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”
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)
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