

Eradication: Final report for African Swine Fever 2018

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20190906-LO8VNJLG

Country code: LV

Reporting period

From: 2018

To: 2020

Year of implementation: 2018

1. Technical implementation of the programme

1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

Biosecurity measures in pig farms and regular controls were performed by the Food and Veterinary Service (FVS). In spite of the efforts done, in 2018 ASF has been confirmed in 10 domestic pig farms (one of them large commercial farm). Nine of them, were confirmed in small farms or backyards. All outbreaks have been confirmed in areas with ASF cases in wild boar. The epidemiological investigation identified some biosecurity gaps in most of cases. In order to reduce the number of potential outbreaks additional public awareness campaigns were organized to facilitate knowledge of farmers on ASF prevention. To ensure early detection of ASF in the farms, passive surveillance system were strengthened.

There are 905 ASF cases confirmed in wild boar in Latvia. Active surveillance was implemented in ASF affected areas (Part II, III) meaning that all hunted wild boar have been subjected to laboratory testing to ASF virus and antibodies. Passive surveillance was implemented in all territories of the country (including part 1 and free areas).

The technical implementation of measures foreseen in the program is coordinated by the Food and Veterinary Service (central and local level) in collaboration with State Forest Service and Hunters organizations.

The preliminary results show that the program of the targeted female hunting program facilitate hunting activity that leads to the reduction of wild boar population in whole territory of Latvia.

The program can be considered as cost-effective.

1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

The continuous work has been carried out to reduce the wild boar population / density. As a result of control measures implemented to control ASF in wild boar population in 2018, we have not identified any long distance "jumps" of ASF virus to new territories. But our surveillance data reveals that ASF virus continue slowly spread locally in wild boar sub-populations. In general, targets set in the program have been achieved.

1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

Epidemiological maps are attached to the report.

2. Tables for SWINE DISEASES PROGRAMMES monitoring outcome of the year VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12)

Table A - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN DOMESTIC PIGS

Region	Number of clinical examined holdings	Number of farms sampled	Type of farm	Number of animals sampled	Number of farms with serologically positive result	Number of farms with active infection detection	Number of outbreaks
Latvia	266	60	Commercial	123	2	7	7
Latvia	3,088	125	Backyard	1,623	1	3	3
Total	3,354	185		1,746	3	10	10

Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
infected area	Active	11,295	634	5.61 %	634
Latvia	Passive	273	271	99.27 %	271
Total		11,568	905	7.82 %	905

Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION

Region/Area	Month	Number of baits	Size of vaccinated area (km ²)
Total		0	0

Table D - DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND RESULTS

Region	Animal population	Laboratory test used	Number of animals tested	Number of tests carried out	Number of positive results	Comments
Latvia	feral pigs	PCR	11,568	11,568	511	
Latvia	feral pigs	ELISA	11,278	11,278	394	
Latvia (IPT test)	feral pigs	Viral isolation/virological tests	792	792	494	IPT test
Latvia	domestic pigs	PCR	1,746	1,746	89	
Latvia	domestic pigs	ELISA	249	249	7	
Latvia (IPT)	domestic pigs	Viral isolation/virological tests	95	95	10	IPT test
Total			25,728	25,728	1,505	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Categorization of domestic pig farms (Commercial and non-commercial) is done on the basis of Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU (SANTE/7113/2015 - Rev 10). In several situations samples from dead wild boar were pooled for testing by PCR.

Costs related to the implementation of ASF emergency measures (ASF eradication - outbreak management

in pig farms) in Latvia during 2018 are indicated in the file attached to this report . Detailed information in this context is under preparation to be submitted to the Commission.

1.8.9 SANTE Data Collection Platform - PRODUCTION • Contact us at SANTE-XMLGATE3@ec.europa.eu