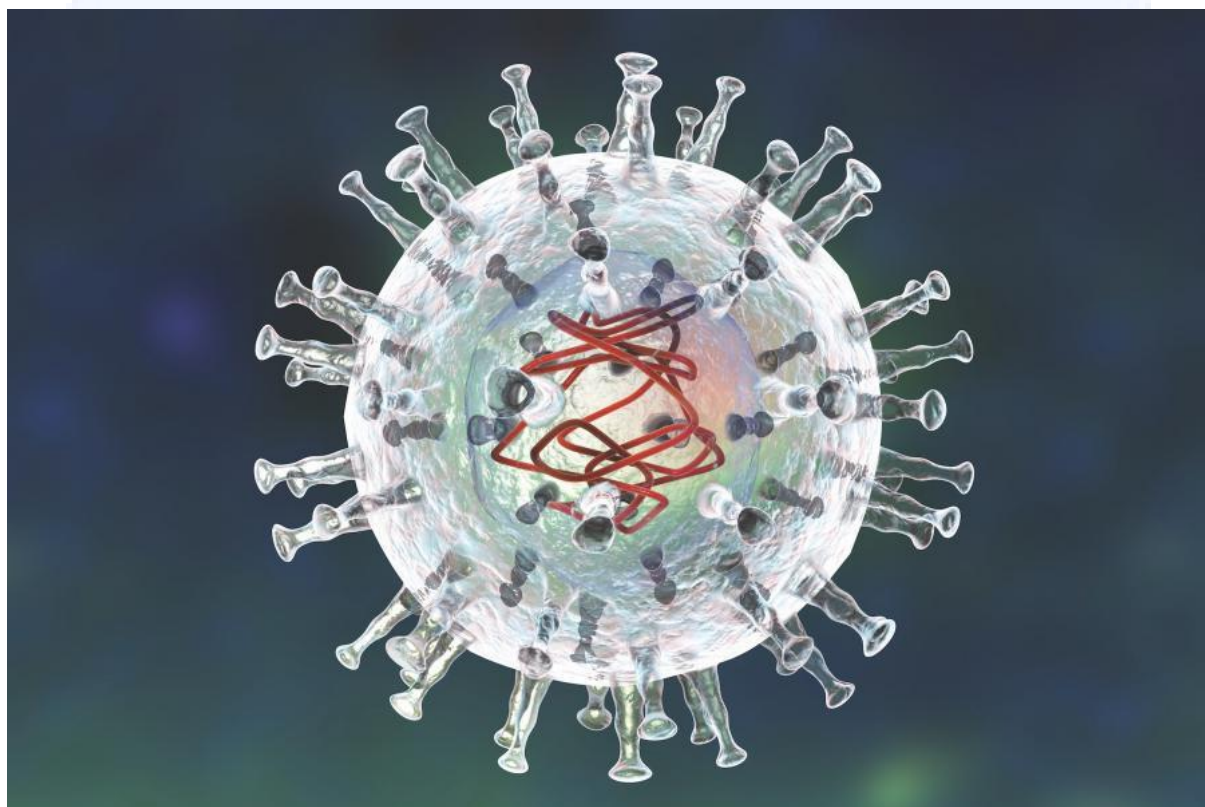




AFRICAN SWINE FEVER – WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW!



NATIONAL PIG ASSOCIATION GUIDANCE AND ADVICE FOR MEMBERS

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What is ASF?

African swine fever (ASF) is a haemorrhagic viral disease that affects domestic and wild pigs. There is no treatment or vaccine currently available. ASF does not affect humans or other livestock species and carries no human health risk.

ASF is highly transmissible and can be spread from animal to animal, via meat from an infected animal and via anything which has had contact with an infected animal e.g. faeces and organic matter, water and vehicles, which are known as fomites.

ASF is a notifiable disease, but has never been found in the UK.

There is currently no treatment or vaccine available for ASF.

More information on the disease, including updates on the latest situation with respect to global spread can be found [here](#).

What is a notifiable disease?

A notifiable disease is a disease that you are legally obliged to report to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), even if you only suspect that your pigs may be affected. UK notifiable diseases for pigs include Foot and Mouth Disease, African swine fever, Classical swine fever, Aujeszky's disease and Swine Vesicular Disease.

If you think that your pigs may have a notifiable disease, in England you must call Defra Rural Services Helpline on 03000 200 301 and choose the relevant options for APHA. In Wales call 0300 303 8268 and in Scotland call the [local field services office](#). Failure to do so is a criminal offence.

How can spread of disease be minimised?

You can help prevent the spread of ASF and other diseases by being vigilant, monitoring your pigs regularly and practicing good biosecurity measures including:

- Observing the ban on feeding swill and catering waste (including kitchen waste) to any pigs or feral wild boar
- Strictly limiting and controlling access to pigs and areas where they are kept
- Wearing clean overalls and footwear when entering areas where pigs are kept. Protective clothing and footwear should be removed and either cleansed and disinfected, laundered or disposed of after use
- Cleansing and disinfecting all vehicles before they enter and leave a farm / areas where pigs are kept
- Having disinfectant and cleaning material ready at farm entrances, so essential visitors can disinfect themselves before entering and leaving premises

Clinical signs of ASF

The early signs are non-specific and include:

- High fever, lethargy and loss of appetite.
- Pigs may die suddenly without further signs of disease.

At later stages further signs may be observed including:

- Reddening or darkening of the skin (visible only in pale-skinned pigs), with patches appearing on the tips of ears, tail, feet, chest, or under the belly.
- Diarrhoea (sometimes bloody), vomiting.
- Laboured breathing and coughing.
- Swollen red eyes, eye and nose discharge.
- Abortions, still-births and weak litters.
- Increasing morbidity and unwillingness to get up.

Both ASFV and CSFV infection can be associated with severe disease and high mortality or mild or even unapparent disease, this is dependent upon the strain of the virus that has infected the animal. ASF cannot be differentiated from CSF by either clinical or post-mortem examination, and laboratory diagnostic testing is required to rule out or confirm which virus is implicated.

Suspicion of disease

If there is suspicion of a notifiable disease on your unit APHA will serve a restriction notice (called an EXD01) on the site that is specific to your farm - make sure that you understand all of the conditions and ask if you are unsure.

APHA may put a Temporary Control Zone (TCZ – see zones) in place to limit movements in a 10km radius of your unit.

Nothing likely to transmit disease should move off the premises at this time to prevent potential disease spread. A Veterinary Investigator (VI) from APHA will come to the farm and undertake a thorough investigation to determine whether suspicion of swine fever can be negated on clinical grounds. If it can, the VI will immediately remove the premises restrictions. If the VI cannot rule out the suspicion of swine fever the following should be observed:

1. Stop all livestock movements from the farm until restrictions are lifted.
2. Stop the movement of anything else liable to spread disease such as genetic material, equipment, other animals until restrictions are lifted.
3. Provide suitable disinfection facilities at the farm entrance. APHA will advise on what these should be.

4. Stop all sundry deliveries to the farm (including semen – inform the stud), if they are absolutely necessary then discuss this with APHA. Any deliveries should be left outside the farm perimeter – do not allow any vehicles onto your unit unless licensed by APHA.
5. Put all feed deliveries on hold and discuss with APHA whether they are absolutely necessary (you'll need to inform the feed company). Any lorries that come to the farm must be licensed onto the premises by APHA and be cleaned and disinfected on arrival and before leaving the site.
6. Stop all unnecessary visitors to your farm (including regular visits such as for dead stock collection or pest control). Any person entering the premises must be licensed to do so by APHA.
7. Any visitors licensed to come onto the farm must use farm clothing only and leave dirty clothes at the farm. After leaving your farm, they must not enter another pig unit or central office (for larger companies) for 72 hours.
8. Make sure your staff are aware of their responsibilities and observe biosecurity protocols – ensure staff who have their own pigs or look after other pigs do not have contact with those pigs and find staff cover to look after them.
9. Stop all exports from the farm (including muck and feed to other units if own mill is on site).
10. If you have recently sent pigs to the abattoir (and they are still there) you will need to make the haulier and the abattoir aware of the situation.
11. Ensure deadstock is secured in suitable containers to prevent access by vermin and other wildlife.
12. Make sure your paperwork is in order (visitor book, site map and specific farm location (grid reference or coordinates), feed tickets, pig movements, AI and vet med deliveries) – APHA will need these for tracings to find out where disease, if present, may have spread.
13. Inform your vet and the NPA who will be ready to support you if needed.

Sample collection

The APHA vet will take samples throughout your unit (including from live or dead pigs and environmental samples) and send them off for testing. The length of time taken for test results to come back will vary but should be within 1-3 days. If APHA are convinced disease is present (i.e. if you are a 'hot tracing' and have accepted pigs from a confirmed positive unit elsewhere) they may decide to proceed with the cull before the lab results are back.

If tests come back negative:

1. Pigs can only be moved off the farm once written confirmation (EXD05) of the removal of movement restrictions is received.
2. Update all those who were warned of the situation and return to business as usual.

3. Update your veterinary health plan and biosecurity protocol with your vet to minimise risk of a repeat incidence.

If disease is confirmed:

Defra will serve you with an EXD02 restriction notice (disease confirmed). Your farm will be designated as an Infected Premises (IP) for the duration of the restriction period and placed in a Protection Zone (PZ) of at least 3km – all farms within the zone will be inspected and placed under movement restrictions. A Surveillance Zone (SZ) of at least 10km around your farm will also be put in place – livestock within this zone will also be subject to movement restrictions.

What will happen on your farm if disease is confirmed?

All pigs on an IP will be culled, apart from in some extreme circumstances, e.g. to conserve a rare breed, should this exception be applicable, APHA will make this decision and let you know (more information is [available here](#)). APHA will also place linked holdings under restriction until tests have been completed. If the risk is considered high, they may cull pigs on linked premises or nearby holdings because they are considered to be dangerous contacts. This decision will be made on a case by case basis by APHA. All carcasses will be removed and destroyed by APHA to stop further spread of the disease.

Tracings

APHA will then focus on how the disease entered your farm and whether it has spread any further, therefore they will need access to movement records, visitor's book and feed tickets for tracings of:

- Any livestock movements on/off the farm in the previous three months
- Any deliveries to the farm (feed, straw, semen, veterinary products etc.)
- Any deliveries made from the farm (including deadstock collection)
- Any visitors to the farm
- Tracings of couriers (in case of AI) should be made if possible
- Staff with access to other pigs

Valuation and preparation

There can be a few days delay between confirmation of disease and the cull itself. During this time, the following will happen:

1. **Stock valuation** – The UK Government will appoint an approved valuer and no agreement for slaughter should be made until compensation rates have been agreed. Compensation will only be paid for pigs slaughtered to control ASF. The level of compensation for pigs slaughtered to control ASF is half value for affected pigs and full value for pigs with no clinical signs of disease. Any pigs culled to prevent spread of disease will also be compensated for at full market value.
2. **Feed mill protocols** – Supply your feed mill with any necessary protocols that have been agreed with APHA for feed lorry access/bagged feed drop off, so the pigs can be fed up to the point of cull.

- 3. Staff** – this will be a very difficult time for you, your staff and your families. Ensure that staff are prepared, and can be excused from duties during the cull if necessary and that they are aware of support services available should they be required.

If your staff have access to other pigs, they will not be permitted to have contact with them and will need to make arrangements for them to be looked after by others – you will also need to notify APHA of this in case the disease has already been transmitted to them

- 4. Update all relevant parties** (stock owner, processor, retailer, haulier, abattoir, feed and other suppliers, Farm Assurance body and NPA) on the latest situation.
- 5. Inform neighbouring farms** of the situation and the symptoms they need to remain vigilant for. APHA will alert farms within the entire locality of the restricted zones.

You **do not** have to speak to the press and you are advised not to in the early stages – NPA will be happy to manage the calls and response. However, if you decide you do want to speak to the press, then NPA will brief and support you.

Do not allow any member of the public on, or near your farm at any point before or after the cull – you have no way of knowing where they have been previously or where they intend to go next. APHA will advise if any public footpaths on your unit should be closed.

Culling

The animals will be culled by qualified persons contracted by APHA under the supervision of a VI. Carcases will be taken away in leakproof vehicles to be destroyed under official supervision either by rendering, which is the preferred disposal method, or incineration.

Semen, ova and embryos collected from pigs at the IP during the period between the probable introduction of ASF to the premises and the implementation of official measures will also be traced and destroyed.

Cleansing and disinfection

Preliminary C&D

Government/APHA will organise and pay for the preliminary cleansing and disinfection on your farm. All pigs which have died or been culled will have been removed by this point, but everything else including straw, manure and slurry will still be in situ. APHA will spray an approved disinfectant on those areas of the premises which have had direct contact with animals (note, this would generally not include fields etc). The application of the disinfectant is to dampen down the levels of virus, to prevent local spread. Compensation is payable on anything seized by APHA and not returned, apart from when this has been done because a person has failed to comply with their obligations.

Preliminary C&D is carried out immediately after completion of culling and disposal and is considered to be completed 24 hours after the last application of the approved disinfectant.

Secondary C&D

You are responsible for undertaking and paying for secondary C&D, irrespective of whether or not you intend to restock the premises. This must be carried out in such a way as to minimise the risk of the spread of disease or survival of virus. If you do not comply with the notice, APHA may arrange for secondary cleansing and disinfection to be carried out by another person at your expense.

APHA will discuss with you the programme of works required in order for the restrictions to be lifted. This will include removal and disposal of organic material, cleansing and disinfection of all surfaces and equipment, removal and disposal of wash water and rodent control. You must use [Government approved disinfectants](#) at the correct dilution rate.

Parts of the premises that cannot be cleansed and disinfected will remain under restriction for an extended period, until notified by the VI that they are satisfied there is no longer a risk of ASF virus being present. Items that cannot be cleansed or disinfected, for example contaminated feed, farm waste products and slurry will be destroyed, treated to eliminate any virus or disposed of appropriately. Manure and used bedding should be stacked, sprayed with disinfectant and left for at least 42 days or destroyed by burning or being buried. Slurry from an IP should be stored for at least 60 days after the last addition of infective material. A shorter storage period may be permitted if a VI has given instructions to treat the slurry in some way prior to storage. Slurry from an IP should not be used for spreading – it must be removed by an approved specialist and incinerated.

Following completion of the secondary cleansing and disinfection, a veterinary inspector must certify in writing when satisfied that the requirements of the notice have been completed.

Restocking

Once APHA is satisfied and has signed off secondary C&D they will discuss the introduction of sentinel pigs after 40 days. Sentinel pigs are introduced at your expense and their purpose is to check that disease is no longer present. The pigs must have come from premises free of ASF restrictions and have been tested negative for ASF antibodies, at your expense, before being introduced. The number of sentinel pigs introduced will be determined by APHA to ensure all areas of the farm are suitably tested.

If you have an indoor unit, you may be able to fully restock at your own risk following agreement with APHA, but all pigs must arrive on the farm within a 20 day period. The sentinel pigs must have come from a premises that is not subject to any controls or restrictions, and have been tested at your expense before being brought on to the premises and found to be negative for the presence of antibodies against disease.

Forty five days after introduction of the last sentinel pig, APHA will clinically examine all sentinel pigs on the premises and take sufficient blood samples to test for the presence of antibodies. No sentinel pig will be permitted to leave the premises until negative results have been obtained. If the tests are negative APHA will lift restrictions. If the tests are positive, the pigs will be culled and cleansing and disinfection will have to take place again (preliminary and secondary).

If you choose not to use sentinel pigs, you will not be able to restock until more than 6 months has elapsed since APHA signed off secondary C&D.

The same restocking controls apply for dangerous contact premises where pigs have been pre-emptively culled.

Zones – and what they mean for you

The purpose of imposing any zone is to prevent disease spread. More detailed advice on what to do if your unit is in a zone/s is below. Depending on the stage of an outbreak, several different zones could be set up that may affect you. If there is a suspect or an infected premises near you, you could be within a zone and affected by restrictions.

Temporary Control Zone (TCZ)

A TCZ may be set up at the beginning of an outbreak when a suspect farm is initially identified and has a minimum of 10km radius. Movements from farms within the TCZ will be restricted in order to prevent further spread of disease. A TCZ may be considered if Government strongly believes a suspect premises will be positive, it is the first case in a country, or there is evidence that livestock are being moved out of the area from nearby farms. Usually these zones are only in place for a few days until disease presence has been confirmed, and replaced with a Protection Zone (see below), or negated and all restrictions are lifted.

Protection Zone (PZ)

The PZ will form *at least* a 3km radius around the IP. Initially, no movements on or off any farms in the zone will be allowed (unless certain circumstances such as to allow feed on for stock). Movements of livestock, genetic material, animal products, meat and fomites (any object that is capable of transmitting disease) will be restricted. The zone will not be lifted until all necessary C&D has been carried out at all infected premises in the zone to the satisfaction of APHA and pigs on all holdings have undergone clinical and laboratory examinations to detect the possible presence of ASF virus. These examinations will not take place until at least **45 days** after the satisfactory completion of preliminary C&D on the infected premises to which the zone relates. **This can be reduced to 30 days** if sampling and testing makes it possible to rule out the presence of ASF on the relevant premises but this option may be limited by logistics and available diagnostic resources.

Surveillance Zone (SZ)

This zone is *at least* 10km around the IP. As per the PZ, initially, no movements will be permitted. The SZ will not be lifted until all necessary C&D has been carried out at all infected premises in the zone to the satisfaction of an APHA veterinary inspector and pigs on all holdings have undergone clinical and, where considered necessary, laboratory examinations carried out to detect the possible presence of ASF virus. These examinations will not take place until at least **40 days** after the satisfactory completion of preliminary C&D on infected premises to which the zone relates. **This can be reduced to 20 days** if the sampling and testing programme makes it possible to rule out the presence of ASF on the relevant premises. As per the PZ this option will be dependent on available resources.

It is likely zones will remain in place for at least two months even for the smallest outbreaks and considerably longer if ongoing sporadic cases continue to be suspected or detected in the area.

Feral Pig Investigation Zone (FPIZ)

If ASF is present in domestic pigs near to feral pig populations or increased mortality in feral pigs suggests that ASF may be present, APHA will set up a Feral Pig Investigation Zone (FPIZ). The size of the zone will be agreed at the time and feral pigs within it will be shot and tested. Any domestic pig premises within this zone are likely to be subject to controls and movement restrictions and public footpaths may also be closed. If ASF is negated, the zone will be lifted. If confirmed, it will convert into a Feral Pig Control Zone (FPCZ) – see below.

Feral Pig Control Zone (FPCZ)

Under EU law, the UK is obliged to eradicate any incursion of ASF into feral pigs and until this is complete there are likely to be trade implications. Once ASF has entered feral pigs, demonstrating disease freedom in these wild populations is inherently more difficult than a closed pig premises. The size of the FPCZ will be determined using expert advice and based on local circumstances. APHA will use professionals to cull the feral pigs whilst avoiding dispersing them further. Domestic pig premises inside the FPCZ will be subject to controls. Domestic pigs must be prevented from having access to feral pigs and no product from a feral pig or person/equipment/material who has had contact with one should come onto the farm. Appropriate disinfection facilities will need to be provided and movements of both livestock, semen, ova or embryo will need to be licenced. The owner must also keep an up to date record of pig numbers.

The FPCZ will be lifted after disease eradication is completed, but special measures and monitoring will continue for at least 24 months after the last case of ASF in feral pigs is diagnosed in order to support disease freedom. Until this monitoring is complete, EC safeguard measures will remain in place, with the possibility of reduced controls over a reduced area as evidence of disease freedom is gathered.

How will I know if I am in a zone?

APHA will contact producers that are signed up to alerts via text message, voicemail or email and produce regularly updated maps of the zones, which will also be found on the NPA website.

APHA officers will divide zones into 1km sections and walk through them to identify any farms, small holdings or pet pig keepers within these areas and may also distribute an information pack to those within a restriction zone advising people what to do if they are affected by the restrictions.

Knowing the coordinates of your own unit is an essential way to find out whether or not you are in a zone. This is the most accurate way of establishing your location. Your postcode should not be used. APHA/Defra will put together an interactive map into which you can enter your coordinates, or you can call APHA on 0300 020 0301.

Note, that if any part of your holding falls within a restricted zone, your entire unit will be classed as being in a zone and the restrictions for that zone will be applied to the entirety of your premises.

What will happen if you are within a Protection Zone?

Although the PZ is a minimum 3km radius around the IP, the exact boundary will be determined by APHA. Make sure that you are aware of the exact area because you could be prosecuted for any illegal livestock movements. Movements of any kind are likely to be prohibited during the initial stages of an outbreak of ASFV until the scale and severity has been identified. Once the situation begins to stabilise, usually a couple of weeks after the last identified case, some movements may be granted under licence. APHA will decide what can/can't move on a case by case basis. If another farm nearby is subsequently found to be infected however, the zone will expand to maintain the 3km outer radius and the clock will re-set to zero therefore extending the time you have to wait before you can move anything. Some movements may be allowed in extenuating circumstances (feed deliveries) under licence from APHA, but you should be prepared. **You will not be able to move any pigs for some time – minimum 40 days for ASF.** After the minimum time period has elapsed, derogations may be made for pigs that are moving to slaughter, to another premises within the zone to alleviate a welfare issue, or movement of carcasses to rendering after culling.

As a precaution you should consider doing the following:

1. Increase biosecurity and stop all unnecessary visitors to your farm (including regular visits such as dead stock collection or pest control). Find suitable ways for deliveries such as the post, to be made outside the unit.
2. Provide suitable disinfection facilities at the farm entrance. (Defra/APHA to advise)
3. Any visitors that do come onto the farm must wear farm overalls/boots and not enter another pig unit or central office (for larger companies) for 72 hours.
4. Ensure dead stock is secured in suitable containers to prevent access by vermin and other wildlife.
5. You will need licences to get anything on or off the farm – APHA will advise you where you can get them from and who you need to send them to. Most moves off farm will be restricted or subject to specific conditions however.
6. Advise all relevant parties (supply chain, feed supplier, vet, assurance body etc) that you are in a PZ and therefore subject to restricted movements which require licences.
7. You should also gather together the information required for an IP (see above) should your unit subsequently become positive.

Other things that you will need to consider

1. How close are you to the IP?

This will affect the likelihood of your stock already being or getting infected and being culled out. APHA will test any animals within the immediate vicinity of the IP as a priority.

- Be aware that you may be culled out as a dangerous contact – read advice given for an IP and prepare.
- Watch for clinical signs of the disease and monitor mortality levels – alert your vet if you are at all concerned.
- Make sure your staff are aware of what to look for and any precautions that need to be taken for their own safety.

If your herd is culled out as a dangerous contact (i.e. too close to the IP and expected to become positive or as a contiguous cull (culled in an effort to prevent further disease spread)) you will be financially compensated by government for the stock lost.

2. What accommodation do you have?

- How long before your accommodation becomes unsuitable for the size of the pigs?
- Do you have anywhere that you could put sows due to farrow when farrowing accommodation is full?
- Do you have any spare land on which to build temporary accommodation?
- Can you get hold of sufficient feeders, water pipe, troughs and bales to make up temporary accommodation?

You are permitted to move pigs within buildings on the same holding and between contiguous pieces of land (joined) even if separated by a public road before the minimum time has elapsed, but only after agreement with APHA. Other movements may be possible but these will need to be specially licensed – speak to your APHA contact as soon as possible to work out a strategy before welfare becomes a problem.

3. Feed

- How many days feed do you have left? You will need licences from APHA before any feed can be delivered to your unit.
- Can you change the ration to slow the pigs growth? Most dietary options only offer short term benefits however.
- If feed lorries are able to do multiple drop offs is there a possibility for accepting bagged feed dropped outside the farm rather than the lorry having to come onto the unit?

4. Welfare slaughter

You will NOT be compensated by Government for pigs that are slaughtered under any welfare scheme that may be set up. It is crucial therefore that you consider the growth stage of your pigs at the time the zone is imposed, the cost of feeding them and the

options for moving them. If you are carrying end of batch finishers at full capacity with no option to move when a zone is imposed you may need to consider culling some of them earlier to reduce your overall inevitable loss.

If you have culled your herd or it has gone to slaughter you will not be permitted to restock until the restrictions in the zone have been lifted.

5. Other stock

Other livestock kept on farm will also be restricted. They can be moved under licence at any stage of the outbreak however, but will be subject to conditions that ensure such moves will not spread disease.

What will happen if you are within a Surveillance Zone?

This zone will be a minimum of 10km radius around the Infected Premises (IP) but the exact boundary will be determined by APHA. Make sure that you are aware of the exact area as you could be prosecuted for any illegal livestock movements. If any part of your holding falls within a zone your entire unit will be classed as being in a zone and the restrictions for that zone will be applied to the entirety of your premises.

Effectively the only difference between a protection zone and a surveillance zone is the number of days after the preliminary C&D of the last IP before which movements in a SZ will be allowed. This is currently 30 days for ASF.

For all other considerations, please follow the same advice as given for those caught in a PZ above.

Please note – this contingency planning document is for advice only and to give you an idea of what to expect. It does not override any instructions given to you by the APHA vet or other government official as situations may differ at the time and local guidance must be adhered to.

Will restrictions apply outside Zones?

Government, in discussion with industry bodies, may decide that further control measures are required over a wider area to supplement any zones that have already been declared. In reaching a decision on whether or not a wider zone is required, Government will consider whether the PZ/ SZs are sufficient to halt the spread of disease if there is i). a rapid increase in the number of cases detected over a wider area, ii). a high level of uncertainty about the outbreak source, the linkages between cases, and the underlying degree of undetected ASF or iii). there are a large number of potentially high risk tracings.

Shows and gatherings will not be permitted during an outbreak. If farm parks or petting zoos are located within a PZ or SZ and pigs are present, the same restrictions apply as for all other pig premises so visitors would not be permitted without a licence.

The EU may also impose further safeguard measures to an area wider than the PZ/SZ in order to protect wider EU trade. If this occurs, Government is likely to declare a 'restricted zone' to that specified area in which all pig movements could be prohibited with certain types of movement being allowed under licence. The best approach will be to determine

restrictions on a case-by-case basis. The restricted zone would remain in place until a veterinary risk assessment determines that it is no longer required.

Compensation

Although pigs that have been culled on an IP or as a dangerous contact will be compensated, there is no compensation for pigs which have already died, consequential losses, any welfare disposal or for meat disposed of under the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) Regulations 2008.

The level of compensation for ASF is half value for affected pigs and full value for pigs with no clinical signs. Any pigs culled to prevent spread of disease will be compensated for at full market value.

Government will appoint an approved valuer and no agreement for slaughter should be made until compensation rates have been agreed.

Declaring country disease freedom

Disease freedom will not be achieved until Government lift all restriction zones, following completion of satisfactory C&D and where employed, sentinel re-stocking and testing. There is no requirement or specific procedure for obtaining official recognition of disease freedom from ASF by the OIE. The UK may declare itself free of ASF when it complies with the required measures in Chapter 15.1 of the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) Terrestrial Animal Health Code. This requires the collection of relevant surveillance and epidemiological information which may need to be presented to the EU to remove safeguard measures and as necessary to importing countries as proof of the disease situation.

The restrictions on exports are decided by trading countries.

ANNEX 1

This table sets out the proposed policy for movement restrictions during an outbreak of African swine fever (ASF). In order to understand the veterinary perspective that provides the rationale for prohibiting and licensing movements, it is useful to break down an outbreak into broad phases. Any premises within a Protection Zone (PZ) or Surveillance Zone (SZ) will be subject to these phases. Should new infected premises be confirmed, the size and shape of zones will be adjusted accordingly.

Phase 1: Little is known about the disease situation. The source and extent of spread of the disease is unknown, and how long it has been present on the infected premises is unknown. Movement restrictions are put in place to prevent any potential onward spread whilst APHA undertakes an investigation, tests are carried out, and tracings are completed. No derogations are likely to be licensed in this phase. Whilst new infected premises are identified in the area (and potentially elsewhere in the country) the veterinary situation will remain uncertain and phase 1 will continue. As the situation on the ground unfolds, the veterinary and epidemiology of the situation becomes clearer. With no further infected premises being identified it is likely that after around 2 weeks there will be more confidence in the disease situation and this “unknown” phase will draw to a close. If a new suspect or confirmed case is identified it is likely this phase will continue.

Phase 2: Veterinary, epidemiological, economic, policy and industry experts will have increasing confidence that they understand the emerging disease picture. There will not have been any new infected premises for at least two weeks, and there should be epidemiological data that suggests the possible source of infection. Movements may now be licensed, beginning with those that pose the smallest amount of risk. The longer no further infection is detected, the greater the range of types of movement will be considered for licensing. However, movements will only be licensed in accordance with legislation. For example, in the case of moving pigs off a holding in a PZ, even if the outbreak reaches phase two, a movement cannot be licensed until 40 days have elapsed from primary cleansing and disinfection of the last infected premises (see table).

Phase 3: A full exit strategy will be put in place and zones will be lifted. This will require compliance with legislation and confidence the disease situation has been controlled.

Types of live pig movement that can be licensed in the PZ and SZ during an outbreak

1. *To slaughter* – pigs may be licensed to move to a designated slaughterhouse, preferably within the PZ/SZ for immediate slaughter.
2. *To processing plant* – pigs are immediately killed and their carcasses are processed under official supervision.
3. *To another premises* – under exceptional circumstances, movements may be licensed to other premises located within the zone. The Commission must be informed immediately of such action.

Note – triggers, principles and comments that apply in the PZ, also apply in the SZ. The differences between the two zones lie in the legislation and legislative derogations which reflect the proximity of premises to the infected premises.

Legislation refers to: The Diseases of Swine Regulations (2014)

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2014/1894/contents/made>

(PZ measures are detailed in Schedule 3 part 1 and SZ measures in Schedule 3 part 2)

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
1.0 Movements of pigs OFF a holding			
Within a PZ 1.1 Initially no pigs can move from a holding in a PZ	No derogation until at least 40 days have elapsed since IP completed preliminary C&D. If a holding is in a zone for more than 40 days due to multiple IPs then derogation can be allowed.	PHASE 1 - No movements will be allowed whilst there is still active infection within the zone Regardless of whether or not triggers have been met, in exceptional circumstances to ensure the health and welfare of pigs, a request for a movement will be considered on a case by case basis by a Government veterinary inspector (VI) PHASE 2 – Derogations for movement may be licensed once the required timescales have elapsed.	Movement off a holding is subject to Schedule 3, Part 1 (4) Decisions are made on an outbreak by outbreak basis. Timing of phases is unique. Movements between contiguous pieces of land should be allowed immediately eg (dry sow to farrowing paddocks). Licence required (see 4.0) Welfare movements to other premises will only be considered in phase 2. Movements to slaughter will only be allowed in phase 2 to a designated slaughterhouse. Note, meat from animals slaughtered from the PZ is subject to restrictions under 2002/99/EC and must be cooked at designated establishment prior to sale for consumption Using temporary accommodation to mitigate the restrictions must be considered by often not feasible. Industry designed contingency plans will be required, and will need to take into account outbreak phasing as well as seasonality.

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
Within a SZ 1.2 Initially, no pigs can move from a holding in a SZ	No derogation until at least 30 days have elapsed since IP completed preliminary C&D. If a holding is in a zone for more than 40 days due to multiple IPs then derogation can be allowed.	As above	As above – Note meat from pigs slaughtered from the SZ is also subject to restrictions under 2002/99/EC and must be cooked at designated establishment prior to sale for consumption.
2.0 Movement of pigs ONTO a holding			
Within a PZ 2.1 Pigs cannot move from another holding within the PZ	Exceptional circumstances post 40 days	Generally will not allow but will consider if there are no pigs on the farm to alleviate welfare concerns.	
2.2 Pigs cannot move from a holding within the SZ to a holding within the PZ			It is never desirable to increase the numbers of the susceptible population in a control zone
2.3 Pigs cannot move from a holding outside both the PZ and SZ to a holding in the PZ			It is never desirable to increase the numbers of the susceptible population in a control zone
Within a SZ 2.4 Pigs cannot move from another holding within the SZ or from the PZ	Exceptional circumstances post 30 days	Generally will not allow but will consider if there are no pigs on the farm	

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
2.5 Pigs cannot be moved onto a holding in the SZ from a holding outside the PZ/SZ			It is never desirable to increase the numbers of the susceptible population in a control zone
3.0 Moving other domestic animals on/off a holding			
Within a PZ 3.1 Other domestic animals cannot be moved off a holding in a PZ	Yes – if allowed by a competent authority	If the farm has several species on site, decisions on movements of other domestic animals will be taken on a case by case basis. There will also be vehicle C&D considerations.	
Within a SZ 3.2 Other domestic animals cannot be moved on/off holding for 7 days after establishment of zone	Competent authority can allow movement immediately on a case by case basis. After 7 days they may consider issuing a general licence		
4.0 Moving pigs within a holding			
Within a PZ 4.1 Movement of pigs is allowed between pieces of contiguous land belonging to the same farm		Condition of such movement is that land is contiguous and pigs are moved in a vehicle and subject to appropriate C&D.	Movement of pigs across a public road that divides two contiguous pieces of land that belong to the same farm will normally be allowed subject to certain conditions. Movement <i>along</i> a road between two pieces of contiguous land may be considered on a case by case basis.

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
Within a SZ 4.2 Same conditions apply as for PZ		As above	As above
5.0 Moving pigs from a gathering e.g. market or show			
Within a PZ 5.1 Pigs cannot move from gathering in a PZ		It will take approximately 48 hours until a decision will be made on moving pigs away from the gathering. This is to allow a preliminary assessment of the disease situation. Pigs will then be licensed to move to the farm of origin or slaughter. A 21 day standstill and observation will be placed on the pigs if they return to farm of origin.	The pig owner will decide whether to transport the pigs to farm or slaughter. If it was a mixed species market/show, these other animals will be licensed to move immediately with appropriate C&D.
Within a SZ 5.2 Pigs cannot move from a gathering in a SZ		As above	As above
6.0 Pigs in transit through PZ/SZ			
Within a PZ 6.1 Pigs not stopping in PZ but			Pigs must remain in the vehicle and must not

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
travelling through is allowed			enter any livestock premises within the zone. It is important that the transit vehicle does not stop anywhere in the zone other than those required by normal driving conditions (traffic lights or queue etc).
6.2 Pigs travelling to a holding in the PZ (and already in the PZ) is allowed	Competent authority can allow movement		
Within a SZ 6.3 Pigs not stopping in SZ but travelling through is allowed			Same as 6.1 for PZ
6.4 Pigs travelling to a holding in the SZ (and already in SZ) is allowed	Competent authority can allow movement		Same as 6.2 for PZ
7.0 Pigs moving to slaughterhouse and meat handling premises			
Within a PZ 7.1 Movement of pigs originating outside PZ to slaughterhouse within the PZ	VI can licence movement		Keeping slaughterhouses operational is important. Pigs from outside the PZ/SZ can be slaughtered at a PZ slaughterhouse. Subject to risk assessment, Defra would seek to allow low risk movements such as this quickly. A condition of moving pigs from outside zones to slaughter in the zones is that the establishment is designated. Slaughterhouses should review their

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
			capabilities to achieve the requirements for designation (e.g. C&D capability), so that they can be ready from the beginning of the outbreak. Meat Hygiene Service will be the inspectorate responsible for ensuring the slaughterhouse is compliant. Meat from pigs originating outside the PZ/SZ does not need to be heat treated. Movement of pigs from premises in the SZ to a slaughterhouse within the PZ is prohibited under other controls but can be approved by a competent authority (30 days post C&D of IP - see section 1.2) The meat produced requires heat treatment so must be handled in the same way as meat from animals from the PZ (see 7.2)
7.2 Movement of pigs originating from a holding inside the PZ to a slaughterhouse inside the PZ	No derogation until at least 40 days have elapsed since IP completed preliminary C&D. If a holding is in a zone for more than 40 days due to multiple IPs then derogation can be allowed.	PHASE 2 – Derogations for movement may be licensed once the required timescales have elapsed.	An establishment handling pigs/meat from pigs originating inside the PZ/SZ must be designated, regardless of location ie even if it is outside the PZ/SZ. Designating a slaughterhouse in this scenario is more complex. Meat from pigs from PZ/SZ must be kept separate from other pigs/meat, specially marked and cooked at a designated plant. Note, if disease is identified at a slaughterhouse, that establishment would be placed under restrictions until the immediate situation had been resolved. In most circumstances it is unlikely restrictions would remain in force for any length of time and unlikely a PZ/SZ would be declared around

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
			the establishment. It is more important to identify the source farm and control that area.
Within a SZ 7.3 Movement of pigs originating outside SZ to slaughterhouse within the SZ	VI can licence movement		Rules as for pigs coming into a PZ for slaughter from holdings outside the PZ/SZ apply here
7.4 Movement of pigs originating from a holding inside the SZ to a slaughterhouse inside the SZ		PHASE 2 – Derogations for movement may be licensed once the required timescales have elapsed	Same as 7.1
8.0 Carcases, Feed and Waste products			
Within a PZ 8.1 Carcases, feed and waste cannot be transported off a holding in the PZ	“A person must not move anything liable to transmit disease, including a carcase, pig genetic material or animal feed, off premises on which pigs are kept within the protection zone except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector” VI can licence movement	PHASE 1 of outbreak Movement of pig products, materials and waste is unlikely to be allowed (but everything will be considered using normal risk principles). Feed that has not originated from a farm with pigs can be transported within the PZ PHASE 2: Dead stock will be allowed off provided they are satisfied clean carcases. Movement of feed will be allowed, provided best practice of C&D entry and exit is followed. Order of delivery should be	Any feed mill on the premises will be subject to restrictions if the mill is on the same site as the pigs. It may be possible to licence feed off the holding following a VRA and will depend on separation of entry/transport routes, personnel, equipment etc. and appropriate C&D

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
		planned so that highest health units are visited first. Manure and slurry may be transported for disposal. Muck spreading will depend on a veterinary risk assessment, in particular where the waste is to be spread.	
8.2 Feed can be transported on to a holding within a PZ		Movement of feed will be allowed, provided best practice of C&D entry and exit is followed. Order of delivery should be planned so that highest health units are visited first.	
Within a SZ 8.3 Carcases, feed and waste cannot be transported off a holding in the SZ	Same rules apply for SZ as for PZ	Same rules apply for SZ as for PZ	All movements onto farm subject to VRA and require a licence
8.4 Feed can be transported onto a holding within a SZ	Same rules apply for SZ as for PZ	Same rules apply for SZ as for PZ	Same as 8.1 All movements onto farm subject to VRA and require a licence
9.0 Trucks, vehicles and equipment (C&D requirements where licences have been issued for transport)			
Within a PZ 9.1 Any truck or vehicle used to transport pigs or anything that may be contaminated with disease cannot leave the	Can be approved by a veterinary inspector	C&D must be inspected by a veterinary inspector before vehicle can leave the PZ	Vehicle may not leave the destination premises without completing C&D. The Meat Hygiene Service is the competent authority at a slaughterhouse.

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
destination premises without completing C&D			Schedule 4 for C&D requirements in PZ/SZ – amended to fit in with specific requirements there
9.2 Any vehicle or equipment used to transport pigs in the PZ may not leave the zone until C&D has been completed and inspected by a veterinary officer	This refers to Infected or Suspect Premises		
Within a SZ 9.3 Any truck or vehicle used to transport pigs or anything that may be contaminated with disease cannot leave the destination premises without completing C&D	Movements allowed subject to conditions of Article 12		
9.4 Any vehicle or equipment used to transport pigs moved to a premises outside of a PZ or SZ			
10.0 Germplasm production centre (for Artificial Insemination)			
Within a PZ 10.1 Germplasm cannot move off holding	No derogations exist		Industry should ensure contingency plans are in place to make sure customers outside the

Situation	Legislative derogations?	Triggers/Conditions to derogate	Comments
			PZ/SZ are provided for. A plan for the 'locked down' studs should also be in place.
Within a SZ 10.2 Germplasm cannot move off holding	No derogations exist		As above for SZ
11.0 Meat products produced from pigs that originate from a PZ/SZ			
Meat produced from animals originating in the PZ or SZ must be controlled in-line with Hygiene 4 regulations (Commission Directive 2002/99/EC)	Meat from such animals can be sold subject to specific controls, including designation of premises, special marking of meat, and meat being treated (cooked) prior to sale	Applies if movements to slaughter are licensed. Slaughterhouses must be designated for the specific outbreak.	These rules apply to pigs originating from premises in the PZ/SZ, regardless of the location of the slaughterhouse. No additional rules apply once zone lifts but meat produced prior to the lifting of zones remains controlled. Meat from pigs originating from outside the zones is not controlled by the H4 regulations. Where slaughterhouse is in PZ/SZ the establishment must be designated. Products from pigs originating from premises in the PZ or SZ cannot enter the food chain (Article 3 of 2002/99/EC)