African swine fever in Latvia: outbreaks, biosecurity measures and trade aspects

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Nordic-Baltic VCG Seminar
Vilnius, 12-13 October 2016.
Outbreaks & Cases
On 26th June 2014 Latvia notified first case of African swine fever (ASF) in three wild boar found dead on the border with Belarus.

On the 26th June NRL confirmed ASF outbreak in three domestic pigs in one back yard holding in Krāslava county, Robežnieki parish about 6 km from Belarus border.
First ASF cases in wild boar (26th June, 2014)

Part 1

Part 2
Territories restricted by the Decision 2014/178/EU (6 August, 2014)

- **Part I**
  - 26/6 - 5/8
  - 20 outbreaks

- **Part II**
  - 18/7 - 6/8
  - 4 outbreaks

- **Part III**
  - ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs
Location of ASF in pigs and wild boar
(20/08/2014)

- Cases in wild boar
- Outbreaks in domestic pigs
By the end of 2014 ASF has been confirmed in:

- 217 wild boar (176 found dead and 41 hunted)
- Sampled and tested 4532 wild boars
- 32 domestic pig farms (mostly backyard farms).
- 26 June – 17 September (summer)
- 4 secondary outbreaks
- 564 pigs destroyed
2014 – 217 wild boar cases
2015 – 1048 wild boar cases

ASF cases at 31.12.2015.
In 2016, so far 610 WB cases
Recent developments (12 July 2016)

Wild boar case confirmed in 12 July
ASF outbreaks in 2016

All measures according to Council Directive 60/2002/EC are applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016 (12.09.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outbreaks</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected pigs</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ASF cases in wild boar in 2016

(09.09.2016.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016 (09.09.)</th>
<th>PCR</th>
<th>ELISA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild boar Tested</td>
<td>8881</td>
<td>8881</td>
<td>8463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild boar cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunted</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found dead</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Biosecurity
Pig density (No. pigs/km²)
Density of backyard holdings (No. farms /km²)
Biosecurity for pig farms – legal requirements

• No biosecurity requirements for pig farms before ASF introduction in Latvia (June 2014)

• The first legal requirements approved in July 2014:
  - very strict biosecurity rules
  - similar requirements for all type of pig farms including backyards

• Pre-emptive slaughter program in place (July-November 2014) in the ASF infected/risk areas
  - 5930 pigs slaughtered in 1630 farms;
  - The owner signed document – no pig keeping for at least 12 months;
  - Compensation from government.
Biosecurity requirements for pig farms – state of play

The Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers on biosecurity requirements was amended in November 2014 stating that:

- different biosecurity rules for commercial and non-commercial pig farms:
  - implementation of biosecurity plan for commercial farms
  - the list of biosecurity requirements for non-commercial (backyards) farms
Biosecurity requirements in Latvia

Main requirements for backyard farms:

- Only indoor keeping
- No swill feeding
- No fresh grass feeding
- Regular cleaning, disinfection, rodent & insect control
- Disinfection pad at the entrance of farm
- Specific clothes / boots for use only in a farm
- No entrance for unauthorized persons
- Water resistant container for dead animals
- Protective clothing and boots for visitors
- Registration of visitors
Poster: Biosecurity in backyard farms
The main biosecurity shortcomings in Latvia

- No proper cleaning and disinfection
- No fencing
- No changing clothes and boots
- Green grass feeding

Differences between ASF affected regions and free area
Control on biosecurity implementation (05.09.2016.)

Principle for biosecurity inspections:
• All farms located in Part I, II and III - control twice a year
• Free area – 1 x

Results of biosecurity inspections (05.09.2016.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of holdings</th>
<th>holdings inspected</th>
<th>% of inspected</th>
<th>holdings with pigs</th>
<th>% of inspected with pigs</th>
<th>compliant holdings</th>
<th>% of compliant holdings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9384</td>
<td>7990</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>4935</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>4428</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

«Biosecurity rules» Order of the Cabinet of Ministers No 291 (9.06.2015.)
Trade aspects
Trade restrictions and derogations – legal basis

Commission Implementation Decision 2014/709/EU

The Member States concerned shall prohibit:

(a) the dispatch of live pigs from the areas listed in Parts II, III and IV of the Annex;
(b) the dispatch of consignments of porcine semen, ova and embryos from the areas listed in Parts III and IV of the Annex;
(c) the dispatch of consignments of pig meat, pig meat preparations, pig meat products and any other products containing such meat from the areas listed in Parts III and IV of the Annex;
(d) the dispatch of consignments of animal by-products from porcine animals from the areas listed in Parts III and IV of the Annex.
Commission Implementation Decision 2014/709/EU

Pig movement from Part II and Part III:

- the pigs have been resident for a period of at least 30 days or since birth on the holding and no live pigs have been introduced into that holding from the areas listed in Parts II, III and IV of the Annex during a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of the movement, and

- Pigs come from holding that has been subjected at least twice a year, with an interval of at least 4 months, to inspections by the CA;

- Laboratory testing of pigs;

- Biosecurity.
Conclusions

1. There are tools enough for the efficient control of ASF in pig farms.
2. ASF virus continue to spread in wild boar population despite of control measures applied.
3. Good biosecurity is essential to prevent pig farms from ASF introduction.
4. Commercial farms located in areas where ASF is present in wild boar population (Part II) are still suffering from trade restrictions.
Thank you for your attention!