

IMPORT

into Sweden of dogs and cats



Valid from July 3, 2004

LIST OF CONTENT

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR BRINGING YOUR DOG OR CAT ON YOUR JOURNEY	3–6		
EU COUNTRIES			
Austria	Germany	Malta	
Belgium	Gibraltar	the Netherlands	
Cyprus	Greece	Poland	
Czech Republic	Hungary	Portugal	
Denmark	Italy	Slovakia	
Estonia	Latvia	Slovenia	
Finland	Lithuania	Spain	
France	Luxembourg		7–9
Ireland			
United Kingdom			10–11
SCANDINAVIA			
Norway			11
LOW-RISK COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EU			
Andorra	Iceland	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	
Antigua and Barbuda	Jamaica	Saint Vincent and Grenadines	
Aruba	Japan	San Marino	
Ascension	Liechtenstein	Singapore	
Australia	Mauritius	Switzerland	
Bahrain	Mayotte	USA	
Barbados	Monaco	Vanuatu	
Bermuda	Montserrat	Vatican	
Canada	Netherlands	Wallis and Futon Islands	
Cayman Islands	Antilles		
Croatia	New Caledonia		
Falkland Islands	New Zealand		
Fiji	Saint Helena		
French Polynesia	Saint Kitts and Nevis		12–14
HIGH-RISK COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EU			
Other countries			15–17

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR BRINGING YOUR DOG OR CAT ON YOUR JOURNEY

This is an overview of the rules for individuals who want to bring their dog or cat into Sweden. The rules apply to

- Swedish animals that are brought back to Sweden after a trip abroad.
- animals that are brought into Sweden for a temporary stay.
- animals that are brought into Sweden from abroad for a permanent stay must be registered as Swedish.

These rules can be found in Regulation (EC) No 998/2003 and in decisions made based on that regulation, as well as in the

Swedish Board of Agriculture's supplementing rules on import of animals.

There are special rules for transporting your dog or cat, for example with regard to space, travelling time and care/supervision. More information on this can be found on the Swedish Animal Welfare Agency's web site (www.djurskyddsmyndigheten.se).

You can order brochures on import as well as the relevant legislation from the Swedish Board of Agriculture's web site (www.sjv.se).

The rules on import are divided into four main areas, based on the country of departure.

Find your country in the list of content on page 2, and this will guide you to the page with the relevant rules for bringing your dog or cat from this country directly into Sweden.

In the regulation, the countries are divided according to membership in the EU as well as based on the actual rabies situation in the country. In some **third countries**, that is countries outside the EU, the rabies situation has been judged under control and the risk of spreading rabies when importing animals from these countries has been deemed low. These countries are called **low-risk countries** and the remaining countries are called **high-risk countries**.

For animal welfare reasons, the animal may sometimes be better off staying at home.

Transportation by plane, the change in environment or in climate may be stressful for the animal. We recommend you to carefully consider the most appropriate means of transportation for your animal, the best route to take or maybe to leave your animal at home.

There are many contagious diseases.

The purpose of import rules is to protect from the spreading of rabies or certain parasitic diseases, but there are several other diseases that your animal may get during a trip. More information on contagious diseases as regards dogs and cats can be found on the National Veterinary Institute's web site (www.sva.se).

Ask your veterinarian for help to give your animal the necessary protection, for example supplementary vaccinations,

protection against parasites and practical information on how to take care of your animal during the trip.

Puppies and kittens may only be imported from certain countries.

Please note that puppies and kittens may only be imported into Sweden from Norway, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

A maximum number of animals.

From certain countries outside the EU, a maximum number of five dogs or cats may be imported. If more than five animals with the same owner shall be imported, these are considered commercial animals. This means that there are other requirements than those mentioned here – more information can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture's web site (www.sjv.se).

The animal must be accompanied during the trip.

Pet animals may not be imported as goods but must be accompanied by a person who is responsible for the animal during the trip. Animals transported as goods are considered commercial animals and this means that there are other requirements – please see (www.sjv.se).

Common requirements with certain exceptions.

To be allowed to bring your animal into another EU country, you need first of all to make sure that your animal is identified, vaccinated against rabies and equipped with a passport for pet animals. Sweden has additional requirements for import that must be met in order for the animal to be allowed to enter into Sweden. The animal's blood must contain a sufficient number of rabies antibodies and the animal must be dewormed against echinococcosis.

The basic requirements are the same for all EU countries, but there is room for national variations. Some EU countries – but not all – allow import of unvaccinated young animals. There may also be national rules for the keeping of pets, for example prohibition against certain species. We recommend you to make sure that your animal fulfils the import requirements in each country you travel through on your journey, or if you buy an animal in one country and bring it by car or by train through several countries. Contact the veterinary authorities through their embassies well in advance before your trip.

Begin the necessary preparations well in advance.

To be allowed into Sweden the animal must be identified and vaccinated against rabies. A blood test shall be taken to see if the protection against rabies is sufficient. The blood test shall be analysed by a laboratory approved by the EU – a list of these can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture's web site (www.sjv.se). The process from vaccination to test results will take 4 1/2–5 months. If the blood test shows an insufficient protection against rabies, the animal must be vaccinated again and a new blood test must be taken. At the time of import into Sweden, the animal must be recently dewormed against echinococcosis.

Passport for pet animals

If you are travelling between EU countries, moving to another EU country or selling your animal within the EU, the animal needs a passport for pet animals. In Sweden, the passport is produced by the Swedish Board of Agriculture and distributed to veterinarians for a fee. Contact your veterinarian in your home country for

information about how to get a passport. The veterinarian notes the identity number, vaccinations, test results and treatments in the passport.

Third-country certificate

Owners of dogs or cats imported from **low-risk countries** (see page 3) into Sweden must have a special third-country certificate. You can order this form from the Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se).

Animal owners whose animals live in the EU and are brought into a **low-risk country** and back again shall before the outward journey obtain a passport for pet animals, as described above. You are then to use the passport instead of the third-country certificate on the return journey.

Quarantine

Animals brought from high-risk countries shall be placed in quarantine. Such quarantines must have been approved by the Board of Agriculture. You must have booked a place at a quarantine before bringing the animal, and certain documents are required – please contact the Board of Agriculture for more information.

The person travelling with the animal bears the responsibility

The person bringing the animal across the border bears the responsibility for all import conditions being complied with, and is also the one who is to pay all costs associated with the import. This means that you have to find out on your own what the requirements are, make sure that the vaccinations are valid and that the passport for pet animals is continuously updated or that you have a valid third-country certificate. If the animal does not fulfil all requirements upon arrival at the border, it

may be rejected or put into quarantine. If so, you have to bear all the costs for such measures. If you cannot pay, the animal may be euthanized.

Smuggling

If your animal is found in Sweden and the import requirements have not been complied with, the animal will be put into isolation for control. If the animal shows no sign of rabies within ten days, it shall be placed in quarantine or brought out of the country. If you cannot pay for these measures, the animal will be euthanized. If an investigation shows that you brought the animal to Sweden illegally, you may be sentenced to a fine or to prison.

OTHER LEGISLATION

Notifying the customs

You have to notify import of dogs or cats to the customs authorities in accordance with customs legislation – please see the website of the Swedish Customs (www.tullverket.se).

Certain dogs or cats are not allowed in Sweden:

– Aggressive dogs

Sweden does not allow the keeping of dogs that have an extremely strong urge to fight, such as dogs:

- that are easily angered and that bite
 - that only with difficulty can be made to abort an attack
 - that tend to direct their fighting instincts towards humans and towards other dogs
- There is no ban against specific breeds.

– Crossbreeds involving wild species

In Sweden it is prohibited to keep predators as pet animals with the exception of polecats, dogs and cats. Neither is it allowed to keep as pets crosses between

domestic dogs and wild canines, for example wolves or dingoes, as well as crossbreeds between domestic cats and wild felines. The exception would be animals where the cross from wild animals is at least five generations back.

Some breeding work is carried out in creating new crossbreeds including wild animals. Examples of such crossbreeds are the wolf hybrids Saarloos Wolfhund and the Czech Wolfdog, as well as the wild cat hybrids Bengal, Savannah and Chaussie. You may not keep offsprings from the first up to and including the fourth generation of these crossbreeds. The cross is noted in the animal's pedigree, where you can count the number of generations. If the cross is in the fifth generation or further back in time, it is permitted to keep the animal.

Owner registration

In Sweden, all dog owners must register themselves and their dog at the Board of Agriculture. This applies to all owners of dogs that are born after 31 December 1992 and that live mostly in Sweden. The requirement does not apply to people on temporary visits.

The registration obligation applies once the dog reaches an age of four months, or one month after you bought, received or imported the dog into Sweden. Ownership is notified to the Board of Agriculture on a special form that can be obtained from your veterinarian or from the Board. The current fee for this compulsory registration is SEK 150.

Leash

In Sweden, all dogs should be kept on leash during the period 1 March – 20 August, in order to protect the wildlife.

EU MEMBER STATES

Belgium	France	Latvia	Azores and	the Czech
Denmark	(including	Lithuania	Madeira)	Republic
(including	French Guyana,	Luxemburg	Slovakia	Germany
Greenland	Guadeloupe,	Malta	Slovenia	Hungary
and the Faeroe	Martinique	the	Spain	Austria
Islands)	and Réunion)	Netherlands	(including the	
Cyprus	Gibraltar	Poland	Balearics and	
Estonia	Greece	Portugal	the Canary	
Finland	Italy	(including the	Islands)	

CHECKLIST

IDENTIFICATION

The animal shall be identified.

VACCINATIONS AND BLOOD TEST

Both cats and dogs must be vaccinated against rabies and have an approved level of rabies antibodies.

DEWORMING

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall deworm the animal against the tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

PASSPORT FOR PET ANIMALS

You have to obtain a passport for your animal.

NOTIFYING THE CUSTOMS

You have to notify the import of dogs or cats to the customs authorities.

If possible, you should choose a microchip of ISO standard 11784 or 11785. If the animal's chip is of another type, the owner or the person in charge of the animal must be ready to provide a reader every time the number needs to be verified, for instance when the border is crossed.

Rabies vaccination

Dogs and cats shall be vaccinated against rabies, using a vaccine of WHO standard and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Your veterinarian can help you choose a suitable vaccine. The basic vaccination is usually done when the animal has reached the age of three months. The animal must be identified in order to be vaccinated, and the vaccination must be performed by a veterinarian. The veterinarian is to enter the vaccination in the animal's passport, and will also note the last day for revaccination. If the animal is correctly revaccinated, there is only a very small risk that it may lose its rabies protection. The rules mean that unvaccinated animals may not be imported, irrespective of age.

Blood test and revaccination

No sooner than 120 days and no more than 365 days after the basic vaccination against rabies, a veterinarian shall take a blood sample of the animal in order to verify the level of rabies antibodies. The sample shall be tested by a laboratory that has been

THE RULES IN DETAIL

Identification

The animal shall be identified by a clearly legible tattoo or a microchip under the skin. The tattooed number, or the number of the microchip (= the animal's ID number) shall be stated in all documents pertaining to the animal, as well as in the passport.

approved by the EU – for a list of those laboratories, please see www.sjv.se. The test result shall indicate a rabies antibody level of at least 0.5 IE/ml.

Some animals may need more than one vaccination in order to reach the required level of antibodies. The following kinds of animals often have a reduced capability of producing antibodies: dogs and cats younger than one year, dogs of large breeds, dogs undergoing hard physical training, and animals that are or have recently been ill. If your animal belongs to any of those categories, the Board of Agriculture recommends that you have it vaccinated twice with an interval of one month, in order to increase the production of antibodies. The blood test shall then be taken 120–365 days after the most recent vaccination.

If you want to avoid the blood test after every vaccination, you must make sure that the animal is revaccinated before the date of revaccination entered into the passport by the veterinarian. If the animal is correctly revaccinated, there is only a very small risk that it may lose its rabies protection.

If the animal has not been revaccinated within the stated period, the delayed revaccination is considered a new basic vaccination. In such a case, a new blood test must be taken 120–365 days after the most recent vaccination.

Passport for pet animals

You need a special passport for bringing your animal to Sweden. In this passport, a veterinarian shall note the animal's identity number as well as information about vaccinations, the blood test regarding antibodies, and deworming treatments. Contact your veterinarian in your home country about information how to get the

passport. You have to bring it whenever you travel across borders within the EU. The blood test and the deworming treatment are not required for entering other EU countries than Sweden. Please note, however, that the United Kingdom and Ireland have their own additional requirements that are not the same as those that apply for import into Sweden. For more information about this, please see the UK website (www.defra.gov.uk).

Transitional rules

Import of dogs or cats after 3 July 2004 from an EU country where you still cannot get a passport, will require the following certificates:

- a compiled vaccination certificate issued before 1 October 2004, and with valid rabies vaccinations. The certificate form can be downloaded at the Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se).
- the new certificate for deworming can be downloaded at the Board of Agriculture's website. You can also use the former certificate *Health certificate for the import of dogs/cats from EU/EFTA countries*.

Deworming

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall no more than ten days before the entry into Sweden deworm the animal against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation, see list at (www.sjv.se). The veterinarian shall then state in the passport for pet animals that the animal has been dewormed.

The Board of Agriculture recommends that you have the animal dewormed as late as possible before your trip to Sweden, in order to reduce the risk of the animal being reinfected during the period between

deworming and departure. If several days pass, the risk of reinfection increases, and you should then repeat the deworming treatment within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

Exemption from deworming

There is no requirement for deworming for dogs or cats that are to be imported into Sweden and that have only stayed in Finland, Norway or Sweden at least one year prior to the import.

Four-week certificate for commuting between Sweden and Denmark

Commuters may instead of deworming their animals as described above use a so-called four-week certificate. Such certificates are granted for animals that live in Sweden or Denmark and that accompany commuters between these two countries. The form for the four-week certificate can be obtained from the Board of Agriculture or from your veterinarian.

The certificate is issued by a licensed veterinarian in Sweden or Denmark. The veterinarian deworms the animal, which must be properly identified at the time. However, when a four-week certificate is issued for the first time for an animal that has never been outside Sweden, Norway or Finland, it does not need to be dewormed, since these countries are free from the parasite. In the certificate, the animal owner commits to having a veterinarian deworm the animal again after 21–28 days, so that it cannot spread a possible contamination after the trip. This means that commuters must visit a veterinarian every 28 days to have their animal dewormed.

Notifying the customs

You have to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of Swedish Customs (www.tullverket.se).

Import of animals from high-risk countries via another EU Member State

Please see also page 14 about the rules for import of dogs or cats from high-risk countries.

Example:

You go to Mexico and buy a dog, that you want to bring to Sweden without quarantine. In this case, the dog must be brought to another EU Member State, and there be prepared so that it complies with the requirements in the checklist on page 7. For import to the EU from Mexico, a special certificate is required. This certificate shall show that the dog is identified and vaccinated against rabies, and that a blood test has been taken in accordance with the EU country's requirements for verifying the approved level of rabies antibodies. In order for the dog to be allowed into Sweden from this other EU country, however, it must be vaccinated anew, and another test result must show an approved level of rabies antibodies while the animal remains in the EU country. The reason for this is that both those measures must be taken within the EU, in order for the animal to avoid quarantine. The dog must also be provided with a passport and dewormed. Sweden's requirements regarding the verification of rabies antibodies in the animal's blood is different from those of other EU countries.

EU MEMBER STATES

Ireland and the United Kingdom

CHECKLIST

IDENTIFICATION

The animal shall be identified.

PASSPORT FOR PET ANIMALS

You have to obtain a passport for your animal.

DEWORMING

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall deworm the animal against the tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

TRANSPORT

Arrange direct transport to Sweden, with no changeovers.

NOTIFYING THE CUSTOMS

You have to notify the import of dogs or cats to the customs authorities.

If possible, you should choose a microchip of ISO standard 11784 or 11785. If the animal's chip is of another type, the owner or the person in charge of the animal must be ready to provide a reader every time the number needs to be verified, for instance when the border is crossed.

Passport for pet animals

You need a special passport for bringing your animal to Sweden. In this passport, a veterinarian shall note the animal's identity number and deworming treatments. Contact your veterinarian in your home country about information how to get the passport. You have to bring it whenever you travel across borders within the EU. The blood test and the deworming treatment are not required for entering other EU countries than Sweden. Please note, however, that the United Kingdom and Ireland have their own additional requirements that are not the same as those that apply for import into Sweden. For more information about this, please see the UK website (www.defra.gov.uk).

Deworming

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall no more than ten days before the entry into Sweden deworm the animal against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation, see list at (www.sjv.se). The

veterinarian shall then state in the passport for pet animals that the animal has been dewormed.

The Board of Agriculture recommends that you have the animal dewormed as late as possible before your trip to Sweden, in order to reduce the risk of the animal being reinfected during the period between deworming and departure. If several days pass, the risk of reinfection increases, and you should then repeat the deworming treatment within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

Transport

If you are going by plane, make sure your plane is a direct flight to Sweden. If a touchdown or reloading cannot be avoided, the animal must not leave the airport.

Notifying the customs

You have to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of Swedish Customs (www.tullverket.se).

SCANDINAVIA

Norway

There are no requirements for importing dogs or cats from Norway to Sweden. However, animals that have been brought illegally to Norway from somewhere else may not be brought to Sweden.

THE RULES IN DETAIL

Identification

The animal shall be identified by a clearly legible tattoo or a microchip under the skin. The tattooed number, or the number of the microchip (= the animal's ID number) shall be stated in all documents pertaining to the animal, as well as in the passport.

LOW-RISK COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EU

Andorra	Cayman Islands	Canada	New Zealand	Mayotte
Antigua and Barbuda	Fiji	Croatia	St Helena	Switzerland
Aruba	Falkland Islands	Liechtenstein	St Kitts and Nevis	Singapore
Ascension	French Polynesia	Mauritius	St Pierre and Miquelon	USA
Australia	Iceland	Monaco	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Vanuatu
Barbados	Jamaica	Montserrat	San Marino	the Vatican
Bahrain	Japan	Netherlands		Wallis and Futuna
Bermuda		Antilles		
		New Caledonia		

CHECKLIST

IDENTIFICATION

The animal shall be identified.

VACCINATIONS AND BLOOD TEST

Both cats and dogs must be vaccinated against rabies and have an approved level of rabies antibodies.

DEWORMING

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall deworm the animal against *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

THIRD-COUNTRY CERTIFICATE

You have to obtain a special certificate.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT, ROUTE AND POINT OF ENTRY

The animal shall be transported by air and must be brought into Sweden at an approved point of entry. In case of an intermediate landing in a high-risk country, the animal must not leave the airport.

NOTIFYING THE CUSTOMS

You have to notify the import of dogs or cats to the customs authorities.

IMPORT RULES

Identification

The animal shall be identified by a clearly legible tattoo or a microchip under the skin. The tattooed number, or the number of the microchip (= the animal's ID number) shall be stated in all documents pertaining to the animal, as well as in the passport.

If possible, you should choose a microchip of ISO standard 11784 or 11785. If the animal's chip is of another type, the owner or the person in charge of the animal must be ready to provide a reader every time the number needs to be verified, for instance when the border is crossed.

Rabies vaccination

Dogs and cats shall be vaccinated against rabies, using a vaccine of WHO standard and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Your veterinarian can help you choose a suitable vaccine. The basic vaccination is usually done when the animal has reached the age of three months. The animal must be identified in order to be vaccinated, and the vaccination must be performed by a veterinarian. The rules mean that unvaccinated animals may not be imported, irrespective of age.

Please note that the rabies vaccination may not be performed in a high-risk country. If you want to bring your animal from a high-risk country via a low-risk country, you

gain nothing by starting vaccinations while still in the high-risk country.

Blood test and revaccination

No sooner than 120 days and no more than 365 days after the basic vaccination against rabies, a veterinarian shall take a blood sample of the animal in order to verify the level of rabies antibodies. The sample shall be tested by a laboratory that has been approved by the EU – for a list of those laboratories, please see (www.sjv.se). The test result shall indicate a rabies antibody level of at least 0.5 IE/ml. Upon import to Sweden the blood sample may not be drawn in a high-risk country.

Some animals may need more than one vaccination in order to reach the required level of antibodies. The following kinds of animals often have a reduced capability to form antibodies: dogs and cats younger than one year, dogs of large breeds, dogs undergoing hard physical training, and animals that are or have recently been ill. If your animal belongs to any of those categories, the Board of Agriculture recommends that you have it vaccinated twice with an interval of one month, in order to increase the production of antibodies. The blood test shall then be taken 120–365 days after the most recent vaccination.

If you want to avoid the blood test after every vaccination, you must make sure that the animal is revaccinated within the time period recommended by the manufacturer, normally 1–3 years. If the animal is correctly revaccinated, there is only a very small risk that it may lose its rabies protection. If the animal has not been revaccinated within the stated period, the delayed revaccination is considered a new basic vaccination. In such a case, a new blood test must be taken 120–365 days after the most recent vaccination.

Deworming

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall no more than ten days before the entry into Sweden deworm the animal against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation, see list at (www.sjv.se). The veterinarian shall then state in the certificate or in the passport for pet animals that the animal has been dewormed.

The Board of Agriculture recommends that you have the animal dewormed as late as possible before your trip to Sweden, in order to reduce the risk of the animal being reinfected during the period between deworming and departure. If several days pass, the risk of reinfection increases, and you should then repeat the deworming treatment within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

Certificate?

- If you bring an animal from a country outside the EU to Sweden, you have to obtain a third-country certificate. You can order this form from the Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se).
- If you plan to bring an EU animal to a country outside the EU and back again, you must obtain a passport for pet animals before you leave. In this case, you do not need a third-country certificate.

The certificate or the passport must be completed by an official veterinarian (= veterinarian appointed by the government in each country) in the country of departure.

At the time of import you shall bring not only the certificate, but also the documents it is based on, that is vaccination certificates and the result of the blood test. This does not apply if you are using a passport for pet animals.

Air travel only, and preferably non-stop flights

Animals from low-risk countries must be transported by air. The best thing to do is to take a direct flight to Sweden, or to travel via another low-risk country or another EU country. If you have to make an intermediate landing in a high-risk country, the animal must not leave the airport.

Place of entry

The animal must be transported by air to Stockholm/Arlanda or to Gothenburg/

Landvetter. It may not be brought into Sweden via any other route.

Animals from Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland and the Vatican may be imported via any border communities.

Notifying the customs

You have to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of Swedish Customs (www.tullverket.se).

HIGH-RISK COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EU

The countries classified as low risk are listed on page 12. If the country that you want to import your animal from is not included in this list, it is a so-called high-risk country. This means that the rabies situation in the country is not under control or impossible to estimate. There is a high risk that pet animals brought to the EU from such countries can bring rabies with them, so the import requirements are stricter.

CHECKLIST

IDENTIFICATION

The animal shall be identified.

PLACE IN QUARANTINE AND QUARANTINE DOCUMENTS

You must book a quarantine place in advance. A special quarantine document is required for going through customs.

DEWORMING

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall deworm the animal against the tapeworm *echinococcus multilocularis*. A special deworming certificate is required.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT, ROUTE AND POINT OF ENTRY

The animal shall be transported by air and must be brought into Sweden at an approved point of entry. The quarantine staff will handle the transport from the airport to the quarantine.

NOTIFYING THE CUSTOMS

You have to notify the import of dogs or cats to the customs authorities.

THE RULES IN DETAIL

Identification

The animal shall be identified by a clearly legible tattoo or a microchip under the skin. The tattooed number, or the number of the microchip (= the animal's ID number) shall be stated in all documents pertaining to the animal, as well as in the passport.

If possible, you should choose a microchip of ISO standard 11784 or 11785. If the animal's chip is of another type, the owner or the person in charge of the animal must be ready to provide a reader every time the number needs to be verified, for instance when the border is crossed.

Quarantine and quarantine documents

The animal shall be kept in quarantine for at least 120 days, followed by 60 days of isolation in the home. During this entire period, the animal must of course not participate in shows or competitions, and must not mate naturally. Only quarantines that have been approved by the Board of Agriculture may be used. It is up to you to book a quarantine place before travelling to Sweden. Even if your animal has a valid rabies vaccination and an approved result on the blood test, it must still be placed in quarantine. Please note that the quarantine may apply a minimum age for the animals it receives.

In Sweden, there are at the moment two approved, permanent quarantines for dogs and cats:

1. Storskogens Karantän

Skeda
SE 585 97 Linköping
Phone: +46 (0)13 503 36
Fax: +46 (0)13 504 36
E-mail: storskogens.karantan@telia.com

2. Manlötens Karantän

Manlötens gård
SE 186 40 Vallentuna
Phone: +46 (0)8 511 786 39
Fax: +46 (0)8 511 786 75
E-mail: manloten@delta.telenordia.se

There are also individual quarantines that receive animals. The CITES and Animal Health Division at the Board of Agriculture can provide more information about where these quarantines are located.

You can obtain an approval for establishing your own, temporary quarantine for your animal. However, the requirements regarding the premises and their management are very strict. Applications about establishing your own quarantine should be sent to the County Veterinarian in your county. The County Veterinarian answers questions about this matter.

You must present a certain quarantine document when passing through customs. Please contact the Board of Agriculture for more information. Once the animal has been cleared through customs, it shall be brought directly to the quarantine station. The transport to this facility is handled by its staff.

Deworming

A licensed veterinarian in the country of departure shall no more than ten days before the entry into Sweden deworm the animal against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation, see list at (www.sjv.se). The veterinarian shall complete a deworming certificate as proof that your animal has been dewormed. A form for this certificate can be obtained from the Board of Agriculture. The Board of Agriculture recommends that you have the animal dewormed as late as possible before your trip to Sweden, in order to reduce the risk of the animal being reinfected during the period between deworming and departure. If several days pass, the risk of reinfection increases, and you should then repeat the deworming treatment in the quarantine within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

If you cannot have your animal dewormed in the country of departure, it can be dewormed by a border veterinarian or by the quarantine veterinarian. The border veterinarian will claim a fee, and is only available during office hours.

Only flights to Stockholm or Gothenburg

The animal must be transported by air either to Gothenburg/Landvetter or to Stockholm/Arlanda. You may not bring your animal into Sweden anywhere else, or use any other means of transport.

Notifying the customs

You have to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of Swedish Customs (www.tullverket.se).

Import of animals from high-risk countries via another EU country

Please see page 9 about import from high-risk countries via another EU country.

Swedish Board of Agriculture
551 82 Jönköping, Sweden
Phone: +46 (0)36-15 55 33
 +46 (0)36-15 50 00 (switchboard)
Fax: +46 (0)36-15 08 18
E-mail: jordbruksverket@sjv.se
Website: www.sjv.se
June 2004

OVR76ENG