



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ZOO AND WILD ANIMALS INTO THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- 1) **A health certificate** in English signed by a full-time authorized veterinary official of the government of the exporting country stating:
 - 1.1) number and species of the animals,
 - 1.2) breed, sex, age and color,
 - 1.3) animal identification,
 - 1.4) name and address of the owner/exporter and identification of the premises of origin,
 - 1.5) certification of condition items (2) to (5).

- 2) The animals must come from country/region/zone free from diseases as followings:-
 - 2.1) Ruminants
 - a) Foot-and-Mouth Disease
 - b) Rinderpest
 - c) Peste des Petits Ruminants
 - d) Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
 - e) Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
 - f) Bluetongue
 - g) Malignant Catarrhal Fever
 - h) Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy
 - 2.2) Suidae
 - a) African Swine Fever
 - b) Foot-and-Mouth Disease
 - c) Classical Swine Fever
 - d) Swine Vesicular Disease
 - e) Rinderpest
 - f) Trichinellosis
 - g) Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis (ex-Teschen Disease)
 - h) Paramyxo virus (Nipah virus)
 - 2.3) Equidae
 - a) Glanders
 - b) African Horse Sickness
 - c) Equine Encephalomyelitis of all types
 - d) Vesicular Stomatitis
 - e) Dourine
 - f) Paramyxo virus (Handra virus)
 - 2.4) Primate
 - a) Yellow Fever
 - b) Ebola
 - c) Rabies
 - 2.5) Felidae and Canidae
 - a) Rabies

- 3) The animals shall be quarantined in an established zoo or an approved quarantine station for a period of not less than 3 (three) months in the country of origin prior to export and during the past 3 (three) months prior to export there must be no outbreak of the following epizootic diseases has occurred on their quarantine premises.
 - 3.1) Ruminants
 - a) Theileriasis
 - b) Tuberculosis
 - c) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
 - d) Johne's disease
 - e) Brucellosis
 - f) Yersiniosis
 - g) Anaplasmosis
 - h) Liver flukes
 - i) Elaphostrongylinas
 - 3.2) Suidae
 - a) Aujeszky's Disease
 - b) Trypanosomiasis
 - c) Swine Influenza
 - d) Brucellosis
 - e) Tuberculosis
 - f) Transmissible Gastroenteritis
 - g) Vesicular Exanthema
 - 3.3) Equidae
 - a) Equine Infectious Anemia
 - b) Trypanosomiasis
 - c) Epizootic Lymphangitis
 - 3.4) Primate
 - a) Viral Hepatitis
 - b) Tuberculosis
 - 3.5) Felidae and Canidae
 - a) Distemper
 - b) Leptospirosis
 - c) Parvovirus infection
 - d) Babesiosis
 - e) Calicivirus
- 4) Each individual animal must be submitted to tests for certain diseases, which would depend upon animal species and animal health status of the exporting country, with negative results. The tests must be carried out during the 30 (thirty) days quarantine prior to export.
- 5) The animals shall be treated with an approved broad spectrum anthelmintic and external parasite shortly prior to export.
- 6) The vehicles and containers used for transporting the exported animals must be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and vacanted prior to loading which is compliant with the relevant criteria laid down in the OIE International Animal Health Code.
- 7) The accommodation provided for the animals during shipping must be designed to avoid any risk of injury and unnecessary suffering which is compliant with the relevant criteria laid down in the OIE International Animal Health Code.

- 8) The ship/aircraft or other vehicles carrying the animals may only call at approved intermediate ports after leaving the country of origin. While in transit, the animals must not come in contact with other animals not similar health status. Unloading or movement of the animals, may only take place under the approval and supervision of a veterinary authority of the transit country.
- 9) No other animals not similarly health status, animal feed or fodder is allowed to be taken on board the ship/aircraft after they leave the country of origin.
- 10) The animals are subjected to quarantine in an approved establishment, zoo or the quarantine station for a period of at least 30 (thirty) days upon arrival the port of entry, during which they shall be submitted to tests and/or treatments deemed necessary. The importer/owner shall be fully charged for the incurred expenses.
- 11) Failure to follow the import procedures may result in returning the animals to the country of origin or destroying without compensation.

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THAILAND.