



CONTINGENCY PLAN

African horse sickness

**Department of Livestock
Development**

2022

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Abbreviation

AHS	African horse sickness
BDCVS	Bureau of Disease Control and Veterinary Services
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DLD	Department of Livestock Development
PPP	Public private partnership
TAHC	Terrestrial Animal Health Code
VRDC	Veterinary Research and Development Centres

1. Definitions

“Contact premises” means premises that have an epidemiological connection with infected premises, including those that due to their proximity to infected premises, the Chief Veterinary Officer considers to have an epidemiological connection with infected premises.

“Contaminated equipment” means any equipment that has been in contact with blood or other bodily fluids from an infected animal, including needles, surgical or dental equipment, unless that equipment has been sterilised following such contact.

“Equids” refers to horses, donkeys, mules and zebras. There are no wild equids in Thailand.

“Horse” refers to horses and ponies only

“Veterinary officer” means persons working for DLD at national, provincial or district level

“Infected premises” means any premises holding infected animals and has been declared as such under the Epidemics Act (**Section 11 and 13**)

“Suspect premises” means premises that have reported suspect cases and have been declared as such under the Epidemics Act (**Section 12 and 13**)

“Vector” means an insect of the genus *Culicoides*, or any other species of arthropod capable of transmitting African horse sickness

1. Disease summary

African horse sickness (AHS) is caused by an orbivirus which expresses itself in nice serotypes. The disease can kill horses very quickly but can also cause more chronic disease in other equids. The mortality rate can be very high in horses, killing between 50 to 95% of infected animals, depending on the different clinical manifestations of the disease (peracute/pulmonary; subacute/cardiac;

acute/mixed and mild form)¹. Mules are less affected (mortality 50%) and donkeys and zebras least affected, showing some mild fever. Zebras can act as asymptomatic maintenance hosts of the disease.

During the 2020 outbreak of AHS in Thailand, only horses were affected, and the case-fatality rate was 92.8%).

The incubation period varies from three to 28 days, but is usually less than 9 days, the infective period is considered to be 40 days², in zebras up to 48 days³.

2.1 Case definition

The veterinary and laboratory officers investigating any suspect shall refer to the case definition for a positive, suspect and negative case, established in line with the WOAAH definition in TAHC, chapter 12.1:

Positive case:

- AHS virus has been isolated and identified
- Antigen or RNA of the AHS virus has been identified in clinically sick animals or those that are epidemiologically linked to a positive case
- Antibodies have been detected by serology in unvaccinated horses

Suspect case:

- Clinical and/or post-mortem signs synonymous with AHS with no laboratory positive confirmation
- No clinical and/or post-mortem signs synonymous with AHS with positive AHS PRC result
- Strong epidemiological link to confirmed positive cases

Negative case

- Clinical and/or post-mortem signs synonymous with AHS with confirmation of another cause of disease AND with a negative PCR test

2.2 Diagnosis

Confirmation of a presumptive diagnosis is based on virus isolation and identification as well as RNA detection through PCR testing.

Horses that have survived infection develop specific antibodies within 10 – 14 days after infection that reach a peak about 10 days later. It is always advisable to use paired (acute and convalescent phase) serum samples for serological confirmation.

2. Legislation related to control AHS

The principal legal basis for the prevention and control of AHS is the Epidemics Act B.e. 2558 (2015). Other relevant proclamations and regulations are shown in Annex 1. AHS is a notifiable disease and animal owners and caretakers have the obligation to report any signs of suspicious disease to the nearest veterinary office (Section 11 of the Act). The Department of Livestock Development (DLD) is responsible for disease prevention, control, inspection, quarantine, import and export of AHS susceptible equids, including zebras. It should be noted that the responsibility to control zebras was

¹ <https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2021/03/african-horse-sickness.pdf>

² https://www.woah.org/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/tahc/current/chapitre_ahs.pdf

³ https://rr-asia.woah.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ahs_guidelines_online.pdf

transferred from Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) to DLD by Ministerial Proclamation in April 2020 in 2020 shortly after the AHS outbreak (see No 7, Annex 1).

The Epidemics Act empowers DLD officers to examine, test, isolate, vaccinate and even destroy animals should an outbreak of AHS occur (**Section 12, 13** of the Act). In case of sanitary destruction by order under the Act, the animal owner can claim compensation for his animal (estimated at 75% of market value) (**Section 13(4)** of the Act). DLD also has the power to quarantine the diseased or suspected animals and the premises, prohibit movement of animals and related products in a designated control zone around the outbreak (**Section 21** of the Act) and failure to comply with these regulations may result in criminal prosecution.

3. Financial provisions

Under the recurrent budget for disease control, a certain percentage is allocated to emergency response activities and this budget can be requested to investigate a disease suspicion and to respond to an outbreak. Should this budget not be sufficient, a request to the disaster response budget under the Ministry of Agriculture can be made as well as funds from the Provincial disaster response budget in the affected Province can be requested.

Under the **Private-Public-Partnership Agreement (PPP)**, signed on 14 July 2020, (<https://sites.google.com/view/ahslaw1/home/link19-ppp>), the private sector can also be approached to assist in the control operations particularly at the premises where the equids are kept, e.g. in zoos, safari parks or equestrian centres (sport, polo, racing, tourism).

4. Roles, responsibilities and actions

- The **Bureau of Disease Control and Veterinary Services (BDCVS)** of the DLD is responsible for emergency preparedness and response should an outbreak of AHS be suspected or confirmed. The BDCVS is assisted by 77 District and 7 Regional Veterinary Offices covering the entire territory. The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) has a direct chain of command to these offices. The reporting and coordination lines between these offices are shown in figure 1. Different animal disease reporting forms are available and should be used as per DLD instructions for the communication on the progress of the disease situation.

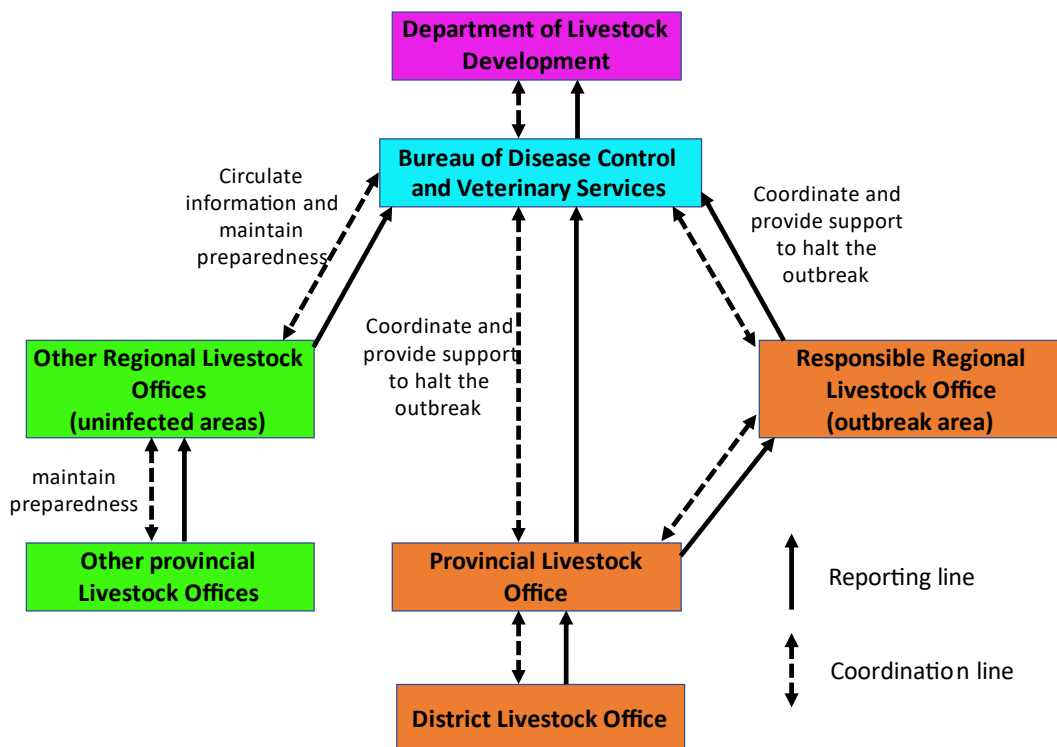


Figure 1: Reporting and coordination lines between different levels in DLD

- **Animal owners and caretakers** are obliged by law to report any suspicion of infectious, notifiable disease, including AHS.
- The **National Institute for Animal Health (NIAH)** and its 7 Regional Veterinary Research and Development Centres (VRDC) are responsible for early diagnosis and identification of the causative agent of the suspected disease. During the 2020 outbreak NIAH and the regional laboratories developed the capacity for antibody and agent detection and are all capable of diagnosing the disease. In case of a positive laboratory result, they shall report to the CVO, the BDCVS and the reporting officer.
- Should an AHS suspicion be confirmed by laboratory diagnosis, the CVO shall call upon the **Emergency Disease Control Unit** and instruct them to activate this Contingency Plan and the necessary emergency response actions.
- The **CVO** shall inform the WOA within 24 hrs and respect any additional reporting obligations to regional organisations and neighbouring countries.
- The **Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation** is responsible for zoos with captive zebra and shall inform the DLD about any suspicious cases in equids, including zebras, kept in these holdings (e.g. zoos, safari parks). Their wildlife experts shall collaborate with the veterinary officers of the DLD in reporting, following up and responding to any suspect or confirmed case. DLD is responsible for all other holdings with captive zebras that do not fall under the responsibility of DNP.
- The **private sector**, including the Thai Equestrian Federation, the Thai Horse Racing Association, the Thailand Polo Association, and other related associations/clubs shall also take responsibility to partake in the control of any outbreak, particularly in implementing the control measures on their premises as per instruction of the DLD officers.

- An **Expert Group** shall be put in place immediately once a case of AHS is confirmed, composed of the Steering committee on AHS eradication; academic subcommittee on surveillance, prevention and control of AHS in zebras; and Veterinary working group on AHS surveillance, control and prevention in zebras. This Expert Group shall assist the BDCVS to take the necessary steps to contain, control and eradicate the outbreak.

5. Policy options to control an outbreak

When the AHS outbreak occurred in Thailand in February 2020, no Contingency Plan specific to AHS was available. Having taken lessons from the outbreak which lasted from February to September 2020, the policy options to be considered should another outbreak occur, are the following:

1. Stamping out of diseased animals

This option might be considered if there are few animals diseased and tracing forward and backward has not revealed any contact with other susceptible animals.

Should this option be chosen, the animal(s) shall be euthanized humanely. Safe disposal of the carcass and risk materials shall take place under the supervision of the veterinary officer. It should be assured that carcasses are not available to dogs.

The animal owner can claim compensation should the euthanasia of the animal(s) have been ordered by the veterinary officer.

2. Emergency vaccination of non-affected animals

Strict movement control, isolation of infected cases, quarantine of premises and vector control are the safest control options, however, in a fully susceptible population they might not be sufficient to eradicate the disease.

Aware of the risk of reassortment and return to virulence of live attenuated vaccines (Weyer et al., 2015), the eradication of the AHS virus during the 2020 was achieved by emergency vaccination. This option has proven to be the policy of choice. Equids in Thailand are not considered livestock and the owners / caretakers of equids want to protect their animals from such a deadly disease and reduce the risk of further spread of the disease.

The Thai FDA is authorised under the Drug Act B.E.2510 (A.C. 1967) to issue an emergency license for the importation of the appropriate vaccine from one of the vaccine producers (see No 18, Annex 1). Animals to be included in emergency vaccination are horses, mules and donkeys. Zebras should not be included in the vaccination, but should be protected from vectors.

Guidelines for emergency vaccination were developed during the AHS outbreak in 2020 and are available to guide the BDCVS in applying this option, should an outbreak of AHS occur⁴.

6. Measures to be taken in case of a suspicion of AHS

Should a suspected case that resembles the case definition be reported to the Veterinary Authorities, immediate preventive actions need to be taken.

Blood specimens should be collected (EDTA and serum) and transported to the nearest VRDC or NIAH. Spleen, lung and lymph node samples collected from freshly dead animals should be unpreserved and transported on ice (not frozen) to the laboratory.

⁴ https://rr-asia.wuah.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ahs_guidelines_online.pdf

Until the laboratory results are received, the suspect premises shall be put under quarantine and the suspect animal(s) in isolation within the premises.

7.1 Raising stakeholder awareness

In the event of a suspect case, AHS risk information needs to be effectively disseminated to the owners / caretakers of equids, stakeholders and veterinarians (Government, Universities and private) to increase awareness of AHS, encourage vigilance and ensure suspicious clinical signs are quickly recognised. Essential information that must be communicated should be:

- the clinical signs of AHS⁵
- the action to be taken if disease is suspected (follow the reporting requirements)
- ways to mitigate the risk, i.e. measures to limit exposure to vectors, vector control methods, safe and appropriate use of insect repellents on animals and insecticides in the environment

The general public should also be kept aware of the situation, particularly should the case be confirmed as AHS. Most importantly the public should be aware of any biosecurity and movement control measures, cancellation of equestrian events and import ban for equids.

Information should be shared with the partners in the PPP agreement, particularly the sport horse federations.

7. Control measures in case of an outbreak

After having identified the causative agent of AHS in samples from the suspected case(s), NIAH will inform the CVO, the BDCVS and the Provincial and District Veterinary office responsible for the area where the outbreak has been identified.

8.1 Zoning and movement control

- The Veterinary officer will have to place the infected and suspect premises under **quarantine**. Premises should be classified as “**infected**”, “**contact**” and “**suspect**” premises.
- All movements to and from the infected premises to other premises during the last 40 days should be **traced** and included in this categorisation.
- Veterinary officers should delineate an area of control around these 3 categories of premises, taking physical borders, such as rivers and mountains or areas without equids, into consideration. This **control zone** should have a radius of 20 km around the premises. Overlapping areas shall be adjusted to make one area covering all premises in the different control zones.
- A **movement ban** on all equids within, into, and out of the control zone should be implemented immediately and this restriction should be rigidly enforced, if necessary through collaboration with police and army forces.
- Movement within the control zone can be permitted under consideration of special circumstances, negative PCR laboratory testing and a **movement permit**.
- All equids in the control zone should be **stabled from dusk to dawn**, if possible, **under mosquito netting**. Animals should be sprayed with an **insect repellent** and the surroundings of the stables with an environmentally friendly insecticide. Guidance is available on the WOA website⁶.

⁵ Awareness material is available on the WOA website: <https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/african-horse-sickness/african-horse-sickness-awareness-materials-in-members/>

⁶ https://rr-asia.woah.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/ahs_guidelines_web-version_final.pdf

- The last **census** of equids in the districts of the outbreak should be updated immediately in order to have the exact number of animals in the affected area.
- The local Veterinary officer must **maintain daily contact** with owners /caretakers of equids on infected premises and in regular contact with those in “contact” and “suspect” premises. The officer must be on alert for reports from any new suspect cases in new premises.
- The **deaths** of any susceptible animal inside and outside the control zone must be reported and investigated for diagnostic purposes. **Post mortem** should always be performed and samples collected and sent to the laboratory.
- Immediately start **surveillance** of all equids in the control zone, starting with the “contact” premises, followed by the “suspect” premises and radiating outwards towards the boundaries of the zone. The samples should be tested with PCR to detect virus antigen.
- If **emergency vaccination** policy is chosen, the immediate purchase of vaccine appropriate to protect against the outbreak serotype on the basis of the updated census data for equids should be initiated and the emergency vaccination be prepared in line with the Thai guidelines⁷.
- The necessary manpower, equipment, disinfection material should be made available.
- The **ID equine identification system** should be updated on this occasion to assure that all equids in the control zone(s) are individually identified.
- Vaccination should be followed by **post-vaccination sero-monitoring** to evaluate the vaccination coverage and population immunity achieved by the campaign.

8.2 Surveillance

The goal of surveillance during the outbreak is to detect new cases and the spread of the infection in support of the continuous adaptation of the control zone(s) and to establish an outbreak “end point” – when there are no more new cases.

8.2.1 Active surveillance

Equids in the infected, suspect and contact premises should be observed daily for clinical signs of disease. EDTA blood samples should be taken at weekly intervals from a statistically valid representative sample of animals for PCR testing. If there are zebras in the control zone, a representative sample should be taken from them also. Once these rounds of sampling have become negative for 40 days after the last clinical case at least in the infected and suspect premises, the outbreak can be declared over, the “end point” has been reached.

8.2.2 Passive / clinical surveillance

The veterinary infrastructure of Provincial and District offices, private veterinarians, veterinary hospitals and out-patient departments of the Veterinary Universities in Thailand in the control zone(s) and adjacent zones should have received sufficient information through appropriate communication channels to be on alert for any reports on suspect cases and should follow them up with disease investigation as shown in Figure 1.

8.2.3 Vector surveillance

In the event of an outbreak, surveillance for vectors should be done to record the current species demographic of the population of biting insects. A good knowledge of the prevailing species exists in Thailand from the surveys carried out during and after the 2020 outbreak and these data can be used as reference data. Pools of insects caught during a new outbreak should be tested by PCR for virus antigen to identify species with virus transmission capacity.

⁷ https://rr-asia.woah.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ahs_guidelines_online.pdf

8.3 Termination of the outbreak

The BDCVS will decide when the risk for further spread of the disease has reduced sufficiently for quarantine to be lifted and when post-outbreak control measures should commence. This will be at least 40 days, or, if zebra were involved, at least 48 days (one infectious period) after the last clinical case and taking into account last results of vector surveillance. Results of active surveillance should be the basis for this decision.

8. Post outbreak determination of freedom

Post outbreak confirmation of freedom is important for Thailand to regain its AHS free status and to provide this information to its trade partners regarding the status of the country. For this, Thailand will follow the requirements of 24 months surveillance after the last outbreak and at least 12 months since the last vaccination and all other provisions as described in TAHC chapter 1.7.

Annex 1 List of legislation relevant to the control of African horse sickness

Instructions for opening links in the note's column: It is recommended to open links with google chrome browser and right-click to translate Thai to English.

No.	Name of law/regulation	Short summary of content	Announcement date	Note
1	Animal Epidemics Act B.E.2558 (2015)	<p>Main legal framework of the DLD for animal disease control, quarantine, inspection, and import-export controls of animal and animal products.</p> <p>Section 13(1) under this Act describes the power of the DLD officer to confine, isolate or move the animal being sick or suspected of being sick to be within the area in accordance with the prescribed methods, or to have it receiving the treatment as deemed appropriate;</p> <p>Section 13(3) under this Act details the power of the DLD officer to confine, isolate or move the animals being or used to be in the same group with the animal being sick or suspected of being sick or with the dead animal to be within the area in accordance with the prescribed methods, or to have them receiving the protection against epidemics as deemed appropriate</p> <p>Section 13(4) under this Act describes the power of the DLD officer to destroy animals infected with an epidemic or reasonably suspected of being infected with an epidemic or animals or carcasses which are carriers of an epidemic in accordance with the criteria and procedures prescribed in the Notifications by the Director General. In this regard, the owner shall be compensated with the value of the animals or carcasses in the amount of not less than three quarters of the price of the animals or carcasses which may be charged</p>	2 March 2015	See details in the link1 .

No.	Name of law/regulation	Short summary of content	Announcement date	Note
		in a local market before the outbreak of the epidemic in accordance with the criteria and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations, except where the owner intentionally commits an offence against the provisions of this Act.		
2	Ministerial Regulation No. 38 B.E 2541 (1998) issued under the Animal Epidemics Act B.E 2499 (1956)	African Horse Sickness is a list of epidemic diseases in this regulation.	24 November 1998	<p>African Horse Sickness has been monitored in the past until present.</p> <p>This Ministerial Regulation was revoked and the DLD has issued the new Ministerial Proclamation on 29 December 2015.</p> <p>See details in the link2.</p>
3	Ministerial Regulation on compensation for animals destroyed due to epidemic diseases or suspicion of epidemic diseases or animals or carcasses which are a disease carrier B.E. 2560 (2017)	The regulation describes a procedure for a committee to evaluate compensation for the animal owner which animals or carcasses are destroyed due to epidemic diseases or suspicion of epidemic diseases or being disease carriers. The compensation shall be paid to the animal owner at least 75% of animal or carcass values before the outbreak occurs.	11 August 2017	See details in the link3 .
4	Ministerial Regulation on compensation for objects destroyed due to having epidemic pathogen or reasonable suspicion of having epidemic pathogen B.E. 2560 (2017)	This regulation mentions a procedure for a committee to evaluate compensation for the owner which objects are destroyed due to having epidemic pathogen or reasonable suspicion of having epidemic pathogen. The compensation to be paid for the destroyed objects is assessed according to criteria prescribed by a government agency.	11 August 2017	See details in the link4 .
5	Ministerial Regulation on Import, Export or Transit of animals and carcasses into	This regulation addresses a general requirement for animal or carcass import that the importer shall comply with. The duties of the animal quarantine officer when animals or	5 February 2020	See details in the link5

No.	Name of law/regulation	Short summary of content	Announcement date	Note
	the Kingdom B.E. 2563 (2020)	carcasses are imported, exported or transited into the country is also described in this regulation.		
6	Ministerial Proclamation B.E. 2558 (2015) listing additional national notifiable diseases under Animal Epidemics Act B.E.2558 (2015)	The list of notifiable animal diseases including African Horse Sickness is addressed on this proclamation.	29 December 2015	See details in the link6 .
7	Ministerial Proclamation on prescribing other animals according to the Animal Epidemics Act B.E.2558 (2015) (No. 3) B.E. 2563 (2020)	This proclamation announces that Zebras and animals in the Family Equidae are included in a definition of animals as specified in the Animal Epidemic Acts B.E. 2558 (2015).	8 April 2020	<p>Before the AHS outbreak occurred, the DLD had no power to control and prevent the disease in zebras because zebras are not considered to be animals in the Animal Epidemics Act. This Ministerial Proclamation was issued to enable the DLD officer to control and prevent AHS in zebras and animals in the Family Equidae.</p> <p>This Ministerial Proclamation was revoked and the DLD has issued the new Ministerial Proclamation on 29 June 2022.</p> <p>See details in the link7</p>
8	Ministerial Proclamation on prescribing other animals according to the Animal Epidemics Act B.E.2558 (2015) B.E. 2565 (2022)	This proclamation announces that Zebra, Pony, Mustang, Tibetan wild ass or Kiang and animals in the Family Equidae are included in a definition of animals as specified in the Animal Epidemic Acts B.E. 2558 (2015).	29 June 2022	See details in the link8

No.	Name of law/regulation	Short summary of content	Announcement date	Note
9	Ministerial Proclamation B.E. 2563 (2020) on prohibition of importation or transit to the Kingdom of carcasses or animals such as, horses, donkeys, mules, camels and zebras, including animals in Family Equidae except from African Horse Sickness (AHS) free countries approved by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	The Ministerial Proclamation is issued to prohibit importation or transit of animals such as, horses, donkeys, mules, camels and zebras, including animals in Family Equidae or carcasses from African Horse Sickness infected countries to the Kingdom of Thailand. Horses, donkeys, mules, camels and zebras, including animals in Family Equidae shall be allowed to import or transfer to Thailand from AHS free countries approved by OIE.	22 May 2020	See details in the link9
10	Ministerial Order No. 546/2563 on the appointment of a board for tackling with African Horse Sickness.	This Ministerial Order provides a list of a board appointed to cope with African Horse Sickness. Authority of the board involves formulation of policy, announcement, criteria and measures in surveillance, prevention, control and eradication for AHS. Other tasks of the board include supervision, monitoring and performance evaluation. The board can appoint a subcommittee, a working group and a person to perform the tasks assigned by the board.	15 April 2020	Under this Ministerial Order, the board appointed different subcommittees to assist in surveillance, prevention and control of African Horse Sickness in horses and zebras including vector surveillance of AHS. See details in the link10 .
11	Department of Livestock Development Regulation on surveillance, prevention and control of animal epidemics B.E. 2560 (2017)	This regulation provides guidelines to the DLD officer at all different level and different agencies to conduct surveillance, prevention and control for animal epidemics.	13 June 2017	See details in the link11 .

No.	Name of law/regulation	Short summary of content	Announcement date	Note
12	Department of Livestock Development Regulation on Vaccination for African Horse Sickness B.E. 2563 (2020)	This regulation addresses guidelines for DLD officers in vaccination implementation for AHS. This DLD regulation also indicates infected zones and protection zones as the vaccination area in animals.	21 May 2020	See details in link12
13	Department of Livestock Development Regulation on Vaccination for African Horse Sickness (No 2) B.E. 2563 (2020)	This regulation was amended from the previous one by adding risk zones to be a vaccinated area in animals.	6 August 2020	See details in link13
14	Department of Livestock Development Proclamation on the Rules, Procedures and Conditions for requesting for Permission, Licensing, Disease inspection, Disinfection for Movement of Animals and Carcasses into other provinces B.E. 2558 (2015)	This proclamation mentions procedures to apply for a movement permit including implementation of DLD officer in this regard. The animal identification mark, disease detection and disinfection are required before animal movement. The procedures for movement permission, the duties of the licensee and the implementation of the DLD officer after animals and carcasses arrive at a destination area are explained in this notice.	24 November 2015	See details in link14
15	Department of Livestock Development Proclamation on requesting for permission, licensing and methods for import, export and transit of animals and	The procedures from requesting for permission, licensing and methods for import, export and transit of animals and carcasses into the Kingdom are described in this proclamation.	16 October 2015	See details in link15

No.	Name of law/regulation	Short summary of content	Announcement date	Note
	carcasses into the Kingdom B.E. 2558 (2015)			
16	- Department of Livestock Development Proclamation on stipulation of illness or death signs of horses, zebras, donkeys, mules or camels for prevention and control of African Horse Sickness in horses B.E 2563 (2020)	This proclamation describes illness or death signs of horses, zebras, donkey, mules, or camels which the animal owner shall notify to the authorized officers within 12 hours after finding these clinical signs in the animals.	29 April 2020	See details in link16
17	Department of Livestock Development Proclamation on suspension of AHS vaccination in Thailand B.E. 2565 (2022)	This DLD proclamation announces that the last vaccination against African Horse sickness occurred on 30 June 2021. The vaccination against AHS has been suspended in Thailand as indicated in this proclamation.	26 May 2022	See details in link17 .
18	Drug Act B.E. 2510 (1967) and its amendments	<p>This act empowers the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of Thailand, Ministry of Public Health, in drug control, control of drug selling, control of fake drugs, sub-standard drugs and deteriorated drugs, and registration of a drug formula including vaccine control.</p> <p>To control a modern drug in the country, Section 12 under this Act indicates that no person shall produce or sell a modern drug or import or order a modern drug in to the Kingdom, unless he has obtained a licence from the licensing authority. The application for and grant of a licence shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulation.</p>	20 October 1967	According to the Drug Act, the AHS vaccine which was imported and used in horses as emergency vaccination during the outbreak of AHS in Thailand is still not registered as a drug by the FDA. Therefore, it is illegal to use AHS vaccine in Thailand. The importation of AHS vaccine is not allowed by the FDA unless getting a license from the licensing authority which complies with the section 12 under the Drug Act. However, the section 12 is exempted under section 13 (5) which indicates that the provision of section 12 shall not apply to the importation by ministries, public bodies and departments

No.	Name of law/regulation	Short summary of content	Announcement date	Note
		<p>However, the exemption of Section 12 is mentioned in Section 13 (5) which describes that the provision of Section 12 shall not apply to the importation by ministries, public bodies and departments which have a duty to prevent or treat disease, and by the Thai Red Cross and pharmaceutical organization.</p>		<p>which have a duty to prevent or treat disease, and by the Thai Red Cross and pharmaceutical organization. See details in the link18.</p>