

**IMPORT REFERENCE DOCUMENT  
ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION DIVISION  
CANADIAN FOOD INSPECTION AGENCY**

PREPARED: February 28, 2003

# IMPORT REFERENCE DOCUMENT

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# IMPORT REFERENCE DOCUMENT

## IMPORT

Sections 11 and 12 of the Health of Animals Regulations prohibit the importation of regulated animals and germplasm from any country except in accordance with either (a) a permit issued by the Minister, or (b) the provisions set out in section 12 of the Regulations and in this document. Therefore, any regulated animals or germplasm, for which there are no conditions or requirements listed in this document, may only be imported into Canada in accordance with a permit issued by the Minister.

The definitions in the *Health of Animals Act* and *Health of Animals Regulations* apply in this Import Reference Document.

In this Document:

“equivalent disease status” means, in respect of a species of regulated animal, a status within an area for a disease for that species that is equivalent to the status for that disease for that species in Canada. (Statut zoosanitaire équivalent).

“Regulations” means the *Health of Animals Regulations* made under the *Health of Act*.

## Part I - Equivalent Risk Areas

In this document, an area will be identified as an equivalent risk area for a specified species of a regulated animal if an evaluation by the CFIA shows that the importation of a regulated animal of that species from that area would pose only a negligible risk of any disease to which the species is susceptible, or that can be transmitted by an animal of that species, being introduced into Canada or being spread within Canada.

No areas are so designated at this time.

## Part II - Low Risk Areas

In this document, an area will be identified as a low risk area for a specified species of a regulated animal if an evaluation by the CFIA shows that the importation of a regulated animal of that species from that area, with conditions being imposed on the importation, would pose at most a very low risk of any disease to which the species is susceptible, or that can be transmitted by an animal of that species, being introduced into Canada or being spread within Canada.

No areas are so designated at this time.

## Part III - Undesignated Areas

The world is an undesignated area for regulated animals

### 1. Domestic cats

- (1) Domestic cats less than three (3) months of age are not subject to any restrictions for importation.
- (2) Domestic cats three (3) months of age or over may be imported if the animal is accompanied at the time of importation by a veterinarian's certificate, in English or French, that clearly identifies the animal and indicates that:
  - (a) the animal is currently vaccinated against rabies, or
  - (b) it is being imported from a country designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations (Rabies-free country) in which it was living during the six (6) month period immediately before the date of entry, or
  - (c) has a Rabies Neutralising Antibody Titre Test (RNATT) resulting in a titre of at least 0.5 IU/ml, taken at least 30 days after any prior rabies vaccination. The animal must be properly identified on the laboratory report and the lab report must accompany the animal.
- (3) Where a domestic cat does not meet the requirements of paragraph (2)
  - (a) an inspector may order the person importing the cat to:
    - (i) have the cat vaccinated against rabies within period of time specified in the order at the owner's expense, and
    - (ii) present the vaccination certificate to an inspector; and
  - (b) the person must comply with this order

### 2. Domestic dogs

Note: Pet dogs imported from any country are not subject to post-import quarantine in Canada.

Note: A dog that is less than three months of age at the time of import does not require rabies vaccination or certification that the dog is being imported from a country designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations (Rabies-free country).

- (1) Dogs eight months of age or older from a country designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations (Rabies-free country) may enter Canada if:
- (a) the dog is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian that clearly identifies the dog and shows that:
    - (i) rabies has not existed in that country for the six-month period immediately preceding the shipment of the dog; and
    - (ii) the dog has been in that country for the six-month period referred to in subparagraph (i), or since birth; or
  - (b) the dog originated from Canada and is being returned directly from a country designated by the Minister as having been free from rabies for not less than six months, and the dog is accompanied by the certificate set out in paragraph (a). This includes dogs coming out of a quarantine imposed by the exporting country before the quarantine period is completed; or
  - (c) the dog is accompanied by a valid rabies vaccination certificate issued in either English or French by a licenced veterinarian from the country of origin, which clearly identifies the dog and shows that the dog is currently vaccinated against rabies; or
  - (d) the dog has a Rabies Neutralising Antibody Titre Test (RNATT) resulting in a titre of at least 0.5 IU/ml, taken at least 30 days after any prior rabies vaccination. The animal must be properly identified on the laboratory report and the lab report must accompany the animal; or
  - (e) the dog does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), and
    - (i) an inspector orders the person importing the dog to:
      - (A) have the dog vaccinated against rabies within a period of time specified in the order at the owner's expense and
      - (B) present the vaccination certificate to an inspector; and
    - (ii) the person complies with the order.
- (2) Dogs eight months of age or older from a country that is not designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations (Rabies-free country) may enter Canada if:

- (a) the dog is accompanied by a valid rabies vaccination certificate issued in either English or French by a licenced veterinarian from the country of origin, which clearly identifies the dog and shows that the dog is currently vaccinated against rabies; or
  - (b) the dog has a Rabies Neutralising Antibody Titre Test (RNATT) resulting in a titre of at least 0.5 IU/ml, taken at least three to four weeks after any prior rabies vaccination. The animal must be properly identified on the laboratory report and the lab report must accompany the animal; or
  - (c) the dog does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) and
    - (i) an inspector orders the person importing the dog to:
      - (A) have the dog vaccinated against rabies within a period of time specified in the order at the owner's expense and
      - (B) present the vaccination certificate to an inspector; and
    - (ii) the person complies with the order.
- (3) Pet dogs less than eight months of age that are accompanied by the owner may enter Canada from:
- (a) a country designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations (Rabies-free country) if the dog meets the requirements for rabies certification or vaccination as set out in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of subsection (1); or
  - (b) a country that is not designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations if the dog meets the requirements for rabies vaccination as set out in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (2).
- (4) Pet dogs less than eight months of age that are not accompanied by the owner may enter Canada from any country if:
- (a) for a dog from a country designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations (Rabies-free country), the dog meets the requirements for rabies certification or vaccination as set out in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of subsection (1); or
  - (b) for a dog from a country that is not designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations, the dog meets the requirements for rabies vaccination as set out in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection

- (2); and
  - (c) the dog is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian that bears the signature of the veterinarian and the name of the veterinarian recorded legibly in the veterinarian's handwriting, and that clearly identifies the dog and states:
    - (i) that the veterinarian has examined the dog and is satisfied that the dog:
      - (A) is not less than eight weeks of age at the time of examination;
      - (B) is free from any clinical evidence of disease;
      - (C) was vaccinated, not earlier than at six weeks of age, for distemper, hepatitis, parvovirus and parainfluenza virus; and
      - (D) can be transported to Canada without undue suffering by reason of infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause;
    - (ii) the date on which the dog was vaccinated, the trade name and serial number of the vaccine referred to in clause (C), and that the vaccine used was licenced by the country of origin of the dog; and
    - (iii) the date and time of the examination referred to in subparagraph
    - (iv) recorded legibly in the veterinarian's handwriting; and
  - (d) the dog is imported into Canada not more than 72 hours after the time of the examination referred to in subparagraph (c) (i).
- (5) A dog less than eight months of age may enter Canada on a temporary basis, for competition in a show or trial, if:
- (a) at the time of importation, the importer provides an inspector with proof that the dog is entered in a show or trial organized by a recognized association; and
  - (b) for a dog from a country designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations (Rabies-free country), the dog meets the requirements for rabies certification or vaccination as set out in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) or (e) of subsection (1); or



- (c) for a dog from a country that is not designated as free from rabies under section 7 of the Regulations, the dog meets the requirements for rabies vaccination as set out in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (2);
- (6) An assistance dog that is certified as a guide, hearing, or other service dog is not subject to any restrictions for import where the person importing the assistance dog is the user of the dog and accompanies the dog to Canada.
- (7) This section does not apply to commercial dogs less than eight (8) months old which may only be imported in accordance with an import permit.

### **3. General Import Requirements - US Animals**

- (1) An equine, swine, ruminant, poultry, hatching egg, bear or non-domestic feline may be imported into Canada from the United States if the animal is accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the United States or a certificate of a veterinarian endorsed by an official veterinarian of the United States that clearly identifies the animal and shows that:
  - (a) the animal was inspected by a veterinarian within 30 days preceding the date of importation;
  - (b) the animal was found by a veterinarian to be free from any communicable disease;
  - (c) the animal was, to the best of the knowledge and belief of a veterinarian, not exposed to any communicable disease within 60 days preceding the date of the inspection;
  - (d) the applicable conditions set out in the Regulations and in this Document respecting the importation of that species of animal have been satisfied; and
  - (e) the animal meets the conditions shown on the certificate.
- (2) An animal imported into Canada from the United States, other than an animal imported under section 4, shall not be admitted into Canada if it has been in the United States for less than 60 days unless it is accompanied by
  - (a) a certificate of an official veterinarian of the country of origin showing that he has inspected the animal and found it free from any communicable disease; and

- (b) a certificate of an official veterinarian of the United States showing that he has inspected the animal and found it free from any communicable disease and, if the animal has been quarantined or tested, the duration of the quarantine and the result of the test.
- (3) A certificate referred to in paragraph (2)(b) may be accepted in lieu of the certificate referred to in subsection (1) with respect to any matter certified therein.
- (4) A certificate referred to in subsection (1) shall not be accepted unless the official veterinarian who endorses the certificate certifies that it was issued by a licensed veterinarian in the United States.
- (5) An equine, swine, ruminant, bear, nonhuman primate or non-domestic feline referred to in subsection (1) that was born after its mother was inspected is not required to meet the requirements of this Document, if the animal is imported into Canada at the same time as its mother and, unless the animal was born en route to Canada, the animal is identified on the certificate, referred to in subsection (1), of its mother.

#### **4. Canadian Animals Returning to Canada from the US**

Section 3 does not apply to any equine, bovine, sheep, goat, poultry or any animal of the family *Camelidae* or *Cervidae* imported into Canada from the United States if

- (1) the animal was exported from Canada to the United States not more than 30 days before the date of importation and is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinary inspector, or a certificate of a veterinarian endorsed by a veterinary inspector, that clearly identifies the animal and shows that it was free from communicable disease when it was exported to the United States; or
- (2) the animal was exported from Canada to the United States more than 30 days but less than 60 days before the date of importation and
  - (a) is accompanied by a certificate referred to in subsection (1), and
  - (b) in the case of a bovine, caprine or ovine animal or a member of the *Camelidae* or *Cervidae* family, the animal is also accompanied by a certificate of an official veterinarian of the United States, or a certificate of a veterinarian endorsed by an official veterinarian of the United States, that shows that the animal proved negative, within 30 days before the date of importation,

- (i) in the case of a bovine or an animal of the family *Camelidae* or *Cervidae*, to a test for brucellosis, anaplasmosis and bluetongue,
- (ii) in the case of a caprine, to a test for brucellosis and bluetongue, and
- (iii) in the case of an ovine, to a test for bluetongue.

#### **5. Animals Imported for Immediate Slaughter (other than swine)**

- (1) Where any bovine, equine, sheep, goat, antelope or member of the family *Cervidae* is imported into Canada from the United States for immediate slaughter at an establishment registered under the *Meat Inspection Act*,
  - (a) the bovine, sheep or goat does not require the certificate referred to in subsection 3(1),
  - (b) the bovine does not have to meet the bluetongue requirements set out in section 14, the communicable disease requirements set out in section 15, or the feeder cattle requirements set out in section 16,
  - (c) the sheep or goat does not have to meet the bluetongue requirements set out in section 14, the communicable disease requirements set out in section 18 or the feeder sheep and goat requirements set out in section 19,
  - (d) the equine requires the certificate referred to subsection 3(1) but does not have to meet the requirements of section 8, and
  - (e) the antelope or member of the family *Cervidae* requires the certificate referred to subsection 3(1) but does not have to meet the requirements of section 20.
- (2) Any bovine, equine, sheep, goat, antelope or member of the family *Cervidae* imported for immediate slaughter may only move from the place of entry into Canada if a licence for its removal to an establishment registered under the *Meat Inspection Act* has been issued by an inspector.
- (3) Where any poultry is imported into Canada from the United States for immediate slaughter at an establishment registered under the *Meat Inspection Act* or an establishment operated under the authority of a provincial law respecting the inspection of meat, the poultry requires the certificate set out in subsection 3(1) but does not have to meet the requirements set out in section 9.

- (4) Poultry imported for immediate slaughter may only move from the place of entry into Canada if a licence for its removal to an establishment described in subsection (3) has been issued by an inspector.
- (5) Any bovine, equine, sheep, goat, antelope, poultry or member of the family *Cervidae* for which a license has been issued under subsections (2) or (4) may only be transported if the person transporting the animal has been provided with a copy of the licence.
- (6) Any bovine, equine, sheep, goat, antelope, poultry or member of the family *Cervidae* for which a licence has been issued under subsection (2) or (4) may only be transported to the establishment designated in the licence.
- (7) Every operator of an establishment registered under the *Meat Inspection Act* shall slaughter any animal or any poultry referred to in this section within four days of its arrival at such establishment.
- (8) Every operator of an establishment operated under the authority of a provincial law respecting the inspection of meat shall slaughter any poultry referred to in this section within four days of its arrival at such establishment.
- (9) Any live animal imported pursuant to this section may only be removed from the establishment mentioned in the licence with the authorization of an inspector.
- (10) This section does not apply to swine imported into Canada from the United States, for the purposes of immediate slaughter, which may only be imported in accordance with an import permit.

## **6. Ferrets**

- (1) Ferrets less than three (3) months of age, imported into Canada from the United States, are not subject to any restrictions for importation.
- (2) Ferrets three (3) months of age or older may be imported into Canada from the United States if the animal is accompanied at the time of importation by a veterinarian's certificate, in English or French, that clearly identifies the animal and indicates that the animal is currently vaccinated against rabies.
- (3) Where a ferret does not meet the requirements of paragraph (2) (a) an inspector may order the person importing the cat to:
  - (i) have the ferret vaccinated against rabies within period of time specified in the order at the owner's expense, and

- (ii) present the vaccination certificate to an inspector; and
- (b) the person must comply with this order

## **7. Swine**

Swine, other than a swine imported for immediate slaughter, may be imported into Canada from the United States if

- (1) the certificate required by subsection 3(1) shows that
  - (a) the animal is free from pseudorabies and brucellosis as determined by tests approved by the Minister and conducted within 30 days before the date of importation, and
  - (b) the herd in which the animal was kept during the 12- month period before the date of shipment or since the date of its birth, whichever period is shorter, was free from pseudorabies and brucellosis during such period, so far as can be determined by blood test or from herd history; and
- (2) the animal is quarantined in Canada for a period of at least 30 days from the time of its arrival in Canada and proves negative to such tests as the Minister may specify.
- (3) This section does not apply to swine imported for research purposes which may only be imported in accordance with an import permit.

## **8. Equines**

- (1) Equines may be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3 (1) shows that the animal proved negative to an ELISA test or to an immunodiffusion test for equine infectious anemia, or to any other test for equine infectious anemia approved by the Minister, performed within six months preceding the date of importation.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a foal under five months of age if the animal is imported into Canada at the same time as its mother and, unless the animal was born en route to Canada, the animal is identified on the certificate of its mother.

## 9. Poultry

- (1) Poultry, except songbirds and parrots referred to in section 13, may be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of a veterinarian, the poultry and flock of origin are free from communicable disease and have not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl plague (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza), fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*), pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) and ornithosis (Chlamydia, Psittacosis).
- (2) Chicks may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the chicks are in new, clean containers or in used containers that have been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Minister for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease.
- (3) A chicken, turkey or game bird may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) states that the poultry being imported were resident in a flock of origin that is found free from pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) and fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*) under the United States Department of Agriculture National Poultry Improvement Plan or states that
  - (a) in the case of poultry being imported only for exhibition and being returned to the United States within a period of 30 days from importation, serological tests have been conducted on such poultry over four weeks of age within 30 days prior to importation and those tests proved negative for pullorum (*Salmonella pullorum*) disease and fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*); and
  - (b) in any other case,
    - (i) serological tests have been conducted on all poultry in the flock of origin over four weeks of age within 12 months preceding importation and those tests proved negative for pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) and fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*); and
    - (ii) the poultry being imported were resident in the flock of origin that existed at the time of the tests of the flock referred to in subparagraph (i) or were a natural increase of that flock or additions thereto that originated from a flock serologically negative to a test for pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) and fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*) conducted within 12 months prior to entry to the flock of origin.

## 10. Pigeons

Pigeons may be imported from the United States if:

- (a) the pigeons are identified; and
- (b) the pigeons meet the requirements of subsection 9(1); and
- (c) the certificate required under subsection 3(1) states that the pigeons were vaccinated with a killed avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease) vaccine at least 30 days and not more than 180 days prior to the date of entry into Canada.

## 11. Ostriches

- (1) An ostrich may be imported into Canada from the United States if the ostrich meets the requirements of subsection 9(1) and the ostrich is identified by a radio frequency identification transponder (microchip) that is located in a place on the ostrich that is satisfactory to the Minister and a transceiver (reader) capable of reading the transponder is present at the point of entry of the ostrich into Canada.
- (2) The location of a transponder on an ostrich that is satisfactory to the Minister is a place:
  - (a) that permits the transponder to be located by a transceiver at any time; and
  - (b) where it will not move to another part of the ostrich's body.

## 12. Hatching Eggs

- (1) Hatching eggs may be imported into Canada from the United States if, in addition to the certification required under subsection 3(1), the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that to the best of the knowledge and belief of a veterinarian, the flock from which the eggs originated is free from communicable disease and has not been exposed to avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease), fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*), fowl plague (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza), pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) or ornithosis (Chlamydiosis, Psittacosis).
- (2) Hatching eggs may be imported into Canada from the United States if:

- (a) the hatching eggs are in new, clean containers, or in used containers that have been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Minister for the purpose of preventing the introduction of diseases;
  - (b) the shells of the hatching eggs are free from egg yolk, manure, soil or other foreign matter; and
  - (c) the identification of the flock of origin of the hatching eggs is legible and clearly visible on the exterior of each container of hatching eggs.
- (3) Hatching eggs of a chicken, turkey or game bird may be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) states that:
- (a) the flock of origin from which the eggs originated is free of pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) and fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*) under the United States Department of Agriculture National Poultry Improvement Plan; or
  - (b) serological tests have been conducted on all poultry in the flock of origin from which the eggs originated within 12 months preceding importation and such tests proved negative for pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) and fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*); and
  - (c) the eggs originated from poultry resident in the flock of origin which existed at the time of the tests of the flock referred to in paragraph (b) or from poultry that were natural increases of that flock or additions which originated from a flock serologically negative to a test for pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*) and fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*) within 12 months prior to entry to the flock of origin.

### **13. Birds of the Parrot family and Song Birds**

- (1) A person may import into Canada from the United States pet birds of the parrot family or pet song birds if:
- (a) the person importing the birds is the owner of the birds, is accompanying the birds, and makes a declaration to a Customs Officer at the place of entry into Canada that each bird:
    - (i) is the owner's personal pet and is not being imported for the purpose of sale;
    - (ii) has not been in contact with other birds; and



- (iii) has been in the owner's personal possession in Canada or the United States for 90 days immediately preceding the date of entry; and
  - (b) no member of the importer's household has imported a bird under this section during the 90 days immediately preceding the date of entry, or since hatching.
- (2) Where an inspector has reason to believe that a pet bird of the parrot family or a pet song bird being imported into Canada from the United States is not in good health, the inspector may refuse admission of the bird, or if already admitted, the inspector may order the bird removed from Canada or destroyed.
- (3) Birds of the parrot family, other than pet birds, may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **14.0 Bluetongue Requirements**

### **14.1 Incidence of Bluetongue in a State**

- (1) In this section and sections 14.2 and 14.5:

"high-incidence state" means a state of the United States, designated by the Minister pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)(i); (*État à forte incidence*);

"low-incidence state" means a state of the United States, designated by the Minister pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)(iii); (*État à faible incidence*);

"medium-incidence state" means a state of the United States, designated by the Minister pursuant to subparagraph (2)(a)(ii); (*État à moyenne incidence*);

"vector-free period", in respect of any state of the United States, means a period designated by the Minister pursuant to paragraph (2)(b). (*période exempte du vecteur*)

- (2) The Minister may designate in writing
- (a) every state of the United States in respect of the incidence of bluetongue in that state, namely,
    - (i) where, in the opinion of the Minister, the state has a high incidence of bluetongue, as a high-incidence state,

- (ii) where, in the opinion of the Minister, the state has a medium incidence of bluetongue, as a medium-incidence state, and
    - (iii) where, in the opinion of the Minister, the state has a low incidence of bluetongue, as a low-incidence state; and
  - (b) in respect of any state of the United States, a period in the year during which the state is to be considered free of the vector for bluetongue.
- (3) A designation made by the Minister pursuant to subsection (2) shall remain in force until it is replaced by a subsequent designation.

#### **14.2 Bluetongue Requirements for Bovines, Sheep or Goats from High, Low and Medium Incidence States - Identification, Testing, Isolation, In the Event of a Positive Test and Exemptions**

- (1) This section applies in respect of the following ruminants: bovines; sheep; and goats.

##### **Identification Requirements**

- (2) A person may import cattle, sheep or goats into Canada from the United States under this section if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that each animal has:
- (a) in it's right ear or, if there is insufficient ear, in a place approved by the Minister, a legible, permanent tattoo that
    - (i) shows the letters USA, at least one centimetre in height, or
    - (ii) in the case of cattle, is the same as the tattoo described in paragraph (b) of the definition "official calfhood vaccinate" in section 78.1, subpart A, part 78, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations; and
  - (b) an official ear tag of the United States Department of Agriculture, as defined in section 71.1, part 71, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations, that indicates the state in which the cattle, sheep or goat was certified.

##### **Testing and Isolation Requirements**

- (3) A person may import a bovine, sheep or goat to which this section applies into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that:

- (a) where the ruminant is imported from a low-incidence state, the ruminant
  - (i) proved negative to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that low-incidence state within 30 days preceding the date of importation, and was continuously resident for at least 30 days immediately preceding the date the blood sample was taken for the test
    - (A) in that or another low-incidence state, or
    - (B) during the vector-free period in that or a medium-incidence state, or
  - (ii) proved negative to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that low-incidence state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days preceding the date of importation;
- (b) where the ruminant is imported from a medium-incidence state during the medium-incidence state's vector-free period, the ruminant
  - (i) proved negative, during that medium-incidence state's vector-free period, to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that medium-incidence state within 30 days preceding the date of importation, and was continuously resident in that State for at least 30 days immediately preceding the date the blood sample was taken for the test,
    - (A) during the vector-free period in that or another medium-incidence state, or
    - (B) in a low-incidence state, or
  - (ii) proved negative, during that medium-incidence state's vector-free period, to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that medium-incidence state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days preceding the date of importation;
- (c) where the ruminant is imported from a medium-incidence state during a period that is not that medium-incidence state's vector-free period or from a high-incidence state, the ruminant

- (i) proved negative to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that medium-incidence state or high-incidence state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days preceding the date of importation, and
- (ii) was, in the case of a medium-incidence state, during the period beginning on the day after that medium-incidence state's vector-free period ended or for medium or high-incidence states, the day of the first test referred to in subparagraph (i), and ending on the day the ruminant is imported into Canada, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate,
  - (A) in the case of a medium-incidence state or a high-incidence state, isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, and from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, and kept in a roofed facility and treated in a manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue, or
  - (B) in the case a medium-incidence state, isolated by a distance of at least 457.2 m (500 yards) from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, and from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, and treated in a manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue.

#### **In the Event of a Positive Test**

- (4) Where a group of ruminants to which this section applies is to be imported into Canada from the United States and any ruminant of the group proves positive to any test for bluetongue required by subsection (3), a person may import into Canada from the United States a ruminant of the group that proved negative to such a test if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate
  - (a) the ruminant that proved negative to such a test

- (i) where the ruminant is imported from a low-incidence state, or a medium-incidence state during the medium-incidence state's vector-free period, was isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to such a test, and from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, during the period beginning on the day the person learned of the positive result and ending on the day the ruminant is imported into Canada,
  - (ii) where the ruminant is imported from a medium-incidence state during a period that is not that medium-incidence state's vector-free period or from a high incidence state, was isolated, in accordance with the isolation provisions in subparagraph (3)(c)(ii), from any ruminant, other than a ruminant to which this section applies, that was not of the same health status, and was isolated from any ruminant to which this section applies that proved positive to such a test, during the period beginning on the day the person learned of the positive result and ending on the day the ruminant is imported into Canada and the ruminant otherwise meets the conditions set out in that subparagraph;
- (b) the test was repeated on the ruminant that proved negative to such a test not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the isolation of the ruminant and within 30 days preceding the date of importation;
  - (c) the ruminant referred to in paragraph (b) was, each time any ruminant of the group that was retested proved positive to a test repeated in accordance with that paragraph, isolated and retested in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b); and
  - (d) the ruminant referred to in paragraph (b) proved negative to every test repeated in accordance with paragraph (b).

#### **Exemptions from the Above requirements for Bluetongue**

- (5) Subsections 14.2(1), (2), (3) and (4) do not apply in respect of:
  - (a) purebred cattle, sheep and goats if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, the cattle, sheep and goats
    - (i) have proved negative to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation,

- (ii) are imported into Canada during the period beginning on October 1 in any year and ending on March 31 in the following year, to be exhibited at a show that is for the purpose of improving the breed other than a rodeo or circus, and
  - (iii) have not been in a high-incidence state during the 60 days preceding the date of importation,
  - (b) ruminants that are imported into Canada under sections 4 or 5 if they are imported in accordance with the provisions of those sections,
  - (c) feeder calves as defined in section 17, feeder cattle, feeder sheep or feeder goats as defined in section 14.5, and
  - (d) any bovines, sheep or goats that are imported into Canada in accordance with section 14.3 and 14.4.
- (6) Every person who owns or has the possession, care or control of any cattle, sheep or goats referred to in subsection (5)(a) shall
- (a) remove the cattle, sheep or goats from Canada not more than 21 days after they have been imported, and
  - (b) present the cattle, sheep or goats to an inspector for verification of the removal of the cattle, sheep or goats at the time and place of their removal.

### **14.3 Risk of Bovines, Sheep or Goats Introducing Bluetongue from a State**

- (1) In this section, and in Section 14.4,
- "high-risk state" means a state of the United States that is designated by the Minister pursuant to paragraph (2)(b); (*État à risque élevé*); and
- "low-risk state" means a state of the United States that is designated by the Minister pursuant to paragraph (2)(a). (*État à faible risque*)
- (2) The Minister may designate in writing every state of the United States in respect of the risk of bovines, sheep or goats, imported into Canada from that state, introducing bluetongue, in the following way:
- (a) if, in the opinion of the Minister, bovines, sheep or goats imported from that state have a low risk of introducing bluetongue into Canada, as a low-risk state; and

- (b) if, in the opinion of the Minister, bovines, sheep or goats imported from that state have a high risk of introducing bluetongue into Canada, as a high-risk state.
- (3) A designation made by the Minister pursuant to subsection (2) shall remain in force until it is replaced by a subsequent designation.

#### **14.4 Bluetongue Requirements for Bovines, Sheep or Goats from High and Low Risk States - Identification, Testing, Isolation and In the event of a Positive Test**

##### **Identification Requirements**

- (1) All animals imported under this section must meet the identification requirements set out in subsection 14.2(2).

##### **Testing and Isolation Requirements**

- (2) A person may import into Canada a bovine, sheep or goat during the period beginning on October 15 in a year and ending on March 31 of the following year if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that each animal
  - (a) is from a low-risk state; and
  - (b) has been continuously resident in that or another low-risk state for at least 60 days preceding the date of the inspection required by paragraph 3(1)(a).
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), a person may import into Canada a bovine, sheep or goat from a high-risk state, or from a low-risk state if it has not been continuously resident in that or another low-risk state for at least 60 days before the date of the inspection required by paragraph 3(1)(a), if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that
  - (a) if it is imported during the period beginning on October 15 in a year and ending on January 15 of the following year, it proved negative to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, within 30 days before the date of importation; and
  - (b) if it is imported during the period beginning on January 16 in a year and ending on March 31 of the same year, it

- (i) proved negative to two tests for bluetongue approved by the Minister, performed in that state, the second of which was performed not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test and within 30 days before the date of importation, and
- (ii) was, during the period beginning on the day of the first test referred to in subparagraph (i) and ending on the day it is imported into Canada, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate, isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any bovine, sheep or goat to which this section applies that proved positive to a test for bluetongue approved by the Minister, and from any ruminant that was not of the same health status, and kept in a roofed facility and treated in a manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue.

#### **In the Event of a Positive Test**

- (4) If a group of bovines, sheep or goats to which this section applies is to be imported into Canada from the United States and a ruminant of the group proves positive to any test for bluetongue required by subsection (3), a person may import into Canada from the United States any ruminant of the group that proved negative to such a test if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate
  - (a) any of them that proved negative to such a test were isolated by a distance of at least 182.88 m (200 yards) from any bovine, sheep or goats that proved positive to such a test, and from any ruminant that was not of the same health status, and if the animals were tested in a high-risk state, were kept in a roofed facility and treated in a manner that the Minister considers advisable to control the vector for bluetongue, during the period beginning on the day the person learned of the positive result and ending on the day they are imported into Canada;
  - (b) the test is repeated on the bovines, sheep or goats that proved negative to such a test not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after their isolation and within 30 days before the date of importation;



- (c) any of the bovines, sheep or goats referred to in paragraph (b) were, each time any of the group that were retested and proved positive to a test repeated in accordance with that paragraph, isolated and retested in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b); and
- (d) the bovines, sheep or goats referred to in paragraph (b) proved negative to every test repeated in accordance with that paragraph.

#### **14.5 Bluetongue Requirements for Feeder Cattle, Sheep and Goats**

- (1) In this section,

"feeder cattle" means any steers or spayed heifers imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter, but does not include any steers or spayed heifers that are to be moved to a rodeo or show; (*bovin d'engrais*)

"feeder goats" means any neutered male goats imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter, but does not include any neutered male goats that are to be moved to a rodeo or show; (*chèvre d'engrais*)

"feeder sheep" means any neutered male sheep imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter, but does not include any neutered male sheep that are to be moved to a rodeo or show; (*mouton d'engrais*)

"restricted feeder cattle" means cattle imported into Canada from the United States for the purpose of feeding for slaughter and whose movements are restricted; (*animal d'engrais sous restriction*)

"spayed heifers" means any female cattle spayed at not more than 18 months of age and not pregnant at the time of neutering or at any time prior thereto, identified by

- (a) a hot-iron brand in the form of an open spade not less than 7.62 cm (3 in.) on the face or on the hip, or
- (b) a certificate of a licensed veterinarian that identifies the animal and certifies that it has been spayed; (*génisse châtrée*)

"steers" mean any male cattle that have been neutered. (*bouvillon*)

- (2) This section applies in respect of the following ruminants: feeder cattle; feeder sheep; and feeder goats.

- (3) A person may import into Canada from the United States a ruminant to which this section applies if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that
- (a) the ruminant was born in Canada or the United States;
  - (b) the ruminant has been continuously resident since birth in the United States or in Canada and the United States;
  - (c) the ruminant is being imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter;
  - (d) the ruminant will not be moved to a rodeo or show; and
  - (e) where the ruminant is imported from a low-incidence or medium-incidence state
    - (i) during the period beginning on April 1 and ending on September 30 in any year, the ruminant meets the requirements for testing and isolation set out in subsections 14.2.(3) and (4); or
    - (ii) during the period beginning on January 1 and ending on March 31 in any year, the ruminant has not been in a high-incidence state at any time in the 30 days preceding the date of importation; or
  - (f) where the ruminant is imported from a high-incidence state during the period beginning on January 1 and ending on September 30 in any year, the ruminant meets the requirements for testing and isolation set out in subsections 14.2.(3) and (4).
- (4) There are no requirements for testing and isolation where the ruminant is imported
- (a) from a low-incidence or medium-incidence state during the period beginning on October 1 in any year and ending on March 31 of the following year; or
  - (b) from a high-incidence state during the period beginning on October 1 and ending on December 31 in any year.
- (5) No person shall move any ruminant imported into Canada under this section to a rodeo or show.

- (6) This section does not apply to ruminants that are imported into Canada under sections 4 or 5 if they are imported in accordance with the provisions of those sections.
- (7) This section does not apply to restricted feeder cattle imported into approved premises which may only be imported into Canada from approved States in the United States in accordance with an import permit.

#### **14.6 Exemption for Bovines, Sheep or Goats Imported from States that are Free of Bluetongue**

- (1) The requirements for bluetongue in subsections 14.1 to 14.5 inclusive, do not apply to bovines, sheep or goats imported from the State of Alaska or Hawaii of the United States provided that the certificate referred to in subsection 3(1) shows that the animal:
  - (a) was born in Alaska or Hawaii
  - (b) had, before the importation, never left that State
  - (c) in the case of cattle, sheep or goats, has in it's ear, or if there is insufficient ear, in a place approved by the Minister, a legible, permanent tattoo that
    - (i) shows the letters USA, at least 1 cm in height, or
    - (ii) in the case of cattle, is the same as the tattoo described in paragraph (b) of the definition "official calfhood vaccinate" in section 78.1, subpart A, part 78, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations; and
  - (d) has an official ear tag of the United States Department of Agriculture, as defined in section 71.1, part 71, subchapter C, chapter I, title 9 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations, that indicates the state in which the animal was certified.

#### **15. Bovines - Other Communicable Diseases**

A bovine imported into Canada from the United States, in addition to meeting the requirements for bluetongue set out in section 14, must meet the requirements set out in this section unless specified elsewhere in this document.

(1) In this section,

"assembled herd" means a herd that has been maintained as a herd for less than two years; (troupeau non établi)

"established herd" means a herd that has been maintained as a herd for at least two years. (troupeau établi)

(1.1) This section does not apply in respect of any bovine that is imported into Canada in accordance with section 4, 5, 16 or 17.

### **Brucellosis Requirements**

(2) Bovines may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) states that:

(a) in the case of a bovine that originates from a brucellosis-free herd, certified as such by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, from any state, irrespective of the status attributed to that state by the Department of Agriculture of the United States,

(i) that the herd of origin is a certified brucellosis-free herd in the United States and recognized as such by that country, and

(ii) that the bovine proved negative to a serum agglutination test for brucellosis at a dilution of 1:50, or to any other test for brucellosis approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation

(b) in the case of a bovine that does not originate from a certified brucellosis-free herd referred to in paragraph (a)

(i) that the state of origin of the bovine is designated by the Department of Agriculture of the United States as a Free State and the herd of origin of that bovine is located in that Free State, and

(A) that

- (I) the herd of origin is an established herd in which no evidence of brucellosis has existed either clinically or serologically during the 24 months preceding the date of importation, and
- (II) the bovine has met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii),

OR

(B) that

- (I) the herd of origin is an assembled herd in which no evidence of brucellosis has existed either clinically or serologically since the herd was assembled, and
- (II) the bovine proved negative to a serum agglutination test at a dilution of 1:50 for brucellosis performed at least 30 days prior to the date of the test referred to in subparagraph(a)(ii), and
- (III) the bovine has met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii),

OR

(ii) that the state of origin of the bovine is designated by the Department of Agriculture of the United States as a Class A or B State and the herd of origin of that bovine is located in that Class A or B State, and

(A) that

- (I) the herd of origin is an established herd in which no evidence of brucellosis has existed either clinically or serologically during the 24 months preceding the date of importation,

- (II) no additions were made to the herd of origin other than natural increases to the herd during the period referred to in subclause (I) or, if additions other than natural increases to the herd of origin were made, all additions proved negative to a serum agglutination test at a dilution of 1:50 for brucellosis performed at least 60 days prior to the test referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii), and
- (III) the bovine has met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii),

Or

(B) that

- (I) the herd of origin is an assembled herd and every bovine in the herd, other than bovines under six months of age, spayed heifers, steers and official vaccinates under 18 months of age, proved negative to a serum agglutination test at a dilution of 1:50 for brucellosis performed within 12 months preceding the date of importation,
- (II) at the time of the test referred to in subclause (I), the bovine was present and identified in the herd of origin referred to in that subclause or was a natural increase born subsequent to the test referred to in that subclause,
- (III) the bovine met the requirements of subparagraph (a)(ii), and
- (IV) the test referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) was performed at least 60 days after the test referred to in subclause (I), and

(c) to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who made or endorsed the certificate, the bovine

- (i) has not been vaccinated for brucellosis under the Whole Herd Vaccination Program of the Department of Agriculture of the United States,

- (ii) in the case of a bull, has not been vaccinated for brucellosis, or
  - (iii) in the case of a spayed heifer, has been spayed, was not pregnant at the time it was spayed and had not been pregnant prior to that time.
- (3) Steers and spayed heifers do not require the testing for brucellosis set out in paragraphs (2)(a) and (b).

#### **Tuberculosis Requirements**

- (4) A bovine may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) states that the herd of origin is:
- (a) a tuberculosis-accredited free herd and certified as such by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and has been tuberculin tested, with negative results, within twelve (12) months preceding the date of importation; or
  - (b) a herd of negative status in an area that is an accredited free area for tuberculosis or a modified accredited advanced area for tuberculosis in the United States and recognized as such by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and the bovine proved negative to a tuberculin test performed within sixty (60) days preceding the date of importation; or
  - (c) a herd of negative status in an area that is a modified accredited area for tuberculosis in the United States and recognized as such by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and the herd has been tested, with negative results, within twelve (12) months preceding the date of importation and the bovine proved negative to a tuberculin test performed within 60 days preceding the date of importation.

#### **Anaplasmosis Requirements**

- (5) A bovine may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows:
- (a) that
    - (i) the herd of origin is an established herd and that all bovines in the herd of origin were inspected within 30 days preceding the date of importation and showed no clinical evidence of anaplasmosis,
    - (ii) to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian making or endorsing the certificate, there has been no clinical or serological evidence of anaplasmosis in the herd of origin during the 24 months preceding the date of importation, and

- (iii) the bovine proved negative to a c- ELISA test for anaplasmosis, or to any other test for anaplasmosis approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation; or
  - (b) that
    - (i) the herd of origin is an assembled herd and every bovine in the herd of origin proved negative to a test for anaplasmosis performed within 12 months preceding the date of importation
    - (ii) at the time of the test referred to in subparagraph (i), the bovine was present and identified in the herd of origin referred to in that subparagraph or was a natural increase born subsequent to the test referred to in that subparagraph, and
    - (iii) the bovine proved negative to a c-ELISA test for anaplasmosis, or to any other test for anaplasmosis approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days before the date of importation and at least 60 days after the herd test referred to in subparagraph (i).
- (6) The requirements for anaplasmosis testing in subsection (5) do not apply to bovines imported from the state of Hawaii of the United States.

#### **General Requirements for Bovines**

- (7) A bovine may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the bovine
  - (a) is transported directly to the Canada-United States border from the place in the United States where it was tested in accordance with this section; or
  - (b) is transported directly to the Canada-United States border from a consignment sale or a show in the United States if
    - (i) the bovine was tested in accordance with this section on the farm of origin;
    - (ii) the bovine was transported directly to the consignment sale or show from the place at which it was tested; and
    - (iii) all bovines and other ruminants at the consignment sale or show have the same health status as the bovine being imported to Canada at the time of the consignment sale or show.
- (8) A bovine may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the bovine was continuously resident in the United States or in the United States and Canada for at least 60 days immediately preceding the date of importation.



### **Additional Requirements for Bison**

- (9) In addition to meeting the other requirements set out in this section and the bluetongue requirements set out in section 14, every bison imported into Canada from the United States is quarantined from the time of its importation into Canada until it proves negative to tests for brucellosis, tuberculosis, and anaplasmosis performed not less than 60 days after it was imported into Canada.

### **16. Feeder Cattle - Other Communicable Diseases**

A bovine imported into Canada from the United States, in addition to meeting the requirements for bluetongue set out in section 14, must meet the requirements set out in this section unless specified elsewhere in this document.

- (1) In this section

"feeder cattle" means feeder cattle as defined in subsection 14.5(1); (*bovin d'engrais*)

"restricted feeder cattle" means cattle imported into Canada from the United States for the purpose of feeding for slaughter and whose movements are restricted; (*animal d'engrais sous restriction*)

"spayed heifers" means spayed heifers as defined in subsection 14.5(1) (*génisse châtrée*)

"steers" means steers as steers as defined in subsection 14.5(1). (*bouvillon*)

- (2) Feeder cattle may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under section 3.(1) shows that:

- (a) the feeder cattle proved negative to

(i) a c-ELISA test for anaplasmosis, or to any other test for anaplasmosis approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation, and

(ii) an intradermal test for tuberculosis performed within 60 days preceding the date of importation; and

- (b) the feeder cattle are steers or spayed heifers imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter.

- (3) Where a group of feeder cattle is to be imported into Canada from the United States under this section and any of the feeder cattle proved positive to a complement fixation test for anaplasmosis, or to any other test for anaplasmosis approved by the Minister, any feeder cattle of the group that proved negative to such a test may be imported into Canada within 30 days after the test.

- (4) Notwithstanding paragraph (2)(a), where a group of feeder cattle is to be imported into Canada from the United States under this section and any of the feeder cattle proved positive to an intradermal test for tuberculosis performed within 60 days preceding the date of importation, none of the feeder cattle of the group may be imported into Canada.
- (5) Feeder cattle imported into Canada under this section may not be moved to a rodeo or show.
- (6) This section does not apply to bovines that are imported into Canada under sections 4, 5, 15 and 17 if they are imported in accordance with the provisions of those sections.
- (7) This section does not apply to restricted feeder cattle imported into approved premises which may only be imported into Canada from approved States in the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **17. Feeder Calves - Communicable Diseases**

- (1) In this section,  
"feeder calf" means a male calf of the species *Bos taurus* that:
  - (a) is imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter not later than 30 weeks after importation; and
  - (b) is not less than eight (8) days of age and not more than fourteen (14) days of age at the time of its importation into Canada. (*veau d'engrais*)
- (2) Sections 3, 14, 15 and 16 do not apply to a calf that is imported into Canada as a feeder calf under this section.
- (3) Every feeder calf imported into Canada from the United States is quarantined from the time of its arrival in Canada until the day it is slaughtered as required by subsection (8).
- (4) A person may import a feeder calf into Canada from the United States if
  - (a) the person has applied for a place to be approved by the Minister under section 60 of the Regulations for the quarantine of the feeder calf (in this section referred to as an "approved quarantine") and has had the place approved for that purpose;
  - (a) the feeder calf is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinarian accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture or of an official veterinarian of the United States, and the certificate shows that the feeder calf

- (i) was born in the United States,
- (ii) is a male,
- (iii) is, at the time of the inspection by the veterinarian, not less than eight (8) days of age and not more than fourteen (14) days of age,
- (iv) is being imported into Canada for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter,
- (v) was inspected by the veterinarian and was found to be free from any communicable disease, with the date, time and place of the inspection in the United States set out in the certificate,
- (vi) is fit to travel and can be transported to Canada without undue suffering by reason of infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause,
- (vii) is identified by ear tags approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, with the numbers of the ear tags set out in the certificate, and
- (viii) originated in a state that
  - (A) is designated by the Minister under section 14. 1 as a low-incidence state for bluetongue
  - (B) is designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a Brucellosis Class Free State, and
  - (C) is recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture as a tuberculosis accredited-free state or a modified accredited advanced state;
- (c) the feeder calf is presented for importation into Canada not more than eight (8) hours after its inspection by the veterinarian who signed the certificate referred to in paragraph (b); and
- (d) the inspector who inspects or otherwise deals with the feeder calf under section 16 of the *Health of Animals Act* is satisfied, based on the arrangements made for its transportation by the importer, that the feeder calf will be provided with suitable food within 18 hours after the previous time it was provided, as required by section 149 of the Regulations.

- (5) A person may only remove a feeder calf or cause a feeder calf to be removed from the place of its entry into Canada if a licence for its removal to an approved quarantine has been issued by the Minister under section 160 of the Regulations.
- (6) A person may not transport or cause to be transported any feeder calf in respect of which a licence referred to in subsection (5) has been issued, unless the person transporting the feeder calf is in possession of a copy of the licence.
- (7) A person may not transport or cause to be transported any feeder calf for which a licence referred to in subsection (5) has been issued, except
- (a) to an approved quarantine as set out in the licence; and
  - (b) in the manner and within the time specified in the licence
- unless that person has obtained the written permission of an inspector.
- (8) Not more than 30 weeks after a feeder calf is imported into Canada under this section, the feeder calf must be:
- (a) slaughtered at an establishment registered under the *Meat Inspection Act* or an establishment operated under the authority of a provincial law respecting the inspection of meat, or
  - (b) exported to the United States.
- (9) Where a feeder calf dies while being transported from the place of its entry into Canada to an approved quarantine, the person who transports the feeder calf, or who has the possession, care or control of the feeder calf during that time, shall have the carcass of the feeder calf disposed of within the time, in the manner and at a place authorized by the inspector in the licence referred to in subsection (5) issued in respect of that feeder calf.
- (10) Where a feeder calf that has been quarantined pursuant to subsection (3) dies at an approved quarantine, an inspector may, in order to prevent a disease from being introduced into or spread within Canada, require the importer or the person having the possession, care or control of the feeder calf
- (a) to have a post mortem examination performed on the carcass of the feeder calf by a veterinarian in order to determine the probable cause of death; and

- (b) to have the carcass disposed of in such a manner, at such place or places, under such conditions and within such time as is necessary in order to prevent the disease from being introduced into or spread within Canada.

### **18. Sheep and Goats - Other Communicable Diseases**

A sheep or goat imported into Canada from the United States, in addition to meeting the requirements for bluetongue set out in section 14, must meet the requirements set out in this section unless specified elsewhere in this document.

- (1) Sheep or goats may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that:
  - (a) the sheep or goat and its flock of origin was inspected by a veterinarian within 30 days preceding the date of importation and were found to be free from scrapie, bluetongue and any other communicable disease;
  - (b) in the case of a goat, the goat proved negative to a serum agglutination test for *Brucella abortus*, or any other test for *Brucella abortus* approved by the Minister, performed within 30 days preceding the date of importation and to a tuberculin test performed within 60 days preceding the date of importation; and
  - (c) to the best of the knowledge and belief of the veterinarian who performed the inspection or an official veterinarian of the United States who made or endorsed the certificate,
    - (i) no case of scrapie has been diagnosed during the three (3) years preceding the date of inspection in the flock of origin of the sheep or goat, and
    - (ii) the sheep or goat is not the progeny of a sire or dam that was affected by scrapie
- (2) This section does not apply to sheep or goats that are imported into Canada in accordance with section 4, 5 or 19, if they are imported in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

### **19. Feeder Sheep and Goats - Other Communicable Diseases**

A feeder sheep or goat imported into Canada from the United States, in addition to meeting the requirements for bluetongue set out in section 14, must meet the requirements set out in this section unless specified elsewhere in this document.

- (1) In this section  
  
"feeder goats" means feeder goats as defined in section 14.5; (*chèvre d'engrais*)  
  
"feeder sheep" means feeder sheep as defined in section 14.5; (*mouton d'engrais*)
- (2) A feeder sheep or feeder goat may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3.(1) shows that
  - (a) the feeder sheep or feeder goat is a neutered male sheep or neutered male goat, as the case may be, imported for the purpose of feeding and subsequent slaughter; and
  - (b) in the case of a feeder goat, that the feeder goat has proved negative to a tuberculin test performed within 60 days preceding the date of importation.
- (3) This section does not apply to feeder sheep or feeder goats that are imported into Canada under section 4, 5 or 18, if they are imported in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

## **20. Other Ruminant Animals not Elsewhere Specified or Included**

- (1) A ruminant animal, except a ruminant animal for which a specific import requirement is found elsewhere in this Document and which meets that requirement, may only be imported into Canada from the United States if the certificate required under subsection 3(1) shows that the ruminant was negative to two tests for
  - (a) brucellosis,
  - (b) tuberculosis,
  - (c) anaplasmosis, and
  - (d) bluetongue,

the latter of which was performed not less than 60 days after the first test and within 30 days preceding the date of importation.
- (2) This section does not apply to cervidae or camelidae which may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **21. Foxes, Skunks, Raccoons, Corsacs, Fennecs**

Foxes, skunks, raccoons, corsacs and fennecs may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **22. Turtles and Tortoises**

Turtles and Tortoises may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **23. Non-Human Primates**

Non-human primates may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **24. Elephants**

Elephants may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **25. Other Animals not Elsewhere Specified or Included**

An animal, except an animal for which a specific import requirement is found elsewhere in this Document or in the Regulations and which meets that requirement, may only be imported into Canada from the United States if an inspector is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the importation of the animal would not allow the introduction into Canada of any reportable disease or any other serious epizootic disease to which the species is susceptible and which can be transmitted by the animal.

## **26. Semen**

- (1) Semen from any regulated animal from the United States other than semen from any ruminant or porcine animal or honeybee may be imported if proof of origin is provided.

The Canada Customs invoice is acceptable as proof of origin.

- (2) Semen of a ruminant or porcine animal or honeybee may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **27. Embryos and Oocytes**

- (1) Embryos and oocytes from any regulated animal from the United States, other than embryos or oocytes from a ruminant or a porcine animal, may be imported if proof of origin is provided.

The Canada Customs invoice is acceptable as proof of origin.

- (2) Embryos of a ruminant or porcine animal may only be imported into Canada from the United States in accordance with an import permit.

## **PART IV - Non-compliance**

Where an animal specified in this document does not qualify for import into Canada under the provisions of this document, the person importing the animal will be required to remove the animal from Canada, in accordance with Section 18 of the *Health of Animals Act*, within a specified period of time, and that person shall comply with the order.