) meets following requirements:

(1) The horse has been resident only in the Listed Countries.

(2) Listed Countries have been free from African horse sickness and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis for at least 2 years.

(3) The horse has been stabled at a premises under veterinary supervision which has been free from the listed diseases (*2) for at least 60 days (*1) immediately before shipment to Japan, and the horse has not shown clinical signs of the listed diseases.

(4) The horse has not been resident in horse breeding premises and has not been used for

natural mating or artificial insemination.

- (*1) For returning racehorses, a period between the day of export from Japan and the day of import into Japan.
- (*2) Anthrax, Epizootic lymphangitis, Equine infectious anemia, Equine influenza, Equine encephalitis (Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis, Japanese encephalitis), Equine morbillivirus pneumonia (Hendra virus infection), Equine paratyphoid, Equine piroplasmosis, Equine rhinopneumonitis, Surra, Trypanosomoses, Equine viral arteritis, Glanders, Horse pox, Nipah virus infection, Rabies and Vesicular stomatitis
- (*3) For the horses exported to Qatar, they may only stay in the Listed Countries except for the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. The international racehorse must meet one of the following requirements.

- (1) The international racehorse must be tested in the Listed Countries for the following diseases with negative results within 30 days immediately before shipment to Japan. In the case the horse has not stayed in Test Countries for each disease within 60 days (*1) prior to export to Japan, the tests can be omitted.
 - i) Equine infectious anemia : Agar-gel immunodiffusion test
 - ii) Equine piroplasmosis : Indirect fluorescent antibody test or Competitive ELISA
 - iii) Equine viral arteritis : Serum neutralization test or real-time RT-PCR using nasopharyngeal swab

Or

- (2) The international racehorse must be tested in the Listed Countries for the following diseases with negative results within 60 days immediately before shipment to Japan. After the tests the horse cannot have any contact with horses other than those with the same health status (having the same tests, with negative results, within 60 days immediately before export to Japan), except for at the time of training and racings which are supervised by animal health authority of the country or a veterinarian accredited by animal health authority of the country. In the case the horse has not stayed in Test Countries for each disease within 60 days (*1) before export to Japan, the tests can be omitted.
 - i) Equine infectious anemia : Agar-gel immunodiffusion test
 - ii) Equine piroplasmosis : Indirect fluorescent antibody test or Competitive ELISA
 - iii) Equine viral arteritis : Serum neutralization test or real-time RT-PCR using nasopharyngeal swab

Or

- (3) In the case of the returning racehorse which has stayed in the Listed Countries for 14 days or less under the following conditions, the tests can be replaced by certification of the following conditions:
 - During the stay in the Listed Countries the returning racehorse has been stabled in insect-vector-protected facilities approved by animal health authority of the country and has been treated with an insect repellent per the manufacturer's recommendations;
 - During the stay in the Listed Countries the returning racehorse has had no contact with any horses other than those with the same health status, except during training

and racing under official supervision or supervision by a veterinarian accredited by animal health authority of the country; and

- The returning racehorse showed no signs of the listed diseases (*2) during the stay.

3. In the case the international racehorse has stayed in Test Countries for the following diseases within 60 days (*1) before export to Japan, the horse must be tested for the diseases with negative results obtained within 30 days prior to shipment to a Listed Country that is not a Test Country for those diseases. Same applies when the horse is directly exported to Japan from Test Countries.

i) Surra : Giemsa-stained blood smear and either ELISA or Indirect fluorescent antibody test or Card agglutination test or PCR

ii) Trypanosomoses: Giemsa-stained blood smear and either ELISA or Indirect fluorescent antibody test or PCR

iii) Glanders: Complement fixation test or ELISA

iv) Nipah virus infection: ELISA or Serum neutralization test

4. In the case the international racehorse has stayed in Test Countries for Vesicular stomatitis within 60 days (*1) before export to Japan, the horse must be tested for Vesicular stomatitis by serum neutralization test with negative results within 14 days immediately prior to shipment to Japan or other Listed Countries other than Test Countries for Vesicular stomatitis.

5. The returning racehorse must be vaccinated against Equine influenza twice at an interval of 4 to 6 weeks (or once in the case of booster) within 6 months immediately prior to shipment to Japan.

Or

the exported racehorse must be vaccinated against Equine influenza in accordance with the recommendations of a manufacturer with a vaccine approved by the government of the Listed Countries between 21 and 90 days before shipment to Japan either with a primary course or a booster.

And

during 5 days prior to the shipment to Japan, a nasopharyngeal swab must be taken from the international racehorse and tested as negative for Equine influenza using a RT-PCR or antigen ELISA.

6. The international racehorse has been stabled in premises for at least 14 days, or for the entire duration of their stay (if less than 14 days), where no cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) infection were confirmed within a 50 kilometer radius around the premises for the 60 days prior to shipment to Japan.

Or

the international racehorses were vaccinated against WNV in accordance with the recommendations of a manufacturer with a vaccine approved by the government of the Listed Countries within 1 year prior to shipment to Japan.

7. During the transportation of international racehorse from Listed Countries to Japan and

transportation between Listed countries within 60 days (*1) before shipment to Japan, all containers, land vehicles and loading places of a ship or an aircraft being used are fully cleaned and disinfected previously with disinfectants approved by the government authorities of Listed Countries.

8. During the transportation of international racehorse from Listed Countries to Japan and transportation between Listed countries within 60 days (*1) before shipment to Japan, the international racehorses must not be loaded together with any equine or cloven-hoofed animal, except the horses participating in the international horserace (horses of equal health status).
9. During the transportation of international racehorse from Listed Countries to Japan and transportation between Listed countries within 60 days (*1) before shipment to Japan, additional feed and/or litter cannot be provided at any anchorage sites during the transportation of the international racehorses.
10. The government authorities of the exporting country are responsible for providing the certifications detailed below. In the case the international racehorse has stayed in several Listed Countries within 60 days (*1) prior to export to Japan, all certificates or certified copies issued by each Listed Country must be attached to the exporting country's certificate.
 - (1) Items 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
 - (2) Dates of sampling and test, test method and result of examination for each disease listed in item 2, 3, 4 and 5.
 - (3) Date of vaccination, and a product name of the vaccine and serial number (lot number) for Equine influenza.
 - (4) In the case the international racehorse has been vaccinated against disease other than Equine influenza, date of vaccination and type of vaccine.
 - (5) Name and address of the premises (or racing stable) where the international racehorse is usually stabled in home country.
 - (6) Countries, period of stay (including import date and export date) in each country where the international racehorse has stayed within 60 days (*1) immediately before shipment to Japan.
 - (7) Name and address of all premises where the international racehorse has stayed in 60 days (*1) immediately before shipment to Japan.
 - (8) Microchip number, tattoo number or other descriptions for identification of the horse.
11. If any infectious disease is detected during quarantine in Japan, the international racehorse may be returned or slaughtered by the animal health authority of Japan.
12. If Equine piroplasmiasis, Equine infectious anemia, Surra, Trypanosomiasis, Equine viral arteritis, Glanders, Nipah virus infection or Vesicular stomatitis have occurred in the Listed Countries, and the country is not a Test Country for the disease, the animal health authority of the country has to notify the outbreak to Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

(ANNEX 1)

“The Listed Country”

Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong (*), Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of Bahrain (**), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (***), Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, United States of America

(*) Temporary residency in the equine disease-free zone in Conghua City, China (Conghua Training Centre) is approved.

(**) The Bahrain International Airport and the Rashid Equestrian and Horseracing Club in the Kingdom of Bahrain only.

(***) The King Khalid International Airport and King Abdul Aziz Racecourse in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia only.

(ANNEX 2)

“Test Country”

Equine piroplasmosis: Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, United States of America

Equine infectious anemia: Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, United States of America

Surra: Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates

Trypanosomoses: Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates

Equine viral arteritis: Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Republic of Korea, United States of America

Glanders: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Nipah virus infection: Singapore

Vesicular stomatitis: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United States of America