

Procedure to be followed if dogs, cats or pet skunks are brought from the following countries:

Australia (AU), Asuncion (AC), Antigua and Barbuda (AG), Netherlands Antilles (AN), Aruba (AW), Barbados (BB), Bahrain (BH), Bermuda (BM), Canada (CA), Iceland (IS), Fiji (FJ), Falkland Islands (FK), Croatia (HR), Jamaica (JM), Japan (JP), Saint Kitts and Nevis (KN), Cayman Islands (KY), Mauritius (MU), Montserrat (MS), New Caledonia (NC), New Zealand (NZ), Norway (NO), French Polynesia (PF), Saint Pierre and Miquelon (PM), Singapore (SG), Saint Helena (SH), United States of America (US), Saint Vincent and Grenadines (VC), Vanuatu (VU), Wallis and Futuna (WF), Mayotte (YT), Liechtenstein (LI), the Vatican (VA), San Marino (SM), Switzerland (CH), Monaco (MC) then

Identification

Dogs, cats and pet skunks must be identified with:

- clearly legible tattoo,

or

- electronic identification system or microchip*. If this microchip does not comply with requirements of the International Standardization Organization (standards 11784 or ISO standard 11785 Annex A), the person responsible for this animal must have personal scanner of the microchip at hand.

Vaccination against rabies

Dogs, cats and pet skunks depending on the country and situation in this country must be vaccinated against rabies. The animal must be vaccinated at least 30 days before movement.

Health certificate

- Upon bringing animals into the country, it is necessary to have the health certificate at hand, which shall be issued by the official veterinarian of the veterinary service in a respective country. Upon bringing the aforementioned animals into Latvia, the health certificate must be completed in Latvian, Russian or English whereas, if the country you are going to is not Latvia, this certificate may be completed in English or the official language of this country.

*From 1 October 2012 electronic identification (microchips) will be considered as the only identification means for dogs, cats and pet skunks.

European Parliament and Council Regulation 998/2003/EC of 26.05.2003 on the animal health requirements applicable to the non-commercial movement of pet animals

European Commission Regulation 592/2004/EC of 30.03.2004, amending European parliament and Council Regulation 998/2003/EC regarding lists of countries and territories.



ATTENTION

If the number of animals exceeds five then pet animals must be presented for official veterinary control at the approved veterinary border control posts.

See <http://www.pvd.gov.lv/?sadala=667&id=1837>

Procedure for bringing into Latvia of pet animals from countries outside European Union

(in force from 1 October 2004)



CONTACTS

Sanitary Border Inspection
Phone (+371) 7027282
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Food and Veterinary Service
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This procedure refers to you when you wish to bring into European Union from third countries dogs, cats, pet skunks and birds of any species (excluding poultry), rodents, rabbits, ornamental tropical fish, amphibious animals, reptiles and invertebrate animals (excluding bees and crustaceans).

In case you are carrying five or less pet animals then you shall meet the following requirements:

Identification

Dogs, cats and pet skunks must be identified with:

- Clearly legible tattoo,

or

- Electronic identification system or microchip*. If this microchip does not comply with requirements of the International Standardization Organization (standards 11784 or ISO standard 11785 Annex A), the person responsible for this animal must have personal scanner of the microchip at hand.

Vaccination against rabies

The animal must be:

- Vaccinated against rabies,

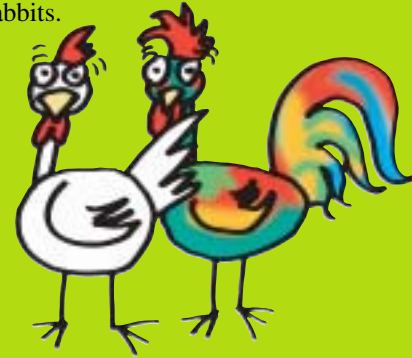
or

- Repeatedly vaccinated once a year.



The following animals are not vaccinated against rabies:

- Invertebrate animals (excluding bees and crustaceans), amphibious animals and reptiles;
- Bird species (excluding poultry);
- Rodents and rabbits.



Serologic or virus neutralization test for rabies

- at least 30 days after primary vaccination of dogs, cats and pet skunks, it is necessary to carry out titration test of rabies neutralization antibodies.

- titration test of neutralization antibodies shall be carried out in an approved laboratory in European Union.

- the list of laboratories is available:
<http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/sanco/vets/info/data/lab/lab.htm>

- it is not necessary to carry out this test repeatedly for dogs, cats and pet skunks, which once a year is subjected to repeated vaccination against rabies. If this requirements is not met then dogs, cats and pet skunks must subjected to a repeated titration test of neutralization antibodies 30 days after repeated vaccination;

- in order to carry dogs, cats and pet skunks, one must have at hand health certificate and other animal identification documents where veterinarian shall indicate the result of titration test of neutralization antibodies.

Health certificate

- Upon bringing into the country of dogs, cats and pet skunks from countries outside European Union, it is necessary to have the health certificate at hand

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lv/dd/docs/2004/32004D0203-LV.doc>, which shall be issued by the official veterinarian of the veterinary service in a respective country. Upon bringing the aforementioned animals into Latvia, the health certificate must be completed in Latvian, Russian or English whereas, if the country you are going to is not Latvia, this certificate may be completed in English or the official language of this country.

- Upon bringing into European Union of pet animals – invertebrate animals (excluding bees and crustaceans), decorative tropical fish, amphibious animals, reptiles, birds of any species (excluding poultry), rodents and rabbits they must be accompanied by animal health documents.



Precautions measures

In case the animal, which has been brought into the country, does not comply with the aforementioned requirements, the controlling institution together with the official veterinarian may make a decision regarding such animal, either:

1. to send it back to the country of origin;
2. to isolate and keep it under official supervision for period of time that is needed for this animal to become compliant with health requirements, on the account of the animal's owner or a private person taking care of this animal;
3. to kill the animal without financial compensation if returning of the animal or placing in quarantine cannot be applied.

