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

Self-declaration submitted to the OIE on 3rd June 2021 by Dr Okita, Delegate of Japan to the OIE, Director International Animal Health Affairs Office Animal Health Division Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

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A. Executive Summary

1. Introduction

Japan will be hosting 32nd Olympic and Paralympic Tokyo 2020 (hereafter: Tokyo 2020) and it will be held from 23rd July to 8th August 2021 and 24th August to 5th September 2021 respectively. In order to facilitate the participation of horses from different parts of the world, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) sets up an Equine Disease-Free Zone around the venues. The objective of this declaration is to inform the OIE Members about the equine health status in and around the venues for the Equestrian competition for Tokyo 2020.

MAFF is making a self-declaration of freedom of the following diseases in EDFZ: equine encephalomyelitis (all types including Japanese encephalitis), vesicular stomatitis, glanders, dourine, equine infectious anemia, rabies, equine piroplasmiasis, equine viral arteritis, equine influenza, Nipah virus encephalitis, Hendra virus disease, anthrax. Additionally, Japan has been officially recognized free from African horse sickness (AHS) by the OIE since 2014.

Also, in 2019, Japan made a self-declaration of freedom of EDFZ in Tokyo at the same locations for the purpose of facilitating the Equestrian competitions of the test event for Tokyo 2020: https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal_Health_in_the_World/docs/pdf/Self-declarations/2019_07_Japan_EDFZ_ENG.pdf

Through lessons learned from the test event in 2019 and discussions with FEI (Fédération Equestre Internationale), in order to swiftly rule out the possibility of infectious diseases, more antigen tests are newly available at the veterinary clinic of Equestrian Park, including such as equine herpesvirus-1 and Japanese encephalitis. Also, MAFF has strengthened collaboration with authorities concerned and made further clarification of roles respectively to resolve contingency situation promptly at Tokyo 2020.

2. Veterinary Services

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

MAFF delivers its national operations directly via the 47 prefecture Animal Health Divisions. Within the 47 prefectures there are 168 Livestock Hygiene Service Centers (LHSCs) that provide the field animal health services. The LHSCs are tasked with the planning, coordination and implementation of animal health field operations (disease surveillance and control and emergency response) in their area including communications and awareness of producers and the community, the prevention and diagnosis of disease, support of breeding and veterinary clinics. Disease control is focused on early detection, preparedness and response for emergency diseases and surveillance and control of priority endemic diseases.

For more information on Japan's VS, please consult the PVS pathway evaluation report of a mission conducted in 2016: http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/20180727_Final_OIE_JAPAN_PVS_REPORT.pdf

3. Structure of the EDFZ

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

The core zones have been maintained by complying the Standard Operating Procedure Manual for Tokyo 2020 in Japan (see EDFZ dossier section) which has been developed by the Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (TOCOG), describing a wide range of activities before and during arrival at the airports and during the stay of the horses. All equids imported or residing in the EDFZ are individually identified and recorded. Strict movement control will be applied during the period between the arrival and departure of the competition horses.

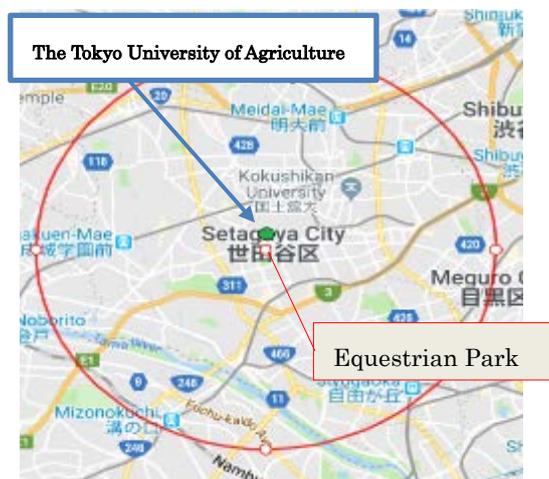
Figure 1. Surveillance around the EDFZ



(A) Equestrian Park (see Figure 2)

The Equestrian Park is located in Setagaya-City, Tokyo, Japan, which is about 0.18 km². At Equestrian Park, North-VSA, South-EXIT and MS EXIT will be used for horse transporters and for supplies (feed, food, bedding etc.). The East PSA, FOH PSA, South-PSA at Equestrian Park will be used for authorized persons and authorized vehicles. The Equestrian Park will be locked down from 6th July 2021 and no equines or other animals will be allowed to enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. As it is located in an urban area, a census of equines carried out in May 2021 revealed that 10 horses and 7 ponies live within surveillance zone, which are raised in the Tokyo University of Agriculture and in Himonya Park in Meguro-city respectively. These equids are managed by private veterinarians and movement of them is under tight control of LHSC in Tokyo prefecture. In case these equids will move, the owners should notify the LHSC in advance. After permitted, equids will be able to move under the supervision of Tokyo prefecture during the period Japan is making a self-declaration for the EDFZ. Vehicles entering the Equestrian Park must not enter any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection protocol being followed. Persons entering the Equestrian Park should have not been in contact with any equine animal for the last 24 hours or otherwise they must follow the cleansing and disinfection procedures described in the Standard Operating Procedure Manual for Tokyo 2020 in Japan (Annex H). In conclusion, imported horses will never be in direct contact with the horses residing in EDFZ as well as in indirect contact through vehicles and persons.

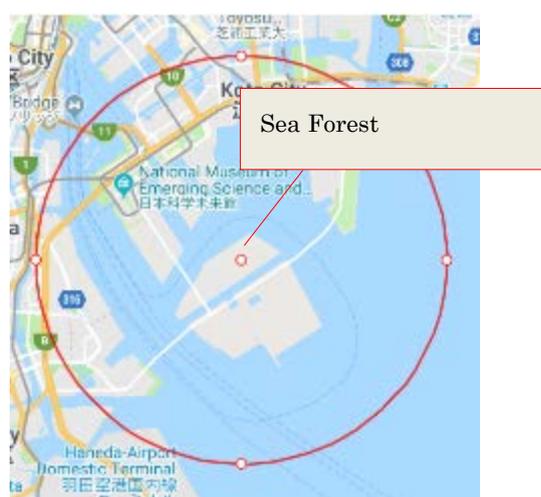
Figure 2. Equestrian Park



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

SFC is located in Koto-city, Tokyo, Japan, which is about 0.88 km² and surrounded by sea. At SFC, South-West A Gate will use for the entry for horse transporters and supplies (feed, food, and bedding) vehicles. And South-West B Gate will be used for exiting for horse transporters. The South-West A/B/C and East Gate at SFC will be used for authorized persons and authorized vehicles. All gates are controlled by security personnel 24 hours per day. Those vehicles proceed to drive slowly through the wheel wash at gate. Vehicles that enter the Equestrian Park and SFC must not entry any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection protocol being followed. Persons entering SFC should have not been in contact with any equine animal for the last 24 hours or otherwise they must follow the cleansing and disinfection procedures described in the Standard Operating Procedure Manual for Tokyo 2020 in Japan (Annex H). The SFC also has been locked down and no equines or other animals can enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. The census revealed that there are no equids within the surveillance zone.

Figure 3. Sea Forest



3. Equine disease situation in Japan and EDFZ

The legal basis for the notification of infectious diseases in Japan is Articles of 2,4 and 13 on [Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#) and Article 2 on [the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#). MAFF reports regularly to the OIE as being free from major equine diseases. In Japan, the following diseases are classified as “notifiable” and equine disease situation in Japan is as follows (Table 1).

Table 1. Equine disease status of Japan

Notifiable equine disease in Japan	Disease status (Last case)	Surveillance
African horse sickness	never occurred	General surveillance
Anthrax	(08/2000, cattle)	General surveillance
Contagious equine metritis	(05/2005)	General surveillance
Dourine	never occurred	General surveillance
Eastern equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine infectious anemia	(06/2011)	General and Targeted surveillance
Equine influenza	(07/2009)	General surveillance
Hendra virus disease	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine paratyphoid	(01/2021)	General surveillance
Equine piroplasmiasis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1)	present	General surveillance

Equine viral arteritis	never occurred	General surveillance
Glanders	(1935)	General surveillance
Horse pox	never occurred	General surveillance
Japanese encephalitis	(11/2020, pig) ※ The last case of horse occurred in 2003.	General surveillance
Nipah virus encephalitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Pseudofarcy in horses	(1948)	General surveillance
Rabies	(1956, dog)	General surveillance
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Vesicular stomatitis	never occurred	General surveillance
West Nile virus infection	never occurred	General surveillance
Western equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance

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

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

Table 2. Equine disease surveillance of Japan, 2018-May 2021.

	Diseases	Target	Period
Passive surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African horse sickness - Equine encephalomyelitis (all type including Japanese encephalitis) - Equine infectious anemia - Vesicular stomatitis - Glanders - Dourine - Rabies - Equine piroplasmiasis - Equine viral arteritis - Equine influenza - Nipah virus encephalitis - Hendra virus disease - Anthrax 	Country wide	More than 3 years (2018-May 2021)

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

During the period of validity of the self-declaration, movement control in the surveillance zone and the regionalisation of the venues will be effective as of 6th July 2021 to after the event. Those who access the stable area of Tokyo 2020 including athletes, grooms, veterinarians, National Olympic Committee, team officials, workers and all other authorized persons, will be informed about correct biosecurity procedures from TOCOG.

Horses imported to Japan must comply with the “Horse information document for the importation of horses competing in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games-Equestrian in Japan” (HID, Annex A). Post-arrival quarantine will be conducted by Animal Quarantine Service, MAFF and the quarantine premise is located in Equestrian Park Venue. In case those horses have shown the abnormality during staying in Japan, the situation will be evaluated, and appropriate measures would be taken under the supervision of MAFF.

5. Conclusions

The Delegate of Japan to the OIE declares that the zone complies with the requirements to declare freedom from the diseases listed above in the proposed Equine Disease free Zone for the period 6th July to 5th September, as of 2nd June 2021, in accordance with Article 1.4.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and consistent with the information provided to the OIE - WAHIS system.

B. EDFZ Core dossier

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

IEQ name

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

IEQ address

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

1. Introduction

The equestrian competitions of the 32nd Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games (hereafter: Tokyo 2020) will be held from 23rd July to 8th August 2021 and 24th August to 5th September 2021 respectively in the Equestrian Park and Sea Forest. In preparation of this event, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has set up an Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) with a Core Zone(CZ) at the equestrian Park venue and Sea Forest venue and a Surveillance Zone(SZ) including the area surrounding both venues at a radius 5km (Figure 1). MAFF would like to make a self-declaration of freedom of the following diseases in EDFZ: equine encephalomyelitis (all type including Japanese encephalitis), vesicular stomatitis, glanders, dourine, equine infectious anaemia, rabies, equine piroplasmiasis, equine viral arteritis, equine influenza, Nipah virus encephalitis, Hendra virus disease, anthrax. The legal basis for the notification in Japan for the diseases included on the EDFZ are described in the [Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#) (Articles of 2, 4 and 13) and on [the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control](#) (Article 2). MAFF and Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (TOCOG) have coordinated the measures related to animal health in close relationship and will continue to work together with AQS and Tokyo Metropolitan Government during the Games to maintain the EDFZ. Examination upon arrival and daily health monitoring of the horses will be conducted by trained veterinarians dedicated to equine health and if any suspicion of infectious disease, MAFF, AQS, Tokyo Metropolitan Government and TOCOG will be immediately informed by the Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator (the leader of the biosecurity team of the Games).

Japan is officially recognised free from AHS by the OIE since 2014. This EDFZ has been submitted to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) for its publication. Therefore, horses from scheduled countries, provided they comply with the requirements as laid out in the specific "Horse Information Document for the importation of horses competing in Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games – Equestrian in Japan" (Hereafter: HID, Annex A), can travel to Tokyo 2020 and return to their countries of origin with simplification of pre-export or post-arrival quarantine. The number of horses participating in Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games is approximately 330 and these horses are originated from about 50 countries. Resident horses in Japan taking part in Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, will meet the same health requirements as those for horses imported temporarily. Equestrian of Tokyo 2020 Olympic comprises three disciplines (Dressage, Eventing and Jumping), whereas Para dressage is held in Tokyo 2020 Paralympic.

All horses imported temporarily into Japan in order to participate in the equestrian competitions at the Tokyo 2020, must comply with HID as published by MAFF and TOCOG and distributed to all NOCs eligible to participate in Tokyo 2020.

The EDFZ will be established from 6th July to 5th September 2021. Movement control within the surveillance zone will be effective from this time. The regionalization of the venue will be effective until all horses have left the venue.

The purpose of the biosecurity measures described in this EDFZ self-declaration and in the Standard Operating Procedure Manual for Tokyo 2020 (Annex H) is to prevent the entry of disease carrying animals and/or equipment into the EDFZ and more specifically to prevent entry of disease into the Tokyo 2020 venues. It also aims to prevent the possibility of disease spread, in the case of the introduction of a disease within the venues through implementation of a strict protocol.

The biosecurity measures are aimed at assuring and preserving the sanitary status of horses participating in the competition via establishment of effective biosecurity control from arrival until return to the respective country

of origin. This will be achieved by strictly enforcing biosecurity measures for all horses, as described in this Manual, throughout their stay in the EDFZ. Control measures will also be applied to all medication and feed imported into the country.

All who access the stable area of Tokyo 2020 including athletes, grooms, veterinarians, National Olympic Committee (NOC), team officials, workers and all other authorized persons, will be informed about correct biosecurity procedures on arrival.

2. Description of the EDFZ

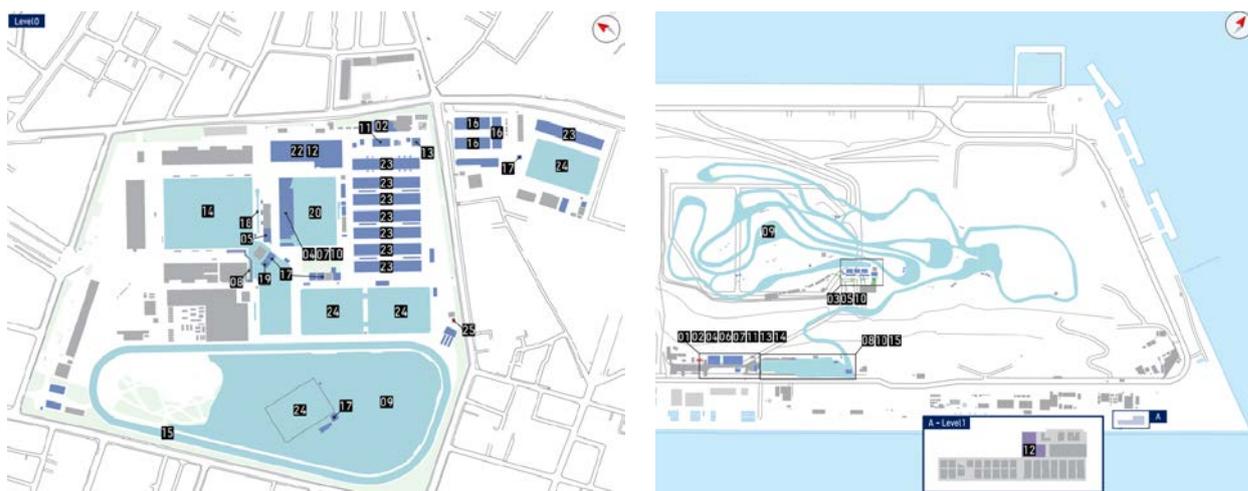
Figure 1: The Equine Disease-Free Zone, Surveillance Zone, — Transportation Route



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



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



EDFZ-Tokyo, Japan

The EDFZ consists of 2 core zones, the first one is in the Equestrian Park Venue (0.18 km²) for dressage and jumping and the other one is the Sea Forest Venue (0.88 km²) for the cross-country.

The core zones have been maintained by complying with the biosecurity manual (Annex H) which has been developed by TOCOG, describing a wide range of activities before and during arrival at the airports and during the stay of the horses. All equids imported or residing in the EDFZ are individually identified and recorded. Strict movement control will be applied during the period between the arrival and departure of the competition horses. For example, all the horses must get permitted in advance by competition stewards to go outside the stables for training each time.

The transfer ramp used for the transfer of horses from air stalls into transport vehicles at the airports will be cleaned and disinfected before the arrival of horses. All persons who are assigned to meet horses during their arrivals will have clean, freshly laundered clothes, clean shoes, disinfected hands and will have no prior contact with equines for at least 24 hours without showing and changing clothing and shoes. All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment, feeding staffs, veterinary equipment and medicines will have been cleaned and disinfected prior to coming to the airport (see 7.6). A transfer ramp in a secluded area on the Cargo terminal has been set up. After the arrival of the cargo plane at Airport. Then the air stalls will be unloaded from airplane and the horses will be loaded into transporter vehicles at the transfer ramp. A visual check will be undertaken as the horses unload by transport veterinarians (TVs) on the ground of the airport and/or inside the vehicles.

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

All gates are controlled by security personnel 24 hours per day. The vehicles proceed to drive slowly through the wheel wash at a gate. Vehicles that enter the Equestrian Park and SFC must not enter any other facilities with horses without a complete cleansing and disinfection. The persons working at the back of house (not including spectators) entering the Equestrian Park and SFC must not have been in contact with any equids for preceding 24 hours otherwise they must disinfection themselves. Occupants of all vehicles arriving at the check point will be asked to exit the vehicle and walk over the foot mat and through the misting shower for hygiene control together with all the other pedestrians. Once the above procedure is completed, vehicles and their passengers along with other pedestrians will be permitted to proceed into the venue.

3. Veterinary Services

The VS of Japan have a strong chain of command for their core activity of delivering national animal health policies and programmes through MAFF.

MAFF delivers its national operations directly via the 47 prefecture Animal Health Divisions. Within the 47 prefectures there are 168 LHSCs that provide the field animal health services.

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

On arrival at the airport in Japan, a visual check will be undertaken as the horses unload by transport veterinarians (TVs) on the ground of the airport and/or inside the vehicles. During transportation from the airport to Equestrian Park, they are carried in the sealed vehicles under supervision of TOCOG. After import of animal quarantine, veterinarian approved by TOCOG is responsible for the health control of horses in the CZ. Whereas, in the SZ, the 10 horses and 7 ponies are kept at the University and Himonya Park in Meguro-city respectively in SZ and identified respectively. They are managed by private veterinarian and movement of them is under tight control of LHSC in Tokyo prefecture. In case they will be moved anywhere, the owner notify Tokyo prefecture and they will be moved under the supervision of Tokyo prefecture during the period Japan is making a self-declaration for the EDFZ. The horses in EDFZ are under the supervision of TOCOG and LHSC during setting EDFZ. If notifiable diseases are suspected in EDFZ, TOCOG veterinarians contact LHSC and MAFF for further investigation. Immediately the samples collected from the horses are taken to the laboratory of Equine Research Institute, Animal Quarantine Service, MAFF (AQS) or/and National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH). Notifiable equine diseases in Japan including the diseases the EDFZ is claiming freedom can be diagnosed in close collaboration among national and prefectural laboratories, and Equine Research Institute.

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

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

4. Animal Health Management

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

In the EDFZ of Equestrian Park, 10 horses and seven ponies are kept in two facilities respectively. Whereas there are no equids in the EDFZ of Sea Forest. These horses in the EDFZ are individually identified with microchip, or by coat etc by using the health passport in which basic information such as name, sex and birth, information for identification, vaccination history etc. are recorded. Regarding animals other than equids, a survey confirmed that seven pigs are kept in six facilities in the EDFZ of the Equestrian Park. Five pigs out of seven are kept as pets and two pigs are kept at a high school. There is one pig kept as a pet in the EDFZ of Sea Forest. All pigs kept in EDFZ are under the supervision of LHSC, if any abnormality related to infectious disease is found, pig owners should notify the LHSC immediately.

The movement of these equids are also reported to LHSC of Tokyo prefecture regularly. During the period Japan is making a self-declaration for the EDFZ, the movement of horses into/out of EDFZ will be controlled by LHSC of Tokyo prefecture except for the horses that participated in Tokyo 2020.

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

Baseline disease situation:

These above notifiable diseases are defined in the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases. There are clear legal provisions on these notifiable diseases and the requirement to report under the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases, Surveillance (livestock) Diseases (1951, most recent amendment 2020) are defined as Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases (n = 28) and Notifiable Infectious Diseases (n = 71). The basis for the notification of infectious diseases in Japan is Article 2,4 and Article 13 on Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control and Article 2 on the Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control.

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

In Japan, the following diseases are classified as “notifiable”, and no outbreaks of these diseases have been reported in the last three years countrywide, with the exception of the cases of Japanese encephalitis in Pig which occurred in the prefecture of Aichi, around 250 km from Tokyo (Table 1). In general, pigs are vaccinated against Japanese encephalitis in accordance with national guideline, therefore the outbreak of this disease is limited to one case recently.

Regarding AHS, Japan has maintained its officially recognised AHS free status by the OIE since 2014.

Table 1. Equine disease status of Japan

Notifiable equine disease in Japan	Disease status (last case)	Surveillance
African horse sickness	never occurred	General surveillance
Anthrax	(08/2000, cattle)	General surveillance
Contagious equine metritis	(05/2005)	General surveillance
Dourine	never occurred	General surveillance
Eastern equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine infectious anemia	(06/2011)	General and Targeted surveillance
Equine influenza	(07/2009)	General surveillance
Hendra virus disease	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine paratyphoid	(01/2021)	General surveillance
Equine piroplasmiasis	never occurred	General surveillance
Equine viral arteritis	never occurred	General surveillance
Glanders	(1935)	General surveillance
Horse pox	never occurred	General surveillance
Japanese encephalitis	(11/2020, pig) ※ The last case in a horse occurred in 2003.	General surveillance
Nipah virus encephalitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Pseudofarcy in horses	(1948)	General surveillance
Rabies	(1956, dog)	General surveillance
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance
Vesicular stomatitis	never occurred	General surveillance
West Nile virus infection	never occurred	General surveillance
Western equine encephalomyelitis	never occurred	General surveillance

Surveillance and early warning systems within and outside the EDFZ

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Equine disease surveillance of Japan, 2018-May 2021.

	Diseases	Target	Period
Passive surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African horse sickness - Equine encephalomyelitis (all type including Japanese encephalitis) - Equine infectious anemia - Vesicular stomatitis - Glanders - Dourine - Rabies - Equine piroplasmosis - Equine viral arteritis - Equine influenza - Nipah virus encephalitis - Hendra virus disease - Anthrax 	Country wide	More than 3 years (2018-2021)

Japanese encephalitis virus is transmitted to horses through bites from mosquitoes of the *Culex* species. The enzootic cycle is from carrier pigs (no symptoms) that get bitten by mosquitoes that then carry the disease. The mosquitoes' natural reservoir are large rice paddies. Therefore, the cases are predominantly found in rural and/or peri-urban area, where horses are kept in proximity to a big swine population and rice paddies.

A survey confirmed that the pig population within a 5 km radius of Equestrian Park is very limited and that they are entirely surrounded by residential areas without rice paddies. Only one pig was identified within 5km of Sea Forest Park. Furthermore, TOCOG instigates measures to control the mosquito population at the venues before and throughout the events. For example, the stable environment including drains is treated periodically with the appropriate insecticides. Electric mosquito traps are located at appropriate locations around the stable area. Therefore, Tokyo2020 biosecurity team's assessment is that there is virtually no risk of the presence of mosquitoes carrying Japanese encephalitis at the venues.

Vector surveillance

Surveillance and extermination program of ticks have been conducted in the venues. MAFF started the surveillance and eradication program of ticks at the venues (both Equestrian Park and SFC) as following schedule (Table 3). No tick species competent for Equine piroplasmosis transmission has never been found in the series of surveys.

Table 3. Vector surveillance and extermination program (2016-2021)

year	content of implementation items (*ongoing)
2016	Research of the habitat of ticks at the venue
2017	Extermination of ticks at the venue
2018	Survey of ticks at the venue (preventive disinfestation)
2019	Survey of ticks at the venue (preventive disinfestation)
2020	Survey of ticks at the venue (preventive disinfestation)
2021	Survey of ticks at the venue (preventive disinfestation)*

5. Management and maintenance of the EDFZ

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

1. Before and during arrival at the airport

1.1. Introduction

A list of the horses' names, their identification details and their countries of dispatch will be supplied from TOCOG to MAFF prior to arrival.

The HID, together with all other supporting documents will be presented to AQS at the port of entry for arrival and quarantine procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

1.2. Narita and Haneda International Airport

The Narita international Airport is located at Narita city, Chiba-prefecture, Japan and Haneda international Airport is located at Ota-city Tokyo, Japan. These routes from Narita Airport and Haneda Airport to Equestrian Park is shown in Annex B-1, B-2. The approximate distance between Narita and Equestrian Park is about 88 km, and transfer time is expected to be 90 minutes, Haneda to equestrian park is 36 km, and transfer time is expected 45 minutes.

A transfer ramp in a secluded area on the Cargo terminal has been set up. After the arrival of the cargo plane at Airport. Then the air stalls will be unloaded from airplane and the horses will be loaded into transporter vehicles at the transfer ramp. A visual check will be undertaken as the horses unload by transport veterinarians (TVs) on the ground of the airport and/or inside the vehicles.

The arrival check will include;

- Superficial check for any injuries, obvious lameness or signs of disease or distress.
- Documentation will be checked to verifying the horse has not stayed in or transit through an area or premise that is under official restrictions for an infectious disease.
- For horses destined for transfer to Equestrian Park, the document check is described in Annex C.
- As soon as all horse are loaded, the transport vehicles will depart to its destination.
- As a contingency provision additional horse transporter at the cargo terminal are on stand-by.
- All personnel working on behalf of the Official Shipping Agent and grooms travelling with the horses must follow the specific operating instructions for arrivals at Equestrian Park as agreed between the airport authority and AQS.

In case of any abnormality of horses found at airport, the situation will be evaluated and procedures to move forward will be determined jointly by the Veterinary Service Manager and team. If any horse shows signs of a suspected infectious disease, fatigue and/or neurological abnormality at the airport, the Veterinary Service Manager will report to the Officer of AQS, and the horse will be provisionally housed in the holding stable and be clinically re-evaluated, including the measurement of rectal temperature just after its arrival at Equestrian Park. If the horse still continuous showing the abnormality, test samples, nasal swab and/or blood, would be collected to rule out the possibilities of highly contagious diseases, e.g. equine influenza and/or equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy infection, etc. If the results are positive, the horse will be moved to the isolation stables and the contingency plan may be applied. In order to prevent the incursion of important transboundary diseases, appropriate arrival check is key, and it will be conducted by the trained veterinarians dedicated to equine health. If they find any suspicion of infectious disease, MAFF, AQS, Tokyo Metropolitan Government and TOCOG will be immediately informed by the Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator (the leader of the biosecurity team of the Games) (Please refer to the SOP in Annex H).

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

2.1 Quarantine for Domestic Horses

Quarantine and certification requirement for local Japan horses (Domestic horses) to acquire equivalent health status of overseas horses. Horses must be quarantined in AQS approved quarantine for at least 7 days. The veterinarian in charge of the horses must prepare and complete all the testing and vaccinations as required in the HID or any testing deemed necessary or as requested by a veterinary officer.

2.2 Enter to Equestrian Park

All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment and feeding staffs will have been cleaned prior to coming to the venue. The person responsible is the Veterinary Service Manager.

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

All saddlery and miscellaneous horse equipment including mucking out tools must also be cleaned and disinfected prior to being brought into the venue. The person responsible is the Veterinary Service Manager.

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

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

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

4. Biosecurity measures at the venue

4.1. Introduction

The Equestrian Park and SFC facilities will be the subject of strict biosecurity since from 6th July 2021 when the lock down for the EDFZ started. From that point forward and until the first competition horses arrive, no equines or other animals will be allowed to enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. The Equestrian Park and SFC are enclosed by a bio-security perimeter fence which is non-penetrable by stray animal such as dogs.

All vehicles and persons entering the site from 6th July 2021 onwards will pass through a 'sanitary barrier' including vehicle wheel-wash, pedestrian footbaths and disinfection misting fan.

Access to the horse areas is only permitted to authorized persons. These persons must always wear their accreditation card. There will be check points situated at all entry points into the horse area.

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

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

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

The persons working at the back of house (not including spectators) entering the Equestrian Park and SFC must not have been in contact with any equids for preceding 24 hours, otherwise they must disinfect themselves.

At the check points of any Gate, a pedestrian foot mats soaked with disinfectant and walked thru disinfected mist shower will be present.

Occupants of all vehicles arriving at the check point will be asked to exit the vehicle and walk over the foot mat and through the mist shower will be present.

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

4.3. Examination upon arrival at Equestrian Park

After arrival of the horse transporters at the Equestrian Park and passing through the bio-security check points as described under 4.2, horse transporters must drive to the designated offloading area. Here the horses will be offloaded and led along an established route to the area for the assigned stable blocks. They will be subjected to a clinical observation; "Arrival check" at the time of arrival at the assigned stable. This clinical observation will be performed according to JMAFF and FEI rules, and will be conducted by the FEI Veterinary Delegates or a Permitted Treating Veterinarian appointed by the Veterinary Delegate.

The horse should be free of clinical signs of infectious diseases and be free external parasites. It should have a normal rectal temperature, 38.5C (101.6F) or below. However, an elevated rectal temperature is not uncommon in horses that have been subjected to the transportation. If any pyrexia horse is observed at the arrival check, laboratory samples including nasal swab and/or blood will be collected from the horse and tested to rule out infectious disease(s), at the laboratory of Equestrian Park. If the test results are negative, but the horse is still pyrexia, it will most likely be treated for treated appropriately as shipping fever case. If the results are positive for any infectious disease, the horses will be moved to the isolation stables. Aside from pyrexia, if any horse appears dehydrated or depressed, or has clinical signs such as depression, neurological signs, respiratory signs or diarrhea, and/or fever, the horse will be evaluated for further veterinary investigation and treatment. If deemed necessary, the horse may be moved to the isolation stable. Also, if any external parasite is found on the horse skin, the horse will be immediately treated with insecticide.

The arrival check will include;

- Verifying horse's identity by reading the microchip and comparing it with the horse identity document;
- Measuring and recording rectal temperature, pulse and respiration rate;
- Observing existence of external parasites on the skin

4.4. Continuous health monitoring procedure

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

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

4.5. Other biosecurity measures

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

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

No persons, including veterinarians, farriers, volunteers, or other workers must be contact with any horses outside the Equestrian Park and SFC without showering and changing into freshly laundered clothing before returning to and contacting any horse inside the venue.

Persons responsible must ensure all facilities for horses are kept clean by the prompt removal of manure workers will remove the manure from collecting points twice a day and take it to the manure deposit using clearly assigned passage routes.

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

5.1. Introduction

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

The Biosecurity coordinator must be notified when the temperature of any horse is above 38.5C (if not related to exercise or transport), lack of appetite, shows depression, neurological signs, diarrhea, cough or nasal discharge. If it is deemed necessary, the horse will be transferred to the Isolation Unit on-site in Equestrian Park. Horses that had contact with the horse suspected of infectious disease will be submitted to clinical inspection, enhanced observation and potentially laboratory testing.

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

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

5.2. Transfer into the Isolation Unit in Equestrian Park

If the decision is made to transfer a horse to the isolation units at Equestrian Park, it will be insured that the isolation unit stable block at Equestrian Park is clean and disinfected.

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

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

5.3. Biosecurity measures at isolation units in Equestrian Park

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

Disinfectant foot mats will be placed in front of all entry points to the isolation unit at Equestrian Park.

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 of as contaminated waste.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information on operation flow for the infectious disease including equine influenza, please refer to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

The horse ambulances will meet the same standards of cleanliness and disinfection as for the horse transporters. If further examination or more intensive treatment of a horse is required, this decision will be made by a Treating veterinarian and/or a Team veterinarian in consultation with the Veterinary Delegate.

7. Cleaning Procedures

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

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

- ✓All stables will be cleaned, disinfected 3 days before the arrival of the horses and have the signed cleaning and disinfection certificate.
- ✓The cleaning of the stables, prior to the arrival of the horses, will start with a thorough removal of all visible organic debris by scrubbing and low pressure hosing with detergent, working from the rear end of the stable block to the front, being careful not to retrace over previously cleaned surfaces. Walls should be washed from the top down and from the back of the box to the front. All areas of the stable block are to be cleaned including fixed equipment and water feeders. The detergent is rinsed off and the stable block allowed to dry.
- ✓After the cleaning described above has been done, Pacoma* at the recommended rate will be sprayed on the walls of the stalls from top to bottom, inside the stall to the outside, from the back of stall to the front, as well as the floor between rows of stalls, and the wash area.
- ✓All those responsible for cleaning will wear gloves, glasses and overalls when handling the disinfectant.
- ✓When the Pacoma at the recommended rate is dry, insecticide will be sprayed on the floor, and on the outside of walls and doors of the stables, as well as corridors.
- ✓After the cleaning procedure, the stables will be sealed for 24 hours and information regarding the cleaning of stables posted near the site.

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

- ✓Once the horses have arrived, grooms of individual horses are responsible for the cleanliness of the individual stalls and responsible for removing manure regularly, at least twice a day.
 - ✓Insecticide will be applied to the stalls.
 - ✓External treatment with ectoparasiticide and insect repellants is responsibility of horse grooms/owners/riders.
- *Pacoma (Cationic surfactant): consist with methyl dodecyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride & methyl dodecyl xylene bis (trimethyl ammonium chloride)

7.3 Collection and removal of waste and manure

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

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

7.4. Cleaning and disinfection in the Isolation unit

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.6. Cleaning and disinfection of transport vehicles

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

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

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

The PR must confirm the flight schedule with the official shipping agent of the Tokyo2020. The PR must inform Quarantine Officers of the AQS the horse's departure schedule at least two working days in advance. The PR must assist the Quarantine Officers of AQS in their inspection of the horses and completion of relevant documents which will take place within 24 hours of departure.

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

9. Horse Fatality

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

The transport plan for the body will be as follows.

➤The following people will be informed: FEI veterinary officials, veterinary services manager, veterinary biosecurity coordinator, AQS, Tokyo Metropolitan Government officer, team veterinarian and appropriate team and event officials.

➤The ambulance driver will be informed

➤The horse will be placed behind suitable screens and winched inside the ambulance.

➤The Equine Research Institute will be informed of the animal's arrival.

➤Appropriate samples will be taken and sent as soon as possible for pathological examination to the laboratory at ERI.

➤The results of the pathological investigation will be confidential and only authorized personnel will have access to the report.

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

10. Vector Control

The vector program will be carried out one month before the arrival of the competition horses at Equestrian Park. Fly and mosquito control tools will be used on the stables throughout duration of the games. The control program will be performed by the Veterinary biosecurity Coordinator.

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

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

In addition to the above, prior to the games a vector surveillance project has been carried out from April 2016 by the MAFF in Equestrian Park and SFC. Based on the results of this survey and followed insecticide application by the MAFF the risk of tick-borne disease transmission is effectively mitigated in the venues.

SECURITY

Stable security will follow the rules of the FEI. A perimeter will be in place and entry permitted only with appropriate accreditation.

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

FARRIER

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

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

A contingency is a future event or circumstance affecting the health or welfare of one or more horses participating in the Event, the occurrence of which will trigger a specific contingency plan related to that event. A contingency may be non-infectious, for example fire, flood or earthquake or it may be infectious as in a disease outbreak. Measures to deal with a disease outbreak are described under 6.3.

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

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

The general outline of a contingency response will be:

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

Contingency management Committee:

The Contingency Management Committee included; AQS, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, FEI Authorities, Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator, Veterinary Delegate, Venue Manager, Veterinary Services Manager
Contingency Plans for transport:

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

6. Conclusion

The Delegate of Japan to the OIE declares for the period 6th July to 5th September, as of 3rd June 2021, an EDFZ consisting of 2 disease free compartments, the venues (Equestrian Park and Sea Forest) and a safe pathway (the transportation road), in accordance with Article 1.4.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and consistent with the information provided to the OIE - WAHIS system.

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

The Delegate also declares that the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* have been met, including the principles of biosecurity, management and spatial considerations as described in Chapters 4.4 and 4.17. The disease-free status of these compartments is managed through the appropriate biosecurity measures particularly disinfection of the venues, human movement control, vector control and horse movement control. The self-declaration also clearly defines the mitigating biosecurity and management measures put in place to maintain this freedom.

Certificate No. : _____
 (issued by the Government of country/place of export)

**HORSE INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE IMPORTATION OF
 Horses competing in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games -
 Equestrian in Japan (1)**

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

SECTION I IDENTIFICATION OF THE HORSE

Name: _____ Color: _____

Sex: _____ Year of birth: _____

Breed: _____ Microchip Number: _____

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

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

SECTION II ORIGIN OF THE HORSE

(a) Country/place of Export (3,4): _____

Competent Veterinary Authority (5): _____

(b) Name and Address of Consignor (6): _____

(c) Name and Address of Approved Pre-export Quarantine Premises where the horse was
 examined: _____

SECTION III DESTINATION OF THE HORSE

(a) By AIR/ Flight number: _____

(b) Name and Address of Consignee: _____

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

**SECTION IV TESTING AND VACCINATION INFORMATION OF THE HORSE
(11&12)**

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

The following tests were performed with negative results (unless otherwise stated) and the following vaccinations were administered (11) ; Additionally, please refer to SECTION VIII for notes.

(i)	Dourine	<input type="checkbox"/> The exporting country has been free from Dourine for at least 2 years prior to shipment to Japan. OR <input type="checkbox"/> The exported horse has been kept only in premises which were free from dourine for at least 6 months prior to shipment to Japan, and a Complement Fixation Test for Dourine was carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 5 on a sample taken within 30 days prior to export on(14).
(ii)	Equine infectious anaemia	<input type="checkbox"/> The immunodiffusion (Coggins) test or ELISA carried out with negative result on a sample taken within 10 days prior to export on.....(14).
(iii)	Equine piroplasmiasis	<input type="checkbox"/> The indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) for <i>Theileria equi</i> and <i>Babesia caballi</i> was carried out with negative result on a sample taken within 30 days prior to export on(14). OR <input type="checkbox"/> The horse is serologically positive to <i>T. equi</i> and/or <i>B. caballi</i> . OR <input type="checkbox"/> Australia has been free from Equine piroplasmiasis and the horse has resided only in Australia during 60 days immediately prior to shipment to Japan.
(iv)	Glanders	<input type="checkbox"/> The exporting country has been free from glanders for at least 3 years prior to shipment to Japan. OR <input type="checkbox"/> The exported horse has been kept only in premises which are free from glanders for at least 6 months prior to shipment to Japan, and a Complement Fixation Test for glanders was carried out with negative result on a sample taken within 30 days prior to export on (14).
(v)	Vesicular Stomatitis	<input type="checkbox"/> No case of vesicular stomatitis has occurred in the country/place of export in the last 2 years. OR <input type="checkbox"/> During the 30 days prior to export, the horse has not been on any premises within 10 kilometers of an officially confirmed case of vesicular stomatitis in the previous 6 months. AND

		<p>a virus neutralization test (VNT) was carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 32 or an ELISA was carried with negative result on a sample of blood taken within 10 days prior to export on (14).</p>
(vi)	Equine influenza (15)	<p>During the 90 days immediately prior to export from its country/place of permanent or usual residency, but not within 14 days prior to export, the horse was administered:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> vaccination against equine influenza according to FEI rules and given a booster within the validity period but not within 14 days prior to shipment to Japan; Vaccination date(booster):..... Product Name:..... Manufacturer:.....</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a certified primary course of approved vaccinations against equine influenza comprising of at least 2 doses with an interval of 3 to 6 weeks. Date: ①....., ②..... Product Name:..... Manufacturer:.....</p> <p>AND</p> <p>All horses must be subject to the following antigen test :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a sample collected from the nasal passage of the horse within 5 days of export was subjected to either an antigen enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test*, or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test*, for influenza A with negative result. <u>* Delete as appropriate.</u> Date of the sampling:.....(14)</p>

SECTION V PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE (PEQ)

(Please refer to SECTION IX regarding PEQ.)

(a) Within 48 hours immediately prior to entry into PEQ, the horse was thoroughly examined for the presence of external parasites by an official veterinarian. The following is the result of a systematic and close examination of ears, false nostrils, under body areas (axilla, inguinal, under mandible), perineum, mane and tail:

<p><input type="checkbox"/> No ticks were found</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ticks were found and all horses in the premises were immediately treated with a parasiticide effective against ticks. Subsequent re-inspection established that ticks were no longer present.</p>

Note:

- (1) Tick in the appropriate box above.
- (2) After the confirmation of the tick free status of the horses on the premises of origin, they must be kept free of ticks until the horse described in this certificate has entered the pre-export quarantine under the daily careful examination by an official veterinarian.
- (3) The government authorities of the exporting countries must immediately inform Japanese government authorities (MAFF) (through a transporter) about confirmation of the piroplasmosis antibody positive horse and the detail information⁽¹⁸⁾ of the piroplasmosis antibody positive horse and the exported horse that stabled together with the piroplasmosis antibody positive horse.

(b) I have today(insert dd MM YYYY) examined the horse identified in this Horse Information Document within 24 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises in the country/place of export ⁽³⁾ and found it to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease, free from external parasites and fit to travel ⁽⁸⁾.

SECTION VI CERTIFICATION VALIDITY:

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

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place of Examination: _____

Name of Government Official Veterinarian: _____

Post: _____ Qualification: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

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

Official Stamp:

[Note] The competent authority⁽⁵⁾ must, upon request, provide MAFF with necessary information such as movement history⁽¹⁷⁾, laboratory reports⁽⁷⁾ etc. before the shipment to Japan.

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

- (a) During the 60 days immediately preceding export from the country/place of export (3, 4), this horse has ONLY been in Scheduled Countries.
- (b) During the 60 days immediately preceding export from the country/place of export(3,4), this horse has stayed in or has been imported into the Scheduled Countries/Place(4) for equestrian events or for other purposes as described in the following point (c) and (d).
- (c) During the stay in the corresponding country/place below and after due enquiry,
- (i) the horse had been held in premises, which have remained free from evidence of infectious or contagious disease;
 - (ii) the horse had only stayed in stables that were emptied, thoroughly cleansed and disinfected prior to the entry of the horse; and
 - (iii) the horse had not come into contact with horses of a lower health status, other than when competing in official FEI equestrian competition.
 - (iv) the horse has not been brought into horse breeding premises (9) and has not been used for natural mating and artificial insemination except for semen collection at facilities complying with the recommendations in Article 4.5.3. of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Edition 2017).
- (d) After due enquiry, during the 60 days immediately preceding export;
- (i) the horse has not been in any country/place, territory or part of a territory, in which AHS has occurred in the last two years, or in which vaccination against this disease has been practiced in the last 12 months;
 - (ii) the horse has not been in any country/place in which Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years;
 - (iii) the horse has not been in any country/place in which glanders has occurred during the last three years;
 - (iv) The horse was continuously resident on holdings under veterinary supervision(10) in which none of the diseases listed below occurred during the previous 90 days.
 - (v) The horse did not exhibit any clinical signs of the disease listed below:

African Horse Sickness (AHS)	Equine Influenza
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis	Equine Piroplasmosis
Eastern and Western Equine encephalomyelitis, Japanese encephalitis	Equine Rhinopneumonitis
West Nile Virus	Equine Viral Arteritis
Vesicular Stomatitis	Surra
Glanders	Equine Morbillivirus Pneumonia (Hendra Virus)
Dourine	Nipah Virus Infection

Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)	Screwworm (New world and Old world)
Anthrax	Horse Pox
Rabies	Epizootic Lymphangitis
—	Equine Paratyphoid

SECTION VIII TESTING AND VACCINATION INFORMATION OF THE HORSE
(11&12)

Based on the certification and laboratory results provided,

- (a) No vaccines have been administered to the horse within 14 days prior to export to Japan;
- (b) Blood and nasal samples have been taken from the horse in either the country/place of export or, in any of the countries/places listed in SECTION VII;
- (c) The results of the tests carried out on the samples referred to in point (b) are valid for 60 days so long as the horse remains in the scheduled countries/places (4, 13);
- (d) As detailed in SECTION IV, those tests were performed with negative results (unless otherwise stated) and the vaccinations were administered (11).

SECTION IX PRE-EXPORT QUARANTINE (PEQ)

- (a) The PEQ premises were authorized by the competent veterinary authority (5) as a secured and guaranteed place from an animal health point of view for holding horses to export to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games in Japan.
- (b) The horse has been continuously held for at least 7 days immediately prior to export in the premises listed under SECTION II(c), which is a PEQ facility approved by the government authority of the exporting country, for holding horses to export to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games in Japan. During PEQ the horse has not come into contact with any equine animal other than horses which are eligible to participate in the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games in Japan.
- (c) Within 48 hours immediately prior to entry to PEQ, the horse was treated with a broad spectrum parasiticide, licensed/registered for use on horses, capable of killing ticks and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (d) Prior to entry to PEQ, the horse was treated with a broad spectrum anthelmintic, licensed/registered for use on horses.
- (e) All horses in the PEQ remained free from evidence of infectious disease and had no contact with horses not of the same health status and remained free of external parasites at daily inspections by a veterinarian authorized by the competent veterinary authority (5) of the exporting country/place.
- (f) All horses which exhibit any clinical signs of respiratory diseases including pyrexia, nasal discharge, cough, etc. must be tested free from equine influenza virus.
- (g) No horses have been added to, or removed from, the PEQ group intended for export to Japan without official notification to the Government of the Japan.
- (h) The pre-export quarantine facility must be prevented from uncontrolled access of other animals. Depending on the situation in the exporting country as regards vector transmitted diseases to which equidae are susceptible and for which equidae do not

Certificate No. : _____
(issued by the Government of country/place of export)

constitute a dead-end host, the horses in pre-export quarantine must be protected from vector attacks, in particular by insect traps in the barns, screening of windows and doors that can be opened, the removal of tick habitats around the stables and the application of insect repellants before outdoor exercise during the vector active period of the day.

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

FOOTNOTES:

1. The competition schedule of equestrian is as follows:

Events	Date	Venue
Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games	23 rd July to 8 th August 2021	Equestrian Park / Sea Forest Cross-Country Course
Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games	24 th August to 5 th September 2021	Equestrian Park

2. The language of the exporting/importing country(ies)/place(s) may also be used providing that it appears below the English version on the same certification or as a separate document. In the event of any differences, the English version will prevail.
3. Country/Place of Export: The country/place where the horse has been continuously held for at least 7 days immediately prior to export in the premises listed under SECTION II(c), which is a PEQ facility approved by the authorities of the country of export for holding horses to export to the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games in Japan. The country/place of export must be one of the countries/places listed in the scheduled countries/places.
4. Scheduled countries/places: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Chile, Japan, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America and all Member States of European Union (EU).
5. Competent Veterinary Authority: The government authority of the country/place of export, which is responsible to issue official certification for the export of horse.
6. The consignor or his authorized agent must complete the acknowledgement (ANNEX I) attached to this Horse Information Document.
7. Laboratory reports should include information on name and address of test conducting laboratory, method of test, sampling date, test date and results of test and given information should fulfill the requirements prescribed in Section IV.
8. If the examination cannot be carried out within 24 hours prior to leaving the PEQ premises in the country/place of export, please consult with MAFF.
9. Breeding Premises: Premises where any horse (or animal of other equine species) has been mated naturally or an artificial insemination facility which does not comply with Article 4.5.3 of the OIE code, during the 60 days immediately preceding export of the horse which is being certified for export to Japan for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games.
10. Veterinary supervision includes supervision provided by treating /team veterinarians.
11. All serological tests and vaccinations must be carried out in accordance with the latest version of the OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines if OIE standards exist.
12. Blood samples must be sent to a laboratory approved by the government veterinary authority of the country/place.
13. If the samples were collected in any of the countries/places listed under SECTION VII, the results can be used by the country/place of export while they are still valid.
14. Enter the date the blood sample or nasal sample was collected.
15. If it is difficult for an exporting country to implement the test method for EI determined in

SECTION IV (vi) regarding antigen detection test within 5 days of export, the exporting country must inform in advance the MAFF and get an approval of the method.

16. "Tick free area" is the area where the competent authority can certify there is no tick by conducting the tick-surveillance, while "tick treated area" is the area where the measure to prevent the presence of ticks have been conducted even though the tick surveillance is not conducted. Specific measures are indicated in SECTION IX (h).
17. Movement history should include the information of the horse such as name and address of residence, entering and leaving dates, purpose of the stay during the 60 days prior to entry into PEQ and given information should fulfill the requirements prescribed in Section VII. This movement history should be endorsed by the government authority of the country/place of export, when it is submitted to MAFF.
18. The information deemed to be necessary such as FEI identification number, Microchip number and arrival date in Japan is required.

ANNEX I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY THE CONSIGNOR OR HIS AUTHORISED AGENT

I, _____, (name) hereby acknowledge the following:

- (a) In the event of the horse identified in SECTION I of this Horse Information Document, arriving in Japan without the correct certification or in any other way not having met these requirements, the horse and any in-contact horse or thing may be detained in isolation, reshipped at the importer's expense or destroyed and disposed of at the importer's expense.
- (b) The horse must remain only in an isolation zone (including isolation stalls and clinic) in the venue of the equestrian events of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games, except during approved transport, training and competition until re-export.
- (c) The duration of stay in Japan must not exceed 40 days unless approved by MAFF.
- (d) Whilst in isolation in Japan the horse may be subject to any testing or any treatment prescribed by MAFF.
- (e) If the horse fails a test or shows signs of disease that horse and any in-contact horses may be detained in isolation for further testing and/or observation or exported or destroyed and disposed of without recompense.
- (f) All the equipment, places for rest, containers and vehicles used for the transportation of horses from PEQ to Japan were cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the competent authority.
- (g) The horse must be loaded in a tick free or tick treated area ⁽¹⁶⁾.
- (h) The horse has not come into contact with any equine animal other than horses which are eligible to participate in the 2020 Tokyo Olympic/Paralympic Games.
- (i) The horse must be moved directly from PEQ to the Airport of Departure.
- (j) Feed and litter for the transportation must be from the same source as the PEQ. No feed or litter to be added from other sources during the journey.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place: _____

Name: _____ Position: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

This page must be endorsed with the certifying Government veterinarian's signature and official stamp using a colour other than black.

MODEL FORMCertificate No. : _____
(issued by the Government of country/place of export)

HORSE NAME : _____

PASSPORT NUMBER : _____

1	Country/ Place :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

2	Country/ Place:	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

3	Country/ Place:	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

4	Country/ Place :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

MODEL FORMCertificate No. : _____
(issued by the Government of country/place of export)

5	Country/ Place :	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

6	Country/ Place:	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

7	Country/ Place:	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

8	Country/ Place:	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

MODEL FORM

Certificate No. : _____
 (issued by the Government of country/place of export)

9	Country/ Place:	Entry date:	Exit date:	Official Stamp:
Name and Address of residence:				
Purpose of residence :				
Signature:		Date:		
Name of Official Veterinarian:			Post:	

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place: _____

Name: _____ Position: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Place of Examination: _____

Name of Government Official Veterinarian: _____

Post: _____ Qualification: _____

Address: _____

Official Stamp:

Transportation Route in Tokyo2020

(Haneda Airport ⇔ Equestrian Park)

ANEXX B-2



(Transportation Route) Blue is Highway
 Haneda
 Airport→ Route311→Route357→[Kukouchuou Deiriguchi](#)→Wangan Line→Ariake JCT→Route11 Daiba Line→Hamazakibashi JCT→Kanjo Line→Ichinohashi JCT→Tanimachi JCT→Route3 Shibuya Line→Yoga Toll gate→ R311 Kanjo-8 Line →Equestrian Park

Horse document check list

Horse:

Country:

MICROCHIP # 1	MICROCHIP # 2	GENDER	AGE
FEI passport #	COLOUR	Quarantine Location	

ARRIVAL EXAM			
Airport arrival		EQP Arrival	
#1 TIME:	Date:	#2 TIME:	Date:
ATTITUDE		ATTITUDE	
		TEMP	
		HEART Rate	
		RESPIRATION	
		LIMBS	
		Ticks	

HORSE INSPECTION				
-------------------------	--	--	--	--

1st HORSE INSPECTION

	ACCEPT	HOLD	ACCEPT	NOT ACCEPT	
--	--------	------	--------	------------	--

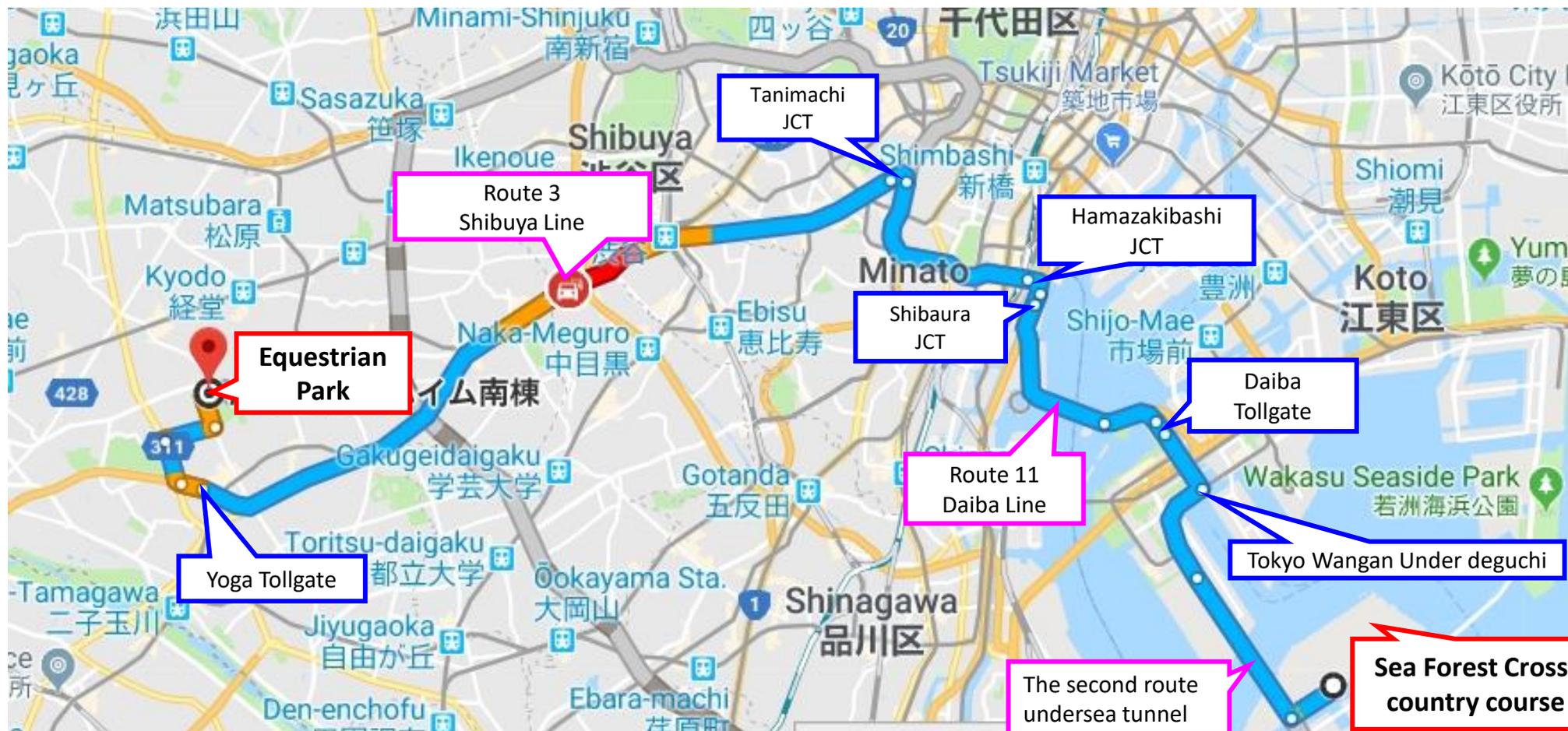
2nd HORSE INSPECTION

	ACCEPT	HOLD	ACCEPT	NOT ACCEPT	
--	--------	------	--------	------------	--

Transportation Route in Tokyo2020 (Equestrian Park ⇄ Sea Forest Cross-country course)

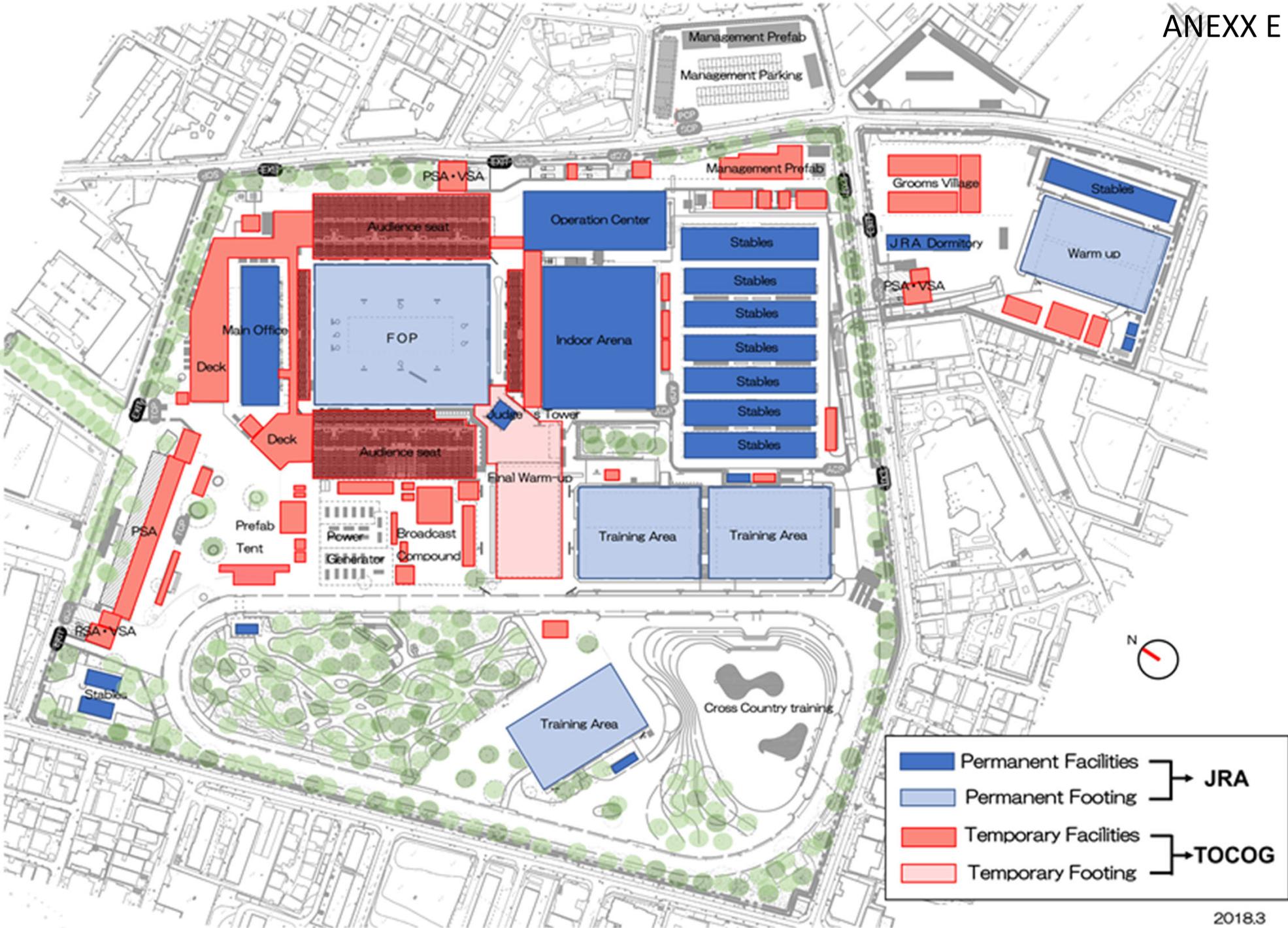
(NOTE)
Transportation Route is ORN (Olympic Route Network)
(Transportation Distance : 26km)

For Project Use
Tokyo2020



(Transportation Route) Blue is Highway

Equestrian Park ⇄ R311 Kanjo-8 Line ⇄ Yoga Tollgate ⇄ Route 3 Shibuya Line ⇄ Tanimachi JCT ⇄ Hamazakibashi JCT ⇄ Shibaura JCT ⇄ Route 11 Daiba Line ⇄ Daiba Tollgate ⇄ Tokyo Wangan Under deguchi ⇄ The second route undersea tunnel ⇄ Sea Forest Cross-country course



Sea Forest Cross-Country Course

ANNEX F

Confidential
Tokyo2020



South-west B gate

South-west A gate

2021 Olympic and Paralympic Games Horse Health Monitoring Chart

FEI Passport Number	Horse Name	Country	Country of PEQ	Stable Box-No.	Groom's Name

DAY	DATE	Temp (°C)		Comments/treatment	Initial
		AM	PM		
Arrival					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					

Tokyo2020 Olympic&Paralympic Games -Equestrian in

Japan

Equestrian Park & Sea Forest Cross-Country Course

Import & Export Quarantine (IEQ) Premises

Standard Operating Procedure Manual

IEQ name

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

IEQ address

- 1: 2-1-1 Kamiyoga, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 158-8523, Japan
- 2: 3-72, 3chome, Uminomori, kohtou-ku, Tokyo, Japan

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Annex Title

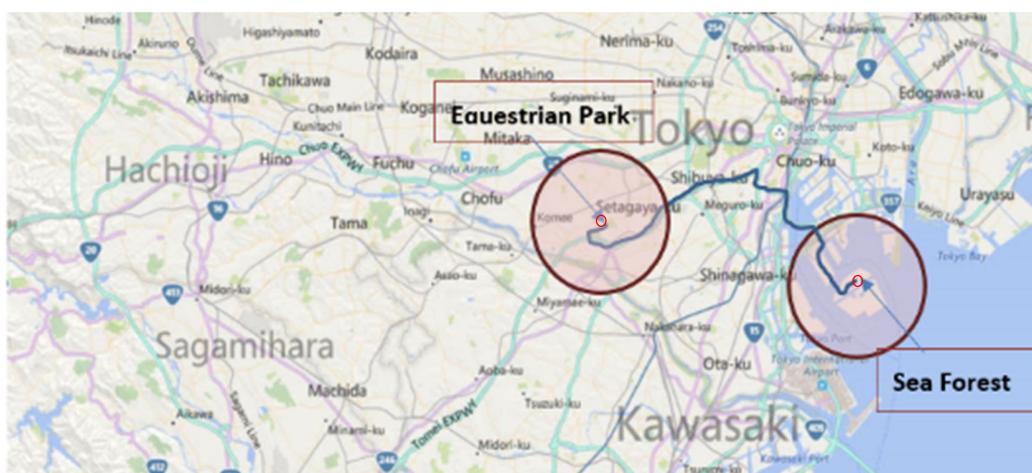
A	Horse Information Document for the importation of horses competing in the Tokyo2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games -Equestrian in Japan
B(1,2)	Route from Narita and Haneda Airport to Equestrian Park
C	Horse document check list
D	Route from Equestrian Park to Sea Forest Cross-country Course
E	Equestrian Park Venue Plan
F	Sea Forest Cross-Country Course Venue Plan
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Introduction

The equestrian competitions of the 32nd Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (hereafter: Tokyo 2020) will be held from 23rd July to 8th August 2021 and 24th August to 5th September 2021 respectively in the Equestrian Park and Sea Forest. In preparation of this event, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has set up an Equine Disease Free Zone (EDFZ) with a Core Zone at the equestrian Park venue and Sea Forest venue, and a Surveillance Zone including the area surrounding both venues at a radius of 5km. This EDFZ has been self-declared to the world Organization of the Animal Health (OIE). Therefore horses from scheduled countries, provided they comply with the requirements as laid out in the specific “Horse Information Document for the importation of horses competing in the Tokyo2020 Olympic & Paralympic Games – Equestrian in Japan” (Hereafter: HID, Annex A), can travel to the Tokyo 2020 and back with simplification of pre-export or post-arrival quarantine. Resident horses in Japan taking part in the Tokyo2020 Paralympic Games, will meet the same health requirements as those for horses imported temporarily.



Picture 1: ○ The Equine Disease Free Zone, ○ Surveillance Zone, — Transportation Route

EDFZ -Tokyo, Japan

All horses imported temporarily into Japan in order to participate in the equestrian competitions at the Tokyo2020, must comply with HID as published by MAFF and the Tokyo Organizing Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (TOCOG) and distributed to all NOCs eligible to participate in Tokyo2020.

The EDFZ will be effective from 6th July 2021. Movement control within the surveillance zone will be effective from this time. The regionalization of the venue will be effective until all horses have left the venue.

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The purpose of the biosecurity measures described in this Manual is to prevent the entry of disease carrying animals and/or equipment into the EDFZ and more specifically to prevent entry of disease into the Tokyo2020 venues. It also aims to prevent the possibility of disease spread, or disease occurring within the venue itself, through implementation of a strict protocol.

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

All who access the stable area of the Tokyo2020 including athletes, grooms, veterinarians, National Olympic Committee (NOC), team officials, workers and all other authorized persons, will be informed about correct biosecurity procedures on arrival.

Important Contacts

Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator (VBC)

Name: Dr. Takashi Yamanaka

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Email: Takashi_Yamanaka@jra.go.jp

Sport Manager (SM) Name: Dr. Yasuhiko Haruta

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Foreign Veterinary Delegate (FVD)

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Olympic & Paralympic Games - Equestrian Games

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MAFF Animal Quarantine Service (AQS)

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Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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Email: Masanori_Yoshino@member.metro.tokyo.jp

International Equine Shipping Agent

Name: Peden Bloodstock

Tel: +41 7748 864 089

Email: fiona@peden.de

Equine Research Institute

Tel: +81 285 440090

Equestrian Park Venue Manager

Name: Mr. Toru Komiyama

Tel: +81 50 9001 2610

Email: toru.komiyama@tokyo2020.jp

SFC Venue Manager

Name: Ms. Aya Higuchi

Tel: +81 50 9001 2737

Email: aya.higuchi@tokyo2020.jp

Veterinary Services Manager (VSM)

Olympic & Paralympic Games - Equestrian Games

Equestrian & Sea Forest SOP manual [version 1]

Name: Dr. Hiroko Aida

Tel: +81-9010567467

Email: Hiroko.aida@tokyo2020.jp

Biosecurity of equestrian competitions at the Tokyo2020

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

1. Before and during arrival at the airport

1.1. Introduction

A list of the horse name, their identification details and their countries of dispatch will be supplied from TOCOG to MAFF prior to arrival.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympic & Paralympic Games - Equestrian Games

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1.2. Narita and Haneda International Airport

The Narita international Airport is located at Narita city, Chiba-prefecture, Japan and Haneda international Airport is located at Ota-city Tokyo, Japan. The routes from Narita Airport and Haneda Airport to Equestrian Park is shown in Annex B-1, B-2. The approximate distance between Narita and Equestrian Park is about 88 km, and transfer time is expected to be 90minutes. Haneda to equestrian park is 36 km, and transfer time is expected 45 minutes.

A transfer ramp in a secluded area on the Cargo terminal has been set up. After the arrival of the cargo plane at Airport the air stalls will be unloaded from airplane and the horses will be loaded into transport vehicles at the transfer ramp.

A visual check will be undertaken as the horses unload by transport veterinarians (TVs) on the ground of the airport and/or inside the vehicles.

The arrival check will include;

- ✓ Superficial check for any injuries, obvious lameness or signs of disease or distress.
- ✓ Documentation will be checked to verifying the horse has not stayed in or transit through an area or premise that is under official restrictions for an infectious disease.
- ✓ For horses destined for transfer to Equestrian Park, the document check is described in Annex C.

As soon as all horse are loaded, the transport vehicles will depart to its destination.

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

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

In case of any abnormality of horses found at airport, the situation will be evaluated and procedures to move forward will be determined jointly by the Veterinary Service Manager and team. If any horse shows signs of a suspected infectious disease, fatigue and/or neurological abnormality at the airport, the Veterinary Service Manager will report to the Officer of MAFF animal quarantine service (AQS), and the horse will be provisionally housed in the holding stable and be clinically re-evaluated, including the measurement of rectal temperature just after its arrival at Equestrian Park. If the horse still continues showing the abnormality, test samples, nasal swab and/or blood, would be collected to rule out the possibilities of highly contagious diseases, e.g. equine influenza and/or equine herpesvirus-1 infection, etc. If the results are positive, the horse will be moved to the isolation stables and the contingency plan may be applied.

Olympic & Paralympic Games - Equestrian Games

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

2.1 Quarantine for Domestic Horses

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

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

2.2 Enter to Equestrian Park

All vehicles used for the transport of horses, horse equipment and feeding staffs will have been cleaned and prior to coming to the venue. The person responsible is the Veterinary Service Manager.

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

All saddlery and miscellaneous horse equipment including mucking out tools must also be cleaned and disinfected prior to being brought into the venue. The person responsible is the Veterinary Service Manager.

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

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

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

4. Biosecurity measures at the venue

4.1. Introduction

The Equestrian Park and SFC facilities will be the subject of strict biosecurity from 6th July 2021 when the lock down for the EDFZ started. From that point forward and until the first competition horses arrive, no equines or other animals will be allowed to enter the venue, unless specifically authorized under the same Olympic Certificate as for imported horses. The Equestrian Park and SFC are enclosed by a bio-security perimeter fence which is non-penetrable by stray animal such as dogs.

All vehicles and persons entering the site from 6th July 2021 onwards will pass through a 'sanitary barrier' including vehicle wheel-wash, pedestrian footbaths and disinfection misting fan.

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Access to the horse areas is only permitted to authorized persons. These persons must always wear their accreditation card. There will be check points situated at all entry points into the horse area.

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

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

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

The persons working at the back of house (not including spectators) entering the Equestrian Park and SFC must not have been in contact with any equids for preceding 24 hours, otherwise they must disinfection themselves.

At the check points of any Gate pedestrian foot mats soaked with disinfectant and walked thru disinfected mist shower will be present.

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

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

4.3. Examination upon arrival at Equestrian Park

After arrival of the horse transporters at the Equestrian Park and passing through the bio-security check points as described under 4.2, horse transporters must drive to the designated offloading area. Here the horses will be offloaded and led along an established route to the area for the assigned stable blocks. They will be subjected to a clinical observation; "Arrival check" at the time of arrival at the assigned stable. This clinical observation will be performed according to JMAFF and FEI rules, and will be conducted by the FEI Veterinary Delegates or a Permitted Treating Veterinarian appointed by the Veterinary Delegate.

The horse should be free of clinical signs of infectious diseases and be free external parasites. It should have a normal rectal temperature, 38.5C (101.6F) or below. However, an elevated rectal temperature is not uncommon in horses that have been subjected to the transportation. If any pyrexia horse is observed at the arrival check, laboratory samples including nasal swab and/or blood will be collected from the horse and tested to rule out infectious disease(s), at the laboratory of Equestrian Park. If the test results are negative, but the horse is still pyrexia, it will most likely be treated for treated appropriately as shipping

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fever case. If the results are positive for any infectious disease, the horses will be moved to the isolation stables. Aside from pyrexia, if any horse appears dehydrated or depressed, or has clinical signs such as depression, neurological signs, respiratory signs or diarrhea, and/or fever, the horse will be evaluated for further veterinary investigation and treatment. If deemed necessary, the horse may be moved to the isolation stable. Also, if any external parasite is found on the horse skin, the horse will be immediately treated with insecticide.

The arrival check will include;

- Verifying horse's identity by reading the microchip and comparing it with the horse identity document;
- ✓ Measuring and recording rectal temperature, pulse and respiration rate.
- ✓ Observing existence of external parasites on the skin.

4.4. Continuous health monitoring procedure

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

- ✓ The rectal temperature of all horses will be checked twice daily by the person responsible for the horse and noted on a temperature charts attached to the entrance to the box (Annex G).
- ✓ Horses must be examined for the presence of ticks by the person responsible for the horse once per day. If the presence of ticks is noticed, team Veterinarians or other persons responsible should report such incidence to the Biosecurity Coordinator immediately and immediately carry out the removal of ticks from the horse body and thoroughly clean the horse body. If deemed necessary, the horse will be sprayed with insecticides.
- ✓ During the night horses will be monitored by a steward and TOCOG treating veterinarian that will make visual inspection of each horse from outside its stall. Findings will be registered in a table (Annex G).
- ✓ Daily information regarding the health conditions of all horses will be collected by the Veterinary Biosecurity Coordinator and filed appropriately. Any abnormal clinical signs will be reported to the FEI Veterinary Delegate.

4.5. Other biosecurity measures

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

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

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

No persons, including veterinarians, farriers, volunteers, or other workers must be contact with any horses outside the Equestrian Park and SFC without showering and changing into freshly laundered clothing before returning to and contacting any horse inside the venue.

Persons responsible must ensure all facilities for horses are kept clean by the prompt removal of manure workers will remove the manure from collecting points twice a day and take it to the manure deposit using clearly assigned passage routes.

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

5.1. Introduction

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

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

Horses that had contact with the horse suspected of having an infectious disease will be submitted to clinical inspection, enhanced observation and potentially laboratory testing.

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

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

5.2. Transfer into the Isolation Unit in Equestrian Park

If the decision is made to transfer a horse to the isolation units at Equestrian Park, it will be insured that the isolation unit stable block at Equestrian Park is clean and disinfected.

The horse placed in the isolation unit is kept under close veterinary supervision by FEI, TOGOC, AQS veterinarians and Tokyo Metropolitan Government officer. Its clinical condition must be the subject of a

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full veterinary investigation, including blood testing and analysis, and a review of the vaccination and testing history. Blood and other samples will first be screened by rapid tests and full blood count and chemistry performed, if available, at the clinic in Equestrian Park and the Equine Research institute (ERI) of Japan racing Association depending on the tests to be done.

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

5.3. Biosecurity measures at isolation units in Equestrian Park

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

Disinfectant foot mats will be placed in front of all entry points to the isolation unit at Equestrian Park

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Equine Influenza

Equine influenza viruses can infect all members of the family Equidae. Transmission of infection occurs mainly by aerosol generated from cough of infected horses. Infected horses shed viruses for up to two days prior to, and six days after, the first signs of illness. According to the OIE, infective period of equine influenza is 21 days.

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

Clinical signs of equine influenza

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

Procedures for suspected equine influenza

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

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

No.	Operation flow	person in charge
1	EI-like illness (e.g. >38.5°C, depression, nasal discharge) observed	Team Vet, VBC, MAFF AQS and Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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2	Collection of nasopharyngeal swab		VBC, VSM
	Rapid Antigen Detection (RAD) test positive	RAD test negative	
Move the horse to the isolation stable using an appropriate vehicle			
3	The horses neighboring in the same stable and/or with other etiologically relevance		
	positive cases found	all horses negative	
4	Segregate the horse(s) in the isolation stable or if the number of positive horses exceeds the capacity of the isolation stable, the stable block may be shut down and used as the isolation stable	Move only the positive horse(s) to the isolation stable	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put the training time of all the horses last • Disinfect the training facilities after usage of all the horses • Treatment given if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disinfect the stable having kept the affected horse • Put the training time of all horses kept in the same stable other than the positive horse 	
5	Test all the horses neighboring the positive horse(s) in the same stable for the two consecutive days	Test the positive horse(s) for the two consecutive days after the disappearance of the positive result(s)	

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	Positive case(s) found	All horse negative	Positive case(s) found	Negative results for the two consecutive days		
6	From the following date obtaining the positive results, repeat 5	Release horse(s) from the isolation stable	From the following date obtaining the positive results, repeat 5	Release horse(s) concerned		
<p>**“Isolation” or “Segregation” referred to here implies no physical contact of horse(s) concerned with the other horses. This pathogen can be inactivated by quaternary ammonium.</p>						

5.6 Salmonellosis

Salmonellosis can horizontally transmit among horses that the capacity of the isolation stable (max. 6 horses) seem to be enough to control the disease. As the clinical signs are like *Clostridioides difficile* (CD) infection, the toxin detection using test kit would be required to rule out that possibility at the venue. Contrary to *Salmonella* which can be killed by quaternary ammonium, the chlorine-based disinfectant would be required for the disinfection of CD. Since the etiological agents of Salmonellosis can easily contaminate the environment, the special biosecurity management would be required as follows:

No.	Operation flow	person in charge
1	Salmonellosis-like illness (e.g. $>38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, diarrhea, depression) observed	Team Vet, VBC, MAFF AQS and Tokyo

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			Metropolitan Government
2	Collection of fecal material or rectal swab for culture and/or PCR test at Equine research Institute, ERI		VBC, VSM
	Test positive, move the horse to the isolation stable using an appropriate vehicle. Treatment started	test negative	
3	The horses neighboring in the same stable and/or with other etiologically relevance		
	positive cases found	all horses negative	
4	Segregate the horse(s) in the isolation stable or if the number of positive horses exceeds the capacity of the isolation stable, the stable block may be shut down and used as the isolation stable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put the training time of all the horses last • Disinfect the training facilities after usage of all the horses • Treatment given in if necessary 	Move only the positive horse(s) to the isolation stable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disinfect the stable having kept the affected horse • Put the training time of all horses kept in the same stable other than the positive horse 	
		Test all the horses neighboring the positive horse(s) in the same stable for the following day	Test the positive horse(s) for the following day after the disappearance of the positive result(s)

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	Positive case(s) found	All horse negative	Positive case(s) found	Negative results for the following day		
6	From the following date obtaining the positive results, repeat 5	Release horse(s) from the isolation stable	From the following date obtaining the positive results, repeat 5	Release horse(s) concerned		
<p>*“Isolation” or “Segregation” referred to here implies no physical contact of horse(s) concerned with the other horses.</p>						

5.7 Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy, EHM

The causative virus of EHM is equine herpesvirus (EHV)-1 which almost all horses over two-year-old have been exposed to.. Horses that have had EHV-1 may be lifelong carriers and reoccur under periods of stress such as transport or a strenuous exercise. EHM is one clinical manifestation of EHV-1 infection of horses. The general clinical signs are anorexia, pyrexia, depression a, ataxia, hind limb edema, bladder dysfunction and/or inability to rise. EHV-1 is transmitted horizontally among horses, and even a healthy horse can shed the virus to the environment via nasal secretions. Therefore, the pathogen detection test, namely loop-mediated isothermal amplification, LAMP test, for the nasopharyngeal swabs and blood which are taken from healthy horses should be carefully interpreted. Moreover, due to its nonspecific clinical signs, the ruling out the possibility of West Nile fever or Japanese encephalitis may be kept in mind.

No.	Operation flow	person in charge
1	EHM-like illness (e.g. >39.0°C, nasal discharge, neurologic disorder) observed	Team Vet, VBC, MAFF AQS and Tokyo

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			Metropolitan Government
2	Collections of nasopharyngeal swabs		LAMP test negative
	LAMP test positive		
	Move the horse to the isolation stable using an appropriate vehicle. Treatment started		
3	Pyretic horses in the same stable and/or with other etiologically relevance are subject to LAMP tests for nasopharyngeal swabs and blood		If necessary, treatment started
	positive cases found	all horses negative	
4	<p>Segregate the horse(s) in the own stable box</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment given in if necessary <p>Other healthy horses in the same stable are put under careful observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the training time of all the horses last Disinfect the training facilities after usage of all the horses 	<p>If necessary, treatment for the pyretic horse started</p> <p>Other healthy horses in the same stable are put under careful observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the training time of all the horses last Disinfect the training facilities after usage of all the horses 	VBC, VSM
5	Test all the horses neighboring the positive horse(s) in the		

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	same stable for the following day				
	Positive case(s) found	All horses negative			
6	From the following date obtaining the positive results, repeat 5	Release horse(s) from the isolation stable			
<p>*“Isolation” or “Segregation” referred to here implies no physical contact of horse(s) concerned with the other horses. This pathogen can be inactivated by quaternary ammonium.</p>					

5.8 Strangles

Strangles is the disease name caused by *Streptococcus equi* subsp. *equi* infection. While this causative bacteria is maintained in the horse population worldwide, this disease can easily spread among horses via direct horse-to-horse contact and indirectly through contaminated equipment, handler clothing and boots etc. The bacteria can also spread when a horse with strangles coughs or snorts whilst the aerosol transmission does not occur. The clinical signs are similar to those of EI, fever, depression, nasal discharge and/or cough while the swelling of the submandibular lymph nodes is very characteristic, and it may lead to abscess formation in severe cases. Nasal discharge in a strangle case is usually thick and discolored. Unlike EI, the nasal bacterial shedding commonly begins a few days after onset of pyrexia.

No.	Operation flow	person in charge
1	Strangles-like illness (e.g. $>38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, depression, low appetite, swelling of the glands under the jaw, thick nasal discharge) observed	Team Vet, VBC, MAFF AQS and Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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2	Collection of nasopharyngeal swab (with Pen-Strep free medium)				LAMP test negative
	LAMP test positive			Move the horse to the isolation stable using an appropriate vehicle	
3	Careful observation paid to the horses neighboring in the same stable and/or with other etiologically relevance, if strangles-like illness being found, perform the LAMP tests				If necessary, treatment started
	positive cases found		all horses negative		
4	Segregate the horse(s) in the isolation stable or if the number of positive horses exceeds the capacity of the isolation stable, the stable block may be shut down and used as the isolation stable		Move only the positive horse(s) to the isolation stable		VBC, VSM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the training time of all the horses last Disinfect the training facilities after usage of all the horses Treatment given if necessary 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disinfect the stable and training facilities used by the affected horse Put the training time of all horses kept in the same stable other than the positive horse 		
5	Test all the horses neighboring the positive horse(s) in the same stable for the two consecutive days		Test the positive horse(s) for the two consecutive days after the disappearance of the positive result(s)		
	Positive case(s) found	All horse negative	Positive case(s) found	Negative results for the two consecutive days	

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6	From the following date obtaining the positive results, repeat 5	Release horse(s) from the isolation stable	From the following date obtaining the positive results, repeat 5	Release horse(s) concerned		
<p>*“Isolation” or “Segregation” referred to here implies no physical contact of horse(s) concerned with the other horses. This pathogen can be inactivated by quaternary ammonium. Since guttural pouch empyema is a common sequela of the disease, the endoscopic observation may be needed.</p>						

5.9 Equine corona virus infection

Equine corona virus, ECoV, causes equine illness of such as the gastrointestinal tracts. Genetically, ECoV is a close relative of bovine corona virus and completely distinguished from SARS-CoV-2. There is no evidence that ECoV can infect humans. It is contagious and transmitted between horses via fecal-oral route. The virus has been detected in horse population worldwide, e.g., the United States, Europe, Japan and the Middle East.

ECoV is most commonly diagnosed in winter. Common clinical signs are fever, loss of appetite, and lethargy. Approximately 10-15% of cases develop gastrointestinal signs such as mild colic and/or diarrhea while there are many cases without any clinical signs. The definitive diagnosis is conducted by RT-PCR with fecal samples or anal swabs, which is available in ERI. The period of fecal viral shedding varies from 3 to 25 days, however it is known that the bacterial shedding in some cases lasted as long as three months. Some horses can shed virus intermittently. Taken together, the suitable quarantine or isolation period has yet to be established. However the daily basic sanitary measure, i.e. carefully disposing of horse manure, keeping stables, training facilities and equipment, and personnel clothes, clean using detergent or disinfectant, can work effectively to minimize the risk of the disease spread at the venue. This virus is sensitive to the detergents, e.g., soap and quaternary ammonium.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Cleaning Procedures

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

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

- ✓ All stables will be cleaned and disinfected 3 days before the arrival of the horses and have the signed cleaning and disinfection certificate.
- ✓ The cleaning of the stables, prior to the arrival of the horses, will start with a thorough removal of all visible organic debris by scrubbing and low pressure hosing with detergent, working from the rear end of the stable block to the front, being careful not to retrace over previously cleaned surfaces. Walls should be washed from the top down and from the back of the box to the front. All areas of the stable block are to be cleaned including fixed equipment and water feeders. The detergent is rinsed off and the stable block allowed to dry.
- ✓ After the cleaning described above has been done, Pacoma* at the recommended rate will be sprayed on the walls of the stalls from top to bottom, inside the stall to the outside, from the back of stall to the front, as well as the floor between rows of stalls, and the wash area.
- ✓ All those responsible for cleaning will wear gloves, glasses and overalls when handling the disinfectant.

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- ✓ When the Pacoma at the recommended rate is dry, insecticide will be sprayed on the floor, and on the outside of walls and doors of the stables, as well as corridors.
- ✓ After the cleaning procedure, the stables will be sealed for 24 hours and information regarding the cleaning of stables posted near the site.

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

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

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

7.3. Collection and removal of waste and manure

- ✓ The manure and bedding removed from the stables by grooms will stored in plastic containers located in bays. They will be collected once a day and transported along demarcated routes through the rear of the stable blocks to the composting container at the rear of the venue compound.
- ✓ The municipality contracted to remove the material from the compost area will do so from the outside of the compound perimeter fence and will not enter the venue.

7.4. Cleaning and disinfection in the Isolation unit

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

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

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

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

7.6. Cleaning and disinfection of transport vehicles

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

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

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

The PR must confirm the flight schedule with the official shipping agent of the Tokyo2020. The PR must inform the Quarantine Officers of the AQS the horse's departure schedule at least two working days in advance. The PR must assist the Quarantine Officers of AQS in their inspection of the horses and completion of relevant documents which will take place within 24 hours of departure.

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

9. Horse Fatality

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

The transport plan for the body will be as follows.

- The following people will be informed: FEI veterinary officials, veterinary services manager, veterinary biosecurity coordinator, AQS, Tokyo Metropolitan Government officer, team veterinarian and appropriate team and event officials.
- The ambulance driver will be informed
- The horse will be placed behind suitable screens and winched inside the ambulance.

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- The Equine Research Institute will be informed of the animal's arrival.
- Appropriate samples will be taken and sent as soon as possible for pathological examination to the laboratory at ERI.
- The results of the pathological investigation will be confidential and only authorized personnel will have access to the report.
- The body is to be incinerated at the conclusion of the pathological examination.

10. Vector Control

The vector program will be carried out one month before the arrival of the competition horses at Equestrian Park. Fly and mosquito control tools will be used on the stables throughout duration of the games. The control program will be performed by the Veterinary biosecurity Coordinator.

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

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

In addition to the above, prior to the games a vector surveillance project has been carried out from April 2016 by the MAFF in Equestrian Park and SFC. Based on the results of this survey and followed insecticide application by the MAFF the risk of tick-borne disease transmission is effectively mitigated in the venues.

SECURITY

Stable security will follow the rules of the FEI. A perimeter will be in place and entry permitted only with appropriate accreditation.

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

FARRIER

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

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CONTINGENCY PLANNING

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

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

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

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

The general outline of a contingency response will be:

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

Contingency management Committee

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

Contingency Plans for transport

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