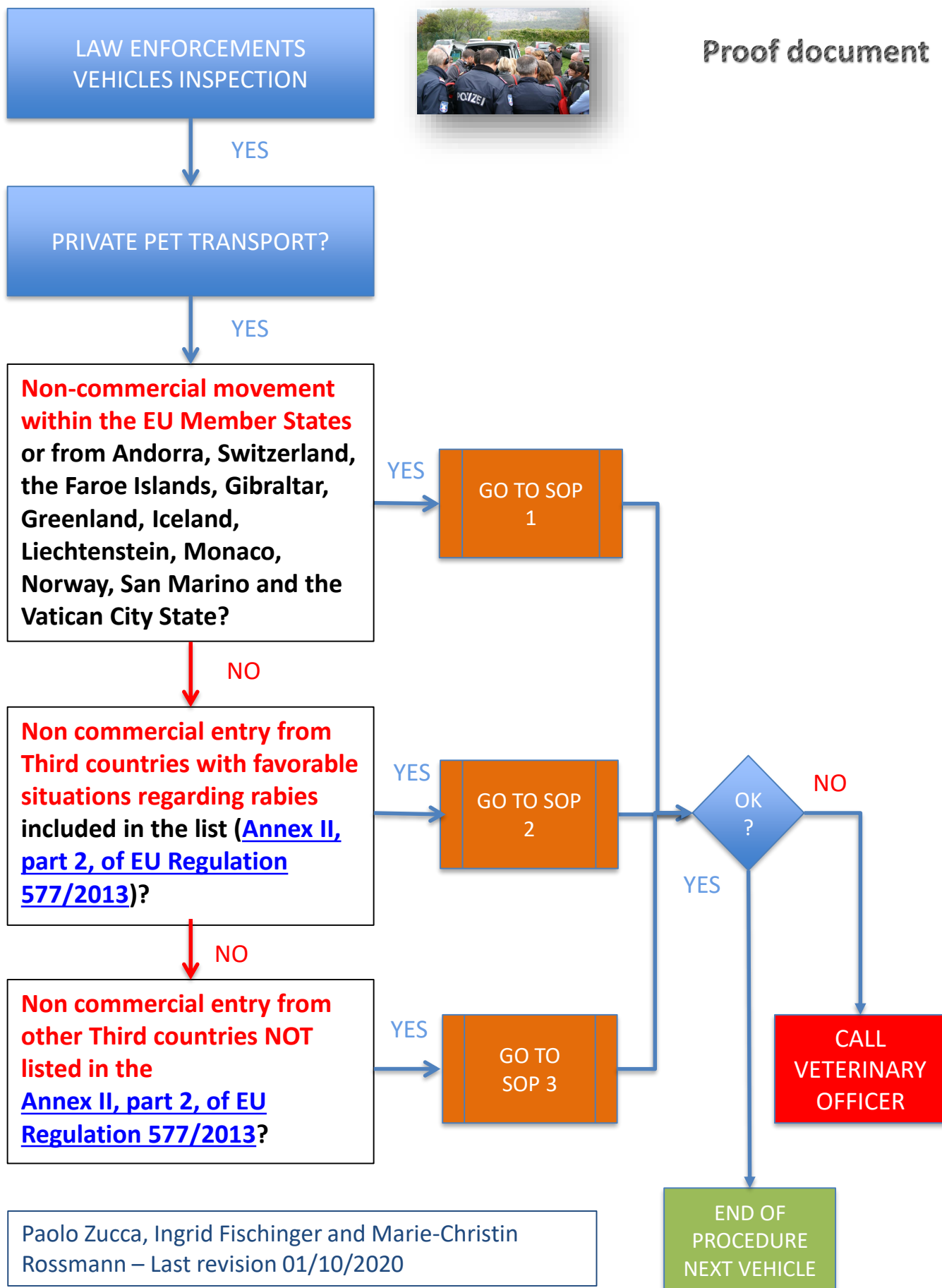


**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES – SOPs  
PRIVATE PET ANIMAL’S TRANSPORT ON VEHICLES**

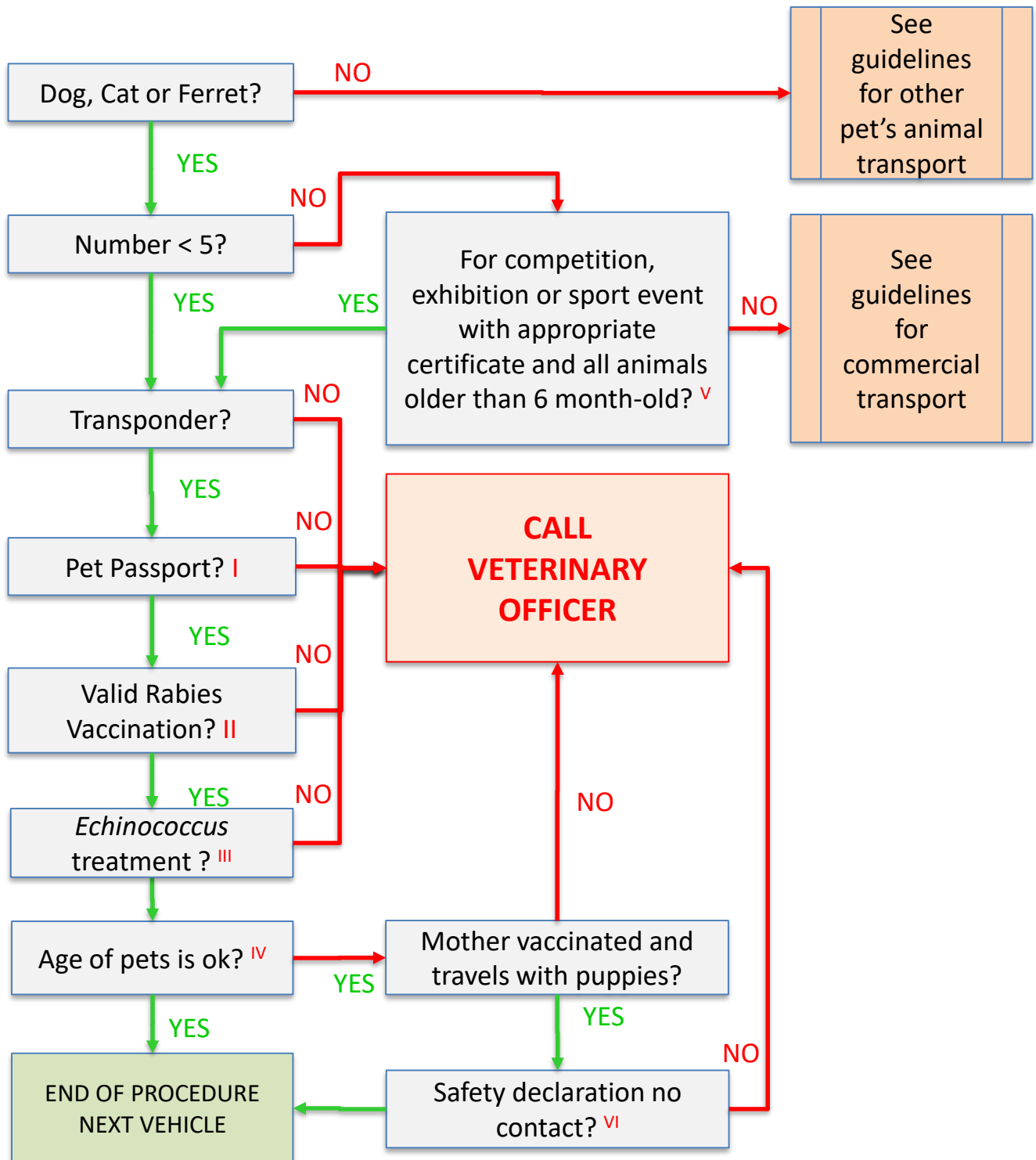


**Proof document – work in progress**

Paolo Zucca, Ingrid Fischinger and Marie-Christin Rossmann (2020) Standard Operating Procedures of Private Pet Animal’s transport on vehicles for Law Enforcements. Biocrime Centre, Last revision 01/10/2020



**Non-commercial movement within the EU Member States or from Andorra, Switzerland, the Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino and the Vatican City State**



**Non-commercial movement within the EU Member States or from Andorra, Switzerland, the Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino and the Vatican City State**

I) Compliant with [Reg. UE 577/2013](#);

II) Compliant to [Reg. UE 577/2013](#) - the animal was at least 12 weeks old at the date the vaccine was administered, the date of administration of the vaccine does not precede the date of marking or reading of the transponder, the period of validity of the vaccination starts not less than 21 days from the completion of the vaccination protocol for the primary vaccination, and any subsequent vaccination was carried out within the period of validity of the preceding vaccination;

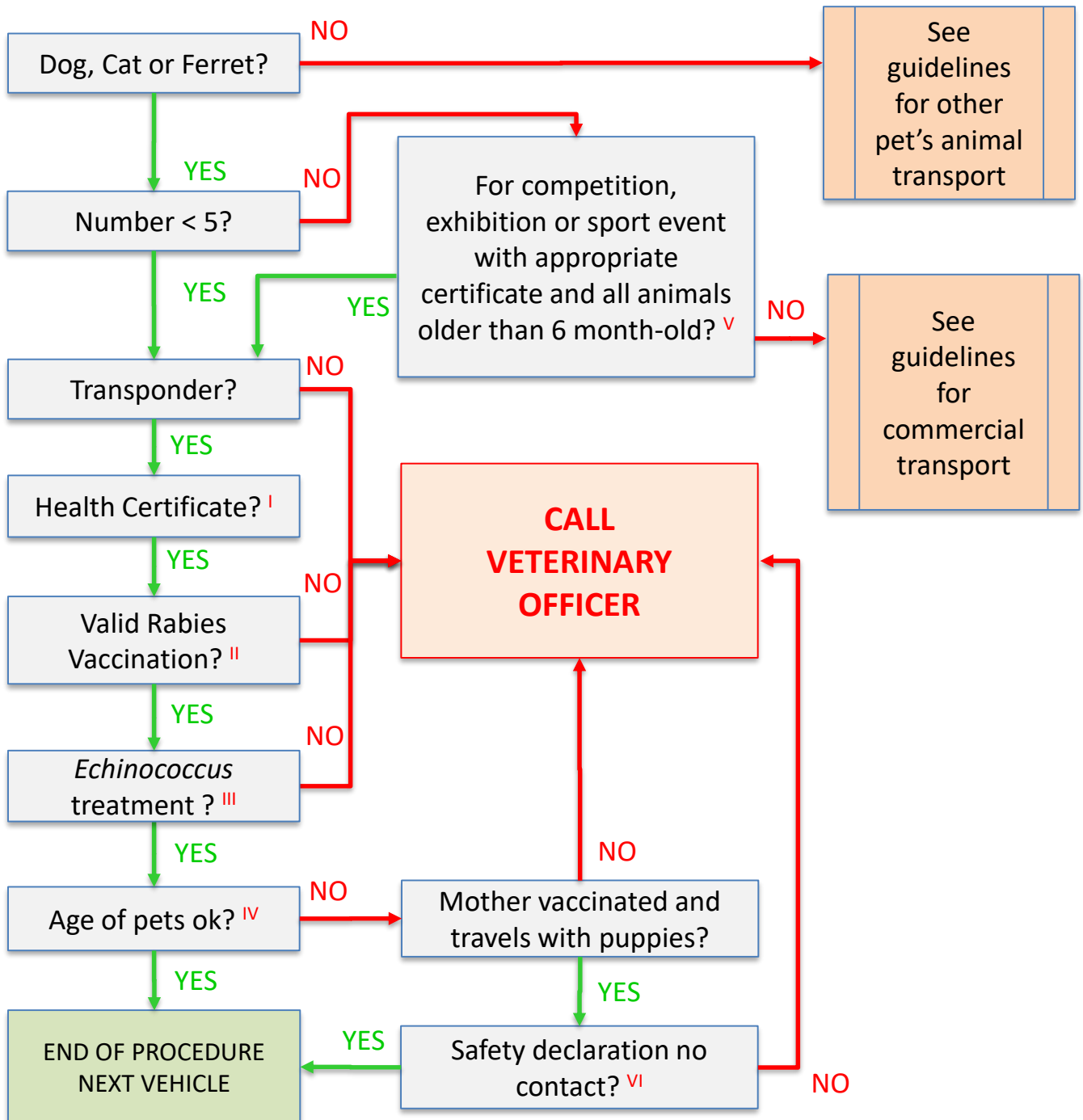
III) The pet animal (dog only) must, prior to entering a Member State listed in the Annex to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2018/878](#), or Norway, be treated against the parasite *Echinococcus multilocularis* in accordance with [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2018/772](#), as follows: the treatment must be administered by a veterinarian within a period of not more than 120 hours and not less than 24 hours before the time of scheduled entry the treatment must be certified by the administering veterinarian in the relevant section of the passport;

IV) Austria 16 weeks - Italy it is prohibited to introduce in Italy dogs, cats and ferrets under 12 weeks of age who have not been vaccinated for rabies; aged between 12-16 weeks who, although vaccinated against rabies, do not comply with the requirements set out in Annex III, point 2, letter e) of [Reg \(EU\) 576/2013](#) (the period of validity of vaccination starts from the time when protective immunity is established, not less than 21 days after the vaccination as established by the manufacturer for the first vaccination). Italy does not make use of the possibilities of derogation from compulsory vaccination against rabies for young pet animals accorded to Member States by Articles 7 and 11 of Regulation No. 576/2013 EU;

V) Written evidence is provided that the animals are registered either to attend an event or with an organisation organising such events;

VI) Austria: Derogation to Art. 7, Art. 11 of [Reg \(EU\) 576/2013](#). Puppies under 16 weeks can enter a EU Member States if: There is a signed declaration in accordance with Part 1 of Annex I of regulation 577/2014 (safety declaration) confirming that the animals had no contact with wild animals of species susceptible to rabies at their time of movement and are therefore to be assessed as safe, or b. The pet animals are accompanied by their mother on the basis of a document proving that the mother has received a valid rabies vaccination prior to birth.

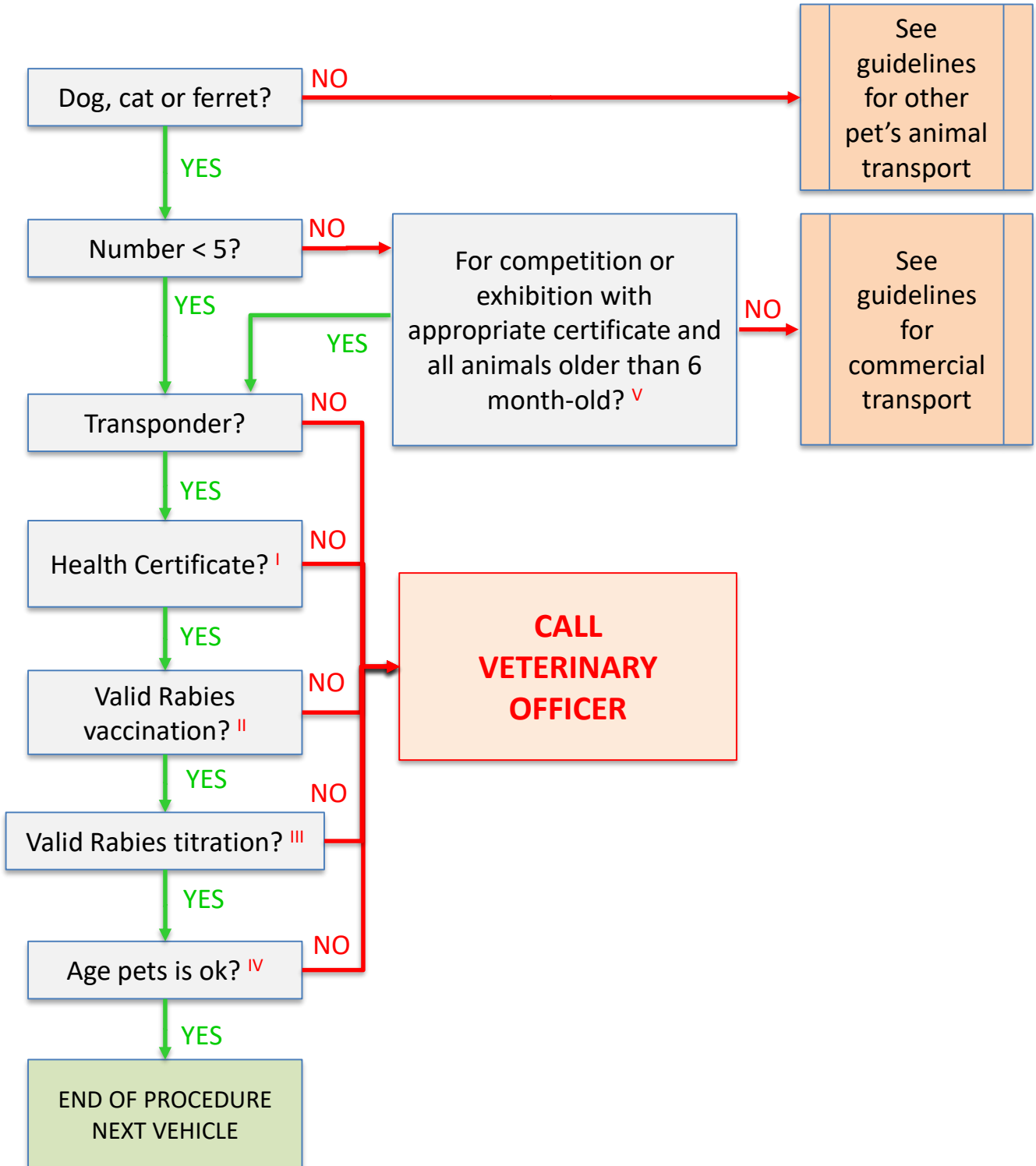
**Non commercial entry from Third countries with favorable situations regarding rabies included in the list (Annex II, part 2, of EU Regulation 577/2013).**



**Non commercial entry from Third countries with favorable situations regarding rabies included in the list ([Annex II, part 2, of EU Regulation 577/2013](#)).**

- I) Compliant with Annex IV of [Reg. UE 577/2013](#); Health Certificate and Declaration - the pet animal (dog, cat or ferret) must be accompanied by [an animal health certificate](#) see model in Part 1 of Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 as last amended by [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1293](#).
- II) compliant to [Reg. UE 576/2013](#); Compliant to [Reg. UE 577/2013](#) - the animal was at least 12 weeks old at the date the vaccine was administered, the date of administration of the vaccine does not precede the date of marking or reading of the transponder, the period of validity of the vaccination starts not less than 21 days from the completion of the vaccination protocol for the primary vaccination, and any subsequent vaccination was carried out within the period of validity of the preceding vaccination;
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- IV) Austria 16 weeks - Italy under 12 weeks of age who have not been vaccinated for rabies; aged between 12-16 weeks who, although vaccinated against rabies, do not comply with the requirements set out in Annex III, point 2, letter e) of [Reg \(EU\) 576/2013](#) (the period of validity of vaccination starts from the time when protective immunity is established, not less than 21 days after the vaccination as established by the manufacturer for the first vaccination). Italy does not make use of the possibilities of derogation from compulsory vaccination against rabies for young pet animals accorded to Member States by Articles 7 and 11 of Regulation No. 576/2013 EU;
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**Non commercial entry from other Third countries NOT listed in the Annex II, part 2, of EU Regulation 577/2013.**





**Non commercial entry from other Third countries NOT listed in the  
Annex II, part 2, of EU Regulation 577/2013.**

I) Compliant with Annex IV of [Reg. UE 577/2013](#); Health Certificate and Declaration - the pet animal (dog, cat or ferret) must be accompanied by:  
[an animal health certificate](#) see model in Part 1 of Annex IV to Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 as last amended by [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1293](#);

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III) The titration test of post vaccination neutralizing antibodies against the rabies virus was carried out with favorable results (titer equal to or greater than 0.50 IU / ml). This blood test that must be carried out at [a laboratory recognized by the European Commission](#). The blood sample for titration must be taken at least 30 days after the rabies vaccination and, in the event of a favorable outcome of the titration, the animal can only be moved after three months from the date of blood sampling. The antibody titration does not need to be renewed for animals that, after titration, have been regularly revaccinated without interrupting the vaccination protocol prescribed by the manufacturing laboratory;

IV) Austria 16 weeks - Italy - Under 12 weeks of age who have not been vaccinated for rabies; aged between 12-16 weeks who, although vaccinated against rabies, do not comply with the requirements set out in Annex III, point 2, letter e) of [Reg \(EU\) 576/2013](#) (the period of validity of vaccination starts from the time when protective immunity is established, not less than 21 days after the vaccination as established by the manufacturer for the first vaccination);

IV) Written evidence is provided that the animals are registered either to attend an event or with an organisation organising such events.

Last revision October 2020





Paolo Zucca, Ingrid Fischinger and Marie-Christin  
Rossmann, Proof document – Last revision 28/9/2020