

## Planning and Environment Department

### Environment Division

Howard Davis Farm, La Route de la Trinite  
Trinity, Jersey, JE3 5JP



Tel: +44 (0)1534 441600

Fax: +44 (0)1534 441601

Email: [rva@gov.je](mailto:rva@gov.je)

Website: [www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je)

# THE PET TRAVEL SCHEME (PETS)



## INDEX

1. Qualifying Rules (the essential steps)
2. The six month rule
3. Approved routes and carriers
4. Qualifying countries
5. Micro chipping
6. Vaccination
7. Blood testing
8. Treatment against parasites
9. Documentation for travel
10. DANGEROUS DOGS
11. The pet check
12. Questions and answers
13. Animal welfare
14. Ferrets and Rabbits and Guinea Pigs
15. How to contact the Environment Division
16. Annex A – Tattooed dogs and cats
17. List of EU approved blood testing laboratories
18. Treatment against ticks and tapeworms  
(addition information to section 8)

**10V/04 (amended 27/01/2010)**

## INTRODUCTION

The Pet Travel Scheme (PETS) started on 28 February 2000. The Pet Passports were introduced on the 3 July 2004, EU Regulation 998/2003. It sets out the rules for pets travelling between European Union (EU) Member States and into the EU from Third Countries. Pets from non EU listed countries can enter Jersey under PETS. Pets in countries not listed cannot enter under PETS and would have to go into Quarantine in the UK.

At the present time it is only cats, dogs and ferrets that can enter using PETS into the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. Guide dogs and hearing dogs will be eligible for the scheme like any other dogs. For Ferrets see section 14.

When you bring your pet into Jersey, you will need a valid EU Pet Passport showing that it is PETS compliant

**There are no requirements for pets travelling directly between the UK and Jersey and the Republic of Ireland.**

### 1. THE PET TRAVEL SCHEME (PETS) RULES: your cat/dog must:-

1. be fitted with a microchip (section 5)
2. be vaccinated against rabies (section 6)
3. be blood tested (section 7).  
The blood test result must show that the vaccine has given your pet sufficient protection against rabies, note the six month rule (section 2).
4. be treated against a tapeworm and ticks (see sections 8).

***IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT STEPS 1- 4 ARE CARRIED OUT IN THE ORDER SHOWN.***

### 2. THE SIX MONTH RULE

Your pet cannot enter Jersey until six months after the date your vet took a blood sample that yielded a successful result (see section 7). This is because an animal that is infected *before* being vaccinated would not be protected against rabies, but its blood test might give the same result as one for an uninfected animal that had been vaccinated. Six months (equivalent to the length of quarantine) is the time needed for most infected animals to display any clinical signs of rabies. The date the blood sample was taken is shown in section V. of the passport which the vet will complete when he has a successful test result.

### 3. APPROVED ROUTES AND CARRIERS

#### ***PETS CANNOT ENTER JERSEY ON A PRIVATE BOAT OR PRIVATE AIRCRAFT.***

There is only one approved sea route to Jersey from St Malo to St Helier with an approved carrier and the pet **MUST** be carried in a vehicle. Foot passengers may not bring pets in.

	Carriers	Route
By sea	<b>Condor Ferries</b> , Elizabeth Terminal, St Helier, Jersey Email: <a href="mailto:reservations@condorferries.co.uk">reservations@condorferries.co.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.condorferries.co.uk">www.condorferries.co.uk</a> Telephone: +44 (0)1534 601000	St Malo to St. Helier
By air – Charter Airline	<b>Aviation Beauport</b> , Beauport House, St Peter, L'Avenue de la Commune, Jersey Email: <a href="mailto:handling@aviationbeauport.com">handling@aviationbeauport.com</a> Telephone: +44 (0)1534 496496 Facsimile: +44 (0)1534 496497	All EU countries, including Norway, Switzerland, Andorra and San Marino
By air – Charter Airline	<b>PROAIR Aviation Ltd</b> , Arrivals Hall, Jersey Airport	All EU countries, including Norway, Switzerland, Andorra, San Marino,

Email: <a href="mailto:PETS@PROAIR.JE">PETS@PROAIR.JE</a> Telephone: +44 (0)800 689 9966 Mobile: +44 (0)7829 700 788	Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, The Vatican.
--	--

## 4. THE QUALIFYING COUNTRIES

### (a) EU countries and territories

Jersey pets can travel to any of the EU countries and return to Jersey with an EU Pet Passport (see section 9 leaving Jersey). Pets that come from any of these countries can also enter Jersey under PETS.

Pets must not have been outside any of the EU or non-EU listed countries in the 6 calendar months before travelling to Jersey, if a pet has been outside then it must wait in a qualifying country for 6 months before it can enter Jersey alternatively go into quarantine in the UK for 6 months.

#### List of EU Countries

Austria	Czech Republic	Gibraltar	Lithuania	Portugal
Azores	Denmark	Greece	Luxembourg	Réunion
Balearic Islands	Estonia	Greenland	Madeira	Romania
Belgium	Faroe Islands	Guadeloupe <sup>2</sup>	Malta	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Finland	Hungary	Martinique	Slovenia.
Canary Islands	France	Ireland <sup>3</sup>	Melilla	Spain
Ceuta	French Guiana	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden
Cyprus <sup>1</sup>	Germany	Latvia	Poland	

<sup>1</sup>As of October 2004, dogs and cats can only be prepared for PETS in, and enter or re-enter the UK without quarantine from, the Republic of Cyprus. All animals travelling from Northern (Turkish) Cyprus will have to be licenced into quarantine for 6 months on arrival in the UK. This must be arranged before the animals travel. See the website or contract the helpline to check for any change in this situation.

<sup>2</sup>Includes St Barthelemy and St Martin (French part of the Island).

<sup>3</sup>**There are no requirements for pets travelling directly between the UK and Jersey and the Republic of Ireland.**

Pets normally resident in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland can enter the UK from listed countries if they meet the rules.

Owners of pets entering the Republic of Ireland and the UK from outside the British Isles should contact the appropriate authorities in that country for advice on approved routes and any other requirements.

If your pet stays in another country it may become subject to that country's rules on residence e.g. pets in France become resident after 3 months. You are advised to check with the authorities of the country what those rules are and what implications becoming resident will have for your pet. For example some countries require resident pets to have an annual rabies vaccination.

### (b) Non-EU listed countries

Jersey resident pets travelling to non-EU listed countries can return under the pet travel scheme. To go to a non-EU listed country you may require an Export Health Certificate issued by the Environment Department as well as an Import Health Certificate from the authorities of the importing country. This may take several months to arrange.

When returning it must be on an approved route with an approved carrier, if into the UK then the Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) will be able to give you the latest information.

#### List of Non-EU countries

Andorra	Cayman Islands	Liechtenstein	St Kitts & Nevis
Antigua & Barbuda	Chile	Malaysia (3)	St Pierre & Miquelon
Argentina	Croatia	Mauritius	St Vincent & The Grenadines
Aruba	Falkland Islands	Mayotte	San Marino
Ascension Island	Fiji	Mexico	Singapore
Australia	French Polynesia	Monaco	Switzerland
Bahrain	Grenadines	Montserrat	Taiwan
Barbados	Guam	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago
Belarus	Hawaii	New Caledonia	United Arab Emirates
Bermuda	Hong Kong	New Zealand	USA (mainland)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Iceland	Norway	Vanuatu
British Virgin Islands	Jamaica (1)	Russian Federation (2)	Vatican
Canada	Japan	St Helena	Wallis & Futuna
		St Lucia	

<sup>1</sup> Jamaican law as at October 2004 prevents their involvement in PETS. See the website or contact the Helpline to check for any change in this situation.

<sup>2</sup> The Russian Federation consists of 88 subjects (regions). Please note that the following Republics are **NOT** part of the Russian Federation; Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

<sup>3</sup> Check with Defra additional import requirements.

## 5. MICROCHIPPING (see Annex A for tattooed pets)

A microchip is a tiny electronic device injected into your pet that acts as a permanent record of identity. For your pet to qualify for the PETS scheme, it must be fitted with a microchip. We strongly recommend that the microchip meets ISO (International Standards Organisation) Standard 11784 or to ISO Standard 11785. Ask your vet to make sure that the microchip meets one of these specifications.

If the microchip does not meet either of these standards, anyone who needs to read it may not be able to do so. In that case, you would have to provide your own microchip reader (at your expense) to enable the microchip number to be read successfully.

Your pet must be fitted with a microchip **before** it is vaccinated against rabies. Ask your vet to test that the microchip works by checking its number once it has been fitted. The vet will complete section III. of the passport. Check to ensure he has entered the number correctly and the date (dd/mm/yy) of microchipping, as well as the location, so that it can be found.

Vets will charge you for carrying out this work. Any local veterinary practice in Jersey can microchip and vaccinate your pet and arrange for it to be blood tested with one of these authorised vets.

## 6. VACCINATION

The vaccine must be an inactivated rabies vaccine authorised for use in the UK and Jersey or by the government of the qualifying country. If in doubt, talk to your vet.

Your pet must be at least three months old before it is vaccinated. It can be done any time *after* your pet has been fitted with a microchip. Before vaccinating your pet, the vet will check its microchip number and enter it on your pet's vaccination record when it is vaccinated. (*check that your pets microchip number is recorded on the vaccination record*)

**If your pet has been vaccinated against rabies before it was identified by a microchip, it will have to be vaccinated again (only vaccinations after the pet is microchip are valid (see Annex A)).** This is to make sure that your pet is correctly identified when it is vaccinated.

After your pet has been vaccinated and blood tested, it will need regular booster vaccinations at intervals specified by the vaccine manufacturer, this is referred to in the passport under section IV. 'Vaccination

against rabies' as the valid until date. Your vet will advise you further. You *must* make sure that your pet is given its **booster** on time otherwise it will not meet the conditions of the scheme and would have to be vaccinated and blood tested again and the 6 month rule would have to be met (*see section 2*). If your pet has its booster on time, it will not need another blood test.

## 7. BLOOD TESTING

After your pet has been vaccinated, it will need a blood test to make sure that the vaccine has given your pet sufficient protection against rabies. Your vet will advise you on the best time to get your pet blood tested. The vet will take a sample of your pet's blood. The blood test is undertaken at a laboratory recognised by the EU, (please see attached list). Your vet will have a list of these and can choose any one to carry out the test.

The date that the laboratory was officially recognised by the EU is noted on the list. Blood tests performed by recognised laboratories *before* that date will not be accepted. This is because we can only be certain that a laboratory meets the necessary quality standards once it has been officially recognised.

You do not need to contact laboratories directly to arrange your pet's blood test or to get the result. Your vet will do this for you. The authorised vet on receiving the results and if results are satisfactory will issue you a blood test certificate and complete the relevant page in your EU pet passport. You will then be able to re-enter Jersey after you have met the conditions of the **Six Month Rule (see section 2)**.

You should seek advice from your vet if your pet fails its blood test (in other words, the result shows that it has not been satisfactorily protected against rabies). Your pet may need to be re-vaccinated and blood tested again.

## 8. TREATMENT AGAINST PARASITES

There is one final step to take before your pet can enter or re-enter Jersey. It will have to be treated against certain ticks and a tapeworm that can be carried by cats and dogs. The vet will need to complete section VI. Tick Treatment and section VII. Echinococcus treatment in the EU Pet Passport.

The product used for the tapeworm treatment must contain *praziquantel*.

The product used for the tick treatment must be licensed for use against ticks and have a marketing authorisation in the country of use. Tick collars are not acceptable.

This treatment must be carried out between 24 and 48 hours before you embark for Jersey and will have to be done *every time* your pet enters Jersey.

Any vet in one of the countries listed in section 5 can do this. You must not do it yourself. When your pet has been treated, the vet will need to complete the pet passport for ticks and tapeworm (please note these are on separate pages in the passport) to show the treatment has been done. The transport company staff that will check your pet will need to see this is completed correctly. **You are advised to check that the vet has completed it correctly before leaving the veterinary practice.**

## 9. DOCUMENTATION FOR TRAVEL

### Arriving in Jersey

To get your pet into Jersey (or back into Jersey) you will need a valid EU Pet Passport or a Swiss Passport or a Third country official veterinary certificate. This will be issued by a vet authorised by the Environment Department in Jersey or a vet authorised in one of the listed countries. The staff of the transport company will need to see this passport on every occasion you travel so make sure it is kept safe.

The passport will show that the pet:

- is identified by its microchip number and the date of microchipping (dd/mm/yy)
- has a current vaccination against rabies
- had a blood test showing satisfactory protection against rabies
- tick and tapeworm treatment (Date: dd/mm/yy. Time: Use 24 hour clock)

### Leaving Jersey

If you travel outside the EU and the Non-EU listed countries the animal will need to go into quarantine on its return in the UK, or qualify in a listed country (see section 2).

The EU Pet Passport will allow you to travel throughout the EU, the minimum requirement is for the pet to be micro chipped and have a valid rabies vaccination (Sweden, Malta do have extra requirements as do the Republic of Ireland if not travelling direct from Great Britain and Northern Ireland). A wait of **21 days** from the date of completion of the primary vaccination protocol is required before travelling. Boosters valid from date given provided given on time.

Depending on which Non-EU listed qualifying country you intend to visit or go through, you may need to obtain an Export Health Certificate and an Import Permit. You should contact the exporting country and the Environment Department to arrange for this.

Tick and Tapeworm treatment: Some EU Member States require that pet cats and dogs are treated against ticks and tapeworms before they are allowed to enter.

Pet owners should be advised to check with the veterinary authorities of the Member State of destination to confirm if any such treatment is required. The timing of the treatment and acceptable active ingredients should also be confirmed.

**Please note that although the department will endeavour to help wherever possible, it is the owners/exporters responsibility to adhere to any requirements laid down by the importing country, and as such you should contact the Authority in the region of your final destination.**

## 10. DANGEROUS DOGS

In Jersey it is against the law to import certain types of dogs: the Pit Bull Terrier, the Japanese Tosa (or Tosa), the Dogo Argentino and the Fila Brasileiro or any other type which appears to have been bred for fighting. The introduction of the Pet Travel Scheme will not affect this ban.

If you bring one of these dogs into Jersey you could be prosecuted and the dog seized and destroyed. If in doubt, don't travel with the dog.

You should also be aware that some countries do not allow certain types of dogs to enter that country. For example, it is understood that France does not permit the entry of dogs that are or look like the pit bull terrier. Owners with dogs that look similar to a pit bull terrier may be asked for documentary evidence to verify the breed. France also requires Staffordshire Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Tosas and Rottweilers to be kept on a lead and muzzled in public. If you are in any doubt about whether your dog will be allowed into the country you are visiting, you should contact the appropriate authorities (eg. the Embassy) of that country.

## 11. THE PET CHECK

Before you board the ferry for Jersey, the transport company staff will check you pet's microchip and the official documents. If all is well, your pet will be allowed to board.

If your pet fails any of the checks you will not be allowed to board the ferry until it has been resolved. A further check of your documentation may be carried out when you arrive in Jersey.

If you live in Jersey, we strongly recommend that you check your pet passport **before** you go abroad with your pet or, if you live in one of the qualifying countries, before you travel to Jersey with your pet.

## 12. QUESTION AND ANSWERS

### 1. Your pet could not be identified properly:

It has not been micro chipped - *All pets entering Jersey under PETS must be fitted with a microchip. You will have to have your pet micro chipped, then vaccinated against rabies and blood tested.*

It has a microchip but it could not be read - *If the checking staff cannot read your pet's microchip, you may have to provide your own microchip reader.*

The microchip cannot be found - *All pets entering Jersey under PETS must be fitted with a microchip that can be found and read.*

Your pet's microchip number does not match the number on the passport - *The two numbers must match.*

## **2. Incomplete documentation:**

You don't have an EU Pet Passport- *If you have not been issued with one you will have to get one from an authorised vet. You will need to take your pet's vaccination record card and blood test result with you.*

Your blood test is not yet valid – *Six months have not yet elapsed since the blood test was taken, you will need to wait six months before the pet can entry re-entry Jersey.*

## **3. Your pet was not correctly treated against parasites:**

Your pet has not been treated - *You will have to get a vet to carry out the treatment. The treatment must be carried out between 24-48 hours before embarkation for Jersey and the passport must be completed correctly.*

Your pet has been treated but not at the correct time - *You will have to get your pet treated again in the correct period and the passport completed.*

## **4. Your pet has travelled outside the qualifying countries in the last 6 months :**

*Your pet will not be allowed to enter Jersey under PETS. This means you would have to make arrangements for it to be placed in quarantine in the UK or stay in a qualifying country for 6 months. You would need to check with the qualifying country as to the import requirements.*

## **5. How do I get a replacement passport in another qualifying country within the EU :**

*A government-authorised vet in another country will issue the passport on proof that you provide him which proves that the pet complies with PETS.*

## **6. What if I loose my passport in a Non-EU listed country :**

*A government-authorised vet in another country will issue a third country official veterinary certificate VETERINARY CERTIFICATE FOR DOMESTIC DOGS, CATS AND FERRETS ENTERING THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FOR NON-COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS (Regulation (EC) No 998/2003) on proof that you provide him which proves that the pet complies. A Swiss pet passport is also accepted so long as it is compliant to the pet travel scheme.*

## **13. ANIMAL WELFARE**

Your pet should be healthy and fit for the intended journey. If necessary, ask your vet for advice before beginning the journey. An animal is not normally fit to transport if it is ill or injured (except for minor illness or injury).

### **Travelling by ferry, if you are travelling on a ferry in a vehicle:**

- try and get to the port early so that the carrier can give you the most suitable position in the car deck for your pet;
- travel overnight if possible, when the temperature may be cooler;
- make sure that the ferry company officials responsible for loading know that there is a live animal in your vehicle, and follow their instructions;
- before you leave your vehicle, make sure that your pet will have enough ventilation (normally you will need to leave a least one of the windows partly open, but it is important to make sure your pet cannot escape;
- make sure your pet is comfortable and has enough water; and
- never leave your pet in a vehicle in direct strong sunshine or high temperatures as it is difficult to make sure there is enough ventilation to keep it cool. The inside of a vehicle left in strong sunlight on an open deck or in an enclosed deck where the temperature is likely to be higher than 25 degrees for more than a few minutes, will very quickly become too hot for the animal inside and cause distress and suffering.

For safety reasons, you are not normally able to visit the vehicle decks while the ferry is at sea. However, you can arrange this if it is essential. The ferry company should tell you about its access policy.

You shouldn't need to check on your pet on shorter ferry crossings (less than two hours). However, if this is essential (for example in severe weather conditions) you can ask permission from staff at the information desk.

For more information go to <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/pets/cruelty/index.htm>

## 14. FERRETS, RABBITS AND RODENTS

### The Pet Travel Scheme (PETS) - FERRETS

To enter or re-enter Jersey from a listed country without quarantine a ferret must, in this order, be microchipped, vaccinated against rabies and issued with an EU Pet Passport or a third country official veterinary certificate and treated against ticks and tapeworms.

- (a) Ferrets from non-EU listed countries may not enter or re-enter Jersey until 6 calendar months have passed from the date that a vet vaccinated it against Rabies.
- (b) Ferrets from EU countries may not enter or re-enter Jersey until 21 days have passed from the date that a vet vaccinated it against Rabies.

For more information please contact the Environment Division.

### The Pet Travel Scheme (PETS) – RABBITS AND RODENTS

Movement between European Union (EU) countries or into EU from Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland and the Vatican are not subject to any requirements with regard to rabies. The EU may impose conditions on the movement of these animals at a later date.

## 15. HOW TO CONTACT THE ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

### JERSEY

Environment Division

Telephone: 00 44 (0)1534 441600. Out of hours PETS helpline telephone: 00 44 (0)1534 441617

Website : [www.gov.je](http://www.gov.je) Email: [rva@gov.je](mailto:rva@gov.je)

### UNITED KINGDOM

Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) UK

Helpline: 0870 2411710 Email: [pets.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:pets.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

Website: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-pets/pets/travel/index.htm>

---

The EU site has useful information in most European languages

[http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/nocomm\\_third\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/nocomm_third_en.htm)

---

## 16. ANNEX A

### Tattooed Dogs and Cats

To enter the UK and Jersey under PETS, dogs and cats must be fitted with a microchip, then vaccinated against rabies, and then blood tested.

But for dogs and cats in France, for dogs in Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, and for pedigree dogs in Poland, there is a different system of preparation, ie tattoo, vaccination, blood test and finally microchip. Pets' details must be recorded on national registers. The date of tattoo must be entered into the passport.

The UK and Jersey allows dogs from France, Denmark, Sweden and pedigree dogs from Poland, and cats from France, that have been prepared in accordance with national rules to enter the UK under PETS. The vet must have issued either an EU pet passport or, before 1 October 2004, an official PETS certificate, confirming that he/she has seen the national registration documents showing the microchip number. French law no longer requires animals to be tattooed if they have been microchipped. They can also now be microchipped before being vaccinated and blood tested.

This derogation only applies for those pets in countries where a mandatory identification and registration system applies.

**Dogs and cats that are identified solely by tattoo do not meet the rules of the Pet Travel Scheme.**

## 17. LIST OF EU APPROVED BLOOD TESTING LABORATORIES

AT: 22<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER 1999.(updated 5 January 2009)

For up to date listings see and more details on the EU site:

[http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/nocomm\\_third\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/pets/nocomm_third_en.htm)

Name and Address	Tel/Fax	Recognition Date
Veterinary Laboratory Agency New Haw, Addlestone Surrey KT15 3NB UNITED KINGDOM	Tel: (+44) 01932 357 840 Fax: (+44) 01932 357 239 Email: <a href="mailto:t.fooks@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk">t.fooks@vla.defra.gsi.gov.uk</a>	27 May 1999
BioBest Laboratories Ltd Pentlands Science Park Penicuik Midlothian EH26 0PZ UNITED KINGDOM	Tel: (+44) 0131 445 6101  Fax: (+44) 0131 445 6102  Email: <a href="mailto:admin@biobest.co.uk">admin@biobest.co.uk</a>	12 June 2000
CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory PB 24 5 Portarlington Road Geelong 3220 AUSTRALIA	Tel: (+61) 3 5227 5016  Fax: (+61) 3 5227 5555	1 February 2001
Dept. For Equine, Pets and Vaccine Control Virology Unit Federal Institute for the Control of Viral Infection in Animals Robert Kochgasse 17 2340 Modling AUSTRIA	Tel: (+43) 2236 46 640 909 Fax: (+43) 2236 46 640 941  Email: <a href="mailto:wodak@batsb.at">wodak@batsb.at</a>	27 May 1999
Instituto de Salud Publica de Chile Laboratorio Diagnostico de RABia Marathon 1000 Nunoa Casilla Correo 48 Santiago	Fax: (+56) 235 07 570 E mail: <a href="mailto:mfavi@ispch.cl">mfavi@ispch.cl</a>	7 July 2005
Institute Pasteur of Brussels Rue Engeland 642 B-1180 Brussels BELGIUM	Tel: (+32) 2 373 32 56 Fax: (+32) 2 373 31 74  Email: <a href="mailto:sescutenaire@pasteur.be">sescutenaire@pasteur.be</a>	27 May 1999
States Veterinary Institute, National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for rabies U Sila 1139 CZ-463 11 Liberec 30 CZECH REPUBLIC	TEL: (+420)482 751 578  Fax: (+420) 482 751 569 Email: <a href="mailto:matouch@volny.cz">matouch@volny.cz</a>	27 January 2005
State Veterinary Institute Prague Sídlištní 136/24 CZ-165 03 Praha  CZECH REPUBLIC	Tel: (+251) 031 111  Fax: (+220) 920 655  Email: <a href="mailto:tomci@dr.com">tomci@dr.com</a>	7 July 2005
Danish Veterinary Institute for Virus Research Lindholm DK-4771 Kalvehave DENMARK	Tel: (+45) 55 86 95 57 Fax: (+45) 55 86 97 00 Email: <a href="mailto:kt@vetinst.dk">kt@vetinst.dk</a>	27 May 1999
Estonian Veterinary Institute for Virus Reference Kreutzwaldi 30 EE-51 006 Tartu ESTONIA	Tel: (+37) 2.7.386.101 Fax (+37) 2.7.386.102	27 January 2005
National Veterinary & Food Research Institute PL 45 FIN-00581 Helsinki FINLAND	Tel (+358) 9 393 1726 Fax: (+358) 9 393 1932  Email: <a href="mailto:anita.huovilainen@eela.fi">anita.huovilainen@eela.fi</a>	29 March 2001
Agence Française De Securite Sanitaire des Aliments Nancy Dormaine de Pixerecourt	Tel: (+33) 3 83 29 89 50  Fax (+33) 3 83 29 89 59	27 May 1999

BP 9 F-54220 Malzéville FRANCE	Email: <a href="mailto:f.cliquet@afssa.fr">f.cliquet@afssa.fr</a>	
Laboratoire Departemental d'Analyses Departement du Pas-des-Calais Parc des Bonnettes 2 ru du Genévrier SP18 62022 Arras FRANCE	Tel: (+33) 3 21 51 46 54 Fax: (+33) 3 21 71 48 55)	6 February 2002
Laboratoire Veterinaire Departemental 76 Chemin Boudou 31140 Launaguet FRANCE	Tel: (+33 5 62 79 94 20 Fax: (+33) 5 62 79 94 30	1 April 2002
Laboratoire Départemental de la Sarthe 128 rue Beaugé 72018 Le Mans Cedex 2m FRANCE	Tel: (+33) 2 43 39 95 70 Fax: (+33) 2 43 39 95 80 Email: <a href="mailto:Sylvie.poliak@cg72.fr">Sylvie.poliak@cg72.fr</a>	28 June 2001
Eurovir Hygiene Institut TGZ I Biotechnologiepark D-14943Luckenwaide GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 3371 681269 Fax (+49) 3371 681275 E-mail : Thraenart@biogate.com	12 June 2000
Insitut fuer Virology-Diagnostic Department Faculty of Veterinary Medicine FB 10 Frankfurter Strasse 107 D - 35392 Giessen GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 641 99 38363 Fax: (+49) 641 99 38379 Email: <a href="mailto:Matthias.koenig@vetmed.uni-giessen.de">Matthias.koenig@vetmed.uni-giessen.de</a>	27 May 1999
Eurovir Hygiene Institut TGZ I Biotechnologiepark D-14943 Luckenwalde GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 3371 681269 Fax: (+49) 3371 681275 Email: <a href="mailto:thraenart@biogate.com">thraenart@biogate.com</a>	12 June 2000
Staatliches Veterinäruntersuchungsamt Zur Taubeneiche 10-12 D-59821 Amsberg GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 2931 809 270 Fax: (+49) 2931 809 290 Email: <a href="mailto:prager@svua-amsberg.nrw.de">prager@svua-amsberg.nrw.de</a>	3 May 2004
Landesuntersuchungsamt für das Gesundheitswesen Südbayern Veterinärstraße 2 D-85764 Oberschleißheim GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 89 31560 321 Fax: (+49) 89 31560 459 Email: <a href="mailto:vet.24@luas.bayern.de">vet.24@luas.bayern.de</a>	29 March 2001
Landesuntersuchungsamt für Gesundheits Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz Sachsen Anhalt Haferbreiter Weg 132-135 D-39576 Stendal GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 3931 631 141 Fax: (+49) 3931 631 153 Email: <a href="mailto:Peter@lvluasdl.ml.lsa-net.de">Peter@lvluasdl.ml.lsa-net.de</a>	3 May 2004
Institut for Epidemiological Diagnostics Federal Research Centre for Virus Disease of Animals Seestraße 55 D-16868 Wusterhausen GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 3397 980 186 Fax: (+49) 3397 980 200 Email: <a href="mailto:Thomas.mueller@wus.bfav.de">Thomas.mueller@wus.bfav.de</a>	3 May 2004
Landesuntersuchungsanstalt für das Gesundheits- und Veterinärwesen Sachsen Zschopauer Straße 186 D-09126 Chemnitz GERMANY	Tel: (+49) 371 60090 Fax: (+49) 371 60109 E-mail: <a href="mailto:Silke.Mitro@LUA.SMS.Sachsen.de">Silke.Mitro@LUA.SMS.Sachsen.de</a>	3 May 2004
Ministry of Agriculture Centre of Athens Veterinary Institutions Virus Department 25 Neapoleos Str 15310 Ag Paraskevi Athens GREECE	Tel: (+30) 1 601 09 03 Fax: (+30) 1 601 25 94 Email: <a href="mailto:viruslab@ath.forthnet.gr">viruslab@ath.forthnet.gr</a>	12 June 2000
Central Veterinary Institute Virological Department Tabornok utca 2 HU-1149 Budapest HUNGARY	Tel: (+36) 1 460 6329 Fax: (+36) 1 222 6069 E-mail: <a href="mailto:palfiv@oai.hu">palfiv@oai.hu</a>	27 January 2005
Rabies Laboratory Kimron Veterinary Institute Bet Dagan 50250 P O B12	Tel: (+9) 72 03 9681721 Email: <a href="mailto:ddavi_vs@netvision.net.il">ddavi_vs@netvision.net.il</a>	5 February 2004

ISRAEL		
Instituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Regioni Lazio e Toscana Via Appia Nuova 1411 00178 Roma ITALY	Tel: (+39) 067 90991 Fax: (+39) 067 934 0724 Email: <a href="mailto:glautorino@rm.izs.it">glautorino@rm.izs.it</a>	20 March 2003
Instituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale Delle Venezie Via Romea 14/A 1-35020 Legonaro ITALY	Tel (+39) 49.8084 259 Fax (+39) 49.8830 EMail: <a href="mailto:fmutinelli@izsvenezie.it">fmutinelli@izsvenezie.it</a>	27 May 1999
Instituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale Della Abruzzo et del Molise G Caporale Via Campio Boario I-64100 Teramo ITALY	Tel: (+39) 861 3321 Fax: (+39) 861 332251  Email: <a href="mailto:rlelli@izs.it">rlelli@izs.it</a>	27 March 2001
Instituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie Via Romea 14/A I-35020 Legonaro ITALY	Tel: (+39) 49 8084 259 Fax: (+39) 49 8830 530	27 May 1999
Animal Quarantine Service, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Division of Pathological and Physiochemical inspection Department of Investigation and Research 11-1 Haramachi Isogoku Yokohama 235 JAPAN	Tel: +81 45 751 5921 Fax +81 45 754 1729 E-mail : <a href="mailto:etoma@maff-aqs.go.jp">etoma@maff-aqs.go.jp</a>	27 January 2005
Research Institute for Animal Science in Biocjhemistry and Toxicology 3-7-11, Hashimotodai, Sagamihara Kanagawa, 229-1132 JAPAN	Tel: 042 762 2775 Fax: 042 762 7979 Email <a href="mailto:n_hirayama@riasbt.or.jp">n_hirayama@riasbt.or.jp</a>	27 January 2005
Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre Food and Veterinary Service Lejupes Str.3. LV-1076 Riga LATVIA	Tel: (+37) 1 7 620 526 Fax: (+37) 1 7 620 434 E-mail: <a href="mailto:zita.muizniece@vvmcdc.gov.lv">zita.muizniece@vvmcdc.gov.lv</a>	27 January 2005
National Veterinary Laboratory/Nacionaline Veterinarijos Laboratorija J. Kairiukscio 10 LT-2010 Vilnius LITHUANIA	Tel: (+ 37) 0 5 278 04 70 Fax: (+ 37) 0 5 278 04 71 E-MAIL <a href="mailto:nvl@is.it">nvl@is.it</a>	27 January 2005
Central Veterinary Institute of Wageningen UR P.O. Box 65 8200 AB Lelystad NETHERLANDS	Tel: (+31) 320 238800 Fax: (+31) 320 238668 Email: <a href="mailto:hans.kramps@wur.nl">hans.kramps@wur.nl</a> <a href="http://www.cvi.wur.nl">www.cvi.wur.nl</a>	8 October 2004
National Veterinary Research Institute Al Partyzantow 57PL - 24-100 Pulawy POLAND	Tel: (+48) 81 8853051 Fax: (+48) 81 8862595 Email: <a href="mailto:secretariat@piwet.pulawy.pl">secretariat@piwet.pulawy.pl</a>	8 October 2004
Laboratorio Nacional de Investigaçao Veterinaria (LNIV) Estrada de Benfica No 701-PT-1500 Lisboa PORTUGAL	Tel: (+35) 121 7115383 Fax: (+35) 121 7115383 Email: <a href="mailto:alice.amado@lniv.min-agricultura.pt">alice.amado@lniv.min-agricultura.pt</a>	8 October 2004
The all Russian State Centre for Quality and Standardisation of Veterinary Drugs and Feed (VGNKI) 5 Zvenigorodskoe shosse Mockva 123022 RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Tel/Fax: (+7) 095 253 14 91  E-mail: <a href="mailto:Pcr-lab@elnet.msk.ru">Pcr-lab@elnet.msk.ru</a>	7 July 2005
State Veterinary Institute Pod drahami 918 960 86 Zvolen SLOVAKIA	Tel: 421 855 27718 Fax: 421 855 5332 486 Email: <a href="mailto:stvetins@psgnetzv.sk">stvetins@psgnetzv.sk</a>	1 May 2004
University of Ljubljana Veterinary Faculty Gerbiceva 60 1000 Ljubljana SLOVENIA	Tel 386 1 4779 100 Fax: 386 1 4779 352 Email: <a href="mailto:peter.hostnik@vf.uni.lj.si">peter.hostnik@vf.uni.lj.si</a>	1 May 2004

ARC-Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute Private Bag X05 Onderstepoort 0110 SOUTH AFRICA	Tel: 012 529 9439 Fax: 012 529 9390 Email SabetaC@arc.agric.za	27 January 2005
Laboratorio Central de Veterinaria de Santa Fe Camino del Jau E-18320 Santa Fé (Granada) SPAIN	Tel: (+34) 958 44 03 75 Fax: (+34) 958 44 12 00  Email: <a href="mailto:lansangr@moebius.es">lansangr@moebius.es</a>	27 May 1999
The National Veterinary Institute Department of Virology SE-751 89 Uppsala SWEDEN	Tel: (+46) 18 67 43 60 Fax: (+46) 18 67 44 67 Email: <a href="mailto:Berndt.Klingeborn@bmc.uu.se">Berndt.Klingeborn@bmc.uu.se</a> <a href="http://www.sva.se">www.sva.se</a>	27 May 1999
Institute of Veterinary Virology Schweizerische Tollwutzentrale Langgass-Strasse 122 CH-3012 Bern SWITZERLAND	Tel: (+41) 31 631 23 78 Fax: (+41) 31 631 25 34  Email: <a href="mailto:zanoni@ivv.unibe.ch">zanoni@ivv.unibe.ch</a>	27 May 1999
FAVN Rabies laboratory 1800 Denison Avenue Mosier Hall Kansas State University Manhattan Kansas 66506-5601 USA	Tel: (+1) 785 532 5650  Fax: (+1) 785 532 4481  Email: <a href="mailto:rabies@vet.ksu.edu">rabies@vet.ksu.edu</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.vet.ksu.edu/rabies">www.vet.ksu.edu/rabies</a>	30 January 2002
Veterinary Command (VETCOM) Food Analysis and Diagnostic Laboratory  <b>NOTE:</b> This laboratory accepts blood samples taken <b>only</b> from pets belonging to U.S. government employees and military service members being assigned overseas on official orders:  2472 Schofield Road Ft Sam Houston, TX 78234-6232 USA	Tel: (+1) 210 295 4604  Fax: (+1) 210 270 2559  E-mail : <a href="mailto:Edwin_Cooper@ln.amedd.army.mi">Edwin_Cooper@ln.amedd.army.mi</a>	20 January 2005



## 18. Treatment against ticks and tapeworms Leaflet.

**Between 24 and 48 hours before embarkation to Jersey**, your pet must be treated against ticks and tapeworm and entered into the EU Pet Passport to show that this has been done. Any vet qualified to practice in the PETS qualifying country can carry out the treatment.

When you arrive at the check in point, if less than 24 hours has passed since the treatment you will have to wait until the full 24 hours has passed. If the treatment was done more than 48 hours, you will have to have your pet treated again, have it entered into the passport, and wait at least 24 hours before you travel.

### The certificate of treatment/EU Pet Passport

It is **your** responsibility to make sure that your pet has the correct **official** entry in the EU Pet Passport and that it has been correctly completed by the vet once they have treated your pet. The entry must show:-

1. manufacturer and name of product
2. the **date and time** of treatment
3. Veterinarian Stamp and Signature

The EU Pet Passport must be signed and stamped or have the name of the practice clearly identified.

**Carriers will refuse to carry a pet whose EU Pet Passport is not in order, so please check your passport thoroughly.** Private certificates are **not** acceptable. The vet will charge you for this service.

### Why pets have to be treated

The tapeworm can cause a serious or fatal disease in humans and the tick can carry diseases that are harmful to humans. Neither of these parasites is thought to be currently present in the British Isles. The treatment needs to be given 24-48 hours before traveling, to ensure that tapeworm eggs are not shed in the British Isles.

### Human diseases caused by the ticks and tapeworm

In humans, the fox tapeworm, *Echinococcus multilocularis*, can cause a serious and often fatal disease called *alveolar echinococcosis*. This produces effects similar to liver cancer. Symptoms include abdominal pain, jaundice, fever and anaemia and tapeworm cysts may develop in the liver.

The tick *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* can carry a range of diseases including *Bouotonneuse Fever* (also known as *Mediterranean Spotted Fever*). Although this disease can usually be treated with antibiotics, up to 2.5% of cases are fatal. Dogs are the main host for the tick that carries and transmits this disease. The fever and the tick are absent from the British Isles but are widespread throughout the Mediterranean including Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece.

### Treatment

The product used for the tapeworm treatment must contain *praziquantel*. The product used for the tick treatment must be licenced for use against ticks and have a marketing authorisation in the country of use. Tick collars are not acceptable.

### Taking your pet out of Jersey

If you are taking your pet out of Jersey, it may be exposed to diseases which do not normally occur in Jersey. It will have no natural immunity to such diseases, and may therefore be more likely to succumb to them.

We suggest that you consult your vet before you take your pet abroad. Depending on where you are going, your vet may be able to administer preventative treatments. Your vet may also be able to advise you on any other precautions you need to take and how to look for signs for ill health in your pet.