



31-03-2010

Swedish Board of Agriculture

 Division for Horses, Poultry and Farmed Game
 Sofia Brockmark

 European Commission
 DG SANCO-D1
 Rue Froissart 101, F232 B-03/30
 1040 Brussels
 Belgium

Intention of declaration of diseases free status on historical grounds regarding infection with *Bonamia ostrea*

Requirements/information to be submitted	Information/Further explanation and justification
1. Identification of the programme	
1.1. Declaring Member State	Sweden (SE)
1.2. Competent authority (address, fax, e-mail)	Swedish Board of Agriculture, S-551 82 Jönköping, Sweden Tel: +46 36 15 50 00, Fax: +46 36-19 05 46, email: jordbruksverket@sjv.se
1.3. Reference of this document	Sofia Brockmark
1.4. Date sent to the Commission	31-03-2010 This declaration is changed from its original: "Historical free-status declaration of <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> and <i>Marteilia refringens</i> " that was expired on the 1 st of November 2008.
2. Type of communication	
2.1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declaration of disease free status for bonamiosis obtained on historical grounds.	
2.2. <input type="checkbox"/> Application for surveillance programme	
3. National legislation	1. Epizootilagen (1999:657), "Epizootic disease act", 2. Epizootiförordningen (1999:659), 3. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS

	<p>1999:102) om epizootiska sjukdomar,</p> <p>4. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2002:98) om förebyggande och bekämpning av epizootiska sjukdomar,</p> <p>5. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2002:16) om anmälningspliktiga djursjukdomar,</p> <p>6. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1993:42) om organiserad hälsokontroll av husdjur,</p> <p>7. Jordbruksverkets föreskrifter (SJVFS 2008:25) om djurhälsokrav för djur och produkter från vattenbruk och om förebyggande av vissa sjukdomar hos vattenlevande djur.</p> <p>8. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1994:94) om obligatorisk hälsoövervakning av odlad fisk,</p> <p>9. Förordning (1994:1716) om fisket, vattenbruket och fiskerinäringen,</p> <p>10. Förordningen (1994:1830) om införsel av levande djur m.m.</p> <p>11. Lag (2006:806) om provtagning på djur m.m.</p> <p>12. Förordning (2006:815) om provtagning på djur m.m.</p> <p>13. Djurskyddsmyndighetens föreskrifter (DFS 2006:8) om odling av fisk,</p> <p>14. Fiskeriverkets föreskrifter (2001:3) om odling, utplantering och flyttning av fisk,</p> <p>15. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1995:125) om införsel av fisk, kräftdjur, blötdjur och produkter därav,</p> <p>16. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1995:71) om utförsel av vattenbruksdjur till länder inom Europeiska unionen (EU) samt till Island och Norge,</p>
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	<p>17. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1999:134) om veterinära kontroller av levande djur som förs in från tredje land till Europeiska unionen (EU) och Norge,</p> <p>18. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1999:135) om veterinära kontroller av produkter som förs in från tredje land till Europeiska unionen (EU), Andorra, Färöarna, Norge och, vad avser fiskprodukter, Island,</p> <p>19. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1998:19) om avgifter för handläggning av ärenden enligt förordningen (1994:1830) om införsel av levande djur m.m. och förordningen (1994:2027) om åtgärder beträffande djur och växter som tillhör skyddade arter,</p> <p>20. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1998:98) om kontroll av vissa sjukdomar hos musslor,</p> <p>21. Artskyddsförordningen (1998:179).</p>
4. Diseases	
4.1. Fish	<input type="checkbox"/> VHS <input type="checkbox"/> IHN <input type="checkbox"/> ISA <input type="checkbox"/> KHV
4.2. Molluscs	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Marteilia refringens</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Bonamia ostreae</i>
4.3. Crustaceans	<input type="checkbox"/> White spot disease
5. Grounds for disease free-status	
5.1	<input type="checkbox"/> No susceptible
5.2	<input type="checkbox"/> Pathogen not viable

<p>5.3</p> <p>5.4</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical free-status</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Target surveillance</p> <p>This declaration is changed from its original: “Historical free-status declaration of <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> and <i>Marteilia refringens</i>” that was expired on the 1st of November 2008.</p> <p><i>Bonamia ostrea</i> have never been diagnosed in Sweden. Active sampling for diagnosing <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> has been performed at the Swedish west coast during two periods (1995-1996 and 2006-2007, Appendix 1). Additionally, according to the national legislation (<i>Statens jordbruksverkets föreskrifter om anmälningspliktiga sjukdomar</i> (SJVFS 1995:49)) there is a duty to report <i>Bonaima ostrea</i> since the 15th of April 1995.</p>
<p>6. General information</p>	
<p>6.1. Competent authority</p>	<p>Swedish Board of Agriculture</p>
<p>6.2. Organisation, supervision of all stakeholders involved in the programme to achieve disease free status.</p>	<p>The Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Swedish Board of Fisheries are the governmental expert authorities in matter of all aquaculture animals.</p> <p>The National Veterinary Institute (NRL) is the Swedish national reference laboratory, which has the facilities, methology (histopathology/ cytology) and specialists in fish and mollusc diseases. The staff covers the surveillance and monitoring of health and diseases in aquaculture animals in all parts of Sweden. NRL have one appointment specialized as mussel pathologists employed full time.</p> <p>The county administrative boards are responsible of pass permissions of aquaculture farms, and are together with the county veterinary officer responsible for control of aquatic animal health and diseases. The county administry board</p>

	<p>Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län is responsible for the <i>Bonamia</i> free status of the two administrative areas (Västra Götlands län och Hallands län) of the Swedish west coast where oyster naturally occurs and or is farmed.</p> <p>Farmers notify all movements of aquaculture animals and products thereof into and out of the mollusc farming area. In addition, mollusc farmers keep records of mortalities and notify suspicion of diseases on a daily basis. In the case of suspicion of disease or if there is an increased mortality, farmers and/or oyster fishermen's are instructed to contact the NRL. Likewise are personnel at the National Food Administration (the Public Health Authority), who are responsible of continuous sampling of human pathogens in oysters.</p> <p>Fiskhälsan FH AB has the contract for operating a national programme for the monitoring of the health of fish stocks, known as the Fish Health Control Programme.</p> <p>Mollusc and fish farmers are associated in two Swedish Aquaculture Associations.</p>
<p>6.3. An overview of the structure of the aquaculture industry in the area in question including types of production and species kept.</p>	<p>The main production of oyster in Sweden is so far based on harvest of natural beds of the native European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>). Flat oysters are caught by divers and placed in recirculated water systems in Grebbestad and Mollösund at the Swedish west coast until costumer delivery.</p> <p><i>Ostrea edulis</i> is the only native species present at the Swedish west coast, which is susceptible to <i>Bonamia ostrea</i>. However, the alien pacific oyster <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> invaded the Swedish west coast in 2006 with successful recruitment from 2007 and on. The pacific oyster is also susceptible to <i>Bonamia ostrea</i>.</p> <p>There are two aquaculture facilities for oyster production at the Swedish west coast, one on the Orust island and one on the Koster islands that so far are under development. The company based on the Orust island use adult wild-caught flat oysters</p>

	<p>as brood-stock from where oyster larvae is produced. These larvae are grown to spat-size and subsequently used for further growth in off shore production facilities. The company on the Koster islands has plans for a large-scale production of around 300 metric tons of oysters in a near future.</p> <p>Mollusc farmers handling flat oysters are associated in two Swedish Aquaculture Associations responsible for selling and marketing.</p>
<p>6.4. The notification to the competent authority of the suspicion and confirmation of the disease(s) in question has been compulsory since when (date)?</p>	<p>There has been a duty to report <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> since the 15th of April 1995 according to the national legislations “<i>Statens jordbruksverkets föreskrifter om anmälningspliktiga djursjukdomar (SJVFS 1995:49)</i>”. <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> are also controlled in specific national mussel legislation since the 15th 1998 “<i>Statens jordbruksverkets föreskrifter om on kontroll av vissa sjukdomar hos musslor (SJVFS 1998:98)</i>”.</p>
<p>6.5. Early detection system in place throughout the Member State(s), enabling the competent authority to undertake effective disease investigation and reporting since when (date)?</p>	<p>There has been a duty to report <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> since the 15th of April 1995 according to the national legislation “<i>Statens jordbruksverkets föreskrifter om anmälningspliktiga djursjukdomar (SJVFS 1995:49)</i>”. <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> are also controlled in specific national mussel legislation since the 15th 1998 “<i>Statens jordbruksverkets föreskrifter om on kontroll av vissa sjukdomar hos musslor (SJVFS 1998:98)</i>”.</p>
<p>6.6. Source of aquaculture animals of species susceptible to the disease in question entering in the Member State, zone or compartments for farming</p>	<p>Flat oysters at the Swedish west coast originate principally from wild Swedish populations. Flat oysters have in some extent been brought with permissions from Limfjorden in Denmark and from Norway. 30 000 fry was introduced from Norway in 2001, and 10 000 fry was introduced from Denmark in 2003.</p> <p>Introductions of flat oyster fry to the Swedish west coast were granted on following permissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Together with the consignment of flat oyster fry, there would be a transportation document granting that the flat oyster fry brought to Sweden for introduction complied 91/67/EEG.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The oyster farms producing fry for introduction in Sweden would be free from <i>Bonamia ostrea</i> and <i>Marteilia refringens</i>. Also, flat oyster fry brought to Sweden would not exhibit any signs of diseases. - Flat oyster fry would be transferred to the receiver within the shortest possible time. - No exchange of water would be done in Sweden. - Packing and water used during transport of flat oyster fry would be rendered to reduce risk of spreading any diseases.
6.7. Guidelines on good hygiene practice	<p>In below national legislations there are guidelines on good hygienic practice with the rules for handling molluscs, together with hygienic criteria to be met for the delivery and use of molluscs for human consumption. In case of any suspicious disease, authorities and organisations presented in 6.2 cooperate to inform the animal owners about appropriate measures to prevent spreading diseases and maintain good hygienic practice within the aquaculture farm.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Epizootilagen (1999:657), 2. Epizootiförordningen (1999:659), 3. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2002:98) om förebyggande och bekämpning av epizootiska sjukdomar, 4. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1993:42) om organiserad hälsokontroll av husdjur, 5. Jordbruksverkets föreskrifter (SJVFS 2008:25) om djurhälsokrav för djur och produkter från vattenbruk och om förebyggande av vissa sjukdomar hos vattenlevande djur. 6. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1994:94) om obligatorisk hälsoövervakning av odlad fisk, 7. Djurskyddsmyndighetens föreskrifter (DFS 2006:8) om odling av fisk, 8. Fiskeriverkets föreskrifter (2001:3) om odling, utplantering och flyttning av fisk,

	<p>9. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1995:125) om införsel av fisk, kräftdjur, blötdjur och produkter därav,</p> <p>10. Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 1998:98) om kontroll av vissa sjukdomar hos musslor.</p>
7. Area covered	The Swedish west coast: from the Norwegian border to Öresund (56°N, 13°E), ie. 320 km in Skagerrak and Kattegatt.
8. Compartment dependent on the surrounding health status	The area covered is one epidemiological unit due to geographical localization. All Swedish oysters and blue mussel farms are covered within the area and fall within a common biosecurity system.
9. Geographical demarcation	All Swedish oyster and blue mussel farms fall within the area (see point 7). There are no declared free zones within the area.