



Jersey

**ANIMAL HEALTH (SWINE) (JERSEY)
ORDER 2017**

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Jersey

ANIMAL HEALTH (SWINE) (JERSEY) ORDER 2017

Arrangement

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Jersey

ANIMAL HEALTH (SWINE) (JERSEY) ORDER 2017

THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, in pursuance of Articles 2(2), 4(2), 7, 17(8) and 32 of the Animal Health (Jersey) Law 2016¹, orders as follows –

Commencement [[see endnotes](#)]

PART 1

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

1 Interpretation

In this Order –

“contact premises” means premises that are designated as such under Article 5(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 (OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p.69) 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 (OJ L 316, 1.12.2001, p.5) as 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 (OJ L 192 20.7.2002 p. 27) as amended from time to time;

“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 (OJ L 167, 7.7.2000. p.22);
- (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 (OJ L 39, 9.2.2002. p.71);

- (c) Commission Decision 2003/422/EC approving an African swine fever Diagnostic Manual (OJ L 143, 11.6.2003, p.35 as amended from time to time);

“disease” means a disease to which this Order applies by virtue of Article 2(1) and (2);

“equipment” means any equipment that has been in contact with a pig or faeces, blood or other bodily fluids from a pig;

“infected premises” means premises that have been designated as infected premises under Article 7;

“Law” means the Animal Health (Jersey) Law 2016²;

“livestock” means any ruminating animal or swine;

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

“pig” means any animal of the Suidae family;

“protection zone” means a controlled zone declared to be a protection zone under Article 17;

“sentinel pig” means a pig introduced to infected premises after cleansing and disinfection in accordance with Article 14 for surveillance purposes;

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

“surveillance zone” means a controlled zone declared to be a surveillance zone under Article 17;

“suspect premises” means premises that are designated as such under Article 4(2).

2 Application

- (1) This Order applies to African swine fever, classical swine fever and swine vesicular disease and any virus of any of them, unless the context refers to only one or more of these diseases.
- (2) However, Parts 2 and 3 do not apply in relation to swine vesicular disease in any period during which action is being taken by the Minister in relation to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease.
- (3) This Order does not apply to any specified animal pathogen licensed under Article 15(1) of the Law or to which that Article does not apply.

PART 2

SUSPICION OF DISEASE

3 Initial investigation

Where a veterinary inspector makes an investigation following notification of disease under Article 12(1) or 15(2) of the Law and cannot rule out the presence of disease, the veterinary inspector must, according to his or her findings –

- (a) confirm that disease is still suspected and serve a notice under Article 4(2); or
- (b) confirm the presence of disease and serve a notice under Article 7(1).

4 Measures on suspicion of disease

- (1) This Article applies where a veterinary inspector suspects –
 - (a) that a pig or carcass is or has been infected with disease; and
 - (b) that pig or carcass is or has been on any premises other than in circumstances where Part 4 applies.
- (2) An inspector must serve a notice on the occupier of the premises mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) designating the premises as suspect premises, and Schedule 1 applies upon service of that notice.
- (3) A veterinary inspector must take all reasonable steps to establish whether or not disease is present on the suspect premises.
- (4) In the case of classical swine fever and African swine fever, where required by the epidemiological situation, the States Veterinary Officer may order and arrange for the killing of any pig on the suspect premises and arrange for the taking of a sufficient number of post-mortem samples to confirm or negate the presence of disease.
- (5) The notice served under paragraph (2) may be revoked only if a veterinary inspector is satisfied that the suspect premises no longer pose a risk of spread of disease.
- (6) On the revocation of the notice the measures in Schedule 1 cease to apply.
- (7) In the case of swine vesicular disease only, if a seropositive pig has been detected on premises designated as suspect premises but none of the pigs on the premises show clinical signs of that disease, a veterinary inspector must take further samples at least 28 days from the date when the disease was first suspected by the veterinary inspector and have those samples tested.
- (8) If such tests reveal no evidence of swine vesicular disease on the premises, the seropositive pig must be –
 - (a) killed at a slaughterhouse –
 - (i) with the pig's being kept separate from other pigs in transport and at the slaughterhouse, and

- (ii) ensuring that the carcase and any animal by-product coming from the seropositive pig is kept separate and not exported from Jersey; or
- (b) killed on the suspect premises and subsequently destroyed under supervision of a veterinary inspector.

5 Measures on contact premises

- (1) If premises have been shown to have an epidemiological link with –
 - (a) suspect premises;
 - (b) infected premises; or
 - (c) other premises on which disease has been detected, including where a veterinary inspector is of the view that due to its proximity to an infected premises it is likely that disease may have been transmitted there,

an inspector must serve a notice on the occupier designating those premises as contact premises, and Schedule 1 applies upon service of that notice.

- (2) Following the designation of premises as contact premises –
 - (a) if the pigs on the contact premises do not show clinical signs of disease, but where the suspicion of disease cannot be ruled out, the States Veterinary Officer must assess the epidemiological situation at the premises, and on the basis of that assessment may –
 - (i) order and arrange for the killing of any pig on the premises if considered necessary to prevent the spread of disease,
 - (ii) require a person under the direction of a veterinary inspector, to monitor all pigs on the contact premises until the veterinary inspector is satisfied that the disease is not present;
 - (b) if any pig on the contact premises shows clinical signs of disease –
 - (i) if considered to be necessary to prevent the spread of disease, the States Veterinary Officer may order and arrange for the killing of any pig on the contact premises, and arrange for the taking of a sufficient number of post-mortem samples to confirm or negate the presence of disease, and
 - (ii) a veterinary inspector must take all reasonable steps to establish whether or not disease is present at the contact premises, which may include the taking and testing of samples, until satisfied that the disease is not present on the premises.
- (3) If disease cannot be negated even after pigs have been killed, cleansing and disinfection must be carried out in accordance with Articles 9 and 10, followed by restocking with sentinel pigs unless a veterinary inspector specifies otherwise in writing, in accordance with Article 14.
- (4) The notice served under paragraph (1) may not be revoked until the States Veterinary Officer is satisfied following any tests or actions of a veterinary inspector, or the satisfactory completion of the steps in

paragraph (3), that it is no longer appropriate for the premises to remain designated as contact premises.

- (5) On the revocation of the notice served under paragraph (1) the measures in Schedule 1 cease to apply.

6 Temporary controlled zone

- (1) The Minister may declare a temporary controlled zone around suspect premises.
- (2) The temporary controlled zone must be of such extent as the Minister considers necessary to reduce the risk of the spread of disease as far as practicable.
- (3) The declaration must apply paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 and may apply any other measure of a type listed in that Schedule as the Minister considers necessary in all or part of the temporary controlled zone in order to prevent or reduce the risk of the spread of disease.
- (4) Any part of a temporary controlled zone that is subsequently incorporated into a protection or surveillance zone will cease to exist as a temporary controlled zone.
- (5) The Minister must revoke the temporary controlled zone once disease has been ruled out on the suspect premises to which the zone relates.

PART 3

INFECTED PREMISES

7 Designation of premises as infected premises when presence of disease confirmed

- (1) If the States Veterinary Officer is satisfied as a result of any –
- (a) tests carried out under this Order;
 - (b) clinical signs in any pig or carcase; or
 - (c) epidemiological connections,

that disease is or has been present on premises such that the premises or carcase continue to pose the risk of spread of disease, an inspector must serve a notice on the occupier of those premises designating the premises as infected premises.

- (2) Where such a notice is served on the occupier, Schedule 1 applies together with any additional measures specified in the notice that a veterinary inspector considers necessary in order to reduce the risk of the spread of disease.
- (3) This Article does not apply where disease is confirmed in a slaughterhouse.

8 Killing of pigs on infected premises

- (1) Article 17 of the Law applies to any disease.
- (2) If premises are designated as infected premises the Minister must arrange, without delay and in accordance with Article 17(1) of the Law, for the killing of all pigs on the premises.

9 Disposal of carcasses and preliminary cleansing and disinfection

- (1) Where a pig is killed under this Order other than in accordance with Article 16(1), the Minister must arrange for the disposal of the carcass.
- (2) The Minister may arrange for the disposal of the carcass of any pig that has died, or is suspected to have died, from disease.
- (3) The Minister must ensure that any such disposal is carried out without delay and in such a way as to avoid the risk of the spread of disease.
- (4) Following such disposal the Minister must without delay carry out preliminary cleansing and disinfection by spraying with disinfectant –
 - (a) all parts of the premises (other than fields, slurry lagoons and other parts of the premises where the disinfectant would have no effect) and all equipment or other things to which the pig has had access; and
 - (b) anything contaminated during the killing of the pig.

10 Notice requiring secondary cleansing and disinfection

- (1) Irrespective of whether or not pigs are to be reintroduced on infected or contact premises, an inspector may serve a notice on the occupier of those premises requiring secondary cleansing and disinfection as specified in the notice.
- (2) Secondary cleansing and disinfection must be carried out in such a way as to minimise the risk of the spread of disease or survival of any virus.
- (3) 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.

11 Use of approved disinfectants

- (1) Where disinfection is carried out under this Order any disinfectant used must be –
 - (a) an approved disinfectant that complies with paragraph (2); and
 - (b) used at the approved dilution rate and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (2) The disinfectant must –
 - (a) if being used to prevent the spread of swine vesicular disease, be published as being approved in respect of Swine Vesicular Disease Orders and if being used to disinfect a vehicle, must be published

as being approved in respect of both Swine Vesicular Disease Orders and General Orders;

- (b) if being used to prevent the spread of any other disease to which this Order applies, be published as being approved in respect of General Orders.

- (3) In this Article –

“approved dilution rate” means the dilution rate indicated for an approved disinfectants product in the relevant column in the statutory table under the heading that states the disease for which it is to be used accompanied by a reference to Orders or, if no such disease is stated, that states General Orders;

“Orders” means Orders of the description stated in the relevant column heading of the statutory table;

“statutory table” means the table of Disinfectants Approved for use in England, Scotland and Wales published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs under powers that include those in the English Disinfectants Order.

12 Special measures to prevent the spread of African swine fever virus by vectors

- (1) If the presence of vectors is suspected on premises where African swine fever has been confirmed, any building that has housed pigs (and the surrounding environment) must be checked by an inspector for the presence of vectors and, if deemed necessary, a veterinary inspector (or any person acting under the direction of a veterinary inspector) may –
- (a) arrange for the obtaining of specimens of the vectors and proportionate further monitoring; and
- (b) require the occupier to implement practical vector control measures.
- (2) Where such specimens are obtained the Minister must arrange for appropriate laboratory tests to be carried out on them to confirm or negate the presence of the African swine fever virus in the vectors.

13 Revocation of notice designating premises as infected premises

- (1) Unless otherwise provided for in this Article, a notice designating premises as infected premises under Article 7 must not be revoked until a veterinary inspector is satisfied that sufficient time has elapsed for the virus of disease to have decayed naturally to the extent that the virus will no longer pose a risk of infecting a pig with disease.
- (2) A veterinary inspector, or an inspector acting under the direction of a veterinary inspector, may revoke such a notice of designation in relation to the whole or a part of the infected premises if –
- (a) any required cleansing and disinfection has been certified as satisfactorily completed in accordance with Article 10(3); and

- (b) the premises have been tested for the existence of disease using sentinel pigs with negative results in accordance with Article 14.
- (3) In the case of African swine fever (where the occurrence of disease has not been linked to vectors) or in the case of classical swine fever, as a derogation from the testing in accordance with paragraph (2)(b), such a notice may be revoked by a veterinary inspector if –
 - (a) more than 6 months has elapsed from the completion of the cleansing and disinfection; and
 - (b) the veterinary inspector is of the opinion that there is no further risk of the spread of disease.
- (4) In the case of African swine fever, where occurrence of disease has been linked to vectors, such a notice must not be revoked until –
 - (a) all restocking with sentinel pigs in accordance with Article 14 has been carried out without evidence of disease; and
 - (b) a further 60 days has elapsed since full restocking.
- (5) On revocation of such a notice, the measures in Schedule 1 (together with any additional measure imposed under the notice) cease to apply.

14 Restocking and testing with sentinel pigs on infected or contact premises

- (1) On infected premises or contact premises once a veterinary inspector has certified in accordance with Article 10(3) that secondary cleansing and disinfection have been satisfactorily completed, sentinel pigs may be introduced (at the expense of the occupier) for monitoring for the resurgence of disease in accordance with this Article as a precursor to full restocking of the premises with pigs.
- (2) Other than in the situation in paragraph (7), the number of sentinel pigs introduced by the occupier must be such restricted number as are considered to be sufficient by a veterinary inspector to test for the continuing presence of disease on all parts of the premises where disease was formerly present.
- (3) The sentinel pigs may be introduced only in accordance with a licence granted by a veterinary inspector, and not before the following prescribed number of days, equivalent to the incubation period for the virus, after the secondary cleansing and disinfection has been certified as being satisfactorily completed in accordance with Article 10(3) –
 - (a) 40 days in the case of African swine fever;
 - (b) 30 days in the case of classical swine fever; and
 - (c) 28 days in the case of swine vesicular disease.
- (4) The sentinel pigs must –
 - (a) have come from premises not subject to any measures under this Order; or
 - (b) have been tested at the expense of the occupier before being brought on to the premises and found to be negative for the presence of antibodies against disease.

- (5) After the number of days after the arrival of the last sentinel pig onto the premises set out in the following table have elapsed, a veterinary inspector must, at the expense of the occupier, clinically examine all sentinel pigs on the premises and take a statistically valid number of samples deemed necessary for the serological testing for the presence of antibodies to the disease –

African swine fever (where disease has not been linked to vectors)	45 days
Classical swine fever	40 days
Swine vesicular fever	28 days.

- (6) A person must not allow a sentinel pig to leave premises until negative results of the serological tests taken in accordance with paragraph (5) are obtained by the veterinary inspector.
- (7) For premises where all pigs are entirely enclosed in buildings, as an alternative to the veterinary inspector's restricting the number of sentinel pigs in accordance with paragraph (2), the veterinary inspector may license the introduction of an unlimited number of sentinel pigs into enclosed buildings on the premises.
- (8) Where an unlimited number of sentinel pigs are licensed under paragraph (7) –
- (a) paragraphs (3), (4), (5) and (6) apply in relation to the introduction of the unlimited number of sentinel pigs;
- (b) all those pigs must arrive on the premises within the following periods from the date of arrival of the first sentinel pig –

African swine fever (where disease has not been linked to vectors)	20 days
Classical swine fever	20 days
Swine vesicular fever	8 days;

and

- (c) in the case of swine vesicular disease, a person must not allow a pig to leave the premises until at least 60 days after the arrival of the last sentinel pig.
- (9) In the case of African swine fever where the disease has been linked to spread by vectors, restocking with sentinel pigs must not take place for a period of 6 years.
- (10) However, that period of 6 years may be reduced where a veterinary inspector has supervised vector eradication measures on infected premises and is satisfied that –
- (a) the measures have been successfully carried out; or

- (b) the persistence of the vector no longer presents a significant risk of transmitting African swine fever.
- (11) Where restocking has taken place in accordance with paragraphs (9) or (10), a person must not allow a pig to leave the premises after full repopulation until serological examinations with negative results for African swine fever have been taken at least 60 days after full repopulation in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

PART 4

SUSPICION AND CONFIRMATION OF DISEASE AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE

15 Requirement to serve notice

- (1) Where a veterinary inspector has examined a pig or pig carcass at a slaughterhouse (whether or not following the Minister's being notified under Article 12(1) of the Law) and cannot negate the presence of disease on it (a "suspect pig") an inspector must serve a notice on the operator of the slaughterhouse.
- (2) The notice may set out the requirements of Article 12(3) of the Law and may additionally impose on that operator all or any of the following measures –
 - (a) no pig or carcass to be moved to or from the slaughterhouse;
 - (b) no other animal to be moved to or from the slaughterhouse if the veterinary inspector suspects there is a risk that it could spread disease;
 - (c) all biosecurity measures that the veterinary inspector believes are necessary to be taken by the operator.
- (3) A veterinary inspector may take samples from a pig, carcass or any other thing and have those samples tested to ascertain whether or not disease is present at the slaughterhouse.
- (4) If following the results of the tests carried out under paragraph (3) the States Veterinary Officer is satisfied that that disease is not present at the slaughterhouse a veterinary inspector must as soon as reasonably practicable –
 - (a) orally inform the operator that disease has not been found to be present, at which point the measures mentioned in paragraph (2) no longer apply; and
 - (b) give this same information in writing.

16 Killing of animals at slaughterhouse

- (1) If following the results of the tests carried out under Article 15(3), the States Veterinary Officer is satisfied that disease is present at the slaughterhouse, the Minister must ensure that all pigs in the

slaughterhouse are killed without delay under the supervision of a veterinary inspector.

- (2) After the killing –
 - (a) the operator must destroy –
 - (i) the carcasses and offal of infected pigs,
 - (ii) the carcasses and offal of other pigs that a veterinary inspector suspects may be infected with disease,
 - (iii) the carcasses and offal of other pigs contaminated through contact with an infected pig or carcass;
 - (b) cleansing and disinfection of buildings, equipment and vehicles (including control of vectors where African swine fever has been linked to spread by vectors) must be carried out by the operator as instructed by a veterinary inspector;
 - (c) an epidemiological enquiry by a veterinary inspector must take place;
 - (d) a veterinary inspector must notify the operator of the removal of the measures mentioned in Article 15(2) at the slaughterhouse once 24 hours have elapsed since cleansing and disinfection operations have been completed there to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector; and
 - (e) in the case of African swine fever, the veterinary inspector must be satisfied that any vector controls (if required) have been effectively applied before notifying the operator in accordance with sub-paragraph (d).

PART 5

AREA CONTROLS FOLLOWING CONFIRMATION OF DISEASE

17 Protection and surveillance zones

- (1) This Article applies where the existence of disease has been confirmed on premises.
- (2) Where the premises comprise –
 - (a) a slaughterhouse;
 - (b) a veterinary surgery where a pig has been brought for examination; or
 - (c) any other place to which a pig has been brought temporarily and the Minister does not consider that place to be the centre of infection,

the Minister may declare a protection zone and a surveillance zone around the premises.

- (3) In any other case the Minister must declare a protection zone and a surveillance zone around the premises.

- (4) The zones must be centred on the part of the premises that the Minister considers most appropriate for disease control and –
 - (a) a protection zone must have a radius of at least 3 kilometres;
 - (b) a surveillance zone around the outside of the protection zone must, subject to paragraph (5), have a radius of at least 10 kilometres.
- (5) The Minister may reduce the size of a surveillance zone if advised by the States Veterinary Officer to do so.
- (6) The Minister must ensure that within those zones, as far as is reasonably practicable –
 - (a) premises that contain pigs are identified; and
 - (b) veterinary inspectors visit such identified premises to –
 - (i) inspect, and as necessary examine, the pigs on the premises, and
 - (ii) collect and have tested such samples as the States Veterinary Officer considers necessary.
- (7) The measures in Part 1 of Schedule 2 apply in a protection zone.
- (8) The measures in Part 2 of Schedule 2 apply in a surveillance zone.
- (9) The measures in Schedule 3 apply in a protection and surveillance zone.
- (10) The Minister may in a declaration apply any other measure that he or she considers to be necessary in order to reduce the spread of disease in respect of the whole or any part of any protection zone or surveillance zone.

18 Revocation of protection and surveillance zones

- (1) The Minister must keep in place a surveillance zone for at least the following periods –
 - (a) in the case of African swine fever, 40 days (but if an intensive testing programme has been carried out then 20 days);
 - (b) in the case of classical swine fever, 20 days, or
 - (c) in the case of swine vesicular disease, 28 days,after pigs from infected premises have been killed and until such cleansing and disinfection as the States Veterinary Officer considers sufficient has been carried out on those premises.
- (2) The Minister must keep in place a protection zone for at least the following periods –
 - (a) in the case of African swine fever, 45 days (but if an intensive testing programme has been carried out then 30 days);
 - (b) in the case of classical swine fever, 30 days; or
 - (c) in the case of swine vesicular disease, 28 days,after pigs from infected premises have been killed and until such cleansing and disinfection as the States Veterinary Officer considers sufficient has been carried out on those premises.

- (3) In this Article “intensive testing programme” means testing for African swine fever in accordance with sections F and G of Chapter IV of the Diagnostic Manual.

PART 6

MISCELLANEOUS AND CLOSING PROVISIONS

19 Prohibition on vaccination except in certain cases

- (1) A person must not vaccinate a pig against disease other in accordance with –
- (a) a licence granted by a veterinary inspector;
 - (b) the terms of a vaccination zone declared by the Minister; or
 - (c) a notice served by a veterinary inspector.
- (2) The cost of any vaccination under this Article is to be borne by the keeper of the pig being vaccinated unless the licence states otherwise.

20 Citation

This Order may be cited as the Animal Health (Swine) (Jersey) Order 2017.

SCHEDULE 1

(Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 13)

MEASURES ON SUSPECT, CONTACT AND INFECTED PREMISES**1 Records**

- (1) The occupier must keep a record of the number of pigs of each type of pig production on the premises.
- (2) The occupier must take all reasonable steps to update the record to show the number of pigs that –
 - (a) are alive;
 - (b) have died since measures under this Order were imposed in relation to the premises;
 - (c) show clinical signs of disease; and
 - (d) have been born since measures under this Order were imposed in relation to the premises.
- (3) The occupier must keep the record for at least 6 months after –
 - (a) the revocation of the notice served under Article 4(2), 5(1) or 7(1); or
 - (b) the premises cease to be within any zone declared under Part 5 (so far as the declaration applies to the premises),whichever is the later.

2 Confinement or isolation of pigs

The occupier must ensure that pigs are confined or isolated as directed by a veterinary inspector.

3 Restriction on movement of pigs

A person must not move any pig or carcase on or off the premises except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

4 Restriction on removal of any equipment, animal or thing liable to transmit disease

A person must not remove from the premises any equipment, animal or any other thing (including genetic material) that may spread disease except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

5 Restrictions on spreading pig manure and slurry

A person must not spread pig manure or slurry except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

6 Cleansing, disinfection and other biosecurity measures

The occupier must –

- (a) provide and maintain means of cleansing and disinfection at the entrances to, and exits from, the premises and all buildings on those premises housing pigs; and
- (b) comply with any directions from an inspector concerning such means of cleansing and disinfection and the imposition of other biosecurity measures (including rodent and vector control).

7 Restriction on movement of vehicles and persons

(1) A person must not –

- (a) enter or leave the premises; or
- (b) move any vehicle to or from the premises,

except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

- (2) All persons entering or leaving the premises must observe appropriate biosecurity measures that may include cleansing and disinfecting footwear, outer clothing, exposed skin and any possessions they have on them.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to any movement necessary for the provision of emergency services.

SCHEDULE 2

(Article 17(7) and (8))

PART 1 – MEASURES IN A PROTECTION ZONE**1 Movement of pigs in a protection zone**

- (1) A person must not move a pig in a protection zone unless –
- (a) a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the pig to move from premises outside the protection zone direct to a slaughterhouse for immediate killing in accordance with sub-paragraph (2);
 - (b) a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the movement of the pig between 2 premises within the zone, divided by a public road provided that the 2 premises would be contiguous except for the public road;
 - (c) the movement is allowed under paragraph 2; or
 - (d) the pig is transported and remains in a vehicle, which vehicle must not enter any livestock premises within the zone.
- (2) A veterinary inspector may license the movement of a pig from outside the protection zone to a slaughterhouse for immediate killing provided that the vehicle transporting the pig is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at the slaughterhouse after the pig has been unloaded.

2 Movement of pigs off premises in a protection zone

- (1) A licence may be granted by a veterinary inspector after the expiry of the number of days specified in the table to this paragraph to allow movement of a pig off premises in a protection zone if directly transported to a slaughterhouse –

<i>Period that must elapse before movement of a pig off premises in a protection zone may be licensed</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>African Swine Fever</i>	<i>Classical Swine Fever</i>	<i>Swine Vesicular Diseases</i>
Number of days that must have elapsed since completion of preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises under Article 9	40	30	21
Number of days that must have elapsed since the zone has been in place and there are multiple infected premises	40	30	30

Note: In accordance with the Diagnostic Manual, if the Minister has applied an intensive sampling and testing programme making it possible to negate the presence of African swine fever on the premises, the periods for that disease are reduced to 30 days.

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- (2) A licence may be granted under sub-paragraph (1) only where –
- (a) a veterinary inspector has inspected the pigs on the premises and has individually examined each pig that is to be moved and found no clinical signs suggestive of disease;
 - (b) a sufficient number of samples are taken in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual from pigs which are to be killed, in order that the presence of disease in the batch of pigs can be determined; and
 - (c) the pigs to be moved are transported in a vehicle sealed by an inspector.

3 Movement of other animals and persons from premises on which pigs are kept

A person must not move any other animal that may carry disease on or off premises in the protection zone on which pigs are kept unless licensed by a veterinary inspector, and all persons entering or leaving such premises must observe appropriate biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of spread of disease.

4 Restriction on removal of any thing liable to transmit disease

A person must not move any thing liable to transmit disease, including a carcass, 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.

5 Restrictions on the transporting and spreading of pig manure or slurry

- (1) A person must not transport manure or slurry that contains waste material of swine origin off premises in the protection zone other than under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.
- (2) A person must not spread manure or slurry that contains waste material of swine origin other than under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

6 Reporting of dead or diseased pigs

The keeper must report all dead or diseased pigs to the Minister.

PART 2 – MEASURES IN A SURVEILLANCE ZONE

7 Movement of pigs in a surveillance zone

- (1) A person must not move a pig through a surveillance zone unless –
 - (a) the pig is transported and remains in a vehicle, which vehicle must not enter any livestock premises within the zone;
 - (b) a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the pig to move from premises outside the surveillance zone direct to a

slaughterhouse within the zone for immediate killing in accordance with sub-paragraph (2);

- (c) a licence is granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the movement of the pig between premises, divided by a public road provided that the premises would be contiguous except for the public road; or
 - (d) the movement is licensed under paragraph 8 in the case of swine vesicular disease, or under paragraph 9 in the case of African swine fever and classical swine fever.
- (2) A veterinary inspector may license the movement of a pig from outside the surveillance zone to a slaughterhouse for immediate killing provided that the vehicle transporting the pig is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at the slaughterhouse after the pig has been unloaded.

8 Movement of pigs off premises in a surveillance zone for swine vesicular disease

In the case of surveillance zone declared where the disease confirmed is swine vesicular disease, a licence may be granted by a veterinary inspector to allow the movement of pigs from one premises in the zone to another, provided that –

- (a) no pig has moved on to the premises of origin in the previous 21 days;
- (b) a veterinary inspector has inspected the pigs on the premises of origin and has individually examined each pig that is to be moved and found no clinical signs suggestive of swine vesicular disease;
- (c) a serological examination –
 - (i) of a statistical sample of the pigs to be moved has been carried out at the keeper's expense without the detection of antibodies to the swine vesicular disease virus within the 14 days preceding the movement, or
 - (ii) in the case of pigs going for slaughter, may be carried out on the basis of blood samples taken at a slaughterhouse; and
- (d) the pigs to be moved are transported in a vehicle sealed by an inspector.

9 Movement of pigs off premises in a surveillance zone for African swine fever and classical swine fever

- (1) In the case of a surveillance zone declared where the disease confirmed is African swine fever or classical swine fever, a licence may be granted by a veterinary inspector to allow movement of a pig after the expiry of the number of days specified in the table to this paragraph if the pig is transported directly to a slaughterhouse –

<i>Period that must elapse before movement of a pig off premises in a surveillance zone may be licensed</i>		
<i>Period</i>	<i>African Swine Fever</i>	<i>Classical Swine Fever</i>
Number of days that must have elapsed since completion of preliminary cleansing and disinfection of infected premises	30	21
Number of days that must have elapsed since the zone has been in place and there are multiple infected premises	40	30

Note: In accordance with the Diagnostic Manual, if the Minister has applied an intensive sampling and testing programme making it possible to negate the presence of African swine fever on the premises, the periods for that disease are reduced to 21 days and 30 days respectively.

- (2) A licence may be granted under sub-paragraph (1) only where –
- (a) a veterinary inspector has inspected the pigs on the premises of origin and individually examined each pig to be moved and found no clinical signs suggestive of African swine fever or classical swine fever; and
 - (b) a sufficient number of samples are taken in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual from pigs which are to be killed, in order that the presence of disease in the batch of pigs can be determined.

10 Movement of other animals and persons from premises on which pigs are kept

A person must not move any other animal which might carry disease on to or off premises in the surveillance zone on which pigs are kept –

- (a) except under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector; and
- (b) only if all persons entering or leaving such premises where pigs are kept observe appropriate biosecurity measures to reduce the risk of spread of disease.

11 Restriction on removal of any thing liable to transmit disease

A person must not move any thing liable to transmit disease, including a carcase, pig genetic material or animal feed, off premises on which pigs are kept within the surveillance zone except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

12 Restrictions on the transporting and spreading of pig manure or slurry

- (1) A person must not transport manure or slurry that contains waste material of swine origin off premises in the surveillance zone other than under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

- (2) A person must not spread manure or slurry that contains waste material of swine origin, other than under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector.

13 Reporting of dead or diseased pigs

The keeper must report all dead or diseased pigs to the Minister.

SCHEDULE 3

(Article 17(9))

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VEHICLES**1 Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles in a protection zone**

- (1) The person in charge of –
 - (a) any vehicle used to transport pigs within a protection zone;
 - (b) any vehicle used to transport other livestock or material which may be contaminated with disease; or
 - (c) any other vehicle which may be contaminated with disease,may not leave the premises of destination without having thoroughly cleansed and disinfected the vehicle and any equipment in it so as to minimise the risk of spread of disease.
- (2) In all cases, the person in charge of the vehicle must at least –
 - (a) cleanse and disinfect its wheels, wheel arches, mud flaps and any other part of the vehicle that may contain contaminated material; and
 - (b) ensure that the vehicle and any associated equipment is not visibly contaminated with mud, faeces or other material.
- (3) A person must not allow a vehicle that has been used to transport pigs in the protection zone to leave the zone following cleansing and disinfection without being inspected and licensed to leave by an inspector.

2 Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles in a surveillance zone

- (1) A person in charge of a vehicle used to transport a pig within a surveillance zone, or other livestock or material which may be contaminated with disease, or any other vehicle which may be contaminated with disease, must not leave the premises of destination without having cleansed and disinfected the vehicle and any equipment in it so as to minimise the risk of spread of disease.
- (2) In all cases, the person in charge of the vehicle must as a minimum –
 - (a) cleanse and disinfect its wheels, wheel arches and mud flaps; and
 - (b) ensure that the vehicle and any equipment in it is not visibly contaminated with mud, faeces or other material.

3 Cleansing of vehicles that have moved a pig to premises outside of a protection or surveillance zone

A person who transports a pig to premises outside of a protection or surveillance zone must arrange for cleansing and disinfection to take place at that place of destination after delivery of the pig.

ENDNOTES**Table of Legislation History**

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement
Animal Health (Swine) (Jersey) Order 2017	R&O.14/2017	1 February 2017

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current
20	Spent, omitted
21	20

Table of Endnote References

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- ¹ *chapter 02.020*
² *chapter 02.020*