

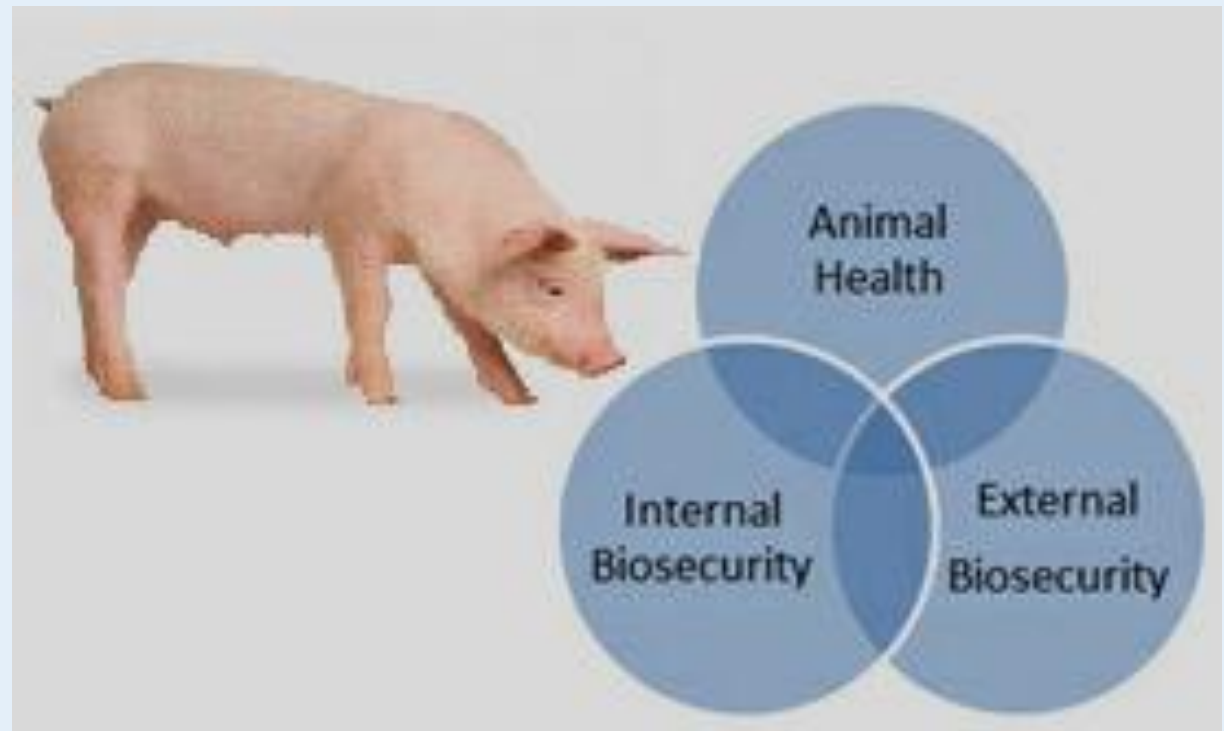
Biosecurity in pigs holdings



**11-12 February 2015,
State Food and Veterinary Service,
Lithuania**

Biosecurity measures

- ❑ Order of the Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service
No B1-384 of 11 July 2011
“Requirements on biosecurity measures for pig keeping places”
(O.J., 2011, No. 95-4498). Amendments (O.J., 2012, Nr. 143-7417; 2013,
Nr. 51-2589)



Biosecurity measures

The Requirements list the main risk factors:

- 1. the workers, visitors and other persons who can access the keeping location or room for pigs;
- 2. the vehicles that can access the pig holding;
- 3. the feed and water used for pigs feeding and watering;
- 4. tools, equipment and other things potentially infected with the pathogens of contagious diseases which can access the keeping room for pigs;
- 5. wild, derelict and abandoned animals;
- 6. dead pigs, the containers intended for the storage of pigs carcasses, the vehicles of the company that is engaged in the activity of animal by-products processing;
- 7. rodents and other pests and etc.

No. of backyard farms in Lithuania – more than 40 thousand...

Some exemptions for „back yards“ was foreseen.

On 13 of October 2013 - creation of buffer zone of at least 10 km from Belarus border



Increased biosecurity



Approx.10 km from the border with BY – buffer zone

- To strengthen biosecurity measures, or
- To early slaughter pigs kept (for own consumption) (clinical examination + test for ASF) with the compensation from Government and with agreement not to keep pigs for one year



Control measures

- Official control over pig keepers within buffer zone (backyards and establishments) – clinical examination, movement control, slaughter, sampling, awareness campaign;
- Compensation for pig keepers for early slaughtered pigs in backyards not complying with national biosecurity rules (7431 pigs);

Re-inspection of pig holdings:

During the early slaughtering period –

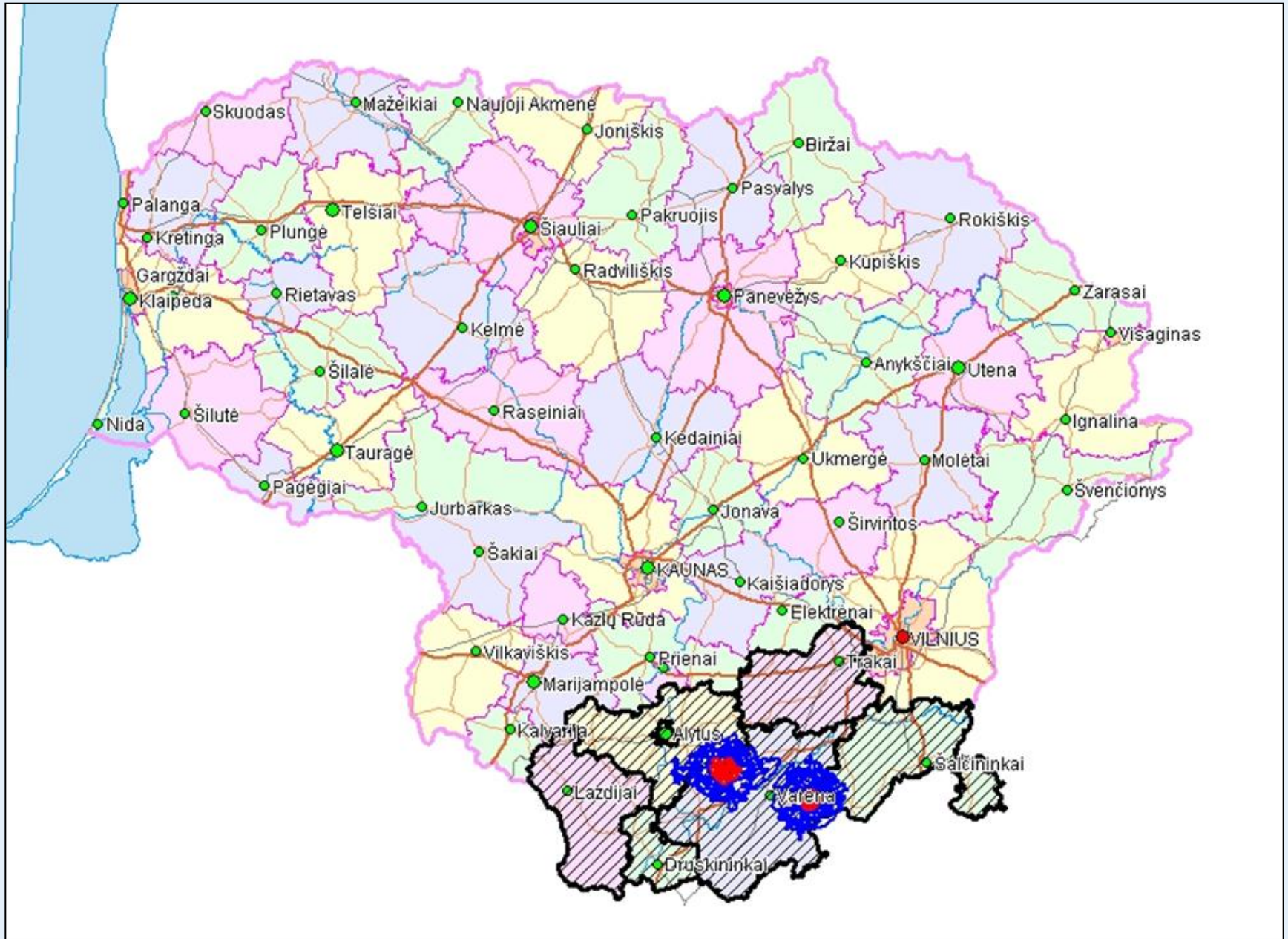
323 inspections performed, 60 unregistered keepers have been found with 343 pigs kept.

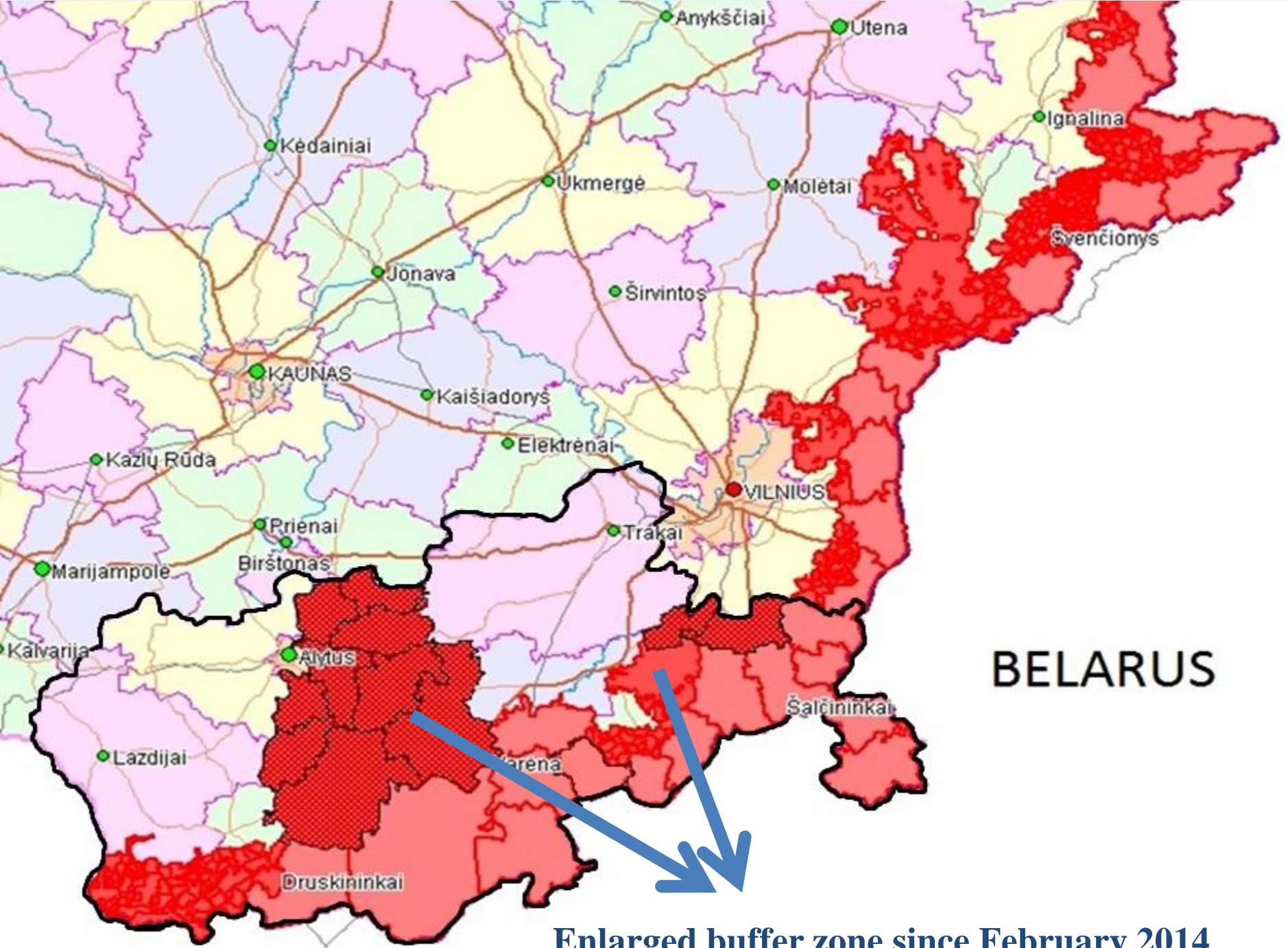
After the end of early slaughtering period through empty backyard checks:

366 inspections performed, 50 unregistered keepers have been found with 120 pigs kept.



ASF in wild boar (January 2014)





BELARUS

Enlarged buffer zone since February 2014

Control measures

- Official control over pig keepers within enlarged buffer zone (backyard) – clinical examination, slaughter all pigs kept independently from biosecurity level and age of pigs kept (4313 pigs), sampling and testing for ASF;

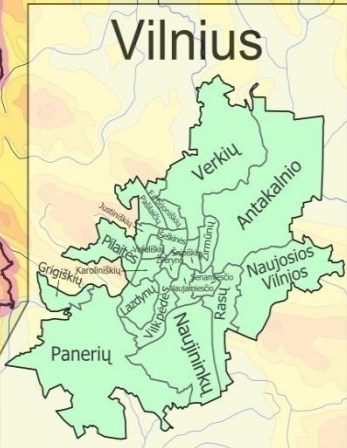
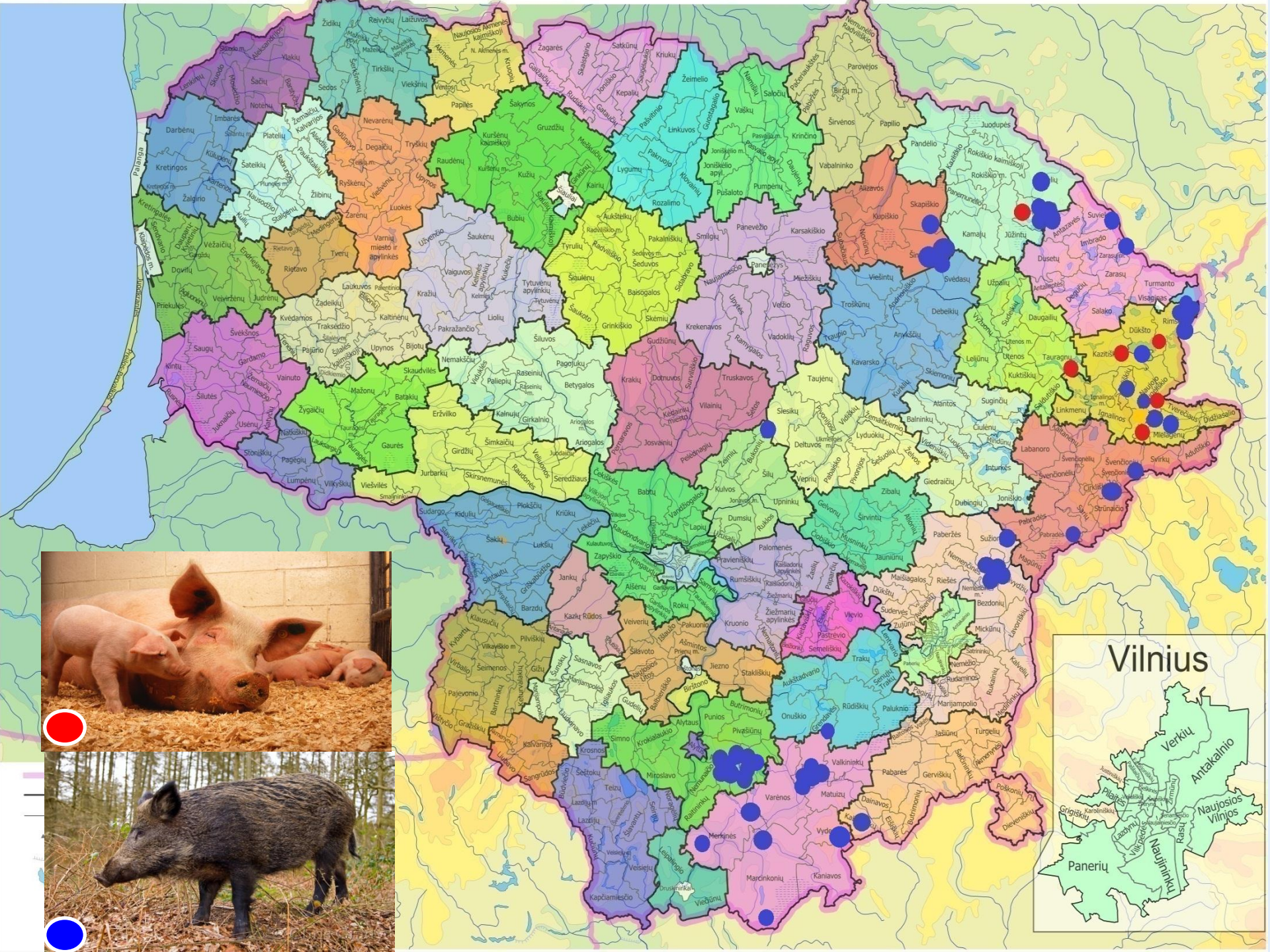
Re-inspection of pig holdings:

During the early slaughtering period –

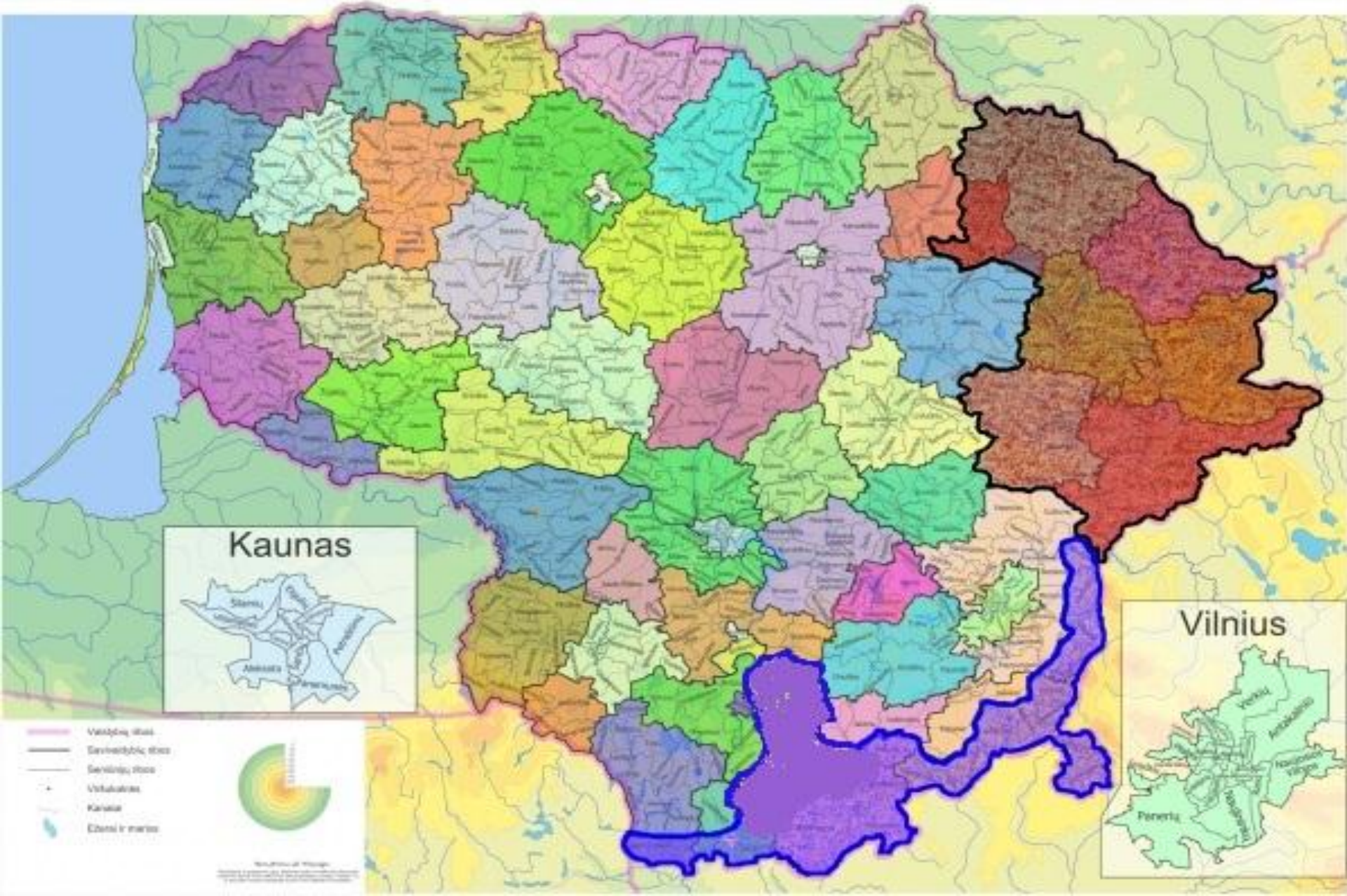
847 inspections performed, 35 unregistered keepers have been found with 95 pigs kept.

After the end of early slaughtering period through empty backyard checks:

108 inspections performed, 48 unregistered keepers have been found with 129 pigs kept.



Enlarged buffer zone since October 2014



Control measures

- All keepers with less than 100 pigs kept should slaughter pigs after clinical examination and use for own consumption after ASF sampling performed and test results are obtained (slaughtered 3774 pigs);

During the early slaughtering period –

26 inspections performed, 12 unregistered keepers have been found with 26 pigs kept.

This year:

9 inspections performed, 2 unregistered keepers have been found with 8 pigs kept.

Further inspections will be provided this year!

Control measures

- Since October 2014 SFVS started the categorization of all pig holdings located in the Annex (Part I, II and III area) to the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU according to their biosecurity level, the number of pigs kept and the risk of spreading the disease:

- Category I - Commercial pig farms;



- Category II - Non-commercial pig farms (pigs kept only for own consumption);



Category I - Commercial pig farms



- The owner is obliged fully implement Requirements regarding biosecurity measures applicable in the pig holdings.

Category II - Non-commercial pig farms

- Pigs kept **only** for own consumption;
- Minimum biosecurity requirements (exemptions from national rules):



- No swill feeding,
- No contact between the pigs and susceptible animals (indoor keeping) and no part of any feral pig (hunted or dead wild boar/meat/by-products),
- The owner should change clothes on entering the stable and leaving the stable, having disinfection at the entrance of holding,
- No unauthorized persons in the pig holding,
- Home slaughtering under veterinary supervision.



Control of the pig keeping places in 2015

In the entire country – enhanced passive surveillance (combined with active in accordance with national animal disease control programme);

In Part I, II and III of the Decision 2014/709/EU:

- 1. to check biosecurity and census of pigs (number of pigs declared in to Central Date Base for animal register and real number of pigs kept) minimum 2/year;
- 2. to perform clinical investigation and in case of suspicion – to examine and to take blood samples (in case of death – organ samples) for ASF testing;

Official checks

- Samples for ASF testing are taken from pigs in case of: increased fever, mortality due to suspected infection diseases, increased morbidity or mortality and after clinical inspection at home slaughtering in case of suspicion to any pig disease;
- If during inspection non compliances found:
 - ❑ the owner receive the fine and 14 days' time frame to present the plan with the information and deadlines to resolve discrepancies.
 - ❑ If after the agreed and approved dates the discrepancies will be not resolved, the owner will be obliged to slaughter the pigs kept.

Thank you for your attention