

**REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT  
OF 5 OR LESS DOGS, CATS AND FERRETS  
TO THE EU TERRITORY FROM THE THIRD COUNTRIES  
(except Ireland, Malta, Sweden and United Kingdom)**

The animal must meet the definition of "pet animal"

“pet animal” means an animal of a species: dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*), cats (*Felis silvestris catus*), ferrets (*Mustela putorius furo*) accompanying its owner or an authorised person during non-commercial movement, and which remains for the duration of such non-commercial movement under the responsibility of the owner or the authorised person;

The maximum number of pet animals which may accompany the owner or an authorised person during a single non-commercial movement shall not exceed five.

By way of derogation the maximum number of pet animals may exceed five if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the non-commercial movement of pet animals is for the purpose of participating in competitions, exhibitions or sporting events or in training for such events;
- (b) the owner or the authorised person submits written evidence that the pet animals are registered either to attend an event referred to in point (a), or with an association organising such events;
- (c) the pet animals are more than six months old.



**Import from the countries mentioned in Part II of Annex II to Commission  
Implementing Regulation (EU ) No 577/2013**

AC	Ascension Island	MX	Mexico
AE	United Arab Emirates	MY	Malaysia
AG	Antigua and Barbuda	NC	New Caledonia
AR	Argentina	NZ	New Zealand
AU	Australia	PF	French Polynesia
AW	Aruba	PM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	RU	Russia
BB	Barbados	SG	Singapore
BH	Bahrain	SH	Saint Helena Island
BM	Bermuda	SX	Saint Maarten
BQ	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (the BES Islands)	TT	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
BY	Belarus	TW	Taiwan
CA	Canada	US	The United States of America including: AS – American Samoa, GU – Guam, MP – Northern Mariana Islands, PR – Puerto Rico, VI – Virgin Islands of USA
CL	Chile	VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
CW	Curaçao	VG	British Virgin Islands
FJ	Fiji	VU	Vanuatu
FK	Falkland Islands	WF	Wallis and Futuna Islands
HK	Hong Kong	YT	Majotta
JM	Jamaica		
JP	Japan		
KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis		
KY	Cayman Islands		
LC	Saint Lucia		
MS	Montserrat		
MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
MU	Mauritius		

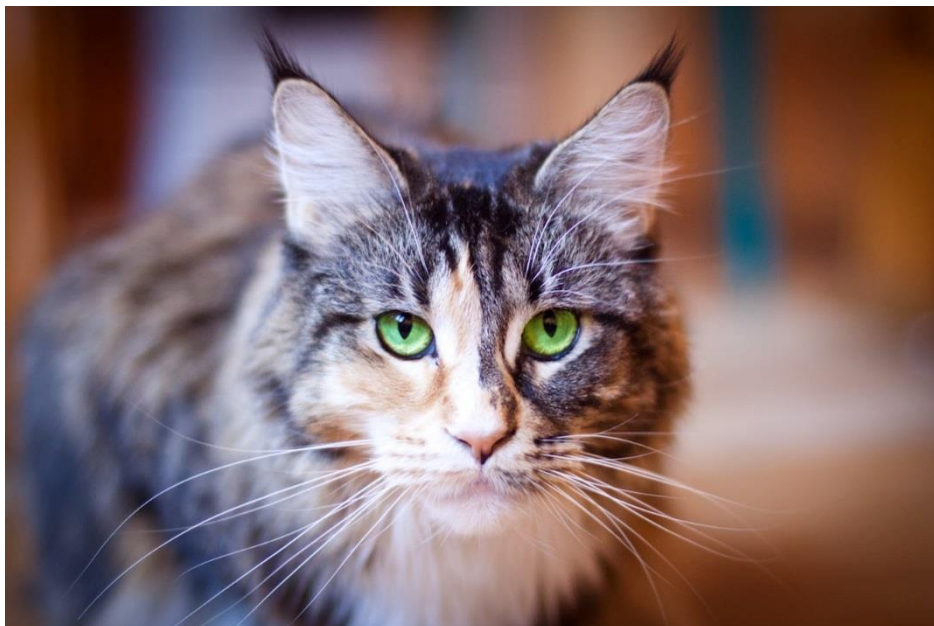
- Dogs, cats and ferrets must bear a **transponder** (an electronic identification system) or a clearly readable **tattoo**.

A **transponder** is the standard electronic identification system, which shall be a read-only passive radio frequency identification device, complying with ISO Standard 11784 and applying HDX or FDX-B technology and capable of being read by a reading device compatible with ISO Standard 11785.

Where the transponder does not comply with those requirements, the owner or the natural person responsible for the pet animal on behalf of the owner must provide the means necessary for reading the transponder at the time of any inspection.

Since 2011, 3 July a transponder is the only admitted system of identification of pets. An owner or a natural person responsible for the pet animal should present a document certifying that the tattoo was made before 2011, 3 July.

A **tattoo** is usually located on skin on the internal side of groin or ear. The tattoo must be clearly readable. Pets marked of legible tattoo before 3 July 2011 . May continue to be relocating in accordance with applicable regulations , if during the movement will be accompanied by evidence confirming the markings tattooed before 3 July 2011.



- **Anti-rabies vaccinations**

The anti-rabies vaccine must:

a) be a vaccine other than a live modified vaccine and fall within one of the following categories:

-an inactivated vaccine of at least one antigenic unit per dose (recommendation from the World Health Organisation); or

- a recombinant vaccine expressing the immunising glycoprotein of the rabies virus in a live virus vector;

(b) where it is administered in a Member State, it must have been granted a marketing authorisation in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2001/82/EC or Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004;

(c) where it is administered in a territory or a third country, have been granted an approval or a licence by the competent authority and meet at least the requirements laid down in the relevant part of the Chapter concerning rabies in the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the World Organisation for Animal Health.

An anti-rabies vaccination must fulfil the following conditions:

(a) the vaccine was administered by an authorised veterinarian;

(b) the pet animal was at least 12 weeks old at the date on which the vaccine was administered;

(c) the date of administration of the vaccine is indicated by an authorised veterinarian or an official veterinarian in the appropriate section of the identification document;

(d) the date of administration referred to in point (c) does not precede the date of application of the transponder or tattoo or the date of reading of the transponder or the tattoo indicated in the appropriate section of the identification document;

(e) the period of validity of the vaccination starts from the establishment of protective immunity, which shall not be less than 21 days from the completion of the vaccination protocol required by the manufacturer for the primary vaccination, and continues until the end of the period of protective immunity, as prescribed in the technical specification of the marketing authorisation referred to in point 1(b) or the approval or licence referred to in point 1(c) for the anti-rabies vaccine in the Member State or territory or third country where the vaccine is administered.

The period of validity of the vaccination is indicated by an authorised veterinarian or an official veterinarian in the appropriate section of the identification document;

(f) a revaccination must be considered a primary vaccination if it was not carried out within the period of validity referred to in point (e) of the previous vaccination.

**Vaccination against rabies, made on the unmarked animal is invalid.**

- **The identification document (health certificate )**

Dogs, cats and ferrets must be accompanied by **a health certificate** issued by a veterinarian authorized by the competent authority.

Apply Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 561/2016 of 11 April 2016 changing Annex IV of Regulation No 577/2013 of 28 June 2013 *on the model identification documents for the non-commercial movement of dogs, cats and ferrets, the establishment of lists of territories and third countries and the format, layout and language requirements of the declarations attesting compliance with certain conditions provided for in Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.*

The Regulation No 561/2016 change Part 1 of Annex IV Regulation No 577/2013 and contains a model certificate for non-commercial movement of five or less dogs, cats or ferrets from a territory or a third country to a Member State in accordance with Art. 5 paragraph . 1 and 2 of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013.

*A model of a health certificate for non-commercial movements of more than five dogs, cats and ferrets into the Union* with requirements for health certificate can be found here:

[http://old.wetgiw.gov.pl/index.php?action=art&a\\_id=2086](http://old.wetgiw.gov.pl/index.php?action=art&a_id=2086)

A written declaration signed by the owner or the authorised person confirming that the movement of the pet animal into the Union is a non-commercial movement shall be part of the identification document. This is the last page of the health certificate.

- A neutralizing antibody titration is **NOT required.**

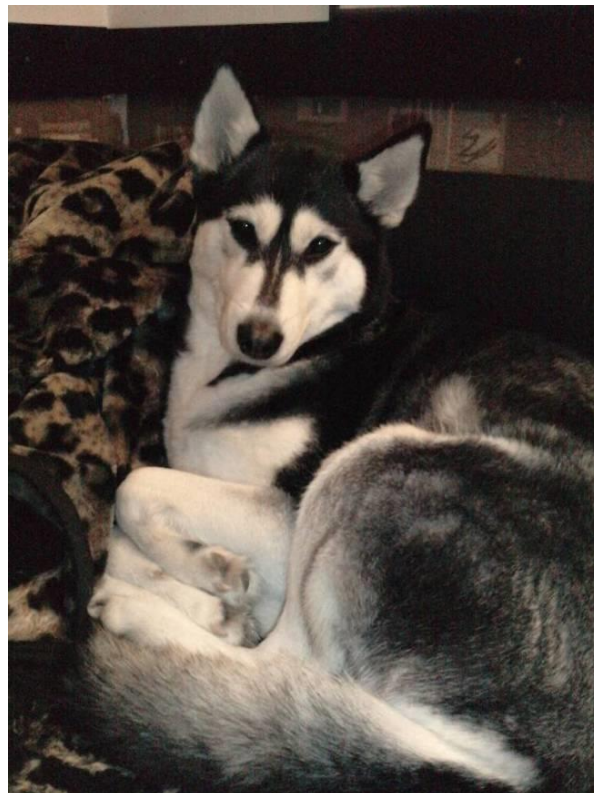
Caution!

If you go with a dog, cat or ferret by car or train from the country, from which the titration is not required, but our means of transport passes through the territory of the country where titration is required, it does NOT need to have the results of the titration provided that the owner or authorized person provides a signed declaration that during such transit the pet animals have had no contact with animals of species susceptible to rabies and remain secured within a means of transport.

If we go by plane with a dog, cat or ferret from a country which is not required antibody titration, but our plane has a stopover in the country which is required titration, it does NOT need to have the results of the titration provided that the owner or authorized person provides a signed declaration that during such transit the pet animals have had no contact with animals of species susceptible to rabies and remain secured within a means of transport or within the perimeter of an international airport.

A model of a declaration can be found here:

[http://old.wetgiw.gov.pl/files/4837\\_O%C5%9AWIADCZENIE-DEKLARATION\\_tranzyt%20PL\\_EN.pdf](http://old.wetgiw.gov.pl/files/4837_O%C5%9AWIADCZENIE-DEKLARATION_tranzyt%20PL_EN.pdf)



**Import from the countries mentioned in Part I of Annex II to Commission  
Implementing Regulation (EU ) No 577/2013**

AD Andorra	NO Norway
IS Iceland	SM San Marino
LI Liechtenstein	CH Switzerland
MC Monaco	VA The Vatican

- Imported dogs, cats and ferrets must bear **a transponder** or a clearly readable **tattoo** (*see above in part I of this presentation*)
- Imported dog, cat or ferret must be accompanied by a passport issued by a veterinarian authorized by the competent authority certifying **valid anti-rabies vaccination** or revaccination if applicable. (*see above in part I of this presentation*)
- A neutralizing antibody titration is **NOT required.**



*Import from the countries NOT mentioned in Annex II to Commission  
Implementing Regulation (EU ) No 577/2013  
(ie . from third countries not mentioned earlier in the presentation )*

- Imported dogs, cats and ferrets must bear a **transponder** or a clearly readable **tattoo**.  
(see above in part I of this presentation)
- Imported dog, cat or ferret must be accompanied by a **health certificate** issued by a veterinarian authorized by the competent authority certifying **valid anti-rabies vaccination** or revaccination if applicable and a neutralizing antibody titration at least equal to 0,5 IU/ml.(see above in part I of this presentation)
- A **neutralizing antibody titration is NECESSARY** - **at least equal to 0,5 IU/ml** carried out in an approved laboratory on a sample taken by an authorized veterinarian, at least 30 days after vaccination and three months before importing an animal.

The list of approved laboratories can be found here:

[http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/approved-labs/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/approved-labs/index_en.htm)

This three-month period shall not apply to the re-entry of a pet animal whose passport certifies that the titration was carried out, with a positive result, before the animal left the territory of the Community.

The antibody titration need not be renewed on a pet animal, which has been revaccinated in recommended time, mentioned in the appropriate section of the accompanying animal health certificate without a break in the vaccination protocol required by the manufacturing laboratory.

A neutralizing antibody titration must be equal to or higher than **0,5 IU/ml**

**Caution!** Animals under three months old are **not allowed to** being imported to Poland.



- Consignments of five pet animals or less, which are the subject of non-commercial movement, need to be checked by the Custom-services at the travellers' point of entry into Community territory.

Designated points of entry of travelers can be found here:

[http://old.wetgiw.gov.pl/index.php?action=art&a\\_id=2074](http://old.wetgiw.gov.pl/index.php?action=art&a_id=2074)

- Consignments of animals:

- which are the subject of non-commercial movement, where the total number of animals exceeds five,
- which are the subject of commercial movements of animals,
- which are traveling without the owner of pets or a natural person responsible for such animals on behalf of the owner during their movement by plain;

need to be checked by the

**veterinary border officer.**

- Where such checks reveal that the pet animal does **not meet the necessary requirements**, the competent authorities shall decide in consultation with the official veterinarian:
  - to return the animal to its country of origin,
  - to isolate the animal under official control for the time necessary for it to meet the health requirements, at the expense of the owner or the natural person responsible for it,
  - as a last resort, to put the animal down, without financial compensation, where its return or isolation in quarantine cannot be envisaged.