

Questionnaire 1 requested if it was mandatory by national legislation to regularly assess the implementation of biosecurity measures on small-scale farms. The tables below indicate for which types of identified farms this was mandatory.

Supplementary table 1: Indicating for which types of (small-scale) pig farms it was mandatory by national legislation to regularly assess the biosecurity.

Country	Criteria used to identify (small-scale) pig farms	Mandatory by law to regularly assess biosecurity for the identified farm type?
Belgium	Holding housing a maximum of 3 pigs intended for slaughter	Yes
Estonia	Holding where pigs are kept for personal consumption	Yes
	Public health low risk farm – up to 5 pigs	Yes
France	Holding where pigs are kept either for personal consumption or own use, or as a pet animal	Yes
Hungary	Holding with a capacity less than 100 heads of pigs	Yes
Ireland	Holding sending less than 200 pigs to slaughter yearly	No
Italy	Holding where pigs are raised exclusively for self-consumption, without any commercial purpose	Yes
	Commercial holding with less than 300 animals	Yes
Kosovo	Holding rearing less than 5 livestock units of farm animals on a daily basis	Yes
North Macedonia	Holding that houses from 11 up to 1000 fattening pigs or has no more than 50 breeding animals	Yes
	Holding with 1 to 10 fattening pigs kept for self-consumption and without breeding animals	Yes
Netherlands	Holding housing a maximum of 4 pigs and their potential piglets at any time	No
Norway	Holding subjected to the payment of VAT and a turnover > 50 000 NOK	Yes

	Holding not subjected to the payment of VAT and a turnover < 50 000 NOK	No
Poland	Holding raising animals exclusively for family consumption, with a maximum yearly production of 10 fattening pigs and with maximum 1 sow	No
Serbia	Holding raising pigs in a closed system, pigs are bred in a closed production cycle	Yes
Slovakia	Holding raising a maximum of 1 pig for self-consumption	Yes
Slovenia	Holding with maximum 5 fattening pigs for own consumption, only movements to the slaughterhouse are allowed	No
Spain	Holding with a maximum of 5 breeding animals and not more than 25 fattening animals	No
	Holding raising animals exclusively for family consumption with a maximum yearly production of 3 fattening pigs, and without breeding stock (i.e., self-consumption).	No
Sweden	NA	No
Türkiye	NA	No

NA: Countries where the CFP reported that no specific criteria exist to identify small-scale farms for the given species.

Supplementary table 2: Indicating for which types of (small-scale) cattle farms it was mandatory by national legislation to regularly assess the biosecurity.

Country	Criteria used to identify (small-scale) cattle farms	Mandatory by law to regularly assess biosecurity for the identified farm type?
Belgium	NA	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Holding with less than 5 calves	No
Estonia	Holding where cattle are kept for personal consumption	Yes
	Public health low risk farm – up to 5 cattle	Yes

Hungary	Holding with a capacity less than 50 heads of cattle	Yes
Ireland	NA	No
Italy	Holding where cattle is raised exclusively for self-consumption, with a maximum of 3 beef cows not intended for breeding	No
Kosovo	Small livestock holding, breeding less than 5 livestock units on a daily basis. Usually animals are kept for self-consumption and occasional sale of dairy products	Yes
Netherlands	Holding with maximum 4 cows kept for the production of milk or beef	No
Norway	Holding subjected to the payment of VAT and a turnover > 50 000 NOK	Yes
	Holding not subjected to the payment of VAT and a turnover < 50 000 NOK	No
Poland	NA	Yes*
Romania	Holding registered in the National system for the Identification and Registration of Animals, owned by individuals not registered with the Trade Register Office (Non-professional holding)	Yes
	Holding owned by authorized natural persons, individual enterprises, family enterprises, or legal entities organized according to the law, registered and authorized by the Trade Register Office, recorded in the National System for the Identification and Registration of Animals, and registered with the veterinary sanitary authorities (Type A commercial holding)	Yes
Serbia	Holding with less than 20 conditional heads of cattle	Yes
Slovenia	Holding in which terrestrial animals are kept solely for the operator's own purpose, not for sale or transfer to other holdings	Yes
Spain	Holding where a maximum of 20 Large Livestock Units (LLU) are kept (1 dairy cattle = 1 LLU)	No
Sweden	NA	No
Türkiye	Holding with up to 20 breeding and/or fattening cattle	No

NA: Countries where the CFP reported that no specific criteria exist to identify small-scale farms for the given species.

*Regular assessment is mandatory on cattle holdings

Supplementary table 3: Indicating for which types of (small-scale) poultry farms it was mandatory by national legislation to regularly assess the biosecurity.

Country	Criteria used to identify (small-scale) poultry farms	Mandatory by law to regularly assess biosecurity for the identified farm type?
Belgium	Holding housing between 200 and 5000 birds	Yes
	Holding with a capacity less than 200 birds	No
Estonia	Holding where poultry are kept for personal consumption	Yes
	Public health low risk farm – up to 50 broiler chickens/turkeys or up to 100 layer chickens	Yes
Hungary	Holding with a capacity less than 2000 heads of broilers, 500 heads of adult poultry, and 50 heads of ostriches	Yes
Ireland	Commercial holdings (located not > 100 km from the flock) with: 1) maximum 50 layers; 2) maximum 1000 broilers slaughtered/week (10000/year); 3) maximum 100 turkeys slaughtered/week (1000/year); 4) maximum 50 broiler breeders	No
Italy	Holding housing a maximum of 50 birds kept for personal consumption or own use, without any commercial purpose	No
	Holding housing a maximum of 250 birds for commercial activity	Yes
Kosovo	NA	No
North Macedonia	Holding where poultry are kept either for personal consumption or own use, or as a pet animal	No
	Non-commercial poultry where poultry is kept in backyards holding and village holdings	No
Netherlands	Holding housing a maximum of 249 birds	No
Norway	Holding subjected to the payment of VAT and a turnover > 50 000 NOK	Yes

	Holding not subjected to the payment of VAT and a turnover < 50 000 NOK	No
Poland	Holding housing a maximum of 250 birds kept either for personal consumption or own use, without any commercial purpose or as fancy birds	No
	Commercial (direct selling) holding producing a maximum of: 1) 50 carcasses (and offal)/week of turkeys (2500/year), 500 carcasses (and offal)/week of geese, and 200 carcasses (and offal)/week of other poultry (e.g., chickens, ducks, quails, guinea fowls) (10000/year); 2) 2450 poultry eggs/week (127400/year), and no limit for ratite eggs, but not more than 500 eggs/year	Yes
Romania	Backyard or household poultry holdings typically maintained for self-consumption rather than commercial purposes.	Yes
	Small commercial poultry holding with a larger scale than backyard farms and are intended for commercial purposes	Yes
	Organic poultry holdings	Yes
	Free-range poultry holdings allow birds to roam freely outside for at least part of the day	Yes
Serbia	NA	Yes*
Slovakia	Holding housing a maximum of 50 birds kept either for personal consumption or own use, without any commercial purpose or as a pet animal	No
	Holding where birds are reared under continuous daytime access to open-air runs, water and feed	No
	Family-owned poultry (usually 10-30 bird) kept for personal consumption or own use	No
Spain	Holding raising poultry for personal consumption with a maximum of 0.15 Large Livestock Units (LLU), without any commercial purpose (1 laying hen = 0.005 LLU; 1 broiler = 0.003 LLU)	No
	Holding raising poultry (including ratites) with a maximum of 0.75 Large Livestock Units (LLU), with commercial purpose (1 laying hen = 0.005 LLU; 1 broiler = 0.003 LLU)	No

Sweden	Holding where poultry are kept either for personal consumption or own use, or as a pet animal without any commercial purpose (Birds in captivity)	No
	Poultry holdings not categorized as "Birds in captivity"	Yes**
Türkiye	NA	No

NA: Countries where the CFP reported that no specific criteria exist to identify small-scale farms for the given species.

*Regular assessment is mandatory on poultry holdings

**Mandatory by law to assess biosecurity on poultry breeder farms