



Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca, Alimentación y Medio  
Ambiente en EE.UU. y Canadá  
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## Bringing Pet Birds into Spain from the United States or Canada

In order to bring in a pet bird from the United States or Canada, the owner should bring it through one of the designated [Points of Entry to Spain](#) and declare to the Spanish Civil Guard Customs Office (“*Resguardo Fiscal Guardia Civil*”) that he or she is travelling with a pet and provide its documentation.

### NECESSARY DOCUMENTS

The animal needs to be traveling with:

- A health certificate that should be signed by an official veterinarian from the third country and be translated into, at least, Spanish, and
- A declaration, conforming to the following EU models:
  - ✓ [Certificate Model](#)
  - ✓ [Declaration Model](#)

Your pet needs to fulfill **one** of the four options contained in the veterinary certificate:

- Before its export, it should be isolated under official control for at least 30 days in the country of origin (Only for countries that are included in Part 1 of Annex I or Part 1 of Annex II from the [Regulation \(EU\) 206/2010](#))
- After its import, it will remain in quarantine for 90 days in licensed premises. This option is only valid if you can prove that the quarantine facility accepts the animal. Please look at the list of authorized [quarantine facilities in Spain](#).
- In the last six months and no later than 60 days before leaving, the pet should be vaccinated and, at least on one occasion, be vaccinated again for bird flu.
- It has remained isolated for at least 10 days before its export and has been subjected to a screening test for the antigen or genome from the bird flu H5N1



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that has been conducted with a sample taken no earlier than the third day of isolation.

This information is of a sanitary character and does not collect other provisions that may be applicable to your animal, such as the regulation concerning [potentially invasive species](#) or the [CITES Convention](#).

- If travelling from the **United States**, you may find more information on APHIS' website:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/pet-travel/>

- If travelling from **Canada**, you may find more information from the CFIA's website:

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/exports/live-animals/health-certificates/eng/1369504254506/1369504339901>

- This information is also available in Spanish on our Ministry's website:

<http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/ganaderia/temas/comercio-exterior-ganadero/desplazamiento-animales-compania/Viajar-con-mascota-aves.aspx>

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### 1. What is the maximum number of pets that I'm allowed to travel with?

In the case of birds, when making a trip from a third country (a country that is not a member of the EU/EEA), it is considered that the maximum number of animals that can travel with owner as pets is **five**.

As for other species, a set number has not been established by laws but they will need to comply with the definitions set by Regulation (EU) 576/2013 in order for them to be considered pets.

### 2. As the owner or person responsible for the animal, is it necessary that I accompany my pet during the trip?



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In principle, all pets should travel accompanied by their owner. Animals are permitted to travel in modes of transportation separate from their owners with justified and documented reasons as long as it occurs within a period not exceeding five days from the date of travel of the owner or person responsible.

### **3. How many days in advance should I contact my veterinarian before traveling?**

It is recommended to be in contact with your veterinarian well in advance of traveling. This will depend on the conditions of the country of destination, if your pet has the necessary vaccines, or if it needs a blood test because it may take a long time to arrange the documentation. If you travel within the EU, it is recommended to go at least two months before and if you travel outside the EU, we recommend going even further in advance.

### **4. Is a pet passport necessary to travel with my animal?**

No. A pet passport is only used for dogs, cats and ferrets.

### **5. What is the legalization of documents, Apostille Convention or Consular Recognition?**

The legalization of documents is a bureaucratic procedure that some countries require so that a document will be recognized as valid. There are two types of legalization: Apostille Convention and Consular Recognition, which in practice are a set of stamps placed by different agencies on the back of the official export certificate issued for your pet.

There are few countries that seek legalization of the official export license, but if so, the country will only require one type of legalization or the other, but never both.

No EU country requires legalization of the documents that accompany your pet when traveling from a third country or from another Member State of the EU.

### **6. What will happen if I travel with my animal and do not meet the requirements established?**



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Be sure that your pet meets all the requirements before traveling. A breach of the requirements could lead to the immobilization of your pet in a quarantine facility, its return to the country of origin, or even as a last resort, euthanasia. The owner would be responsible for all the expenses incurred.

Pets that do not meet the requirements can pose a serious risk to both animals and people.

**7. I have read the information but I have more questions about the exportation of bird pets. Who should I contact?**

If you have any questions, please contact the animal health inspection service at your point of entry to the European Union. You can find the contact information in the following link:

<http://cexgan.magrama.es/Modulos05/Documentos/ListadoPIFNCHUE.pdf>

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**NOTICE: The contents of this note are for information only**