

Swedish Board of Agriculture's Code of Statutes

Swedish Board of Agriculture
551 82 Jönköping
Tel. 036-15 50 00
www.jordbruksverket.se

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SJVFS 2024:22

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;

adopted on 28 November 2024.

Case No JK 3

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Reprint

By virtue of Sections 2, 9 and 17 of the Ordinance (2006:815) on animal testing etc. and after consultation with the Swedish National Financial Management Authority, 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, Chapter 2, Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 28, 32 and Chapter 3, Section 15 shall read as follows;

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

The statute and the general advice will, therefore, be worded as follows from the date on which this statute enters into force.

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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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2015/1535/oj>, Calex 32015L1535), notification number 2024/0050/SE. The following paragraphs have been notified under Chapter 1, Sections 1a and 2, Chapter 2, Sections 12-12c, 13-13c and 18.

² Latest reprint of the statute SJVFS 2024:18.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Section 1 These Regulations contain supplementary provisions to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts relating to animal health ('Animal Health Law')³ and implementing regulations and delegated regulations adopted under this Regulation.

In addition to the provisions of these regulations, other legislation contains provisions on endangered species of wild fauna and flora, on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species and on protective measures against plant pests and on protective measures against contagious animal diseases. (SJVFS 2021:33).

Section 1a Goods lawfully marketed in another Member State of the European Union or in Türkiye, or originating and lawfully marketed in an EFTA State that is a party to the EEA Agreement are presumed to be compatible with these regulations. The application of these regulations is subject to Regulation (EU) 2019/515 of 19 March 2019 on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State.⁴ (SJVFS 2024:22).

³ OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1, (Celex 32016R0429).

⁴ OJ L 91, 29.3.2019, p. 1 ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/515/oj> (Celex 32019R0515).

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 its sub-acts.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

<i>Own establishment</i>	Establishment on which an operator is registered as operator of the establishment.
<i>Dam</i>	A female animal that has had offspring or is pregnant.
<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.
<i>Cultivation permit</i>	Permit to establish and operate fish farming, in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 16 of the Ordinance (1994:1716) on fishing, aquaculture and the fishing industry. Fish also refers to aquatic molluscs and aquatic crustaceans according to Section 4 of the Fisheries Act (1993:787).
<i>WOAH</i>	The World Organisation for Animal Health, whose mission includes establishing international standards in animal health.
<i>FEI</i>	The International Federation for Equestrian Sports, Fédération Équestre Internationale.
<i>Alien species</i>	Alien species as defined in Article 3(6) of Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture. ⁵
<i>Estuary area</i>	All water within 20 kilometres outside the midpoint of a line between the outermost estuaries of the watercourse.
<i>Cultivation</i>	Breeding of aquaculture animals in an establishment or area for breeding molluscs.
<i>Polyplloid organisms</i>	Polyplloid organisms as defined in Article 3(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007.
<i>Closed aquaculture facility</i>	Closed aquaculture environment as defined in Article 3(3) of Council

⁵ OJ L 168, 28.6.2007, p. 1 (Calex 32007R0708).

Regulation (EC) No 708/2007.

<i>Production area</i>	Any area of freshwater, sea, estuary, mainland or lagoon constituting a natural mollusc deposit or area used for mollusc farming from which molluscs are harvested.
<i>Continental zone</i>	The Swedish interior including lakes and watercourses. For watercourses that empty into the sea, the continental zone includes the watercourse down to the migration barrier for salmonids as referred to under the definition of coastal zone.
<i>Coastal zone</i>	The Swedish coast out to the territorial sea. For watercourses that empty into the sea, the coastal zone borders the continental zone at the first definitive migration barrier for salmonids. If a judgement or decision from the Land and Environmental Court or its predecessor stipulates that wild-caught salmonids shall be moved over a migration barrier, the coastal zone is considered as the first migration barrier across which salmonids are not moved. (SJVFS 2024:22).

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

Section 1 Operators are obliged under Article 84 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council to register certain establishments. Notification of registration need not be made for establishments solely keeping bees.

The registration obligations for certain transporters and operators carrying out assembly operations on an establishment are laid down in Articles 87 and 90 of the above-mentioned Regulation.

A notification of registration shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain the information referred to in Articles 84, 87 and 90, as appropriate. A notification of registration of an establishment shall also contain the information set out in Sections 2 and 2a. (SJVFS 2024:22).

Section 2 Operators registering establishments with the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall, in addition to the information referred to in Section 1, provide the information that the Swedish Board of Agriculture needs to register under Article 18 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules on establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries and on the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs.⁶ The notification of registration shall also include information on:

1. personal identification number, coordination number or corporate registration number;
2. contact details;
3. property identification, and
4. municipality.⁷ (SJVFS 2024:22).

General advice on Section 2

If the notification is made by means other than the Swedish Board of Agriculture's Internet service, the operator should mark the geographical location of the establishment on a map. The map should be a block map, a property map or a printout from the Internet. If the operator submits a copy of the property map or a printout from the Internet, a property identification number and personal or corporate identity number should be stated on the map.

Section 2 a The notification referred to in Section 2 shall be signed on paper or electronically by the operator of the establishment. (SJVFS 2024:22).

Section 3 Operators keeping ovine and caprine animals on an establishment shall count them once a year for registration with the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The count shall be conducted between 1 and 31 December. The result of the count shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture by no later than 15 January of the following year.⁸

Section 4 Operators keeping breeding animals of mallard ducks and pheasants for maintaining the stock of game birds shall notify the Swedish Board of Agriculture of the number of breeding animals present on the establishment for registration by no later than 25 February each year.⁹

Section 5 Operators receiving poultry, hatching eggs or ungulates from other countries on their establishment shall register with the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 30 days before the estimated date for the first entry.¹⁰ The registration is valid for two years.

The first paragraph shall not apply to operators that run circuses, receive horses or operate establishments approved in accordance with Article 94(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

⁶ OJ L 314, 5.12.2019, p. 115, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/429/oj> (Celex 32019R2035).

⁷ For more information on how to make a notification of registration, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁸ For more information on how to communicate the result of the count, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁹ For more information on how to make the notification, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

¹⁰ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 6 Operators who have an establishment registered with the Swedish Board of Agriculture in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 shall pay an annual fee of SEK 50 for each registered establishment. The fee must be paid to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.¹¹ (SJVFS 2024:22).

Section 7 The fee for the notification of registration in accordance with Section 5, first paragraph, shall be paid at the rate of SEK 150 when the notification is submitted. The fee must be paid to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.¹² (SJVFS 2024:22).

Approval of establishments and status of a confined establishment

Section 8 The application for authorisation of establishments in accordance with Article 94(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain the information referred to in Article 96(1) of that Regulation.¹³ Applications for approval of establishments for germinal products of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals shall also contain the information referred to in Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/999 of 9 July 2020 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of establishments for germinal products and the traceability of germinal products of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals.¹⁴

A complete application for approval as an establishment for germinal products shall have been submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 90 days before the date on which the establishment is planned to start.

Section 9 Breeders of bumble bees shall apply to the Swedish Board of Agriculture for approval of a production establishment for bumble bees. The application shall contain the information set out in Article 96(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex 1, Part 7 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035. In addition to the information referred to in Article 96(1), the application shall include the e-mail address and telephone number of the operator concerned.

Operators shall, in the event of changes in a bumble bee production establishment that mean that the information notified will no longer be complete or accurate, submit information on changes to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The information shall have been received no later than 15 days after the changes have been implemented. The same applies if the activity ceases.

Section 10 Operators who operate establishments and wish to obtain the status of a confined establishment shall, in accordance with Article 95(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, apply for approval to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application for approval shall contain the information referred to in Article 96 of that Regulation.¹⁵

¹¹ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

¹² For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

¹³ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

¹⁴ OJ L 221, 10.7.2020, p. 99 (Celex 32020R0999).

¹⁵ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 11 When applying for approval in accordance with Sections 8-10, operators shall pay a fee of SEK 12,200 to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.¹⁶ If the fee is not paid, the case will not be examined.

Traceability

Means of identification

Section 12 Provisions on the operators' use of means of identification and methods of identification of kept bovine animals, 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 mouflong, 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 2024:22).

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 2024:22).

¹⁶ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

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 2024:22).

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 2024:22).

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:

1. the number zero;
2. the manufacturer's ICAR¹⁷ code; and
3. individual number. (SJVFS 2024:22).

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. The following also 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 2024:22).

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

¹⁷ The International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR).

4. individual number. (SJVFS 2024:22).

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(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 2024:22).

Section 14 Bovine animals brought in from another Member State shall be marked with the Swedish identification code in accordance with Appendix 2. The original means of identification shall not be removed.

The connection between the foreign and Swedish identity shall be notified to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.¹⁸

Section 15 Bovine animals and ovine and caprine animals born on an establishment on which they will not be kept shall be marked with the registration number of the establishment where the dam is kept permanently. This registration number replaces the registration number referred to in Section 13, first paragraph (1).

Section 16 Operators keeping porcine animals and operating establishments in a supply chain may be exempted from the requirements in Article 52 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035. The exemption means that operators can identify the porcine animals on the last establishment in the distribution chain instead of the establishment of birth, as long as the animals are moved within the chain and within the country. The exemption presupposes that the operator of the last establishment in the supply chain will notify the Swedish Board of Agriculture of the establishments that are part of the chain.¹⁹ Furthermore, the following is required:

1. For transport within the supply chain, only porcine animals from the same establishment may be transported together.
2. Porcine animals transported between different establishments in the supply chain shall be kept separate from the other porcine animals present on the establishment after reception.
3. The last establishment in the supply chain may receive porcine animals from a maximum of three other establishments that are also part of the supply chain. (SJVFS 2024:22).

Section 17 Article 81(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 lays down rules on the traceability of certain animals originating in the Member States and introduced into the Union from third countries or territories.

Operators of establishments keeping animals as referred to in the first paragraph may apply for means of identification to be allocated to their establishment. The

¹⁸ For more information on how to notify the connection, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

¹⁹ For more information on how to make the notification, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

application shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain information verifying the original identity of the animal.²⁰

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) 2021/520.²¹ (SJVFS 2024:22).

Section 19²² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 provides for several possibilities for exemption from identification requirements and the requirements to be met in such cases:

1. Operators running confined establishments and operators keeping bovine animals for cultural, historical, recreational, scientific or sporting purposes may be exempted under Article 39 from the identification requirements laid down in Article 38(1)(a). Conventional ear tags may be replaced by an electronic means of identification approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture by an exemption as under Article 38(2)(b).
2. Operators running confined establishments and operators keeping ovine and caprine animals for cultural, recreational or scientific purposes may be exempted under Article 47 from the identification requirements provided for in Article 45(2). The means of identification as referred to in the latter Article may be replaced, by an exemption in accordance with Article 45(4)(b), with an electronic means of identification approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.
3. Operators running confined establishments and operators keeping porcine animals for cultural, recreational or scientific purposes may be exempted under Article 54 from the identification requirements provided for in Article 52(1). The means of identification as referred to in the latter Article may be replaced, by an exemption in accordance with Article 52(3), with an electronic means of identification approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. (SJVFS 2024:22).

Section 20 Applications for exemptions and approval in accordance with Section 19 shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain information on the natural or legal person responsible for the animals. The application shall also include information about the confined establishment that is intended or the purpose for which the animals are kept.²³ (SJVFS 2024:22).

²⁰ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

²¹ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

²² The amendment means that point 4 is approached.

²³ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 21 Operators keeping ovine or caprine animals are authorised to replace the means of identification listed in points (c) to (f) of Annex III of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 with a conventional ear tag or a conventional pastern band as listed in Annex III points (a) or (b) of that Regulation. However, the means of identification may not be replaced if the animals are intended to be moved to another Member State.

Operators keeping ovine and caprine animals which, after fattening on another establishment, are to be transported to a slaughterhouse in Sweden before reaching the age of 12 months, may replace the means of identification provided for in Article 45(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 with at least one conventional ear tag or a conventional pastern band listed in points (a) and (b) of Annex III to that Regulation. The marking shall show visibly, legibly and indelibly the unique registration number of the establishment of birth or the animal identification code.

Section 22 Operators keeping bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine animals, cervids and camelids may receive means of identification allocated to their establishment by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Orders are made through manufacturers whose means of identification have been approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. However, if the animals have been brought in from a third country or territory, or if bovine animals have been brought in from another Member State, the order is placed directly with the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

Identification documents for bovine and equine animals

Section 23 An application for an identification document for bovine animals under Article 112(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall state the full identification number of the animals. The application shall reach the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than seven days before the animals are moved to another Member State.

The operator shall pay to the Swedish Board of Agriculture a fee of SEK 150 for each identity document issued.

Section 24 The application for an identification document for equine animals born in Sweden shall be made to a body issuing such documents no later than:

1. 31 December if the foal was born between 1 January and 30 June of the same year, or
2. within six months if the foal was born between 1 July and 31 December.

Section 25 Under Article 108(5)(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Swedish Board of Agriculture may designate bodies to issue identification documents for kept equine animals. A written authorisation to issue such documents shall contain a description of the tasks to be performed by the issuing body and the conditions under which it may carry them out.

A legal person wishing to be authorised to issue identification documents for kept equine animals may apply to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.²⁴ The application shall contain the following information:

1. Name, address, e-mail address, telephone number and organisation number

²⁴ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

2. A statement showing how the applicant body fulfils the following requirements:
 - a) An issuing body shall have the expertise, equipment and infrastructure necessary to issue identification documents.
 - b) An issuing body shall have a sufficient number of suitably qualified and experienced staff.
 - c) An issuing body shall be impartial and free from any conflict of interest with regard to the issue of identity documents.

Section 26 A breed society recognised in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and their germinal products and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in respect of breeding animals (Animal Breeding Regulation)²⁵, and authorised to issue identification documents pursuant to Section 25, may limit the issue and handling to equine animals covered by a breeding programme approved by the breeding organisation. However, such a breed society may not refuse to issue an identification document on the grounds that the applicant is not a member of that breed society.

Section 27 A body authorised to issue identification documents in accordance with Section 25 shall charge a fee corresponding to the cost incurred.

Record keeping

Section 28 Operators who keep records as referred to in Articles 102 to 105 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall keep them for at least five years. (SJVFS 2024:22).

Section 29 Establishments keeping animal species other than bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine animals, poultry and farmed game are exempted, in respect of these other animal species, from the requirement to keep records of the information provided for in Article 102(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Transporters carrying out intra-country movements not covered by Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97²⁶ are exempted in respect of those movements from the obligation to record the information provided for in Article 104(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Section 30 Recording of information in accordance with Articles 102 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and 22-23 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2019/2035 shall be kept chronologically on establishments keeping bovine, ovine, caprine and porcine animals. The information shall be recorded in the log within 48 hours of the change occurring.

²⁵ OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 66 (Celex 32016R1012).

²⁶ OJ L 3, 5.1.2005, p. 1 (Celex 32005R0001).

Where bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine animals are moved between an operator's own establishments in the country making up the pastures, the events need only be noted in the records kept on the establishment where the animals are kept on a permanent basis. This is provided that bovine, ovine, caprine or porcine animals belonging to any other operator are not kept on the pastures.

Reporting of movement information, etc.

Section 31 Reporting of information to the Swedish Board of Agriculture in accordance with Sections 32-37 shall be signed on paper or electronically by the operator or his representative.

Reporting of information on bovine animals

Section 32 Reporting of information on bovine animals under Articles 102(4) and 112(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be made either to the Swedish Board of Agriculture or to an organisation designated by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.²⁷

Operators keeping bovine animals and keeping records are not required to report movements of animals between their own establishments located within the same or adjacent municipalities. This does not apply to slaughterhouse operators.

Operators not covered by the reporting exemption provided for in the second paragraph, who temporarily move animals from their establishment, shall report the animals as temporarily absent. Operators receiving such animals on their establishment shall either record the occurrence or report the animals as temporarily inside.

Reporting shall be made no later than seven days after the change in the number of animals kept. The birth of a calf shall be reported no later than seven days after marking.

For slaughtered animals in a slaughterhouse, the reporting of information shall be carried out in accordance with the Swedish Board of Agriculture's Regulations (SJFVS 2016:25) on reporting by slaughterhouses concerning slaughtered animals. (SJFVS 2024:22).

Section 33 When reporting, in addition to the information listed in Article 42 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, the sex of the animal and the reason for the change in the number of animals on the establishment shall be stated. If the cause is birth, the report shall also include information on:

1. date of birth,
2. the identification number of the dam; and
3. the calf's breed (codes given in Appendix 1 shall be used).

For movements of bovine animals to and from Sweden and for entry or export, the country of dispatch or destination shall be reported in accordance with Appendix 2, instead of the registration number of the establishment. Where an animal changes identification number in accordance with Article 81 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035, the operator shall also report the new identification number.

²⁷ For more information on how to make the report, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 34 When calves are born on an establishment other than that on which the dam is permanently kept, the calf shall be reported with the registration number with which it is marked in accordance with Section 15.

Reporting of information on ovine and caprine animals

Section 35 Reporting of movements of ovine and caprine animals in accordance with Article 113 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall take place either to the Swedish Board of Agriculture or to an organisation designated by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.²⁸ Reporting shall take place no later than 7 days after the arrival or dispatch of the animals.

For movements of ovine and caprine animals to and from Sweden and for entry or export, the country of dispatch or destination shall be reported in accordance with Appendix 2, instead of the registration number of the establishment.

Operators keeping ovine and caprine animals are not required to report movements between their own establishments located within the same or adjacent municipalities. This does not apply to slaughterhouse operators.

For slaughtered animals in a slaughterhouse, the reporting of information shall be carried out in accordance with the Swedish Board of Agriculture's Regulations (SJVFS 2016:25) on reporting by slaughterhouses concerning slaughtered animals.

Reporting of information on porcine animals

Section 36 Reporting on the establishment where porcine animals are kept in accordance with Article 115(c) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be made either to the Swedish Board of Agriculture or to an organisation designated by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Reporting shall be made no later than seven days after the movement of the animals.

Operators keeping porcine animals are not required to report movements of porcine animals between their own establishments located within the same or adjacent municipalities. This does not apply to slaughterhouse operators.

For slaughtered porcine animals in a slaughterhouse, the reporting of information shall be carried out in accordance with the Swedish Board of Agriculture's Regulations (SJVFS 2016:25) on reporting by slaughterhouses concerning slaughtered animals.

Section 37 Operators receiving porcine animals from another Member State, third country or territory shall report details of the address of the establishment of provenance and the number of the health certificate accompanying the pig or group of porcine animals.

Operators sending porcine animals to another Member State, third country or territory shall report the country of destination and the number of the health certificate accompanying the pig or group of porcine animals.

For the purposes of reporting under the first and second paragraphs, the information as referred to in Article 56(b)(ii) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 need not be reported.

²⁸ For more information on how to make the report, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Movement

Movement of poultry

Section 38 Day-old chicks intended to be incorporated into flocks of breeding poultry or flocks of productive poultry shall, when moving to Sweden, be derived from hatching eggs from breeding poultry which have been tested as follows:

1. The flock of origin of the day-old chicks shall be isolated for a period of 15 days prior to dispatch.
2. The microbiological test shall include and show negative results for all salmonella serotypes. The method of sampling and the number of samples to be taken are set out in Appendix 3.

Day-old chicks covered by the first paragraph shall be accompanied by certificates in accordance with Article 5 of Commission Decision 2003/644/EC of 8 September 2003 establishing additional guarantees as regards salmonella for consignments of breeding poultry and day-old chicks to Finland and Sweden intended for introduction into flocks of breeding poultry or poultry for production²⁹.

Section 39 Breeding poultry shall, when moving to Sweden, have been subjected to a microbiological test by sampling in the flock of origin as follows:

1. The flock from which the animals originate shall be isolated for a period of 15 days prior to dispatch.
2. The microbiological test shall include and show negative results for all salmonella serotypes. The method of sampling and the number of samples to be taken are set out in Appendix 3.

Breeding poultry intended for dispatch to Sweden shall be accompanied by a certificate as provided for in Article 3 of Commission Decision 2003/644/EC.

Section 40 When moving to Sweden, laying hens shall have been subjected to a microbiological check by sampling in the flock of origin. For the purpose of sampling, the flock from which the animals originate shall be:

1. isolated for a period of two weeks prior to dispatch;
2. sampled not earlier than 10 days prior to dispatch; and
3. sampled with negative results for invasive Salmonella serotypes as set out in Appendix 4.

Laying hens intended for dispatch to Sweden shall be accompanied by a certificate as provided for in Article 3 of Commission Decision 2004/235/EC of 1 March 2004 establishing additional guarantees as regards salmonella for consignments of laying hens to Finland and Sweden³⁰.

Section 41 Poultry intended for slaughter must, when moving to Sweden, have been subjected to microbiological testing by sampling in the establishment of origin with negative results for salmonella.³¹ The flock must be sampled within 14 days prior to slaughter. The sampling shall be carried out in accordance with Appendix 3.

Poultry intended for slaughter and intended for dispatch to Sweden shall be accompanied by a certificate in accordance with Article 3 of Council Decision

²⁹ OJ L 228, 12.09.2003, p. 29 (Celex 32003D0644).

³⁰ OJ L 72, 11.3.2004, p. 86 (Celex 32004D0235).

³¹ See Article 273 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

95/410/EC of 22 June 1995 laying down rules for microbiological sampling in the establishment of origin of poultry for slaughter intended for Finland and Sweden.^{32, 33}

Section 42 The requirements laid down in Sections 38-41 shall not apply to flocks covered by a *Salmonella* control programme recognised by the Commission as equivalent to that implemented by Sweden.

Movement of wild terrestrial animals

Section 43 The requirements for authorising movements of wild terrestrial animals are laid down in Article 155(1)(e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The advance notification requirements and the obligation for operators to notify movements of wild terrestrial animals are laid down in Articles 104 and 105 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards animal health requirements for movements of terrestrial animals and hatching eggs within the Union³⁴. The application for authorisation of the movement and notification of the movement shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.³⁵

Section 43a Until 20 April 2028, movements of wild boar are prohibited

1. throughout the territory of Sweden,
2. from the entire territory of Sweden to
 - a) other Member States of the European Union, and
 - b) third countries.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, the term ‘wild boar’ means wild animals of the species *Sus scrofa* ssp. Escaped domestic pigs (*Sus scrofa domestica*) are excluded. (SJVFS 2024:3).

Section 44*has been repealed by (SJVFS 2024:18).*

Movement of reindeer between Sweden and Norway³⁶

Section 44a By way of derogation from Article 126(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, movements of domestic animals between Sweden and Norway within reindeer herding rights granted to operators of Sami origin may take place without an animal health certificate and prior notification in accordance with Articles 143 and 152 of that Regulation. The animal health requirements laid down in Articles 126(2) and 130 of said Regulation and in Article 26 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 need not be met. Furthermore, animals moved without a means of transport for the purpose of grazing in accordance with paragraph 1 below do not need to be accompanied by the self-declaration document provided for in Article 151 of that regulation. The derogations are subject to compliance with the other animal health movement requirements and the purpose of the movement is to ensure that the animals:

³² OJ L 243, 11.10.1995, p. 25 (Celex 31995D0410).

³³ See Article 273 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³⁴ OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 140 (Celex 32020R0688).

³⁵ More information on how to make a notification can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture’s website www.jordbruksverket.se.

³⁶ See also agreement of 30 September 2021 between Sweden, Norway and Finland.

1. grazing within a reindeer herding area shared by the Swedish and Norwegian Sami and subsequently returned to the State of origin, or
2. participate in an exhibition, sporting and cultural event or similar event within the Swedish and Norwegian reindeer herding area and then be returned to the State of origin within ten days of the first border crossing.

Animals that are moved between reindeer husbandry areas in Sweden and Norway to participate in an exhibition, sporting, cultural or similar event shall be accompanied by documentation about the event.

Derogations as regards animal health certificates, prior notification and animal health requirements in accordance with the first subparagraph shall also apply if the movement takes place between different areas of Norway and involves transit by means of transport through Sweden and Finland without stopping. (SJVFS 2021:33).

Movement of horses between Norway and Sweden near the border for certain purposes³⁷

Section 44b The movement of horses between Sweden and Norway in the vicinity of the border may take place without an animal health certificate and prior notification in accordance with Articles 143(1) and 152 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The conditions in Section 44c must be complied with.

The parts of Sweden and Norway that are counted as close to the border under the first paragraph are:

1. in Norway, the municipalities of Bamle, Skien, Kongsberg, Øvre Eiker, Modum, Ringerike, Søndre Land, Nordre Land, Lillehammer, Øyer, Ringebu, Stor-Elvdal, Alvdal, Tynset, Rennebu, Orkanger, Ørland, Åfjord, Osen, Flatanger, Nærøysund and all municipalities to the east thereof, and the counties of Oslo, Nordland and Finnmark;
2. in Sweden, the municipalities of Kiruna, Gällivare, Jokkmokk, Arjeplog, Sorsele, Storuman, Vilhelmina and Dorotea and the counties of Jämtland, Dalarna, Värmland and Västra Götaland; (SJVFS 2024:3).

Section 44c The movement of horses in accordance with Section 44b is permitted under the following conditions:

1. the establishment of origin and the establishment of destination are located in the vicinity of the border; the establishment of origin is the establishment where the horse is normally kept and registered.
2. The purpose of the movement is for the horse to be used for recreational purposes or to participate in an exhibition, sporting, cultural or similar event or to work or graze in the vicinity of the border in accordance with the derogations provided for in Article 139(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³⁷ See also Agreement of 10 February 2023 between Sweden and Norway.

3. Horses have not come into contact with horses with infectious disease in the last 15 days before the movement and after they have left the establishment of origin.
4. In addition to the information required in the self-declaration document with which the horse is to be accompanied in accordance with Article 151 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the operator shall declare in writing that the horse has not been in contact with horses with infectious disease during the 15 days prior to movement.
5. The horse is returned to the country of origin within 10 days of first crossing the border. For grazing, 30 days apply instead. (SJVFS 2024:3).

Movement of registered equine animals between Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway

Section 44d Registered equine animals may be moved from an establishment in Sweden to an establishment in Denmark, Finland or Norway without being accompanied by an animal health certificate if all of the following conditions are met:

1. the movement takes place from the establishment where the equine animal is habitually kept and is registered according to the central equine database³⁸;
2. the equine animal shall participate in exhibitions, sporting, cultural or similar events in Denmark, Finland or Norway;
3. the equine animal complies with the health requirements for movements laid down in Articles 124 to 127 and 130 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Article 22 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;
4. the movement is registered in TRACES NT³⁹ (the EU's common digital system to trace and monitor consignments of, inter alia, live animals) by means of a commercial document (DOCOM) indicating the establishment where the event takes place as the destination. The DOCOM shall accompany the equine animal throughout the journey.
5. The equine animal must have returned to the establishment of origin within 10 days from the date of departure.

Equine animals that have travelled from Sweden to Denmark, Finland or Norway in accordance with the first paragraph may return to the establishment of origin without animal health certification with the support of the original DOCOM. (SJVFS 2024:18).

Section 44e Registered equine animals may be moved from a holding in Denmark, Finland or Norway to a holding in Sweden without being accompanied by an animal health certificate if all of the following conditions are met:

1. the movement takes place from the establishment where the equine animal is habitually kept and is registered according to the central equine database⁴⁰;
2. the equine animal shall participate in exhibitions, sporting or cultural events or similar events in Sweden;

³⁸ Article 109(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³⁹ Article 133(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

⁴⁰ Article 109(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

3. the equine animal complies with the health requirements for movements laid down in Articles 124 to 127 and 130 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Article 22 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688;
4. the movement is registered in TRACES NT⁴¹ (the EU's common digital system to trace and monitor consignments of, inter alia, live animals) by means of a commercial document (DOCOM) indicating the establishment where the event takes place as the destination. The DOCOM shall accompany the equine animal throughout the journey.
5. The equine animal must have returned to the establishment of origin within 10 days from the date of departure.

Equine animals that have travelled from Denmark, Finland or Norway to Sweden in accordance with the first paragraph may return to the establishment of origin without animal health certification with the support of the original DOCOM. (SJVFS 2024:18).

Movement of ovine, caprine and porcine animals

Section 45 The movement document to accompany ovine and caprine animals as referred to in Article 113(1)(b) and porcine animals as referred to in Article 115(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council may, for transport to slaughterhouses, consist of entry transport document approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁴²

Movement of bovine and porcine animals to establishments covered by the Swedish compulsory Salmonella control programme

Section 46 Bovine and porcine animals, which are not covered by the Swedish compulsory Salmonella control programme or an equivalent programme, shall, in order to be included among other animals on an establishment covered by the Swedish programme, be kept isolated and, during that period, sampled with negative results as regards the presence of salmonella. Two sets of faeces samples shall be taken at least two weeks apart. If Salmonella is detected by bacteriological testing, the animals shall not be removed from isolation.

The provisions regarding isolation in the first paragraph shall apply even if there previously were no porcine or bovine animals in the operator's establishment.

The design of isolation and sampling shall be carried out in accordance with the Swedish Board of Agriculture's instructions. The sampling shall be carried out by a veterinarian appointed by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

The veterinarian used for the sampling referred to in the third paragraph shall send the samples to a laboratory for analysis. The veterinarian shall ensure that the laboratory carrying out the analysis complies with standard EN ISO 6579-1 and is accredited for the task in accordance with the same standard.

Movement of germinal products and donor animals

Section 47 Consignments of semen of ovine and caprine animals that have not been collected, processed and stored in approved germinal product establishments may, in

⁴¹ Article 133(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

⁴² For more information on the template for movement documents, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

certain cases and subject to prior authorisation, be moved to Sweden from other Member States. This follows from Article 13 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of establishments for germinal products and traceability and animal health requirements for the movement of germinal products of certain kept terrestrial animals within the Union.⁴³

An application to move the consignments as referred to in the first paragraph to Sweden shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁴⁴ The application shall include information on the operators concerned and an explanation of how the requirements of Article 13 of the Delegated Regulation are met.

Section 48 The application for approval under Article 19 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 derogating from the animal health requirements for donor bovine animals, porcine animals, ovine, caprine and equine animals intended to be moved between semen collection centres shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application shall contain information on the semen collection centre of origin and the receiving semen collection centre and the species to be moved. Where the movement concerns donor equine animals, the application shall also state whether the equine animals have undergone a test programme as referred to in Article 19(1).⁴⁵

Section 49 It is permitted to carry out the laboratory tests in quarantine accommodation as provided for in Article 25 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686. Article 25(2) of that regulation lays down the conditions for such tests. Operators making use of this possibility shall state this in the establishment's standard operating procedures referred to in Article 3(1)(b)(v) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/999.

Section 50 The application for advance approval of a consignment of germinal products to a gene bank in accordance with Article 45 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain:

1. details of the dispatching and receiving gene bank and the germinal product covered by the application;
2. a guarantee from the operator of the receiving gene bank in Sweden that the germinal products shall only be used for the ex situ conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of kept terrestrial animals for which the gene bank has been established; and
3. a description from the operator of the receiving gene bank of how it can ensure that the germinal products are not at risk of spreading foot-and-mouth disease, infection with rinderpest virus or other listed diseases.⁴⁶

Section 51 The application for exemption for the movement of germinal products from Sweden to gene banks in another Member State under Article 45 of

⁴³ OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 1 (Celex 32020R0686).

⁴⁴ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁴⁵ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁴⁶ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain:

1. details of the dispatching and receiving gene bank and the germinal product covered by the application, and
2. prior written consent of the competent authority of the Member State of destination addressed to the operator of the dispatching establishment that the authority accepts the consignment of the germinal products specified in that Article.⁴⁷

Specific provisions on movements of animals and germinal products for scientific purposes

Section 52 The application for authorisation for movements of germinal products to Sweden for scientific purposes under Article 165 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 44(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application shall contain the following information

1. destination and place of origin;
2. the scientific purpose;
3. risk mitigation measures during movement and at destination for the listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;
4. the Member States through which the germinal products will pass; and
5. a guarantee from the operator of the establishment of destination that will receive the germinal products that it will only use the germinal products for scientific purposes under conditions preventing the spread of listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.⁴⁸

The application for exemption for the movement to another Member State of the germinal products as referred to in the first paragraph under Article 44(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/686 shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. Such an application shall include the prior written consent of the competent authority of the Member State of destination to accept the consignment of germinal products.⁴⁹

Section 53 The application for authorisation for the movement of kept terrestrial animals to Sweden for scientific purposes in accordance with Article 138 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application shall contain the following information

1. destination and place of origin;
2. the scientific purpose;
3. risk mitigation measures during movement and at destination for the listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council; and

⁴⁷ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁴⁸ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁴⁹ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

4. the Member States through which the terrestrial animals or germinal products will pass.⁵⁰

Provisions on the cleaning and disinfection of means of transport

Section 54 Article 4(b) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/688 requires certain means of transport used for the transport of kept terrestrial animals or hatching eggs to be cleaned and disinfected. Requirements do not apply to consignments

1. within an establishment if:
 - a) the animals transported are kept on the establishment and the transport is carried out by the operator of the establishment; and
 - b) the means of transport used for the transport of kept terrestrial animals are cleaned and disinfected before leaving the establishment; or
2. between establishments within Sweden if:
 - a) the establishments belong to the same supply chain as notified in accordance with Section 16, and
 - b) the means of transport used for the transport of kept terrestrial animals are cleaned and disinfected at the end of each day.

Introduction from third countries and export

Section 55 General requirements for the entry into the European Union of animals and germinal products from third countries and territories are found in Article 229 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council. For certain species and categories of animals as well as certain germinal products, there are also requirements set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin.⁵¹

Section 56 Poultry shall, when imported into Sweden from third countries or territories, comply with the requirements of Sections 38-41.

Means of identification

Section 57 Bovine animals introduced from third countries or territories shall be marked with means of identification containing the relevant country code set out in Appendix 2, followed by the information set out in Section 13, first paragraph, points 2 and 3. The original means of identification shall not be removed. The connection between the foreign and Swedish identity shall be notified to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁵²

Section 57 Ovine and caprine animals introduced from third countries or territories shall be marked with means of identification containing the relevant country code set out in Appendix 2, followed by the information set out in Section 13, first paragraph, point 2. The original means of identification shall not be

⁵⁰ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁵¹ OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 379 (Celex 32020R0692).

⁵² For more information on how to notify the connection, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

removed. The identity shall be recorded in the establishment's logbook so that the connection between the foreign and the Swedish identity is clear.⁵³

Section 58 Porcine animals introduced from third countries or territories shall be marked with means of identification containing the relevant country code set out in Appendix 2. The original means of identification shall not be removed.

The identity shall be recorded in the establishment's logbook so that the connection between the foreign and the Swedish identity is clear.⁵⁴

Authorisation for entry for certain animals and germinal products

Section 59 The entry into Sweden from third countries or territories of species and categories of animals and germinal products not covered by the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 shall require an authorisation of entry from the Swedish Board of Agriculture. In its investigation, the Swedish Board of Agriculture will, if necessary in accordance with Article 230(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, determine whether the consignment comes from such a third country or territory from which entry into the Union is permitted. The Swedish Board of Agriculture will also carry out a risk assessment, taking into account the requirements of Article 234(1) and the factors set out in Articles 235 and 236. Authorisation may be subject to conditions.

Authorisations are not required for lagomorphs, rodents and for such animal species as are regulated in Section 62 of these Regulations.

Section 60 An application for an authorisation of entry shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 30 days before the planned entry and must contain the following information:

1. the animals or germinal products that the application relates to;
2. number/quantity of animals or germinal products;
3. the age and sex of the animals concerned;
4. the identification mark of the animals or donor animals;
5. the origin of the animals or germinal products concerned;
6. the type of establishment concerned and the type of production at the places of origin and destination;
7. the country or territory of dispatch;
8. the intended destination;
9. the intended use of the animals or germinal products concerned;
10. any risk mitigation measures in the third countries or territories of origin or transit or which will be applied after the animals or germinal products concerned arrive in Sweden; and
11. estimated date of entry and place of entry.

Section 61 The fee for the application for an authorisation of entry shall be paid at the rate of SEK 900. The fee shall be paid when the application is submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. If the fee is not paid, the case will not be examined.

⁵³ For more information on how to notify the connection, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁵⁴ For more information on how to notify the connection, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 62 In addition to the requirements laid down in Article 229 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the following applies to the entry of reptiles and amphibians other than salamanders into Sweden from third countries or territories. Such animals may only be introduced into Sweden if:

1. the animals are reared and have been kept in captivity since birth and are accompanied by a declaration from the consignor certifying that this is the case;
2. an official veterinarian has performed a clinical inspection of the consignment within 24 hours prior to the time of loading for dispatch and has subsequently issued such an animal health certificate to accompany the consignment in accordance with Article 237 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council; and
3. the animal health certificate states that the animals did not show any symptoms of disease during the inspection.

Section 63 In addition to the requirements laid down in Article 229 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the following applies to the entry of semen of dogs into Sweden from third countries and territories. The animal health certificate accompanying the consignment in accordance with Article 237 shall, in addition to the information provided for in Article 238, state that:

1. at the time of semen collection, the dog has been vetted and found healthy and is not suspected of transmitting any contagious disease; and
2. the semen packaging has been sealed by a veterinarian and marked with the dog's identity information as stated in the certificate (ID number or description).

Entry of ungulates

Section 64 In accordance with Article 26 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692, ungulates other than horses entering for competition, races and cultural equestrian events, shall, after entry into Sweden from third countries or territories, remain in their establishment of destination for a period of time of at least 30 days since their arrival to that establishment. Bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine, cervid, camelid animals and other ungulates on the establishment of destination, which have had direct or indirect contact with the introduced animals, shall not be moved to another herd within the country until at least 30 days have passed from the time of entry.

Section 65 Application for an authorisation for the entry from a third country of ungulates intended for confined establishments in accordance with Article 28 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application shall contain the following information

1. the confined establishment from which the consignment comes;
2. the movement from the confined establishment of origin to the confined establishment in Sweden, and
3. the measures to be taken to ensure that the consignment does not present a risk to the European Union.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

In accordance with Article 31 of the above Regulation, the Swedish Board of Agriculture may authorise exemption from some of the requirements set out in Article 28. In such cases, the requirements to be met are set out in Articles 31 and 32.

Entry of germinal products

Section 66 Applications to obtain approval to receive consignments of semen, oocytes and embryos of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine animals from confined establishments in third countries or territories in accordance with Article 95 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application shall contain the following information

1. the confined establishment from which the consignment comes and the confined establishment to which the germinal products are intended to be transported;
2. the measures to be taken to ensure that the consignment does not present a risk to the Union; and
3. how the requirements of Articles 95 to 97 will be met.⁵⁶

Section 67 Applications to obtain approval to receive consignments of semen, oocytes and embryos of species other than bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine, equine animals and poultry and captive birds from confined establishments in accordance with Article 117 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The application shall contain the following information

1. the confined establishment from which the consignment comes and the confined establishment to which the germinal products are intended to be transported;
2. the measures to be taken to ensure that the consignment does not present a risk to the Union; and
3. how the requirements of Articles 117 to 119 will be met.⁵⁷

CHAPTER 3. AQUATIC ANIMALS

Section 1 Basic provisions for aquatic animals, in addition to those referred to in Chapter 1, Section 1, are laid down in:

1. Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin;⁵⁸
2. Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning the use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture;⁵⁹
3. Fishing Act (1993:787) and
4. Ordinance (1994:1716) on fisheries, aquaculture and the fishing industry.

⁵⁶ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁵⁷ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁵⁸ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55 (Celex 32004R0853).

⁵⁹ OJ L 168, 28.6.2007, p. 1 (Celex 32007R0708).

Conditions for cultivation permits

Section 2 A cultivation permit may not be granted for cultivation in water areas with species or strains of national interest if the activity could significantly affect this interest. (SJVFS 2023:2).

Section 3 Cultivation permits may not be granted for crayfish (*Astacus astacus*) in a water area where crayfish plague has occurred in the last 2 years.

Section 4 Permits for the cultivation of alien species may only be granted if the cultivation is to be carried out in an enclosed aquaculture establishment and in accordance with the applicable rules of Council Regulation (EC) 708/2007.

The first paragraph does not apply to sterile polyploid organisms or the species rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), hybrid char (*Salvelinus alpinus* x *S. fontinalis*), brook trout (*S. fontinalis*), lake trout (*S. namaycush*), splake (*S. fontinalis* x *S. namaycush*) and grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*).

Section 5 Cultivation permits for salmon (*Salmo salar*) in freshwater or estuary areas may only be permitted for strains originating from the drainage basin or estuary area to which the permit is to apply. Permits that are to apply in the sea outside an estuary area may only refer to strains that originate from the nearest or adjacent drainage basin.

Section 6 Cultivation permits for cultivation of salmonious fish may not be granted for setting up of a new aquaculture establishment that has direct contact with natural waters in freshwater areas where salmon (*S. salar*) migrates. Such an area refers to all water in a watercourse from the estuary area up to the first definitive migration barrier. New establishment may not either take place in a water area from where water intake to a cultivation or breeding facility for salmon (*S. salar*) takes place.

Section 7 Aquaculture establishments with direct contact to natural water, and which keep aquatic animals that can escape from an aquaculture establishment, shall, in order to obtain a cultivation permit:

1. have measures to counteract escape, and
2. have a written action plan in case of escape.

Marking of aquaculture establishments

Section 8 In the interests of maritime safety, aquaculture establishments may need to be marked out. Authorisation for this is sought from the Swedish Transport Agency in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 2, of the Swedish Maritime Traffic Ordinance (1986:300).

Conditions for the registration and approval of aquaculture establishments

Section 9 A notification of registration to operate aquaculture establishments in accordance with Article 172 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁶⁰

A notification of registration shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 15 days before the activity is scheduled to commence.

⁶⁰ For more information on how to make a notification of registration, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 9a The types of aquaculture establishments referred to in Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2037 of 22 November 2021 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards exemptions for operators from the obligation to register aquaculture establishments and the obligation to keep records⁶¹ are exempted from the registration requirement laid down in Article 172(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (SJVFS 2021:38).

Section 10 Applications for approval of certain types of aquaculture establishments under Articles 176 and 177 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁶²

An application for approval shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture three months before the activity is scheduled to commence.

Application for exemption from the requirement to approve aquaculture establishments under Article 3 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691 of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for aquaculture establishments and transporters of aquatic animals⁶³ shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁶⁴

Section 11 In addition to the information required by Articles 172 and 180 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691, the notification for registration or application for approval shall contain:

1. information on whether the notification relates to a new application or to an amendment to existing registration or authorisation data;
2. contact person and contact details; and
3. address if other than the establishment.

Section 12 Applications for the status of a confined establishment in accordance with Article 178 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁶⁵

An application for approval shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture three months before the activity is scheduled to commence.

Section 13 Applications for approval of quarantine establishment of aquatic animals in accordance with Article 176 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁶⁶

An application for approval shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture three months before the activity is scheduled to commence.

⁶¹ OJ L 416, 23.11.2021, p. 80 (Celex 32021R2037).

⁶² For more information on how to make an application for approval, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁶³ OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 345 (Celex 32020R0691).

⁶⁴ For more information on how to make an application for exemption, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁶⁵ For more information on how to apply for the status of a confined establishment, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁶⁶ For more information on how to make an application for approval, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 14 Applications for approval of disease control aquatic food establishments under Article 179 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 11 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691 shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁶⁷

An application for approval shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture three months before the activity is scheduled to commence.

Section 15 Operators shall pay a fee for the notification under Section 9 and for applications under Sections 10 and 12-14 as follows:

1. Operators who have one or a group of establishments registered with the Swedish Board of Agriculture shall pay an annual fee of SEK 120 for each registered establishment or group of establishments. The fee must be paid to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.
2. The fee for the application for approval of an establishment or a group of establishments under Sections 10 and 12-14 shall be paid at the rate of SEK 12,200. Payment shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture when the application is submitted.⁶⁸ If the fee for an application for approval of an establishment or a group of establishments is not paid, the case will not be examined. (SJVFS 2024:22).

Register of aquaculture establishments

Section 16 Operators shall provide the following information to the register held by the Swedish Board of Agriculture in addition to the information required under Article 172(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council:

1. the water supply and sewerage system of the establishment, where applicable; and
2. the period during which aquaculture animals are kept in the aquaculture establishment if they are not permanently operated, including information on seasonal or special operations, where applicable.⁶⁹

The information referred to in the first paragraph shall be provided at the same time as the information provided under Article 172(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Section 17 Operators shall, in the event of changes to an aquaculture establishment, which means that the information notified will no longer be complete or correct, submit information on changes to the Swedish Board of Agriculture.⁷⁰ The same applies if the activity ceases.

Record keeping and traceability

Section 18 Operators operating aquaculture establishments subject to the registration requirement in accordance with Article 173 or the requirement for approval in accordance with Article 181(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European

⁶⁷ For more information on how to make an application for approval, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁶⁸ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁶⁹ For more information on how to provide information, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁷⁰ For more information on how to provide information, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Parliament and of the Council shall, in addition to the record keeping requirements laid down in Article 186 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Articles 22 to 34 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691, keep records of movements of aquaculture animals within the establishment.

Section 19 The obligation to record the information referred to in paragraph 1(c), (d) and (e) of Article 186 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall not apply to aquaculture establishments of the following types:

1. recreational activities with aquatic animals;
2. zoo shops with aquatic animals;
3. aquariums located in restaurants and nature rooms, etc., which have a public display in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 6 of the Animal Welfare Ordinance (2019:66);
4. establishments holding *Garra rufa* for treatment, and
5. extensive ponds where aquaculture animals are kept for direct human consumption or release into the wild.

The exemption is subject to the condition that aquaculture establishments do not move aquaculture animals to or from another Member State or third country.

Section 20 Operators, including transporters, shall keep records for at least 5 years.

Transfers between Member States and between zones or establishments within Sweden

Measures to minimise the spread of disease during movements between establishments in Sweden

Section 21 If an infection with a disease other than a listed disease⁷¹ is found in aquatic animals, the animals may not be moved between establishments in Sweden without the operator having taken the necessary measures to ensure that the disease is not spread to other aquatic animals. This also applies to suspected illness.

Transfers between Member States and between zones or compartments

Section 22 Pursuant to Article 193(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the competent authority of the destination may authorise a change in the use of aquatic animals for a purpose other than that originally intended. Applications for approval shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and must contain information on:

1. destination and place of origin;
2. species,

⁷¹ Listed diseases in aquatic animals can be found in Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629 of 25 July 2018 amending the list of diseases set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

3. the intention of the use of the aquatic animals before transfer;
4. the intention of the use of the aquatic animals after transfer; and
5. the risk mitigation measures taken not to jeopardise the health status of the aquatic animals at the place of destination.⁷²

An application shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 30 days before the planned transfer.

The first paragraph shall not apply to transfers within Sweden where the purpose of the use of aquatic animals is changed to release into the wild.⁷³

Section 23 Pursuant to Article 198 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Member States may authorise operators to move aquaculture animals to an aquaculture establishment in zones or compartments for which an eradication programme has been established for category B and C disease, from other zones or compartments for which such a programme has also been established for the same listed diseases. Applications for permit shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain information on:

1. destination and place of origin;
2. species; and
3. the risk mitigation measures taken not to jeopardise the health status of the aquatic animals at the place of destination.⁷⁴

An application shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 30 days before the planned transfer.

Where the transfer is to another Member State, documentation shall also accompany the application showing that the competent authorities of the Member State of destination and, where appropriate, of the Member States through which the animals pass, have given their consent to such transfer.

Section 24 Pursuant to Article 201(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Member States may authorise operators to move live aquaculture animals intended for human consumption into zones or compartments for which an eradication programme has been established for category B and C disease, from other zones or compartments for which such a programme has also been established for the same listed diseases.⁷⁵

Applications for permit shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain information on:

1. destination and place of origin;
2. species; and
3. the risk mitigation measures taken not to jeopardise the health status of the aquatic animals at the place of destination.⁷⁶

An application shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 30 days before the planned transfer.

⁷² For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁷³ Release of aquatic animals into the wild is regulated by the Agency for Marine and Water Management.

⁷⁴ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁷⁵ Listed diseases in aquatic animals can be found in Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629 of 25 July 2018 amending the list of diseases set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

⁷⁶ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Section 25 Pursuant to Article 204 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the competent authority of the place of destination may, subject to the agreement of the competent authority of the place of origin, authorise the movement of aquatic animals for scientific purposes into its territory even if those movements do not comply with the requirements of Sections 1 to 3 (Articles 191 to 202), with the exception of Articles 191(1), 191(3), 192, 193 and 194. Applications for permit shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain information on:

1. destination and place of origin;
2. species,
3. the risk mitigation measures to be taken and applied in order not to jeopardise the health status of aquatic animals during transport and at the place of destination as regards category D diseases; and
4. the Member States through which the aquatic animals will pass.⁷⁷

An application shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 30 days before the planned transfer.

Special provisions concerning diseases of aquatic animals for which Sweden has taken national measures in accordance with Article 226 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Section 26 The provisions of Sections 27–32 shall apply in the case of Spring viraemia of carp (SVC), infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN) and bacterial kidney disease (BKD), when introducing aquatic animals and products of animal origin from aquatic animals other than live aquatic animals, to the areas in Sweden set out in Annexes I and II to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/260 of 11 February 2021 approving national measures designed to limit the impact of certain diseases of aquatic animals in accordance with Article 226(3) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Decision 2010/221/EU.⁷⁸

Section 27 Transfer of fish from the coastal zone to the continental zone is prohibited.

Section 28 By way of derogation from Section 27, freshly fertilised or eyed eggs from wild-caught salmonious fish that have been caught or kept in the coastal zone, below the migration barrier for the species in question, may be moved to a hatchery in the continental zone if:

1. the wild-caught salmonious fish has been sampled in accordance with a and b below with negative results:
 - a. All fish used for roe production are sampled with respect to IPN by organ sampling. Maximum pooling 10 fish.
 - b. All female fish are sampled individually for BKD through organ sampling. If all fish in the farm are to be planted out in a coastal area, the sampling level for BKD can be reduced to individual sampling of 50 percent of the female fish.

⁷⁷ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

⁷⁸ OJ L 59, 19.2.2021, p. 1 (Celex 32021D0260).

2. the roe is disinfected in a buffered iodine solution for at least 10 minutes and with at least 100 ppm free iodine and
3. the hatchery receiving the roe, pending a negative written test result according to point 1, keeps the roe in a space separate from other activities and, unless the effluent empties into the coastal area, disinfects or infiltrates the outgoing water so that it is free from infection that can be transmitted to aquatic animals.

Section 29 By way of derogation from Section 27, authorisation may be granted for eels of the species *Anguilla anguilla* that have undergone sampling for infectious diseases according to a method approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture. In addition, eels that have entered the country shall have been quarantined in a manner approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

Section 30 Aquatic animals of susceptible species according to Annex III to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/260 as well as products thereof may be introduced into or transited through Sweden, if they come from a Member State, zone or establishment that has been declared free from the diseases in question.

The consignment shall be accompanied by an animal health certificate issued in accordance with the model animal health certificate in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2236 of 16 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulations (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards model animal health certificates for the entry into the Union and movements within the Union of consignments of aquatic animals and of certain products of animal origin from aquatic animals, official certification regarding such certificates and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1251/2008⁷⁹ and in accordance with Article 13(2)(c) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/990 of 28 April 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards animal health and certification requirements for movements within the Union of aquatic animals and products of animal origin from aquatic animals⁸⁰ showing that the necessary health guarantees are met.

Section 31 Entry from a Member State, zone or compartment that has not been declared disease-free in accordance with Commission Decision (EU) 2021/260 may take place if:

1. the dispatch establishment has undergone at least two health inspections per year during the last 2 years;
2. 30 fish per dispatch establishment have been sampled at least once a year for SVC, IPN and BKD;
3. the most recent sampling was done within one and a half months before import into Sweden and
4. all test results according to points 2 and 3 have been negative.

Sampling and diagnosis of the SVC virus shall take place in accordance with the chapter on SVC in WOAH's *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*⁸¹. IPN virus sampling and diagnostics shall be carried out in accordance with Part II, Chapter 1, Section 5 of Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the

⁷⁹ OJ L 442, 30.12.2020, p. 410 (Celex 32020R2236).

⁸⁰ OJ L 221, 10.7.2020, p. 42 (Celex 32020R0990).

⁸¹ WOAH's *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* is published on the WOAH website, www.woah.org.

European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases.⁸² Sampling and diagnostics of the BKD bacterium shall take place in accordance with scientifically accepted methodology decided by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

The samples must be examined in a laboratory using the diagnostic methods and procedures approved by the European Union Reference Laboratory for the disease in question. (SJVF 2022:23).

Section 32 Water entering the dispatch establishment shall, naturally or through treatment, be free from infection that can be transmitted to aquatic animals.

Section 33 Documentation showing that the conditions in Sections 31 and 32 are met shall accompany the consignment and be presented at inspection.

Specific provisions on movements between Member States for release into the wild

Section 34 Pursuant to Article 198 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Member States may authorise operators to transfer aquaculture animals for restocking into the wild to zones or compartments of a Member State for which an eradication programme has been established for category B and C diseases, from other zones or compartments of another Member State for which such a programme has also been established for the same listed diseases. Applications for permit shall be submitted to the Swedish Board of Agriculture and shall contain information on:

1. destination and place of origin;
2. species; and
3. the risk mitigation measures taken not to jeopardise the health status of the aquatic animals at the place of destination.⁸³

An application shall have been received by the Swedish Board of Agriculture no later than 30 days before the planned transfer.

Where the transfer is to another Member State, documentation shall also accompany the application showing that the competent authorities of the Member State of destination and, where appropriate, of the Member States through which the animals pass, have given their consent to this transfer.

Section 35 For transfers of aquatic animals to be released into the wild in Sweden, they must originate from a Member State which has been declared disease-free in accordance with Article 36(1) or Article 37(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the category B and C diseases of the same Regulation for which the species of aquatic animals to be transferred is a listed species, regardless of the health status of the area where the aquatic animals are to be released into the wild.

Section 36 Operators who are to release aquatic animals into the wild in Sweden shall apply for a permit to the County Administrative Board in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 16 of the Ordinance (1994:1716) on fishing, aquaculture and the fishing industry.

⁸² OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 211 (Celex 32020R0689).

⁸³ For more information on how to make an application, see the Swedish Board of Agriculture's website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Entry of aquatic animals into Sweden from third countries

Special provisions concerning diseases of aquatic animals for which Sweden has taken national measures in accordance with Article 226 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Section 37 The provisions in Sections 38-44 shall apply regarding Spring viraemia of carp (SVC), infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN) and bacterial kidney disease (BKD), when importing aquatic animals and products of animal origin from aquatic animals other than live aquatic animals, to the areas in Sweden set out in Annexes I and II to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/260.

Section 38 Aquatic animals of susceptible species according to Annex XXIX to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 of 30 January 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin including⁸⁴ rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) for IPN and products thereof may be brought into or transited through Sweden if they come from a disease-free third country, territory, zone or establishment therein. In addition, the requirements of Articles 166–174 and 176 of the same Regulation must be met.

The consignment shall be accompanied by an animal health certificate issued in accordance with the model animal health certificate in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2236, showing that the animal health requirements are met.

Section 39 Imports of aquatic animals of susceptible species according to Annex XXIX of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 including rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) for IPN and products thereof from a third country or territory or zone or compartment therein which is not free from SVC, IPN and BKD may be done, if the requirements of Articles 166–174 and 176 of the same Regulation are met and the consignment meets the conditions of Sections 40-44.

Section 40 The animals shall come from an establishment in the country of dispatch where:

1. the dispatch establishment has undergone at least two health inspections per year during the last 2 years;
2. 30 fish per dispatch establishment have been sampled at least once a year for SVC, IPN and BKD;
3. the most recent sampling was done within one and a half months before import into Sweden and
4. all test results according to points 2 and 3 have been negative.

Sampling and diagnosis of the SVC virus shall take place in accordance with the chapter on SVC in WOAH's *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*. IPN virus sampling and diagnostics shall be carried out in accordance with Part II, Chapter 1, Section 5 of Annex VI to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689. Sampling and diagnostics of the BKD bacterium shall take place in accordance with scientifically accepted methodology decided by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

⁸⁴ OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 379 (Celex 32020R0692).

The samples must be examined in a laboratory using the diagnostic methods and procedures approved by the European Union Reference Laboratory for the disease in question. (SJFVS 2022:23).

Section 41 Water entering the establishment in the country of dispatch that the animals come from shall, naturally or through treatment, be free from infection that can be transmitted to aquatic animals.

Section 42 Aquatic animals that are to be transferred are not permitted to have been vaccinated against the diseases referred to in Section 37.

Section 43 There shall be natural or artificial barriers with respect to nearby watercourses that prevent aquatic animals from entering or leaving the dispatch establishment, including measures against flooding or infiltration of water from nearby watercourses.

Section 44 Documentation showing that the conditions in Sections 39-43 are met shall accompany the consignment and be presented at inspection.

Specific provisions for the entry into Sweden from third countries of non-listed species

Section 45 Aquatic animals of non-listed species may only be introduced into Sweden from third countries that:

1. are members of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); or
2. are those listed in Annex XXI to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/404 of 24 March 2021 laying down the lists of third countries, territories or zones thereof from which the entry into the Union of animals, germinal products and products of animal origin is permitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council⁸⁵. (SJFVS 2022:23).

Section 46 Consignments of the animals referred to in Section 45 shall:

1. shall be accompanied by an animal health certificate, equivalent to that set out in Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2236, issued by an official veterinarian;
2. shall comply with all the requirements on the animal health certificate that are not solely applicable to listed species; and
3. may only be introduced into the Union if the following applies to the animals in the consignment:
 - a) the animals are not animals to be killed under a national programme implemented in the third country or territory of origin to eradicate diseases;
 - b) the animals showed no symptoms of communicable diseases at the time of loading for shipment to Sweden; and
 - c) the animals originate from a holding which, at the time of shipment from the holding to Sweden, was not subject to national restrictions for animal health reasons or because of abnormal mortality, the cause of which could not be established. (SJFVS 2022:23).

⁸⁵ OJ L 114, 31.3.2021, p. 1 (Calex 32021R0404).

Section 47 Consignments of aquatic animals of non-listed species may only be taken into Sweden from third countries if the aquatic animals of the consignment comply with the following requirements:

1. They have not been unloaded, transferred to another means of transport or unloaded from their container during carriage by air, sea, rail or road, and the water in which they are transported has not been changed in a third country that does not comply with the conditions laid down in Section 45.
2. They have not been transported under conditions that have endangered their health, in particular:
 - a) they must, where appropriate, have been loaded and transported in water that does not impair their health;
 - b) the means of transport and containers shall be designed in such a way that their health is not compromised during transport; and
 - c) the container or well boat shall have been cleaned and disinfected before loading for dispatch to Sweden.
3. From loading at the establishment of origin until arrival in Sweden, they may not have been transported in the same water or container or well boat as aquatic animals with poor health or which were not intended for entry into Sweden.
4. After entry into Sweden, consignments of aquatic animals of non-listed species shall:
 - a) be transported directly to the destination; and
 - b) be handled appropriately to ensure that natural waters are not contaminated. (SJVFS 2022:23).

Release into the wild of aquatic animals from third countries

Section 48 Operators who are to release aquatic animals into the wild in Sweden shall apply for a permit to the County Administrative Board in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 16 of the Ordinance (1994:1716) on fishing, aquaculture and the fishing industry. (SJVFS 2022:23).

CHAPTER 4. PET ANIMALS

General requirements

Section 1 This Chapter contains provisions on non-commercial movements of pet animals from the European Union, third countries or territories into Sweden as defined in Article 4(11) and 4(14) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The relevant provisions are also contained in Regulation (EU) 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 998/2003⁸⁶. Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council is supplemented by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 of 28 June 2013 on the model identification documents for the non-commercial movement of dogs, cats and ferrets, the

⁸⁶ OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 1 (Celex 32013R0576).

establishment of lists of territories and third countries and the format, layout and language requirements of the declarations attesting compliance with certain conditions provided for in Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁷. These regulations supplement the said EU Regulations.

Provisions on the introduction and movement of animals not covered by this Chapter are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Implementing Regulations and Delegated Regulations adopted by this Regulation, as well as in national rules supplementing the said Regulations.

Points of entry

Section 2 The introduction of pet animals from third countries and territories other than those listed in Part 1 of Annex II to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 577/2013 may only take place through the airports of Stockholm-Arlanda and Gothenburg-Landvettar.

Pursuant to Article 10(3) of Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Swedish Board of Agriculture may grant exemption from the requirement for entry via Stockholm-Arlanda or Gothenburg-Landvettar in accordance with the first paragraph for registered military, search and rescue dogs. In order to obtain such an exemption, the owner or an authorised person must send a written request for exemption to the Swedish Board of Agriculture where the dog's identity number and the desired point of entry must be stated. The application shall reach the Swedish Board of Agriculture at least five working days before the animals are to be introduced.

Handling of documents

Section 3 Entry documents shall be kept for six months after the date of entry and be presented in the original during official controls.

Conditions for the entry of dogs, cats and ferrets from Norway

Section 4 Dogs, cats and ferrets may be introduced into Sweden from Norway provided that:

1. they are identified in accordance with Article 17(1) of Council Regulation (EU) No 576/2013;
2. they hold a passport as referred to in Article 6(d) issued in accordance with Article 22 of Council Regulation (EU) No 576/2013; and
3. they have not been introduced into Norway in violation of Norwegian law.

Conditions for the movement and introduction of pet animals other than dogs, cats and ferrets

Movement and introduction of birds

Section 5 A maximum of five birds may be introduced into Sweden as pet animals from other Member States, Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland or the Vatican City State.

⁸⁷ OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 109 (Calex 32013R0577).

For the introduction of more than five birds from the countries referred to in the first paragraph, the provisions of Parts IV and V of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and their sub-acts shall apply.

A maximum of five birds from countries other than those referred to in the first paragraph may be introduced into Sweden provided that:

1. the birds come from a country which is a member of the WOAH and belong to one of the regional committees listed in Part A of Annex I to Commission Decision 2007/25/EC 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 Community⁸⁸; or
2. the birds come from a country which is a member of the WOAH and belongs to one of the Regional Committees listed in Part B of Annex I to that Decision, provided that the birds:
 - a) were kept in isolation for 30 days prior to export at the place of departure in a third country listed in Part 1 of Annex I or Part 1 of Annex II to Commission Regulation (EU) No 206/2010 of 12 March 2010 laying down lists of third countries, territories or parts thereof authorised for the introduction into the European Union of certain animals and fresh meat and the veterinary certification requirements⁸⁹;
 - b) are quarantined for 30 days after importation in establishments approved in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 6 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 139/2013 of 7 January 2013 laying down animal health requirements for imports of certain birds into the Union and the quarantine conditions thereof⁹⁰;
 - c) have been vaccinated against avian influenza of subtypes H5 and H7 and revaccinated at least once during the last six months and not later than 60 days prior to dispatch from the third country; the vaccine(s) used must have been authorised for the species concerned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; or
 - d) have been isolated for at least 10 days prior to export and have been subjected to a test for the detection of avian influenza H5 and H7 antigens or genomes of H5 and H7 in accordance with the chapter on avian influenza of the WOAH *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*, on a sample taken not earlier than the third day of isolation, and
 - e) moved to a household or other place of residence within the Union and for 30 days after entry into the Union shall not be admitted to shows, fairs, exhibitions or other places where birds gather, with the exception of movements to an approved quarantine establishment after importation into the Union referred to in point (b).
3. the consignment is accompanied by a health certificate issued by an official veterinarian in accordance with Annex II to Commission Decision 2007/25/EC, and
4. the veterinary certificate has been supplemented by a declaration by the owner or his representative in accordance with Annex III to Commission Decision 2007/25/EC. (SJVFS 2022:23).

⁸⁸ OJ L 8, 13.1.2007, p. 29 (Celex 32007D0025).

⁸⁹ OJ L 73, 20.3.2010, p. 1 (Celex 32010R0206).

⁹⁰ OJ L 47, 20.2.2013, p. 1 (Celex 32013R0139).

Movement and introduction of rodents

Section 6 A maximum of five rodents may be introduced into Sweden from other Member States, third countries or territories provided that they are reared and kept in captivity since birth.

For the introduction of more than five rodents, the provisions of Parts IV and V of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and their sub-acts shall apply.

Movement and introduction of rabbits

Section 7 A maximum of five rabbits may be introduced into Sweden from other Member States, third countries or territories provided that they are reared and kept in captivity since birth.

Where more than five rabbits are introduced, the provisions of Parts IV and V of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and their subordinate acts shall apply.

Movement and introduction of reptiles and amphibians

Section 8 A maximum of five reptiles and amphibians may be introduced into Sweden from other Member States, third countries or territories provided that the animals are reared and kept in captivity since birth.

When more than five amphibians and reptiles are introduced, the provisions of Parts IV and V of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and their sub-acts shall apply.

Movement and introduction of invertebrates

Section 9 Invertebrates may be introduced into Sweden as pet animals from other Member States, third countries or territories.

Movement and introduction of ornamental aquatic animals

Section 10 Ornamental aquatic animals may be introduced into Sweden as pet animals from other Member States, third countries or territories provided that:

1. the animals are used only in non-commercial aquariums without contact with natural watercourses;
2. the animals do not belong to a listed species for a listed disease referred to in point (d) of Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council or to a species for which Sweden has taken national measures under Article 226 of that Regulation;
3. the animals have shown no symptoms of disease and there has been no abnormal mortality the cause of which could not be established in the establishment of dispatch or in the habitat where the animals come from within 72 hours prior to dispatch, and
4. all necessary measures are taken to ensure that the animals are transported directly from the place of origin to their final destination.

The introduction or movement of ornamental aquatic animals as pet animals, which do not comply with the requirements of the first paragraph 2, may take place if the following requirements are met:

1. the animal owner takes preventive measures to ensure that the introduction or movement of the ornamental aquatic animals does not present a risk that listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1)(d), emerging diseases and diseases for which Sweden has taken national measures in accordance with Article 226 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council are spread to aquatic animals at their destination;
2. the animals are transported in such a way that the transport does not cause the potential spread of listed diseases referred to in Article 9(1)(d) during transport and at the place of destination; and
3. in the case of entry from a third country or territory, that the animals come from a country which complies with the requirements for the entry of aquatic animals in accordance with Article 170 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692;

CHAPTER 5. OTHER PROVISIONS

Section 1 If there are special reasons, the Swedish Board of Agriculture may grant derogations from the provisions of Chapter 2, Sections 3-7, 12-15, 23 and 59-64, Chapter 3, Sections 9-14, 18, 20, 21-27, 31-35 and 37-44, and the provisions of Chapter 4, Sections 6-8 and 10.

If there are special reasons, the Swedish Board of Agriculture may decide that a lower fee shall be paid than that provided for in Chapter 2, Section 11, and Chapter 3, Section 15, first paragraph 2.

If there are special reasons, the County Administrative Board may grant derogations from the provisions of Chapter 3, Sections 1-6. (SJVFS 2022:23).

Entry into force and transitional provisions

This statute⁹¹ enters into force on 21 April 2021. The general advice shall take effect on the same day.

1. Establishments and operators authorised under Chapter 2, Section 16 of the Ordinance (1994:1716) on fisheries, aquaculture and the fishing industry before 21 April 2021 shall be deemed to be registered or approved in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the field of animal health ('Animal Health Act').
2. Establishments approved under Section 2 of Ordinance (2009:251) on aquaculture animal processing establishments before 21 April 2021 shall be deemed to be approved in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the field of animal health ('Animal Health Act').
3. The statute repeals:
 - a) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1996:24) on the entry of certain animals and semen, ova and embryos of certain animals (*case no. J 11*);

⁹¹ SJVFS 2021:13.

- b) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2006:42) on animal health rules for the import and transit of certain live ungulates (*case no. J 11a*),
- c) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2011:49) on the entry of pet animals and dog and cat semen and dogs, cats and ferrets intended for trade (*case no. J 13*),
- d) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2018:42) on the entry of equine animals (*case no. J 17*),
- e) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1998:70) on the entry of bovine and porcine animals (*case no. J 18*),
- f) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1994:224) on the entry of ovine and caprine animals (*case no. J 20*),
- g) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2002:67) on the entry of bovine embryos and semen and porcine semen (*case no. J 21*),
- h) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1994:223) on the entry of poultry and hatching eggs (*case no. J 22*),
- i) Board of Agriculture's notice with instructions for poultry quarantine (LSFS 1980:8) (*case no. J 27*),
- j) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1996:25) on veterinary checks etc. in trade with Member States of the European Union (EU) (*case no. J 29*),
- k) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2004:19) on the entry and exit of products of animal origin and other products that may spread infectious diseases to animals (*case no. J 30*),
- l) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1999:134) on veterinary checks on live animals entering the European Union from third countries (EU), and Norway (*case no. J 34*),
- m) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1999:135) on veterinary checks on products imported from third countries into the European Union (EU), Andorra, the Faroe Islands and Norway and, as regards fishery products, Iceland (*case no. J 35*),
- n) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1998:19) on fees for handling cases under Ordinance (1994:1830) on the entry of live animals etc. (*case no. J 50*),
- o) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2004:93) laying down the animal health rules governing the production, processing, distribution and introduction of products of animal origin for human consumption (*case no. J 65*),
- p) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2018:41) on the export of equine animals to Member States of the European Union (EU), Andorra, the Faroe Islands and Norway (*case no. J 131*),
- q) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1995:70) on the export of certain animals and semen, ova and embryos of certain animals to Member States of the European Union (EU) and to countries that have incorporated EU veterinary legislation (*case no. J 133*),
- r) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1999:77) on the export of bovine and porcine animals to Member States of the European Union (EU) and Andorra, the Faroe Islands and Norway (*case no. J 136*),

- s) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1995:8) on the export of ovine and caprine animals to Member States of the European Union (EU) and to Norway (*case no. J 137*),
- t) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2002:68) on the export of bovine embryos and semen and porcine semen to Member States of the European Union (EU) and Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Norway and Switzerland (*case no. J 138*),
- u) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2013:27) on the export of poultry and hatching eggs to Member States of the European Union (EU), Andorra, the Faroe Islands, Norway and Switzerland and to third countries (*case no. J 139*),
- v) Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2007:13) on the marking and registration of porcine animals (*case no. K 28*);
- w) Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2007:14) on the marking and registration of ovine and caprine animals, (*case no. K29*),
- x) Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2007:12) on the marking and registration of porcine animals (*case no. K30*),
- y) The Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2006:11) on the registration of poultry establishments;
- z) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 2014:4) on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products, all sections except Chapter 3 Sections 1-5 (*case no. K 41*), and
- aa) Swedish Board of Agriculture Regulations (SJVFS 1995:71) on the export of aquaculture animals to countries within the European Union (EU) and to Iceland and Norway (*case no. J 135*).

This statute⁹² enters into force on 22 November 2021. The provisions shall apply from 17 October 2021.

This statute⁹³ enters into force on 21 December 2021.

This statute⁹⁴ enters into force on 1 January 2023.

This statute⁹⁵ enters into force on 1 March 2023.

⁹² SJVFS 2021:33.

⁹³ SJVFS 2021:38.

⁹⁴ SJVFS 2022:23.

⁹⁵ SJVFS 2023:2.

This statute⁹⁶ enters into force on 1 March 2024.

1. This statute⁹⁷ enters into force on 1 September 2024.
2. Older regulations still apply to the movement of registered equine animals between Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway that has commenced prior to the entry into force.

This statute⁹⁸ enters into force on 1 January 2025.

CHRISTINA NORDIN

Milan Miroslavljević
(Infection control unit)

⁹⁶ SJVFS 2024:3.

⁹⁷ SJVFS 2024:18.

⁹⁸ SJVFS 2024:22

Annex 1**Breed List**

Code	Breed	Code	Breed
01	SRB (Swedish red & white cattle)	31	Brown Swiss
02	SLB (Swedish Lowland Cattle)	32	Texas Longhorn
03	SKB (Swedish Polled)	33	Salers
04	SJB (Swedish Jersey Cattle)	34	Bazadaise
05	SAB (Swedish Ayrshire Cattle)	35	Murray Grey
06	RB (Red Danish Cattle)	36	Stabiliser
08	Hereford	37	Guernsey
09	Charolais	38	Lakenvelder
11	Aberdeen Angus	39	Australian Lowline
12	Limousin	40	Swedish Red Poll
14	Simmental	41	Fjäll Cattle
16	Highland Cattle	42	Väne Cattle
17	Belted Galloway	43	Bohuskulla
18	Blonde d'Aquitaine	44	Ringamålako
19	Dexter	50	Telemarkfe
20	Galloway	51	Vestland Fjord Cattle
21	Tiroler Grauvieh	52	Dølafe
22	Piemontese	53	Pinzgauer
23	Belgian Blue and White Cattle	54	Finnecattle
24	Gelbvieh	55	Pustertaler
25	Chianina	90	Bison bison (American bison)
26	South Devon	91	Bubalus bubalis (buffalo, water buffalo)
27	Montbéliard	92	Zebu
28	Fleckvie	93	Jak
29	Wagyu	99	Cross/indeterminable breed
30	Danish Shorthorn		

Annex 2**CODES USED FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION
OF ANIMALS**

Code	Country	Code	Country
SE 000001	Iceland	SE 000031	Malta
SE 000002	Norway	SE 000032	Serbia
SE 000003	Finland:	SE 000033	Romania
SE 000004	Denmark	SE 000034	Bulgaria
SE 000006	Netherlands	SE 000035	Montenegro
SE 000007	Belgium	SE 000040	United States;
SE 000008	Luxembourg	SE 000041	Canada
SE 000009	Germany	SE 000050	Jordan
SE 000011	France	SE 000051	Croatia
SE 000013	Spain	SE 000052	Russia
SE 000014	Portugal	SE 000053	Belarus
SE 000015	Italy	SE 000054	Turkey
SE 000016	Switzerland	SE 000055	Bosnia and Herzegovina
SE 000017	Austria	SE 000056	Pakistan
SE 000018	Greece	SE 000060	Australia
SE 000019	Ireland	SE 000061	New Zealand
SE 000020	United Kingdom	SE 000080	South Korea
SE 000021	Poland	SE 000081	Malaysia
SE 000022	Estonia	SE 000082	Japan
SE 000023	Latvia		
SE 000024	Lithuania		
SE 000025	Hungary		
SE 000026	Tjeckien		
SE 000027	‘Slovakia’		
SE 000028	Slovenia		
SE 000029	Cyprus		

Annex 3**SAMPLING FOR SALMONELLA OF DAY-OLD CHICKS,
BREEDING POULTRY AND POULTRY INTENDED FOR
SLAUGHTER**

Sampling shall include all *Salmonella* serotypes.

Chickens for rearing breeding poultry shall be sampled at least at the age of four weeks and, in the case of chickens intended for egg production, two weeks before the start of laying.

Breeding poultry shall be sampled at least every two weeks during the laying period.

**Method of sampling for chickens for rearing breeding poultry and
poultry intended for slaughter**

The sampling shall consist of an aggregate sample consisting of individual faeces samples each weighing at least one gram. These shall be taken at random at several places where the animals are kept or, if the animals have access to several buildings within the same establishment, samples shall be taken from each group of buildings where they are kept.

The number of places where individual faeces samples are to be taken for an aggregate sample is shown in Table 1.

Tabell 1

Number of animals per enclosure	Number of faeces samples per enclosure or group of buildings within the establishment
1-24	(same as the number of animals but not more than 20)
25-29	20
30-39	25
40-49	30
50-59	35
60-89	40
90-199	50
200-499	55
500 or more	60

Method of sampling for breeding poultry

In breeding flocks, whose eggs are hatched in a hatchery with a total hatching capacity of less than 1,000 eggs, samples shall be taken on the establishment. The sampling shall consist of an aggregate sample consisting of individual faeces samples each weighing at least one gram. These shall be taken at random at several places where the animals are kept or, if the animals have access to several buildings within the same establishment, samples shall be taken from each group of buildings where they are kept. The number of places where individual faeces samples are to be taken for an aggregate sample is shown in Table 1.

In breeding flocks, whose eggs have hatched in a hatchery with a combined hatching capacity of more than 1,000 eggs, sampling shall be carried out at the hatchery and shall consist of:

- a. from each breeding flock, pooled samples consisting of meconium from 250 chicks hatched from eggs delivered to the hatchery; or
- b. from each breeding flock, samples shall be taken from carcasses of 50 chicks that have died prior to hatching or have hatched from eggs delivered to the hatchery.

Sampling in accordance with points (a) and (b) shall also take place from breeding flocks consisting of less than 250 birds whose eggs have hatched in hatcheries with a combined capacity of more than 1,000 eggs.

Every eight weeks, the sampling shall be replaced by official sampling.

Microbiological examination

The microbiological examination shall cover all *Salmonella* serotypes and shall be carried out in accordance with the standard method ISO 6579 of the International Organisation for Standardisation or the method described by the Nordic Committee on Food Analysis (NMKL Method No 71).

In the event of disagreement between Member States on the results of the analysis, the International Organisation for Standardisation Standard Method ISO 6579 shall be considered to be the reference method.

Annex 4

SAMPLING FOR LAYING HENS

Sampling shall include the following invasive serotypes:

1. *Salmonella gallinarum*
2. *Salmonella pullorum*
3. *Salmonella enteritidis*
4. *Salmonella berta*
5. *Salmonella typhimurium*
6. *Salmonella thompson*
7. *Salmonella infantis*

Method of sampling for laying hens

The sampling shall consist of an aggregate sample consisting of individual faeces samples each weighing at least one gram. These shall be taken at random at several places where the animals are kept or, if the animals have access to several buildings within the same establishment, samples shall be taken from each group of buildings where they are kept.

The number of samples shall be capable of detecting a presence of salmonella of 5 % with a confidence of 95 %.

Microbiological examination

The microbiological examination shall be carried out in accordance with the standard method ISO 6579 of the International Organisation for Standardisation or the method described by the Nordic Committee on Food Analysis (NMKL Method No 71).

In the event of disagreement between Member States on the results of the analysis, the International Organisation for Standardisation Standard Method ISO 6579 shall be considered to be the reference method.