ANNEX I

A.Zoonoses and zoonotic agents to be included in monitoring

— brucellosis and agents thereof
— campylobacteriosis and agents thereof
— echinococcosis and agents thereof
— listeriosis and agents thereof
— salmonellosis and agents thereof
— trichinellosis and agents thereof
— tuberculosis due to *Mycobacterium bovis*
— verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*

B. List of zoonoses and zoonotic agents to be monitored according to the epidemiological situation

1. Viral zoonoses
— calicivirus
— hepatitis A virus
— influenza virus
— rabies
— viruses transmitted by arthropods

2. Bacterial zoonoses
— borreliosis and agents thereof
— botulism and agents thereof
— leptospirosis and agents thereof
— psittacosis and agents thereof
— tuberculosis other than in point A
— vibriosis and agents thereof
— yersiniosis and agents thereof

3. Parasitic zoonoses
— anisakiasis and agents thereof
— cryptosporidiosis and agents thereof
— cysticercosis and agents thereof
— toxoplasmosis and agents thereof

4.Other zoonoses and zoonotic agents

. . . . . .

ANNEX II

Requirements for monitoring of antimicrobial resistance pursuant to Article 7

A.General requirements

Member States must ensure that the monitoring system for antimicrobial resistance provided for in Article 7 provides at least the following information:

1. animal species included in monitoring;

2. bacterial species and/or strains included in monitoring;

3. sampling strategy used in monitoring;

4. antimicrobials included in monitoring;

5. laboratory methodology used for the detection of resistance;

6. laboratory methodology used for the identification of microbial isolates;

7. methods used for the collection of the data.

B. Specific requirements

Member States must ensure that the monitoring system provides relevant information at least with regard to a representative number of isolates of *Salmonella* spp., *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli* from cattle, pigs and poultry and food of animal origin derived from those species.

ANNEX III

Coordinated monitoring programmes as referred to in Article 5

When a coordinated monitoring programme is established, at least the following characteristics of the programme must be defined:

— its purpose;
— its duration;
— its geographical area or region;
— the zoonoses and/or zoonotic agents concerned;
— the type of samples and other data units requested;
— minimum sampling schemes;
— the type of laboratory testing methods;
— the tasks of competent authorities;
— the resources to be allocated;
— the estimation of its costs and how they will be covered; and
— the method and time of reporting the results.

ANNEX IV

Requirements for the reports to be submitted pursuant to Article 9(1)

The report referred to in Article 9(1) must provide at least the following information. Parts A to D apply to reports on monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 4 or 7. Part E applies to reports on monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 8.

A. Initially the following must be described for each zoonosis and zoonotic agent (later only changes have to be reported):

(a) monitoring systems (sampling strategies, frequency of sampling, kind of specimen, case definition, diagnostic methods used);

(b) vaccination policy and other preventive actions;

(c) control mechanism and, where relevant, programmes;

(d) measures in case of positive findings or single cases;

(e) notification systems in place;

(f) history of the disease and/or infection in the country.

B. Each year the following must be described:

(a) relevant susceptible animal population (together with the date the figures relate to):
- — number of herds or flocks,
- — total number of animals, and
- — where relevant, methods of production involved;

(b) number and general description of the laboratories and institutions involved in monitoring.

C. Each year the following details on each zoonotic agent and data category concerned must be described with their consequences:

(a) changes in the systems already described;

(b) changes in previously described methods;

(c) results of the investigations and of further typing or other method of characterisation in laboratories (for each category reported on separately);

(d) national evaluation of the recent situation, the trend and the sources of infection;

(e) relevance as zoonotic disease;

(f) relevance to human cases, as a source of human infection, of findings in animals and food;

(g) control strategies recognised that could be used to prevent or minimise transmission of the zoonotic agent to humans;

(h) if necessary, any specific action decided in the Member State or suggested for the Community as a whole on the basis of the recent situation.

D. Reporting of results of examinations

Results shall be given by stating the number of epidemiological units investigated (flocks, herds, samples, batches) and the number of positive samples according to the case definition. The results shall, when necessary, be presented in a way which shows the geographical distribution of the zoonosis or the zoonotic agent.

E. For food-borne outbreak data:

(a) total number of outbreaks over a year;

(b) number of human deaths and illnesses in these outbreaks;

(c) the causative agents of the outbreaks, including, where possible, serotype or other definitive description of the agents. Where the identification of the causative agent is not possible, the reason for such unidentifiability should be stated;

(d) foodstuffs implicated in the outbreak and other potential vehicles;

(e) identification of the type of place where the foodstuff incriminated was produced/ purchased/acquired/consumed;

(f) contributory factors, for example, deficiencies in food processing hygiene.