

Chevetogne - VETERINARY (control)

Extract from the ICF Regulation in Chapter 18:

The dogs must be in order of vaccination: it is the veterinary notebook which is proof of the validity of the vaccines.

The following vaccines are required: rabies and kennel cough, without specification of the brand of products.

In case of first vaccination, it must be administered for at least 21 days. So, for ICF championship 2019, before Wednesday, **September 25th** (opening of the site on Wednesday, October 16th).

Precisions made by the veterinary service in operation during the European Championship:

A. Vaccination against "kennel cough"

Are required:

- 1) Effective vaccination against Parainfluenza virus (CPIV) and Bordetella bronchiseptica (Bb), regardless of the brand name of the vaccine. In other words: The kennel cough vaccine must include Parainfluenza AND Bordetella bronchiseptica.
- 2) To be immunized against these pathogens at the time of the championship, the dog must be fully vaccinated at least 3 weeks before the championship (**deadline 25/09/2019**) - opening of the site on Wednesday, October 16th.

Justification:

- 1) Kennel cough is a highly contagious respiratory disease.

Eight hundred dogs of all origins are going to participating in the European Championship in Chevetogne, which is a risky situation for transmission of this disease.

- 2) Canine parainfluenza virus and Bordetella are the 2 agents mainly found in dogs with kennel cough.

B. Vaccination against "rabies":

Is required:

Vaccination valid against rabies. The period of validity is noted on the passport and depends on the brand of the vaccine (from 1 to 3 years depending on the brand). In case of first vaccination, this must be made at least 21 days before the championship (deadline 25/09/2019)

Justification:

- 1) Rabies is a deadly zoonosis. Dogs are responsible for the vast majority of cases of transmission to humans.
- 2) Vaccination is compulsory for any dog entering Belgian territory. Other formalities may also be necessary depending on the country of origin (cf " Legal provisions to come Belgium ")

C. Note:

The veterinary team performs:

- For all dogs: controls (vaccinations - age - behavior) that allow dogs to participate in the competition
- If requested by the Race Direction or randomly: taking urine or blood for doping detection
- Possibly: taking care of injured dogs. If a dog needs important care, it will be referred to the nearest veterinary clinic (Ciney).

For any question, you can send an email to veticf2019@gmail.com

Legal provisions to come Belgium with a dog

1) Travelling from another EU country to Belgium

You will find hereunder the conditions for travelling with a pet animal to Belgium from another Member State of the European Union.

Identification and registration

Your pet must be [identified \(This hyperlink opens a new window\)](#) with a microchip. A tattoo is still accepted if it was carried out before 3 July 2011 and is still clearly readable.

The microchip must comply with ISO standard 11784; it must be based on HDX- or FDX-B-technology and readable using a reader complying with ISO standard 11785.

The passport containing the identification data must be in accordance with the [European model \(link is external\)](#) and with the terms of deliverance of the national authority.

Anti-rabies vaccination

Vaccination against rabies is compulsory. It is possible from the age of 12 weeks, but your pet shall be identified. If needed, the veterinarian can still carry out the identification process shortly before vaccination and deliver a European passport.

The first vaccination or 'primovaccination' must be made at least 21 days before entering Belgium, because the validity period only starts after this lapse of time. The day on which the vaccination was carried out is not included.

The validity period is calculated according to the instructions of the producer and is mentioned in the passport of the animal. If the animal receives a booster vaccination within the validity period, the vaccination is immediately valid. Any vaccination outside this validity period is considered as a primovaccination.

2) From third countries

Pet animals entering Belgium from a non-EU country must meet several conditions.

Identification

Your pet must be [identified \(This hyperlink opens a new window\)](#) with a microchip. A tattoo is still accepted if it was carried out before 3 July 2011 and is still clearly readable.

The microchip must comply with ISO standard 11784; it must be based on HDX- or FDX-B-technology and readable using a reader complying with ISO standard 11785.

Anti-rabies vaccination

Vaccination against rabies is compulsory. It is possible from the age of 12 weeks, but your pet shall first be identified. If needed, the veterinarian can still carry out the identification process shortly before vaccination and deliver a European passport.

The first vaccination or 'primovaccination' must be made at least 21 days before leaving Belgium, because the validity period only starts after this lapse of time. The day on which the vaccination was carried out is not included.

The validity period is calculated according to the instructions of the producer and is mentioned in the passport of the animal. If the animal receives a booster vaccination within the validity period, the vaccination is immediately valid. Any vaccination outside this validity period is considered as a primovaccination.

Serological blood test on antibodies against rabies

If the country of dispatch appears in [Annex II of the European Regulation 577/2013 \(link is external\)](#), no serological testing on antibodies against rabies is required.

For all other countries, the blood test must be carried out 30 days at the earliest after vaccination and three months at least before the trip to Belgium, by a [laboratory that has been approved by the European Union \(link is external\)](#). Do not forget to check whether the laboratory's approval is still valid!

The result of the serological testing must exceed 0.5 UI/ml and remains valid during the entire life of the animal, provided that the validity of the anti-rabies vaccination is not interrupted (booster vaccination within the validity period of the previous vaccination).

When travelling to Belgium from a country that is not mentioned in Annex II, you must contact the competent authority, in this case the Customs, immediately after entering Belgium. They will check on the basis of the identification document whether all conditions are fulfilled and they may also control the animal by themselves.

Health certificate

Maximum ten days before your departure to Belgium, you must ask an official veterinarian to deliver a health certificate. The [model of certificate](#) is laid down in Annex IV of the European Regulation 577/2013/EU. The certificate remains valid for four months after the pet's entry into the EU. If a blood test is required, you must be able to submit the analysis report along with the result.

Travelling to Belgium with pets under 15 weeks of age

Pets under 15 weeks of age coming from a country that is not a member of the European Union are in any case not allowed to enter Belgium.

For any question, please visit <https://www.health.belgium.be/en/animals-and-plants/animals/animal-keeping-and-transporting/travelling-pets>

Or contact us veticf2019@gmail.com