



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

APHA OV Briefing Note 10/15

New bovine TB controls covering specified non-bovine species have come into force in Scotland

New legislation to further protect Scotland's livestock from Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) came into effect as of 9 October 2015.

The new measures introduce the following regime of TB controls:

- Notification of disease in alpaca, llama, vicuna, guanaco, deer, goats, sheep and pigs, and in the carcasses of wild deer, is now required where they are affected or suspected of being affected with TB.
- Identification requirements for deer, alpaca, llama, vicuna, and guanacos. (Identification requirements for sheep, goats and pigs are already provided in existing identification and movement legislation).
- A veterinary enquiry, skin or blood testing and sampling of affected or suspected animals to be carried out as necessary in order to establish whether disease is present.
- Compulsory slaughter of any TB reactors identified - a notice of intended slaughter will be served to the keeper of the animal under section 32 of the Animal Health Act 1981.
- Where animals are compulsorily slaughtered, compensation will be paid to the keeper
- Owners who have their animals tested privately (e.g. pre or post movement testing) are required to report any positive or inconclusive results to the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) to ensure that the appropriate action can be taken to control any potential spread of disease.
- There is also a prohibition on vaccination or treatment of animals for TB, without written consent.

Further Information can be found on the Scottish Government website:
<http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/New-bovine-TB-controls-1e2c.aspx>