

<p>Title: The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2011</p> <p>PIR No: PIR-67160</p> <p>Original IA/RPC No: 1055</p> <p>Lead department or agency: Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs</p> <p>Other departments or agencies: Animal & Plant Health Agency (Defra Group) Rural Payments Agency (Defra Group)</p> <p>Contact for enquiries: william.whitfield@defra.gov.uk</p>	Post Implementation Review
	Date: 16/04/2024
	Type of regulation: Domestic
	Type of review: Statutory
	Date measure came into force: 01/10/2011
	Recommendation: Amend
RPC Opinion: N/A	

1. What were the policy objectives of the measure?

- To reduce movement reporting costs for the industry and Government.
- To reduce the cost and duration of animal disease outbreaks using timely movement data.
- To protect human health by tracing pig movements
- To support trade and exports via a transparent / traceable food chain.

This measure 'PRIMO' ([SI 2154/2011](#)¹) implemented Council Directive [2008/71/EEC](#) on pig ID/registration. It revoked and replaced the Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007. The principal change was a requirement to pre-notify moves online to a central database called eAML2.

2. What evidence has informed the PIR?

- PRIMO 2011 Impact Assessment. ([IA 1055](#))
- PRIMO Post Implementation Review [2016](#).
- Stakeholder communications.
- AHDB [report](#) on the GB pig industry and PRIMO (March 2024)

3. To what extent have the policy objectives been achieved?

Reduced reporting costs for industry and Government.

- Industry burdens reduced by enabling a reduction in the time taken to report pig moves.
- Government saved c.£115k p/a (c.£1.17m) from 2011.
- Industry saved c.720k (2012-15), and since, due to online movement reporting.
- A modest estimate is that continued savings are a further £2.88m (2015 prices²)

Reduced cost / duration of disease outbreaks due to accurate / timely movement data.

- The system captures >95% of pig moves online (c.4-5% via calls to a keeper's bureau).
- Data is accessible *much* quicker than 10-14 days when moves were reported via paper.

Protect human health by tracing pigs.

- The system has more up to date data on holdings pigs move from better enabling their origin to be traced were unfit animals ever suspected of entering the food chain.

Support trade and exports via a transparent and traceable food chain.

- The movement data available on the system enables us to more effectively manage a disease outbreak compared to its predecessor. We would expect disease durations to be shorter enabling industry to return to normal more quickly.

¹ Link to consolidated version on Legislation.Gov.UK

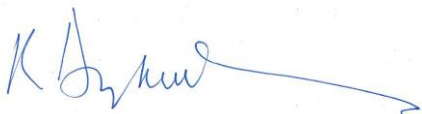
² This is calculated by extrapolating the benefit over 12 years.

Sign-off for Post Implementation Review:

I have read the PIR and I am satisfied that it represents a fair and proportionate assessment of the impact of the measure.

Signed:

Date: 16 April 2024



LORD DOUGLAS-MILLER - Minister for Biosecurity, Animal Health & Welfare

Further information

4. What were the original assumptions?

- Movement data would be captured more quickly, nearer to real time.
- Validation at the time of reporting will improve accuracy of data submitted.
- Government and industry will have a much more reliable register of pig keepers.
- More timely and accurate movement data will support the control of endemic and exotic diseases of pigs in the event of a disease outbreak.
- The costs of capturing statutory movement data will be reduced.

5. Were there any unintended consequences?

The evidence gathered has indicated there have not been any unintended consequences. Evidence gathered through the AHDB report into the GB pig industry structure and PRIMO has recorded that the way the pig sector operates has changed since 2011 and that reform of this measure will be appropriate in future to ensure its objectives continue to be met.

6. Has the evidence identified any opportunities for reducing the burden on business?

Defra's Livestock Information Transformation Programme (LITP) will deliver a new multi-species movement reporting platform, the Livestock Information Service (LIS). This will provide an opportunity for Defra and Industry to work together to further improve the traceability for pigs. Development options may include facilitating:

- Development of a system to merge RPA, APHA, Defra keeper registration systems to create a one stop shop service.
- A paperless movement reporting service – to further reduce keeper burdens.
- The availability of data on pig ID and movements to industry bodies as and when they may wish to use it to develop value adding information services.

Delivery of LIS for pigs is anticipated during 2026. That will eventually require reform/replacement of this measure pursuant to impact assessments and public consultation.

7. How does the UK approach compare with the implementation of similar measures internationally, including how EU member states implemented EU requirements that are comparable or now form part of retained EU law, or how other countries have implemented international agreements?

The transposed Directive this measure implements has been replaced with new, similar measures in the EU. Following EU exit it is no longer appropriate to compare this measure against past EU implementation. The objective for its replacement will be to continue to provide effective and enhanced traceability for disease control purposes in a proportionate and balanced manner.