



Ministero della Salute



Checking procedures for the
**MOVEMENT OF DOGS AND CATS
WITHIN THE EU**



Under the auspice of the:

Ministero degli Affari Esteri
Ministero dell'Interno - Servizio Polizia Stradale
Ministero del Turismo



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CONTENTS

	Introduction	
Chapter I:	Legal consignments and checks	p. 6
Part I	Identification	p. 10
Part II	The EU passport	p. 11
Part III	Vaccination against rabies	p. 15
Part IV	The health certificate	p. 17
Part V	The TRACES system	p. 23
Chapter II	Duties during transport	p. 24
Chapter III	Duties at the destination	p. 28
Chapter IV	Animal welfare protection	p. 30
Chapter V	Italian Government penalties for illegal pet trafficking and imports	p. 31
Appendix I	Checks on imports from third countries	p. 37
Appendix II	Guarantees in the Country of origin	p. 39

INTRODUCTION

Every year, tens of thousands of kittens and puppies are victims of animal traffickers. They are transported totally illegally, with either no identification at all or with incomplete, false or forged documents.

This guide has been compiled to help simplify the checking procedure for the competent authorities (official veterinarian and the police) and clarify the complex regulations governing the commercial movement of dogs and cats between EU member states.

The new requirements concerning vaccination against rabies and the use of microchips are to be found in *Regulation (EU) 438/2010 of the European Parliament and the Council dated 19 May 2010 amending Regulation (EU) 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals*.

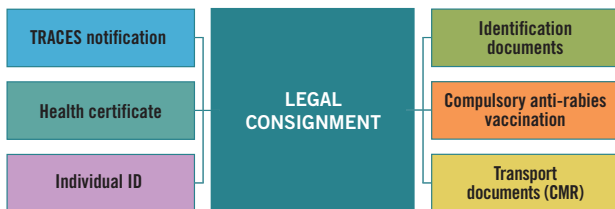
The appendix to this manual specifies requirements for transporting animals from Third countries.



CHAPTER I

LEGAL CONSIGNMENTS AND CHECKS

The following requirements apply to the commercial movement of dogs and cats between EU member states.



1. **TRACES (Trade Control and Expert System) notification.** The official authority in the sending country must notify the animal health authority in the destination country at least 24 hours in advance of the expected arrival date of the consignment using the web-based TRACES service.
2. **A health certificate for the full consignment** corresponding to the sample in Annex E, Part I of Directive 92/65/EEC (as amended by Commission Decision 2010/684 EC) must be provided. The certificate must provide detailed information on the consignment and **proof of examination** of the animals no more than 24 hours before departure by an officially approved veterinarian.
3. **Individual identification** for each animal.
4. **Passport** for each animal corresponding to the model established by **Commission Decision 2003/803 (EC) of 26 November 2003**.
5. **Compulsory vaccination against rabies.**
6. **Transport documents** as per the *Convention des Marchandises par Route* (CMR).



CHECKS

Checks are intended to ensure that the requirements specified by current regulations on the transport of dogs and cats have been satisfactorily met. Checks can be carried out either during transport or at the place of destination. The health and welfare of the animals must always be checked by an official or a qualified veterinarian.

Checks carried out during transport and at the place of destination are described separately here to simplify their application.

A. CHECKS DURING TRANSPORT

The following documents must be provided during transport

- Animal transporter authorisation (Type 1 or Type 2)
- A vehicle approval certificate for journeys exceeding eight hours
- Feed and water instructions (depending on the length of journey)
- A document detailing contingency plans to deal with an emergency (only for long journey)
- A transport document (CMR).

Each **animal** must

- Be individually identified with a microchip or tattoo
- Travel with an individual passport
- Be vaccinated against rabies.

The **consignment** must be

- Notified using the TRACES system
- Pre-notified by the consignee in the first place of unloading to the competent authority in the country of destination
- Accompanied by a health certificate covering all the animals in the consignment.

Driver and vehicle

- The driver must hold a valid driving licence
- The vehicle must have a logbook
- The vehicle must be insured
- The vehicle and/or containers must be clearly and visibly marked with the words “Live animals”.

B. CHECKS AT DESTINATION

Checks at destination are carried out in the first place of unloading, i.e. the place indicated on the transport documents as the consignment's proposed entry point.

The following checks are to be carried out

- Proof that the consignee is registered with the competent authority and has complied with the required obligations
- Authorisation of ownership of the animals from the competent authority
- The loading and unloading register
- Health certificate covering all the animals in the consignment
- Microchip numbers
- Passports (if the animals are present)
- CMR.

IMPORTANT!

When checking, please ensure that:

- The microchip number each animal is fitted with corresponds to the number on its passport. When checking during transport or at destination, ensure that the microchip numbers also correspond to the ones on the health certificate accompanying the consignment.
- Make sure that the microchip was fitted *before* the vaccination against rabies.



Handling animals

Make sure the necessary equipment and facilities are available, as follows

- Premises where detailed inspections can be carried out (useful in case of vehicles stopped for checks)
- Premises where confiscated animals can be held
- A veterinary facility where animals can be given emergency treatment
- A laboratory equipped to carry out specialised analyses of samples, as well as autopsies.
- La conformità della struttura ai requisiti previsti dalla legislazione vigente

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of 26 May 2003 amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Regulation (EU) 388/2010 of 6 May 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the maximum number of pet animals of a specific species that may be the subject of non-commercial movement.

Commission Regulation (EU) 438/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Decision 2003/803/EC of 26 November 2003 establishing a model passport for the intra-Community movement of dogs, cats and ferrets.

Commission Decision 2010/684/EU of 10 November 2010 amending Part 1 of Annex E to Council Directive 92/65/EEC as regards the model health certificate for animals from holdings.

Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down the animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.

Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.

Commission Decision of 30 March 2001 amending the annexes to Council Directives 64/432/EEC, 90/426/EEC, 91/68/EEC and 92/65/EEC and to Commission Decision 94/273/EC as regards the protection of animals during transport.



Part I

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 sets out specific identification requirements for the movement of dogs and cats within the European Union.

Animals must be fitted with a read-only passive radio frequency identification device (a transponder) or, until 3 July 2011, have a clearly readable tattoo (for which it can be proved that the dog or cat was tattooed before 3 July 2011).

The transponder, usually known as a microchip, must meet the ISO 11784 standard, use HDX or FDX-B technology and be readable by an ISO 11785-compatible scanner. An animal fitted with a microchip that cannot be read by an ISO-compatible scanner will have to travel with a scanner that can read its microchip. The microchip or tattoo number should be correctly recorded in Section III, Point 1 of the animal's passport together with the date and location of microchipping or tattooing. This is the only means to ensure that the information on a passport relates to a specific animal.

Each animal's microchip number or alphanumeric tattoo code should also match the number/code on the accompanying health certificate.

The list of microchip and/or tattoo numbers is to be recorded on or attached to the health certificate; if attached, the list must be stamped by the veterinarian issuing the health certificate and be inseparably attached to the certificate.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of 26 May 2003 amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Regulation (EU) 438/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Decision 2003/803/EC of 26 November 2003 establishing a model passport for the intra-Community movement of dogs, cats and ferrets.

Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down the animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.

ISO 11784 and 11785 standards.



Part II

THE EU PASSPORT

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 stipulates that an individual passport identifying the animal is obligatory for both the commercial and non-commercial movement of dogs and cats within the EU. The passport is to be issued by the competent authority or a veterinarian approved by the competent authority.

The passport must comply with the requirements set out by Commission Decision 2003/803(EC).

A. **Format of model passport**

1. The format of the model passport shall be uniform.
2. The dimension of the model passport shall be 100 × 152 mm.

B. **Cover of model passport**

1. Colour: blue (PANTONE REFLEX BLUE) and yellow stars (PANTONE YELLOW) in the upper quarter complying with the specification of the European emblem.
2. The information on the cover of the model passport shall comply with the following:
 - a) The passport shall be issued in the official language(s) of the member state of issue.
 - b) The words “European Union” and the name of the member state of issue shall be printed in similar typeface.
 - c) The number of the model passport, i.e. the ISO code of the member state of issue followed by a unique number, shall be printed on the cover of the model passport.



C) **Sequences of the headings, numbering of pages and languages**

1. The sequence of the headings (in Roman numerals) of the model passport set out in Annex I of Commission Decision 2003/803/EC must be strictly respected.
2. The bottom of every page of the model passport must be numbered. On page 1, the number of pages of the document delivered must be indicated (page 1 of 28).
3. Information must be given in the official language(s) of the member state of issue and in English.
4. The size and the shape of the boxes of the model passport set out in Annex I of Commission Decision 2003/803/EC are indicative and not binding.



I. PROPRIETARIO OWNER

1. **Nome/Name** _____
Cognome/Surname _____
Indirizzo/Address _____

Codice postale/Postcode _____
Città/City _____
Paese/Country _____
2. **Nome/Name** _____
Cognome/Surname _____
Indirizzo/Address _____

Codice postale/Postcode _____
Città/City _____
Paese/Country _____
3. **Nome/Name** _____
Cognome/Surname _____
Indirizzo/Address _____

Codice postale/Postcode _____
Città/City _____
Paese/Country _____

Codice ISO SM + numero

Pagina
1 di 24

II. DESCRIZIONE DELL'ANIMALE DESCRIPTION OF ANIMAL

FOTO DELL'ANIMALE
(facoltativa)

1. **Nome*/Name** _____
2. **Specie*/Species** _____
3. **Razza*/Breed** _____
4. **Sesso*/Sex** _____
5. **Data di nascita*/Date of Birth** _____
6. **Mantello*/Coat** _____
(colore e tipo/colour & type)

* Secondo quanto dichiarato dal proprietario
As stated by owner

Codice ISO SM + numero

III. IDENTIFICAZIONE DELL'ANIMALE IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMAL

1. **Numero di microchip/Microchip Number** _____
2. **Data di impianto del microchip/
Data of Microchipping** _____
3. **Localizzazione del microchip/
Location of Microchipping**
 collo/neck spalla/shoulder
 destro/right sinistro/left
4. **Numero di tatuaggio/Tattoo Number** _____
5. **Data del tatuaggio/Date of Tattooing** _____

L'identificazione deve essere verificata prima di
introdurre nuovi dati nel presente passaporto

The identification must be verified before any new entry is
made on this passport

Codice ISO SM + numero

3

IV. VACCINAZIONE ANTIRABBICA/ VACCINATION AGAINST RABIES

Veterinario
autorizzato/
Authorised
Veterinarian

Data di vaccinazione¹
Vaccination Date¹
Valid Until¹

Numero di lotto/
Batch Number

Fabbricante e nome del
vaccino/
Manufacturer & Name of
Vaccine

TIMBRO E FIRMA
STAMP & SIGNATURE

TIMBRO E FIRMA
STAMP & SIGNATURE

TIMBRO E FIRMA
STAMP & SIGNATURE

Codice ISO SM + numero

4



Passport validity requirements

All the fields listed below must be correctly completed.

Section I: OWNER

The owner's details must be correctly filled in.

Section II: DESCRIPTION OF ANIMAL

This section of the passport must be completed with the details of the dog or cat: name, date of birth, breed, sex and distinguishing marks.

Section III: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMAL

The passport must record either the microchip number and date and location of microchipping or the tattoo number and date of tattooing.

Section IV: VACCINATION AGAINST RABIES

IMPORTANT!

Each section of the passport must be completed in indelible ink. The document must have no traces of crossing out or the use of correction fluid. Completing the "other vaccinations" section is optional.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of 26 May 2003 amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Regulation (EU) 388/2010 of 6 May 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the maximum number of pet animals of a specific species that may be the subject of non-commercial movement.

Commission Regulation (EU) 438/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Decision 2003/803/EC of 26 November 2003 establishing a model passport for the intra-Community movement of dogs, cats and ferrets.

Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down the animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.

Commission Decision 2005/91/EC of 2 February 2005 establishing the period required between the administration of the anti-rabies vaccination and its acceptance as valid.



Part III

VACCINATION AGAINST RABIES

Art. 5, comma 2 of Regulation 998/2003 (EC) stipulates that animals under three months of age cannot be transported if they have not been vaccinated against rabies.

An animal under three months of age may be transported only if it has been vaccinated against rabies according to the vaccination protocol stipulated by the vaccine manufacturer in the country in which the vaccine is administered. The animal cannot be transported until at least 21 days have elapsed after its first full anti-rabies vaccination.

Regulation 438/2010 (EU) amending Regulation (EC) 998/2003 specifies that an anti-rabies vaccine is considered valid if it satisfies the following conditions:

- The animal was vaccinated on the date recorded in Section IV of its passport.
- The vaccination date does not precede the date of microchipping recorded in Section III, Point 2 of the passport.
- At least 21 days have passed since the completion of the vaccination protocol specified for the first vaccination by the data sheet of the vaccine manufacturer with marketing authorisation for the member state in which the vaccine is to be administered.
- In Section IV of the passport, the approved veterinarian has recorded the period of validity of the vaccination as per the data sheet of an anti-rabies vaccine manufacturer with marketing authorisation for the member state in which the vaccine is to be administered.

A revaccination (booster shot) is to be considered a first vaccination if it was not given within the “valid until” date of a previous vaccination.



RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of 26 May 2003 amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Decision 2005/91/EC of 2 February 2005 establishing the period after which the anti-rabies vaccination is considered valid.

Commission Regulation (EU) 438/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) 998/2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.



Part IV

THE HEALTH CERTIFICATE

The health certificate is a document proving that the dog and cats being transported meet all the necessary health requirements. These include identification, vaccination against rabies and a clinical examination of the animals by a veterinarian authorised by the competent authority 24 hours before the intended time of departure to certify that the animals are in good health and fit to travel.

A single, original health certificate must be provided for an entire consignment of the same species and accompany the consignment for the entire duration of the journey to its final destination, where the consignee must hold on to the certificate for a period of one year and produce it when required to do so.

The health certificate comprises:

Part I: “Details of consignment” - gives information about the animals being transported.

Part II: “Certification” - reports the requirements of specific regulations for each species.

Part III: “Check” - records the results of all checks carried out.

The certificate is valid for 10 days from the date of the health examination and must be:

- A single and inseparable document
- Written in the official languages of the sending and receiving member states
- Fully completed
- Dated, signed and stamped by an official veterinary surgeon
- Issued within 24 hours of the departure of the consignment.

The health certificate must report all the microchip/tattoo numbers of all the animals being transported (Directive 92/65/EEC, Annex E, Part I). The list of microchip and/or tattoo numbers may be attached to the health certificate on condition that it is stamped by the veterinarian issuing the certificate and inseparably attached to the certificate.



An official veterinarian must record any checks carried out during transport or at destination in Part III of the certificate.

Particular attention should be paid to the following fields during the check.

Part 1

- Box I.1 **Consignor:** name and address of the individual or legal entity sending the consignment
- Box I.2 **Certificate reference number:** a unique number attributed by the TRACES system
- Box I.5 **Consignee:** name and address of the individual or legal entity receiving the consignment
- Box I.10 **Country of destination:** place where the animals are being sent and will ultimately be unloaded
- Box I.13 **Place of destination** (i.e. the first place of unloading)
- Box I.15 **Departure date and time**
- Box I.16 **Means of transport:** full details of the type of transport used. Number plate for road transport vehicles.
- Box I.25 **Animals certified as:** type of animal, e.g. pets, for breeding, etc.
- Box I.31 **Identification of the animals:** species, identification system, identification number, sex, age and quantity.

Part 2

A declaration by the official veterinary surgeon certifying:

- II. 1 That the animals are **fit to travel**
- II. 2 Compliance with the conditions set out in Art. 4 of Council Directive EC 92/65.
- II. 3 That the dogs and cats underwent **a clinical examination** 24 hours before departure, which showed them to be fit for transport, in good health, identified, vaccinated and accompanied by their passports.

Part 3

This part is to be filled out by an official veterinary surgeon during checks at destination or during transport.



NON-COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS OF MORE THAN FIVE DOGS AND CATS

A health certificate is also required for non-commercial movements of more than five animals. In this case, the certificate must include the following information.

- Name, address and postal code of the consignor
- Certificate reference number
- Competent central authority
- Competent local authority
- Country of origin and country ISO code
- Number of animals
- Certification type (pets)
- Identification (species, identification system, identification number, quantity)

The health certificate is valid for four months or until the end of the period of validity of the anti-rabies vaccination reported in Section IV of the passport, whichever comes first.

IMPORTANT!

The following must be carried out during transport or at destination: a documentary check, an identity check (to confirm that the consignment matches the information given in the health certificate) and a physical check to ascertain the animals' good health and welfare.

The procedure involves checking the number of animals, their microchip numbers, departure time, journey duration, place of destination, etc.

The information given in the health certificate must correspond to the information on all other documents accompanying the consignment (animal passports, animal transporter authorisation, transport documents, etc.) as well as the notification communicated via TRACES.



EUROPEAN UNION

Intra-trade certificate

Part I: Details of dispatched consignment	I.1. Consignor Name Address Postal code				I.2. Certificate reference No		I.2.a. Local reference No									
					I.3. Central competent authority											
					I.4. Local competent authority											
	I.5. Consignee Name Address Postal code				I.6. No(s) of related original certificates				No(s) of accompanying documents certificates							
					I.7.											
	I.8. Country of origin		ISO code		I.9. Region of origin		Code		I.10. Country of destination		ISO code		I.11. Region of destination		Code	
	I.12. Place of origin Holding <input type="checkbox"/> Name Address Postal code Approval number				I.13. Place of destination Holding <input type="checkbox"/> Semen centre <input type="checkbox"/> Name Address Postal code Establishment <input type="checkbox"/> Embryo team <input type="checkbox"/> Approval number Approved body <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>											
	I.14. Place of loading Postal code				I.15. Date and time of departure											
	I.16. Means of transport Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Road vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Ship <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Railway wagon <input type="checkbox"/> Identification				I.17. Transporter Name Address Postal code Approval number											
	I.18. Description of commodity						I.19. Commodity code (HCN code)									
							I.20. Quantity									
	I.21.						I.22. Number of packages									
	I.23. Seal/Container No						I.24.									
I.25. Commodities certified for: Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Fattening <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial reproduction <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Pets <input type="checkbox"/> Approved body <input type="checkbox"/>																
I.26. Transit through third country Third country Exit point Entry point				ISO code Code BIP No		I.27. Transit through Member States Member State Member State Member State				ISO code ISO code ISO code						
I.28. Export Third country Exit point				ISO code Code		I.29. Estimated journey time										
I.30. Route plan Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																
I.31. Identification of the commodities Species (scientific name) Identification system Identification number Sex Age Quantity																



EUROPEAN UNION

92/65 E1 Animals from holdings (ungulates, birds, lagomorphs, dogs, cats and ferrets)

ii. Health information		ii.a. Certificate reference number	ii.b.
I, the undersigned official veterinarian (¹) / veterinarian responsible for the establishment of origin and approved by the competent authority (¹) certify that:			
Part II: Certification	either (¹)	II.1	at the time of inspection the above animals were fit to be transported on the intended journey in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.]
	or (¹)	II.1	at the time of inspection the pet dogs (¹) / cats (¹) / ferrets (¹) were fit to travel]
		II.2.	the conditions of Article 4 of Council Directive 92/65/EEC (²) are fulfilled.
	either (¹)	II.3	the ruminant(s) (¹) / Suidae (¹) other than that/those covered by Council Directive 84/432/EEC (¹) or Council Directive 91/68/EEC (¹):
		(a)	belong(s) to the species
		(b)	at the time of examination, do(does) not show any clinical sign of any disease to which it/they is/are susceptible;
		(c)	come(s) from an officially brucellosis-free (¹) / officially brucellosis-free (¹) or brucellosis-free (¹) herd (¹) / holding (¹) not subject to swine fever restrictions or from a holding where it/they was/were subjected with negative results to the test(s) laid down in Article 6(2)(b) of Council Directive 92/65/EEC.]
	or (¹)	II.3	the birds other than those referred to in Council Directive 2009/158/EC
		(a)	satisfy the requirements of Article 7 of Council Directive 92/65/EEC; and
		(b)	at the time of examination do not show any clinical sign of any disease to which they are susceptible.]
	or (¹)	II.3	the lagomorphs
		(a)	satisfy the requirements of Article 9 of Council Directive 92/65/EEC; and
		(b)	at the time of examination do not show any clinical signs of disease.]
	or (¹)	II.3	the dogs (¹) / cats (¹) / ferrets (¹) underwent a clinical examination, within 24 hours of dispatch, by a veterinarian authorised by the competent authority, and this examination showed the animals to be in good health,
	and	either (¹)	[satisfy, in accordance with Article 10(2) of Council Directive 92/65/EEC, the requirements laid down in Articles 5 and 16 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council,]
	or (¹)	[satisfy, in accordance with Article 10(3) of Council Directive 92/65/EEC, the requirements laid down in Articles 6 and 16 of Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council,]	
	or (¹)	[satisfy, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 388/2010, the requirements laid down in Article 10(2) of Council Directive 92/65/EEC where the total number of pet animals moved for non-commercial purposes exceeds five,]	
	or (¹)	[satisfy, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 388/2010, the requirements laid down in Article 10(3) of Council Directive 92/65/EEC where the total number of pet animals moved for non-commercial purposes into Ireland, Malta, Sweden or the United Kingdom exceeds five.]	
	II.4	The additional guarantees regarding diseases listed in Annex B (²) to Council Directive 92/65/EEC are as follows: (¹)	
	Disease	Decision	
	Disease	Decision	
	Disease	Decision	
	II.5	This certificate is valid until	(¹)
Notes			
Part I:			
— Box references I.1 to I.4, I.8, I.20, I.25 and I.31: Required for non-commercial movement of more than five pet dogs, cats and ferrets.			
— Box reference I.6: No(s) of accompanying documents: CITES, if applicable.			
— Box reference I.19: Use the appropriate HS code: 01.06.19, 01.06.31, 01.06.32, 01.06.39.			
— Box reference I.31: Identification: individual identification must be used wherever possible but in the case of small animals, batch identification may be used.			



EUROPEAN UNION		92/65 E1 Animals from holdings (ungulates, birds, lagomorphs, dogs, cats and ferrets)									
II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference No	II.b.									
Part II: (1) Delete as necessary. (2) Not applicable to pet dogs, cats and ferrets. (3) As requested by a Member State benefiting from additional guarantees under Union legislation. (4) The period of validity of this certificate is 10 days from the date of issue, except for pet dogs, cats and ferrets in which case the certificate is valid for 4 months or until the date of expiry of the anti-rabies vaccination shown in section IV of the passport, whichever is earlier. — The colour of the stamp and signature must be different from that of the other particulars in the certificate.											
Official veterinarian or official inspector <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Name (in capital letters):</td> <td>Qualification and title:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local veterinary unit:</td> <td>LVU No:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date:</td> <td>Signature:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stamp:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Name (in capital letters):	Qualification and title:	Local veterinary unit:	LVU No:	Date:	Signature:	Stamp:	
Name (in capital letters):	Qualification and title:										
Local veterinary unit:	LVU No:										
Date:	Signature:										
Stamp:											

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Council Directive 92/65/CEE of 13 July 1992 laying down the animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.

Commission Decision 2010/270/EU of 6 May 2010 amending Parts 1 and 2 of Annex E to Council Directive 92/65/EEC as regards the model health certificates for animals from holdings and for bees and bumble bees.

Commission Decision 2010/684/EU of 10 November 2010 amending Part 1 of Annex E to Council Directive 92/65/EEC as regards the model health certificate for animals from holdings.



Part V

TRACES - TRADE CONTROL AND EXPERT SYSTEM

TRACES is a web-based veterinary information system established by Commission Decision 2002/459/EC and managed by the EU Commission. The system helps competent authorities in each member state to meet the needs of their traders and their EU animal and public health obligations.

TRACES supplies two basic services:

- Certification
- Certificates

Source:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/traces/what_is/index_en.htm

The electronic TRACES message contains the details of the consignment. The notification is sent on the day the health certificate for the consignment is issued by the local animal health authority in the member state of origin to the animal health authority in the country of destination.

This service is provided so that the competent veterinary authorities in the consignment's country of origin (the sending member country) as well as the country of destination can see all the information.

IMPORTANT!

When carrying out a documentary check, make sure that, besides being accompanied by a health certificate, the consignment has had a certificate created for it through TRACES by the competent authority.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Commission Decision 2002/459/EC of 4 June 2002 listing the units in the ANIMO (ANimal Movement) computer network and repealing Decision 2000/287/EC.

Commission Decision 2003/623/EC of 19 August 2003 concerning the development of an integrated computerised veterinary system known as TRACES.

Commission Regulation (EC) 599/2004 of 30 March 2004 concerning the adoption of a harmonised model certificate and inspection report linked to intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.



CHAPTER II

DUTIES DURING TRANSPORT OF DOGS AND CATS

The transport of dogs and cats by road, sea or air undertaken in connection with an economic activity is governed by Regulation (EC) 1/2005, which also sets out provisions for the movement of dogs and cats by registered transporters for purposes of fishing and hunting, tourism and/or participation in shows, gymkhanas, etc.

Regulation (EC) 1/2005 does not apply to animals transported directly to or from veterinary practices and clinics.

A) GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS

No person shall transport animals or cause animals to be transported in a way likely to cause them injury or undue suffering (Art. 3, comma 1).



B) DUTIES OF TRANSPORTERS OF DOGS AND CATS

Transporters shall identify a natural person responsible for the transport and ensure that information on the planning, execution and completion of the part of the journey under their control can be obtained at any time (Art. 5).

Sedatives shall not be used on animals unless strictly necessary to ensure their welfare, and shall be used only under veterinary supervision (Annex I, Paragraph I, Point 5).

For long journeys, transporters must supply their contingency plan in the event of emergencies (Art. 11).

All the necessary arrangements should be made to reduce journey time to a minimum (Art. 22).

C) FITNESS OF DOGS AND CATS FOR TRANSPORT

It is forbidden to transport dogs and cats if they are unable to walk unassisted, if they present a severe open wound or prolapse or a physiological weakness that makes them unable to withstand the stress of the journey, if they are pregnant females for whom 90 per cent or more of the gestation period has already passed, or if they are new-born mammals in which the umbilicus has not completely healed (Annex I, Paragraph I, Point 2).

A veterinarian must certify fitness for transport of slightly injured or ill animals in doubtful cases (Annex I, Paragraph I, Point 3a).

Dogs and cats less than eight weeks of age cannot be transported unless they are accompanied by their mother (Annex 1, Paragraph 1; Point 2 f).

Animals aged from 8 to 12 weeks are accepted for air transport only if accompanied by a veterinary certificate specifying they are fit to travel. Lactating females or females in heat are not accepted, as per IATA (International Air Transport Association) regulations.



D) MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND PLACEMENT OF CONTAINERS

Annex I, Paragraph II sets out the provisions for the means of transport and containers used, which should be operated so as to

- Protect the animals from extreme temperatures and adverse changes in climatic conditions; prevent the animals from escaping or falling out, and be able to withstand the stresses of movements; ensure that air quality and quantity appropriate to the species transported can be maintained, present an anti-slip flooring surface and provide a means of lighting sufficient for inspecting and caring for the animals during transport.
- Containers shall always be kept upright and severe jolts or shaking shall be minimised. Containers shall be secured so as to prevent displacement during transport and to avoid urine and faeces falling on the animals placed underneath.

E) WATERING AND FEEDING

Dogs and cats transported must be fed at intervals of not more than 24 hours and given water at intervals of not more than eight hours. Clear written instructions about watering and feeding must be provided (Annex I, Chapter V). The water and feed should be of good quality and given to the animals in a way that minimises contamination (Annex I, Chapter III, Point 2.7).

F) Documents required during transport

- 1) **Transporter authorisation** as referred to in Articles 10 and 11, issued by the competent authority in the transporter's country of residence and corresponding to the EU model. The authorisation is valid for a period of not more than five years from the date of issue. It is issued in the language of the issuing member state and translated into English.



TYPE 1 authorisation for journeys of a maximum duration of eight hours. Italian transporters must carry the authorisation as well as a vehicle checklist as per Appendix I of the Italian state-regions agreement dated 20 March 2008.

TYPE 2 authorisation for long journeys (over eight hours).

- 2) **Vehicle approval certificate** for long journeys, issued by the competent authority in the language of the issuing member state and translated into English. It is valid for a period of not more than five years from the date of issue. For Italian transporters, the vehicle approval certificate must be clipped to the vehicle checklist as per Appendix I of the Italian state-regions agreement dated 20 March 2008.
- 3) **Label** with the words “LIVE ANIMALS” clearly and visibly placed on the exterior of the vehicle or on each container.
- 4) **Written instructions** about watering and feeding (dogs and cats must be fed at least once every 24 hours and given water at least one every eight hours).
- 5) **Health certificate**.
- 6) **Passport** of each animal in the consignment.
- 7) **CMR**.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Council Regulation (EC) 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.

Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992 laying down the animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A (I) to Directive 90/425/EEC.

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of 26 May 2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals and successive modifications.

IATA Live Animals Regulations.



CHAPTER III

DUTIES AT THE DESTINATION

Intra-Community traders of dogs and cats must be registered with the competent authority and comply with the requirement of a 48-hour stop prior to the movement of animals in case a subsequent movement for commercial purposes is envisaged, as per Regulation 1/2005/EC (Art. 2, comma 2, letters s, e and i).

The first place of destination for a consignment of dogs and cats is the *place at which an animal is unloaded from a means of transport and accommodated for at least 48 hours prior to the time of departure.*

Traders must

1. Keep a register specifying the details of the animals carried and their onward destination.
2. Pre-notify the arrival of a consignment of animals or animal products originating in another member state, specifically the nature of the consignment and expected date of arrival. The notification is generally to be made one day before the date of arrival. In exceptional cases, member states can request notification two days in advance.
3. Check that all the required identification, certificates and documents accompany the consignment.
4. Report any inadequacy or anomaly to the competent authority and isolate the animals concerned while awaiting instructions from the competent authority.
5. Hold onto the health certificates for the period specified by the competent authority - in any case for a period of at least six months - and make them available to the competent authority on request.



IMPORTANT!

The consignee at the first place of unloading (Box I.13 of the health certificate) must at all times be able to produce the following documents.

Health certificate for the consignment being imported: the driver of the vehicle gives the health certificate to the consignee at the first place of unloading when delivering the consignment.

Loading and unloading register: information relating to each animal being transported must be entered in the register.

Passports (if the animals are present): the passport must always accompany the dog or cat for which it has been issued.

CMR: a copy of the CMR must be given to the consignee at the first place of unloading.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Directives 89/662/EEC and 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary checks on live animals and animal products applicable to intra-Community exchanges.



CHAPTER IV

ANIMAL WELFARE PROTECTION

Animal welfare legislation treats passive cruelty to animals as a punishable offence. Animal transport arrangements must therefore include certain key requirements. The lack of these elements must always be pointed out during checks.

Animals must be transported in a way that ensures they are not subjected to any shocks or physical or psychological stress.

Transporters must ensure that the containers used to transport animals are made of material that can be cleaned and disinfected, are appropriate to the size of the animals and are adequately ventilated without, however, exposing the animals to draughts or extreme temperatures.

The floor of the container must have a non-slip covering.

Feed and water receptacles that can be overturned and splash or soil the animals are to be avoided. The type of feed and frequency of feeding must be adapted to the age of the animals. A qualified veterinarian must approve the appropriateness of the feed to be given.

Puppies and kittens do not have a fully developed immune system and cannot regulate their own body temperature. As a result, even slight levels of stress will cause them to expend a lot of energy. This can lead to hypoglycaemia, which is made worse by other factors such as intestinal parasites, vomiting, diarrhoea, fright or cold.

Careful journey planning is vital to ensure that the animals are not subjected to transport stress.



CHAPTER V

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL PET TRAFFICKING AND IMPORTS

Law 201 of 4 November 2010 *Approval and application of the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals signed in Strasbourg on 13 November 1987, and its implementation in Italian national law.*

The new penalties cover criminal as well as administrative violations.

CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS

THE CRIME OF ILLEGAL PET TRAFFICKING (Article 4)

The law punishes anyone who, seeking financial gain for himself or another:

- **Either repeatedly or in an organised manner, imports** into Italy dogs and cats **with no individual identification or health certificate or, where required, an individual passport** (comma 1).
- **Transports, gives or receives for any reason** dogs and cats imported into Italy **with no individual identification or health certificate or, where required, an individual passport** (comma 2).

General condition for the penalty to be applied: the intention to make a profit for oneself or others.

Sanctionable conduct: import, transport, transfer or receipt

Aggravating circumstances

A more severe sentence is given if it is proved that the animal is less than 12 weeks old or if it comes from a country subject to veterinary restrictions to prevent the spread of any infectious diseases a particular species may be carrying.



Seized and confiscated animals are entrusted on request to the animal welfare organisations and humane societies listed in an Italian Ministry of Health decree issued pursuant to Article 19c, which has been inserted by Italian law 189/2004 against animal cruelty in the Italian penal code in order to amend it to this effect.

Following the **definitive ruling, confiscated animals** are assigned on request to the animal welfare organisations and humane societies listed in an Italian Ministry of Health decree issued pursuant to Article 19c, which has been inserted by Italian law 189/2004 against animal cruelty in the Italian penal code in order to amend it to this effect.

ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATIONS ILLEGAL IMPORT, TRANSPORT AND SALE OF PETS (Article 5)

Sanctionable conduct: import, transport and sale in Italy of dogs and cats with no identification and/or in violation of applicable laws (e.g. with no health certificate, no passport where one is required and no vaccination against rabies).

Administrative sanctions are envisaged for each illegally imported animal.

Penalties: unless the act constitutes a more serious offence, the following administrative penalties are envisaged.

- € 100 to € 1,000 for any dog or cat imported into Italy without an individual identity document.
- € 500 to € 1,000 for any dog or cat imported into Italy in violation of the applicable laws. However, such violations are not sanctioned if they have been regularised as per Art. 13, comma 7 of Law 28 of 30 January 1993 which states, in the event of specific conditions envisaged by the same decree, that *“if the certificate or documents are found to contain irregularities, the consignor must be granted a period of grace before recourse to return of the animal or consignment”* (Art. 5, comma 2).



- **€ 500 to € 1,000 per dog or cat for anyone who transports or sells** dogs or cats imported into Italy without an individual identity document or in violation of the other requirements of the applicable law (Art. 5, comma 3).

The procedure to regularise an illegally imported animal can be undertaken in line with the provisions of Article 8 of Council Directive 90/425/CEE as transposed into Article 13 of Italian Legislative Decree 28/93.

Aggravating circumstances

A bigger fine - € 1,000-€ 2,000 per animal imported - is applied if the dogs or cats concerned **are proved to be less than 12 weeks old, or come from a country subject to veterinary restrictions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.**

The administrative penalties are applied by the Italian Ministry of Health, the Italian regional authorities and the authorities of the independent provinces of Trento and Bolzano for their respective areas of competence and jurisdictions. If an administrative offence has been ascertained, the **puppies and kittens may be confiscated** in accordance with the combined provisions of two laws: Art. 13 of Law 689/1981, which states that the checking authority “*may, as a precautionary measure, confiscate any item subject to administrative seizure, within the scope of application permitted by the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Criminal Investigation Department,*” and Art. 20, whereby the “*administrative seizure of items, the manufacture, use, carrying, possession or transfer of which constitute an administrative violation, may be carried out even if an order or injunction to pay has not been issued.*”

It is obvious that illegally transported animals are goods whose possession and use constitute an administrative violation, and that their administrative seizure is therefore obligatory.

IMPORTANT! The charge of illegally importing animals covers and envisages penalties for commercial and well as non-commercial movements.

A single trafficking offence, including an administrative offence, may also be charged for violating Article 727 or Article 544b, comma 1, of the Italian penal code if the animals have been housed in unsuitable conditions or ill-treated.



PENALTIES Law 201 of 4 December 2010

OFFENCE	LAW INFRINGED	SANCTION	COMPETENT AUTHORITY	SEIZURE OR CONFISCATION
<p>Repeatedly or in an organised manner, bringing dogs and cats without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - individual identification - a health certificate - an individual passport (where required) 	Art. 4, comma 1	Prison sentence (3 to 12 months) and a fine (€ 3,000 to € 15,000)	Civil court	Yes. In the event of a conviction or sentence bargain, the animal is always confiscated unless it belongs to a person unconnected with the offence
<p>Transporting, giving or receiving dogs and cats imported into Italy without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - individual identification - a health certificate - an individual passport (where required) 	Art. 4, comma 2	Prison sentence (3 to 12 months) and a fine (€ 3,000 to € 15,000)	Civil court	As above

Aggravating circumstances: Heavier sanctions are applied if the animals referred to in comma 1 and comma 2 are proved to be less than 12 weeks old or come from a country subject to veterinary restrictions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.



ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES Law 201 of 4 December 2010

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	ARTICLE INFRINGED	ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY	REDUCED FINE (ART. 16 OF LAW 689/1981)
Bringing cats and dogs without individual identification into Italy	Art. 5, comma 1	€ 100 to € 1,000 for each animal imported	€ 200 for each animal imported
Bringing cats and dogs into Italy in violation of applicable laws	Art. 5, comma 2	€ 500 to € 1,000 for each animal imported	€ 500 for each animal imported
Transporting and selling dogs and cats without individual identification and/or in violation of applicable laws in Italy	Art. 5, comma 3	€ 500 to € 1,000 for each animal imported	€ 500 for each animal imported

Aggravating circumstances: Administrative penalty of € 1,000 to € 2,000 (**reduced fine: € 1,000**) if the animals referred to in commas 1,2 and 3 are **proved to be less than 12 weeks old** or come from a country subject to veterinary restrictions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS

Suspension:

- 1 to 3 month suspension of the authorisation of a transporter or business owner who infringes the law thrice over a period of three years. The maximum penalty is applied if two violations have been committed in a period of less than three months.
- 1 to 3 month suspension of the authorisation of a business owner who has committed three violations of Article 13a of Law 28/1993. The additional sanction is therefore applied to the registered business operator who has not respected the obligations undertaken when applying to obtain registration.



Withdrawal of the transport and trading authorisation if five violations have been committed within three years.

The transporter or business owner whose authorisation has been withdrawn cannot re-apply for authorisation to conduct the same business activity for a period of 12 months.

Vehicles registered abroad

If an offence cited in Article 5 is committed by the driver of a vehicle registered abroad, the provisions of Article 207 of the Italian Highway Code are applied. The offender must pay the reduced fine directly to the checking agent who has ascertained the offence or, in the event that they wish to appeal against the charge, pay double the fine as a deposit. If the fine is not paid, the vehicle is to be put under an ‘administrative freeze’, i.e. it cannot be used until the reduced fine is paid (the period for payment cannot exceed 60 days). The vehicle must be delivered to an authorised custody agent who will have the option to purchase it, according to the provisions of Article 214a of the Italian Highway Code.

The animals are unloaded and transported at the expense of the offender to a place where their welfare can be safeguarded according to the provisions of applicable laws.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Legislative decree 201 of 4 November 2010 Approval and application of the European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals signed in Strasbourg on 13 November 1987, and its implementation in Italian national law.

Legislative decree 689 of 24 November 1981 amending the penal system.



APPENDIX I

CHECKS ON IMPORTS FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

The introduction of animals into the EU from third countries is defined “importation”.

Dogs and cats may be imported from third countries if travelling with a passenger or for commercial purposes.

The importation of more than five animals is considered a commercial import, even if the animals are travelling with a passenger.

Regulation 998/2003/EC and Directive 92/65/CE set out animal health requirements for the import of dogs and cats.

To be imported into the EU, dogs and cats must have identification (a tattoo or microchip) and a valid anti-rabies vaccination administered prior to departure (i.e. at least 21 days before the date of departure if it is the first vaccination).

Regulation 998/2003/EC also specifies that dogs and cats from third countries not listed in the appendix can be imported only if they have undergone a test demonstrating rabies antibodies at a satisfactory level.

The blood sample to check the rabies antibody level must be taken at least 30 days after the vaccination. The blood test must be done in an EU-approved laboratory (official list available online at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/approval_en.htm

If the results of the test are satisfactory, the dogs and cats may be imported into the EU three months after the blood sample was taken.

Each animal must be accompanied by a health certificate or, if returning to the EU, by a pet passport.



RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of 26 May 2003 amending Council Directive 92/65/EEC on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals.

Commission Decision 2004/595/EC establishing a model health certificate for the importation to the Community for trade of dogs, cats and ferrets.

Commission Decision 2004/824/EC of 1 December 2004 establishing a model health certificate for non-commercial movements of dogs, cats and ferrets from third countries to the Community.

Commission Decision 2004/839/EC of 3 December 2004 establishing conditions for non-commercial movements of young dogs and cats from third countries to the Community.

Commission Decision 2005/91/EC establishing the period after which the anti-rabies vaccination is considered valid.

the period after which the anti-rabies vaccination is considered valid.

Commission Decision 2003/803/EC establishing a model passport for the intra-Community movements of dogs, cats and ferrets.

Commission Regulation (EU) 388/2010 of 6 May 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the maximum number of pet animals of a specific species that may be the subject of non-commercial movement.

USEFUL LINKS

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/nocomm_third_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/comm_third_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/approval_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/list_third_en.htm



APPENDIX II

GUARANTEES IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: MEMBER STATES MUST ENSURE THAT COMMERCIALY TRADED DOGS AND CATS

1. Come from a registered holding where animals are regularly examined by official veterinarians, and which respects animal health regulations in the destination member state.
2. Are registered and comply with the identification requirements set out in EU regulations.
3. Are accompanied during transport by health certificates and other documents required by EU law.
4. Do not come from
 - i) Holdings, centres, areas or regions subject to any of the restrictions set out in EU law.
 - ii) Holdings, centres, areas or regions subject to official restrictions because of the suspicion, warning signs or the presence of diseases other than the ones specified in Annex C, or subject to safeguard measures.
5. In the event that animals are to be transported to several destinations, they must be grouped into one consignment per destination. Each consignment must be accompanied by the certificates and/or documents required by EU law.

The sending member state shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure that

- a. Keepers of dogs and cats respect applicable national or EU animal health laws at every stage of production and sales.
- b. Dogs and cats are subjected to veterinary checks.
- c. Animals are transported using suitable means of transport complying with the required hygiene standards.

The competent authority in the country of origin issuing the certificate or document accompanying the animals or animal products must use the TRACES system to notify the central and local competent authority in the country of destination of the details of the consignment on the day the documents are issued.





Ministero della Salute



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