



Australia Import Rules & Requirements

Please note - All rules and requirements below must be followed in the order we have shown below.

Prepare → Initial Crucial Steps to Take Prior to Starting the Process.

- Crate Selection and Training:** Please read thoroughly our Crate Training insert, this is one of the most crucial steps in this process. (See Crate Information Section)
- USDA Accredited:** the Vet performing the below mentioned tasks must be accredited by the USDA. If they are not, then we will work with you on finding another accredited Veterinarian.
- Date and Time:** it is best to always use international date formatting **dd/mm/yyyy**, as well as a 24 hour time formatting on all documents.
- Blue Ink:** it is best for all original documentation to be filled out and signed in **blue ink**.
- Micro Chip Numbers:** must be read from the chip in the animal and not from other paper work. **Scan** the chip each time the number needs to be recorded to ensure the correct number is listed.

180 Days or More Prior to Arrival in Australia

Step 1 → Microchip: Each Pet shall be identified by means of a microchip. No other form of identification is acceptable. The microchip used should comply with ISO Standard 11784 or Annex A to ISO standard 11785- otherwise the pet will need to be sent with it's own scanner attached to the top of the crate.

- Scan** the microchip **BEFORE** placing it in the animal to be sure the chip is working prior to implantation.
- Implant** the ISO Microchip in the animal.
- Record** the microchip number and implantation date
- The microchip implantation **MUST BE DONE BEFORE** the rabies vaccination.

Step 2 → General Vaccinations: Each Pet shall be current on their general vaccinations. These vaccinations must be administered no more than 1 year but no less than 14 days prior to arrival in to Australia. Your vet should issue a vaccination certificate listing the vaccination dates and expiration dates as well as your pet's microchip number.

- Dogs** must be vaccinated against Distemper, Infectious Hepatitis, Canine Parvovirus (Parvo), Para-Influenza, and Bordetella Bronchisptica (kennel cough) **Vaccination against Leptospirosis is not recommended within 6 months of export, as your pet's high antibody response will most likely result in it being ineligible for export to Australia.**
- Cats** must be vaccinated against Feline Enteritis (also known as Feline Panleucopenia or Feline Distemper), Rhinotracheitis, and Calicivirus.



Step 3 → Rabies Vaccination & Certificate: All pets must have an original Rabies Certificate and this certificate must state the microchip number, the date of inoculation and the validity of the particular vaccination you obtain – some are good for two or three years, others are only good for one. **Regardless of the life of this vaccine, it must be given within the 12 months prior to export and when the animal was at least 3 months old.**

- Scan** the microchip **BEFORE** administering the rabies vaccine.
- Administer** Rabies Vaccine, can be a 1, 2, or 3 year “inactivated” rabies virus vaccine.
- Record** the Microchip’s number on the Rabies Vaccine Certificate, as well as the Manufacturer’s Name, Batch Number & Vaccine Expiration Date.

150 Days Prior to Arrival in Australia

Step 4 → Rabies TITER / RNATT Test: Rabies Neutralizing Antibody Titer Test (RNATT) Blood Test is to ensure that the rabies vaccinations have provided adequate rabies antibody levels.

* The day the blood is drawn for the Rabies RNATT test starts the 150 Day countdown to the date the animal can enter Australia and serve the minimum amount of quarantine time, 30 Days. Any number of days that the animal enters the country ahead of the 150 day mark will be added on to the minimum amount of time the animal must stay in the quarantine facility.

* The results of the blood test must be **0.5U/Mil** or above in order to qualify for entry.

* The RNATT is valid for 12 months from the date of the blood sampling. If the test needs to be repeated you must do so within 1 year of the original test to demonstrate continuous protection against rabies.

- Scan** the microchip **BEFORE** drawing blood for the TITER Test.
- Draw** blood sample for the RNATT test.
- Record** the Microchip Number & Blood Draw date on the Rabies Antibody Titer for Export Animals
- Send** the blood sample to the approved Government Facility below:

K-State Rabies Laboratory

2005 Research Park Circle

Manhattan, KS 66502

Tel. (785) 532-4483 Fax (785) 532-4474

Web site: www.vet.k-state.edu/rabies

E-mail: rabies@vet.ksu.edu

* It is recommended that the vet call the lab prior to sending the blood to make sure they are aware of the delivery and the destination location.

Step 5 → Letter from Your Vet: If any of the above steps were completed on the same day, please have a typed letter, on the Vet’s Company Letterhead, which states the order of the procedures above, clearly indicating the dates and microchip numbers. Include the microchip number and the Pet(s) information (name, breed, sex & age)



□ Step 6 → USDA Endorsement: All of the following forms must be sent to USDA in the state where your vet is accredited for their stamp of approval. Your PetRelocation.com specialist will provide you with the materials necessary to facilitate this. Once the USDA has endorsed the documents they will be returned to PetRelocation.com

- Original Rabies Certificate
- Original Rabies RNATT Test Results
- Official Veterinarian RNATT Declaration.

□ Step 7 → Apply for the Import Permit: Once the RNATT Declaration is endorsed by the USDA your PetRelocation.com Specialist will submit your application to AQIS to receive the necessary Import Permit. Your pet relocation specialist will handle this on your behalf.

- Import Permit Application** A local Australian address is required (can not be a PO Box)
- Rabies Certificate with Microchip Number Indicated** (See Step 3)
- RNATT Test Results** (See Step 4)
- USDA Endorsed RNATT Declaration** (See Step 6)
- Private Veterinary Attendance and Treatment Declaration** (Needs to be signed by Pet Owner)

□ Step 8 → Quarantine Space Reservation: The government approved Quarantine Facility at the port of entry must be contacted to reserve space for your pets upon arrival. Your pet relocation specialist will handle this on your behalf.

30 Days (Dogs Only)

□ Step 9 → Blood Tests and External Parasite Treatment: Your Vet will scan your dog's microchip and draw blood samples for the following tests. The procedures for the tests and sending them to the Government Approved Lab are listed below the tests.

- Brucellosis:** Your dog must produce a negative result by means of a serum agglutination test. Once blood is collected for this test your dog must not be mated or inseminated prior to export.
- Leishmania:** Your dog must produce a negative result using an Indirect Fluorescent Antibody Test (IFAT), or an Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA). The use of any other tests requires prior permission from AQIS.
- Leptospirosis:** Your dog needs to produce a negative result by means of a microscopic agglutination test to be eligible for import. These results need to read less than 50% agglutination at a serum dilution of 1:100. Dogs that record a result of more than 1:100 but less than 1:800 can be re-tested 14 days or more after the first test. The second result must also show a TITER result of less than 1:800. **Vaccination against Leptospirosis is not recommended within 6 months of export, as your dogs high antibody response will most likely result in it being ineligible for export.**



- Ehrlichiosis:** Your dog must produce a negative result using the Indirect Fluorescent Antibody Test at a dilution of 1:40.
- External Parasite Treatment:** At the time of blood draw, your vet must treat your dog with an External Parasite Treatment that contains a long lasting acaricide that is registered for the control of ticks and mite, permethrin, fiprirol e.g. Frontline or Permethrin. Oral products and, injections, and medicated collars are not satisfactory nor are products that rely on the tick biting the dog. Washes, rinses, and spot products that kill ticks on contact are acceptable. The treatment must be repeated according to the manufacturer's instructions for the product used from first use to the date of export in order to prevent infestation with ticks and mites.

Follow these Procedures for the above referenced Blood Tests:

- Scan** the microchip **BEFORE** drawing blood for the Tests.
- Draw** blood sample
- Record** the Microchip number & Blood Draw date on the Serology Export Submission Form
- Send** the blood sample to the approved Government Facility below:

Serology Laboratory Kansas State University

1800 Denison Avenue, D-117 Mosier Hall

Manhattan, KS 66506-5601

Phone: (+1) 785 532 5650

Fax (+1) 785 532 4481

Web site: <http://www.vet.k-state.edu/ksvdl>

* It is recommended that the vet call the lab prior to sending the blood to make sure they are aware of the delivery and the destination location.

10 Days Prior to Departure for Los Angeles (when applicable)

Step 10 → Health Certificate: You will need to see your Veterinarian to have each of your pets issued a Health Certificate indicating they are in Good Health, Free of Communicable Diseases, and Fit to Fly.

Step 11 → Pet Preparation:

The following steps are to further ensure you pet's safety and comfort during transit, especially during the summer months.

- Make sure your pet's toenails are clipped:** You don't want them to get hooked on the carrier door or other openings.
- Undercoat Removal:** Removing dead undercoat will help keep your pet cooler. Bringing your double coated breed to the salon or vet for professional undercoat removal prior to departure is a great way to help them feel more comfortable, especially



- in the summer months. *Shaving double coated breeds does NOT keep them cooler.*
- ❑ **Collars & Identification:** It is recommended to purchase a sturdy collar for your pet with two identification tags. On one tag, write your pet's name, your name, home address and home phone number. On the other tag, write your destination address and phone number. Make sure the collar and tags cannot get hooked on metal grates or other parts of the kennel during flight. Veterinarians recommend breakaway collars for cats.
 - ❑ **Exercise:** Prior to pick up, have one last walk around the old neighborhood, play fetch, toss the frisbee around the back yard, or anything physical that you and your pet enjoy doing together. A tired pet is a happy pet and this will help your pet be more at ease during travel. If you get them tired enough they may even simply sleep through the whole process. It's also a good idea to go for that last bathroom break.
 - ❑ **Food & Water:** We recommend that about four hours prior to departure you stop feeding your pet. This will help to elevate any discomfort they may encounter due to a tummy ache or travel sickness and will also help to reduce the chance of a having a "potty" accident in the crate. Water dishes can be filled with water and frozen the day before, this helps to reduce spillage that occurs with water while allowing your pet to still drink as the water melts.

❑ Step 12 → Crate Preparation

- ❑ **Water Dishes & Funnels:** Include two empty dishes (one for food and one for water), accessible from the outside. Each dish needs to attach to the door for the pets safety. The funnels are zip-tied to the outside of the kennel door with their spouts pointing in to each of the attached water dishes.
- ❑ **Absorbent Material:** The kennel must contain absorbent material. Please note that the use of straw, hay, or wood shavings is prohibited for international shipments. You may also choose to use blankets or a pet bed. Remember that anything you use will start to compromise the height of the crate so plan accordingly. Essentially you want to turn the crate into a crate "bed".
- ❑ **Crate Stickers:** Please use the instructions sheet provided to you to place the stickers and labels in the correct locations on your pets travel crate.
- ❑ **Security Ties:** If your crate allows, use the plastic zip ties to reinforce the crate, use zip ties in the extra holes on the crate that do not already have hardware



4 Days Prior to Arrival in Australia (Completed in Los Angeles)

□ Step 13→ Vet Services: Our vet in Los Angeles will see your pets and complete the following vet services:

- Internal Parasite Treatment:** Dogs and Cats must be treated with a product approved for the treatment of nematodes and cestodes e.g. Drontal.
- External Parasite Treatment for Dogs:** A thorough inspection of your dog for External Parasites will be completed. In addition your pet will be treated with a 2nd External Parasite Treatment. Oral products and, injections, and medicated collars are not satisfactory nor are products that rely on the tick biting the dog. Washes, rinses, and spot products that kill ticks on contact are acceptable.
- External Parasite Treatment for Cats:** A thorough inspection of your cat for External Parasites will be completed. In addition your pet will be treated with External Parasite Treatment product approved for the treatment of ticks and fleas.
- Final Vet Exam:** Vet Certificate A will be completed at this time, and an International Health Certificate (APHIS Form 7001) will be issued. All documents will be reviewed and endorsed by the USDA at this time.

Day of Departure

□ Step 14→ Completion of Vet Certificate B: The following documents must be presented to the Official Veterinarian (USDA) at this time for their signature and endorsement. All of these documents will travel with your pet(s) to Australia:

- General Vaccination Certificates**
- Rabies Vaccination Certificate**
- RNATT Test Results**
- Brucellosis, Leishmania, Leptospirosis, and Ehrlichiosis laboratory test results**
- Original Copy of the AQIS Import Permit**
- Completed Veterinary Certificate A**
- Vet Certificate B for Completion and Endorsement by the USDA**

Copies may be used but the paperwork arriving in Australia with your pet must bear **original signatures and stamps**.

After the completion of Vet Certificate B the Official Veterinarian will sign the certificate and record the identification number of the seal. At this time the kennel will be sealed and can not be reopened until arrival in Australia.

Attention: If you are NOT working with PetRelocation.com currently, this information is to be used as general guidelines and may not be updated to meet the current requirements. Before you travel, be sure to contact the appropriate authorities for your destination country



Crate Information

☐ → Crate Selection and Sizing

Purchase the crate as far in advance as possible or, if you already own a crate, bring it out of storage and re-introduce your pet to it. The kennel must meet the following requirements:

- Constructed of hard, sturdy plastic (NO Wire/Collapsible Kennels)**
- Ventilated on all 4 side (No Doors on the Top)**
- Large enough for the animal to freely sit and stand with its head erect with a minimum of 2-4" of clearance on all sides.**

The size of your pet's travel crate - particularly by air is governed by legislation and it is critical to ensure your container is of the correct minimum dimensions and has the necessary and adequate ventilation required. The internal crate measurement has to be greater than the length of your pet, by at least 4 inches - allowing enough space for your pet to stand up, turnaround and lie down.

The best approach is to bring your pet with you to the pet store. Many of today's modern pet stores will allow you to bring you pet. Take this opportunity to try your pet's crate on for size. This helps to ensure the proper fit the first time, with out unnecessary shipping or returns due to wrong crate size.

☐ → Crate Training *the Most Important Step to Help Ensure Pets Comfort*

Getting your pets acclimated to their crate early is by far the single most important thing you can do to help relieve the stress of your pets during their move. Crate Training is a simple process, especially for dogs, and its purpose is to provide "confinement" for reasons of security, safety, housebreaking, and protection during travel.

You may think that putting your pet in a crate is mean or inhumane and might cause your pet to resent you or to be psychologically damaged. However, dogs view the world differently than people. As your dog sees it, the crate is a room of it's very own - a "security blanket" or "comfort zone" if you will. The crate helps to satisfy the "den instinct" inherited from his den-dwelling ancestors and relatives. Your pet will feel secure, not frustrated, once accustomed to its crate.

Puppies are often the easiest to crate train; however many times our customers are relocating adult pets. Older dogs are just as easily trainable, but you must introduce the crate in a slower manner. You cannot just put your dog into the crate and hope they will adjust.

- Place the crate in the most common room of the house, or near your pets food.

- ❑ Set the crate up without the door at first. Encourage you're your pet to enter voluntarily by tossing a treat in to the far end, praising them enthusiastically once they enter, then letting them come right back out.
- ❑ After a brief period of time install the door on to the crate and secure it in an open position. Once your pet enters on their own, coax them to lie down, use treats as necessary. Shut the door briefly while you remain next to the crate.
- ❑ Once you feel your dog will remain quietly in the crate start leaving them alone for short amounts of time, gradually increasing the time intervals. Car rides in their crate will also greatly help prepare them for their travel day.



Good

Bad

A
Height

- Crate is tall enough for pet to stand up comfortably
- Pet does not have to duck to see out of the crate.

A
Height

- Crate is too short for pet to stand up straight.
- Pet is ducking to see out.

B
Width

- Wide enough for pet to turn around comfortably.

B
Width

- Not wide enough for pet to turn around comfortably.

C
Length

- Long enough for pet to lie down comfortably with paws extended.

C
Length

- Not long enough for pet to lie down comfortably with paws extended.