
INFORMATION NOTE

Import, Sale, Breeding, Keeping and Destruction of Pets in Hong Kong and Singapore

1. Introduction

1.1 Pets are animals that people keep in their homes for companionship and/or pleasure. Alongside the benefits of companionship and pleasure, keeping of pets in domestic households may pose threats or a nuisance to keepers and neighbours as well as the community at large, such as outbreaks of rabies, spread of animal diseases, fouling of streets by animal faeces, dog bites and unwanted pets. In order to reduce the level of nuisance or threats to public health caused by keeping or abandoning pets, governments of different jurisdictions have adopted specific measures to administer the import, sale, breeding, keeping and destruction of pets.

1.2 This paper introduces the administration of pets in Hong Kong and Singapore with focuses on measures imposed by governments to ensure public safety, public health and humane treatment of pets. Singapore is chosen in this study because she is an economically developed and densely populated city state similar to Hong Kong, with more than half of the population living in public housing.¹

2. Hong Kong

Overview

2.1 The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) is the leading government department in regulating animals including pets² in Hong Kong. The overall objective of animal regulation in Hong Kong is to monitor the welfare of animals, as well as to control diseases in animals through the enforcement of the relevant legislation and the provision of technical support services.

¹ Statistics on Hong Kong and Singapore in 2002:

	Hong Kong	Singapore
Estimated per capita GDP at current market prices	HK\$187,282	S\$37,333 (HK\$168,228)
Population density	6 300 persons/sq km	6 086 persons/sq km
Percentage of population living in public housing	50.1%	85%

² According to AFCD, there is no specific pets policy in Hong Kong.

2.2 In 2002, the number of dogs and cats imported to Hong Kong under the Special Permit System (the System) of AFCD (see paragraph 2.5 below) was 2 862 and 1 764 respectively. According to the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HKHA) survey results released in September 2003, out of 606 600 public rental housing households, 14.1% of them (about 85 300 households) kept pets at home. Pets kept by these households included dogs, cats, birds, fish, etc. In 2002, AFCD issued 35 620 dog licences. AFCD estimates that at the moment, there are around 100 000 licensed dogs in Hong Kong.

2.3 Between 1998 and 2002, AFCD handled an average of 15 518 stray animals each year.³ In the same period, the Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (HKSPCA)⁴ handled an average of 7 702 surrendered animals each year.⁵ According to both AFCD and HKSPCA, around 90% of unwanted animals (stray animals plus surrendered animals) would be eventually destroyed. Supporting the “No Kill” movement⁶, HKSPCA has ceased to destroy dogs surrendered to it by owners since 1 August 2002.

Legislation

2.4 AFCD is empowered with statutory functions and responsibility in the administration of animals in general, and specifically on pets in some instances, under the following legislation:

- (a) Public Health (Animals and Birds) Ordinance (Cap. 139);
- (b) Dogs and Cats Ordinance (Cap. 167);
- (c) Pounds Ordinance (Cap. 168);
- (d) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (Cap. 169); and
- (e) Rabies Ordinance (Cap. 421).

³ The number of stray animals handled annually by AFCD between 1998 and 2002 was 14 398, 14 448, 16 781, 15 044 and 16 922 respectively. Most of the stray animals handled were dogs. For instance, in 2002, out of the 16 922 stray animals handled, 11 507 were stray dogs.

⁴ The Hong Kong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, formed in 1903, is the first non-governmental animal welfare organization in Hong Kong.

⁵ The number of surrendered animals handled by HKSPCA between 1998/1999 and 2002/2003 was 8 952, 8 758, 8 909, 8 003 and 3 890 respectively. The recent downward trend might have been influenced by HKSPCA's gradual change from an open-door policy (accepting animals without question) to a selective intake policy. At present, owners who wish to surrender their dogs will be invited to participate in a surrender interview to find out alternative solutions to the dogs surrendered.

⁶ The “No Kill” movement originated from the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SFSPCA), a non-governmental animal welfare organization established in 1868. Between 1905 and 1989, SFSPCA acted on behalf of the city government of San Francisco to administer lost, abused or unwanted animals. During the above period, many healthy animals were humanely destroyed if they were not adopted. In 1989, SFSPCA refused to take on the administering role for the city government any more and concentrated its energies on saving animal lives. In the same year, SFSPCA became a “No Kill” organization and has been keeping unwanted animals since then if they are not adopted. In 1994, SFSPCA signed the Adoption Pact (a non-legislative agreement) with the Department of Animal Care and Control of the San Francisco city government to ensure that those “adoptable” and “treatable” unwanted cats and dogs would not be humanely destroyed.

Import

2.5 In order to prevent the introduction of animal diseases to Hong Kong, the import of animals⁷, including pets, is regulated through the System operated by AFCD. Under the System, individuals and companies have to obtain a Special Permit (the Permit) for the import of each consignment of pets. The Permit is valid for importing pets for both personal ownership and sale.

2.6 To apply for the Permit, an applicant is required to pay the prescribed permit fee and provides AFCD with all the necessary information including the information of the applicant, the particulars of the pet(s), and the purpose of the import. It is for AFCD to determine whether or not to approve the application, and if approved, whether or not to attach conditions⁸ to the Permit. Imported pet(s) arrived in Hong Kong will be released to the Permit holder if AFCD is satisfied that all conditions attached to the Permit have been complied with. Otherwise, the pet(s) may be transferred to the Airport Animal Hotel or to a quarantine kennel for detention, pending destruction or pending return to the exporting countries.

2.7 In order to protect public health against animal diseases, pets imported to Hong Kong must be accompanied by official veterinary health certificates to certify that they are healthy, show no clinical signs of infectious and contagious diseases, and are free from injuries and fit to travel. In some cases, pets are required to be put in quarantine for a specified time period. Examples are dogs and cats imported from Group III Countries.⁹ Appendix I provides the details of the certification and quarantine requirements for imported pets.

Sale

2.8 In Hong Kong, hawking animals or birds is an offence and the sale of animals, including pets, is regulated by a licence system. As at November 2003, there were 302 pet shops in Hong Kong licensed to sell dogs, cats, birds, fishes, reptiles, rabbits, hamsters, etc.

⁷ Animals imported through the Special Permit System are basically not for human consumption.

⁸ According to AFCD, the most common Permit terms for the importation of pets to Hong Kong include:

- (a) Pets should be transported by the fastest and the most direct route, and should be managed humanely throughout the transportation process;
- (b) Pet importers must comply with the Hong Kong legislation, in particular public health and animal welfare legislation; and
- (c) Pets imported must come with an official veterinary health certificate certifying that pets at the time of examination are healthy and fit to travel to Hong Kong. The certificate must be issued from a veterinary authority of the exporting country dated not more than a specific period of time.

⁹ In connection with the import of dogs and cats, overseas jurisdictions are divided into three groups. Group I Countries include the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Hawaii. Group II Countries include 39 countries such as Austria, Germany and Canada, and Group III Countries include countries other than Groups I and II Countries.

2.9 Any person who carries on the business as an animal trader must have a licence issued by AFCD. According to the Public Health (Animals and Birds) (Animal Traders) Regulations, an animal trader is “*a person who sells, or offers to sell, animals or birds, other than a person selling or offering to sell any animal or bird kept by him as a pet or any offspring thereof*”.

2.10 To apply for a licence, an applicant is required to provide AFCD with all the necessary information, including the information of the applicant, the animals to be traded on and the place where business is to be conducted. Applicants are also required to bring the business premises up to the requisite standard for the sale and holding of pet animals. They are issued with a licence only when AFCD is satisfied that all statutory requirements have been complied with.¹⁰

Breeding

2.11 At present, there is no specific licence for pet breeders. Pet breeders who run pet breeding farms fall within the definition of “animal traders” as stated in paragraph 2.9 above. However, a person who sells or offers to sell any animal or bird kept by him as a pet or any offspring thereof is not defined as an animal trader. In other words, a person who sells offspring of his/her pet to any pet shop is not regulated by law.

2.12 Nonetheless, the HKHA’s present pet keeping policy forbids any breeding of dogs and cats kept as pets in public rental housing estates. In essence, tenants of public rental housing estates are allowed to keep desexed cats and desexed dogs only (see paragraph 2.14 below).

Pet keeping

2.13 Keeping of pets in the residential premises is restricted by either the Domestic Tenancy Agreement of HKHA¹¹ or by deeds of mutual covenant of some private housing estates¹². Such restrictions are imposed on pet owners because of the threats and nuisance created by pets such as dog bites, excessive noises and outbreaks of rabies.

¹⁰ According to the Public Health (Animals and Birds) (Animal Traders) Regulations, facilities and premises for the sale and holding of animals have to be structurally safe, spatially comfortable for animals to live in and sanitized to minimize public health risks.

¹¹ Pt. II(19) of the *Typical Provisions in Domestic Tenancy Agreement* stipulates that “*Not to keep any animal, bird or livestock of any description in the said premises or any part thereof without the prior written consent of the Landlord*”.

¹² A sample clause may provide that “*No owner shall keep any dog, cat, pet or other animal or live poultry in his unit if such keeping of animals has been the cause of reasonable complaint by any owners or occupiers of the Development*”.

HKHA's control measures on pet keeping

2.14 In May 2003, HKHA announced a Marking Scheme for Hygiene-related Offences (the Scheme) for public rental housing estates. The Scheme is designed to promote personal and environmental hygiene in public rental housing estates by assisting tenants in rectifying bad habits that jeopardize personal and public hygiene. The Scheme initially forbade tenants to keep pets in public rental housing estates. However, in September 2003, HKHA made some adjustments to the Scheme by:

- (a) allowing the keeping of small household pets which do not pose any health hazard and cause any nuisance. Desexed cats, birds (except pigeons), hamsters, chinchillas, guinea-pigs, rabbits, tortoises and fishes are examples of small pets. In addition, service dogs are allowed to be kept; and
- (b) adopting a “temporary permission approach” for small dogs currently kept in public rental housing estates, which are allowed to be kept until they die. However, a set of control measures is imposed on the dog keepers, including registration with HKHA and providing HKHA with documentary evidence on licensing, vaccination, microchipping and desexing for the dogs.

AFCD's control measures on pet keeping

2.15 Indeed, the control measures on pet keeping adopted by HKHA are broadly in line with those of AFCD¹³ which are:

- (a) Registration of dogs:
 - (i) All dogs over five months of age must be licensed, vaccinated against rabies and implanted with a microchip;
 - (ii) The microchip serves as evidence that a dog has been vaccinated against rabies and as a means of its identification;
 - (iii) The dog licence, issued by AFCD, is valid for three years and dogs must be re-vaccinated within three years to qualify for licence renewal. The dog licence fee is the same for all dogs; and
 - (iv) AFCD should be informed by dog keepers about any change of address of dog keepers and transfer of dog ownership.

¹³ Except that it is for the pet keepers to decide whether or not to desex their dogs or cats kept in non-HKHA domestic premises.

- (b) Pet keepers may be penalized under the law for the following behaviour of their pets, in particular dogs:
 - (i) Annoying neighbours or passers-by by barking;
 - (ii) Attacking, creating worries or fears in any person or animal;
 - (iii) Dog bites;
 - (iv) Making noise in any domestic premises or public place to annoy any person; and
 - (v) Fouling public places with faeces.

- (c) Pet keepers may be penalized under the law for their behaviour towards their pets:
 - (i) Abandoning them without reasonable excuse; and
 - (ii) Treating them cruelly.

Destruction of unwanted pets

2.16 As aforementioned, around 90% of unwanted animals (stray animals plus surrendered animals) would be eventually destroyed if they are not sold or adopted within a specified time period.

2.17 The Pounds Ordinance empowers the Director of AFCD (the Director) to sell the impounded animals when the pound fee is not paid within seven days after the notice of the intention to sell an animal published in the Gazette. If an animal is not sold, the Director has the power to direct the destruction of the animal.

2.18 Registered veterinary surgeons are allowed to carry out euthanasia of animals. According to the Code of Practice and Guide to Professional Conduct of the Hong Kong Veterinary Association, “*euthanasia of animals should be carried out humanely. The welfare and interests of the animal should be strongly considered in deciding whether to carry out euthanasia*”.

3. Singapore

Overview

3.1 The Agri-food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA) is the leading authority in Singapore to regulate matters relating to animals including pets. AVA is a statutory board, not a government department as in the case of Hong Kong. It has the power to enforce laws relating to the trading and keeping of animals, veterinary public health, animal health, and animal welfare. The objective of AVA is to keep Singapore free from animal diseases.

3.2 In 2001, AVA inspected nearly 18 900 animal consignments for import¹⁴ and quarantined 8 419 animals such as horses, sheep, goats, cattle, dogs and cats. In 2001, there were 37 916 licensed dogs in Singapore.

3.3 In 2001, more than 20 000 unwanted pets including stray animals were handled by or surrendered to AVA and the Singapore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals¹⁵ (SSPCA). These unwanted animals will be humanely destroyed unless they are reclaimed by owners or adopted. According to AVA, around 95% of these unwanted animals are humanely destroyed.

Legislation

3.4 AVA is empowered with statutory functions and responsibility in administering pets in Singapore under two major pieces of legislation:

- (a) Agri-food and Veterinary Authority Act (Cap. 5); and
- (b) Animals and Birds Act (Cap. 7).

Import

3.5 In order to prevent the introduction of animal diseases to Singapore, AVA operates a Permit System (the System) to regulate the import of pets to Singapore. Under the System, individuals and companies have to obtain an Import Permit (the I-Permit) for the import of pets.

¹⁴ Including animals for human consumption.

¹⁵ The Singapore Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in existence since the 1800's, is the first non-governmental animal welfare organization in Singapore.

3.6 Unlike Hong Kong where there is only one type of permits for the importation of pets both for personal ownership and for sale, Singapore has two types of I-Permits: one for commercial purposes and the other for personal pleasure. Applicants for these two types of permits are required to pay permit fees and provide to AVA for approval with all the necessary information similar to that required in Hong Kong. The fee for commercial I-Permits is higher than that for personal I-Permits.¹⁶

3.7 AVA assesses each application and decides whether or not to approve it. Conditions¹⁷ might be attached to the issue of an I-Permit where necessary. Imported pets arrived in Singapore will be released to the I-Permit holder if AVA is satisfied that all conditions attached to the issue of the I-Permit have been complied with. Otherwise, the pets may be held at the point of entry, i.e. Changi Animal and Plant Quarantine, Tuas or Woodlands checkpoints, for detention, pending destruction or pending return to the exporting countries.

3.8 Similar to Hong Kong, pets imported to Singapore must meet the certification and quarantine requirements. The purpose of such requirements is to ensure public health by preventing the introduction of animal diseases to Singapore. Appendix II provides the details of these requirements in Singapore. In connection with the import of dogs and cats, Singapore's requirements differ from Hong Kong in two aspects:

- (a) In Singapore, only four pet exporting jurisdictions are exempt from anti-rabies vaccination and quarantine requirements. However, in Hong Kong, the number of pet exporting jurisdictions exempt from anti-rabies vaccination and quarantine requirements is six and 45 respectively (see footnote 9 on page 3); and
- (b) In Singapore, all dogs must be implanted with microchips prior to their importation to the city state. Each implanted microchip contains identity information of the dog and the information has to be certified by a veterinary authority of the exporting country. The microchip assists AVA officers in identifying each imported dog with its travel documents and tracing the place of origin of any infected imported dog.

¹⁶ At present, the permit fee per import permit for personal pets is S\$50 (HK\$225) while the permit fee per consignment of animals and birds is S\$170 (HK\$766) and S\$55 (HK\$248) respectively.

¹⁷ According to AVA, the most common permit terms for importation of pets to Singapore include:

- (a) Pet importers must comply with AVA Veterinary Regulations for respective animals and birds; and
- (b) Imported pets must be accompanied by an official veterinary health certificate to certify that the pets are healthy and free from any clinical sign of contagious or infectious disease and fit for travel at the time of examination. The certificate must be issued by a private or government veterinarian of the exporting country dated not more than seven days.

Sale

3.9 Similar to Hong Kong, the sale of pets in Singapore is regulated by a licence system. In 2001, 308 pet establishments (including pet shops) and animal exhibition licences were issued. Pet shops in Singapore sell dogs, cats, birds, fishes, rabbits, etc.

3.10 Any person who carries on the pet shop business must have a pet shop licence issued by AVA. To apply for a pet shop licence, applicants are required to pay the prescribed fee and provide AVA with all the necessary information including:

- (a) information of the applicant (together with his/her practical experience with animals);
- (b) animals to be traded on;
- (c) the place where business is to be conducted;
- (d) layout plan of the shop; and
- (e) design and construction plans of the animal enclosures or cages.

3.11 To assess each application, AVA carries out two inspections of the business premises to ensure compliance with the requisite standard.¹⁸ Applicants are issued with a licence only when AVA is satisfied that all statutory requirements have been complied with.

Breeding

3.12 At present, there is no specific licence for pet breeders. Pet breeders who run pet breeding farms are regulated by farm licences. According to AVA, there are just a few pet breeding farms in Singapore.

3.13 Households living in public housing estates run by the Housing and Development Board (HDB) are allowed to keep one dog per residential unit only (see paragraph 3.15 below). This restriction minimizes the possibility of dog breeding in HDB flats. However, occasional breeding is still found in HDB flats. For private households, as they are allowed to keep more than one dog or cat (see paragraph 3.15 below), breeding of dogs and cats is relatively common. According to AVA, there is no regulation governing people selling offspring of their pets to pet shops in Singapore.

¹⁸ Under AVA's pet shop licence conditions, facilities and premises for the sale and holding of animals have to be structurally safe, spatially comfortable for animals to live in and sanitized to minimize public health risks.

Pet keeping

3.14 While keeping of pets is allowed in the domestic premises in Singapore, restrictions have been imposed on pet keepers to protect public health and reduce the level of nuisance. However, the number of reported cases of animal nuisance remains significant. In 2001, AVA investigated 12 604 cases on animal nuisance, most of which concerned dogs and cats.

AVA's control measures on pet keeping

3.15 Under the Animals and Birds Act and the Housing and Development (Animal) Rules, AVA and HDB regulate the keeping of dogs and cats in private and public domestic households respectively:

- (a) For HDB premises or public premises:
 - (i) Cats are not allowed to be kept by HDB households. According to the Ministry of National Development, the government has received numerous complaints about cat nuisance. Stray cats are a big problem in Singapore. AVA estimated in May 2003 that there were 80 000 stray cats in Singapore. AVA hoped that by forbidding HDB households to keep cats as pets, the number of stray cats could be reduced; and
 - (ii) Each HDB household is allowed to keep one dog of an approved breed only. At present, there are 62 approved breeds and all are of small dogs that stand at 40 cm at the shoulders and weigh 10 kg or less.
- (b) For non-HDB premises or private premises, each non-HDB household is allowed to keep a maximum of three dogs. There is no restriction on the number of cats kept.

3.16 Apart from the restriction on the number of pets allowed to be kept by each household, Singapore has also imposed stringent controls on keeping pets, in particular on dogs:

- (a) Registration of dogs:
 - (i) All dogs over three months of age must be licensed, and vaccinated against rabies;
 - (ii) The dog badge, as a means of identification, must be securely attached by means of a collar to the neck of the dog;

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- (iii) The dog licence, issued by AVA, is valid for one year only. The licence fee for male/sterilized female dogs is significantly lower than non-sterilized female dogs.¹⁹ This serves as an incentive for dog keepers to have their dogs sterilized; and
 - (iv) AVA should be informed by dog keepers about any change of addresses of dog keepers, transfer of dog ownership and death or loss of dogs.
- (b) Pet keepers may be penalized under the law for the following behaviour of their pets, in particular dogs:
- (i) Causing a nuisance by excessive barking;
 - (ii) Causing injury to any person;
 - (iii) Setting on or urging any dogs or other animals to attack, worry or put in fear any person or animal; and
 - (iv) Soiling the environment.
- (c) Pet keepers may be penalized under the law for their following behaviour towards their pets:
- (i) Abandoning them without reasonable cause or excuse; and
 - (ii) Treating them cruelly.

Destruction of unwanted pets

3.17 Similar to Hong Kong, unwanted pets in Singapore will be humanely destroyed if they are not adopted. In 2001, more than 20 000 unwanted pets including stray animals were handled by or surrendered to AVA and SSPCA. According to AVA, around 95% of these unwanted animals are humanely destroyed, with a large portions of them being stray cats.²⁰

3.18 Unlike Hong Kong where stray animals will be offered for sale or adoption after they are caught by AFCD, stray animals caught by AVA, according to the Animals and Birds (Dog Licensing and Control) Rules, can be destroyed at once. However, AVA usually keeps the stray animals for a few days to allow owners to reclaim the animals or persons to adopt them.

¹⁹ The licence fee for a male/sterilized female dog and a non-sterilized female dog is S\$14 (HK\$63) and S\$70 (HK\$315) respectively.

²⁰ AVA figures show that AVA and SSPCA humanely destroy about 10 000 to 13 000 stray cats per year.

3.19 Similar to Hong Kong, registered veterinary surgeons in Singapore are entitled to carry out euthanasia of animals. According to SSPCA, their qualified veterinary surgeons carry out euthanasia by lethal injection.

3.20 SSPCA considers that it is not high time for an animal shelter to become a “No Kill” organization because of the absence of favourable conditions in Singapore such as an adequate space to keep unwanted animals and a sufficient number of potential adoptive homes.

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16 December 2003
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Appendix I

Certification and quarantine requirements for the import of pets to Hong Kong

I.1 Dogs and cats

I.1.1 In connection with the importation of dogs and cats to Hong Kong, overseas jurisdictions are divided into three groups (see footnote 9 on page 3) and each group has different overseas certification requirements²¹ and quarantine periods as compiled in the following table.

	Group I Countries	Group II Countries	Group III Countries
Veterinary health certificate	Yes	Yes	Yes
Residence certificate ²²	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Anti-rabies vaccination certificate	Not Applicable	Yes	If possible
Other major infectious diseases vaccination certificates ²³	Yes	Yes	Yes
Airline Certification or Captain's Affidavit ²⁴	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Quarantine period	Exempt	Exempt	Minimum 4 months

I.2 Other pets

I.2.1 Certification requirements for other pets include:

- (a) Birds: Certificates and laboratory reports issued by the government of the exporting country to certify that birds are free from H5 and H7 infection as well as the West Nile Virus.
- (b) Chinchillas: Official documents issued by the government of the exporting country to certify that chinchillas are captive-bred.
- (c) Pet turtles: Laboratory reports to certify that pet turtles are free from Salmonellosis.
- (d) Snakes: Permit holders may be required by AFCD officers to deliver the snakes to a designated inspection station for inspection and identification of the snakes.

²¹ All certificates must be signed and stamped by either a full-time salaried government veterinary officer or a registered veterinary surgeon.

²² This certificate is to certify that the pet animal resides in the exporting country since birth or for a specific period of time before export.

²³ Examples of vaccination certificates are Canine Distemper for dogs and Feline Respiratory Disease Complex for cats.

²⁴ The certificate or affidavit is to certify that the pet animal has remained in the aircraft for the entire journey.

Appendix II

Certification and quarantine requirements for the import of pets to Singapore

II.1 Dogs and cats

II.1.1 In connection with the importation of dogs and cats to Singapore, overseas jurisdictions are divided into two groups and each group has different overseas certification requirements and quarantine period as compiled in the following table.

	Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Ireland	Other Jurisdictions
Veterinary health certificate	Yes	Yes
Residence certificate	Yes	Not required
Official veterinary certificate declaring the exporting country is free from rabies	Yes	Not required
Anti-rabies vaccination on arrival	No	Yes
Other major infectious diseases vaccination certificates ²⁵	Yes	Yes
Captain/Master's declaration ²⁶	Yes	Not required
Quarantine period	Exempt	Minimum 30 days

II.2 Other pets

II.2.1 Certification requirements for other pets include:

- (a) Birds: A veterinary certificate issued by a veterinary authority of the exporting country to certify that birds are free from any signs of infectious diseases including Newcastle Disease, Psittacosis, and Salmonellosis.
- (b) Other pets: Pending information.

²⁵ All dogs arriving in Singapore must be vaccinated against Distemper, Hepatitis and Parvo Virus more than two weeks but less than one year prior to entry into Singapore. There is no compulsory vaccination requirement for cats.

²⁶ The declaration is to certify that the animal has been transported humanely and remained in the aircraft/ship for the entire journey.

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Hong Kong

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