

Non-commercial movement of pet-birds from third country to European Union

Non-commercial movement of pet-birds from the third countries to the territory of the European Union is possible only in case when **birds are accompanying their owner** or the person responsible for the birds.

The consignment can contain **no more than five birds** and the birds **are not intended to be sold or transferred** to another owner.

The rules on imports of pet-birds do NOT apply to poultry - means fowl, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons, pheasants, partridges and ratites (Ratitae), reared or kept in captivity for breeding, the production of meat or eggs for consumption, or for restocking supplies of game. These animals can NOT be treated as pet animals accompanying the owner.

Non-commercial movement of pet-birds from the third countries to the territory of the European Union is possible according to [Commission Decision of 22 December 2006 as regards certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza and movements of pet birds accompanying their owners into the Community \(2007/25/EU as amended\)](#). Mentioned Decision will be in force until **31th December 2020** [[Commission implementing decision \(EU\) 2019/2214](#)]

Non-commercial movement of pet-birds from: Andorra, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, The Vatican City State, San Marino, Switzerland, Faroe Islands to the territory of the European Union is not complied with [Commission Decision 2007/25/EU](#).

The birds must come from a country which belongs to a Regional Commission of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). The Annex to [Decision 2007/25/EC](#) contains a relevant list <http://www.oie.int/en/about-us/wo/regional-commissions/>

Prior to the movement of a bird accompanying the traveler please make sure that the country of origin of the bird is not covered by import bans, resulting for example from an infectious disease.

Non-commercial movement of pet-birds from the third countries to the territory of the European Union is possible only in case that:

- the birds **have been isolated for a period of at least 30 days** immediately prior to the date of dispatch without coming into contact with any other birds, in a place in the country of origin, indicated in part 1 of Annex I or in part 1 of Annex II of [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 206/2010 of 12 March 2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorized for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements](#);

or:

- the birds **shall be quarantined for at least 30 days** in an approved quarantine facility or centre in Member State, as indicated in the corresponding health certificate, which was certified according to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 139/2013 of 7 January 2013 laying down animal health](#)

[conditions for imports of certain birds into the Union and the quarantine conditions thereof](#)

Caution! There are any approved quarantine facilities in Poland, which were certified according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 139/2013. There is no possibility to have quarantine in Poland;

or:

- the birds **have been vaccinated and at least one re-vaccinated against HPAI** (highly pathogenic avian influenza – type H5 and H7) in the last 6 months before dispatch, but no later than 60 days before dispatch from the country of origin. The vaccine should be confirmed for the objective species of birds by the producer;

or:

- the birds have undergone **the 10-days pre-movement isolation** before dispatch and have been subjected to **a laboratory serological test**, nor earlier than on the third day of isolation, with negative results for H5 and H7 virus;

and

the birds must be moved to a household or another residence within the European Union and must not be entered in shows, fairs, exhibitions or other gatherings of birds during the period of 30 days following entry into the EU, with the exception of movements to an approved quarantine facility following entry into the EU.

The health certificate issued by an official veterinarian in third country confirms accomplishment the above requirements. Entry into the EU is only possible if the import requirements are met.

With regard to methods of marking birds, it is important that the animal is marked in such a way that it can be identified. The health certificate (box I.28) must indicate the species, the identification system, the identification number and the number of animals being moved. The following is to be noted in relation to this box: *Identification system: The birds must bear: An individual number which permits tracing of their premises of origin. Specify the identification system (such as clip, leg band, microchip, transponder, tag).*

Required documents:

The consignment of imported pet-birds must be accompanied by **a health certificate**, issued by an official veterinarian authorized by the competent authority in the third country of origin and by **a declaration** signed by the owner of the birds or the person responsible for the birds on behalf of the owner.

A model of a health certificate (PL-EN) for pet-birds, imported from the third countries into the EU, in accordance with changes including in the [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2017/2410/UE](#) is available on the General Veterinary Inspectorate's website: <https://www.wetgiw.gov.pl/nadzor-weterynaryjny/ptaki>

A pet passport (for birds) is not required. Movement to the EU takes place exclusively on the basis of the above-mentioned documents.

A veterinarian authorized by the competent authority (official veterinarian) certifies in a health certificate that all requirements are fulfilled. Attestation of the post-movement quarantine is based on the declaration signed by the owner of the birds or the person responsible for the birds on behalf of the owner in the country of origin.

Consignments of five pet animals or less, which are the subject of non-commercial movement, need to be checked by the Customs Officers (in Poland by the Nation Revenue Administration) at the travellers' point of entry into territory of EU.

For control purposes you have to declare the animal to the customs authority at the **first entry border crossing in EU** and present the documents and the animal for check. Designated travellers' points of entry can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/pet-movement/eu-legislation/non-commercial-non-eu/tpe_en.htm

On this website <https://granica.gov.pl/?v=en> are available useful information on crossing the Polish border.

Please check the laws concomitant concerning imports of pet animals including customs regulations, export regulations of a third country, legislation under the protection of endangered species (CITES- more information is available on the [Ministry of the Environment's website](#)), and the internal rules of the airline (more information about animals transport by plane is available on the [IATA's website](#)).

Sanctions:

When pet birds **do not meet the necessary requirements**, the competent authorities shall decide in consultation with the official veterinarian to comply with art. 35 of [Regulation \(EC\) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the non-commercial movement of pet animals and repealing Regulation \(EC\) No 998/2003 \(OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 1-26, as amended\)](#)

Where the check at the border of EU reveal that a pet animal does not meet the necessary requirements the competent authority shall decide to:

- return the pet animal to its country or territory of dispatch, **or**
- isolate the pet animal under official control for the time necessary for it to meet the health requirements, at the expense of the owner or the natural person responsible for it, **or**
- as a last resort, to put the pet animal down in accordance with applicable national rules relating (without financial compensation), where its return or isolation in quarantine cannot be envisaged.