

IMPORT CONDITIONS - VETERINARY CERTIFICATES A AND B

Information packages are available to guide you through each step. These can be obtained from the quarantine station or from the AQIS website at www.aqis.gov.au/animal.

An official veterinarian: is a veterinary officer usually employed by the government veterinary administration in the exporting country. Official veterinarians generally do not work in a clinical setting. Official veterinarians are authorised to sign certificates on behalf of the government of the exporting country and have access to the government stamp. The official Veterinarian must complete the Veterinary Certificate B and endorse the Veterinary Certificate A.

Government approved/accredited veterinarian: Government approved/accredited veterinarians work in clinical settings. They have been approved/accredited by the government of the exporting country for the preparation (collection of blood samples, treatments etc) of pet animals for export. In addition to preparing the animals for export, the Government-approved/accredited veterinarian is also responsible for completing the Veterinary Certificate A, which should then be endorsed by an official veterinarian of the exporting country.

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE A [DOG]

Veterinary Certificate A is part of the AQIS Import Permit. This certificate covers only one animal for one import.

Veterinary Certificate A must be completed by a Government-Approved Veterinarian.

Veterinary Certificate A can either be completed in its present form or used as a template.

Veterinary Certificate A must be in English.

Completed Veterinary Certificate A must accompany your pet to Australia.

Once the Veterinary Certificate A has been completed by the Government-approved Veterinarian, the Official Government Veterinarian (who completes Veterinary Certificate B) must also sign and stamp each page of this document.

Any corrections to the entries made on Veterinary Certificate A will only be accepted if the original entry has been struck through and remains legible and an Official Government Veterinarian has signed each correction (correction fluid must not be used).

I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMAL

Name of animal.....

Age or date of birth: (must be older than 12 weeks at time of export)

Sex: (please circle) Male - Neutered male - Female - Neutered female

Breed:

(The following breeds are ineligible for import: dogo Argentino; fila Brasileiro; Japanese tosa; pit bull terrier or American pit bull terrier; Presa Canaria)

I have today scanned the animal and confirmed that the animal is identified by a microchip identical to that appearing on the AQIS Import Permit.

Microchip number:

Site of microchip:

Date of scanning: (day/month/year)

II. ORIGIN OF THE ANIMAL

After due enquiry I am satisfied that the dog identified in this certificate has been continuously resident in (country of export)

(Please circle one of the options below)

(a) since birth, or

(b) since being imported directly from Australia on (date), or

(c) for a minimum period of six (6) months immediately prior to export, and is not under quarantine restriction at the time of export,

The veterinary certificate must indicate the option that applies.

III. SANITARY INFORMATION

I, (Name in BLOCK LETTERS)

the undersigned veterinarian, being a Government Approved Veterinarian of:

..... (country of export), certify in respect of the dog described above that:

1. Rabies vaccinations

The dog has been vaccinated against rabies with an approved inactivated virus vaccine within 1 year of export and in the case of puppies the first vaccination was given when the dog was at least 3 months old.

Date of rabies vaccination: (day/month/year)

[The vaccination certificate does not have to be forwarded to Australia.]

2. Rabies Neutralising Antibody Titre Testing (RNATT)

The blood sample for this test must have been collected not more than 12 months prior to export and not less than 60 days prior to export.

For pregnant animals, the blood sample must have been collected not more than 12 months prior to export and not less than 150 days prior to export. (This time frame ensures that all pregnant animals may be eligible for the minimum 30 days quarantine in Australia).

The blood sample for the RNATT was collected on
(day/month/year)

The RNATT result was recorded asinternational
units / millilitre (must be at least 0.5 IU/ml).

The laboratory report must be endorsed by an Official Government Veterinarian and attached.

3. Other vaccinations

The dog has been vaccinated against distemper, infectious hepatitis, canine parvovirus and parainfluenza at least 14 days and not more than 12 months prior to export.

Date of Vaccinations:

distemper: (day/month/year)

infectious hepatitis:

canine parvovirus:

parainfluenza:

Bordetella bronchiseptica: (if vaccinated):

Leptospirosis: (if vaccinated)

[The vaccination certificate/s do not have to be forwarded to Australia.]

NOTE: All laboratory reports MUST be in English and must contain the microchip number of the dog stated on the AQIS permit. All laboratory reports must be attached to the health certificate.

4. Ehrlichiosis

The dog was tested for canine tropical pancytopenia (*Ehrlichia canis* infection) by the indirect fluorescent antibody test, on a sample collected within 30 days prior to export, with negative results at a dilution of 1:40.

Date of sample collection: (day/month/year)

Result:

Laboratory report of *Ehrlichia canis* test result (or a copy) endorsed by an Official Veterinarian must be attached.

5. Ectoparasites (External parasites)

The dog was treated by the veterinarian for external parasites at the time of blood collection for *Ehrlichia canis* on..... (dd/mm/yy) and again within 4 days prior to export on..... (dd/mm/yy) with a long acting parasiticide effective against ticks.

The treatment was repeated by a veterinarian until export in accordance with manufacturer's instructions at recommended intervals on..... (dd/mm/yy) and..... (dd/mm/yy) and..... (dd/mm/yy)

Name of product:

Active ingredient:

Dose rate:

The treatment used must kill ticks on contact. Treatments that rely on ticks biting the dog are not acceptable.

If the treatment is not repeated according to manufacturer's instructions, the dog must be retested for *Ehrlichia canis* and return a negative result prior to export.

6. Brucellosis

The dog was tested for canine brucellosis (*Brucella canis* infection) by a serum agglutination test, on a sample collected within 30 days prior to export, with a negative result. The use of any other test requires prior permission from AQIS.

Date of sample collection: (day/month/year)

Result:

(NOTE: a rapid slide agglutination test using 2-mercaptoethanol and a less mucoid (M-) variant of *Brucella canis* as antigen is recommended to reduce the incidence of false positive reactions.)

And, after due enquiry, I believe the dog (male or female) has not been naturally mated and, in the case of a bitch, has not been artificially inseminated since the date of sample collection;

Laboratory report of *Brucella canis* test result (or a copy) endorsed by an Official Government Veterinarian must be attached.

7. Leptospirosis

The dog was tested for *Leptospira interrogans canicola* by a microscopic agglutination test.

(One of the options below must be struck out).

EITHER

The dog was tested once within 30 days of export and recorded a negative result (negative is less than 50% agglutination at a serum dilution of 1:100)

Date of sample collection: (day/month/year)

Result:

The laboratory report (or a copy) endorsed by an Official Government Veterinarian is attached.

OR

The dog was tested twice for *Leptospira canicola* within 30 days of export. The first result was less than 1:800. The dog was tested again more than 14 days after the first test and the second test was also less than 1:800.

Date of first sample collection: (day/month/year)

Result:

Date of second sample collection: (day/month/year)

Result:

The laboratory report/s (or a copy) endorsed by an Official Government Veterinarian are attached.

8. Leishmaniosis

The dog was tested for *Leishmania infantum* within 30 days prior to export by an indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFAT) or an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with a negative result.

Date of sample collection: (day/month/year)

Result:

The laboratory report (or a copy) endorsed by an Official Government Veterinarian is attached.

9. Additional requirement - dogs and cats from Malaysia only

The animal was tested for Nipah virus by a serum neutralisation test at the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), on a blood sample collected within 45 days of export, with a negative result. AAHL Phone + 61 5227 5000 Fax +61 5227 5555

Date of blood collection: (day/month/year)

Result:

Laboratory report of the Nipah test result (or a copy) endorsed by an Official Government Veterinarian must be attached.

10. Approved laboratories

All laboratory tests were conducted by official diagnostic laboratories approved by the competent authority of the exporting country.

11. Babesia canis

So far as I can determine, the dog has never lived in Africa OR in the case of a dog that has ever been to Africa, within 28 days prior to export the dog was treated with

(One of the options below must be struck out).

EITHER

A single dose of imidocarb dipropionate at a rate of 7.5mg/Kg by subcutaneous injection on..... (Date).

OR

2 doses of imidocarb dipropionate at a rate of 6.6 mg per Kg body weight by subcutaneous injection given two weeks apart. (date) and(date)

12. Anthelmintics (internal parasites)

Within 4 days prior to export the dog was treated with anthelmintics effective against nematodes and cestodes.

Treatment for nematodes (roundworm, hookworm and whipworm):

Product name:

Active ingredient/s:

Dose rate:

Date of treatment: (day/month/year)

Treatment for cestodes (tapeworm):

Active ingredient/s:

Dose rate:

Date of treatment: (day/month/year)

13. Clinical examination

Within 4 days of export I have examined the dog and found it to be free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease. A thorough examination for external parasites, including visible or palpable ticks was performed with particular attention being paid to the body regions of the forelegs, chest, neck, head, ears, eyes, shoulders, axillae and inner thighs. In my opinion the dog is healthy and fit to undertake the journey to Australia and undergo quarantine in Australia.

14. Prohibited breeds

After due enquiry I am satisfied that the dog is not one of the following pure breeds:

Dogo Argentino

Fila Brasileiro

Japanese tosa

pit bull terrier or American pit bull terrier

Presa Canaria

15. Minimum age

After due enquiry I am satisfied that the dog is over 6 months of age at the time of export.

16. Pregnancy and lactation

(For females) after due enquiry I am satisfied the bitch is not more than 3 weeks pregnant, nor suckling young.

17. Endorsement of document

Veterinary Certificate A may be completed by a Government Approved Veterinarian. The Official Government Veterinarian who completes Veterinary Certificate B must also **sign and stamp each page** of Veterinary Certificate A.

Signature: Date
..... (day/month/year)

.....

Name of Government Approved Veterinarian

Address:

.....

Phone number

Fax number

Email contact

Veterinary Certificate B

Veterinary Certificate B is part of the AQIS import permit.

Veterinary Certificate B must be completed by a Government Veterinarian of the exporting country.

Veterinary Certificate B must be in English.

Completed Veterinary Certificate B must accompany your pet to Australia.

I, (name in BLOCK LETTERS) being an Official Government Veterinarian of the government of (country of export) with the Ministry/Department of (insert title of relevant Ministry/Department) at:

.....
.....
.....(insert address)

I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the certification given in Veterinary Certificate A, and I am satisfied that the dog fully meets the requirements of Veterinary Certificate A and B and is eligible for importation into Australia.

The dog is being consigned to Australia in a container of no lesser standard than that required in the International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulation Container Requirement 1.

The container will be sealed prior to loading on the aircraft/vessel with Official seal(s) bearing the number(s) or mark(s): and the seal will be placed such that the container can not be readily opened without destroying the seal.

I have sighted and endorsed all of the following documents which are attached:

- AQIS Import Permit
- Veterinary Certificate A
- RNATT laboratory report
- Ehrlichia canis laboratory report
- Brucella canis laboratory report
- Leptospirosis laboratory report
- Leishmania laboratory report
- Nipah laboratory report - cats and dogs from Malaysia only

The rabies neutralising antibody titration test was conducted at an approved official diagnostic laboratory in accordance with one of the methods described in the OIE Manual Of Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines, on a sample collected no more than 12 months, and no less than 60 days prior to export and found to have at least 0.5 IU/ml of antibody in its serum

[Originals or copies of these documents may be used but the paperwork arriving in Australia must bear original signatures and stamps on each page.]

These documents have been satisfactorily completed, any corrections have been signed by me.

Signature of Official Veterinarian	Stamp of Official Veterinarian

Date: (day/month/year)

Name of Official Government Veterinarian:

Address of veterinarian:

.....
.....

Phone number:

Fax number.....

Email contact.....

Travel to Australia

The complete AQIS Import Permit and completed Veterinary Certificates A and B must accompany the dog to Australia

You must choose a travel container for the dog of no lesser standard than that required by "Container Requirement 1" of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations (your airline will have these regulations). These specify, among other things, that the container must:

- Be strong enough to prevent the animal escaping.
- Have ventilation totalling 16% of the surface area of the 4 sides.
- Prevent your pet from protrude its nose, paws or tail from the container.
- Be large enough to permit the animal to stand in a natural position, turn around and lie down.
- Contain a drinking bowl to which water can be added without opening the container.

The dog may transit (touch down but stay on the same aircraft) any country en route. The dog may tranship (change aircraft) in any country en route. The dog must not leave the international side of the airport. The dog may not be eligible for import if these requirements are not met.

If the container is opened during travel it should be resealed and a certificate should be provided by an Official Government Veterinarian, or Captain of the aircraft detailing the circumstances. Instructions to this effect should be attached to the outside of the container before departure from the port of export. The dog may not be eligible for import if these requirements are not met.

On arrival in Australia

The dog will be transferred directly to its quarantine accommodation.

If the container is unsealed, or if the seal is broken, or if the accompanying documentation is unsatisfactory, or if any of these requirements have not been met, the dog may be exported from Australia, re-tested, treated or required to remain in quarantine until any exotic disease concerns are resolved.

During quarantine the dog may be subjected to any additional testing or treatment, as specified by AQIS, at the importer's expense.

Heartworm

Please note that heartworm disease of dogs is endemic in Australia. Its occurrence varies widely in different areas of Australia. Heartworm is caused by the microorganism *Dirofilaria immitis* and is spread by mosquitoes. The larvae migrate to the heart and develop into worms over a period of about 6 months. No testing or treatment is required for importation into Australia.

A range of drugs is available to prevent heartworm disease. For dogs that have never been exposed to heartworm, there is at least a four months window during which preventative treatment can be safely started. For most dogs there is no need for treatment during quarantine.

Importers should communicate to their veterinarian about whether treatment is necessary in their area and type of drug that is most suitable for their dog, after the dog is released from quarantine.

Alternatively, if your dog is staying several months in quarantine and if you would like your dog to be placed on heartworm medication you can arrange directly for a private veterinarian to examine your dog, to take a blood sample, if necessary, and to prescribe the most appropriate medication. The private veterinarian will bill you directly for all costs.