



Harmonized Protocols for the Movement of Dogs and Cats in the Caribbean

Simplifying requirements for pet owners and
veterinary authorities

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Acknowledgement

Many thanks to Dr Mark Trotman, Chief Veterinary Officer of Barbados for his research and diligence in moving this issue forward to unite the countries and territories of the Caribbean.

CARICOM PROTOCOLS FOR THE INTRODUCTION & INTRA-REGIONAL MOVEMENTS OF DOGS AND CATS

BACKGROUND

The trans-boundary movements of people stemming from the CARICOM Single Market & Economy together with tourism inevitably bring concomitant movements of pet dogs and cats and service animals into and around the region. This increased demand for pet travel must be balanced with the increased risk associated with the movement of animals from countries where dangerous infectious diseases, such as rabies, are endemic.

These protocols harmonise the sanitary requirements applicable to arriving dogs and cats at ports of CARICOM States, whether the animal arrives from another member state or from outside of the Region. CARICOM States should follow the standards set out in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) on obligations related to certification (Chapter 5.1) and on certification procedures (Chapter 5.2).

Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease caused by the *Rabiesvirus*, a member of the *Lyssavirus* genus of Rhabdoviruses. The virus affects the central nervous system of mammals and carries an extremely high fatality rate. A Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) report states that approximately 70% of human rabies cases results from transmission from dogs¹.

Estimates of the incubation period for rabies range from 10 days to 6 months with most cases being between 2 weeks and 3 months with an average of 35 days⁹.

The situation with respect to rabies in the Caribbean is variable. Several countries are free of the virus, while other countries have a varying degree of prevalence. Many countries have no structured surveillance programme to demonstrate freedom from rabies and since only a few countries are members of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), there is not publicly available, comprehensive information on incidents of rabies or other diseases of importance.

Nevertheless, a country's risk level can be estimated based on published information from sources such as the OIE'S World Animal Health Information Database, PAHO and the UK's Health Protection Agency (HPA).

The OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC)² recognises only two categories of countries with respect to rabies: rabies-free countries and countries considered infected with rabies. However, for this protocol, we have adopted a classification scheme proposed by the Pan American Health Organisation¹, in which countries and territories may be divided into three categories with respect to the risk of rabies exposure (Annex 1):

- Category I: Rabies never reported or has been successfully eradicated (rabies-free countries).
- Category II: Rabies controlled in pets (dogs and cats) but present in wild animals (rabies-controlled countries).
- Category III: Rabies present in dogs that are transmitters of the disease to humans (rabies endemic countries)

The Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health (the OIE TAHC) defines a rabies free country as follows:

A country may be considered free from rabies when:

1. the disease is notifiable and any change in the epidemiological situation or relevant events are reported in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;
2. an ongoing system of disease surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. has been in operation for the last two years, with a minimum requirement being an on-going early detection programme to ensure investigation and reporting of rabies suspect animals;
3. regulatory measures for the prevention of rabies are implemented consistent with the recommendations in the Terrestrial Code, including for the importation of animals;
4. no case of indigenously acquired rabies virus infection has been confirmed during the past two years;
5. no imported case in the Orders Carnivora or Chiroptera has been confirmed outside a quarantine station for the past six months;
6. an imported human case of rabies does not affect the rabies free status.

Rabies vaccines

Scientific evidence shows that with the use of modern vaccines, permanent identification of vaccinated animals and laboratory tests, the risk of importation of rabies in pet animals is minimal and it is no longer necessary to apply extended quarantine to safeguard from rabies.

Anti-rabies vaccines used to satisfy the conditions for entry into Member States must not be live vaccines, but must be either inactivated or recombinant vaccines, manufactured in accordance with the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals⁴. Such a vaccine is termed an 'approved vaccine' in this document.

Rabies serological tests

The primary purpose of the serological test is to determine response to vaccination. The principal test used for international travel is the fluorescent antibody virus neutralisation test (FAVN). A titre of 0.5 IU of rabies antibodies per millilitre of blood is deemed to represent an adequate level of response to vaccination to be protective against rabies infection.

The FAVN test is considered the gold standard serological test, however other tests, such as the rapid fluorescent focus inhibition test (RFFIT) and an indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) are also available and have been approved by the OIE as prescribed tests for international trade (OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, Seventh Edition, Ch.2.1.13).

UK Rabies Risk Assessment

According to a risk analysis conducted by the Veterinary Laboratories Agency of the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom⁹, data collected over the past decade from animals participating in the Pet Travel Scheme have shown that for animals coming from countries where rabies is absent or well controlled, having the neutralising antibody titration test carried out after vaccination does not reduce the risk of introduction of rabies any further than having the rabies vaccine alone. However, the risk analysis concluded that the antibody titre test

is the single most important risk mitigating factor for pets coming from countries where rabies is endemic and not well controlled.

Movement scenarios

With countries being classified as rabies-free, rabies controlled or rabies endemic, movement scenarios will include any combination of the three classes, including round-trip travel and travel involving multiple ports. Compounding consideration is the fact that each movement may occur **at terrestrial border crossings, or** via commercial air carrier, private aircraft, cruise ship, **cargo vessel** or private yacht, the latter of which is capable of uncontrolled, undocumented multiple stops. A harmonised protocol must take these movements into account as much as possible.

THE PROTOCOLS

General principles

1. There should be a minimum set of harmonised requirements for all pets travelling into and within the CARICOM space regardless of the rabies status of the individual member states or territories.
2. All countries and territories where rabies is absent or well controlled should implement similar import requirements for pets to maintain their status. The import requirements should provide some measure of confidence that:
 - a). the movement of pets brings minimal risk of introduction of rabies; and
 - b). an imported animal will be reasonably protected from the rabies risk present in the destination country.
3. All pets travelling into and within the CARICOM space must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate issued and/or endorsed by the competent veterinary authority of the exporting country.
4. Health certificates issued by Member States should be standardised with respect to the information contained therein. They should follow the principles and guidelines laid out in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapters on General Obligations Related to Certification (Ch 5.1) and on Certification Procedures (Ch 5.2).

Conditions applicable to all dogs and cats travelling into and within the CARICOM space

1. All dogs and cats entering a CARICOM State must be permanently identified with a microchip.
2. Where a rabies vaccination or rabies titre is required, the microchipping must precede the vaccination, and the microchip number must appear on the vaccination certificate and/or titre test report.
3. The rabies vaccine must be an approved vaccine, administered not less than 35 days prior to export and within the period of validity of the previous vaccine as stated in the manufacturer's recommendations.
4. The pets must show no clinical signs of rabies during the week prior to shipment, through to the day of arrival at the destination country.
5. The pets must be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate issued or endorsed by the competent veterinary authority of the exporting country attesting to the above.

Summary of Rabies vaccination & titre requirements

Destination ↘ Origin ↗	Rabies-free	Protocol	Rabies controlled	Protocol	Other / Unlisted country	Protocol
Rabies-free	No vax ⁽⁺⁾	1	Vax	2	Titre	3
Rabies controlled	Vax	2	Vax	2	Titre	3
Other / Unlisted country	Titre	3	Titre	3	Titre	3

⁽⁺⁾ Barbados requires all arriving animals to be rabies vaccinated irrespective of rabies status of exporting country.

SCENARIO:

- **Pet travelling from a rabies-free country directly to a rabies-free CARICOM State via air or a terrestrial border crossing.**

PROTOCOL 1

- A. The pet must have a microchip implanted;
- B. Travel evidenced by a direct air itinerary, via commercial or private aircraft;
- C. The competent authority of the country of export must confirm that the pet must have been resident in the country of export since birth or legally arrived in the country of export.
- D. Rabies vaccination is optional ^(†), but if given, must be of an approved vaccine given by a licensed veterinarian, in accord with manufacturer labelling instructions.

(†) For travel into Barbados, rabies vaccination is NOT optional, as Barbados requires all arriving animals to be rabies vaccinated irrespective of rabies status of exporting country.

SCENARIOS:

- **Pet traveling from a rabies-free country to a rabies-controlled State via air or a terrestrial border crossing**
- **Pet travelling from a country where rabies is well controlled to any rabies-free or rabies-controlled State via air or a terrestrial border crossing.**

PROTOCOL 2

- A. The pet must have a microchip implanted;
- B. Travel evidenced by a direct air itinerary, via commercial or private aircraft;
- C. Competent authority of the country of export must confirm that the pet must have been resident in the country of export since birth or legally arrived in the country of export;
- D. The pets must be vaccinated against rabies using an approved vaccine given by a licensed veterinarian, at least 35 days prior to export.
- E. The pet must receive booster vaccinations against rabies using an approved vaccine given by a licensed veterinarian, in accord with manufacturer labelling instructions.

SCENARIOS:

- **Pets travelling to or from countries where rabies is endemic via air or a terrestrial border crossing.**
- **For pets travelling into or through the region on yachts or cruise ships**

Given the geography of the region and the uncontrolled nature of private ocean travel, these vessels may travel to several territories of varying rabies statuses. As there is no means of officially verifying that arriving animals did not contact infected animals en route,

sailing animals shall be subject to the same conditions applicable to pets travelling from endemic countries.

PROTOCOL 3

- A. The pets must have been implanted with a microchip;
- B. The pets must be vaccinated against rabies using an approved vaccine given by a licensed veterinarian, in accord with manufacturer labelling instructions;
- C. The pets must be subjected to an antibody titration test (FAVN) not less than 3* months and not more than 36 months prior to export with a result of at least 0.5 IU/ml;
*For animals demonstrating both applicable rabies vaccination and titre test occurred in a rabies-free or rabies-controlled jurisdiction, the 3-month waiting period shall be waived, but the need to demonstrate a protective titre shall stand.
- D. The pet must receive booster vaccinations against rabies using an approved vaccine, given by a licensed veterinarian, in accord with manufacturer labelling instructions.

Guidance Notes on the Protocol

- I. Certificate of Origin/Departure: Competent authorities must be able to verify that all dogs and cats travelling from a rabies-free or rabies-controlled State have been resident in the exporting country since birth OR legally arrived in the country of export and give the approximate date of arrival;
- II. Microchips: Competent Authorities of CARICOM States should ensure that they have the capability to implant and to read microchips which are acceptable for international travel (e.g. ISO standard 11784 or Annex A of standard 11785);
- III. The microchip implantation must be carried out either before or at the time of rabies vaccination. Rabies vaccination certificates and titre reports must bear the microchip number.
- IV. Rabies vaccination: The dog or cat must be at least twelve (12) weeks old before the primary rabies vaccine is given unless manufacturer labelling instructions permits a younger age. All vaccinations must be given and bolstered in accord with manufacturer labelling instructions. All rabies vaccinations must be given and certified by a veterinarian authorized to practice in the jurisdiction in which the vaccine was administered.
- V. Serological titre test: Serological tests should be carried out by an internationally approved laboratory (See Annex 2).
- VI. For a pet travelling on an itinerary requiring rabies vaccination, should the rabies vaccine expire, the pets must be re-vaccinated in accordance with the original requirements for entry.
- VII. For a pet travelling on an itinerary requiring a titre test, should the rabies vaccine expire, the pets must be re-vaccinated and retested in accordance with the original requirements for entry.

Other Sanitary Requirements

Importing countries may require vaccination, testing, treatment or certification statements for other infectious diseases or disease-causing agents such as:

- Heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*)
- Ehrlichiosis (*Ehrlichia canis*, *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*)
- Lyme disease (*Borrelia burgdorferi*)
- Tapeworms (specifically *Echinococcus* spp.)
- Ticks
- Leishmaniasis
- *Brucella canis*
- Screwworm
- Nipah virus

These additional sanitary requirements should depend on the disease situations in both the importing and exporting countries and should not place undue hardship on the exporter. Importing countries should not request from exporting countries tests and/or therapeutic treatment for pests and diseases which are already endemic in the importing country or from which the exporting country can demonstrate that it is free. However, an importing country may require a vaccination or preventative treatment for pests and diseases which are endemic in the importing country.

Health Certification

A Veterinary Export Health Certificate must be completed and endorsed (stamped and signed) by an Official Veterinarian of the competent authority of the country of departure and presented, along with the Import Permit, to the Veterinary Authority of the importing country upon arrival of the cat/dog.

The export health certificate should have the following information:

1. A unique certificate numbers.
2. The country of export.
3. The name and address of the exporter/consignor
4. The name and address of the owner or consignee of the animal.
5. A description of the animal, including its species, breed, sex, age and coat colour.
6. The microchip number of the animal and the location of the microchip.
7. Information on the most recent valid rabies vaccination, including:
 - a. The date of the most recent valid rabies vaccination.
 - b. The name of the vaccine, its manufacturer, and the batch number, and
 - c. The period of validity of the vaccine.
 - d. Similar information on the previous rabies vaccination, if the most recent rabies vaccination occurred less than 35 days prior to export.
8. For animals coming from countries where rabies is not well controlled:
 - a. The date of sampling for the neutralising antibody titration test.
 - b. The test result.
 - c. The name and address of the testing laboratory.
9. Any other tests, treatments, certifications, or vaccinations carried out in compliance with

the sanitary requirements of the importing country (e.g. tick and tapeworm treatments, testing for heartworm or tick-borne diseases).

10. A statement that the animal was examined by a licensed veterinarian before departure and found to be clinically healthy, free from external parasites and is fit to travel.
11. An official endorsement (stamp and signature) by the Competent Authority of the country of export.

References

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10. Spickler, A.R., Roth, J.A., Galyon, J., Lofstedt J., (Ed) *Emerging and Exotic Diseases of Animals* The Centre for Food Security and Public Health, 4th Ed 2010, Iowa State University
11. CARICOM Member States and Associate Member States: *Conditions governing the importation of cats and dogs*: Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, St Kitts & Nevis, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos
12. European Commission, List of Rabies Testing Authorised Laboratories, Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/approval_en.htm

Annex 1

List of Countries According to Rabies Status⁸

Rabies-Free CARICOM Member States and Associate Member States

Antigua & Barbuda
Barbados
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Dominica
Jamaica
Montserrat
Saint Kitts & Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Turks and Caicos Islands

Rabies Free Non-CARICOM Caribbean States

Other Rabies Free States

Australia
Fiji
French Polynesia (Tahiti)
Hawaii
Hong Kong
Iceland
Japan
Malaysia
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Republic of Ireland
Singapore
Saint Helena
Sweden
Taiwan
United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)
Uruguay
Vatican City State

Rabies Controlled CARICOM Member States and Associate Member States

Anguilla
Bahamas
Trinidad and Tobago

Rabies Controlled Non-CARICOM Caribbean States

Aruba
Bonaire
Curacao
French Guiana
Guadeloupe
Martinique
Saba
Saint Eustatius
Sint Maarten
Saint-Martin
US Virgin Islands

Other Rabies Controlled States

Andorra
Argentina
Ascension Island
Bahrain
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Canada
Channel Islands
Chile
Croatia
Denmark (including Greenland and the Faeroe Islands)
Falkland Islands
France (including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion)
Gibraltar
Guam
Liechtenstein
Malta
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Monaco
Norway
Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands)
Russian Federation
San Marino
St Pierre & Miquelon
Spain (including the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla)
Switzerland
United Arab Emirates
United States of America (mainland)
Vanuatu
Wallis & Futuna

Rabies Endemic CARICOM Member States and Associate Member States

Belize
Grenada
Guyana
Haiti
Suriname

Rabies Endemic Non-CARICOM Caribbean States

Cuba
Dominican Republic
Puerto Rico

Other Rabies Endemic States

All countries and territories not listed above shall be deemed to have rabies endemic status.

List of Countries According to Rabies Status⁸ - Alphabetic Listing

Country	CARICOM State	Rabies Status		
		Free	Controlled	Endemic
Andorra			C	
Anguilla	★		C	
Antigua & Barbuda	★	F		
Argentina			C	
Aruba			C	
Ascension Island			C	
Australia		F		
Bahamas	★		C	
Bahrain			C	
Barbados	★	F		
Belarus			C	
Belize	★			E
Bermuda	★	F		
Bonaire			C	
Bosnia-Herzegovina			C	
British Virgin Islands	★	F		
Canada			C	
Cayman Islands	★	F		
Channel Islands			C	
Chile			C	
Croatia			C	
Cuba				E
Curacao			C	
Denmark (including Greenland and the Faeroe Islands)			C	
Dominica	★	F		
Dominican Republic				E
Falkland Islands			C	
Fiji		F		

Country	CARICOM State	Rabies Status		
		Free	Controlled	Endemic
France (including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion)			C	
French Guiana			C	
French Polynesia (Tahiti)		F		
Gibraltar			C	
Grenada	★			E
Guadeloupe			C	
Guam			C	
Guyana	★			E
Haiti	★			E
Hawaii		F		
Hong Kong		F		
Iceland		F		
Jamaica	★	F		
Japan		F		
Liechtenstein			C	
Malaysia		F		
Malta			C	
Martinique			C	
Mauritius			C	
Mayotte			C	
Mexico			C	
Monaco			C	
Montserrat	★	F		
New Caledonia		F		
New Zealand		F		
Norway			C	
Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira Islands)			C	
Puerto Rico				E
Republic of Ireland		F		

Country	CARICOM State	Rabies Status		
		Free	Controlled	Endemic
Russian Federation			C	
Saba			C	
Saint Eustatius			C	
Saint Helena		F		
Saint Kitts & Nevis	★	F		
Saint Lucia	★	F		
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	★	F		
Saint-Martin			C	
San Marino			C	
Singapore		F		
Sint Maarten			C	
Spain (including the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla)			C	
St Pierre & Miquelon			C	
Suriname	★			E
Sweden		F		
Switzerland			C	
Taiwan		F		
Trinidad and Tobago	★		C	
Turks and Caicos Islands	★	F		
United Arab Emirates			C	
United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man)		F		
United States of America (mainland)			C	
Uruguay		F		
US Virgin Islands			C	
Vanuatu			C	
Vatican City State		F		
Wallis & Futuna			C	

All countries and territories not listed above shall be deemed to have rabies endemic status.

Annex 2

Authorised Laboratories for Rabies Antibody Test^{5,12}

AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA (AT)
<p>CSIRO Livestock Industries Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL) 5 Portarlinton Road, Geelong, VIC 3220 Postal Address: Private Bag 24, Geelong, VIC 3220</p> <p>AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Tel: + 61 3 52275000 Fax: +61 3 52275555 www.csiro.au/index.asp E-mail: enquiries@csiro.au; AAHL-accessions@csiro.au</p>	<p>Austrian Agency for Health and Food Security Veterinary Investigations Robert Kochgasse 17 2340 Mödling</p> <p>AUSTRIA</p> <p>Tel: (+43) 50555-58200 Fax: (+43) 50555-38108 E-mail: friedrich.schmoll@ages.at</p>
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Annex 3

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2013)

CHAPTER 8.11

INFECTIO N WITH RABIES VIRUS

Article 8.11.1

General provisions

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code:

1. Rabies is a disease caused by one member of the Lyssavirus genus: the Rabies virus (formerly referred to as classical rabies virus; genotype-1). All mammals are susceptible to infection.
2. A case is any animal infected with the Rabies virus species.
3. The incubation period for rabies is variable, and considered to be six months. The infective period for dogs, cats and ferrets is considered to start ten days before the onset of the first apparent clinical signs.

Globally, the most common source of exposure of humans to rabies virus is the dog. Other mammals, particularly members of the Orders Carnivora and Chiroptera, also present a risk.

The aim of this chapter is to mitigate the risk of rabies to human and animal health and to prevent the international spread of the disease.

For the purpose of the Terrestrial Code, a country that does not fulfil the requirements in Article 8.11.3. is considered to be infected with Rabies virus.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 8.11.2.

Control of rabies in dogs

In order to minimize public health risks due to rabies, and eventually eradicate rabies in dogs, Veterinary Authorities should implement the following:

1. rabies should be notifiable in the whole country and any change in the epidemiological situation or relevant events should be reported in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;
2. an effective system of disease surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. should be in operation, with a minimum requirement being an ongoing early detection programme to ensure investigation and reporting of suspected cases of rabies in animals;
3. specific regulatory measures for the prevention and control of rabies should be implemented consistent with the recommendations in the Terrestrial Code, including vaccination, identification and effective procedures for the importation of dogs, cats and ferrets;
4. a programme for the management of stray dog populations consistent with Chapter 7.7. should be implemented and maintained.

Article 8.11.3.

Rabies free country

A country may be considered free from rabies when:

1. the disease is notifiable and any change in the epidemiological situation or relevant events are reported in accordance with Chapter 1.1.;
2. an ongoing system of disease surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. has been in operation for the past two years, with a minimum requirement being an ongoing early detection programme to ensure investigation and reporting of rabies suspect animals;
3. regulatory measures for the prevention of rabies are implemented consistent with the recommendations in the Terrestrial Code, including for the importation of animals;
4. no case of indigenously acquired rabies virus infection has been confirmed during the past two years;
5. no imported case in the Orders Carnivora or Chiroptera has been confirmed outside a quarantine station for the past six months.

An imported human case of rabies does not affect the rabies free status.

Article 8.11.4.

Recommendations for importation from rabies free countries

For domestic mammals, and captive wild mammals

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rabies the day prior to or on the day of shipment;
2. and either:
 - a. were kept since birth or at least six months prior to shipment in a free country; or
 - b. were imported in conformity with the regulations stipulated in Articles 8.11.6., 8.11.7., 8.11.8. or 8.11.9.

Article 8.11.5.

Recommendations for importation from rabies free countries

For wild mammals

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rabies the day prior to or on the day of shipment;
2. and either:
 - a. have been captured at a distance that precludes any contact with animals in an infected country. The distance should be defined according to the biology of the species exported, including home range and long-distance movements; or

- b. have been kept in captivity for the six months prior to shipment in a rabies free country.

Article 8.11.6.

Recommendations for importation of dogs, cats and ferrets from countries considered infected with rabies.

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate complying with the model of Chapter 5.11. attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rabies the day prior to or on the day of shipment;
2. were permanently identified and their identification number stated in the certificate;

AND EITHER:

3. were vaccinated or revaccinated, in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer. The vaccine should have been produced and used in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual; and
4. were subjected not less than 3 months and not more than 12 months prior to shipment to an antibody titration test as prescribed in the Terrestrial Manual with a positive result of at least 0.5IU/ml;

OR

5. were kept in a quarantine station for six months prior to export.

Article 8.11.7.

Recommendations for importation of domestic ruminants, equids, camelids and suids from countries considered infected with rabies.

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rabies the day prior to or on the day of shipment;
2. were permanently identified and the identification number stated in the certificate;
3. EITHER
 - a. were kept for the 6 months prior to shipment in an establishment where there has been no case of rabies for at least 12 months prior to shipment;

OR

- b. were vaccinated or revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer. The vaccine was produced and used in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual.

Article 8.11.8.

Recommendations for importation from countries considered infected with rabies.

For rodents and lagomorphs born and reared in a biosecure facility

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rabies on the day of shipment;
2. were kept since birth in a biosecure facility where there has been no case of rabies for at least 12 months prior to shipment.

Article 8.11.9.

Recommendations for importation of wildlife from countries considered infected with rabies.

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of rabies the day prior to or on the day of shipment;
2. were kept for the six months prior to shipment in an establishment where separation from susceptible animals was maintained and where there has been no case of rabies for at least 12 months prior to shipment.