STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2026 No. 475

ANIMALS, ENGLAND

ANIMAL HEALTH

The Exotic Animal Disease (Amendment) (England) Order 2026

Made - - - - at 12.25 p.m. on 28th April 2026

Coming into force - - 29th April 2026

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The Secretary of State makes this Order in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 1, 7(1), 8(1), 15(4), 17(1), 23, 25, 28, 35(1) and (3) and 72 of the Animal Health Act 1981(**a**).

(**a**) 1981 c. 22. Functions conferred under the Animal Health Act 1981 ("the Act") on "the Ministers" and "the appropriate Minister" (as defined in section 86 of that Act) were transferred, so far as exercisable by the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by the Transfer of Functions (Agriculture and Food) Order 1999 (S.I. 1999/3141) and were then further transferred to the Secretary of State by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Dissolution) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/794). The definition of "disease" in section 88(1) of the Act, as it applies in England, was extended by the Exotic Disease (Extension of Definition of Disease) Order 2026 (S.I. 2026/466) to include swine vesicular disease. Section 8(1) of the Act was amended by section 34(2) of the Agriculture Act 2020 (c. 21).

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Exotic Animal Disease (Amendment) (England) Order 2026 and comes into force on the day after the day on which it is made.

(2) This Order extends to England and Wales only.

Amendment of the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008

2.—(1) The Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008(**a**) are amended as follows.

(2) In regulation 2 (interpretation: general), in the definition of "disease", for "sheep and goat plague" substitute "peste des petits ruminants".

(3) In regulation 3 (restricted animal, restricted poultry and restricted meat: definitions), for paragraph (8) substitute—

"(8) Subject to paragraph (9), "restricted meat" is meat—

(a) produced from a restricted animal or restricted poultry;

(b) produced from an animal kept for the purposes of disease control, at any time during a period of time specified by the Secretary of State, on premises falling within an area which is subsequently declared to be an infected area, a protection zone or a surveillance zone;

(c) produced from pigs that have been vaccinated against classical swine fever or African swine fever within a period of time specified by the Secretary of State except where a marker vaccine (within the meaning given in regulation 2(1) of the Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014(**b**)) has been used; or

(d) that has come into contact with meat referred to in sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c).".

(4) For Schedule 2 (approved meat treatments), substitute—

"SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2

Approved risk mitigating treatments for meat

Treatment - meat other than casings	**Diseases against which the treatment is effective**					
	ASF[1]	CSF[2]	PPR[3]	RP[4]	NCD[5]	SVD[6]
(a) Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container to achieve a minimum of F_o value of 3[7]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 70℃	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(c) Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 80℃	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(**a**) S.I. 2008/465, relevant amendments are made by S.I. 2009/1297 and S.I. 2014/1894.
(**b**) S.I. 2014/1894, amended by S.I. 2018/1410.

(d) Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container applying 60℃ for a minimum of four hours	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
(e) Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container to at least 60℃ for a minimum of four hours during which time the core temperature must be at least 70℃ for thirty minutes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
(f) Core temperature of 73.9℃ for a minimum of 0.51 seconds	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
(g) Core temperature of 70℃ for a minimum of 3.5 seconds	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
(h) Core temperature of 65℃ for a minimum of 42 seconds	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
(i) Core temperature of 60℃ for a minimum of 507 seconds	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
(j) Heat treatment to meat previously de-boned and de-fatted to achieve a core temperature of 70℃ for a minimum of thirty minutes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
(k) Heat treatment to achieve a core temperature of 65℃ for a period of time necessary to achieve a minimum pasteurisation value[8] of 40	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
(l) Natural fermentation and maturation for de-boned meat for a minimum of nine months to achieve maximum values of Water Activity[9] (“Aw”) of 0.93 and pH of 6	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
(m) Natural fermentation and maturation for bone-in meat for a minimum of nine months to achieve maximum values of Aw of 0.93 and pH of 6	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
(n) Natural fermentation for loins for a minimum of 140 days to achieve maximum values of Aw of 0.93 and pH of 6	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
(o) Natural fermentation for hams for a minimum of 190 days to achieve maximum values of Aw of 0.93 and pH of 6	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

(p) Drying after salting Italian-style bone-in hams - drying for a minimum period of 313 days	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
(q) Drying after salting Spanish-style bone-in hams and loins:	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Iberian hams - drying for a minimum of 252 days						
Iberian shoulders - drying for a minimum of 140 days						
Iberian loins - drying for a minimum of 126 days						
Serrano hams - drying for a minimum of 140 days						
Treatment - casings						
(r) Salting with sodium chloride (NaCl) either dry or as saturated brine (with an Aw content of less than 0.8) for a continuous period of at least 30 days at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
(s) Salting with phosphate supplemented salt with 86.5% sodium chloride (NaCl), 10.7% disodium phosphate (Na2HPO4) and 2.8% trisodium phosphate (Na3PO4) either dry or as saturated brine (with an Aw content of less than 0.80) for a continuous period of at least 30 days at an ambient temperature of 20°C or above	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

[1] African swine fever

[2] classical swine fever

[3] pestes des petits ruminants

[4] rinderpest

[5] Newcastle disease

[6] swine vesicular disease

[7] F_o is the calculated killing effect on bacterial spores. An F_0 value of 3 means that the coldest point in the product has been heated sufficiently to achieve the same killing effect at 121°C in three minutes with instantaneous heating and chilling.

[8] Pasteurisation value means the duration (in minutes) of the entire sterilisation or pasteurisation process, at a defined temperature.

[9] Water Activity means the water activity of a food being the ratio between the vapour pressure of the food itself, when in a completely undisturbed balance with the surrounding air media, and the vapour pressure of distilled water under identical conditions. pH means the figure expressing the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a logarithmic scale.".

Amendment of the Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014

3.—(1) The Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014 are amended as follows.

(2) In regulation 2 (interpretation)—

(a) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the definition of "carcase", after ""carcase"" insert ", other than in England,";

(ii) in the definition of "infected premises", after "regulation 10" insert "or regulation 10A";

(iii) after the definition of "keeper" insert—

""licensing officer" means—

(a) a veterinary inspector; or

(b) an inspector or officer of the Secretary of State acting under the instructions of a veterinary inspector;";

(iv) in the definition of "local authority", omit paragraph (a)(ii)(aa);

(v) after the definition of "premises", insert—

""Restricted Zone" means a restricted zone 1, a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3;

"restricted zone 1" means a restricted zone 1 declared under regulation 27A;

"restricted zone 2" means a restricted zone 2 declared under regulation 27A;

"restricted zone 3" means a restricted zone 3 declared under regulation 27A;";

(b) after paragraph (3), insert—

"(4) Paragraphs (2)(b) and (3) do not apply in relation to England.".

(3) After regulation 2, insert—

"Further interpretation provision: England

2A.—(1) In these Regulations, as they apply in relation to England—

"animal" means any invertebrate or vertebrate animal except man;

"animal by-products" means—

(a) entire bodies or parts of bodies of animals;

(b) products of animal origin; or

(c) other products obtained from animals,

which are not intended for human consumption, but excluding semen, oocytes and embryos intended for artificial reproduction;

"approved animal by-products plant" means a plant for the processing or disposal of animal by-products approved in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009;

"carcase" means the body of a dead animal or any part of a body of a dead animal other than a sample taken from such a body;

"controlled zone" means—

(a) a protection zone declared by the Secretary of State,

(b) a surveillance zone declared by the Secretary of State, or

(c) a Restricted Zone;

"emergency vaccination zone" means an emergency vaccination zone declared under regulation 29;

"estimated earliest date of infection", in relation to infected premises, means the date a veterinary inspector estimates as the date of earliest infection at the premises;

"feral pig control zone" means a feral pig control zone declared under regulation 21;

"feral pig investigation zone" means a feral pig investigation zone declared under regulation 20;

"fresh meat" means meat that has not undergone any preserving process other than chilling, freezing or quick-freezing and includes meat that is vacuum wrapped or wrapped in a controlled atmosphere;

"germinal products" means semen, oocytes and embryos obtained from pigs intended for artificial reproduction;

"meat" means any part of a carcase intended for human consumption, and includes products resulting from—

(a) the processing of any part of such a carcase; and

(b) the further processing such a processed product;

"meat products" means—

(a) processed products, including treated stomachs, bladders, intestines, resulting from the processing of meat, or from the further processing of such processed products, so that the cut surface shows that the product no longer has the characteristics of fresh meat;

(b) rendered animal fat;

(c) meat extracts; or

(d) blood products;

"pig products" means—

(a) products of animal origin obtained from pigs;

(b) animal by-products obtained from pigs; or

(c) germinal products;

"products of animal origin" means products obtained from animals for human consumption;

"Products of Animal Origin Regulations" means the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008;

"protection zone" means a protection zone declared under regulation 23;

"Regulation (EC) 1069/2009" means Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as

regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation)(**a**);

"relevant controlled zone" means—

(a) a protection zone declared by the Secretary of State;

(b) a surveillance zone declared by the Secretary of State;

(c) a restricted zone 2; or

(d) a restricted zone 3;

"surveillance zone" means a surveillance zone declared under regulation 23;

"temporary control zone" means a temporary control zone declared under regulation 9;

"unregulated period of infection", in relation to infected premises, means the period—

(a) beginning with the day that is 15 days before the estimated earliest date of infection; and

(b) ending with the day on which infection is confirmed at the premises.

(2) A controlled zone is an infected area for the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981 (see section 17 of that Act)." .

(4) In regulation 9 (temporary control zone)—

(a) after paragraph (1), insert—

"(1A) The Secretary of State may also declare a temporary control zone in England if premises in Wales or in Scotland are designated as suspect premises.";

(b) in paragraph (5), after "zone", in the first place it occurs, insert "(other than a zone declared by the Secretary of State)";

(c) after paragraph (5), insert—

"(5A) A temporary control zone declared by the Secretary of State that is subsequently incorporated into any of the following zones ceases to exist as a temporary control zone—

(a) a protection zone declared by the Secretary of State;

(b) a surveillance zone declared by the Secretary of State;

(c) a restricted zone 3.".

(5) In regulation 10 (designating premises as infected premises when the presence of disease is confirmed)—

(a) in the heading, after "premises", in the first place it occurs, insert "(other than premises in England)";

(b) in paragraph (1), in the words after sub-paragraph (c), after "premises", in the first place it occurs, insert "(other than premises in England)".

(6) After regulation 10, insert—

"Designating premises in England as infected premises where the presence of disease is confirmed

10A.—(1) Where the Chief Veterinary Officer confirms, as a result of—

(a) any tests carried out under these Regulations;

(**a**) EUR 2009/1069, amended by S.I. 2019/588, S.I. 2020/1388 and S.I. 2025/82.

(b) clinical signs in any pig or carcase; or

(c) epidemiological connections,

that disease has been present on premises in England at any time during the 56 days preceding that confirmation, an inspector may serve a notice on the occupier designating those premises as infected premises.

(2) Where the Chief Veterinary Officer confirms, as a result of—

(a) any tests carried out under these Regulations;

(b) clinical signs in any pig or carcase; or

(c) epidemiological connections,

that disease is present on premises in England, an inspector must serve a notice on the occupier designating those premises as infected premises.

(3) Where a notice is served on the occupier under paragraph (1) or (2), Schedules 1 and 1A apply together with any additional measures that a veterinary inspector considers necessary in order to reduce the risk of the spread of disease.

(4) This regulation does not apply where disease is confirmed in a slaughterhouse or feral pigs.".

(7) In regulation 12 (conservation and related measures), after paragraph (2) insert—

"(2A) Where the Secretary of State decides under paragraph (1) not to kill a pig, the Secretary of State—

(a) must, without delay, carry out preliminary cleansing and disinfection in accordance with Schedule 4A; and

(b) may impose any additional measures the Secretary of State considers necessary to prevent the spread of disease.".

(8) In regulation 13 (disposal of carcases and preliminary cleansing and disinfection)—

(a) in paragraph (4), after "authority" insert ", other than the Secretary of State,";

(b) after paragraph (4), insert—

"(5) Following such a disposal, the Secretary of State must, without delay, carry out preliminary cleansing and disinfection in accordance with Schedule 4A.".

(9) In regulation 14 (notice requiring secondary cleansing and disinfection), in paragraph (2) after "virus" insert "and, in England, in accordance with Schedule 4A.".

(10) In regulation 15 (use of approved disinfectants)—

(a) the existing text becomes sub-paragraph (1);

(b) after that sub-paragraph insert—

"(2) This regulation is subject to regulation 15A.".

(11) After regulation 15, insert—

"Use of approved disinfectants: alternative arrangements in England

15A.—(1) This regulation applies where disinfection is carried out under these Regulations in England.

(2) Where the manufacturer's instructions for a disinfectant falling within regulation 15(a) are not available, the disinfectant must instead be used in accordance with a veterinary inspector's instructions.

(3) Where no disinfectant falling within regulation 15(1)(a) is available, a veterinary inspector may, if the veterinary inspector considers it necessary, license the use of another disinfectant.

(4) Where a veterinary inspector licenses the use of disinfectant under paragraph (3), the disinfectant must be used in accordance with—

(a) the manufacturer's instructions (including as to the dilution rate); or

(b) if different, the instructions given by a veterinary inspector.".

(12) After regulation 17 insert—

"Revocation of a regulation 10A notice

17A.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this regulation, a notice under regulation 10A must not be revoked until a veterinary inspector is satisfied that sufficient time has elapsed for the virus of disease to have decayed naturally to the extent that the virus will no longer pose a risk of infecting a pig with disease.

(2) A veterinary inspector, or an inspector acting under the direction of a veterinary inspector, may revoke such a notice of designation in relation to the whole or part of the premises if—

(a) any required secondary cleansing and disinfection has been certified as satisfactorily completed in accordance with regulation 14(4); and

(b) subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the premises have been tested for the existence of disease using sentinel pigs with negative results in accordance with regulation 18.

(3) In the case of African swine fever where the occurrence of disease has not been linked to vectors or classical swine fever, a veterinary inspector may, by way of derogation from paragraph (2)(b), revoke the notice if—

(a) more than six months has elapsed from the completion of the cleansing and disinfection; and

(b) the veterinary inspector is of the opinion there is no further risk of the spread of disease.

(4) In the case of African swine fever where the occurrence of disease has been linked to vectors, the notice must not be revoked until—

(a) all sentinel restocking has been carried out in accordance with regulation 18; and

(b) monitoring for the resurgence of disease has taken place for at least 60 days since the day on which the last sentinel pig arrived on the premises.

(5) Where a notice of designation is revoked, the measures in Schedules 1 and 1A, together with any additional measures imposed, cease to apply.".

(13) In regulation 18 (restocking and testing with sentinel pigs on infected or contact premises)—

(a) in paragraph (3), after "introduced" insert "to premises (other than premises in England)";

(b) after paragraph (3) insert—

"(3A) The sentinel pigs may only be introduced to premises in England in accordance with a licence granted by a veterinary inspector and not before—

(a) at least 15 days have elapsed since the day on which the secondary cleansing and disinfection was certified as satisfactorily completed in accordance with regulation 14(4); or

(b) where secondary cleansing and disinfection cannot be carried out—

(i) at least 90 days have elapsed since the day on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed; and

(ii) a risk assessment has been carried out.";

(c) after paragraph (4), insert—

"(4A) Where the sentinel pigs are to be introduced to premises in England, the testing carried out for the purposes of paragraph (4)(b) must be such testing as a veterinary inspector considers necessary in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual.";

(d) in paragraph (5), after "the premises" insert "(other than premises in England)";

(e) after paragraph (5) insert—

"(5A) Where the premises are in England, a veterinary inspector must—

(a) at least 15 but no more than 30 days after the last sentinel pig arrived at the premises, visit those premises; and

(b) during that visit, clinically examine the sentinel pigs and take a statistically valid number of samples for such testing for disease as the veterinary inspector considers necessary in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual.";

(f) in paragraph (6), after "premises" insert "(other than premises in England)";

(g) after paragraph (6), insert—

"(6A) A person must not allow a sentinel pig to leave premises in England unless—

(a) the results of the tests taken in accordance with paragraph (5A)(b) are such that a veterinary inspector is satisfied that disease is not present in the sentinel pigs introduced to the premises and has not been present in the sentinel pigs during the time on which they have been on the premises; and

(b) the movement from the premises is licensed by a licensing officer.";

(h) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in sub-paragraph (a), at the end insert "on premises other than premises in England;";

(ii) after sub-paragraph (a), insert—

"(aa) paragraphs (3A), (4), (4A), (5A) and (6A) apply in relation to the introduction of an unlimited number of sentinel pigs on premises in England;";

(iii) in sub-paragraph (c), after "premises" insert ", other than premises in England,";

(i) in paragraph (10), after "restocking" insert "of premises, other than premises in England,";

(j) after paragraph (10), insert—

"(10A) Where restocking of premises in England has taken place in accordance with paragraph (8) or (9), a person must not allow a sentinel pig to leave the premises after full repopulation unless—

(a) the sentinel pigs have been monitored for a period of at least 60 days beginning with the day on which the last sentinel pig arrived at the premises;

(b) after the end of that period, a statistically valid number of samples for such testing for disease as a veterinary inspector considers necessary in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual have been taken by the veterinary inspector at the occupier's expense; and

(c) the results of those tests are such that a veterinary inspector is satisfied that disease is not present in the sentinel pigs and has not been present in the sentinel pigs during the time on which they have been on the premises.

(10B) The restocking of premises in England with sentinel pigs must—

(a) subject to sub-paragraph (c), involve all parts of the premises where pigs are kept;

(b) be carried out at the same time or within a period of 15 days beginning with the day on which the first sentinel pig arrives at the premises, unless otherwise authorised in writing by a veterinary inspector;

(c) where restocking all parts of the premises is impracticable, be in such locations and with such number of sentinel pigs as are authorised in writing by a veterinary inspector.".

(14) In regulation 20 (measures on suspicion of disease in feral pigs), after paragraph (3) insert—

"(4) The Secretary of State may also, following suspicion of disease in Wales or Scotland, declare a feral pig investigation zone in England and apply some or all of the Schedule 2 measures.".

(15) After regulation 20, insert—

"Removal of feral pig investigation zones in England

20A.—(1) The Secretary of State must keep in place a feral pig investigation zone until—

(a) a feral pig control zone is declared by the Secretary of State covering all or part of the area covered by the feral pig investigation zone;

(b) a restricted zone 2 is declared covering all or part of the area covered by the feral pig investigation zone; or

(c) the presence of disease has been negated.

(2) Where sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (1) applies, the Secretary of State must revoke the zone.".

(16) In regulation 21 (measures on confirmation of disease in feral pigs), after paragraph (2) insert—

"(2A) The Secretary of State may also, following confirmation that disease is present in a feral pig in Wales or Scotland, declare a feral pig control zone in England and apply some or all of the Schedule 2 measures.".

(17) After regulation 21, insert—

"Removal of feral pig control zones in England

21A.—(1) The Secretary of State must keep in place a feral pig control zone until—

(a) a restricted zone 2 is declared covering all or part of the area covered by the feral pig control zone; or

(b) the Secretary of State considers, on the basis of a risk assessment, it is appropriate for the zone to be removed.

(2) Where sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) applies, the Secretary of State must revoke the zone.".

(18) In regulation 22 (emergency vaccination of feral pigs against classical swine fever)—

(a) in the heading, after "pigs" insert "(other than feral pigs in England)";

(b) in paragraph (1), after "pig" insert "(other than a feral pig in England)".

(19) After regulation 22, insert—

"Emergency vaccination of feral pigs in England against classical swine fever and African swine fever

22A.—(1) Where the Chief Veterinary Officer concludes that classical swine fever or African swine fever is present in a feral pig in England, and the epidemiological data available indicates there is a risk of the spread of that disease, the Secretary of State may—

(a) introduce emergency vaccination of feral pigs in a specified area; and

(b) impose such conditions and restrictions in the specified area as the Secretary of State considers are necessary in order to improve the effectiveness of the vaccination campaign.

(2) An occupier must comply with any conditions or restrictions imposed under paragraph (1)(b).".

(20) In regulation 23 (protection and surveillance zones)—

(a) after paragraph (2) insert—

"(2A) Where African swine fever has been confirmed on premises in England, the Secretary of State—

(a) must declare a protection zone and a surveillance zone around the premises unless a restricted zone 3 is already in place, or is declared, over the premises;

(b) where a restricted zone 3 is already in place, or is declared, over the premises, may declare a protection zone and a surveillance zone around the premises.";

(b) after paragraph (6), insert—

"(6A) Paragraph (6) does not apply in relation to zones declared by the Secretary of State.";

(c) in paragraph (7), after "zone" insert "other than a protection zone declared by the Secretary of State";

(d) in paragraph (8), after "zone" insert "other than a protection zone declared by the Secretary of State";

(e) in paragraph (9), after "zone" insert "other than a protection zone declared by the Secretary of State";

(f) after paragraph (9), insert—

"(9A) The measures in Schedules 3A and Parts 4 and 5 of Schedule 4A, in so far as they relate to protection zones and surveillance zones declared by the Secretary of State, apply in relation to those zones.";

(g) after paragraph (10), insert—

"(11) This regulation is subject to regulation 27D (area controls following confirmation of swine vesicular disease in pigs in England).".

(21) After regulation 24, insert—

"Additional measures etc. applicable in England

24A. The Secretary of State may apply, in England, any other measure the Secretary of State considers necessary to reduce the spread of disease in respect of the whole or any part of any zone declared by the Secretary of State under these Regulations.".

(22) In regulation 25 (removal of protection and surveillance zones)—

(a) in the heading, after "zones" insert "other than zones in England";

(b) after paragraph (3), insert—

"(4) This regulation does not apply to the Secretary of State.".

(23) After regulation 25, insert—

"Removal of protection zones and surveillance zones in England

25A.—(1) The Secretary of State must keep in place a protection zone until—

(a) all of the requirements set out in paragraph (2) have been complied with; or

(b) a restricted zone 3 is declared covering all or part of the area covered by the protection zone.

(2) The requirements are that—

(a) all pigs from infected premises in the zone have been killed in accordance with regulation 11, unless regulation 12 applies;

(b) all carcases of the pigs killed have been disposed of in accordance with regulation 13(1) to (3);

(c) at least 15 days have elapsed since the day on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises in the zone in accordance with regulation 13(5) was completed;

(d) veterinary inspectors have visited premises in the zone on which pigs are kept in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b)(ii); and

(e) where the presence of vectors is suspected on infected premises in the zone where African swine fever has been confirmed—

(i) an inspector has checked any building on those premises that has housed pigs and the surrounding environment in accordance with regulation 16(1); and

(ii) vector specimens obtained (if any) have been tested in accordance with regulation 16(2).

(3) Where a protection zone ceases, the area which formed that protection zone becomes part of the surveillance zone centred on the same part of the premises as that protection zone.

(4) The Secretary of State must keep in place a surveillance zone until the requirements set out in paragraph (2)(a), (b) (d) and (e) are met and—

(a) if classical swine fever has been confirmed on premises in the zone, at least 30 days have elapsed since the day on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises in the zone in accordance with regulation 13(5) was completed;

(b) if African swine fever has been confirmed on premises in the zone—

(i) at least 30 days have elapsed since the day on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises in the zone in accordance with regulation 13(5) was completed; or

(ii) a restricted zone 3 is declared covering all or part of the area covered by the surveillance zone;

(c) if swine vesicular disease has been confirmed, at least 28 days have elapsed since the day on which preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises in the zone in accordance with regulation 13(5) was completed.".

(24) In regulation 27 (publicity of declared zones), in paragraph (1)(a) after "any", in the second place it occurs, insert "Restricted Zone,".

(25) After Part 6, insert—

"PART 6A

Area controls in England following confirmation of African swine fever in pigs in Great Britain

Restricted Zones

27A.—(1) Where the Chief Veterinary Officer has confirmed the presence of African swine fever of a kind mentioned in paragraph (2)(a) or (b) in any part of Great Britain, the Secretary of State may, if the Secretary of State considers it necessary to prevent the spread of African swine fever, declare—

(a) a restricted zone 2 in England, in the case of presence of a kind mentioned in paragraph (2)(a);

(b) a restricted zone 3 in England, in the case of a presence of a kind mentioned in paragraph (2)(b).

(2) The kinds of presence of African swine fever are—

(a) presence in two or more feral pigs;

(b) presence in domestic pigs on two or more premises.

(3) The Secretary of State may also declare—

(a) a restricted zone 2 in England, where African swine fever is present in a feral pig in Wales or Scotland;

(b) a restricted zone 3 in England, where African swine fever is present on infected premises in Wales or Scotland.

(4) The Secretary of State must declare a restricted zone 1 in England around each restricted zone 2 and restricted zone 3 that is declared.

(5) Where a Restricted Zone is declared, the appropriate measures in Schedules 3A and Parts 4 and 5 of Schedule 4A apply in relation to that zone.

Determination of size of Restricted Zones

27B. To determine the size of a Restricted Zone, the Secretary of State must take into account the following—

(a) the disease profile;

(b) the geographical situation of—

(i) the infected premises;

(ii) the infected feral pigs;

(c) ecological and hydrological factors;

(d) the meteorological conditions;

(e) the presence, distribution and type of vectors (if any);

(f) the results of any epidemiological enquiry, any other studies carried out and any epidemiological data;

(g) the results of laboratory tests;

(h) other relevant epidemiological factors.

Removal of Restricted Zones

27C.—(1) The Secretary of State must keep in place a restricted zone 2 until—

(a) veterinary inspectors have visited premises in the zone in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b)(ii); and

(b) the Secretary of State, following a risk assessment, considers it is appropriate for the zone to be revoked.

(2) The Secretary of State must keep in place a restricted zone 3 until—

(a) all domestic pigs from infected premises in the zone have been killed in accordance with regulation 11, unless regulation 12 applies;

(b) all carcases of the pigs killed have been disposed of in accordance with regulation 13(1) to (3);

(c) preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises in the zone has been carried out in accordance with regulation 13(5);

(d) veterinary inspectors have visited premises in the zone in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b)(ii); and

(e) the Secretary of State, following a risk assessment, considers it is appropriate for the zone to be revoked.

(3) The Secretary of State must keep in place a restricted zone 1 until the restricted zone 2 or restricted zone 3 it surrounds has been revoked.

PART 6B

Area controls following confirmation of swine vesicular disease in pigs in England

Area controls following confirmation of swine vesicular disease in pigs in England

27D. Following confirmation that swine vesicular disease is present in a pig in England, the Secretary of State may, following a risk assessment, decide—

(a) not to declare any zone under these Regulations;

(b) to declare a protection zone only or a surveillance zone only;

(c) to declare a protection zone or a surveillance zone smaller in size than required by regulation 23(4);

(d) to declare a protection zone or a surveillance zone shorter in duration than required by regulation 25A;

(e) to disapply some or all of the measures in any or all of the following—

(i) Schedule 1A;

(ii) Schedule 3A;

(iii) Schedule 4A.

PART 6C

Inspections and related requirements in controlled zones

Inspections and related requirements in controlled zones

27E.—(1) The Secretary of State must ensure that, within controlled zones—

(a) premises on which pigs are kept are identified; and

(b) as far as reasonably practicable, veterinary inspectors visit the identified premises at least once to carry out the requirements set out in paragraph (2).

(2) The requirements are—

(a) inspection of any documents or records, in whatever form they are held, relating to—

(i) production;

(ii) health;

(iii) traceability analysis; and

(iv) any other matter as the veterinary inspector may require;

(b) verification that the following measures under Schedule 3A have been implemented on the premises—

(i) the record keeping requirements set out in Part 1;

(ii) the biosecurity requirements set out in Part 2;

(c) inspection, and as necessary, clinical examination of the pigs kept on the identified premises; and

(d) collection and testing of such samples as the Chief Veterinary Officer considers necessary.

(3) The Secretary of State may require veterinary inspectors to return to premises visited under this regulation where there are matters outstanding from a previous visit.

(4) The Secretary of State must keep a record of all visits carried out under this regulation and activities related to them.

PART 6D

Tracing of pigs and pig products from areas subsequently declared to be controlled zones

Meaning of "controlled zone tracing period"

27F. In this Part "controlled zone tracing period", in relation to premises in an area which is subsequently declared to be a controlled zone, means the period—

(a) beginning with the day that is 15 days before the estimated earliest date of infection; and

(b) ending with the day on which the controlled zone was declared.

Tracing of pigs kept on premises during an unregulated period of infection and related pig products

27G.—(1) Where pigs were kept on infected premises in England during an unregulated period of infection for those premises, the Secretary of State must, subject to paragraph (3), trace those pigs and any pig products obtained from them.

(2) Tracing under paragraph (1) must be—

(a) for pigs, tracing to the premises where the pigs are located or were slaughtered;

(b) for pig products, tracing to such premises as the Chief Veterinary Officer considers necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

(3) Tracing under this regulation is not required where the Secretary of State considers it impracticable.

Tracing of pigs kept on premises during a controlled zone tracing period and related pig products

27H.—(1) Where pigs were kept on premises in an area subsequently declared to be a controlled zone during the controlled zone tracing period for that area, the Secretary of State may trace those pigs or any pig products obtained from them.

(2) Tracing under paragraph (1) must be tracing to such premises as the Chief Veterinary Officer considers necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

Disposal of pig products that have been traced in England

27I. The Secretary of State must—

(a) dispose of any pig products in England which have been traced in accordance with this Part; or

(b) require their disposal by notice given to the person in possession of the pig products.

PART 6E

General restrictions on movement of pigs and pig products in England

General restriction on movement of feral pigs in England

27J. A person must not move feral pigs in England except under the authority of a licence granted by a licensing officer.

General restriction on the movement of domestic pigs and pig products in England to prevent the spread of African swine fever

27K. The Secretary of State may, on the basis of a risk assessment, prohibit the movement of any or all of the following in England if the Secretary of State considers it necessary to prevent the spread of African swine fever—

(a) domestic pigs;

(b) pig products;

(c) any thing liable to transmit African swine fever.".

(26) In regulation 28 (prohibition on vaccination except in certain cases)—

(a) in paragraph (1), after "pig" insert "(other than a domestic pig in England)";

(b) after paragraph (1) insert—

"(1A) A person must not vaccinate a domestic pig in England against disease other than in accordance with this Part or under the authority of a licence granted by a licensing officer.".

(27) In regulation 29 (declaration of an emergency vaccination zone following confirmation of classical swine fever)—

(a) in the heading, after "classical swine fever" insert "or African swine fever";

(b) in paragraph (1), after "classical swine fever" insert ", or, in England, classical swine fever or African swine fever,";

(c) in paragraph (7), for "paragraph (8)" substitute "paragraph (7B) or (8)";

(d) after paragraph (7A), insert—

"(7B) Where the vaccine used is a marker vaccine, the Secretary of State may reduce the vaccination period for a zone declared by the Secretary of State.";

(e) in paragraph (10), after "zone" insert "(other than a zone declared by the Secretary of State)";

(f) after paragraph (10), insert—

"(10A) A person must not move a pig from premises in an emergency vaccination zone declared by the Secretary of State unless in accordance with a licence granted by a licensing officer.".

(28) In regulation 30 (pigs vaccinated against classical swine fever)—

(a) in the heading, after "classical swine fever" insert "or African swine fever";

(b) in paragraph (1), after "classical swine fever" insert "or, in England, classical swine fever or African swine fever";

(c) in paragraph (2), after "veterinary inspector", in the first place it occurs, insert "or, in the case of a pig vaccinated in England, a licensing officer".

(29) In regulation 31 (compulsory vaccination and controls for pigs vaccinated against swine vesicular disease)—

(a) in paragraph (6), after "zone" insert "(other than a zone declared by the Secretary of State)";

(b) after paragraph (6), insert—

"(6A) A person must not move a pig from premises in an emergency vaccination zone declared by the Secretary of State unless in accordance with a licence granted by a licensing officer.";

(c) in paragraph (9)(b), after "inspector" insert "or, if the premises on which it was vaccinated are in England, a licensing inspector".

(30) After Part 7, insert—

"PART 7A

Designation of premises etc. in England

Designation of premises and approved animal by-products plants in England

31A.—(1) The Secretary of State may designate—

(a) premises in England to be used for the purpose of—

(i) collecting, processing or storing germinal products;

(ii) livestock markets;

(b) approved animal by-products plants in England.

(2) Designation of premises and plants under this Part may—

(a) be made subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State considers necessary to prevent the spread of disease;

(b) be amended, suspended or revoked in writing at any time.

(3) The occupier or the premises or plant (as the case may be) must comply with any conditions included in a designation under this regulation.

PART 7B

Cleansing and disinfection of premises etc. in England

Cleansing and disinfection of premises etc. in England

31B. A person required by or under these Regulations to cleanse and disinfect any premises, or any thing, in England must do so in accordance with Schedule 4A.".

(31) In regulation 33 (licences)—

(a) in paragraph (4), after "premises", in the first place it occurs, insert "(other than premises in England)";

(b) after paragraph (4), insert—

"(4A) If any pig or thing has been moved to premises in England under a licence, an inspector may serve a notice on the occupier of the premises of destination imposing such measures on those premises as a veterinary inspector deems necessary to prevent the risk of spreading disease.".

(32) In regulation 39 (offences and penalties)—

(a) in paragraph (1), after "fail" insert ", otherwise than in England,";

(b) after paragraph (1), insert—

"(1A) It is an offence against the Animal Health Act 1981 to fail, in England, to comply with—

(a) regulation 3(3)(a) or (b) (obligations on change in occupation);

(b) regulation 5(1) or (2) (requirement to notify the appropriate authority of suspect pig or carcase of a pig);

(c) regulation 6(3) or (5) (requirements on occupier to comply with initial measures);

(d) regulation 9(3) (movement of a pig in a temporary control zone);

(e) regulation 14(2) (secondary cleansing and disinfection);

(f) regulation 15 (use of approved disinfectants);

(g) regulation 15A(2) or (4) (requirement to comply with veterinary inspector's instructions as to use of approved or licensed disinfectant);

(h) regulation 18(2), (3A), (4), (4A), (6A), (8), (10A) or (10B) (restocking and testing with sentinel pigs on infected or contact premises);

(i) regulation 19(5)(a) or (b) (obligations on operator of slaughterhouse);

(j) regulation 21(3) (placing feral pig meat on the market without a negative test for disease);

(k) regulation 22A(2) (failure to comply with any measure specified following vaccination of feral pigs in England);

(l) regulation 24(2) (movement restriction in a declared zone);

(m) regulation 27J (general restriction in England on movement of feral pigs);

(n) regulation 28(1A) or (2) (prohibition on vaccination);

(o) regulation 29(10A), (12) or (13) (requirements arising from emergency vaccination);

(p) regulation 30(2) or (3) (requirements relating to pigs vaccinated against classical swine fever or African swine fever);

(q) regulation 31(5), (6A), (8) or (9)(b) (requirements relating to pigs vaccinated against swine vesicular disease);

(r) regulation 31A(3) (conditions attached to designation of premises or plants);

(s) regulation 32(11) (requirement to comply with notice);

(t) regulation 33(5) (requirement to comply with conditions of a licence);

(u) regulation 38 (obstruction);

(v) Schedule 1 (measures on suspect, contact and infected premises);

(w) Schedule 1A (restriction of movement of pig products obtained from pigs kept on premises in England later designated as infected premises);

(x) Schedule 2 (measures in a feral pig investigation or feral pig control zone);

(y) paragraph 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35(1)(b) or (2), 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 or 45 of Schedule 3A (measures in controlled zones);

(z) paragraph 1, 3, 5 or 6 of Schedule 4A (cleansing, disinfection and treatment in England).";

(c) in paragraph (2), after "an offence" insert "under paragraph (1) or (1A)".

(33) After regulation 40, insert—

"Disapplication of measures in England to those executing these Regulations

40A. Any requirement or prohibition under these Regulations restricting the movement of any person, or the use of any thing, in England does not apply to any of the following in their execution of the Regulations—

(a) the Secretary of State;

(b) a local authority;

(c) the police;

(d) a person authorised by the Secretary of State or the local authority to execute these Regulations.".

(34) In regulation 41 (enforcement)—

(a) in paragraph (1), for "These" substitute "Subject to paragraphs (1A) and (2), these";

(b) after paragraph (1), insert—

"(1A) These Regulations as they apply to slaughterhouses in England are enforced by the Food Standards Agency.".

(35) Omit regulation 44 (review of the Regulations in England).

(36) In Schedule 1 (measures on suspect, contact or infected premises), in paragraph 1(3)(a) for "10(2)" substitute ", 10(2) or 10A(3)".

(37) After Schedule 1, insert Schedule 1A which is set out in Schedule 1 to this Order.

(38) After Schedule 3, insert Schedule 3A which is set out in Schedule 2 to this Order.

(39) After Schedule 4, insert Schedule 4A which is set out in Schedule 3 to this Order.

Amendment of Commission Decisions establishing diagnostic procedures and approving diagnostic manuals as they apply in England

4.—(1) The Commission Decisions listed in paragraph (2) are amended by inserting the following at each of the places listed in that paragraph—

"In England, the procedures, sampling methods and criteria for the evaluation of the results of laboratory tests must be—

(a) those set out in this Manual; or

(b) those authorised by the Secretary of State, provided that—

(i) the sensitivity and specificity of the authorised laboratory test has been demonstrated as being effective following a comparative test; or

(ii) where no such evaluation has been organised for a specific type of laboratory test, the sensitivity and specificity of the authorised laboratory test have been validated by the national reference laboratory so that the laboratory test is fit for the purposes for which it is used.".

(2) The places in the Commission Decisions are—

(a) in Commission Decision 2000/428/EC of 4 July 2000 establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for the evaluation of the results of laboratory tests for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of swine vesicular disease(**a**), in the Annex, in Chapter 1, at the end, as paragraph 3;

(b) in Commission Decision 2002/106/EC of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever(**b**), in the Annex, in Chapter 1, at the end, as paragraph 4;

(c) in Commission Decision 2003/422/EC of 26 May 2003 approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual(**c**), in the Annex, in Chapter 1, at the end, as paragraph 4.

(**a**) EUDN 2000/428, amended by S.I. 2018/1410.
(**b**) EUDN 2002/106, amended by S.I. 2018/1410.
(**c**) EUDN 2003/422, amended by S.I. 2018/1410.

Hayman of Ullock
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
At 12.25 p.m. on 28th April 2026 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 Article 3(37)

NEW SCHEDULE 1A TO THE DISEASES OF SWINE REGULATIONS 2014

"SCHEDULE 1A Regulation 10A(3)

Restriction of movement of pig products from premises that are later designated as infected premises under regulation 10A

Restriction of movement of pig products from premises that are later designated as infected premises under regulation 10A

1.—(1) A person must not, except in accordance with a licence granted under sub-paragraph (2), move from premises in England any pig products that have been—

(a) moved from other premises that, after that move, are designated under regulation 10A as infected premises by a designation which has been notified to that person; or

(b) been obtained from pigs that have been moved from other premises that, after that move, are designated under regulation 10A as infected premises by a designation which has been notified to that person.

(2) A licensing officer may licence the movement of such pig products for the purposes of immediate disposal.

Exceptions

2. Paragraph 1 does not apply to pig products that—

(a) have been—

(i) produced at least 15 days before the estimated earliest date of infection for the infected premises; and

(ii) obtained, cut, transported and stored separately from pig products produced after that date;

(b) have undergone treatment in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations; or

(c) have been moved from the establishment at which the meat from which they were obtained was first processed."

SCHEDULE 2

Article 3(38)

NEW SCHEDULE 3A TO THE DISEASES OF SWINE REGULATIONS 2014

"SCHEDULE 3A

Regulations 23(9A), 27A(5), 27D(e), 27E(2)(b) and 39(1A)

Measures in respect of controlled zones

PART 1

Record keeping

Record of pigs, pig products and related items kept in a controlled zone

1.—(1) The occupier of any premises in a controlled zone on which pigs are kept must make records of—

(a) the number of live pigs;

(b) the number of pigs of each category of pig production on the premises;

(c) if the pigs are kept in different epidemiological categories, those categories and the number of pigs in each of them;

(d) the number of pigs that—

(i) have died;

(ii) are showing clinical signs of disease;

(iii) the occupier suspects are infected with disease;

(e) the number of live pigs that have been moved on or off the premises;

(f) the amount of pig products, fodder, feed, slurry, manure or litter that has been moved on or off the premises;

(g) any vehicles or equipment that have been moved on or off the premises;

(h) the amount of any other thing that a veterinary inspector has notified the occupier as capable of spreading disease and that has been moved on or off the premises;

(i) any veterinary medicinal product or non-medicinal alternative therapy administered.

(2) The records must include—

(a) in the case of movement onto the premises—

(i) the date of the movement;

(ii) the premises from which the movement originated (if known);

(iii) the name and address of the person from whom ownership or possession is being or has been transferred;

(b) in the case of movement off the premises—

(i) the date of the movement;

(ii) the premises of destination (if known);

(iii) the name and address of the person to whom ownership or possession is being or has been transferred.

(3) In this paragraph, "veterinary medicinal product" means—

(a) any substance or combination of substances presented as having properties treating or preventing disease in domestic animals; or

(b) any substance or combination of substances that may be used in, or administered to, domestic animals with a view either to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by erecting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis; or

(c) any substance or combination of substances that may be used for the purpose of euthanising a domestic animal.

Record of visitors to premises in a controlled zone

2. The occupier of any premises in a controlled zone on which pigs are kept must make records of—

(a) the name and address of any person visiting the premises;

(b) the date and time of the visit;

(c) the reason for the visit;

(d) the areas of the premises visited;

(e) whether the visitor had any contact with pigs on the premises.

Exceptions to paragraph 2

3. Paragraph 2 does not apply in relation to—

(a) any person visiting a zoo, a wildlife park or (unless required by the Secretary of State) any other premises open to the public, provided the public has no access to any area where pigs are kept;

(b) any person visiting part of the premises where—

(i) no pigs are kept; or

(ii) no items which may be fed to or come into contact with pigs are kept;

(c) any person on a public right of way or exercising a right of access to the premises;

(d) trespassers;

(e) any person executing these Regulations.

How records are to be kept

4. The records required under this Part of this Schedule must—

(a) be made as soon as reasonably practicable and kept up to date; and

(b) be kept for at least 12 months after the day on which premises cease to be in a controlled zone.

PART 2

Biosecurity in controlled zones

Biosecurity measures

5. The occupier of any premises in a controlled zone on which pigs are kept must—

(a) keep pigs separated from feral pigs and any other wild animals;

(b) undertake surveillance on the premises to identify any spread of disease, including monitoring to establish if—

(i) there is any increased morbidity;

(ii) there is any increase in pig deaths;

(iii) there is any significant change in feed or water intake or other relevant information relating to the production of pigs on the premises;

(c) immediately notify the Secretary of State if there is any such increase or a significant reduction in feed or water intake;

(d) implement adequate vector and rodent control measures;

(e) establish disinfection points and use appropriate means of disinfection at entrances to and exits from the premises;

(f) apply appropriate biosecurity measures at the premises to—

(i) all persons in contact with pigs;

(ii) all persons and vehicles entering or leaving the premises;

(g) dispose of carcases or parts of carcases in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.

PART 3

Released, escaped and straying pigs in controlled zones

Released, escaped and straying pigs in controlled zones

6.—(1) A person must not release any pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone.

(2) A keeper must take all steps necessary to prevent any pigs from—

(a) escaping or straying from the premises on which they are kept;

(b) coming into contact with any stray or feral pigs.

(3) The occupier of any premises in a controlled zone who finds a stray pig on the premises must immediately—

(a) take all reasonably practicable steps to locate the owner of the pig and arrange for the pig's return; and

(b) report the finding of the pig to the Secretary of State.

PART 4

Transportation of pigs etc. in England under a licence or in accordance with paragraph 18 of this Schedule

Transportation of pigs in England under a licence

7.—(1) A person must, when moving pigs in England under a licence granted under these Regulations, transport those pigs—

(a) without any animal of any other species in the same vehicle;

(b) where reasonably practicable, on a major highway or mainline railway;

(c) without stopping, except for rest breaks or where the stop is required by law for animal welfare;

(d) without loading or unloading the pigs after departing or before arriving at the premises of destination, unless licensed to do so by a licensing officer; and

(e) in compliance with paragraph 8(1) or (3) (or both) as the case may be.

(2) In this paragraph—

"mainline railway" has the meaning given by the Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems (Safety) Regulations 2006(**a**);

"major highway" means a motorway or an A road.

Requirements for vehicles used for transportation of pigs and pig products etc. under a licence or in accordance with paragraph 18 of this Schedule

8.—(1) A person must, when moving pigs, pig products or any other thing in England—

(a) under a licence granted under this these Regulations; or

(b) through a protection zone or a surveillance zone in accordance with paragraph 18 of this Schedule,

use a vehicle which meets the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (2).

(2) The requirements are that the vehicle must—

(a) be constructed and maintained in such a way so as to prevent the pigs escaping and any leakage; and

(b) be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with Parts 1 and 5 of Schedule 4A.

(3) Where a person is moving pigs, pig products or any other thing from premises in a protection zone, the transportation vehicle must also be sealed by a licensing officer after the pigs have been loaded onto the vehicle.

(**a**) S.I. 2006/599.

PART 5

Movement of pigs and pig products within, into or out of controlled zones

General restriction on movement of pigs within, into or out of controlled zones

9. A person must not move a pig within, into, or out of a controlled zone unless the movement is in accordance with this Part of this Schedule.

Movement of pigs to a designated slaughterhouse

10.—(1) A licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of pigs kept on premises in a relevant controlled zone from those premises to a designated slaughterhouse (within or outside a controlled zone) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The requirements are that—

(a) a veterinary inspector has visited the premises of origin in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b); and

(b) a veterinary inspector has, not more than 48 hours before the movement—

(i) inspected all pigs kept at the premises of origin;

(ii) clinically examined each pig being moved in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual; and

(iii) where necessary, taken and tested, in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual, a sufficient number of samples from each pig being moved to rule out the presence of disease.

(3) Where any pigs are being moved from premises in a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3, the Secretary of State may decide that a clinical examination under sub-paragraph (2)(b)(ii) is not required.

(4) Where any pigs are being moved from premises in a protection zone to a designated slaughterhouse—

(a) the operator of the designated slaughterhouse must inform the Food Standards Agency before the pigs' arrival;

(b) the Food Standards Agency must—

(i) confirm there are no signs of disease in the pigs before slaughter and at the post mortem examination;

(ii) ensure the operator of the slaughterhouse keeps the pigs separately from other animals;

(iii) ensure the operator of the slaughterhouse slaughters the pigs separately, or at a different time, from other animals;

(iv) ensure the operator of the slaughterhouse cleanses and disinfects the area where the pigs were kept and slaughtered, in accordance with Schedule 4A, before keeping and slaughtering other pigs or other animals in those areas;

(v) ensure fresh meat obtained from the pigs is—

(aa) marked in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations;

(bb) moved in sealed containers;

(cc) moved to processing premises for risk mitigating treatment in accordance with Schedule 2 to those Regulations.

Marking and treatment of meat obtained from pigs kept on premises in a protection zone, a surveillance zone or a restricted zone 3

11.—(1) Where pigs are being moved from premises in a protection zone, a surveillance zone or a restricted zone 3 under a licence granted under this Part of this Schedule, any meat or meat products obtained from those pigs must—

(a) be treated in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations before being sold or consigned for sale to the final consumer; and

(b) be marked in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations.

(2) Where the meat or meat products obtained are to be retained in the domestic market, the Secretary of State may decide that treatment under sub-paragraph (1)(a) is not required.

Movement of pigs from premises in a restricted zone 1 to a slaughterhouse

12.—(1) A licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of pigs kept on premises in a restricted zone 1 from those premises to a slaughterhouse (whether within the zone or outside it) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The requirements are that—

(a) a veterinary inspector has visited the premises of origin in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b); and

(b) a veterinary inspector has, not more than 48 hours before the movement—

(i) inspected all pigs on the premises of origin;

(ii) clinically examined each pig being moved in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual; and

(iii) where necessary, taken and tested, in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual, a sufficient number of samples from those pigs to be moved to rule out the presence of disease.

(3) The Secretary of State may decide that a clinical examination under sub-paragraph (2)(b)(ii) is not required.

Movement of pigs from premises outside a controlled zone

13. A licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of pigs kept on premises outside a controlled zone from those premises to—

(a) a designated slaughterhouse in a controlled zone other than a restricted zone 1; or

(b) premises in a controlled zone.

Movement of pigs to an approved animal by-products plant

14.—(1) A licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone from those premises to an approved animal

by-products plant (within or outside a controlled zone) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The requirements are that—

(a) the pigs are slaughtered by the end of the working day on which they arrived;

(b) a veterinary inspector has visited the premises of origin in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b); and

(c) a veterinary inspector has, not more than 48 hours before the movement—

(i) inspected all pigs on the premises of origin;

(ii) clinically examined each pig being moved in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual; and

(iii) where necessary, taken and tested, in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual, a sufficient number of samples from those pigs to be moved to rule out the presence of disease.

(3) Where pigs are being moved from premises in a Restricted Zone, the Secretary of State may decide that a clinical examination under sub-paragraph (2)(c)(ii) is not required.

Movement of pigs for the purpose of health or welfare

15.—(1) A licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of pigs within or out of one of the zones listed in sub-paragraph (2) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (3) are met.

(2) The zones are—

(a) a surveillance zone;

(b) a Restricted Zone.

(3) The requirements are that—

(a) the purpose of the movement is to ensure the health or welfare of the pigs;

(b) a veterinary inspector has, not more than 48 hours before the movement—

(i) inspected all pigs on the premises of origin;

(ii) clinically examined each pig being moved in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual; and

(iii) where necessary, taken and tested, in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual, a sufficient number of samples from those pigs to be moved to rule out the presence of disease;

(c) a veterinary inspector has visited the premises of origin in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b);

(d) where the movement is from premises in a surveillance zone, at least 15 days have elapsed since preliminary cleansing and disinfection was completed on all infected premises in that zone in accordance with regulation 13(5);

(e) where the movement is from premises in a surveillance zone, a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3—

(i) the pigs being moved have been kept on the premises of origin for at least 20 days; and

(ii) no other pig has been introduced at the premises of origin within that period, unless a licensing officer has confirmed that the pig in question has been kept in an epidemiologically separate unit; and

(f) where the movement is from premises in a surveillance zone or a restricted zone 3—

(i) the premises of destination are part of the premises of origin's production cycle or supply chain; and

(ii) the movement is necessary to complete the production cycle before slaughter.

(4) Where pigs are being moved within or out of a Restricted Zone, the Secretary of State may decide that the inspection and clinical examination under sub-paragraph (3)(b)(i) and (ii) is not required.

Movement of pigs for the purpose of health or welfare in exceptional circumstances

16.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (3), a licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone to any other premises if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The requirements are that—

(a) the movement is necessary for ensuring the health or welfare of any pig in exceptional circumstances; and

(b) a veterinary inspector is satisfied that all reasonable steps will be taken to ensure the pigs will be kept on the premises of destination—

(i) in an empty unit; or

(ii) where an empty unit cannot be used, a unit that is epidemiologically separate from other pigs kept on those premises.

(3) Pigs kept on premises in a protection zone may only be moved within that zone or to the adjacent surveillance zone.

Movement of pigs to and from a veterinary surgery

17. Where a veterinary surgeon cannot visit pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone, a licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of those pigs within, out of, or into a controlled zone to a veterinary surgery and to return to the premises of origin.

Movement of pigs through a protection zone or a surveillance zone

18. A person must not move any pigs through a protection zone or a surveillance zone unless—

(a) both the premises of origin and the premises of destination are outside that zone;

(b) the route that must be taken to move the pigs is through that zone; and

(c) the transport is in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 8(1) or (3) (or both), as the case may be.

Movement within a controlled zone to return stray pigs

19. A licensing officer may license the movement of stray pigs into, within and out of a controlled zone for the purposes of returning those stray pigs to their owner in accordance with paragraph 6(3)(a) of Part 3 of this Schedule.

PART 6

Movement of germinal products from premises in controlled zones

Movement of germinal products collected from pigs kept on premises in relevant controlled zones

20. Subject to paragraph 24, a person must not move any germinal products collected from pigs kept on premises in a relevant controlled zone—

(a) out of that zone; or

(b) where the zone is a protection zone or a surveillance zone, within that zone,

unless the movement is in accordance with a licence granted under paragraph 21 or 23.

Licensing of movement of germinal products collected from pigs kept on premises in controlled zones

21.—(1) A licensing officer may license the movement of germinal products under paragraph 20(1) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The requirements are that—

(a) a veterinary inspector has visited the premises of origin in accordance with regulation 27E(1)(b); and

(b) a veterinary inspector has, not more than 48 hours before the germinal products were collected—

(i) inspected all the pigs on the premises of origin;

(ii) clinically examined each of the donor pigs in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual; and

(iii) where necessary, taken and tested, in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual, a sufficient number of samples from those pigs to be moved to rule out the presence of disease.

(3) Any germinal products being moved under a licence must be collected, stored and transported separately from other pig products that not eligible to be moved under these Regulations.

(4) Where germinal products are being moved from premises in a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3, the Secretary of State may decide that a clinical examination in accordance with sub-paragraph 2(b)(ii) is not required.

Movement of germinal products collected from pigs kept on premises outside protection zones and surveillance zones

22. A person must not—

(a) move into a protection zone any germinal products collected from pigs kept on premises outside that protection zone and the adjacent surveillance zone; or

(b) move into a surveillance zone any germinal products collected from pigs kept on premises outside that surveillance zone,

unless that movement is in accordance with a licence granted under paragraph 21 or 23.

Movement of germinal products to an approved animal by-products plant

23.—(1) A licensing officer may license the movement of germinal products collected from pigs kept on premises in a relevant controlled zone if the requirement set out in sub-paragraph (2) is met.

(2) The requirement is that the movement is to an approved animal by-products plant for disposal or processing in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.

(3) Any germinal products being moved under a licence must be collected, stored and transported separately from other pig products that are not eligible to be moved under these Regulations.

Exemption to general restriction on movement of germinal products

24. Germinal products are exempt from the movement restriction in paragraph 20 if—

(a) they were produced on premises before the first day of the unregulated period of infection for those premises; and

(b) they were collected, transported and stored separately from any pig products produced during the unregulated period of infection for those premises.

PART 7

Movement of fresh meat and meat products obtained from pigs kept on premises in controlled zones

Movement of fresh meat and meat products obtained from pigs kept in certain controlled zones

25.—(1) A person must not—

(a) move within or out of a protection zone or a surveillance zone fresh meat or meat products obtained from pigs kept on premises in either of those zones; or

(b) move out of a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3 fresh meat or meat products obtained from pigs kept on premises in either of those zones,

except in accordance with a licence granted under this paragraph or paragraph 26 and, where applicable, sub-paragraph (4).

(2) A licensing officer may license the movement of a kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (3) are met.

(3) The requirements are that—

(a) the fresh meat or meat products were obtained from pigs that were moved to a slaughterhouse and slaughtered in accordance with paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of this Schedule;

(b) where the fresh meat or meat products were obtained from pigs kept on premises in a protection zone, a surveillance zone or a restricted zone 3, the movement is to—

(i) a cutting plant;

(ii) a cold store;

(iii) processing premises; and

(c) where the fresh meat or meat products were obtained from pigs kept on premises in a protection zone, the meat is or meat products are moved in sealed containers.

(4) Subject to sub-paragraphs (5) and (6), the fresh meat or meat products must be—

(a) marked in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations; and

(b) treated in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations before being supplied to the final consumer.

(5) Where fresh meat or meat products were obtained from pigs kept on premises in a restricted zone 2, the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (4) do not apply.

(6) Where fresh meat or meat products were obtained from pigs kept on premises in a restricted zone 3 and are for the domestic market only, the Secretary of State may, following a risk assessment, decide that treatment under sub-paragraph (4)(b) is not required.

(7) A person may not export any fresh meat or meat products which, as permitted by sub-paragraph (5) or a decision under sub-paragraph (6), have not been treated under sub-paragraph (4)(b).

Movement of fresh meat and meat products obtained from pigs to an approved animal by-products plant

26. Where fresh meat or meat products are obtained from pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone, a licensing officer may license their movement to an approved animal by-products plant if the meat or meat products are collected, stored and transported separately from other pig products that are not eligible to be moved under these Regulations.

PART 8

Movement of animal by-products obtained from pigs kept on premises in controlled zones

Movement of animal by-products obtained from pigs kept on premises in certain controlled zones

27.—(1) Except in accordance with a licence granted under sub-paragraph (2), a person must not—

(a) move animal by-products within or out of a protection zone or a surveillance zone, if the animal by-products were obtained from pigs kept on premises in either of those zones;

(b) move animal by-products out of a restricted zone 2 or restricted zone 3, if the animal by-products were obtained from pigs kept on premises in either of those zones.

(2) A licensing officer may license the movement of a kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (3)(a), (b) or (c) are met.

(3) The requirements are that—

(a) the movement is to an approved animal by-products plant and—

(i) where the movement is within or out of a protection zone, the transportation vehicle is sealed, after the animal by-products are loaded, by a licensing officer or under a licensing officer's supervision;

(ii) the animal by-products are collected, stored and transported separately from other pig products that are not eligible to be moved under these Regulations; and

(iii) the movement is for the purpose of disposal or processing in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009;

(b) the movement is of animal by-products obtained from pigs kept on premises in a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3 to a temporary collection plant and—

(i) the animal by-products are collected, stored and transported separately from other pig products that are not eligible to be moved under these Regulations; and

(ii) the movement is for the purpose of disposal or processing in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009;

(c) the movement is a qualifying movement of manure, slurry containing material of swine origin, used bedding or used litter, and those animal by-products are collected, stored and transported separately from other pig products that are not eligible to be moved under these Regulations.

(4) In sub-paragraph (3)(c) a "qualifying movement" is a movement—

(a) from premises in a protection zone or a restricted zone 3 for disposal at landfill after processing in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009; or

(b) from premises in a surveillance zone or a restricted zone 2, either—

(i) without processing, to an authorised landfill located in one of those zones; or

(ii) after processing, to an authorised landfill.

(5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4), "an authorised landfill" means a landfill in England in relation to which a permit issued under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016(**a**) subsists.

Spreading of manure obtained from pigs or slurry containing material of swine origin

28. A person must not spread—

(a) manure obtained from pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone; or

(b) slurry containing material of swine origin from pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone,

otherwise than under a licence granted by a licensing officer under this paragraph.

Movement of samples obtained from pigs etc. kept in relevant controlled zones

29. A licensing officer may license the movement of samples taken from pigs, or carcases of pigs, kept on premises in a relevant controlled zone into, within or out of the relevant controlled zone.

PART 9

Movement within controlled zones of things liable to transmit disease

Movement within controlled zones of things liable to transmit disease

30.—(1) Except in accordance with a licence under sub-paragraph (2), a person must not move any thing liable to transmit disease (including fodder, equipment and affected

(**a**) S.I. 2016/1154.

clothing), from premises in a controlled zone on which pigs are kept to any other premises or place within that zone.

(2) A licensing officer may license a movement of a kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) if the requirement set out in sub-paragraph (3) is met.

(3) The requirement is that the thing being moved is collected, stored and transported separately from any other thing that is not eligible to be moved under these Regulations.

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph "affected clothing" means—

(a) clothing that has been in contact with—

(i) pigs or faeces, blood or other bodily fluids from a pig; or

(ii) equipment, feed or any other thing (not mentioned in sub-paragraph (i)) associated with the production of pigs; or

(b) clothing that has been in contact with clothing falling within paragraph (a).

(5) This paragraph does not apply to fresh meat or meat products obtained from pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone.

PART 10

Movement of non-susceptible animals from premises in controlled zones

Movement of a non-susceptible animal from premises in a controlled zone

31.—(1) Except in accordance with a licence granted under sub-paragraph (2), a person must not move a non-susceptible animal—

(a) within relevant premises; or

(b) from relevant premises to any other premises (whether in a controlled zone or not).

(2) A licensing officer may license a movement of a kind mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b) if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (3)(a) or (b) are met.

(3) The requirements are that—

(a) the movement is from one part of the relevant premises to another part of the same premises via land that does not form part of those premises;

(b) the movement is of livestock—

(i) to a slaughterhouse;

(ii) to or from a veterinary surgery;

(iii) to premises where no pigs are kept; or

(iv) to a livestock market where there are no pigs.

(4) In this paragraph—

(a) a "non-susceptible animal" means any animal that is not a pig, but does not include any non-food-producing animal belonging to a species fed, bred or kept, but not normally intended for human consumption, in the United Kingdom, except for equines;

(b) "relevant premises" means premises in a controlled zone on which pigs are kept.

PART 11

Control of movement of vehicles for transporting pigs

Control of movement of pig transport vehicles

32.—(1) Except in accordance with a licence granted by a licensing officer under this paragraph, a person must not move any vehicle designed or adapted for the transport of pigs or pig products—

(a) from premises in a controlled zone on which pigs are kept to any other premises (whether in a controlled zone or not); or

(b) from premises (whether in a controlled zone or not) to a slaughterhouse within a controlled zone.

(2) This paragraph does not apply to any vehicles that are used to transport pigs or pig products where the movement of the pigs or pig products has been licensed under this Schedule.

PART 12

Control of pig gatherings, feral pig hunting and sale of related products in controlled zones

Prohibition of pig gatherings in controlled zones

33.—(1) A person must not hold a pig gathering in a controlled zone.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph "pig gathering" means an occasion at which pigs are gathered for one or more of the following purposes—

(a) a sale, show or exhibition;

(b) collection for onward consignment (whether within or outside Great Britain);

(c) inspection to confirm whether the pigs possess specific breed characteristics.

Control of feral pig hunting in controlled zones and of sale of products obtained from feral pigs

34.—(1) Except in accordance with a licence granted by a licensing officer under this paragraph, a person must not hunt feral pigs in a controlled zone.

(2) A person must not place on the market any product obtained from a feral pig hunted in a controlled zone unless—

(a) it has been tested in accordance with the relevant Diagnostic Manual; and

(b) as a result of those tests a veterinary inspector is satisfied that the feral pig was not infected with any relevant disease at the time the product was obtained.

(3) In this paragraph "relevant disease" means disease which, or suspicion of which, resulted in the declaration of the controlled zone.

PART 13

Requirements on premises of destination

Requirements on premises to which pigs kept on premises in a surveillance zone, a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3 are moved

35.—(1) Where pigs are moved under a licence granted under this Schedule from premises in a surveillance zone to premises of destination that are not a slaughterhouse or veterinary surgery—

(a) the licensing officer must serve a notice on the occupier of the premises of destination imposing the same movement restrictions on those premises as apply in the surveillance zone in accordance with Schedule 3A for the duration that the surveillance zone is in place; and

(b) the occupier of the premises of destination must keep the pigs epidemiologically separate from all other pigs present on the premises until—

(i) at least 15 days have elapsed since the movement took place; and

(ii) the surveillance zone has been removed.

(2) Where pigs are moved under a licence granted under this Schedule from premises in a restricted zone 2 or a restricted zone 3 to premises of destination that are not a slaughterhouse or veterinary surgery, the occupier of the premises of destination must—

(a) keep the pigs epidemiologically separate from all other pigs present at the premises until at least 15 days have elapsed since the movement took place; and

(b) keep the pigs on the premises until at least 15 days have elapsed since the movement took place.

Requirements on premises of destination to which pigs are moved for the purpose of health or welfare

36. Where pigs are moved under a licence granted under paragraph 16 of this Schedule, the occupier of the premises of destination must keep those pigs on the premises until at least 15 days have elapsed since the movement took place.

PART 14

Prohibition on use in raw pet food of pig products produced from pigs kept on premises in relevant controlled zones

Prohibition on use in raw pet food of pig products obtained from pigs kept on premises in relevant controlled zones

37. The owner of any pig products obtained from pigs kept on premises in a relevant controlled zone must not allow those pig products to be used in the production of raw pet food.

PART 15

Restrictions on breeding pigs on premises in controlled zones

Restriction on breeding pigs by itinerant service within a controlled zone

38. Except in accordance with a licence granted by a licensing officer under this paragraph, a person must not breed pigs by means of itinerant service within a controlled zone.

Restriction on breeding pigs by artificial insemination within a controlled zone

39.—(1) Except in accordance with a licence granted by a licensing officer under this paragraph and sub-paragraph (2), a person must not breed pigs by artificial insemination within a controlled zone.

(2) No equipment used for breeding by artificial insemination within a controlled zone may leave the controlled zone (whether the equipment was in the area declared to be the controlled zone at the time it was declared or not).

PART 16

Slaughter of pigs kept on premises in relevant controlled zones for private consumption

Slaughter of pigs kept on premises in a controlled zone for private consumption

40. A person must not slaughter pigs kept on premises in a relevant controlled zone for private consumption unless those premises are a designated slaughterhouse.

PART 17

Movement of meat and meat products obtained from pigs kept on premises in an area which is subsequently declared to be a relevant controlled zone

Movement of meat and meat products obtained from pigs kept on premises in an area which is subsequently declared to be a relevant controlled zone

41. Except in accordance with a licence granted under paragraph 43 and subject to paragraph 42, a person must not move meat or meat products that were obtained from pigs kept on premises in an area which, after the meat or meat products are obtained, is declared to be a relevant controlled zone.

Exemptions from paragraph 41

42.—(1) Paragraph 41 does not apply in relation to any meat or meat products if they—

(a) were produced before the start of the unregulated period of infection for the first infected premises in the relevant controlled zone;

(b) were obtained, cut, transported and sorted separately from other products produced after that date;

(c) have been treated in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations; or

(d) have been moved from the first processing establishment or, where such products are not processed, a packing establishment.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a) the "first infected premises" is the first premises in the controlled zone to be declared under regulation 10A to be infected premises.

Licensing of movements of fresh meat and meat products otherwise prohibited under paragraph 41

43.—(1) A licensing officer may license the movement of fresh meat and meat products, the movement of which is prohibited under paragraph 41, if the requirements set out in sub-paragraph (2) are met.

(2) The requirements are—

(a) where the fresh meat or meat products were obtained from pigs kept on premises over which a relevant controlled zone is subsequently declared, that the fresh meat and meat products have been marked in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations; and

(b) where the fresh meat or meat products were obtained from pigs kept on premises over which a protection zone, a surveillance zone or a restricted zone 3 is subsequently declared, that the movement is for treatment in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations.

(3) Where fresh meat or meat products obtained from pigs kept on premises over which a restricted zone 3 is subsequently declared are for the domestic market, the Secretary of State may decide, following a risk assessment, that treatment under sub-paragraph (2)(b) is not required.

Movement of germinal products and animal by-products obtained from pigs kept on premises in an area which is subsequently declared to be a controlled zone

44. A licensing officer may, following a risk assessment, license the movement of germinal products and animal by-products obtained from pigs kept on premises over which a controlled zone is subsequently declared.

PART 18

Feral pig carcases, and meat and other products obtained from feral pigs, in controlled zones

Reporting of location of feral pig carcases in controlled zones

45. A person who finds a feral pig carcase in a controlled zone (including where the pig has been shot by hunters) must, as soon as possible, report the location of the carcase to the Secretary of State.

Movement of feral pig carcases and meat and other products obtained from feral pigs within or out of a controlled zone

46. Except in accordance with a licence granted by a licensing officer under this paragraph, a person must not move any of the following within or out of a controlled zone—

(a) feral pig carcases;

(b) meat obtained from feral pigs;

(c) animal by-products obtained from feral pigs.

PART 19

General exemptions to movement restrictions

General exemptions to movement restrictions

47.—(1) The following are exempt from the movement restrictions in this Schedule—

(a) any products of animal origin obtained from pigs kept within a controlled zone that—

(i) are considered by the Secretary of State to be safe commodities; or

(ii) have been treated in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations;

(b) any products produced in a controlled zone that were obtained from pigs kept—

(i) in an area which is not in a zone declared under these Regulations; or

(ii) on premises which are wholly outside such a zone and are neither infected premises nor subject to any notice under these Regulations;

(c) any derived products;

(d) any manufactured or processed products—

(i) containing more than one ingredient, at least one of which is a pig product;

(ii) that contain ingredients that are pig products, where each of those pig products has—

(aa) been treated in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Products of Animal Origin Regulations; or

(bb) been obtained from pigs kept on premises outside of a controlled zone.

(2) In this paragraph—

"derived products" means products obtained from one or more treatments, transformations or steps of processing animal by-products;

"safe commodities" means commodities that can be moved without the need for risk mitigation measures specifically directed against disease regardless of the zone of origin.".

SCHEDULE 3

Article 3(39)

NEW SCHEDULE 4A TO THE DISEASES OF SWINE REGULATIONS 2014

"SCHEDULE 4A

Regulations 12(2A), 13(5), 23(9A), 27A(5), 27D(e), 31B and 39(1A)(y)

Cleansing, disinfection and treatment in England of premises, vehicles and other things

PART 1

General cleansing and disinfection requirements

General cleansing and disinfection requirements

1.—(1) A person must, in deciding which of the disinfectants approved under regulation 15 and what degreasing agent to use, take into account the following—

(a) the pathogen;

(b) the nature of the premises to be cleansed or disinfected;

(c) the type of vehicle or other thing to be cleansed or disinfected.

(2) A person must, when using a disinfectant or degreasing agent under these Regulations, ensure they are used as effectively as possible and in such a way—

(a) as to avoid inhibiting their efficacy by way of interaction with other substances; and

(b) as reduces as much as possible any adverse impact on the environment and public health.

(3) A person who has cleansed and disinfected any part of any premises must avoid recontaminating that part of the premises, in particular where washing with liquids applied under pressure.

(4) See paragraph 4(4) of this Schedule for cases in which this paragraph does not apply.

PART 2

Preliminary cleansing and disinfection requirements

Preliminary cleansing and disinfection requirements

2.—(1) The Secretary of State must carry out preliminary cleansing and disinfection immediately after disposal of the carcases in accordance with regulation 13, and take all necessary measures to minimise the risk of spread of disease.

(2) The Secretary of State must carry out preliminary cleansing and disinfection, including employing measures to destroy insects and rodents, under the supervision of an inspector and in accordance with the inspector's instructions.

(3) The Secretary of State must, when carrying out preliminary cleansing and disinfection, cleanse and disinfect—

(a) all parts of the premises including buildings and surfaces, but not fields, slurry lagoons or other parts of the premises where the disinfectant would have no effect;

(b) all equipment, vehicles or any other thing with which the pigs may have come into contact;

(c) any vehicle used to transport carcases for disposal in accordance with regulation 13(2).

(4) The Secretary of State must, when carrying out preliminary cleansing and disinfection—

(a) spray every carcase with disinfectant;

(b) remove carcases from the premises for disposal using closed, leak-proof containers or vehicles;

(c) collect and dispose of any tissue or blood spilled during the killing or post-mortem examination of the pigs in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1069/2009.

(5) The Secretary of State must, as far as reasonably practicable when carrying out preliminary cleansing and disinfection, ensure that—

(a) the disinfectant used remains on the thing treated for at least 24 hours;

(b) pig manure, including litter and used bedding, is thoroughly soaked with disinfectant.

(6) Where the following items cannot be effectively cleansed or disinfected, the Secretary of State must destroy them when carrying out preliminary cleansing and disinfection—

(a) equipment;

(b) containers;

(c) consumption utensils;

(d) surfaces; or

(e) any other material.

(7) Where preliminary cleansing and disinfection is not possible immediately after the pigs are killed, and there is a risk that any of the following items might be contaminated, the Secretary of State must isolate them until preliminary cleansing and disinfection can take place—

(a) all pig products;

(b) any equipment;

(c) any substances or other material.

(8) The Secretary of State must, when carrying out preliminary cleansing and disinfection—

(a) record the date and time when prelimnary cleansing and disinfection is carried out; and

(b) ensure that an inspector has checked and signed the record.

PART 3

Secondary cleansing and disinfection requirements

Secondary cleansing and disinfection requirements

3.—(1) A person must carry out secondary cleansing and disinfection, including where necessary employing measures to destroy insects and rodents, under the supervision of a veterinary inspector and in accordance with the veterinary inspector's instructions.

(2) A person must, when carrying out secondary cleansing and disinfection, remove pig manure or slurry, or both, including litter and used bedding, and—

(a) where it is solid pig manure—

(i) steam treat it to a temperature of at least 70°C;

(ii) destroy it by burning;

(iii) bury it deep enough to prevent access by any animal; or

(iv) stack it to heat, spray it with disinfectant, leave it for at least 42 days and during that period cover the stack or re-stack it to ensure thermic treatment of all layers;

(b) where it is slurry, store it for at least 60 days from the date the last potentially contaminated material was added to it.

(3) A veterinary inspector may authorise a reduction in the storage period in sub-paragraph (3)(b) where the slurry has been effectively treated to destroy the disease virus in accordance with the veterinary inspector's instructions.

(4) A person must, when carrying out secondary cleansing and disinfection—

(a) thoroughly cleanse and disinfect all buildings, surfaces and equipment on the premises by—

(i) applying a degreasing agent to remove grease and dirt, where necessary;

(ii) spraying them with disinfectant;

(b) remove or dismantle any equipment or installations to ensure the secondary cleansing and disinfection can take place;

(c) thoroughly cleanse and disinfect all floors, ramps and walls and the ground outside any buildings by brushing and scrubbing;

(d) where necessary, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect all portable fittings in accordance with a veterinary inspector's instructions.

(5) A person must contain and dispose of any water used whilst carrying out secondary cleansing and disinfection—

(a) in a way that minimises the risk of the spread of disease; and

(b) in accordance with a veterinary inspector's instructions.

(6) A person must cleanse and disinfect the premises again after seven days since the secondary cleansing and disinfection was completed.

(7) A person must carry out such repair works to the premises and any equipment as may be required by a veterinary inspector for the purpose of minimising the risk of the spread of disease.

(8) A person must ensure works carried out in accordance with sub-paragraph (7) are—

(a) carried out as soon as reasonably practicable; and

(b) confirmed by the veterinary inspector as satisfactorily completed in accordance with sub-paragraph (9).

(9) To confirm satisfactory completion of the works carried out under sub-paragraph (7), a veterinary inspector is to—

(a) record the date and time of completion; and

(b) check and sign the record.

(10) See paragraph 4(4) for cases in which this paragraph does not apply.

PART 4

Cleansing and disinfection requirements for specified premises

Cleansing and disinfection requirements for specified premises

4.—(1) A veterinary inspector may specify cleansing and disinfection procedures for the premises listed in sub-paragraph (2).

(2) The premises are—

(a) natural-soil-type outdoor premises;

(b) indoor premises that are linked to natural soil type outdoor premises.

(3) When specifying procedures under sub-paragraph (1), the veterinary inspector is to take into account the type of premises and the climatic conditions.

(4) Where cleansing and disinfection procedures are specified under this paragraph, paragraphs 1 and 3 do not apply.

PART 5

Cleansing and disinfection requirements for vehicles

Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles used to transport any thing under a licence

5.—(1) A person must, where cleansing and disinfection of any vehicle is required under these Regulations, cleanse and disinfect—

(a) the vehicle—

(i) at the premises of origin before any animals or products obtained from an animal are loaded into it;

(ii) before leaving the premises of destination after unloading them;

(b) the wheels, wheel arches and any steps of those vehicles—

(i) after loading and before leaving the premises of origin;

(ii) after unloading and before leaving the premises of destination.

(2) A person must carry out the cleansing and disinfection in accordance with—

(a) Schedule 2 to the Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No. 3) Order 2003(**a**);

(b) any requirements a licensing officer considers necessary and notifies to the person in charge of the vehicle.

(3) A person must ensure any disinfectant applied to the inside of vehicles is allowed to fully dry before any animal or any product obtained from an animal is loaded into the vehicle.

(4) An occupier of premises where vehicle cleansing and disinfection are carried out under this paragraph must provide adequate facilities, equipment and materials at their own expense.

Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles used to transport pigs

6.—(1) A person in charge of a vehicle used to transport pigs within a protection zone, a surveillance zone or a restricted zone 3 must not move that vehicle out of that zone after cleansing and disinfection unless licensed to do so by a licensing officer.

(2) A person in charge of a vehicle used to transport pigs out of a controlled zone must cleanse and disinfect the vehicle at the premises of destination after unloading.".

(**a**) S.I. 2003/1724, amended by S.I. 2006/3260, S.I. 2007/1020 and S.I. 2012/2897.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order amends the following—

- the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 2008/465);
- the Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014 (S.I. 2014/1894) ("DOSR");
- Commission Decision 2000/428/EC of 4 July 2000 establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for the evaluation of the results of laboratory tests for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of swine vesicular disease ("Commission Decision 2000/428/EC");
- Commission Decision 2002/106/EC of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever ("Commission Decision 2002/106/EC");
- Commission Decision 2003/422/EC of 26 May 2003 approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual ("Commission Decision 2003/422/EC").

Article 2 amends the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008 to—

- clarify the definitions of "disease" and "restricted meat" that apply for the purposes of those Regulations, and
- to update the approved risk mitigating treatments for meat including casings.

Article 3 amends DOSR to introduce new disease control provisions in England to prevent the spread of African swine fever, classical swine fever and swine vesicular disease in pigs. These include—

- new requirements as to the cleansing, disinfection and treatment of premises, vehicles and other things (new regulations 15A and 31B of, and new Schedule 4A, to DOSR);
- a new process for the designation of premises in England as "infected premises" and for the revocation of such designations, including specific provision for cases where African swine fever is linked to vectors (new regulations 10A and 17A of DOSR);
- provision restricting the movement of pig products from premises in an area in England which, after those products are produced, is declared as a disease control zone (new Schedule 1A to DOSR);
- updates to the process for restocking infected premises and contact premises in England with sentinel pigs set out in regulation 18 of DOSR;
- provision for the removal of feral pig investigation zones and feral pig control zones in England (new regulations 20A and 21A of DOSR);
- provision about emergency vaccination of feral pigs in England against classical swine fever and African swine fever (new regulation 22A of DOSR);
- specific provision for area controls where African swine fever is confirmed as present in Great Britain, including the introduction of specific control zones (new Part 6A of DOSR);
- updates to the measures that apply in, or in relation to things in, disease control areas in England (new regulation 24A of, and new Schedule 3A to, DOSR);

- additional measures that apply in relation to, and the removal of, protection zones and surveillance zones in England (new regulation 25A of DOSR);
- specific provision about the declaration of disease control zones where swine vesicular disease is present and related requirements (new Part 6B of DOSR);
- specific provision about inspections and related requirements in disease control zones in England, the tracing and disposal of pigs and pig products from disease control zones in England and general restrictions on the movement of feral pigs, domestic pigs and pig products (new Parts 6C to 6E of DOSR);
- updates to the requirements for vaccination of domestic pigs in England in regulations 28 to 31 of DOSR;
- provision about designation of premises for the collection, processing or storing of germinal products, livestock markets and approved animal by-products plants (new Part 7A of DOSR);
- changes to the requirements imposed on occupiers of premises of destination under regulation 33 of DOSR;
- updates to regulations 9, 20 and 21 of DOSR to enable the Secretary of State to impose disease control zones if disease is present in Wales or Scotland.

Article 3 also makes various amendments to DOSR in consequence of the above, including updates to provisions on enforcement of the requirements of DOSR.

This Order removes the requirement for the Secretary of State to carry out a review of the operation of DOSR as they apply in England (article 3(31)).

Article 4 amends Commission Decision 2000/428/EC, Commission Decision 2002/EC/106 and Commission Decision 2003/422/EC to introduce provision in relation to the procedures, sampling methods and criteria for the evaluation of the results of laboratory tests in England.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no significant impact on the private, voluntary or public sector is foreseen.

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