Title: PIR on the The Tuberculosis (Deer and Camelid) (England) Order 2014	Post Implementation Review
PIR No: Click here to enter text.**2014/2337**	**Date:** Click here to enter a date.**11/03/2020**
Original IA/RPC No: Click here to enter text.**N/A**	**Type of regulation: Domestic**
Lead department or agency: Defra	**Type of review: Statutory**
Other departments or agencies: Click here to enter text.	**Date measure came into force: 01/10/2014**
	Recommendation: Keep
Contact for enquiries: **Dan Hackett**	**RPC Opinion:** Choose an item.**N/A**

1. What were the policy objectives of the measure? (Maximum 5 lines)

A) To make it easier for deer keepers, vets and other stakeholders to understand their duties and legislative requirements in relation to bovine TB by consolidating existing statutory controls for deer into a single Order. B) To improve disease management by strengthening controls for TB affected camelids through an enhanced testing regime.

2. What evidence has informed the PIR? (Maximum 5 lines)

Professor Sir Charles Godfray's review of the Government's TB Strategy published in November 2018, statistics on incidents of TB in domesticated non-bovines and wild animals 2011-June 2019 and the 2016 consultation *Bovine TB: tackling infection in pigs, sheep, goats, captive deer and South American camelids* including the published summary of responses.

3. To what extent have the policy objectives been achieved? (Maximum 5 lines)

For A) Consolidating existing but disparate statutory TB controls into a single space has simplified the regulatory landscape for deer keepers and vets. For B) by using more effective tests we are picking up TB infection more quickly in camelid herds and this is reflected by a small increase in TB incidents, reported in our published statistics. However, disclosing TB in camelid herds earlier will reduce the time the disease can spread within the herd and beyond.

Sign-off for Post Implementation Review: Minister

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: 12/03/2020

Further information sheet

Please provide additional evidence in subsequent sheets, as required.

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4. What were the original assumptions?(Maximum 5 lines)

Precisely estimating the impact of using a more effective test in camelid herds was difficult, but we expected to see a small increase in number of TB infected animals disclosed, and that is what happened.

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5. Were there any unintended consequences? (Maximum 5 lines)

Slaughter of non-bovine TB reactors has a financial cost to industry which was difficult to fully model due to the lack of knowledge of disease prevalence before the introduction of stricter controls. This has been mitigated by the introduction of standardised compensation rates for slaughtered reactors in the *Tuberculosis (Non-Bovine Animals) Slaughter and Compensation (England) Order 2017.*

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6. Has the evidence identified any opportunities for reducing the burden on business?
(Maximum 5 lines)

The Godfray review concluded that consolidating all statutory TB provisions for non-bovine species into the TB Order would result in a much more transparent regulatory regime thereby making it easier for business operators to understand their responsibilities and for regulators to police and enforce the controls.

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7. For EU measures, how does the UK's implementation compare with that in other EU member states in terms of costs to business? (Maximum 5 lines)

N/A.