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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2014 No. 1894**

**The Diseases of Swine Regulations 2014**

**PART 1**

**Introduction**

**Interpretation**

**2.—(1) In these Regulations—**

“carcase” means a carcase or part of a carcase of a pig, but does not include a sample taken from a carcase;

“Chief Veterinary Officer” means the Chief Veterinary Officer for England, Scotland or Wales dependent upon where disease is present;

“contact premises” means premises that are designated as contact premises under regulation 8(1);

“Council [Directive 92/119/EEC](#)” means Council [Directive 92/119/EEC](#) introducing general Community measures for the control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease as amended from time to time;

“Council [Directive 2001/89/EC](#)” means Council [Directive 2001/89/EC](#) on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever as amended from time to time;

“Council [Directive 2002/60/EC](#)” means Council [Directive 2002/60/EC](#) laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever as amended from time to time;

“designated slaughterhouse” means a slaughterhouse designated by the appropriate authority under the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (England) Regulations 2008(1), the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (Scotland) Order 2008(2) or the Products of Animal Origin (Disease Control) (Wales) Regulations 2008(3);

“Diagnostic Manual” refers to the Diagnostic Manual contained in—

- (a) Commission [Decision 2000/428/EC](#) 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(4),
- (b) Commission [Decision 2002/106/EC](#) approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever(5),
- (c) Commission [Decision 2003/422/EC](#) approving an African swine fever Diagnostic Manual(6);

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(1) [S.I. 2008/465](#), amended by [S.I. 2009/1297](#), [2012/2897](#).

(2) [S.S.I. 2008/158](#), amended by [S.S.I. 2009/173](#), [2009/174](#).

(3) [S.I. 2008/1275 \(W.132\)](#), amended by [S.I. 2009/1373 \(W.136\)](#), [2009/1910 \(W.173\)](#).

(4) OJ No L 167, 7.7.2000 p.22.

(5) OJ No L 39, 9.2.2002, p.71, as amended by Commission [Decision 2003/859/EC](#) (OJ No L.324, 11.12.2003, p.55).

(6) OJ No L 143, 11.6.2003, p.5.

“disease” in these Regulations, unless the context refers to only one or more of these diseases, means any of the following diseases of pig (and includes the virus of any such disease)—

- (a) African swine fever;
- (b) classical swine fever (otherwise known as hog cholera); and
- (c) swine vesicular disease;

“equipment”, except in regulation 34(9)(a), means any equipment that has been in contact with pigs or faeces, blood or other bodily fluids from a pig;

“feral pig” means any non-captive pig which is living in the wild;

“infected premises” means premises that have been designated as infected premises under regulation 10;

“inspector” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981(7) by an appropriate authority or by a local authority, and, when used in relation to an officer of the appropriate authority, includes a veterinary inspector;

“keeper” means any person who owns or is responsible for a pig, whether on a permanent or temporary basis;

“livestock” means any hoofed animals other than equidae;

“local authority” means—

- (a) in England—
  - (i) where there is an authority which is the sole principal council for its local government area (“a unitary authority”), that authority;
  - (ii) where there is not a unitary authority—
    - (aa) in a metropolitan district, the council of that district;
    - (bb) in a non-metropolitan county, the county council;
    - (cc) in each London borough, the council of that borough; or
    - (dd) in the City of London, the Common Council;
- (b) in Wales, a county council or a county borough council;
- (c) in Scotland, a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994(8);

“marker vaccine” means a vaccine which results in a clear differentiation between a vaccinated pig and a diseased pig;

“occupier” means any person having day-to-day responsibility for the premises or for any pigs on the premises;

“pig” means any animal of the *Suidae* family;

“premises” includes any land, building or other place;

“sentinel pig” means a pig introduced to infected premises after cleansing and disinfection in accordance with regulation 18 for surveillance purposes;

“seropositive pig” means a pig identified as having antibodies against swine vesicular disease, African swine fever or classical swine fever;

(7) Section 89 of the Animal Health Act 1981 c.22. Functions conferred under that Act on “the Ministers” (as defined in section 86) are now exercisable in relation to England by the Secretary of State. Functions of “the Ministers” 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). Functions of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were then transferred to the Secretary of State by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Dissolution) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/794).

(8) 1994 c. 39 amended by the Environment Act 1995 (c.25), section 120(1) and Schedule 22, paragraph 232(1).

“suspect premises” means premises that are designated as suspect premises under regulation 7(2);

“vectors” means ticks of the species *Ornithodoros erraticus* or any other tick or insect species specified by the appropriate authority;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by an appropriate authority for the purposes of the Animal Health Act 1981.

(2) In these Regulations—

(a) “appropriate authority” means—

- (i) the Secretary of State where the functions are exercised in England;
- (ii) the Scottish Ministers where the functions are exercised in Scotland; and
- (iii) the Welsh Ministers where the functions are exercised in Wales;

(b) terms used in the European Union instruments have the same meaning as in those instruments.

(3) In paragraph (2)(b) “the European Union instruments” means—

- (a) Council [Directive 92/119/EEC](#);
- (b) Council [Directive 2001/89/EC](#);
- (c) Council [Directive 2002/60/EC](#);
- (d) Commission [Decision 2000/428/EC](#) 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;
- (e) Commission [Decision 2002/106/EC](#) approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever; and
- (f) Commission [Decision 2003/422/EC](#) approving an African swine fever Diagnostic Manual.