



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

Managing risk from animal and their products

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Belgrade, Serbia 27/02-01/03/2018

Managing risk

Official controls at critical points in the supply chain:

- Commercial pork production (including imports);
- Backyard production and local market;
- Wild boar meat – domestic consumption and informal trade.

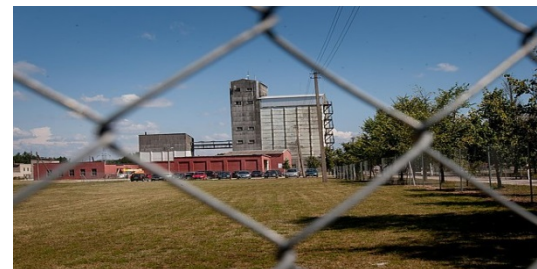
ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

Main objective - establish a common strategy, regarding

- **Pig farm categorization;**
- **Biosecurity requirements;**
- **Inspection and investigation regime...**

Categorization of all pig holdings according to their biosecurity level, activity and trade and the risk of spreading the disease:

Category I - Commercial pig farms;



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



Strategy for pig farms

- **Non- commercial farms:** farms where pigs are kept only for fattening for own consumption (no sows and/or boar) and neither pigs nor any of their products leave the holding.
 - **Commercial farms:** farms which sell pigs, send pigs to a slaughterhouse or move pig products off the holding.
- ➡ Outdoor keeping of pigs should be banned.



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FAO ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH



paper

GOOD PRACTICES FOR
BIOSECURITY IN
THE PIG SECTOR

Issues and options in developing and transition countries



“Biosecurity is the implementation of measures that reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of disease agents; it requires the adoption of a set of attitudes and behaviors by people to reduce risk in all activities involving domestic, captive/exotic and wild animals and their products”

Back yard production and local market

- Pigs should be kept only for own consumption;

Minimum biosecurity requirements:

- 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,
- Ban of feeding grass or grains to pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 30 days before feeding,
- Ban on using straw for bedding of pigs unless treated to inactivate ASF virus or stored (out of reach of wild boar) for at least 90 days before use.



Non-commercial pig farms





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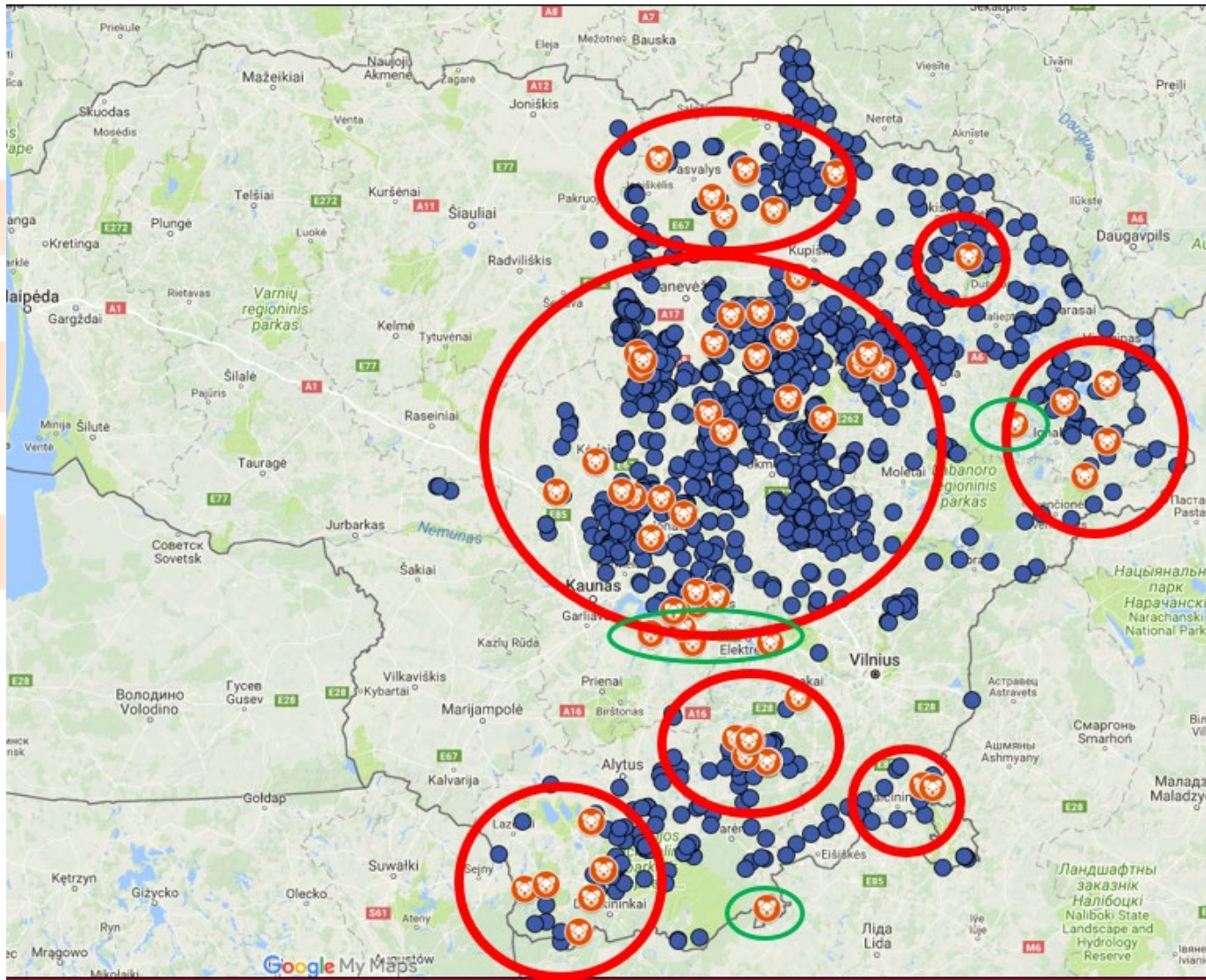
<https://www.efoto.lt/node/436287>

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ASF outbreak / case dependence



Back yard production and local market

- ✓ Identification and registration in place;
- ✓ No free-ranging pigs;
- ✓ Slaughtering under veterinary supervision only;
- ✓ Meat used for own consumption only!



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Back yard production and local market

What can be done additionally?

Strict movement control - Veterinary certification rules

Before the movement of pigs from their keeping place clinical examination should be carried out and veterinary certificate should be issued 24 hours prior their movement.



Back yard production and local market

What can be done additionally?

Market control

- Only under veterinary supervision;
- Meat from registered farms and tested pigs;
- Pig farms comply with national biosecurity requirements and correspond health status.



Commercial farms



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

Strategy for pig farms – commercial farms

Strict biosecurity measures should be implemented and controlled.

Same criteria as for non-commercial farms with, in addition, the following criteria:

Stock-proof fencing of holdings.

Biosecurity plan approved/recommended by veterinary services according to the profile of farm and national legislation. This biosecurity plan should include detailed procedures on disinfection and personnel hygiene.

Biosecurity plan

- *Pigs should be introduced from trusted and certified sources,*
- *Visitors should be discouraged to enter the pig holdings, especially the commercial ones,*
- *Personnel should be well trained/informed and contacts with other pigs forbidden,*
- *Perimeter fencing preventing contact with feral pigs (double fences) should be install on a pig holding,*
- *Carcasses, discarded parts from slaughtered pigs and food waste should be disposed of in an appropriate manner,*
- *No part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead should be brought into a pig holding,*
- *Manure management,*

Biosecurity plan

- *No swill feeding,*
- *Sharing of equipment between the farms should be avoided,*
- *Appropriate means for cleaning and disinfection have to be placed at the entrance of the holdings,*
- *Vehicles and equipment should be properly cleaned and disinfected before entering into contact with pigs; however they should not enter the territory of the holding,*
- *Appropriate hygiene measures have to be applied by all persons entering into contact with pigs (domestic and/or feral).*

Recurrent awareness campaigns

to target farmers (mainly from non-commercial farms) should be foreseen for informing about the strategy, the role of the farmer so to encourage their full involvement in implantation of biosecurity rules, rapid reporting and participation in surveillance.



- Tvartą aptvirkite tvora, kad būtų išvengta kontakto su šernais.
- Jeigu dalyvavote medžioklėje ar išdorojant šerną, tvarkite iškinį dirvą ar lankėtės kitame kiaulių ūkyje, į savo tvartą eikite tik nusiprausę, persirengę ir pasikeitę avalynę.
- Neleiskite pašalinių žmonių į savo tvartą, ribokite transporto priemonių įvažiavimą į kiemą.
- Prieš darbus tvarte ir juos balgus, persirenkite, persiaukite, svariai nusiplaukite rankas. Dėvėkite tik darbu tvarte skirtus drabužius ir avalynę.
- Kiaules šerkite tik termiškai apdorotu pašaru. Šių metų grūdus nuplkykite arba palaikykite sandėlyje ne mažiau kaip mėnesį.
- Pakratams nenaudokite šiaudų, atvežtų tiesiai iš lauko. Juos palaikykite sausose vėdinamoje vietoje ne mažiau kaip 3 mėn.
- Pašarus pirkite tik iš patikimų pardavėjų, saugokite juos nuo aplinkos veiksnių ir kenkėjų.
- Tvarte reguliariai naikinkite graužikus, vabzdžius ir kitus kenkėjus, nes jie gali pernešti virusą.

JRENKITE DEZINFEKCIINIUS KILIMĖLIUS

Prie kiekvieno įėjimo į tvartą ir jo pagalbinės patalpos įrenkite dezinfekcinius kilimėlius. Tai gali būti negili tvirta dėtelė, pripilta pjuvenų ir suleista veterinarijos vaistinėje įsigytu dezinfekcinio skysčiu, veikiančiu AKM ir klasikinio kiaulių maro virusą. Galima naudoti veterinarijos vaistinėje ar specializuotoje paruoštuvėje įsigytą dezo kilimėlį, kurį taip pat reikia aplaistyti dezinfekcinio skysčiu. Dezinfekcinio skysčio būtina reguliariai papildyti.

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KĄ DARYTI, SUSIRGUS KIAULIUI?

Jeigu kiaule neėda, karščiuoja, yra apatiška, svirduliuoja, vemia, viduriuoja, ji serga.

Įtarus ligą, reikia nedelsiant informuoti VMVT visą parą veikiančiu nemokamu telefono numeriu 8 800 40 403, kreiptis į VMVT teritorinį padalinį, esantį kiekviename rajone, arba pranešti privačiam veterinarijos gydytojui.

DRAUDžiAMA

- laikyti kiaules lauke;
- šerti jas maisto atliekomis, neruplškytu grūdais, šviežia (neaplyta) šote;
- į tvartą įnešti gyvūninio maisto.

BŪTINA

Užregistruoti kiaulių laikymo vietas ir kas ketvirtį deklaruoti laikomų kiaulių skaičių VMVT Teritoriniame padalinyje arba apylinkės seniūnijoje. Taip pat galima perduoti šią informaciją privačiam veterinarijos gydytojui.

KAS GRESIA, NESILAIKANT REIKALAVIMŲ?

- įspėjimas arba bauda nuo 29 iki 579 Eur, kiaulininkystės komplekso atskingam asmeniui – iki 2 317 Eur;
- ligos atvejų nepriklauso kompensacija už nugulusias ir suaukintus kiaules;
- nebus skirta Europos Sąjungos ir valstybės finansinė parama.

Daugiau informacijos apie AKM: www.vmv.lt

Valstybinė maisto ir veterinarijos tarnyba



Trade restrictions for pigs (Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU)

Current regulation in Part III area:

- Complete ban on movement of pigs to the countries outside the EU;
- Movement of live pigs from Part III area to other areas listed in Parts II in the territory of the same Member State or to areas listed in Part II or III of another Member State must be performed under certain conditions and using a channeling procedure;
- Possibility to dispatch for immediate slaughter of live pigs from the areas listed in Part III to other areas in the territory of the same Member State or to areas listed in Part II or III of another Member State in case there are logistic limitations in the slaughter capacity of the slaughterhouses approved by the competent authority.

Current regulation in Part II area:

- Complete ban on movement of pigs to the countries outside the EU;
- Restrictions on movement of pigs outside the area to other parts of country or other Member States – live pigs can be dispatched to other areas in the territory of the same country or to areas listed in Part II or III of the Annex of another Member State;

Commercial pork production

•Part III area:

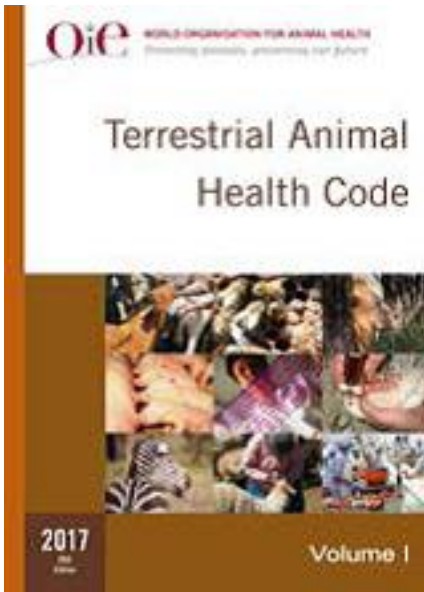
- Prohibition on the dispatch to other Member States and third countries of pig meat from pigs originating from this area;
- Fresh pig meat, pig meat preparations and pig meat products obtained from the pigs originated from Part III are marked with national stamp and can only be marketed on the territory of that Member State;
- Fresh meat obtained from pigs dispatched (after meeting strict criteria) from Part III area and slaughtered in the approved slaughterhouse in the affected country can only be dispatched to other parts of the same country.

•Part II area:

- Restrictions on the dispatch to other Member States and third countries of pig meat; such dispatch is possible only after meeting certain requirements;
- No restriction on the dispatch of the above mentioned commodities only to other parts of the same country...



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TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE

2017

ALREADY AVAILABLE

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL
HEALTH CODE

VOLUME I
General provisions

Twenty-sixth edition, 2017



Import

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

CHAPTER 2.1.
IMPORT RISK ANALYSIS

Article 2.1.1.

The importation of animals and animal products involves a degree of disease risk to the importing country. This risk may be represented by one or several diseases or infections.

The **principal aim of import risk analysis** is to provide importing countries with an objective and defensible method of assessing the disease risks associated with the importation of animals, animal products, animal genetic material, feedstuffs, biological products and pathological material. The analysis should be transparent. This is necessary so that the exporting country is provided with clear reasons for the imposition of import conditions or refusal to import.

Recommendations for importation from ASF free countries, zones or compartments Article 15.1.7.

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an **international veterinary certificate** attesting that the animals:

- showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;
- were kept in an ASF free country, zone or compartment since birth or for at least the past three months.





Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from ASF

Article 15.1.8.

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an **international veterinary certificate** attesting that the animals:

- **showed no clinical sign of ASF** on the day of shipment;
- were kept since birth or for the past three month in a compartment free from ASF; or
- were kept in a quarantine station, isolated for 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a virological test and a serological test performed at least 21 days after entry into the quarantine station, with negative results.

Wild boar

Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

Article 15

Measures relating to live feral pigs, fresh meat, meat preparations and meat products consisting of or containing meat from feral pigs





Wild boar

Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

Article 15

- a) no live feral pigs from the affected countries dispatched **to other countries or from areas listed in the Annex to any other areas in the territory of the same Member State;**
- (b) no consignments of fresh meat of feral pigs, meat preparations and meat products consisting of or containing such meat from the areas listed in the Annex are dispatched to other Member States or to other areas in the territory of the same Member State.



Wild boar

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Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

Article 15

By way of derogation, Member States concerned may authorize **the dispatch of live feral pigs from the areas not listed in the Annex to other areas in the territory of the same Member State not listed in the Annex and to other Member States**, provided that:

- (a) the former feral pigs have been resident for a period of at least 30 days on the holding and no live pigs have been introduced into that holding during a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of the movement;
- (b) the holding implements biosecurity measures;
- (c) the former feral pigs comply with the specific requirements.



Wild boar

Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

Article 15

By the way of derogation, the Member States concerned **may authorize** the dispatch of consignments **of fresh meat of feral pigs, meat preparations and meat products** consisting of or containing such meat from the areas listed in Part I of the Annex to other areas in the territory of the same Member State not listed in the Annex, provided that the feral pigs **have been tested with negative results for African swine fever!**

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from ASF

Article 15.1.8. – Domestic pigs and captive wild boar

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

- showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment; and either:
 - were kept since birth or for the past three months in a compartment free from ASF; or
 - were kept in a quarantine station, isolated for 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a virological test and a serological test performed at least 21 days after entry into the quarantine station, with negative results.



Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from ASF

Article 15.1.14.



For fresh meat of domestic and captive wild pigs

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that:

the entire consignment of fresh meat comes from animals which originated from herds in which surveillance demonstrates that no case of ASF has occurred in the past three years. **This period can be reduced to 12 months** when the surveillance demonstrates that there is no evidence of tick involvement in the epidemiology of the infection. In addition, samples from a statistically representative number of animals were tested for ASF, with negative results;

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from ASF

Article 15.1.14.



For fresh meat of domestic and captive wild pigs

- the entire consignment of fresh meat comes from animals which have been slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse/abattoir, have been subjected with favorable results to ante- and post-mortem inspections;
- necessary precautions have been taken after slaughter to avoid contact of the fresh meat with any source of ASFV.

Recommendations for importation of fresh meat of wild and feral pigs

Article 15.1.15.



Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of fresh meat comes from animals which:

- have been killed in a country or zone free from ASF;
- have been subjected with favourable results to a post-mortem inspection in an examination facility approved by the Veterinary Authority for export purposes.



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Thank you for your attention!



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