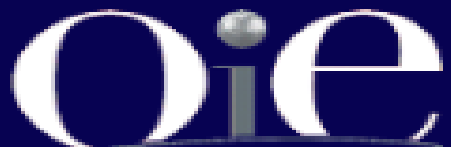


Movement of Horses

Speaker:

Dr. Susanne Munstermann

Scientific and Technical Department, OIE, Paris



The OIE proposal on facilitation of international horse movement

Susanne Münstermann

**Scientific and Technical
Department, OIE Paris**

35th Asian Racing Conference, 4-8 May 2014, Hong Kong



Content

- The OIE in a nutshell
 - History, membership, structure, standards
- How did the OIE get involved?
- The HHP concept
 - Rationale
 - Value of industries and PPP
- The HHP proposal
 - OIE standards
 - The AHG
 - The Code chapter
 - Biosecurity Guidelines
 - EDFZ
- Conclusions



The OIE in a nutshell

An intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924

1924

Creation of the
*Office
International des
Epizooties* (OIE)

1945

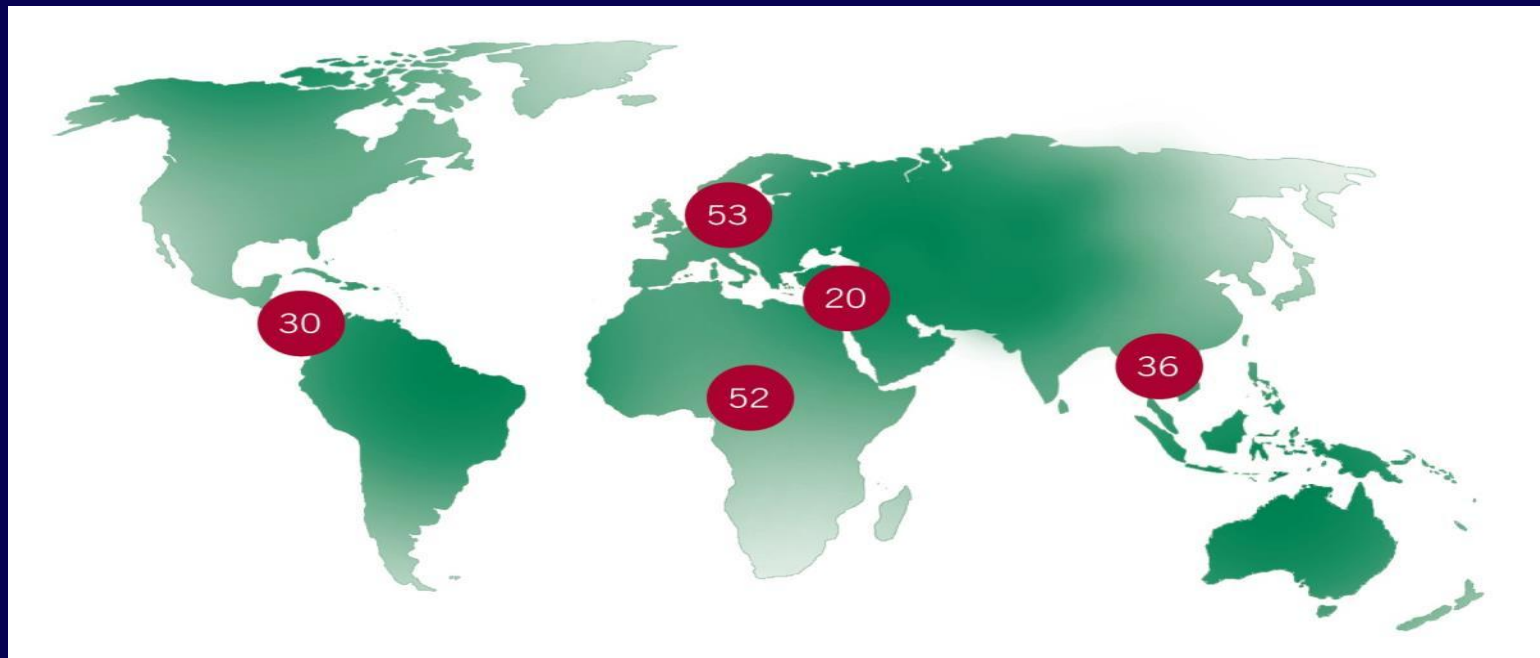
Creation of the
United Nations

2003

World Organisation
for Animal Health
(OIE)



178 Member Countries in 2013



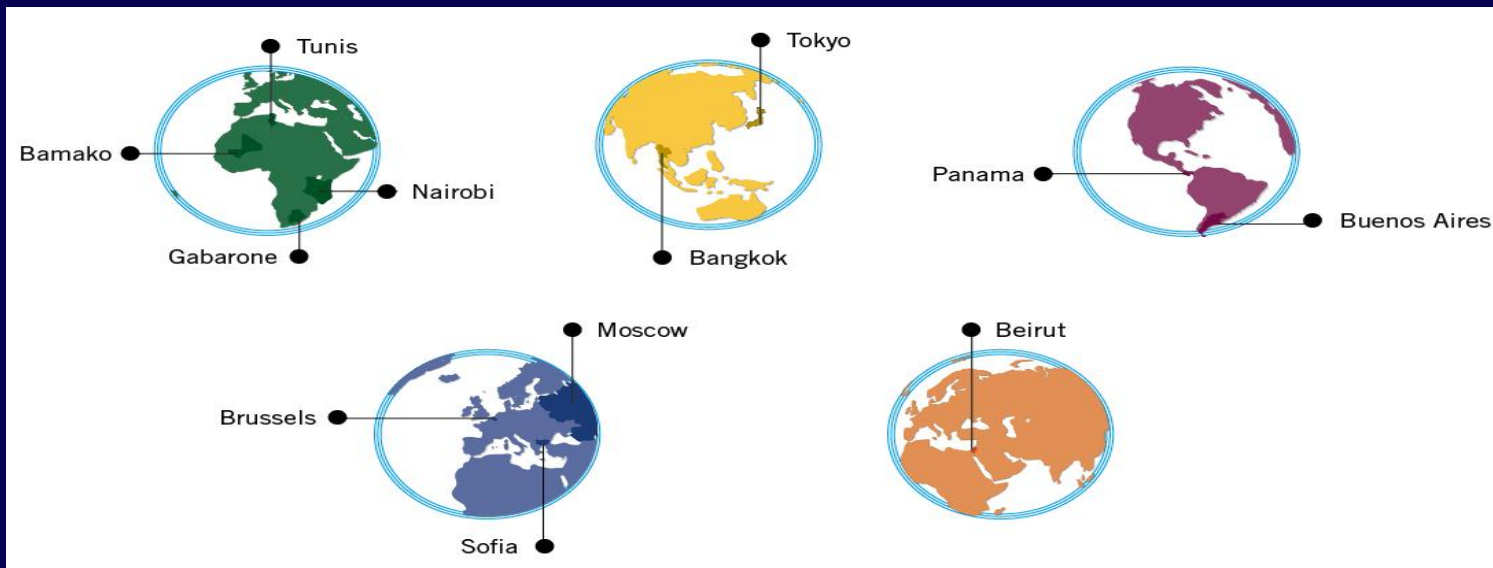
Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 36

Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

Some countries belong to more than one region



Regional and Sub-Regional representations



These representations closely collaborate with Regional Commissions and are directly under the Director General's authority.

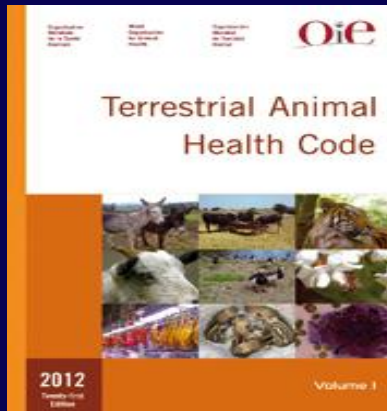


OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Official reference of the World Trade Organisation SPS Agreement

Of main relevance in this context:

Horizontal Chapters (Volume 1)



- OIE only considers notifiable diseases
- Procedure for self-declaration of freedom (dourine, EI, Glanders, VEE, Rabies, WNF) and official declaration of freedom (AHS)
- Identification & traceability
- Zoning & compartmentalization
- Model horse passport
- Animal welfare in transport



Disease specific chapters (Volume 2)

Equine specific diseases	
African horse sickness	Equine influenza
Contagious equine metritis	Piroplasmosis
Dourine	Equine Rhinopneumonitis
Equine Encephalomyelitis (Western, Eastern)	Equine viral arteritis
Equine infectious anaemia	Glanders
	Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
Multi species diseases affecting horses	
Anthrax	Rabies
Japanese encephalitis	Vesicular stomatitis
Screwworm	West Nile fever

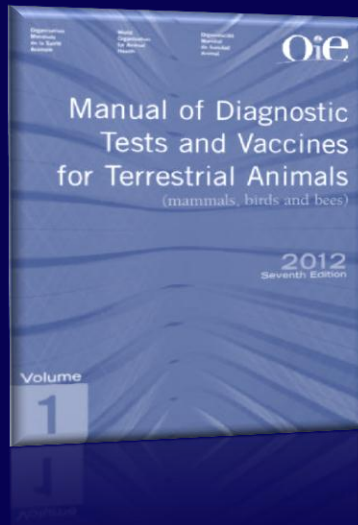
AHS since 2013 a disease for country status = countries are requested to declare disease freedom to the OIE

Surra is a notifiable disease, but does currently not have chapter



OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

Important chapters in this context:

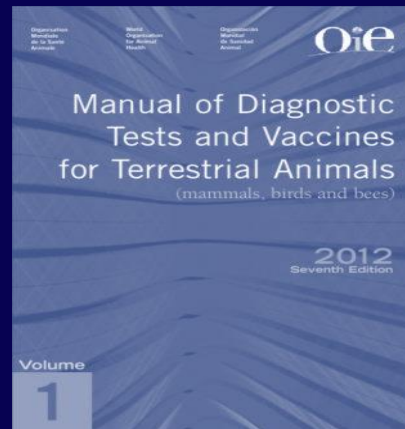
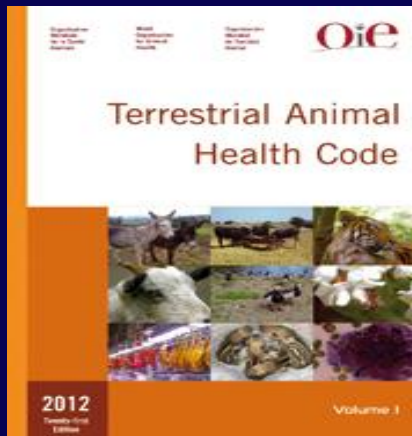


- Collection and shipment of diagnostic specimen (1.1.1)
- Principles of Veterinary vaccine production (1.1.6)
- List of tests for international trade
 - Prescribed test
 - Alternative test

Text is continuously updated with the assistance of 284 OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres



OIE Codes - OIE Manuals



Sanitary measures

- Prescribed or alternative diagnostic tests for the agent and antibodies;
- vaccinations





Perceived challenges to international travel

- Application of excessive, inconsistent sanitary regulations
- Differing approaches to quarantine, laboratory testing
- Lack of knowledge/skills/interest/low priority for Veterinary Services
- No national regulations for **temporary** importation





Canada



Ecuador



USA



Mexico



The HHP concept in brief: Rationale

- A certain number of sport horses are under close veterinary supervision, governed by FEI¹ and IFHA² rules
- They present a **low health risk**
- They are identified and **traceable**
- They enter countries on a temporary basis for competition purpose only, **not for breeding**



¹FEI = Federation Equestre Internationale

²IFHA = International Federation of Horse racing



They can be defined as a
SUB-POPULATION
of the global equine population

Proposed name

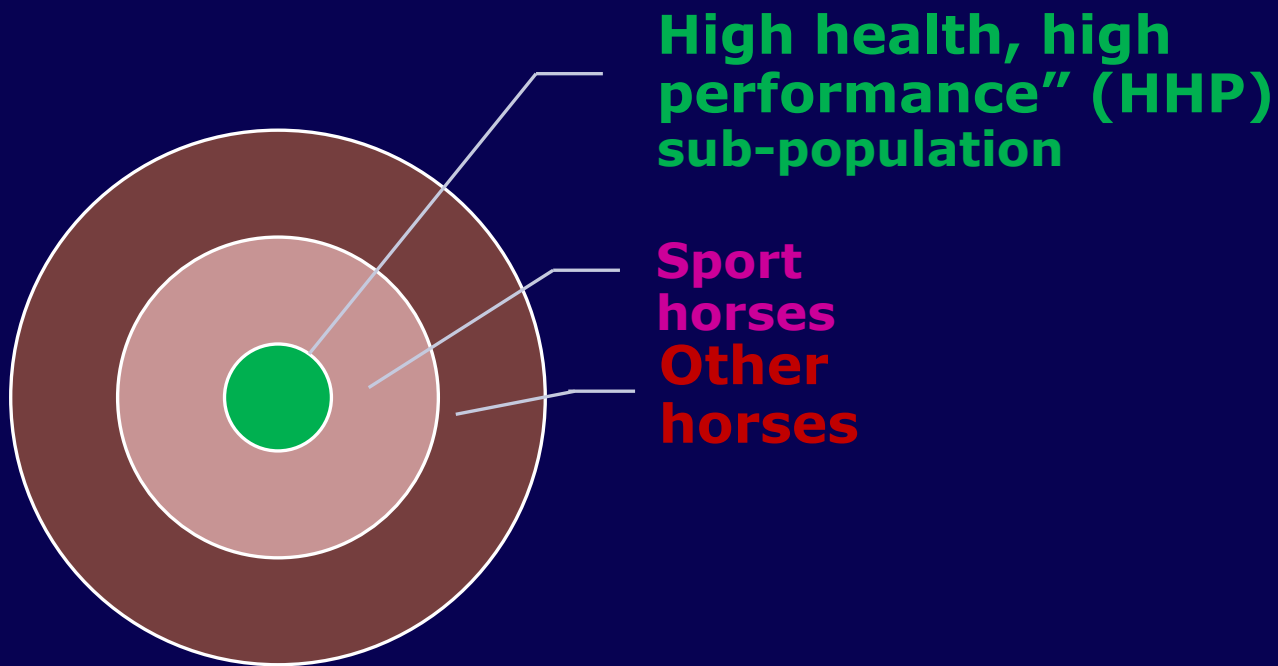
HHP horse

(High health, high performance horse)





Sub-population





Collaboration with the industry

Key partners:

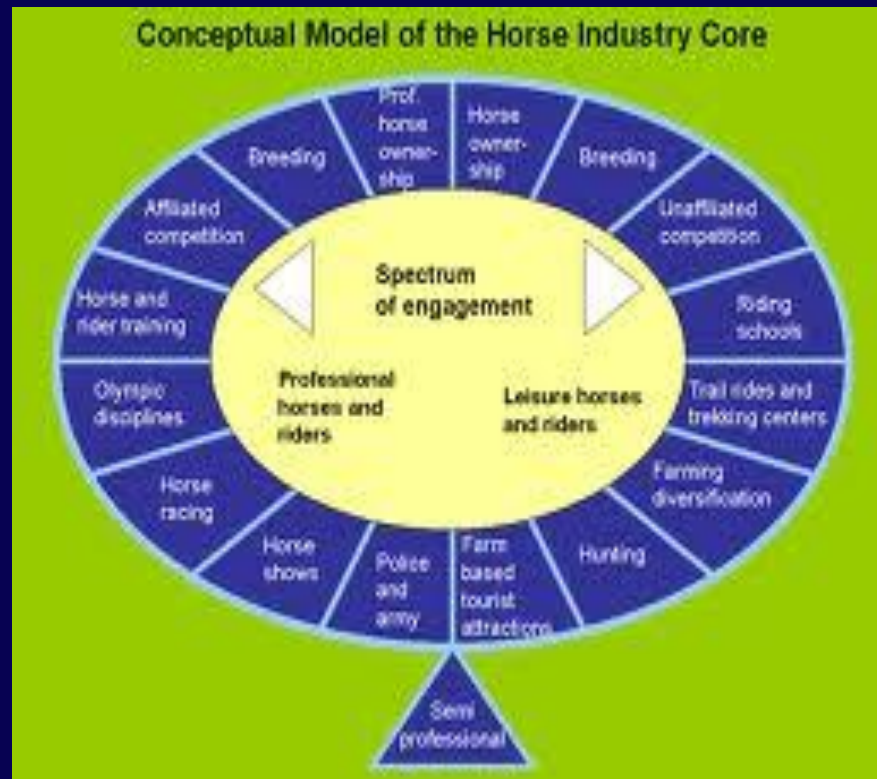
- ➡ International Equestrian Federation (FEI)
- ➡ International Federation of Horseracing Authorities (IFHA)
- MoU between FEI and OIE and IFHA and OIE
- Confederation between IFHA and FEI (IHSC)
- Engagement in Public-Private-Partnership to address movement constraints at **global** level





The value and growth of the horse industry

Racing nations produce a global industry worth over **90 billion Euros annually**





Socio-economic benefits

- Significant socio-economic benefits accrue to countries, industries and consumers from international equestrian events, e.g. *Olympics*
- The sport horse and race horse industries are **growth industries**
- By facilitating the international movement of the HHP horse **globally**, more countries can benefit from this growth



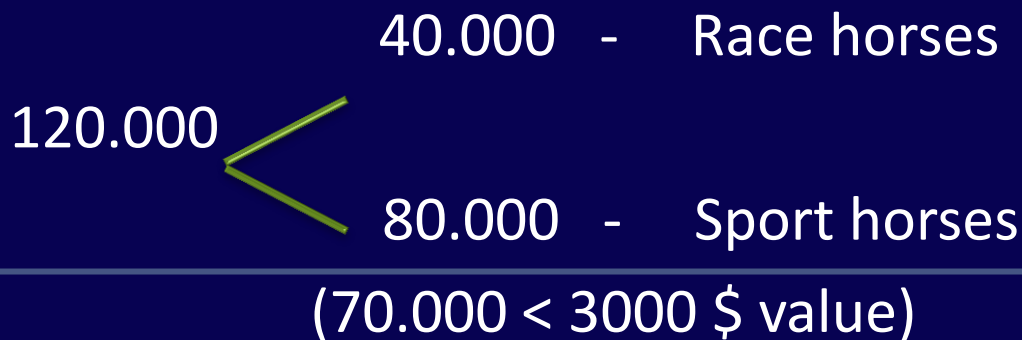


The Equine Industry in China

- “sunrise industry.... with tremendous potential”
- 300 registered horse clubs nationwide (2013), numbers more than doubled in last three years
- The 2011 China Horse Fair in Shanghai attracted 82 exhibitors from 18 countries – double the number than 2010
- China imported leisure horses >20 Bill US\$ between 2007 and 2012
- Increasing interest in establishing racing in “horse cities” (Wuhan, Tianjing, Chengdu)



The Equine Industry in New Zealand



Racing*

1.6 bill NZ\$ value added
contribution to GDP
39 Mill NZ\$ in wagering taxes
16.930 Full time jobs
47.000 participants

Sport horse industry**

1 bill NZ\$ annual expenditure or 0.5%
of GDP;
12.000 full time jobs

* Size & scope of the racing industry, 2010

** Uni. of Waikato, MBA Thesis, 2012



Impact

Disease outbreaks:

Example – Equine Influenza outbreak - Australia 2007

- 70,000 horse/ 9000 premises involved - disruption
- Australian Government Financial assistance – AUD \$97.7million
- Economic loss – AUD \$1 billion plus
- Class action lawsuit pending



Regional Conference for the Americas Panama, December 2012





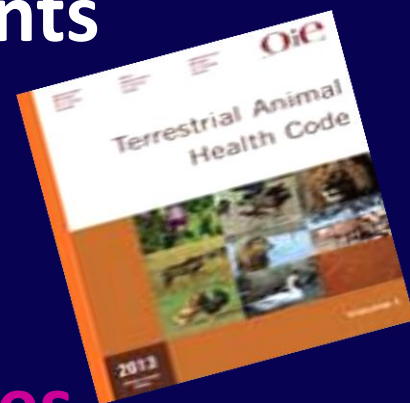
Hong Kong Workshop 18 – 20 February 2014





Proposal for the Facilitation of International Competition Horse Movements *Based on*

OIE Standards and approaches





Based on OIE standards and principles

- The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code lists 11 equine diseases and 7 multiple species diseases
- **Members have reporting obligations!**
- Zoning, Disease Free Zones, and Compartmentalisation are defined in the Code
- Animal identification and traceability described in the Code
- Global Model Health Certificates for sporthorses
- Quality of Veterinary Services and the PVS Framework



Specifically on: Compartmentalisation

- Compartmentalisation - the establishment and maintenance of a **sub-population** of animals with a specified disease free status

➡ Based on sound management and biosecurity measures

- Conceptually could be applied to **HHP horse** movements

➡ If ID, traceability, management, biosecurity in place

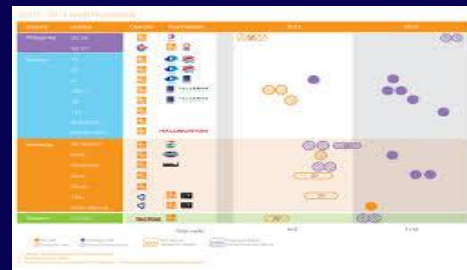
- If **public-private partnership** is endorsed



Work at OIE level



- Formation of an *OIE ad hoc* Group on the International Movement for Equestrian Sport
- AHG is elaborating definitions, standards, biosecurity, EDFZs, PVS Performance Indicators, Welfare during transport, research etc
- has developed a 3 years work program
- Promotion of the HHP concept with OIE Delegates
- Regional Conferences



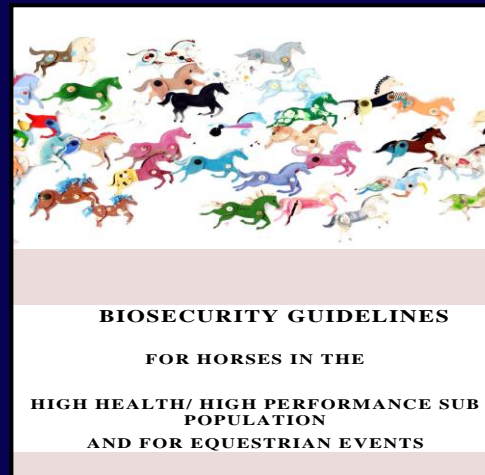


HHP sub-population complies with these principles

Based on 4 pillars:

1. High Health status: vaccinations, tests, quarantine, global HHP health certification
2. Performance (fitness to compete)
3. Identification and **traceability**
4. Biosecurity

Note: Biosecurity Guidelines have already been drafted!

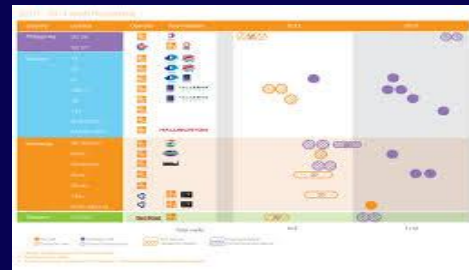




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New Code chapter for adoption in 2014

HIGH HEALTH STATUS HORSE SUBPOPULATION

Article 4.X.1.

General provisions

This chapter provides recommendations for the establishment of a *subpopulation* of horses that are moved internationally to compete in equestrian competitions, including thoroughbred races, and that have a ~~certified~~ high health status certified by the *Veterinary Authority*, in order to facilitate their safe temporary importation, onward movement and return to the country of usual residence.

In line with the provisions in Chapter 4.4., the *subpopulation* is established by the application of documented health management practices and biosecurity measures to create and maintain a functional separation between horses within the defined *subpopulation* and all other equids at all times. ~~The separation, at all times, of high health status horses from all other equids is essential to maintain their membership in the subpopulation.~~

Horses that are moved internationally for the purpose of breeding or any other purpose not linked to competitions are not included in this *subpopulation*.

Article 4.X.2.

Criteria for the inclusion of horses in the high health status subpopulation

1. High health status

Each horse in the *subpopulation* is subjected to specific measures to establish and maintain protect its health status, and preserve ~~minimise the probability of spreading diseases to~~ that of the other horses in the subpopulation.



Biosecurity key issues:

home stable, event, transport

PART I GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON BIOSECURITY FOR THE HHP SUB-POPULATION

- 1.1 Roles and responsibilities
- 1.2 Chain of command
- 1.3 Horse identification and traceability
- 1.4 Record keeping
- 1.5 Monitoring compliance and corrective action
- 1.6 Disease surveillance and reporting
- 1.7 Health management of the HHP sub-population
- 1.8 Administration of vaccines and other veterinary interventions
- 1.9 Contingency planning - premises and equestrian events



Part II: Premises, transport, events, certification

1. Planning an equestrian event

- Responsibilities and objectives
- Facilities, construction and equipment
- Planning in relation to the transport of horses
- Provision of veterinary services at an event

2. Contingency planning

- Roles and responsibilities
- Communication with participants, the public and media
- Recommendations on contingency plans
- Additional biosecurity measures to be implemented in a disease incident

3. Preparation of horses to attend an international equestrian event

- Official health requirements
- Recommendations to the person responsible for the horse

4. Transportation of horses

- Transport by road
- Transport by air

5. Veterinary health certification

- OIE standards
- FEI Veterinary Regulations
- IFHA Guidelines

6. Arrival of horses at an equestrian event or other establishment

- The examination on arrival
- Recommendations to the person responsible for the horse

7. Management of an equestrian event

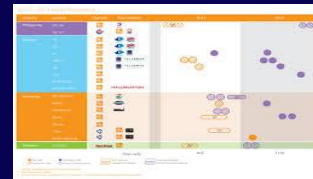
- Prior to the arrival of horses
- Allocation of stables
- Monitoring and supervision of stables
- Ensuring the separation of horses of different health status
- Monitoring the health of HHP horses at an equestrian event
- Use of the isolation facility
- Departure of horses from an equestrian event



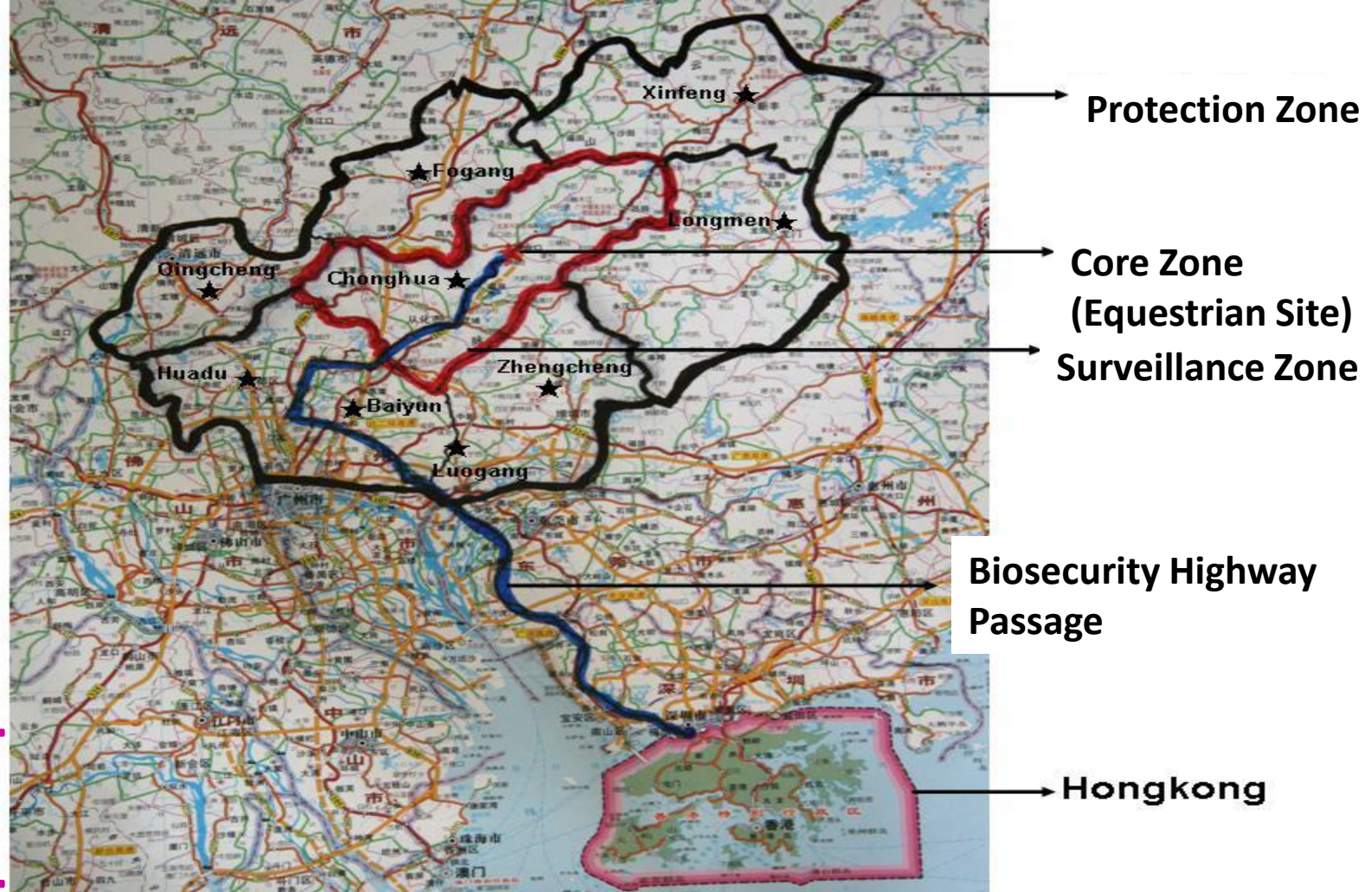
Work at OIE level



- Formation of an **OIE *ad hoc* Group on the International Movement for Equestrian Sport**
- AHG is elaborating definitions, standards, biosecurity, **EDFZs**, HHP temporary import certificate, transport conditions, research etc
- has developed a 3 years work program
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Application of OIE Zoning principles



★ Locations of animal health supervision institution of relevant areas



Asian Games in Incheon 2014

Dreampark Equestrian Club



크로스컨트리경기장
Cross-country
Trail

Exercise
Arena

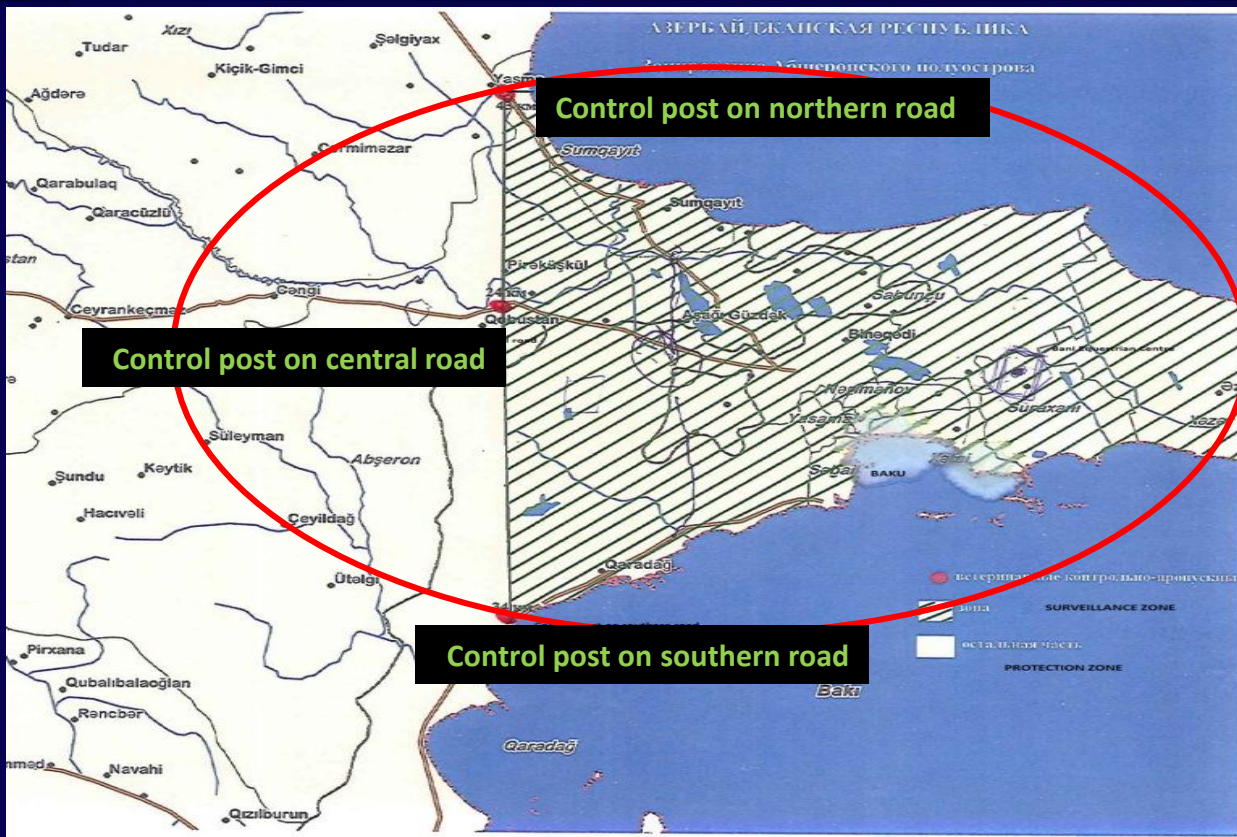
Competition
Arena

Stable

1. 주차장
2. 실내연습장
3. 대외분부
4. 주경기장
5. 연습마장
6. 보전소
7. 창제소
8. 옥외화장실
9. 마사당
10. 계류장
11. 창고
12. 격리동



Absheron Peninsula in Azerbaijan





Conclusions

- Clear socio economic benefits can be gained from the expanding HHP horse industries, also in “non-classical” countries/regions
- Veterinary Services complying with OIE standards are essential to the implementation of OIE Standards and to provide credible certification
- Regulatory services should work with industry organisations (e.g. IFHA and FEI) through Public-Private Partnerships







Thank you