

**Regulations amending the Swedish Board of
Agriculture's regulations and general advice (SJVFS
2021:13) on registration, approval, traceability,
movement, import and export in the area of animal
health;**

**SJVFS Technical
regulation
Case No JK 3**
Published on
xx

adopted on XX.

By virtue of Sections 2 and 9 of the Ordinance (2006:715) on animal testing etc., the Swedish Board of Agriculture hereby lays down¹, with respect to its regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2021:13) on registration, approval, traceability, movement, entry, and export with regard to animal health²

that Chapter 1 Section 2, and Chapter 2 Sections 12, 13 and 18 shall be worded as set out below, and

that seven new sections, namely Chapter 1 Section 1a, and Chapter 2 Sections 12a to 12c and 13a to 13c, shall be added to the regulations as follows.

The statute will therefore be worded as follows from the date this statute enters into force.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Section 1a It follows from Regulation (EU) 2019/515 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State and repealing Regulation (EC) No 764/2008³ that the provisions of these regulations do not apply to goods that:

1. are lawfully manufactured or marketed in another Member State of the EU or Türkiye; or
2. are lawfully manufactured in an EFTA country which has signed the EEA Agreement.

In contrast, the provisions do apply where it can be demonstrated that the product in question does not achieve a level of safety equivalent to that guaranteed by these regulations. (SJVFS 2024:XX).

Definitions

Section 2 Unless otherwise stated in the second paragraph, words and expressions in these regulations have the same meaning as in Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and secondary legislation adopted on the basis thereof.

¹ Notified in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1, Celex 32015L1535).

² Latest edition of the statute SJVFS 2023:2.

³ OJ L 91, 29.3.2019, p. 1 (Celex 32019R0515).

SJVFS Technical regulation

For the purposes of these regulations, the following definitions are used:

<i>Substitute mark</i>	An ear tag pre-stamped with the registration number of the establishment and on which, where appropriate, the individual number and the control digit are marked by hand.
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CHAPTER 2 TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS AND GERMINAL PRODUCTS OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

Registration of establishments, transporters, operators carrying out assembly operations, number of animals and operators bringing certain animals into Sweden

Traceability

Means of identification

Section 12 Provisions on operators' use of means of identification and methods for identification of kept bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, cervid and camelid animals are laid down in Articles 38 to 41, 45 to 48, 52 to 55 and 73 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035. However, reindeer covered by the Reindeer Husbandry Act (1971:437) shall be marked in accordance with that Act.

The time periods to be laid down by the Member State for the application of means of identification in accordance with Articles 13 to 16 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520 are as follows:

1. 20 days after birth for bovine animals;
2. six months after birth for ovine and caprine animals;
3. nine months after birth for porcine, cervid and camelid animals.

For cervids, wild boar and moufflon, means of identification may be applied at a later time than specified in the second paragraph if they are kept under extensive conditions where they are not used to regular human contact in game enclosures approved in accordance with Section 41a of the Hunting Ordinance (1987:905). However, the shall be applied before the animals leave the establishment. (*SJVFS 2024:XX*).

Section 12a Means of identification for kept bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, camelid and cervid animals may be replaced under the conditions laid down in Article 19(2) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520.

Means of identification that have become illegible or have been lost shall be replaced through the application process referred to in Section 22 as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of one month from the date on which the means of identification became illegible or was lost. For animals that are kept outdoors without any housing options at the place where they are kept and that have a legible remaining means of identification, the time period is three months.

During the period referred to in the second paragraph, animals may be marked with a substitute mark. This is permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The animal must have been born on the establishment.
2. The animal must not be marked with more than one substitute mark and the substitute mark shall replace a means of identification mark that has become illegible or has been lost.
3. The substitute mark shall visibly, legibly and indelibly display the animal's identification code or, where applicable, the unique registration number of the establishment of birth of the animal in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035. *(SJVFS 2024:XX)*.

Section 12b One of the conventional ear tags for kept bovine animals referred to in Article 38(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 may be replaced by an electronic ear tag. This may be done under the conditions set out in Article 41 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 and where the requirements laid down in Section 13 are met.

The electronic ear tag for kept ovine and caprine animals referred to in point (b) of Article 45(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 may be replaced by a conventional ear tag. This may be done under the conditions set out in Article 48 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 and where the requirements laid down in Section 13 are met. *(SJVFS 2024:XX)*.

Section 12c The tattoo on kept porcine animals referred to in Article 55(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 is approved and shall be assigned to porcine establishments in accordance with Article 55(2) of that Regulation, provided that the porcine animals are marked in accordance with point (b) of Article 52(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2035. *(SJVFS 2024:XX)*.

Section 13 The identification code for kept bovine, ovine, caprine, camelid and cervid animals shall consist of two parts, the first part being a country code. The second part shall be a unique code consisting of a maximum of 12 digits. This arises from Article 12 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520.

The second part of the identification code shall consist of:

1. the registration number of the establishment of birth;
2. individual number; and
3. for bovine animals also a control digit.

As regards injectable transponders for camelid and cervid animals, the second part of the identification code may instead consist of:

4. the number zero;
5. the manufacturer's ICAR⁴ code; and
6. individual number. *(SJVFS 2024:XX)*.

Section 13a Individual numbers may be reused for bovine, ovine and caprine animals. This requires the current and previous operators to have reported accurate data on the animal that previously had the number in question. In addition, the following apply:

1. For bovine animals, individual numbers may not be reused until three years after the death of the previous bovine animal.
2. For ovine and caprine animals, individual numbers may only be reused once the previous animal has died and at least 20 years have passed since the individual number was first ordered for that animal. *(SJVFS 2024:XX)*.

⁴ The International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR).

SJVFS Technical regulation

Section 13b The injectable transponder for parrots referred to in Article 76(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 shall display an alphanumeric code. For animals marked in Sweden, the alphanumeric code shall contain twelve numeric characters, consisting of:

1. the three-digit country code for Sweden according to ISO standard 3166-1;
2. the number zero;
3. the manufacturer's ICAR code; and
4. individual number. (*SJVFS 2024:XX*).

Section 13c The injectable transponder for dogs, cats and ferrets referred to in Article 70 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 shall, for animals marked in Sweden, consist of:

1. the three-digit country code for Sweden according to ISO standard 3166-1;
2. the number zero;
3. the manufacturer's ICAR code; and
4. individual number.

In addition, the injectable transponder shall comply with the requirements set out in points 2 and 4(a) of Part 2 of Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520. The tests shall have been carried out at testing centres accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC standard 17025. (*SJVFS 2024:XX*).

Section 18 Manufacturers' applications for approval of means of identification must be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application shall contain:

1. the name and contact details of the manufacturer;
2. a description of how the mark displays the identification code of the animal or the unique registration number of either the establishment of birth of the animal or the last establishment in a supply chain; and
3. details on how the means of identification meets the requirements of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/520.⁵ (*SJVFS 2024:XX*).

This statute⁶ enters into force on XX.

⁵ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁶ SJVFS 2024:XX.

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