

The background features a light green circular area on the left and a yellow area on the right. Several paw prints of varying sizes and colors (light green and yellow) are scattered across the page. The word "IMPORT" is written in large, bold, black capital letters.

IMPORT

into Sweden of dogs and cats

Latest update May 2008

Import of cats and dogs

Please read the general information first. Then find the import rules that apply for your animal by finding the country the animal travels from in the list of contents below, or in the lists in each chapter.

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When you travel with a pet, you are fully responsible for the animal

When you bring your animal across the border, you bear the full responsibility for all import conditions being complied with. This means that you have to find out on your own what the requirements are. Make sure that for example the revaccinations are given on time and the pet passport is continuously updated, that the animal is dewormed or that you have a valid veterinary certificate. If your animal does not fulfil all requirements upon arrival at the border, it may be rejected or put into quarantine. As the owner of the animal, you have to bear all the costs for such measures. If you cannot pay, your animal may be euthanized.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BRINGING YOUR DOG OR CAT TO SWEDEN

This is an overview of the rules for persons who want to bring their dog or cat to Sweden. The same rules apply to both Swedish animals that are brought back to Sweden after a trip abroad, and to foreign animals that are brought into Sweden for a temporary or permanent stay.

This information focuses however on the import of foreign dogs and cats.

The pet import regulation divides countries into three categories with separate rules

In the regulation (EC) 998/2003, all countries are divided into three groups: 1) EC member states and neighbouring non-member states with a comparable rabies situation, 2) third countries (i.e. countries outside the EC) where the veterinary control systems are in place and the rabies situation is surveyed; these are called listed third countries, and 3) the remaining third countries, which are referred to as non-listed countries.

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

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

There are many contagious diseases

The purpose of import rules is to protect animals and humans from rabies and certain parasites, but there are several other diseases that your animal may get during a trip. 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.

Exemptions for puppies and kittens

Under certain conditions, you may be granted a permit for permanent import of puppies and kittens younger than three months. The animal must originate from a rabies free country and be brought directly from the breeder. Puppies and kittens younger than three months from Norway, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Malta can be imported without a permit if the animal is transported directly to Sweden; please find more information or the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se).

Common requirements with certain exceptions

The common requirements state that dogs and cats that are moved between EC member states must be identified, vaccinated against rabies and be accompanied by a pet passport. Besides these, Sweden has additional requirements: the animals must also have a sufficient level of rabies antibodies and must be dewormed against the parasite *Echinococcus*.

Certain national variations from the basic requirements are allowed. For example, some EC member states allow import of unvaccinated young animals. There may also be national rules for the keeping of pets, for example prohibition against certain breed. We recommend you to make sure that your animal fulfils all requirements in each country you travel through on your journey. Contact the veterinary authorities through their embassies well in advance before your trip.

Pet passport within the EC

If you are travelling with your pet between EC member states, moving to another EC member state with your pet or selling your animal within the EC, the animal needs a so called pet passport. The veterinarian notes the identity number, vaccinations, test results and treatments in the passport. Contact your veterinarian for information about how to get a pet passport.

Veterinary certificate

Animals imported from listed countries into Sweden must have a special veterinary certificate. You can order this form from the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se). If you plan on bringing a cat or dog that lives in the EC to a listed country and back again, you must obtain a pet passport before leaving the EC. You are then to use the passport instead of the veterinary certificate on the return journey.

Import permit and quarantine

Animals brought to Sweden from a non-listed country must be ID-marked, dewormed against Echinococcus and have an import permit. The animals are placed in quarantine for 120 days upon arrival at the border. You must book a place at a quarantine in advance then apply for an

import permit by the Board of Agriculture. Only quarantines that are approved by the Board may be used.

Extra demands for trade and cargo animals and larger groups from third countries

The following categories of animals are regarded as trade animals:

- a) all animals intended for trade after import,
- b) all animals travelling as cargo with or without their owners, and
- c) animals travelling in groups of six or more pets from countries outside the EC.

As trade animals, they must be controlled by an official veterinarian before departure and they need a different veterinary certificate than the one normally used for pets. You will find more information about this further on in this brochure.

Illegal Import

The Swedish Board of Agriculture has the legal right to take action against any illegally imported animal found in the country, in order to protect other animals and humans against contagious diseases that the illegally imported animal may have. The illegally imported animal may eventually be euthanized.

As illegal animal import is a crime, the matter is transferred to the Swedish Customs Authority which perform an investigation. A person who is found guilty of illegal animal import may be sentenced to a fine or to prison.

Other Legislation

Notifying the customs

You have to pass the Red Point at the border and notify the import of your dog or cat

to the customs authorities – please see the website of the Swedish Customs Authority (www.tullverket.se).

Certain dogs or cats are not allowed in Sweden:

– Aggressive dogs

There is no ban against specific breeds but Sweden does not allow the keeping of dogs that have a strong urge to fight, such as dogs that:

- easily turn aggressive and bite
- only with difficulty can be made to abort an attack
- tend to direct their fighting instincts towards humans and/or other animals.

Such dogs may be confiscated by the police and, if deemed dangerous to society, euthanized.

– 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 hybrids between domestic dogs and wild canines such as wolves or dingoes, nor crossbreeds between domestic cats and wild felines.

If you want to import a Saarloos wolfhound or a Czech wolf dog, or another dog breed that is based on wolf hybrids, or a Bengal, Savannah and Chaussie, or another cat breed based on wildcat hybrids, you must first study its' pedigree, to see in what generation the wild hybrid crossing was made. If your animal has a wild hybrid crossing in the first, second, third or fourth generation, it is considered a wild predator and is as such forbidden to keep in Sweden. If however the cross is in the fifth generation or further back in time, you may import the animal and keep it in Sweden.

Owner registration

In Sweden, all dog owners must register themselves and their dogs at the Swedish Board of Agriculture. This applies to all persons who own dogs that are born after 31 December 1992 and that are permanently resident in Sweden. The requirement does not apply to people/dogs on temporary visits. The obligation applies once the dog reaches an age of four months, or one month after the dog was brought to Sweden. For more information please contact Centrala Hundregistret - see contact information on the back of this brochure.

Leash

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

IMPORT FROM EC MEMBER STATES

IRELAND, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND MALTA

Please note that these conditions apply only for dogs and cats that are imported directly from Ireland, the United Kingdom and Malta by air or sea. Rabies vaccination and antibody testing is required if the animal travels via the continent – please see the next chapter.

Both Ireland, the United Kingdom and Malta have their own additional requirements – these are however not the same as those that apply for import to Sweden. Please find more information about this at the UK's website (www.defra.gov.uk).

Checklist

- Identification**
The animal must be identified with a tattoo or a microchip.
- Pet Passport**
The animal must have a pet passport.
- Clinical Examination of Trade and Cargo Animals**
Trade animals and animals travelling as cargo must be examined by a veterinarian before departure.
- Transport**
The animal must be transported directly to Sweden.
- Notifying the Customs at Red Point**
You must notify the import of dogs or cats to the customs authority.

The Rules in Detail

Identification

The animal must be identified by a clearly readable permanent tattoo or a microchip. After 2 July 2011 however, only microchips are allowed. If the microchip does not comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) 11784 or 11785 you must provide your own microchip reader every time the

microchip number needs to be verified at the border or during another control.

Pet passport

You need a special pet passport for bringing your animal to Sweden. Your veterinarian will note your animal's identity number in the passport. Ask your veterinarian how to get the passport.

Transport

The animal must be transported directly by air or sea to Sweden. If an intermediate landing or reloading in another country cannot be avoided, the animal must not leave the airport. Animals travelling via the continent must be vaccinated against rabies and have an approved level of rabies antibodies – please see the next chapter.

Clinical examination

If your animal is transported as cargo, or if the animal is intended for trade after import, it must undergo a veterinary clinical examination by an official veterinarian within 24 hours before export. The veterinarian notes the examination in the passport.

Notifying the customs

You must pass the so-called Red Point to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of the Swedish Customs Authority (www.tullverket.se).

IMPORT FROM EC MEMBER STATES

EXCEPT IRELAND, THE UNITED KINGDOM and MALTA

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

Checklist

Identification

The animal must be identified with a tattoo or a microchip.

Pet Passport

The animal must have a pet passport.

Rabies Vaccination And Antibody Check

The animal must be rabies vaccinated and have an approved level of rabies antibodies.

Deworming

You must have the animal dewormed against the tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis* by an authorized veterinarian.

Clinical Examination of Trade and Cargo Animals

Trade animals and animals traveling as cargo must be examined by a veterinarian before departure.

Notifying the Customs at Red Point

You must notify the import of the animal to the customs authority.

After 2 July 2011 however, only microchips are allowed. The identity number shall be stated in both the vaccination certificates and the laboratory report on antibodies in order for your veterinarian to be able to issue the pet passport. If the microchip does not comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) 11784 or 11785 you must provide your own microchip reader every time the microchip number needs to be verified at the border or during another control.

Pet passport

You need a special pet passport for bringing your animal to Sweden. Your veterinarian will note your animal's identity number and all the treatments in the passport. Ask your veterinarian how to get the passport.

Rabies vaccination

Your dog or cat must be vaccinated against rabies by an authorised veterinarian, using a vaccine of WHO standard and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Please note that the dog or cat must be three months old before being rabies vaccinated. In countries with a higher risk of rabies it may be allowed to vaccinate animals earlier, but vaccinations performed before three months of age are not valid for travel. The veterinarian notes the vaccination in the animal's passport, and will also note the last day for revaccination.

The Rules in Detail

Identification

The animal must be identified by a clearly readable permanent tattoo or a microchip.

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
- dogs and cats that are or have recently been ill.

If your animal belongs to any of those categories, the Swedish Board of Agriculture recommends that it is vaccinated twice with an interval of one month, to increase the production of antibodies.

Antibody test and revaccination

The animal must be blood sampled for rabies antibodies by an authorized veterinarian. The sample must be taken in the interval from 120 days after the most recent vaccination and until the day when the vaccination expires (the date is noted in the passport). Please note that samples taken earlier than 120 days after the vaccination are not allowed for import to Sweden. If the animal has been vaccinated twice, you count 120 days from the second vaccination.

The sample shall be sent to an EC approved laboratory in order to control the level of antibodies. There is a list of approved laboratories at the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se). The test result must indicate a rabies antibody level of at least 0.5 IU/ml.

If you want to avoid antibody testing after every vaccination, you must make sure that the animal is revaccinated before the day when the vaccination expires, as noted in the passport. If the animal is not revaccinated within the stated period, it may lose its protective antibody level. The delayed

revaccination is considered as a new basic vaccination, and the antibody level must be controlled again by sampling the animal in the interval mentioned above.

Deworming

Within 10 days before entry to Sweden, the animal must be dewormed by an authorized veterinarian against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation containing prazikvandel or epsiprantel. The veterinarian shall note the treatment in the pet passport. The Swedish Board of Agriculture recommends that you wait until 2-3 days before your trip to deworm your animal, in order to reduce the risk of reinfection during the period between deworming and departure. If several days pass, the reinfection risk increases. You should in that case repeat the treatment within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

There is no deworming requirement for animals imported directly from Finland.

Four-week certificate for commuting between Sweden and Denmark

Commuters may use a so-called four-week certificate instead of deworming their animals as described above. 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 Swedish Board of Agriculture or from your veterinarian. A licensed veterinarian in Sweden or Denmark issues the certificate. 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 ani-

mal owner commits to having a veterinarian deworm the animal again after 21–28 days, so that it cannot spread parasite eggs after the trip. This means that a commuter must visit a veterinarian every 28 days to have the animal dewormed.

Clinical examination

If your animal is transported as cargo, or if the animal is intended for trade after import, it must undergo a veterinary clinical examination by an official veterinarian within 24 hours before export in order to control that it is fit for travel. The veterinarian notes the examination in the passport.

Notifying the customs

You must pass the so-called Red Point to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of the Swedish Customs Authority (www.tullverket.se).

IMPORT FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

The information about import from third countries (i.e. countries outside the EC) is divided into four chapters: **1. Import from Norway**, **2. Import from certain European non-EC countries**, **3. Import from listed third countries**, and **4. Import from non-listed third countries**.

1. Import From Norway

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

brought to Sweden. Animals transported from Norway to Sweden via another country must fulfil the requirements of the transit country.

2. Import From Certain European Non-EC Counties

Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland and the Vatican.

Checklist

Identification

The animal must be identified with a tattoo or a microchip.

Rabies Vaccination and Antibody Check

The animal must be rabies vaccinated and have an approved level of rabies antibodies.

Deworming

You must have the animal dewormed against the tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis* by an authorized veterinarian.

Clinical Examination of Trade and Cargo Animals

Trade animals and animals travelling as cargo must be examined by a veterinarian before departure.

Pet Passport or Veterinary Certificate

A pet passport or a veterinary certificate issued by an official veterinarian must accompany the animal.

Point of Entry

You may choose any customs checkpoint.

Notifying the Customs at Red Point

You must notify the import of the animal to the customs authority.

The Rules in Detail

Identification

The animal must be identified by a clearly readable permanent tattoo or a microchip. After 2 July 2011 however, only microchips are allowed. The identity number shall be stated in both the vaccination certificates and the laboratory report on antibodies in order for your veterinarian to be able to issue the pet passport. If the microchip does not comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) 11784 or 11785 you must provide your own microchip reader every time the microchip number needs to be verified at the border or during another control.

Rabies vaccination

Your dog or cat must be vaccinated against rabies by an authorised veterinarian, using a vaccine of WHO standard and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Please note that, the dog or cat must be three months old before being rabies vaccinated. In countries with a higher risk of rabies it may be allowed to vaccinate animals earlier, but vaccinations performed before three months of age are not valid for travel. The veterinarian notes the vaccination in the animal's passport or in the veterinary certificate, and will also note the last day for revaccination.

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
- animals that are or have recently been ill.

If your animal belongs to any of those

categories, the Swedish Board of Agriculture recommends that it is vaccinated twice with an interval of one month, to increase the production of antibodies.

Antibody test and revaccination

The animal must be blood sampled for rabies antibodies by an authorized veterinarian. The sample must be taken in the interval from 120 days after the most recent vaccination and until the day when the vaccination expires. Please note that samples taken earlier than 120 days after the vaccination are not allowed for import to Sweden. If the animal has been vaccinated twice, you count 120 days from the second vaccination.

The sample shall be sent to an EC approved laboratory in order to control the level of antibodies. There is a list of approved laboratories at the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se). The test result must indicate a rabies antibody level of at least 0.5 IU/ml.

If you want to avoid antibody testing after every vaccination, you must make sure that the animal is revaccinated before the day when the vaccination expires, as noted in the passport. If the animal is not revaccinated within the stated period, it may lose its' protective antibody level. The delayed revaccination is considered as a new basic vaccination, and the antibody level must be controlled again by sampling the animal in the interval mentioned above.

Deworming

Within 10 days before entry to Sweden, the animal must be dewormed by an authorized veterinarian against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation containing prazikvantel or epsiprantel. The veterinarian shall note the treatment in the pet

passport or in the veterinary certificate. The Swedish Board of Agriculture recommends that you wait until 2-3 days before your trip to deworm your animal, in order to reduce the risk of reinfection during the period between deworming and departure. If several days pass, the reinfection risk increases. You should in that case repeat the treatment within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

Clinical examination

If your animal is transported as cargo (with or without you), or if the animal is intended for trade after import, it must undergo a veterinary clinical examination by an official veterinarian within 24 hours before export in order to control that it is fit for travel. The veterinarian notes the examination in the passport or in the veterinary certificate – see below.

Veterinary certificate and laboratory report or pet passport

If your animal travels with you in the cabin or as excess luggage, you use veterinary certificate E9.45 for pet animals. The certificate must be issued by an official veterinarian or a veterinarian approved by the competent authority in your country. The veterinarian notes all the data concerning the animal and the treatments in the certificate. The certificate form can be ordered from our website (www.sjv.se). At the time of import you must bring not only the certificate, but also the laboratory result of the antibody control and the rabies vaccination certificate, all in original.

If your animal is travelling as cargo (with or without you) or is intended for trade, or if you bring a group of more than five pet animals, you must use veterinary certificate E9.93 for trade animals instead. You

order the certificate form via our website as above, and you must bring the antibody test result and the rabies vaccination certificate together with the certificate as mentioned above.

If you already have a pet passport with the information required for import to Sweden, you may use it instead of a veterinary certificate.

Point of entry

You may choose any customs checkpoint.

Notifying the customs

You must pass the so-called Red Point to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of the Swedish Customs Authority (www.tullverket.se).

3. Import from Listed Third Countries

Please see enclosed list.

Checklist

Identification

The animal must be identified with a tattoo or a microchip.

Rabies Vaccination and Antibody Check

The animal must be rabies vaccinated and have an approved level of rabies antibodies.

Deworming

You must have the animal dewormed against the tapeworm *Echinococcus multilocularis* by an authorized veterinarian.

Clinical Examination of Trade and Cargo Animals

Trade animals and animals travelling as cargo must be examined by a veterinarian before departure.

Veterinary Certificate or Pet Passport

A veterinary certificate issued by an official veterinarian or a pet passport must accompany the animal.

Means of Transport and Route

The animal must be transported directly by air or sea to Sweden (see exemptions in the text).

Point of Entry

The animal must enter via one of the border inspection posts in Gothenburg or Stockholm.

Border Inspection Control

All animals travelling as cargo or trade or in groups of more than five must go through border inspection control. You must reserve time for the control at the border inspection post one working day in advance.

Notifying the Customs at Red Point

You must notify the import of the animal to the customs authority.

The Rules in Detail

Identification

The animal must be identified by a clearly readable permanent tattoo or a microchip. After 2 July 2011 however, only microchips are allowed. The identity number shall be stated in both the vaccination certificates and the laboratory report on antibodies in order for your veterinarian to be able to issue the pet passport. If the microchip does not comply with ISO (International Stan-

dards Organization) 11784 or 11785 you must provide your own microchip reader every time the microchip number needs to be verified at the border or during another control.

Rabies vaccination

Your dog or cat must be vaccinated against rabies by an authorised veterinarian, using a vaccine of WHO standard and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Please note that, the dog or cat

must be three months old before being rabies vaccinated. In countries with a higher risk of rabies it may be allowed to vaccinate animals earlier, but vaccinations performed before three months of age are not valid for travel. The veterinarian notes the vaccination in the animal's passport, and will also note the last day for revaccination.

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
- animals that are or have recently been ill.

If your animal belongs to any of those categories, the Swedish Board of Agriculture recommends that it is vaccinated twice with an interval of one month, to increase the production of antibodies.

Antibody test and revaccination

The animal must be blood sampled for rabies antibodies by an authorized veterinarian. The sample must be taken in the interval from 120 days after the most recent vaccination and until the day when the vaccination expires. Please note that samples taken earlier than 120 days after the vaccination are not allowed for import to Sweden. If the animal has been vaccinated twice, you count 120 days from the second vaccination.

The sample shall be sent to an EC approved laboratory in order to control the level of antibodies. There is a list of approved laboratories at the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website (www.sjv.se). The test result must indicate a rabies antibody level of at least 0.5 IU/ml.

If you want to avoid antibody testing after every vaccination, you must make sure that the animal is revaccinated before the day when the vaccination expires. If the animal is not revaccinated within the stated period, it may lose its protective antibody level. The delayed revaccination is considered as a new basic vaccination, and the antibody level must be controlled again by sampling the animal in the interval mentioned above.

Deworming

Within 10 days before entry to Sweden, the animal must be dewormed by an authorized veterinarian against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation containing praziquantel or epsiprantel. The veterinarian shall note the treatment in the veterinary certificate. The Swedish Board of Agriculture recommends that you wait until 2-3 days before your trip to deworm your animal, in order to reduce the risk of reinfection during the period between deworming and departure. If several days pass, the reinfection risk increases. You should in that case repeat the treatment within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

Clinical examination

If your animal is transported as cargo (with or without you), or if the animal is intended for trade after import, it must undergo a veterinary clinical examination by an official veterinarian within 24 hours before export in order to control that it is fit for travel. The veterinarian notes the examination in the passport or the veterinary certificate – see below.

Veterinary certificate and laboratory report or pet passport

If your animal travels with you in the cabin or as excess luggage, you use veterinary certificate E9.45 for pet animals. The cer-

tificate must be issued by an official veterinarian or a veterinarian approved by the competent authority in your country. The veterinarian notes all the data concerning the animals and the treatments in the certificate. The certificate form can be ordered from our website (www.sjv.se). At the time of import you must bring not only the certificate, but also the laboratory result of the antibody control and the rabies vaccination certificate, all in original.

If your animal is travelling as cargo (with or without you) or is intended for trade, or if you bring a group of more than five pet animals, you must use veterinary certificate E9.93 for trade animals instead. You order the certificate form via our website as above, and you must bring the antibody test result and the vaccination certificate together with the certificate as mentioned above.

If you already have a pet passport with the information required for import to Sweden, you may use it instead of a veterinary certificate.

Means of transport and point of entry

Your animal may travel directly to Sweden by air or boat, and must enter Sweden via Gothenburg or Stockholm airport or port. If you have to make an intermediate landing in a non-listed country, the animal must not leave the airport.

If you travel via another EC member state, the animal must go through a veterinary border inspection control at a border inspection point in the first EC member state that you enter. You must reserve time for the control at the border inspection point one working day in advance, and you must tell the veterinarian that the animal is destined for Sweden. After having passed the veterinary check, the animal may

be imported to Sweden over the customs checkpoint (Red Point) of your choice if it fulfils the Swedish import demands. You must however report to the customs authority at the Red Point upon arrival on the Swedish border.

Border inspector control

Animals travelling as cargo or trade and animals travelling in groups of more than five must go through veterinary border inspection control upon arrival. You must reserve time for the control at the border inspection post at least one working day in advance (see telephone numbers at the back of this brochure). You will be charged a fee for the control. The fee is lower during office hours.

Notifying the customs

You must pass the so-called Red Point to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of the Swedish Customs Authority (www.tullverket.se).

4. Import from Non-Listed Third Countries

All third countries that are not mentioned in the previous chapters are regarded as non-listed. You may import your animal A) directly to an approved Swedish quarantine, or B) via another EC member state or a listed third country by having the animal go through vaccination and antibody level testing twice, thus avoiding quarantine.

Checklist for import to quarantine

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Book a Place in Quarantine
You must book a place in quarantine in advance. | <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Examination
The animal must be examined by a veterinarian before departure. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Import License
You must apply for an import license once a place in quarantine is booked. | <input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Point of Entry
The animal must be transported by air as cargo and must enter via the Border Inspector Post in Gothenburg or Stockholm. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Identification
The animal must be identified with a tattoo or a microchip. | <input type="checkbox"/> Border Inspection Control
The animal must go through border inspection control. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deworming
You must have the animal dewormed against the tapeworm <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i> by an authorized veterinarian. | <input type="checkbox"/> Notifying the Customs at Red Point
You must notify the import of the animal to the customs authority. |

A. Import from a Non-Listed Third Country to Quarantine The Rules in Detail

Booking a place in quarantine

You should book a place in quarantine well in advance. The animal will 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 not mate naturally and not participate in shows or competitions. Only quarantines that have been approved by the Board of Agriculture may be used. Even if your animal has a valid rabies vaccination and an approved

antibody level and thus is allowed to enter other EC member states, it is not allowed entry to Sweden without quarantine.

Please note that the quarantine may require a minimum age for the animals it receives. It is recommended in Swedish animal welfare legislation that animals under 6 months of age are not placed in quarantine.

There are at the moment two approved permanent quarantines for dogs and cats:

1. Storskogens Karantän, Skeda, SE 585 97 Linköping. Phone: +46 13 503 36 Fax: +46 13 504 36, e-mail: storskogens.karantan@telia.com

2. Manlötens Karantän, Manlötens gård, SE 186 40 Vallentuna. Phone: +46 8 511 786 39 Fax: +46 8 511 786 75, e-mail: manloten@delta.telenordia.se.

Import licence

Your application for an import licence must have reached the Swedish Board of Agriculture at least 30 days before the estimated date of import. You can download the application form D92GB from our website (www.sjv.se) under Publications. The licence costs 400 SEK.

Identification

The animal must be identified by a clearly readable permanent tattoo or a microchip. After 2 July 2011 however, only microchips are allowed. The identity number shall be stated in both the vaccination certificates and the laboratory report in order for your veterinarian to be able to issue the pet passport. If the microchip does not comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) 11784 or 11785 you must provide your own microchip reader every time the microchip number needs to be verified at the border or during another control.

Deworming

Within 10 days before entry to Sweden, the animal must be dewormed by an authorized veterinarian against echinococcosis, using an approved preparation containing prazikvantel or epsiprantel. The veterinarian shall note the treatment in a certificate. The Swedish Board of Agriculture recommends that you wait until 2-3 days before your trip to deworm your animal, in order to reduce the risk of reinfection during the period between deworming and departure. If several days pass, the reinfection risk increases. You should in that case repeat the treatment within ten days of your arrival in Sweden.

If you cannot have your animal dewormed in the country of departure, you may apply to have it done in the quarantine when you apply for an import permit by the Board of Agriculture.

Clinical examination

Your animal must undergo a veterinary clinical examination by an official veterinarian within 24 hours before export, in order to control that it is fit for travel. You must ask the veterinarian to issue a certificate in English stating the ID-number of the animal, if it is considered fit for travel, the date and his/her signature.

Transport and point of entry

Your animal may travel directly to Sweden by air or boat, and must enter Sweden via Gothenburg or Stockholm airport or port. If you have to make an intermediate landing in a non-listed country, the animal must not leave the airport. The quarantine staff will bring the animal from the airport/port to the quarantine after the controls have been completed.

Border inspector control

The animal must go through veterinary border inspection control upon arrival. You must reserve time for the control at the border inspection post at least one working day in advance (see telephone numbers at the back of this brochure). You will be charged a fee for the control. The fee is lower during office hours.

Notifying the customs

You must pass the so-called Red Point to notify the customs at the border in accordance with customs legislation. Please see the website of the Swedish Customs Authority (www.tullverket.se).

B. Import of Animals from a Non-Listed Third Country via another EC Member State or a Listed Third Country

If you want to import an animal from a non-listed country without quarantine, the animal has to go through a two-step vaccination procedure. First, you must vaccinate and test the animal in order to bring it to another EC member state or a listed country. Second, you re-vaccinate and re-test it for the import to Sweden according to the ordinary requirements for direct import of animals from EC member states or listed third countries.

Please note that all other EC member states (except UK, Ireland and Malta which have higher requirements) require the following; ID-marking, rabies vaccination, an approved rabies antibody test taken 30 days post-vaccination, a veterinary certificate plus a waiting period of three months between antibody testing and import. When you prepare your animal for the second step however, you have to revaccinate it against rabies and have it sampled for rabies antibodies a second time according to Swedish import rules for animals from the EC or a listed third country, i.e. in the interval from 120 days after the most recent vaccination and until the day when the vaccination expires – see the chapter on import from EC member states/listed third countries in this brochure.

Animals imported via another EC member state must have a pet passport. Animals imported via a listed country must have a veterinary certificate E9.45 (pets) or E9.93 (cargo and trade animals).



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Telephone: +46-771-223 223

The border inspection posts of Gothenburg
Landvetter airport: Telephone: +46-70-230 10 44
Gothenburg port: Telephone: +46-70-360 26 16

The border inspection post of Stockholm
Arlanda airport: Telephone: +46-8-597 852 10,
fax: +46-8-597 852 11

The Swedish Customs Authority
Internet: www.tullverket.se
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