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Regulations amending the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2021:10) on biosecurity measures and notification and surveillance of animal diseases and infectious agents;

adopted on XX XX 2024.

By virtue of Sections 3-5, 6 and 9 of the Ordinance (2006:815) on the testing of animals, etc., and after consultation with the National Veterinary Institute, the Swedish Board of Agriculture hereby lays down[1] the following with regard to the Board's regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2021:10) on biosecurity measures and notification and surveillance of animal diseases and infectious agents:

that Chapter 3, Sections 7, 14 and 23; Chapter 4, Section 1; Chapter 6, Sections 2 and 3 and Annex 1 to the regulations shall read as follows;

that five new sections – namely Chapter 2, Section 4a and Chapter 4, Sections 4-7 – shall be inserted in 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 and the general advice tales effect.

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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, Celex 32015L1535).

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Definitions

Section 1 In addition to the definitions laid down in 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 in the area of animal health (‘Animal Health Law’)[2] and legal acts adopted on the basis thereof, the following definitions shall apply in these regulations:

EHEC	Enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli.*
ESBL$_{CARBA}$	Transmissible resistance in Enterobacterales caused by beta-lactamases that can break down carbapenems.
Sponsor animal	Bird used as a guide and for chicken protection, which is kept for restocking supplies of game birds. The sponsor animal may be of a different age, breed or species.
Index case	The case of an animal disease or infectious

[2] OJ L 84, 31.3.2016, p. 1 (Celex 32016R0429).

	agent first detected during a contiguous period of infection in a species in an establishment, in bee colonies in an apiary, in game in a municipality, in wild fish, wild molluscs or wild crustaceans in an area of water or in pet animals in the same household.
MRSA	Meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus.*
MRSP	Meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius.*
VTEC	Verotoxin-producing *Escherichia coli.*
Abnormal mortality	Mortality exceeding the expected mortality for the relevant animal category and establishment.
Fur animals	Animals reared or kept for the production of fur and/or hide.

CHAPTER 2 BIOSECURITY MEASURES FOR ESTABLISHMENTS WITH POULTRY OR CAPTIVE BIRDS

Section 1 This Chapter contains provisions on biosecurity measures to be taken by an operator in order to prevent the transmission of disease between poultry flocks and from wild birds to poultry or captive birds for which the operator is responsible. These measures shall prevent the spread of infectious agents directly or indirectly to, from and within the establishment, for example via animals, products, feed, vehicles, equipment or humans. The provisions supplement the requirements of Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

Birds kept for own consumption, use or as pets and without meat or eggs being sold from them are subject to the provisions applicable to captive birds but not to the provisions applicable to poultry.

Section 2 Poultry shall be kept separate from captive birds on the establishment by keeping them in separate buildings or in different parts of the establishment in order to prevent direct and indirect contact. This requirement does not apply where captive birds are used as sponsor animals.

Section 3 Wild birds temporarily present on the establishment for rehabilitation purposes or equivalent shall be kept separate from the poultry and captive birds on the establishment by keeping them in separate buildings or in different parts of the establishment in order to prevent direct and indirect contact.

Section 4 The operator shall maintain good management practices at the establishment.

General advice for Section 4

The risk of disease transmission between poultry flocks and from wild birds to poultry and captive birds can be reduced by the following measures:

1. *Only people who look after the animals should have access to the animal accommodation.*
2. *The area around the housing and enclosures should be kept clean. Tools and equipment used for the animals should be cleaned and disinfected regularly.*
3. *Any feed spillage should be removed immediately so that it does not attract wild birds.*
4. *People who have been abroad and have been in direct contact with poultry should avoid contact with poultry and captive birds for at least 48 hours after their return.*
5. *Shoes should be changed at the entrance (threshold) to the accommodation where the animals are kept.*
6. *Hands should be washed with soap and water both before and after contact with the animals.*

Section 4a. Breeding poultry and hatchery establishments as referred to in Chapter 4, Section 4, second paragraph, shall meet the following requirements:

1. The establishment shall have hygiene procedures that have been set up in consultation with a veterinarian.
2. Records for the establishment shall contain information on visitors.
3. A hatchery shall not contain poultry other than day-old chicks hatched in the same hatchery.
4. The activities of a hatchery shall be based on a one-way circulation of hatching eggs, mobile equipment and staff. Functional units such as units intended for storage, incubation, hatching, sex sorting and packaging shall be kept separate. This also applies to equipment belonging to such units.
5. Eggs shall be cleaned and disinfected before being placed in the incubator.
6. The space and equipment used for incubation, hatching and handling of eggs and day-old chicks shall be cleaned and disinfected after each hatching cycle.
7. Waste water shall be managed in such a way that there is no risk of infection. (SJVFS 2024:xx).

Section 5 Poultry belonging to the order of anseriformes shall be kept separate from other poultry species on the establishment by keeping them in separate buildings or in different parts of the establishment in order to prevent direct and indirect contact.

Section 6 Poultry and captive birds kept outdoors shall be provided with feed and drinking water indoors or under an outdoor shelter preventing contact with wild and wading birds.

Section 7 Poultry kept outdoors shall be kept fenced in.

In addition, in the case of poultry kept for restocking supplies of game birds, the following applies:

1. Anseriformes kept outdoors from October to May shall be kept in a fenced-in enclosure that is fully covered with nets preventing wild and wading birds from entering the enclosure.
2. Water reservoirs that provide an opportunity for bathing may be used in the enclosure if this is required for animal welfare, and provided that measures have been taken to prevent wild and wading birds from contaminating the water.
3. An operator shall not bring wild-living anseriformes onto the establishment.

Section 8 Anseriformes and waders must not be used to attract other birds when hunting. However, if approval is granted by the Swedish Board of Agriculture, such birds may be used as decoys to attract wild birds for testing.

CHAPTER 3 OBLIGATION TO NOTIFY ANIMAL DISEASES AND INFECTIOUS AGENTS ETC.

Scope

Section 1 This Chapter contains provisions on the obligation for operators, veterinarians and persons responsible for a laboratory to notify suspected, detected or confirmed cases of contagious animal diseases and infectious agents, as well as provisions on when and how to make a notification.

Provisions on the notification of salmonella are also laid down in the Zoonotic Diseases Act (1999:658).

Provisions on the notification of epizootic diseases are also laid down in the Epizootic Diseases Act (1999:657).

Provisions on the notification of American foulbrood, acariosis and varroa mites are also laid down in the Bee Diseases Act (1974:211) and in the Bee Diseases Ordinance (1974:212).

Who shall make the notification?

Notification obligation for veterinarians

Section 2 In addition to the obligation to notify suspected epizootic disease in accordance with Section 3a of the Epizootic Diseases Act and suspected cases of salmonella in accordance with Section 3 of the Zoonotic Diseases Act, the notification obligation applies to any veterinarian who:

1. suspects a disease or infectious agent in accordance with Sections 7, paragraphs 1-3; or
2. detects a disease or infectious agent in accordance with Section 9, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Section 3 If samples are sent for analysis to a laboratory outside Sweden, the notification shall be made by the veterinarian responsible for taking the samples.

Notification obligation for operators

Section 4 In addition to the notification obligation laid down in Section 2 of the Epizootic Diseases Act and in Section 2 of the Bee Diseases Act, the notification obligation applies to any operator who:

1. suspects a listed disease[3] in accordance with Section 7, paragraph 1,

[3] See listed diseases in Article 5(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and in the Annex to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1629 of 25

2. detects a listed disease in accordance with Section 9, paragraph 1; or
3. notes deviations in accordance with Section 7, paragraph 5 in animals for which the operator is responsible.

Section 5 If samples are sent for analysis to a laboratory outside Sweden, without a veterinarian being responsible for taking the samples, the operator shall make the notification.

Notification obligation at a laboratory

Section 6 Where an animal disease or infectious agent subject to notification is suspected, detected or confirmed in a laboratory, the person responsible for the laboratory shall ensure that the notification is made.

What does the notification obligation cover?

Notification of suspected disease or infectious agent

Section 7 The notification obligation applies in the following situations:

1. where there are grounds for suspecting the presence in animals of a listed disease, marked with the letter f in Annex 1, which is not subject to a notification obligation under the Epizootic Diseases Act or Bee Diseases Act;
2. where there are grounds for suspecting the presence of a contagious or presumably contagious animal disease or infectious agent that is not normally present in the country;
3. where clinical symptoms in horses give reason to suspect equine influenza (type A), strangles, viral abortion (central nervous form) or viral arteritis;
4. where ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA or MRSP is suspected (preliminary diagnosis) in accordance with Section 8;
5. where abnormal mortality, other signs of serious disease or significantly reduced production with an indefinite cause occur in animals that an operator is responsible for; and
6. where there are grounds for suspecting the presence of renibacteriosis (BKD) or infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN) genogroup 2. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 8 Diagnosis of ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA and MRSP are suspected (preliminary diagnosis) in the following cases:

1. ESBL$_{CARBA}$ is suspected when isolates of bacteria belonging to the Enterobacterales family show reduced susceptibility to carbapenems when tested using phenotypic methods.
2. MRSA is suspected when isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus* show reduced susceptibility to oxacillin, cefoxitin or other cephalosporin when tested using phenotypic methods.
3. MRSP is suspected when isolates of *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* show reduced susceptibility to oxacillin, cefoxitin or other cephalosporin when tested using phenotypic methods.

The person responsible for the laboratory that is carrying out the testing shall notify the veterinarian who took the samples of the preliminary diagnosis and ensure that bacterial isolates of Enterobacterales with suspected ESBL$_{CARBA}$, MRSA or MRSP are immediately sent to the National Veterinary Institute for confirmation,

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 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (‘Animal Health Law’).

typing, registration and monitoring of resistance patterns.

The obligation in the second paragraph to ensure that bacterial isolates are sent to the National Veterinary Institute applies to the veterinarian who took the samples if the laboratory that is carrying out the testing is outside Sweden.

Notification of a detected or confirmed disease or infectious agent covered by a notification pursuant to the Epizootic Diseases Act, the Zoonotic Diseases Act or Section 9

Section 9 In addition to the notification obligation under the Epizootic Diseases Act, Zoonotic Diseases Act and Bee Diseases Act and Section 7, the notification obligation also applies in the following situations:

1. when a disease or agent listed in Annex 1 is detected in animals or in an establishment where animals are kept and where the infectious agent can be linked to the animals;
2. when a contagious or presumably contagious disease or infectious agent which is not normally present in the country and which is not listed in Annex 1 is detected in animals;
3. when a preliminary diagnosis of ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA or MRSP in accordance with Section 7, paragraph 4 is confirmed;
4. confirmed diagnosis of methicillin-resistant coagulase-positive staphylococci other than *Staphylococcus aureus* and *S. pseudintermedius*; and
5. confirmed diagnosis of VTEC with an epidemiological link between animals and humans, where the VTEC strain has been detected from animals and humans with EHEC infection.

Index cases and other cases

Section 10 The notification obligation for detected diseases or infectious agents applies to index cases.

However, salmonella detected in samples from lymph nodes taken in slaughterhouses is not an index case.

Section 11 In addition to index cases, other cases shall also be notified when ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA, MRSP, meticillin-resistant coagulase-positive staphylococci other than *Staphylococcus aureus* and *S. pseudintermedius* are detected in animals that are not fur animals, aquatic animals or food-producing animals. This also applies to all equidae and animals kept in a zoo or similar establishment pursuant to Chapter 3, Section 6 of the Animal Welfare Ordinance (2019:66).

Diagnosis

Section 12 Unless otherwise specified in this Chapter, the notification obligation shall apply where a disease or infectious agent has been detected by:

1. autopsy or histological examination of non-food test materials;
2. detection of infectious agents in samples from animals from non-food test materials;
3. both the detection of an infectious agent and the presence of pathological anatomy/clinical changes to the agents marked with * in Annex 1 to these regulations;
4. detection of antibodies (single sample) against infectious agents covered by the Epizootic Diseases Act;
5. significantly increased antibody levels (titre increase in paired samples) or

other verification of infectious agents not covered by the Epizootic Diseases Act; or

6. detection of antibodies (single sample) against the infectious agents marked with * * in Annex 1 to these regulations.

Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 6, the notification may, in consultation with the Swedish Board of Agriculture, be delayed until further testing confirming the diagnosis has been carried out.

Section 13 For salmonella, the notification obligation applies to detected diseases or infectious agents under this Chapter where the salmonella bacteria is detected in

1. samples taken during autopsy of animals,
2. samples from live animals, or
3. environmental samples taken in an establishment with animals including hatcheries.

Requirements on how the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the county administrative board are to be notified when salmonella is detected are also found in Section 4 of the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 2004:2) on the control of salmonella in animals.

Section 14 Diagnosis of ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA and MRSP is confirmed in the following cases:

1. ESBL$_{CARBA}$ is confirmed when genes mediating resistance of the type ESBL$_{CARBA}$ have been found in isolates of bacteria belonging to the Enterobacterales family by molecular biological methods.
2. MRSA is confirmed when the species *Staphylococcus aureus* is confirmed and any of the genes mediating meticillin resistance have been found by molecular biological methods.
3. MRSP is confirmed when the species *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* is confirmed and any of the genes mediating meticillin resistance have been found by molecular biological methods.

If a preliminary diagnosis of ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA or MRSP is not confirmed during the confirmatory testing, the person who notified the preliminary diagnosis shall inform the relevant county administrative board accordingly.

In cases where ESBL $_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA and MRSP are detected during testing using molecular biological methods without prior phenotypic examination, the person responsible for the laboratory carrying out the testing shall ensure that the bacterial isolate is immediately sent to the National Veterinary Institute. If there is no bacterial isolate, the sample material shall be sent to the National Veterinary Institute.

The obligation in the third paragraph to ensure that the bacterial isolate is sent to the National Veterinary Institute applies to the veterinarian who took the samples if the laboratory carrying out the testing is outside Sweden. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 15 Diagnosis of methicillin-resistant coagulase-positive staphylococci other than *Staphylococcus aureus* and *S. pseudintermedius* is suspected when isolates of these bacterial species show reduced susceptibility to oxacillin, cefoxitin or other cephalosporin when tested using phenotypic methods.

The person responsible for the laboratory carrying out the testing shall ensure that the bacterial isolate is immediately sent to the National Veterinary Institute for confirmation, typing, registration and monitoring of resistance patterns.

The obligation to ensure that the bacterial isolate is sent to the National Veterinary Institute applies to the veterinarian who took the samples if the laboratory carrying out the testing is outside Sweden.

The diagnosis is confirmed when the species is confirmed and any of the genes mediating meticillin resistance have been found by molecular biological methods.

Section 16 Diagnosis of VTEC with an epidemiological link between animals and humans is confirmed when identical VTEC strains have been isolated from animals and humans with EHEC infection by comparative molecular biological typing performed using the PFGE technique, MLVA technique or by whole genome sequencing.

Section 17 If samples for confirming a diagnosis in accordance with Sections 14-16 are sent for analysis to a laboratory outside Sweden, the person responsible for taking the samples shall ensure that the diagnosis is made in accordance with these provisions and that the isolates of the agents referred to in Sections 14-15 are sent to the National Veterinary Institute.

When shall notification be made?

Section 18 The notification shall be made immediately in the following cases.

1. Category A diseases, denoted by the letter a in Annex 1.
2. Animal diseases or infectious agents not normally present in the country.

Section 19 The notification shall be made without undue delay in the following cases.

1. Listed diseases, denoted by the letter f in Annex 1, that do not belong to category A.
3. Diseases in aquatic animals against which Sweden has taken national measures pursuant to Article 226 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.
4. Clinical suspicion of equine influenza (type A), strangles, viral abortion (central nervous form) or equine viral arteritis.
5. Preliminary diagnosis of ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA or MRSP.

Section 20 Notification of animal diseases and infectious agents subject to a notification obligation shall be made within five working days from the date of diagnosis unless otherwise specified in the Epizootic Diseases Act, the Zoonotic Diseases Act or Sections 18 and 19.

How shall the notification be made?

Veterinarians and laboratories

Section 21 A veterinarian who suspects or detects a listed disease in accordance with Section 7, paragraphs 1 and 2; and Section 9, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall notify this to the Swedish Board of Agriculture. The same applies to the person responsible for a laboratory where such a disease is suspected or detected.

General advice for Section 3a of the Epizootic Diseases Act and Section 21
For epizootic diseases, category A diseases and diseases not normally present in the country, the notification should be made by telephone or equivalent means.

Section 22 Notification of clinical suspicion of an index case of equine influenza (type A), strangles, viral abortion (central nervous form) or equine viral arteritis shall

be made to the county administrative board[4] in the county where the index case is suspected. The information to be included in the notification is set out in Annex 2.

Section 23 Notification of preliminary diagnosis of ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA or MRSP in accordance with Section 7, paragraph 4 shall be made to the county administrative board[5] in the county where the animal permanently lives and to the county administrative board in the county where the veterinarian who took the samples operates. The information to be included in the notification is set out in Annex 3. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 24 Notification of confirmed diagnosis of ESBL$_{CARBA}$ in Enterobacterales, MRSA or MRSP, VTEC or meticillin-resistant coagulase-positive staphylococci other than *Staphylococcus aureus* and *S. pseudintermedius* in accordance with Sections 9, paragraphs 3 to 5, shall be made to the Swedish Board of Agriculture[6]. The information to be included in the notification is set out in Annex 6.

Section 25 The notification to the Swedish Board of Agriculture[7] of an index case of a notifiable disease shall contain the information set out in Annexes 4 to 6 unless the disease or infectious agent is covered by Sections 22 or 23.

Operators

Section 26 An operator who suspects or detects a listed disease shall notify a veterinarian within the Swedish Board of Agriculture's district veterinary organisation.

Notifications of abnormal mortality, other signs of serious disease or significantly reduced production with an indefinite cause in accordance with Section 7, paragraph 5 shall be made to a district veterinarian or to another veterinarian for further examination and, if necessary, the veterinarian shall be responsible for taking samples.

CHAPTER 4 SURVEILLANCE OF ANIMAL DISEASES AND INFECTIOUS AGENTS

Section 1 This Chapter contains provisions on surveillance in the form of animal health visits, the taking of samples and testing for the presence of listed animal diseases and other notifiable animal diseases and infectious agents. These provisions supplement Articles 25 to 28 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases[8]. Specific provisions for maintaining infection-free status for the Newcastle disease virus without vaccination and on surveillance for avian influenza in poultry are laid down in Chapters 5 and 6. *(SJVFS 2024:xx)*.

Section 2 The taking of samples to map the presence of an animal disease or infectious agent shall be carried out to the extent and in the manner set out in the Swedish Board of Agriculture’s decision establishing the national surveillance plan. Samples shall be taken from animals, animal products, feed and material in the

[4] More information on how to make a notification can be found on the website of the county administrative boards, www.lansstyrelsen.se, or on the Swedish Board of Agriculture website www.jordbruksverket.se.

[5] More information on how to make a notification can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture website www.jordbruksverket.se.

[6] More information on how to make a notification can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture website, www.jordbruksverket.se.

[7] More information on how to make a notification can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture website, www.jordbruksverket.se.

[8] OJ L 174, 3.6.2020, p. 211 (Celex 32020R0689).

animals' environment that are present on an establishment, in a building or other facility or in a geographical area as specified in the national surveillance plan. The Swedish Board of Agriculture may decide on further sampling.

Samples taken from poultry in establishments referred to in Chapter 4, Section 4, second paragraph, shall be sent to the laboratory designated by the Swedish Board of Agriculture for analysis. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 3 Risk-based visits to monitor animal health in aquaculture establishments shall be carried out to the extent set out in the Swedish Board of Agriculture's decision on risk classification for the establishment. Health visits are carried out by the Swedish Board of Agriculture or by an operator or organisation approved by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

Section 4 Operators shall ensure that the establishments under their responsibility receive animal health visits by a veterinarian. This is set out in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

Operators responsible for the following establishments shall ensure that animal health visits are carried out in accordance with the intervals and elements set out in Sections 5 and 6:

1. Establishments with chickens and turkeys where the intention is to maintain more than 1 000 breeding poultry birds at the same time;
2. Hatcheries with chickens and turkeys with a maximum incubation capacity of more than 1 000 eggs at the same time;
3. Approved hatcheries and poultry establishments as referred to in points (c) and (d) of Article 94(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;

Establishments referred to in the second paragraph may, following a decision of the Swedish Board of Agriculture, be exempted from the requirements of Sections 5 and 6 if they participate in a voluntary programme involving animal health visits which the Swedish Board of Agriculture deems appropriate. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 5 Animal health visits in accordance with Section 4, second paragraph, shall be carried out at least:

1. quarterly in establishments keeping paternal and maternal grandparent animals for rearing or hatching egg production;
2. quarterly at hatcheries;
3. on an annual basis in poultry establishments for restocking supplies of game birds; and
4. twice a year in an establishment other than that referred to in 1 to 3.

The visits referred to in the first subparagraph shall take place at the best time during a period of laying or production to detect diseases. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 6 Animal health visits in accordance with Section 4, second paragraph, shall include the following elements:

1. Review of the establishment's activities and biosecurity measures;
2. Inspection of poultry;
3. Examination of any sick or dead poultry;
4. Verification that ND sampling as referred to in Chapter 5 has taken place;
5. Checking that sampling in accordance with Chapter 4, Section 2 has taken place; and
6. Review of the establishment's record keeping. (*SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 7 The veterinarian carrying out animal health visits at an establishment referred to in Section 4, second paragraph, shall report the results in writing to the operator. The report shall include recommendations on biosecurity measures and treatments, test results and other relevant information for the production type and size of the establishment. (*SJVFS 2024:xx).*

CHAPTER 5 NEWCASTLE DISEASE-FREE STATUS

Section 1 This Chapter contains provisions necessary for maintaining infection-free status for the Newcastle disease virus without vaccination.

These provisions supplement Article 41 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Article 81 and Part IV, Section 2, of Annex V to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Section 2 In order to maintain infection-free status for the Newcastle disease virus without vaccination, the operator responsible for activities involving breeding poultry of the order *Galliformes* shall ensure that serological testing is carried out in accordance with Part IV, Section 1(d)(i), of Annex V to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Section 3 The operators responsible for establishments with poultry for restocking supplies of game birds shall carry out the sampling in accordance with Section 2 in connection with the sampling in Chapter 6.

Section 4 Samples taken in accordance with Section 2 shall be sent by the person referred to in Section 2 to the National Veterinary Institute for analysis. Such samples shall be sent in accordance with the specific instructions of the Institute.

CHAPTER 6 SURVEILLANCE OF AVIAN INFLUENZA IN POULTRY

Section 1 This Chapter contains provisions on surveillance in the form of sampling and testing for the presence of avian influenza in poultry. These provisions supplement Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Article 10 and Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Section 2 Sampling shall be carried out every year to the extent specified in the decision taken by the Swedish Board of Agriculture each year and at the slaughterhouses specified by the National Veterinary Institute.[9] The Swedish Board of Agriculture may decide on further sampling. However, farmed poultry shall be sampled on the farm. The Swedish Board of Agriculture shall decide in which farms such sampling is to be carried out. Sampling in establishments keeping ducks and geese, and selected by the Swedish Board of Agriculture, shall be carried out on the selected establishment. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 3 Sampling in accordance with Section 2 shall be carried out by a veterinarian serving in a slaughterhouse referred to in said section or by a person to whom the veterinarian has delegated the sampling. Sampling of farmed poultry and other sampling on establishments shall be carried out by a veterinarian. *(SJVFS 2024:xx).*

Section 4 Samples taken in accordance with Sections 2 and 3 shall be sent by the person referred to in Section 3 to the National Veterinary Institute for analysis. Such samples shall be sent in accordance with the specific instructions of the Institute.

CHAPTER 7 EXEMPTIONS

Section 1 If there are special reasons for doing so, the Swedish Board of

[9] The decision can be found on the Swedish Board of Agriculture website www.jordbruksverket.se.

Agriculture may grant exemptions from the provisions of

1. Chapter 2, Sections 1-8,
2. Chapter 3, Sections 2, 3 and 5; Section 7 paragraphs 2-4; Sections 8-17; Section 19 paragraphs 2-4; and Sections 20-26;
3. Chapter 4, Sections 2 and 3;
4. Chapter 5, Sections 2-4; and
5. Chapter 6, Sections 2-4.

This statute[10] enters into force on 21 April 2021. The general advice starts to apply at the same time. By means of this statute, the following are repealed or cease to apply:

1. Chapter 2, Section 1 of the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 2002:98) on the prevention and control of epizootic diseases;
2. the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 2012:24) on notifiable animal diseases and infectious agents;
3. Sections 4-12 and the general advice for Section 6 of the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations and general advice (SJVFS 2007:17) on preventative measures against the transmission of highly pathogenic avian influenza from wild birds to poultry or other captive birds;
4. the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 2009:3) on compulsory surveillance for avian influenza in poultry;
5. Chapter 3, Sections 1-5 of the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 2014:4) on animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products; and
6. the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 2003:33) on tuberculin testing of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and camelids.

This statute[11] enters into force on DAY MONTH YEAR. The general advice starts to apply on the same day.

CHRISTINA NORDIN

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[10] SJVFS 2021:10
[11] SJVFS 2024:xx

Annex 1

LIST OF CODES ETC. FOR ANIMAL DISEASES AND INFECTIOUS AGENTS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THE NOTIFICATION OBLIGATION

*= The notification obligation requires both the detection of the infectious agent and the presence of pathological anatomy/clinical changes.

**= The notification obligation applies where antibodies are detected in a single sample.

a= category A disease

f= listed disease

Code[12]		*Multiple species diseases*	*Infectious agent*
1 00 001	a,f	Foot and mouth disease (FMD)	Aphthovirus (FMD virus)
1 00 002		Vesicular stomatitis (VS)	VS virus
1 00 003	a,f	Rift Valley Fever	RVF virus
1 00 004	f	Bluetongue	Bluetongue virus
1 00 005	f	Anthrax	*Bacillus anthracis*
1 00 006	f	Aujeszky's Disease (AD)	AD virus
1 00 007	f	Rabies	Lyssavirus
1 00 008	f	Paratuberculosis	*Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis*
1 00 009	f	Brucellosis in food-producing animals	*Brucella abortus*
1 00 010	f	Brucellosis in food-producing animals	*B. melitensis*
1 00 011	f	Brucellosis in food-producing animals	*B. ovis*
1 00 012	f	Brucellosis in food-producing animals	*B. suis*
1 00 013		Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) other than BSE in cattle (1 01 050), scrapie (1 02 065) and atypical scrapie (1 02 066) in sheep and goats and CWD in deer (1 99 197)	Prion (PrP^{Sc})
1 00 014	f	Bovine tuberculosis	*Mycobacterium bovis*
1 00 015	f	Tuberculosis, human type in animals	*M. tuberculosis*

[12] First digit:
1.= Diseases covered by the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 1999:102) on epizootic diseases, etc.,
2. = Diseases covered by the Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulations (SJVFS 1999:101) on zoonotic diseases,
3. = Diseases, in addition to 1, which the Swedish Board of Agriculture must report internationally and
4. = Other diseases.
Second and third digits: Disease group.
Fourth, fifth and sixth digits: Disease

	3 00 016	f	Tuberculosis other than bovine and human types (1 00 014), (1 00 015)	*M. tuberculosis complex*
	1 00 017	a,f	Rinderpest	Rinderpest virus
	2 00 018		Salmonellosis other than *S.* Gallinarum (2 05 110), *S.* Pullorum (2 05 111), *S. arizonae (2 05 191)* and *S. enterica* subspecies *diarizonae* serovar 61:(k):1,5(7) (2 00 019)	*Salmonella enterica*
	2 00 019		Salmonellosis with *S. enterica* subsp. *diarizonae* serovar 61: (k):1.5(7)	*S. enterica* subsp. *diarizonae* serovar 61: (k):1.5(7)
**	3 00 020	f	West Nile fever in species other than equidae (1 03 020)	West Nile virus
**	3 00 021		Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE) in species other than equidae (1 03 021)	EEE virus
**	3 00 022		Japanese encephalitis (JE) in species other than equidae (1 03 0122)	JE virus
	3 00 023	f	Echinococcossis/alveolar echinococcossis	*Echinococcus multilocularis*
	3 00 024		Echinococcossis/hydatidosis	*E. granulosus*
	3 00 025		Echinococcossis/cystic echinococcossis caused by species other than *Echinococcus multilocularis*, (3 00 023) and *E. granulosus* (3 00 024)	*Echinococcus* spp.
**	4 00 026		Leptospirosis	*Leptospira* spp.
	3 00 027	f	Q-fever	*Coxiella burnetii*
	3 00 028		Trichinellosis	*Trichinella* spp.
	3 00 029		Tularemia	*Francisella tularensis*
	3 00 030	f	Epizootic haemorrhagic disease	EHD virus
	3 00 031		Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	CCHF virus
	3 00 189	f	Infection with bovine herpes virus 1 (IBR/IPV/IBP) in deer and camelids	Bovine herpes virus type 1
	3 00 032		Heartwater	*Ehrlichia ruminantium*
	3 00 033		New World screwworm	*Cochliomyia hominivorax*
	3 00 034		Old World screwworm	Chrysomya bezziana
	3 00 035	f	Surra	*Trypanosoma evansi*
	3 00 036	f	Bovine viral diarrhoea	BVD virus
	4 00 037		Listeriosis	*Listeria monocytogenes*
	4 00 038		Blackleg	*Clostridium chauveoi*
	4 00 039		Botulism	*C. botulinum*
**	4 00 009	f	Brucellosis in non-food-producing animals	*Brucella abortus*

**	4 00 010	f	Brucellosis in non-food-producing animals	*B. melitensis*
**	4 00 011		Brucellosis in non-food-producing animals	*B. ovis*
**	4 00 012	f	Brucellosis in non-food-producing animals	*B. suis*
**	4 00 040		Brucellosis in non-food-producing animals	*B. canis*
	4 00 041		Verotoxigenic *E.coli* with an epidemiological link between animals and humans, where the VTEC strain has been detected from animals and humans with EHEC infection.	VTEC (EHEC)
	4 00 043		Meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in animals	Meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
	4 00 044		Meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* (MRSP) in animals	*S. pseudintermedius*
	4 00 045		Methicillin-resistant coagulase-positive staphylococci other than *S. aureus* (4 00 043) and *S. pseudintermedius* (4 00 044) in animals	Methicillin-resistant coagulase-positive staphylococci other than *S. aureus* and *S. pseudintermedius*
	4 00 046		ESBL$_{CARBA}$	bacteria belonging to the Enterobacterales family with production of ESBL$_{CARBA}$
			Cattle diseases	
	1 01 047	a,f	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)	*Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides*, small colony type (SC)
	1 01 048	a,f	Lumpy skin disease	LSD virus
	1 01 049	f	Infection with bovine herpes virus 1 (IBR/IPV/IBP)	Bovine herpes virus type 1
	1 01 050		Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)	Prion (PrP^{Sc})
	3 01 051		Anaplasmosis	*Anaplasma marginale*
**	3 01 052		Babesiosis	*Babesia* spp. other than *Babesia divergens*
	3 01 053	f	Bovine genital campylobacteriosis	*Campylobacter foetus* subsp. *Veneralis*
	3 01 054	f	Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL)	Bovine leukemia virus
	3 01 055		Haemorrhagic septicaemia	*Pasteurella multocida* (some serotypes)
	3 01 056		Theileriosis	*Theileria* spp.
	3 01 057	f	Trichomonosis	*Tritrichomonas foetus*
	3 01 058		Trypanosomosis	*Trypanosoma* spp. *(Salivaria)*

	4 01 059		Cysticercosis	*Taenia saginata, Cysticercus bovis*
	4 01 060		Malignant Catarral Fever (MCF)	Bovine herpes virus type 2
	4 01 061		Hypodermosis	*Hypoderma bovis, H. lineatum*
	4 01 062		Chlamydiosis	*Chlamydophila* spp.
			Sheep and goat diseases	
	1 02 063	a,f	Peste des petits ruminants	PPR virus
	1 02 064	a,f	Sheep pox and goat pox	Sheep pox virus, goat pox virus
	1 02 065		Scrapie	Prion (PrP^{Sc})
	1 02 066		Atypical scrapie	Prion (PrP^{Sc})
**	3 02 067		Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	CAE virus
	3 02 068		Contagious agalactia	*Mycoplasma agalactiae*
	3 02 069	a,f	Contagious pleuropneumoniain goats	*M. capricolum* subsp. *capripneumoniae*
**	3 02 070		Enzootic abortion in sheep	*Chlamydophila abortus*
	3 02 071		Nairobi sheep disease	NSD virus
**	3 02 072		Maedi-visna	MV virus
	4 02 073		Scabies	*Psoroptes* spp., *Sarcoptes* spp.
	4 02 074		Border disease	BD virus
	4 02 075		Footrot	*Dichelobacter nodosus virulent strains*
			Equine diseases	
	1 03 020	f	West Nile fever	West Nile virus
	1 03 021	f	Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE)	EEE virus
	1 03 022	f	Japanese encephalitis (JE)	JE virus
	1 03 076	a,f	African horse sickness	AHS virus
	1 03 077	f	Western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE)	WEE virus
	1 03 078	f	Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis (VEE)	VEE virus
	1 03 079		Other viral encephalitis and encephalomyelitis without separate code	
	3 03 080	f	Contagious equine metritis (CEM)	*Taylorella equigenitalis*
	3 03 081	f	Dourine	*Trypanosoma equiperdum*
	3 03 082	f	Equine infectious anaemia	EIA virus
	3 03 083		Equine influenza	Equine influenza virus type A
**	3 03 084		Equine theileriosis	*Theileria (Babesia) equi,*
**	3 03 085		Equine babesiosis	*Babesia caballi*

	3 03 086		Equine herpes virus infection (abortion form)	Equine herpes virus type 1 (EHV-1)
	3 03 087		Equine herpes virus infection (central nervous form)	Equine herpes virus type 1 (EHV-1)
	3 03 190		Infection with equine herpes virus type 1 other than abortion form (3 03 086) and central nervous form (3 03 087)	Equine herpes virus type 1 (EHV-1)
	3 03 088	a,f	Glanders	*Burkholderia mallei*
	3 03 089	f	Viral arteritis (EVA)	EA virus
**	4 03 090		Horse pox	Horse pox virus
	4 03 091		Scabies	*Psoroptes* spp., *Sarcoptes* spp.
	4 03 092		Strangles	*Streptococcus equi* subsp. *equi*
**	4 03 093		Borna sickness	Borna virus
			Pig diseases	
	1 04 094		Swine vesicular disease	SVD virus
	1 04 095	a,f	African swine fever	ASF virus
	1 04 096	a,f	Classical swine fever	CSF virus
	1 04 097	f	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)	PRRS virus
	3 04 098		Cysticercosis	*Taenia solium, Cysticercus cellulosae*
	3 04 099		Transmissible gastroenteritis	TGE virus
	3 04 100		Nipah virus encephalitis	Nipah virus
	4 04 101		Atrophic rhinitis	toxinogenic *Pasteurella multocida*
*	4 04 102		Encephalitis caused by teschovirus	Porcine teschovirus
	4 04 103		Porcine epidemic diarrhoea	PED virus
	4 04 104		Porcine influenza	Porcine influenza virus
	4 04 105		Pandemic influenza A	Influenza A type (H1N1) 2009
	4 04 106		Necrohemorrhagic enteritis caused by Clostridium perfringens type C	*Clostridium perfringens* type C
			Avian diseases	
	1 05 107	a,f	Newcastle disease in poultry and other captive birds	highly pathogenic paramyxovirus type 1
	1 05 108	a,f	Avian influenza	HPAI virus
	1 05 109	f	Avian influenza in poultry and other captive birds	LPAI virus types H5 and H7
**	2 05 110	f	Foul typhoid	*Salmonella* Gallinarum
**	2 05 111	f	Pullorum disease	*S.* Pullorum
**	2 05 191	f	Salmonella arizonae	*S. arizonae*

	3 05 112		Infection with low pathogenic paramyxovirus in poultry and other captive birds	Low pathogenic paramyxovirus-1
	3 05 113		Infection with highly pathogenic paramyxovirus-1 virus in wild birds	Highly pathogenic paramyxovirus type 1 (PPMV-1)
	3 05 114		Infection with low pathogenic paramyxovirus-1 virus in wild birds	Low pathogenic paramyxovirus-1
	3 05 115	f	Avian influenza in wild birds	LPAI virus types H5, H7 and H9
	3 05 116		Infectious laryngotracheitis in chickens	ILT virus
	3 05 117		Duck viral hepatitis	Duck hepatitis virus
*	3 05 118		Infectious bursal disease (virulent form)	IBD virus
	3 05 119	f	Avian mycoplasmosis with *M. gallisepticum*	*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*
	3 05 120	f	Avian clamydosis (psittacosis)	*Chlamydophila psittaci*
	3 05 121		Avian rhinotracheitis (ART)	Avian metapneumovirus
	3 05 122	f	Mycoplasmosis with *M. meleagridis*	*Mycoplasma meleagridis*
	3 05 192		Mycoplasmosis with *M. synoviae*	*Mycoplasma synoviae*
	3 05 193		Infectious bronchitis (IB)	IB virus
	4 05 123		Duck virus entirisis	Duck entirisis virus
	4 05 124		Foul pox	Pox virus
	4 05 125		Egg drop syndrome	EDS virus
	4 05 126		Campylobacteriosis in poultry for slaughter	Thermophilic *Campylobacter* spp.
			Lagomorph diseases	
	3 06 127		Myxomatosis	Myxomavirus
	3 06 128		Rabbit viral haemorrhagic disease	RVHD virus
			Bee diseases	
	3 07 129	f	Small hive beetle	Beetles of the type *Aethina tumida*
	3 07 130	f	Tropilaelaps mite	*Tropilaelaps* spp.
	3 07 131	f	American foulbrood	*Paenibacillus larvae*
	3 07 132	f	Varroosis	*Varroa destructor*
	3 07 133		Acarapisosis	Acarapis woodi
	3 07 134		European foulbrood	*Melissococcus plutonius*
			Fish diseases	
	1 08 135	f	Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS)	VHS virus
	1 08 136		Spring viraemia of carp (SVC)	SVC virus

1 08 137	f	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN)	IHN virus
1 08 138	f	Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA)	ISA virus
1 08 139		Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN) other than genogroup 2 (4 08 152)	IPN virus other than genogroup 2
3 08 140	a,f	Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN)	EHN virus
3 08 141		Infection with *Gyrodactylus salaris*	*Gyrodactylus salaris*
3 08 142	f	Koi herpes virus disease (KHV)	Koi herpes virus
3 08 143		Epizootic ulcerative syndrome (EUS)	*Aphanomyces invadans*
3 08 144		Red sea bream iridoviral disease (RSIVD)	Red sea bream iridovirus
3 08 194		Infection with salmonid alphavirus (SAV)	SA virus
4 08 145		*Oncorhynchus masou* virus infection	*Oncorhynchus masou* virus
4 08 146		Rhabdovirus infection other than haemorrhagic septicaemia	Rhabdovirus
4 08 147		Herpes virus infection in salmon other than *Oncorhynchus masou* virus infection	Herpes virus
4 08 148		Renibacteriosis (BKD)	*Renibacterium salmoninarum*
4 08 149		Proliferative kidney disease (PKD)	*Tetracapsula bryosalmonae/renicola*
4 08 150		Yersiniosis (ERM)	*Yersinia ruckeri*
4 08 151		Furunculosis (ASS)	*Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *Salmonicida*
4 08 152		Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN) genogroup 2	IPN virus genogroup 2 (formerly serotype Ab)
4 08 153		Piscine erythrocytic necrosis (PEN)	Iridovirus

Mollusc diseases

3 09 154	f	Infection with Bonamia ostreae	*Bonamia ostreae*
3 09 155	f	Infection with B. exitiosa	*B. exitiosa*
3 09 156	f	Infection with Marteilia refringens	*Marteilia refringens*
3 09 157		Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*	*Xenohaliotis californiensis*
3 09 158		Infection with abalone herpes-like virus	Abalone herpes-like virus AbHV
3 09 159	a,f	Infection with Perkinsus marinus	*Perkinsus marinus*
3 09 160		Infection with Perkinsus olseni	*P. olseni*
4 09 161	a,f	Infection with Mikrocytos mackini	*Mikrocytos mackini*

	4 09 162		Infection with Bonamia roughleyi	*Bonamia roughleyi (ex Microcytos roughleyi)*
	4 09 163		Infection with Haplosporidium nelsoni, H. costalis	*Haplosporidium nelsoni, H. costalis*
	4 09 164		Iridovirus	Iridovirus
			Crustacean diseases	
	3 10 165	f	White spot disease (WSD)	White spot syndrome virus (WSSV)
	3 10 166	a,f	Yellowhead disease (YHD)	Yellowhead virus genotype 1 (YHV1)
	3 10 167	a,f	Taura syndrome (TS)	Taura syndrome virus (TSV)
	3 10 168		Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (IHHN)	Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis virus (IHHNV)
	3 10 169		Crayfish plague	*Aphanomyces astaci*
	3 10 170		Infectious myonecrosis	Infectious myonecrosis virus (IMNV)
	3 10 171		White tail disease	Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus (MrNV) and Extra small virus (XSV)
	3 10 172		Necrotising hepatopancreatitis	NHP bacteria (NHPB) *Hepatobacter penaei*
	3 10 195		Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND)	*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
			Amphibian diseases	
	3 11 173		Infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*	*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*
	3 11 196	f	Infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*	*Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*
	3 11 174		Infection with ranavirus	Ranavirus
			Dog and cat diseases	
**	3 12 175		Leishmaniosis	*Leishmania* spp.
	4 12 176		Hepatitis contagiosa canis (HCC)	CAV-1
	4 12 177		Dirofilariosis	*Dirofilaria* spp.
	4 12 178		Canine distemper	Canine distemper virus
**	4 12 179		Feline leukemia	FeLV
**	4 12 180		Feline immunodeficiency virus	FIV
	4 12 181		Infection with Angiostrongylus vasorum	*Angiostrongylus vasorum*
**	4 12 182		Babesiosis caused by Babesia canis	*Babesia canis*

**	4 12 183		Babesiosis caused by Babesia gibsoni	*B. gibsoni*
**	4 12 184		Canine monocytic ehrlichiosis	*Ehrlichia canis*
	4 12 185		Canine transmissible veneral tumour	CTVT cells
			Diseases in other animals	
	1 99 197		CWD in cervids	Prion (PrP^{Sc})
	1 99 186	f	Filovirus infection in primates	Filovirus
	3 99 187		Camel pox	Camel pox virus
	4 99 188		Monkey pox	Monkey pox virus
	4 99 999		Animal diseases not normally present in the country that have no other code in this Annex.	

(SJVFS 2024:xx).

Annex 2

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED WHEN NOTIFYING CLINICAL SUSPICION OF EQUINE DISEASE (CHAPTER 3 Section 7, paragraph 3 IN CONJUNCTION WITH SECTION 22)

1. **Details of the notifying veterinarian**

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

2. **Details of the disease**

Suspected disease, symptoms

3. **Details of the animal owner**

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

Establishment registration number, municipality, county.

4. **Details of location where the animals are housed/accommodated**

(if different from the animal owner's address)

Housing/accommodation location, e.g. keeper, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

Establishment registration number, municipality, county.

5. **Details of the animal(s)**

Animals with symptoms: type of equidae, breed, number.

Other animals on the establishment: species, breed,

number.

6. **Other details**

Details of contacts in the recent past (competitions, transportation, purchase sales, animal hospitals or other veterinary facilities, etc.).

If the animal is imported, details of from which country within the EU or outside the EU and, where relevant, the place of customs control or quarantine.

Whether isolation has been recommended. If isolation has been recommended, from what date and if the recommendation applies to the whole stable or only sick animals.

Whether sampling has been carried out and, if so, on what date, the test material, the veterinarian carrying out the sampling and the laboratory.

Annex 3

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED WHEN NOTIFYING PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS OF ESBL$_{CARBA}$, MRSA AND MRSP (CHAPTER 3 Section 7, paragraph 4 IN CONJUNCTION WITH SECTION 23)

1. **Details of the notifying laboratory or veterinarian responsible for sampling**

Record number of the issuing laboratory, the National Veterinary Institute's assignment number, if any.

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address, contact person with direct telephone number and e-mail address.

2. **Details of the animal owner**

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

If relevant: establishment registration number, municipality, county.

3. **Details of location where the animals are housed/kept**

(if different from the animal owner's address)

Housing/accommodation location/property name, and e.g. keeper, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

Establishment registration number, municipality, county.

4. **Details of the animal**

Species, breed, name and/or identifier (full ID), age.

5. **Details of other animals on the establishment or in the home**

Species, breed, number.

6. **Details of the treating veterinarian that has been notified (if relevant)**

Name, address, telephone number, mobile phone number and e-mail address

7. **Details of the test**

Which of the following applies:

a. Isolates of bacteria belonging to the Enterobacterales family show reduced susceptibility to carbapenems when tested using phenotypic methods;
b. isolates of Staphylococcus aureus show reduced susceptibility to

oxacillin, cefoxitin or other cephalosporin (specify which) when tested using phenotypic methods; or

c. isolates of Staphylococcus pseudintermedius show reduced susceptibility to oxacillin, cefoxitin or other cephalosporin (specify which) when tested using phenotypic methods.

ANNEX 4

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED WHEN NOTIFYING INDEX CASES OF SALMONELLA (CHAPTER 3 SECTION 25)

1. Details of the notifier

Name, role, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

2. Details of the matter

The record number of the issuing laboratory. The National Veterinary Institute's assignment number, if any.

3. Details of the animal owner

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

Establishment registration number, municipality, county.

4. Details of location where the animals are housed/kept

(if different from the animal owner's address)

Housing/accommodation location, and e.g. keeper, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

Establishment registration number, municipality, county.

5. Details of the animal

Species and, where relevant, type of production, species or breed, sex, age. Name and/or identifier (full ID). If the same diagnosis has been made on several animals in the same litter, flock or herd, indicate the number.

Status of the animal: indicate whether the animal is alive, has been put down, has died without intervention or if the animal's status is unknown.

6. Details of any other animals on the establishment or in the home

Species, breed, number.

7. Details of the sample taker

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address. Record number, if any.

Indicate whether the sample taker is the animal owner, veterinarian or animal hospital, laboratory, slaughterhouse, carcass disposal plant or other. If someone else, indicate who.

8. Details of sampling

Test material, indicate what.

Sampling date. Indicate whether the sample was taken for routine sampling, slaughter checks, entry conditions, game surveillance, suspicion of disease or another reason. If disease was suspected, indicate cause. For other reasons, indicate which.

9. Details of the disease and infectious agent and diagnosis

The code for the disease or infectious agent as per Annex

1. Name of the disease and infectious agent.

If type has been determined, specify the type.

In the case of salmonella diagnosis carried out by bacteriological culturing, the type of the sample shall be indicated: neck skin from poultry, autopsy, multi-organ positive culture, lymph node, faeces sample, boot sample, environmental/dust sample or other type of sample. If a different type, indicate which.

Where antibodies are detected in a single sample, indicate titre 1 value and date.

10. Other details

If the animal is imported, details of from which country within the EU or outside the EU and, where relevant, the place of customs control or quarantine.

Annex 5

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED WHEN NOTIFYING INDEX CASES OF ANIMAL DISEASES OR INFECTIOUS AGENTS IN AQUATIC ANIMALS (CHAPTER 3 SECTION 25)

1. Details of the notifier

Name, role, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

2. Details of the matter

The record number of the issuing laboratory. The National Veterinary Institute's assignment number, if any.

3. Details of the animal owner

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

Establishment registration number, municipality, county.

4. Details of the animals' accommodation

Location of accommodation, water system or water area, water system

code. Whether cage or land-based cultivation.

Establishment registration number, municipality, county.

5. Details of the animals

Which of the following applies:

- farmed fish, ornamental fish, wild fish, farmed molluscs, wild molluscs, farmed crustaceans or wild crustaceans, and
- species, if combined farming, also other species, and age.

Status of the animals: indicate whether the animal is alive, has been put down, has died without intervention or if the animal's status is unknown.

6. Details of the sample taker

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address. Record number, if any.

Indicate whether the sample taker is the animal owner, veterinarian or animal hospital, laboratory, slaughterhouse, carcass disposal plant or other. If someone else, indicate who.

7. Details of sampling

Test material, indicate what.

Sampling date. Indicate whether the sample was taken for routine sampling, slaughter checks, entry conditions, game surveillance, suspicion of disease or another reason. If disease was suspected, indicate cause. For other reasons, indicate which.

8. Details of the disease and infectious agent and diagnosis

The code for the disease or infectious agent as per Annex

1. Name of the disease and infectious agent.

If type has been determined, specify the type.

Indicate whether the diagnosis was made by bacteriological culturing, autopsy, parasitological examination, microscopy, PCR, preparation examination, detection of antibodies in a single sample, detection of antibodies in paired samples, virus isolation or other examination. If other, please specify.

9. Other details

If the animal(s) is imported, details of from which country within the EU or outside the EU and, where relevant, the place of customs control or quarantine.

Annex 6

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED WHEN NOTIFYING INDEX CASES OF ANIMAL DISEASES OR INFECTIOUS AGENTS (CHAPTER 3 SECTIONS 24 AND 25)

1. **Details of the notifier**

Name, role, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

2. **Details of the matter**

The record number of the issuing laboratory. The National Veterinary Institute's assignment number, if any.

3. **Details of the animal owner**

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

The registration number of the establishment, if any, municipality, county.

4. **Details of location where the animals are housed/accommodated, or location where discovered**

(if different from the animal owner's address)

Housing/accommodation location or location where discovered, and e.g. keeper, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address.

The registration number of the establishment, if any, municipality, county.

5. **Details of the animal**

Species and, where relevant, type of production, species or breed, sex, age. Name and/or identifier (full ID). If the same diagnosis has been made on several animals in the same litter, flock or herd, indicate the number.

Status of the animal: indicate whether the animal is alive, has been put down, has died without intervention or if the animal's status is unknown.

6. **Details of any other animals on the establishment or in the home**

Species, breed, number.

7. **Details of the sample taker**

Name, address (post code and postal address), telephone number, mobile phone number, e-mail address. Record number, if any.

Indicate whether the sample taker is the animal owner, veterinarian or animal hospital, laboratory, slaughterhouse, carcass disposal plant, bee supervisor or other. If someone else, indicate who.

8. Details of sampling

Test material, indicate what.

Sampling date. Indicate whether the sample was taken for routine sampling, slaughter checks, entry conditions, game surveillance, suspicion of disease or another reason. If disease was suspected, indicate cause. For other reasons, indicate which.

9. Details of the disease and infectious agent, symptoms and diagnosis

The code for the disease or infectious agent as per Annex

1. Name of the disease and infectious agent.

If type has been determined, specify the type.

Indicate whether the diagnosis was made by bacteriological culturing, autopsy, parasitological examination, microscopy, PCR, preparation examination, detection of antibodies in a single sample, detection of antibodies in paired samples, virus isolation or other examination. If other, please specify.

10. Other details

If the animal is imported, details of from which country within the EU or outside the EU and, where relevant, the place of customs control or quarantine.

Östertälje Tryckeri AB, Skarpnäck, 2024