
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2014 No. 1894

The Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014

PART 7

Vaccination

Prohibition on vaccination except in certain cases

28.—(1) A person must not vaccinate a domestic pig against disease other than in accordance with this Part or under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

(2) A person must not vaccinate a feral pig against disease other than in accordance with regulation 22.

Declaration of an emergency vaccination zone following confirmation of classical swine fever

29.—(1) This regulation applies where classical swine fever has been confirmed and the appropriate authority is concerned that it threatens to spread to other areas.

(2) The appropriate authority may decide to declare an emergency vaccination zone after considering relevant criteria and risk factors, including—

- (a) the rate at which outbreaks are confirmed;
- (b) the density of pigs in the area;
- (c) the likelihood of further outbreaks in the area for at least the next two months;
- (d) the availability of resources to control disease.

(3) Premises which are partly inside and partly outside the outer boundary of an emergency vaccination zone must be deemed to be wholly inside that zone.

(4) Before declaring an emergency vaccination zone, the Secretary of State must submit to the European Commission—

- (a) an emergency vaccination plan with the proposed measures for approval in accordance with Article 19(3) of Council [Directive 2001/89/EC](#)(1); or
- (b) an outline plan in accordance with Article 19(7) of that Directive.

(5) Where the appropriate authority decides to use a marker vaccine during the vaccination period the emergency vaccination plan must contain a request to use such a marker vaccine in accordance with Article 19(9) of Council [Directive 2001/89/EC](#).

(6) The declaration must include details of the responsibilities of the appropriate authority for organising the vaccination and subsequent monitoring to assess its effectiveness in preventing the spread of disease.

(7) Other than in the situation in paragraph (8), an emergency vaccination zone must remain in place for a period of at least 6 months after the completion of the vaccination operations within the zone (“the vaccination period”).

(1) OJ No L 316, 1.12.2001, p.5 as last amended by Council [Directive 2008/73/EC](#) (OJ No L 219, 14.8.2008, p. 40).

(8) The appropriate authority may reduce the vaccination period where all the vaccinated pigs within the declared zone have been slaughtered and cleansing and disinfection has been carried out at all infected premises.

(9) As far as reasonably practicable the appropriate authority must notify every keeper within the zone regarding the emergency vaccination requirements.

(10) A person must not move a pig from premises in an emergency vaccination zone unless a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to move it direct to a designated slaughterhouse.

(11) Before sending to a slaughterhouse a pig which is on premises in an emergency vaccination zone, the keeper of the pig must notify the operator of the slaughterhouse of the expected time of arrival of the pig.

(12) The operator of a slaughterhouse must ensure—

- (a) that vaccinated pigs are kept and slaughtered separately from unvaccinated pigs; and
- (b) that the carcasses of vaccinated pigs are kept separate from the carcasses of unvaccinated pigs at the slaughterhouse.

(13) During the vaccination period within an emergency vaccination zone, other than under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, a person must not—

- (a) move any pig from any premises;
- (b) collect semen, embryos or ova from seropositive pigs; or
- (c) use semen, embryos or ova collected from pigs during the 30 days prior to vaccination.

Pigs vaccinated against classical swine fever

30.—(1) This regulation applies to pigs vaccinated against classical swine fever.

(2) A keeper who has had a pig vaccinated in an emergency vaccination zone or under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector must—

- (a) ensure that it is identified in accordance with instructions from a veterinary inspector; and
- (b) keep a record that it has been vaccinated.

(3) The keeper must only have a vaccinated pig slaughtered at a designated slaughterhouse.

(4) Following slaughter of a vaccinated pig the carcass must—

- (a) be disposed of in accordance with the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013(2), the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013(3) or the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Wales) Regulations 2014(4); or
- (b) have a stamp applied and be treated under the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008(5), the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (Scotland) Order 2008(6) or the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (Wales) Regulations 2008(7).

(5) Where a marker vaccine has been used on a pig, the meat derived from that pig may be exempted by the appropriate authority from the requirement to be treated as restricted meat under the appropriate legislation listed in paragraph (4)(b).

(2) S.I. 2013/2952.

(3) S.S.I. 2013/307.

(4) S.I. 2014/517 (W.60).

(5) S.I. 2008/465, amended by S.I. 2009/1297.

(6) S.S.I. 2008/158, amended by S.S.I. 2009/173, 2009/174.

(7) S.I. 2008/1275 (W.132), amended by S.I. 2009/136 (W.136).

Compulsory vaccination and controls for pigs vaccinated against swine vesicular disease

31.—(1) This regulation applies where swine vesicular disease has been confirmed.

(2) Following confirmation of swine vesicular disease, the appropriate authority may declare an emergency vaccination zone in which every keeper inside the zone must ensure the vaccination of their pigs after considering relevant criteria and risk factors, including—

- (a) the rate at which outbreaks are confirmed;
- (b) the density of pigs in the area;
- (c) the likelihood of further outbreaks in the area for at least the next two months; and
- (d) the availability of resources to control disease.

(3) Premises which are partly inside and partly outside the outer boundary of an emergency vaccination zone must be deemed to be wholly inside that zone.

(4) As far as reasonably practicable the appropriate authority must notify every keeper within the zone regarding the emergency vaccination requirements.

(5) A person in possession or charge of a pig that has been vaccinated under this regulation must—

- (a) ensure that the pig is identified in accordance with instructions from a veterinary inspector; and
- (b) keep a record of the date when the pig was vaccinated.

(6) A person must not move a pig from premises in an emergency vaccination zone unless a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to move it direct to a designated slaughterhouse.

(7) Before sending a vaccinated pig to a slaughterhouse the person responsible for its movement must notify the operator of the slaughterhouse of the expected time of arrival of the pig.

(8) The operator of a slaughterhouse must ensure that—

- (a) vaccinated pigs are kept and slaughtered separately from unvaccinated pigs; and
- (b) carcasses of vaccinated pigs are kept separate from carcasses of unvaccinated pigs.

(9) In the case of a pig outside an emergency vaccination zone—

- (a) a veterinary inspector may serve a notice on the keeper to require the vaccination of the pig on those premises in accordance with the conditions of that notice; and
- (b) a person must not move the vaccinated pig from the premises on which it was vaccinated except to a designated slaughterhouse under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.