Chapter 8.14.  
  
Infection with rabies virus

[…]

Article 8.14.6bis.

Recommendations for importation of dogs from countries or zones infected with rabies virus

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

1) showed no clinical signs of rabies the day prior to or on the day of shipment;

2) were permanently identified and their identification ~~number~~code stated in the certificate;

3) and either:

a) were vaccinated or revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, with a vaccine that was produced in accordance with the *Terrestrial Manual* and were subjected, not less than 30 days 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 0.5 IU/ml;

or

b) were kept in a *quarantine station* for six months prior to shipment.

Article 8.14.7.

Recommendations for importation of~~dogs~~, cats and ferrets from countries or zones infected with rabies virus

*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 signs of rabies the day prior to or on the day of shipment;

2) were permanently identified and their identification ~~number~~code stated in the certificate;

3) and either:

a) were vaccinated or revaccinated in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, with a vaccine that was produced in accordance with the *Terrestrial Manual* and 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 0.5 IU/ml;

or

b) were kept in a *quarantine station* for six months prior to shipment.

Article 8.14.11bis.

Recommendations for dog-mediated rabies vaccination programmes

When developing and implementing *vaccination* programmes for dog-mediated rabies, in addition to provisions in Chapter 4.18., Member Countries should:

1. Prepare for the *vaccination* programme:

a) consult with all relevant stakeholders, including target communities to define the most appropriate time to increase community participation and reduce the time required to complete *vaccination*;

b) ensure safety of vaccination teams including training in humane dog capture and handling, and a strategy to manage exposure to suspect rabid animals.

2. Choose a vaccine and the *vaccination* strategy:

a) Priority should be given to vaccinating *free-roaming dogs*, including puppies, to immediately interrupt the rabies virus transmission cycle.

b) *Vaccination* campaigns should be conducted recurrently (usually annually). More regular *vaccination* campaigns may be considered in especially high-risk areas, or to quickly interrupt the cycle of virus transmission.

c) The *vaccination* strategy should take into account simultaneous dog population management programmes as described in Chapter 7.7.

3. Monitor the *vaccination* programme:

a) To monitor the *vaccination* coverage, vaccinated dogs should be identified and registered in ~~a database~~ an *animal identification system*.

b) *Vaccination* certificates which state identification of the dog should be provided to dog owners as proof of *vaccination*.

c) *Vaccination* coverage should be monitored at the smallest administrative level possible.

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