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WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2021 No. 480**

**The Animal Diseases (Miscellaneous  
Amendments) (Wales) Order 2021**

**Amendment of the Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1996**

3.—(1) The Specified Diseases (Notification) Order 1996(1) is amended as follows.

(2) In article 3—

- (a) in paragraph 1(b), after “Schedule 1” insert “and Schedule 1A”; and
- (b) in paragraph (4), after “Schedule 1” insert “or Schedule 1A”.

(3) After article 4 insert—

**“Notification of infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*: Wales**

4A.—(1) For the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981 in its application to this article—

- (a) the definition of “animals” in section 87(1) is extended to include amphibians of the group *Caudata*; and
- (b) the definition of “disease” in section 88(1) is extended to include infection with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*.

(2) A person who—

- (a) has possession, or is in charge, of an amphibian, and
- (b) knows or reasonably suspects the amphibian is infected with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*,

must give notice of this knowledge or suspicion as soon as practicable in accordance with article 5(1).

(3) A veterinary surgeon, or other person, who in the course of that person’s duties—

- (a) examines or inspects an amphibian, and
- (b) knows or reasonably believes the amphibian to be infected with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*,

must give notice of this knowledge or belief as soon as practicable in accordance with article 5(1).

(4) A person who—

- (a) analyses a sample taken from an amphibian, and
- (b) knows or reasonably suspects that the amphibian is infected with *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*,

must give notice of this knowledge or suspicion as soon as practicable in accordance with article 5(1).

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(1) S.I. 1996/2628, amended by S.I. 2003/326 (W. 47), S.I. 2006/2237 (W. 199), S.I. 2010/618 (W. 60) and S.I. 2013/1662 (W. 158). There are other amendments not relevant to this Order.

- (5) In paragraphs (2) to (4), “amphibian”—
  - (a) means an amphibian of the group specified in paragraph (1)(a), and
  - (b) includes the carcass, or part of a carcass, of an amphibian.

**Notification of infection with Ebola virus: Wales**

- 4B.**—(1) For the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981 in its application to this article—
- (a) the definition of “animals” in section 87(1) is extended to include primates other than man; and
  - (b) the definition of “disease” in section 88(1) is extended to include infection with Ebola virus.

- (2) A person who—
  - (a) has possession, or is in charge, of a primate, and
  - (b) knows or reasonably suspects that the primate is infected with Ebola virus,must give notice of this knowledge or suspicion as soon as practicable in accordance with article 5(1).

- (3) A veterinary surgeon, or other person, who in the course of that person’s duties—
  - (a) examines or inspects a primate, and
  - (b) knows or reasonably believes the primate to be infected with Ebola virus,must give notice of this knowledge or belief as soon as practicable in accordance with article 5(1).

- (4) A person who—
  - (a) analyses a sample taken from a primate, and
  - (b) knows or reasonably suspects that the primate is infected with Ebola virus,must give notice of this knowledge or suspicion as soon as practicable in accordance with article 5(1).

- (5) In paragraphs (2) to (4), “primate”—
  - (a) means any kind of primate except man, and
  - (b) includes the carcass, or part of a carcass, of a primate.”

- (4) After article 5(2), insert—

“(3) Sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (1) do not apply in the case of notice given under article 4A or 4B.”

- (5) In article 6, for “article 3 or 4” substitute “article 3, 4, 4A or 4B”.

- (6) In the list of specified diseases in Part I of Schedule 1, insert at the appropriate places in alphabetical order—

- “Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia”
- “Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*)”
- “Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)”

- (7) After Schedule 1 insert—

“SCHEDULE 1A

Article 3

FURTHER SPECIFIED DISEASES

Bovine genital campylobacteriosis

Bovine Viral Diarrhoea

Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus

Infection with bovine rhinotracheitis or infectious pustular vulvovaginitis

Paratuberculosis

Trichomonosis”.