



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES
INTO THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND FROM THE UNITED STATES

- 1) A health certificate in English signed by a full time authorized veterinary official of the United States stating:
 - 1.1) number and species of the animals,
 - 1.2) breed, sex, age and color,
 - 1.3) animal identification,
 - 1.4) name and address of the owner/exporter and identification of the premises of origin,
 - 1.5) certification of condition items (3) to (11).
- 2) Stud-book, silhouette or other pedigree certificate shall accompany the animals on arrival.
- 3) The animals must come from an area where animal diseases are under control. They must be healthy, free from signs of any infectious and contagious diseases including ectoparasitism at the time of export and fit to travel.
- 4) The United States is free from African horse sickness, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, epizootic lymphangitis, equine trypanosomiasis/surra (*T. evansi*), dourine, glanders, Borna disease and Hendra virus.
- 5) The horses originate from premises clinically free of eastern and western equine encephalomyelitis (EEE and WEE) for at least 6 months and have not been on any premises where clinical cases of eastern and western equine encephalomyelitis have been diagnosed during the last 12 months.
- 6) All animals on the premises of origin have been free of clinical signs or other evidence of anthrax, equine infectious anemia, rabies, equine piroplasmosis, contagious equine metritis, equine viral arteritis (EVA), equine rhinopneumonitis, equine influenza, vesicular stomatitis, equine paratyphoid, equine coital exanthema, horse pox, during the last 12 months prior to export.

- 7) All animals to be exported to Thailand are subjected to quarantine in approved premises and under the control of a USDA accredited veterinarian during the 30 (thirty) days prior to export.
- 8) Each individual animal must be submitted to tests with negative results using the below test methods or other methods recommended by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE). The tests must be carried out during the 30 (thirty) days prior to export for the following diseases:
 - 8.1) Equine infectious anemia
 - 8.2) Equine viral arteritis
 - 8.3) Contagious equine metritis
(testing is not required for geldings)
 - 8.4) Equine piroplasmosis
- 9) The horse was vaccinated, according to manufactures instructions, for EEE and WEE not less than 15 days and not more than one year prior to shipment.
- 10) The animals are to be treated with an approval broad spectrum anthelmintic and external parasite within 48 hours prior to export.
- 11) The vehicles and containers used for transporting the export animals must be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and vacated prior to loading which is compliant with the relevant criteria laid down in the OIE International Animal Health Code.
- 12) The accommodation provided for the animals during shipping must be designed to avoid any risk of injury and unnecessary suffering which is compliant with the relevant criteria laid down in the OIE International Animal Health Code.
- 13) The ship/aircraft or other vehicles carrying the animals may only call at approved intermediate ports after leaving the country of origin. While in transit, the animals must not come in contact with other animals not of similar health status. Unloading or movement of the horses may only take place under the approval and supervision of a veterinary authority of the transit country.

- 14) No other animals not of similar health status, animal feed or fodder are allowed to be taken on board the ship/aircraft after they leave the country of origin.

Other information:

- 1) The animals are subjected to quarantine at an approved premises for a period of not less than 30 (thirty) days upon arrival, during which they shall be submitted to tests and/or treatments deemed necessary. The importer/owner shall be fully charged for the incurred expenses.
- 2) Failure to follow the import procedures may result in returning the animals to the country of origin or destroying without compensation.
- 3) On examination by an authorized veterinary official, the animals must show no evidence of obvious genetic defects as pigeon toed, undershot jaw, etc.