

IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS TO EXPORT CAMELIDS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CANADA

These requirements are to be applied to:

Family Camelidae

Subfamily Camelinae

Genus: Lama (Llama or *Lama glam*, Guanaco or *Lama guanicoe*)

Genus: Vicugna (Vicuña or *Vicugna vicugna*, Alpaca or *Vicugna pacos*)

Genus: Camelus (Dromedary or *Camelus dromedarius*, Bactrian Camel or *Camelus bactrianus*)

Please note that these requirements are applied to shipments containing one or multiple animals.

1. General Requirements

- 1.1 All camelids require an Import Permit issued by a Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) office prior to the arrival of the animal at a port of entry. (Section 12.(1)(a) *Health of Animals Regulations*)
- 1.2 A camelid may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the animal is transported directly to the Canada–United States border from the place of origin in the United States where it was tested in accordance with the Import Permit conditions.
- 1.3 An animal that was born after its mother was tested is not required to meet the test requirements of this document if the animal is imported into Canada at the same time as its mother. An animal that was born after its mother was tested, unless it was born en route to Canada, must be identified with permanent identification and recorded on the health certificate of its mother.
- 1.4 Camelids must be accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the United States or a certificate of a veterinarian licensed in the United States and endorsed by an official veterinarian of the United States. The certificate must contain the name and address of the consignor, the location where the animal is exported from, and the name and address of the consignee. The certificate must also clearly identify the animals and show that the animals were inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation, that the animals were found to be free from any communicable disease, and that the animals were, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian, not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of the inspection.
- 1.5 For animals imported for display in a zoo, the zoo must be a “Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquaria” or “CAZA” accredited facility and the exporting zoo must be Association of Zoos and Aquaria or “AZA” accredited facility .

2. Pre-Export Requirements

Note: The animals being presented for importation must not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of lesser or unknown health status during the period between the start of the required testing and export to Canada. In addition, no new animals shall be added to the group intended for export, unless these animals have sanitary guarantees similar to those of the rest of the group. This must include adequate separation from wildlife that may be a source of tuberculosis and brucellosis during the pre-export period.

Test/Treatment Requirements

2.1 Brucellosis

The animals must test negative for brucellosis using the fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) or other test approved by the CFIA* for this purpose, on samples taken from the animal(s) within thirty (30) days of export. The test must be performed in a laboratory that is approved to perform the test by the USDA.

The results of the brucellosis test (including the type of test performed) must be shown on the required health certificate for the animal to be imported.

Any animal with a non-negative result is not eligible for export to Canada. It must be re-tested using iELISA, with the test being performed in a laboratory that is approved to perform the test by the official veterinary service of the country of export. If the result is negative, the remainder of the shipment will be eligible for export to Canada. If the result is positive, the animal must be removed from the group and the remainder of the shipment re-tested for brucellosis using FPA at least 42 days from the time the reactor animal was removed, with negative results. If further positive results are obtained, the entire group is ineligible for export to Canada.

* The other tests acceptable to the CFIA are iELISA and Buffered Plate Antigen Test (BPAT) or Buffered Acid Plate Agglutination (BAPA).

2.2 Tuberculosis

Negative results must be obtained on two (2) tuberculosis intradermal tests, using the post-axillary injection site, at least 90 days apart, with the second being performed no more than 30 days prior to export.

Testing procedures must be administered by a veterinarian competent in the specified procedure in the exported species.

The tuberculosis test to be conducted is the intradermal test with a dose rate of 0.1 ml of Canadian bovine PPD tuberculin (or product of equivalent potency approved by CFIA) injected at the post-axillary site, the injection site identified with a permanent ink marker,

and the thickness of the skin recorded with callipers. The skin thickness will be measured seventy-two (72) hours post injection.

A responder is any animal in which there is an increase in the thickness of the skin greater than 1.5 mm at the site of injection in response to the initial injection of tuberculin.

Any responder animal to either the intradermal test is to be removed from the group of animals intended for export, and the entire testing protocol needs to begin again for the remainder of the group. A minimum of 90 days is always required between any intradermal test.

The results of all the tuberculin tests (including the dates of test readings) must be shown on the required health certificate for the animal to be imported.

NOTE: The testing requirements for tuberculosis may be subject to change as additional tests become available for use.

2.3 Anaplasmosis (Genus Camelus ONLY)

The animals imported into Canada require a negative test for anaplasmosis, on samples taken from the animals within thirty (30) days of export. The test for anaplasmosis must be by c-ELISA methodology and conducted in a USDA federal laboratory or a USDA approved laboratory.

The result of anaplasmosis testing must be shown on the required health certificate for the animal to be imported.

Anaplasmosis cELISA positive animals in a group of animals under test for export require a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test conducted as follow-up before any animals are exported. If the PCR test is negative, then the remaining cELISA negative animals may proceed for export, however a cELISA positive, PCR-negative animal is still not eligible for export. If a cELISA positive animal is also PCR positive, then the animal must be removed from the group. The remaining cELISA negative animals must be re-tested at least 35 days after removal of a PCR positive animal. If all animals still in the group remain cELISA negative, then they may be exported.

3. State and Premises of Origin and Certification

The state of origin must be certified as follows:

The state of origin must not have reported any case of tuberculosis in any captive hoofstock or wildlife during the three (3) years prior to export.

NOTE: If this certification statement cannot be met, requests to import may be considered at the discretion of the CFIA on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the CFIA

policy “AHPD-DSAE-IE-2002-18-1 DEROGATIONS TO IMPORT PERMIT CONDITIONS”.

The premises of origin must be certified as follows

The premises of origin must have been in existence as an operation for the three (3) years preceding the export of animals.

During the preceding three (3) years, there must have been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of brucellosis.

During the preceding three (3) years, there must have been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of tuberculosis. The exporting herd must not contain animals sourced from any herd in which tuberculosis has been diagnosed.

There must not have been any evidence of communicable disease on the premises of origin for at least sixty (60) days before export.

The herd of origin must have an established relationship with a veterinary practice or practitioner for three (3) or more years

During the three (3) years preceding importation, there must have been no contact with any tuberculosis susceptible hoofstock from other herds of a lesser or unknown health status.

The premises on which the animals reside must not have been subject to any restriction / quarantine measure pertaining to animal diseases of concern for the importation of the species in question during the period of residency of the animals intended for export.

4. Animal Certification

4.1 The animals to be exported must have been resident on the premises of origin for the three (3) years preceding export; OR
the animals to be exported must have been born on the premises of origin; OR
the animals to be exported have resided on the premises of origin since being legally imported from Canada; OR
it must be documented that all animals in the herd of export, including animals for export, originated from a herd that meets the premises certification described above.

4.2 The animals to be exported and all other animals resident on the premises of origin must have been inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation and found to be free from communicable disease. The animals to be exported were, to the best of the knowledge and belief of a veterinarian, not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of the inspection.

5. Animal Identification

- 5.1 The animals being presented for importation must be identified by an acceptable electronic means.

The animals to be imported must be permanently and uniquely identified with electronic microchips in the country of origin. The accompanying export certification must correlate the unique identification number to a description detailing the animals' breed, colour, sex, age and any identifying marks, as appropriate. The location of the microchip must be described. A reader capable of reading the chips must accompany the animals to the Canadian port of entry. Immature, unweaned animals travelling at the foot of their dam, may be identified by external means correlating to that of its dam. This identification must be recorded on the accompanying export health certificate.

6. Certification Statements Required to Appear on the Health (Zoosanitary) Certificate for the Import of Camelids from the United States

- 6.1 The animals are permanently and uniquely identified with electronic microchips and are not under restriction for movement, slaughter or destruction control. The microchips numbers are included in the description of the animal.
- 6.3 The state of origin has not reported any case of tuberculosis in any captive hoofstock or wildlife during the three (3) years prior to export.
- 6.4 The premises of origin has been in existence as an operation for the three (3) years preceding the export of the animals.
- 6.5 During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of brucellosis on the premises of origin.
- 6.6 During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of tuberculosis on the premises of origin.
- 6.7 The exporting herd does not contain animals sourced from any herd in which tuberculosis has been diagnosed.
- 6.8 The animals to be exported have been resident on the premises of origin for the three (3) years preceding export; OR
the animals to be exported have been born on the premises of origin; OR
the animals to be exported have resided on the premises of origin since being legally imported from Canada; OR

there is documentation to show that all animals in the herd of export, including animals for export, originated from a herd that meets the premises certification described above.

- 6.9 There has been no evidence of communicable disease on the premises of origin for at least sixty (60) days before export.
- 6.10 The herd of origin has had an established relationship with a veterinary practice or practitioner for three or more years
- 6.11 During the three (3) years preceding importation, there has been no contact with any tuberculosis susceptible hoofstock from other herds of a lesser or unknown health status.
- 6.12 The animals for export have resided in the United States or Canada for at least sixty (60) days immediately prior to export.
- 6.13 The animals were inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation that the animals were found to be free from any communicable disease, AND to the best of my knowledge and belief, the animals listed on this certificate were not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of inspection.

The inspection date must appear on the certificate.

- 6.14 The premises on which the animals reside has not been subject to any restriction / quarantine measure pertaining to animal diseases of concern for the importation of the species in question during the period of residency of the animals intended export.
- 6.15 To the best of my knowledge and belief, the animals being presented for importation have not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of lesser or unknown health status during the period between the start of the required testing and export to Canada. No new animals have been added to the group intended for export, unless the new animals have the same sanitary guarantees, and there has been adequate separation from wildlife that may be a source of tuberculosis and brucellosis during the pre-export period. The exporter has been advised to maintain this status until the animals leave the United States.

The CFIA import permit number must also appear on the certificate.

7. Post-Import Requirements

7.1 Border Procedures

Documentation for importation must be presented to a CFIA veterinary inspector at the first point of entry. The shipment of animals must be presented to a CFIA veterinary inspector designated under the Health of Animals Act at the first point of entry. Prior arrangements must be made to ensure that inspection will be provided at the appropriate time

**INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORT OF CAMELIDS
FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO CANADA**

Part A: IDENTIFICATION

1. Import permit number: _____
2. Species: _____
3. Exporting Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
4. Issuing Authority: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5. Total number of animals: _____

6. Origin of the Animals:
 - a) Name of exporter: _____
 - b) Address: _____

7. Destination of the Animals:
 - a) Name of Consignee: _____
 - b) Address: _____

Part B: HEALTH INFORMATION

The undersigned accredited veterinarian hereby certifies the following:

1. The animals are permanently and uniquely identified with electronic microchips and are not under restriction for movement, slaughter or destruction control. The microchips numbers are included in the description of the animal.

Information pertaining to animal identification are shown in Appendix 1 of this health certificate.
2. The state of origin has not reported any case of tuberculosis in any captive hoof stock or wildlife during the three (3) years prior to export.
3. The premises of origin has been in existence as an operation for the three (3) years preceding the export of the animals.
4. During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of brucellosis on the premises of origin.
5. During the preceding three (3) years, there has been no clinical, serological, epidemiological, microbiological or other evidence of tuberculosis on the premises of origin.

Health Certificate No. _____
(Valid only if USDA Veterinary Seal
appears over certificate number)

6. The exporting herd does not contain animals sourced from any herd in which tuberculosis has been diagnosed.

7. Strike out and initial as appropriate:

The animal(s) to be exported has been resident on the premises of origin for the three (3) years preceding export; OR
the animal(s) to be exported has been born on the premises of origin; OR
the animal(s) to be exported has resided on the premises of origin since being legally imported from Canada; OR
there is documentation to show that all animals in the herd of export, including animal for export, originated from a herd that meets the premises certification described above.

8. There has been no evidence of communicable disease on the premises of origin for at least sixty (60) days before export.
9. The herd of origin has had an established relationship with a veterinary practice or practitioner for three or more years.
10. During the three (3) years preceding importation, there has been no contact with any tuberculosis susceptible hoofstock from other herds of a lesser or unknown health status.
11. The animal(s) for export has resided in the United States or Canada for at least sixty (60) days immediately prior to export.
12. The animal(s) was inspected by a veterinarian within ten (10) days preceding the date of importation, that the animal was found to be free from any communicable disease AND to the best of my knowledge and belief, the animal(s) listed on this certificate was not exposed to any communicable disease within sixty (60) days preceding the date of inspection.

Inspection date (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

NOTE: the export health certificate is valid for 30 days from the date of issuance which must be the date of inspection.

13. The premises on which the animal(s) resides has not been subject to any restriction / quarantine measure pertaining to animal diseases of concern for the importation of the species in question during the period of residency of the animal(s) intended for export.
14. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the animal(s) being presented for importation has not come into contact with any animals, products, or equipment of lesser or unknown health status during the period between the start of the required testing and export to Canada. No new animals have been added to the group intended for export, unless the new animals have the same sanitary guarantees, and there has been adequate separation from wildlife that may be a source of tuberculosis and brucellosis during the pre-export period. The exporter has been advised to maintain this status until the animal(s) leaves the United States.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

1. Brucellosis

The animals tested negative for brucellosis using the fluorescence polarization assay (FPA) or other test approved by the CFIA for this purpose, on samples taken from the animal(s) within thirty (30) days of export. The test was performed in a laboratory that is approved to perform the test by the USDA.

The results of the brucellosis testing are shown in Appendix 1 of this health certificate.

2. Tuberculosis

Negative results were obtained on two (2) tuberculosis intradermal tests, using the post- axillary injection site, at least 90 days apart, with the second being performed no more than 30 days prior to export.

The results, including test reading dates, are shown in Appendix 1 of this health certificate.

3. Anaplasmosis (Genus Camelus ONLY)

The animal(s) imported into Canada require a negative test for anaplasmosis, on samples taken from the animal(s) within thirty (30) days of export. The test for anaplasmosis must be by c-ELISA methodology and conducted in a USDA federal laboratory or a USDA approved laboratory.

The results of the anaplasmosis testing are shown in Appendix 1 of this health certificate.

Name of Accredited Veterinarian
Veterinarian

Print Name of Endorsing Federal

Signature of Accredited Veterinarian Date
Endorsing

Date Endorsed and Signature of
Federal Veterinarian.

Note: All line-outs must be initialed

