

Challenges for pig industry in eradicating African swine fever

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African swine fever (ASF)

Challenges for farmers:

1. ASF virus:

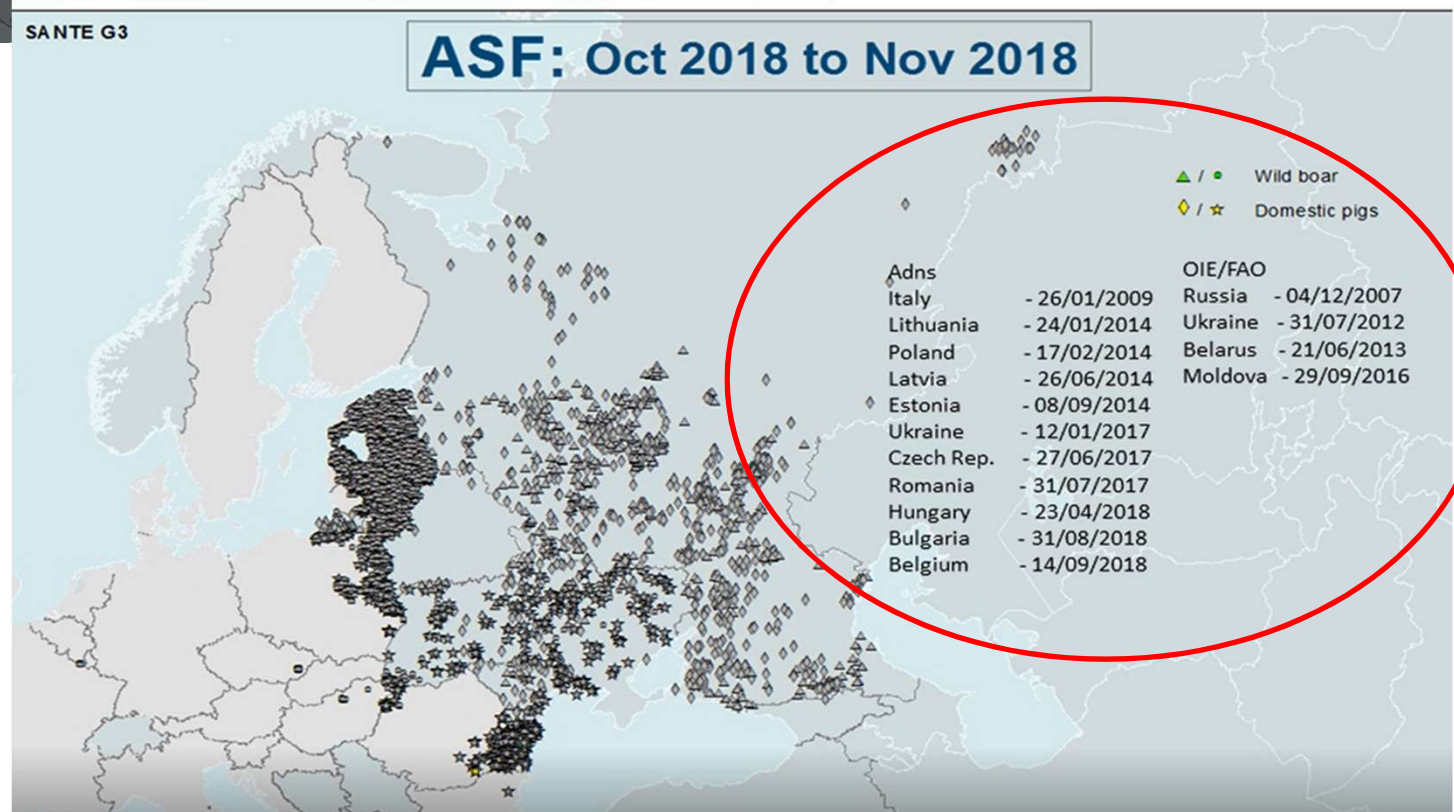
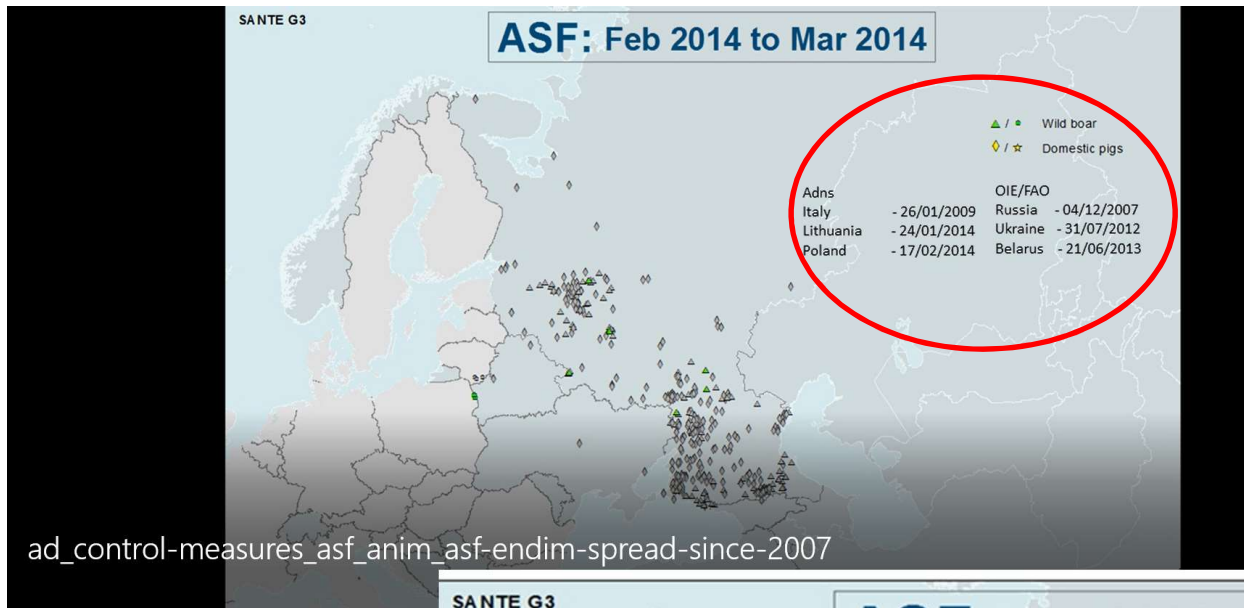
Wildboars

Domestic pigs:

- Non-commercial farms (1 - 100 pigs)
- Commercial farms

2. Regionalisation (European Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU)

ASF virus in Europe



Let's be realistic:

- ✓ There is no effective method to stop ASF virus in wildboar;
- ✓ ASF virus will gradually move in wild boar population and will cover new territories and new EU countries;
- ✓ Sometimes ASF virus will jump many kilometers and will start new ASF source;
- ✓ It will be the long story;



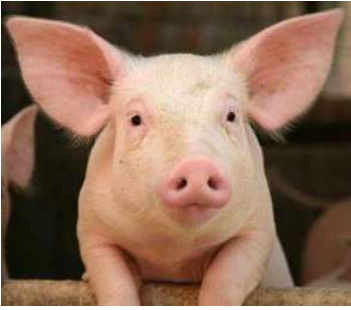
ANIMAL DISEASE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM: OUTBREAKS per DISEASE

From 01/01/2018 to 04/11/2018

Last refreshed 05/11/2018 at 10:12:21

Disease	Country	Date of last outbreak	N° of outbreaks
A.S.F.	BULGARIA	31/08/2018	1
	ITALY	12/09/2018	10
	LATVIA	15/08/2018	10
	LITHUANIA	31/10/2018	51
	POLAND	19/09/2018	109
	ROMANIA	02/11/2018	1079
	UKRAINE	24/10/2018	95
		Total :	1355

A.S.F.W.B.	BELGIUM	25/10/2018	76
	BULGARIA	31/10/2018	3
	CZECH REPUBLIC	19/04/2018	28
	ESTONIA	31/10/2018	206
	HUNGARY	01/11/2018	48
	ITALY	26/09/2018	41
	LATVIA	31/10/2018	593
	LITHUANIA	02/11/2018	1305
	POLAND	02/11/2018	2067
	ROMANIA	02/11/2018	89
	UKRAINE	27/07/2018	36
		Total :	4492



ASF domestic pig outbreaks in Lithuania

Year	Places	Commercial farms	Non commercial keepers
2014	6	1	5
2015	13	0	13
2016	19	0	19
2017	30	3	27
2018	51	4	47
Total	119	8	111

≈14 x

Non-commercial farm



Non-commercial farm



Non-commercial farm



Non-commercial farm



Non-commercial farm



Commercial farm



Commercial farm



Commercial farm



Commercial farm



Commercial farm



Suvestinė redakcija nuo 2017-12-07

Įsakymas paskelbtas: Žin. 2011, Nr. [93-4498](#), i. k. 111110MIS.AK00B1-384

Nauja redakcija nuo 2015-05-01:

Nr. [B1-372](#), 2015-04-27, pakeičia TAR 2015-04-28, i. k. 2015-06468

VALSTYBINĖS MAISTO IR VETERINARIJOS TARNYBOS
DIREKTORIUS

ISAKYMAS
DĖL BIOLOGINIO SAUGUMO PRIEMONIŲ REIKALAVIMŲ KIAULIŲ LAIKYMO
VIETOSE PATVIRTINIMO

2011 m. liepos 11 d. Nr. B1-384
Vilnius

Vadovaudamasis Lietuvos Respublikos veterinarijos įstatymo 6 straipsnio 1 dalies 9 punktu ir atsižvelgdamas į gyvūnų užkrečiamųjų ligų plitimo riziką:

1. T i v i r t i n u pridedamus Biologinio saugumo priemonių reikalavimus kiaulių laikymo vietose.

2. P a v e d u:

2.1. įsakymo vykdymą pagal kompetenciją Valstybinės maisto ir veterinarijos tarnybos teritoriniams padaliniams;

2.2. įsakymo vykdymo kontrolę Valstybinės maisto ir veterinarijos tarnybos direktoriaus pavadootojui pagal administruojamą sritį ir Gyvūnų sveikatingumo ir gerovės skyriui.

Punkto pakeitimai:

Nr. [B1-789](#), 2017-12-06, pakeičia TAR 2017-12-06, i. k. 2017-19601

DIREKTORIUS

JONAS MILIUS

Obligatory biosecurity rules



2



3



4



5



6



7



8





Biosecurity = sanitary culture + right equipment

Non-commercial keepers have huge lack of:

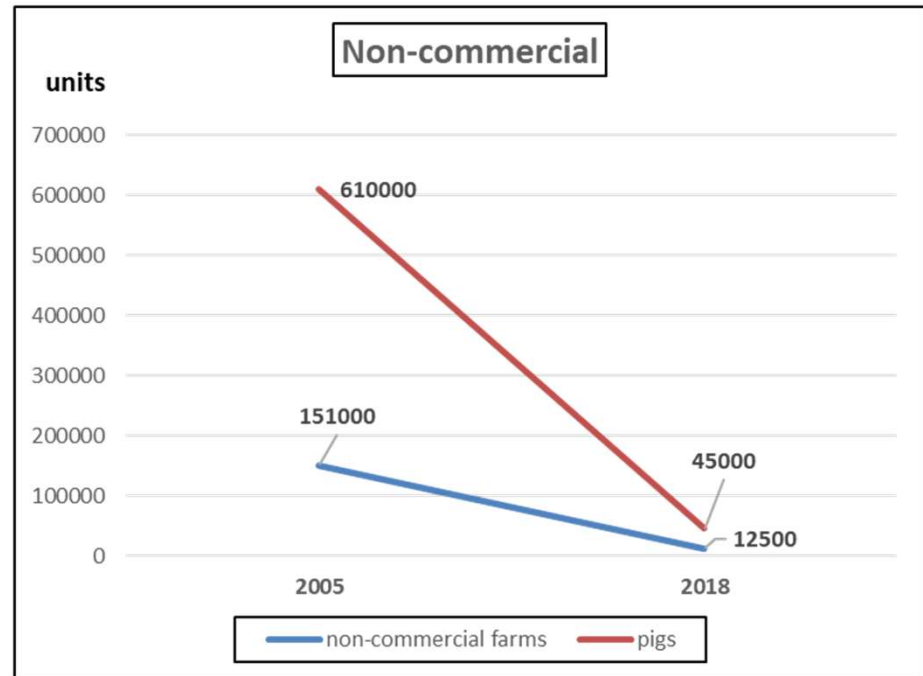
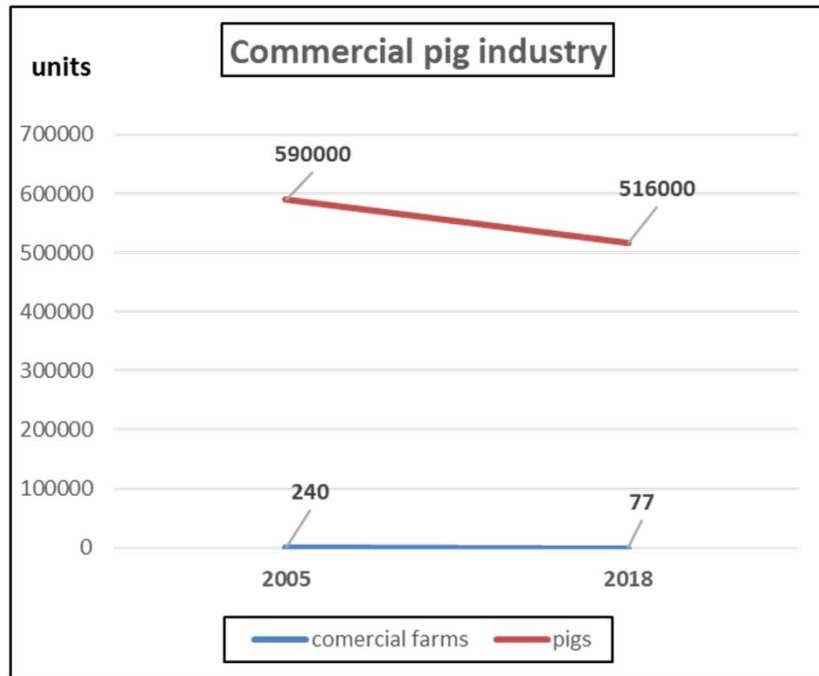
- **general understanding**
- **economical interest**
- **equipment**
- **control**
- **mechanizms to stop unsafe activities**

ASF moves much faster than adaptation of biosecurity in backyards !

Commercial v.s. non-commercial

	Commercial farms From 100 pigs	Non-commercial pig keepers (1-99 pigs)
Total number of holdings	77	12 500 162 x
Total number of sows	36 000 24 x	1 500
Total number of pigs	516 000	45 000
Total production head/year	940 000 20 x	45 000
Workers primary	1500	-
Secondary jobs in the chain	6000	-
Use of feed grain, t	270 000 9 x	30 000

Trends 2005-2018



What can commercial pig producer do ?

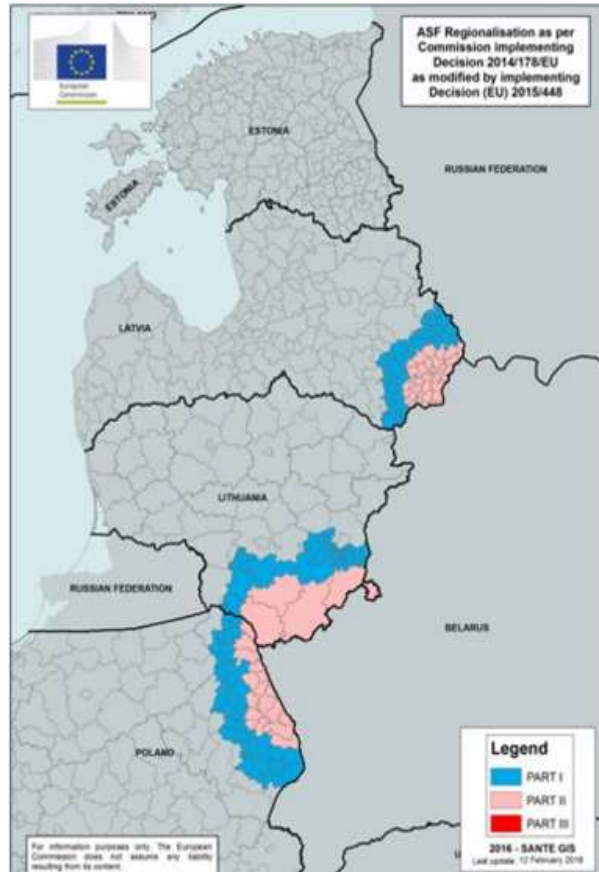
Pig producer can keep on biosecurity rules

,but

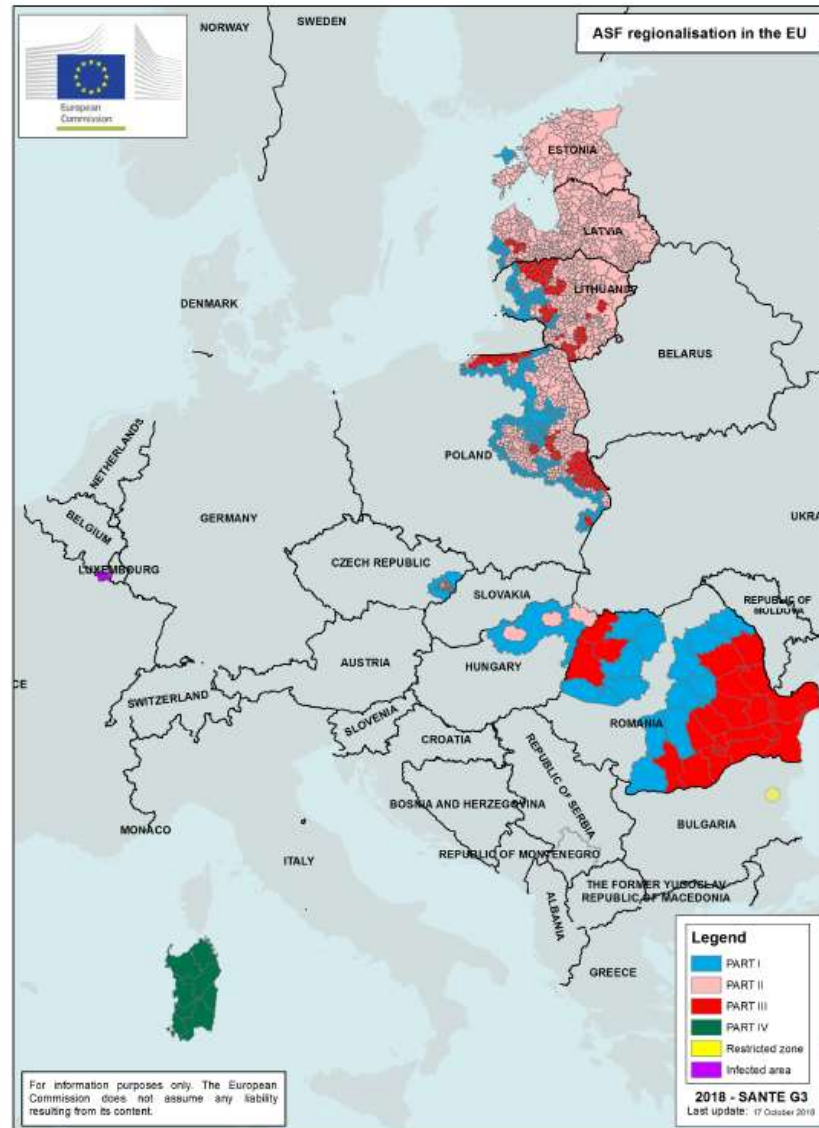
He will suffer from ASF regionalisation

ASF zones have expanded

2014



2018

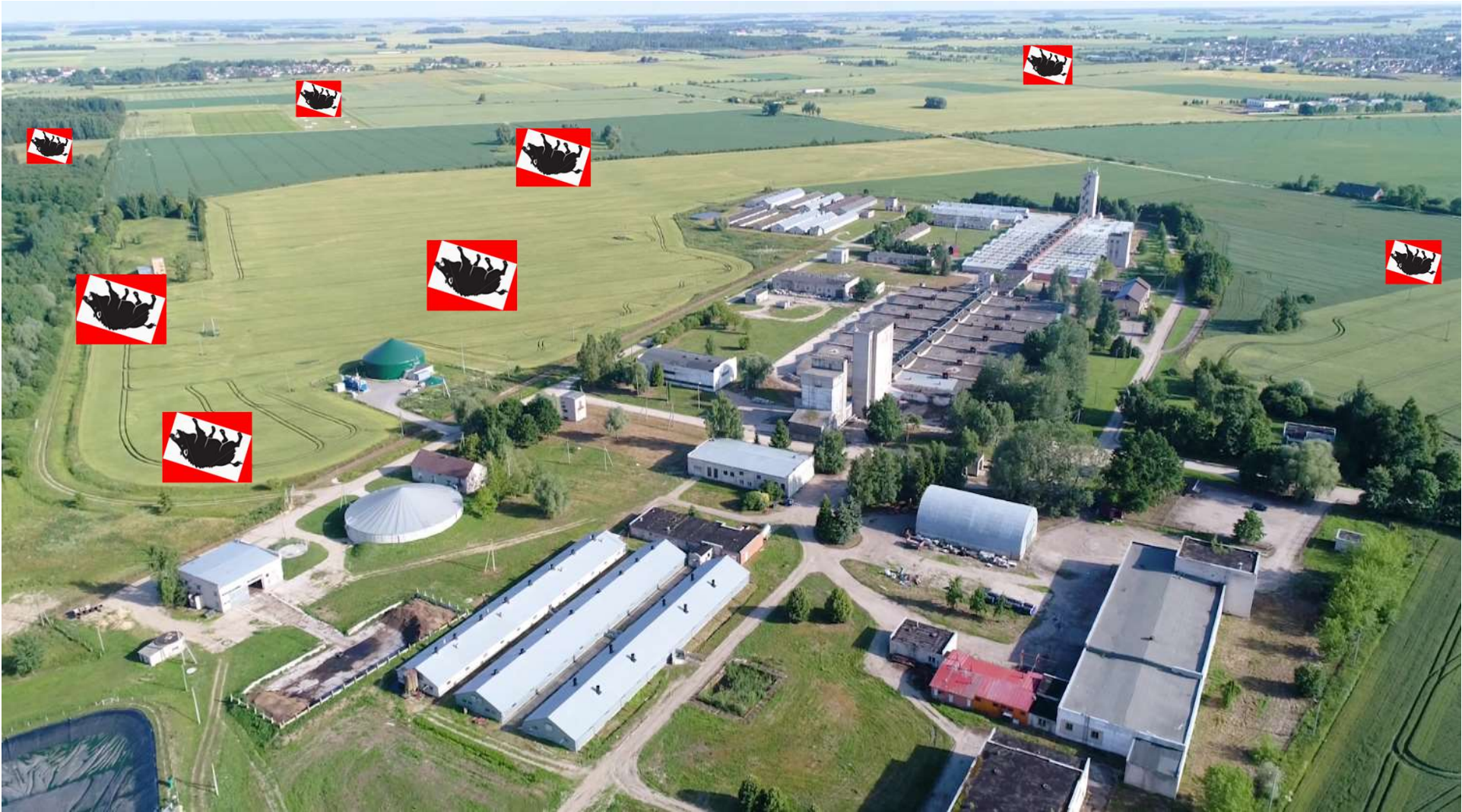




Best biosecurity protection



II ASF zone

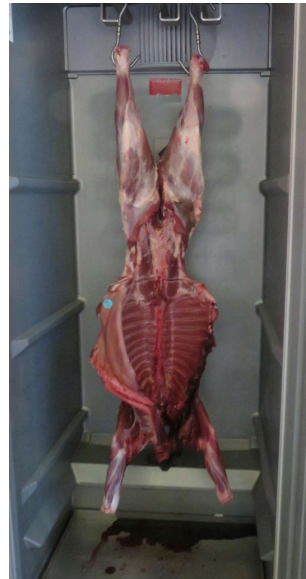




3 km zone

10 km zone

III ASF zone



**That
meat
can be
used !**

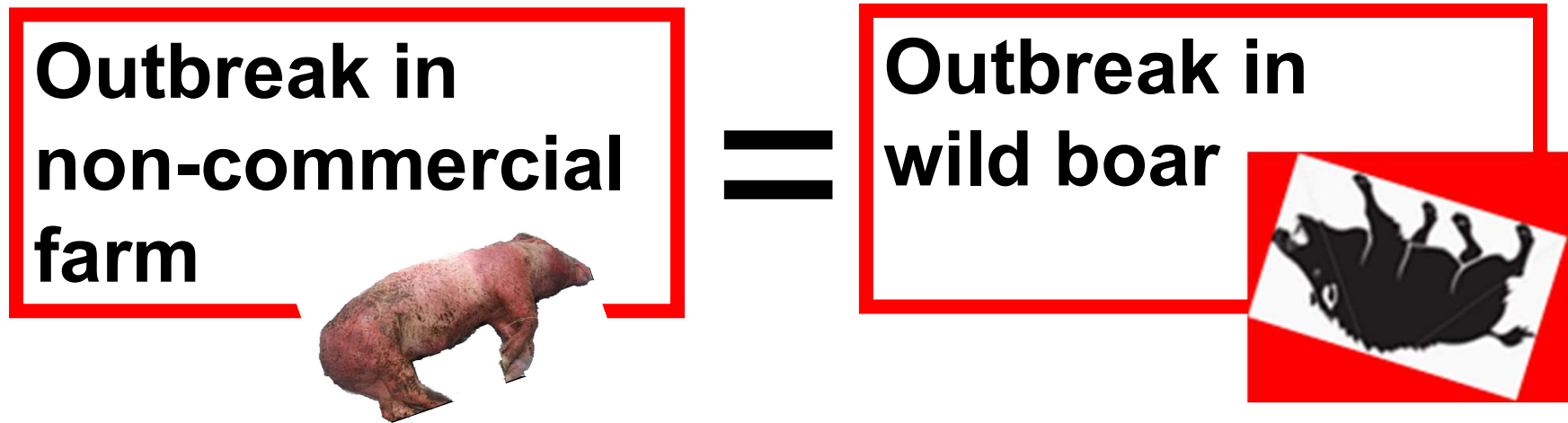


Slaughterhouses do not buy pigs from non-commercial pig producers !!

Never !



Looking from the perspective of a commercial farm:



- ✓ there is no relation with farm
- ✓ contacts can be easily checked
- ✓ carcass is removed and destroyed

Slaughterhouses have additional costs buying commercial farm pigs from III zone

Slaughterhouses have to:

- maintain meat export opportunities
- Instead of selling by products, have to pay for rendering of animal by-products from ASF III zone
- make additional disinfections
- make separate lines for III zone production
- additionally mark products from III zone



Slaughterhouses are cutting the price **15-20 %** for III zone pigs



Negative factors of EU regionalisation strategy

- ✗ Regionalisation does not stop spread of ASF
- ✗ Because of regionalisation slaughterhouses loose meat export oportunities
- ✗ Slaughterhouses do not prefer to buy pigs from the ASF zones
- ✗ Regionalisation does not affect non-commercial keepers with poor biosecurity
- ✗ Regionalisation is damaging trade and economy of commercial farms with good biosecurity
- ✗ Regionalisation creates social conflict between commercial farms and non-commercial pig keepers

EU regionalisation strategy

Rescues meat exports
from countries not
affected by ASF



Ruins exports and
economies of countries
not covered by the ASF





EU co-financing in MS: **eligible measures**

• **Measures supported by the EU**

- surveillance, sampling and testing of animals;
- awareness-raising campaigns;
- wild boar management measures, as targeted hunting to control populations and removal of dead wild boar from the environment to reduce the viral load;
- Other duly justified measures tailor-made for each MS

- ✗ Surveillance does not stop ASF movement, it just indicates dislocation of ASF.
- ✗ Awareness campaigns do not affect indifferent / poor backyard keepers.
- ✗ Targeted hunting and collecting of dead wild boar carcasses probably slows down spread of ASF, but does not stop it.



Do you have plan B ?

5 years being with ASF

- we are missing fast and effective measures
- we see different tactics and distractions of individual EU countries
- no realistic measures to stop domestic backyard outbreaks;
- no realistic measures for professionals to survive in III zone;

What commercial farms with full bio-safety should do ?



Romanian example:

No strict measures

1064 ASF outbreaks, many small farms, no biosecurity, trade collapses

No hope for professional pig producers & industry ❌

Belgium example:

Strict measures:

4 thousand pigs killed in 57 farms, 1 mln. € compensation.

No chance for domestic ASF outbreak. ✅

Lithuanian ASF strategy

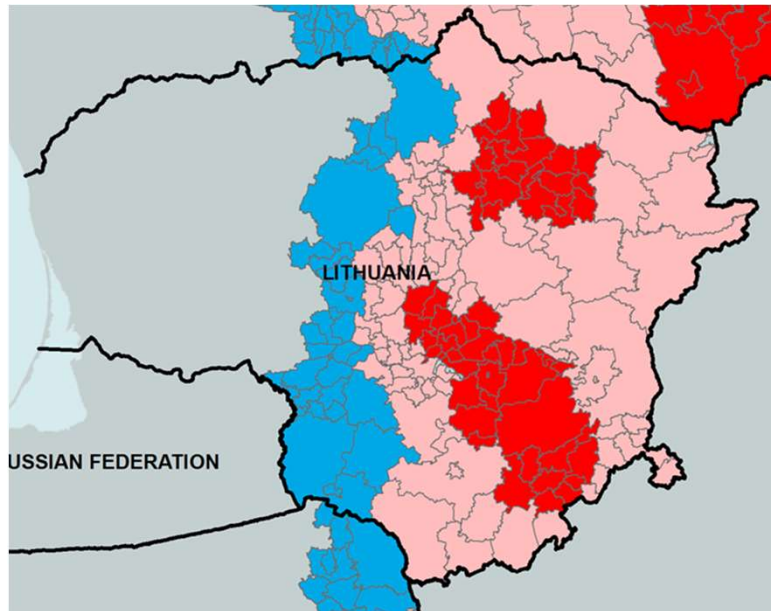
Depends not only on veterinary and pig farmers needs, but also on:

- ✓ political will and populism;
- ✓ the period of political elections;
- ✓ the support and opinion of the European Commission;

2014-2016 strict measures:

buffer zones, closed backyards and compensations

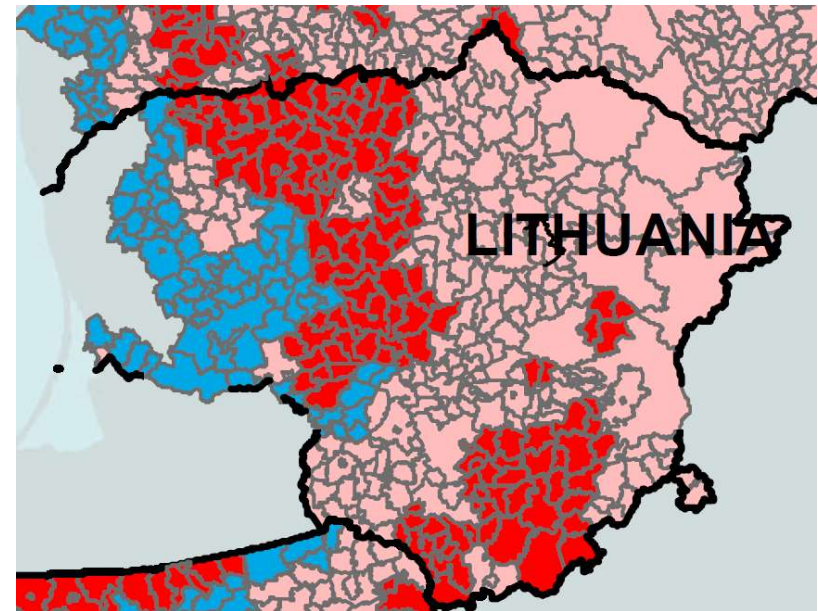
Result: significant decrease of ASF outbreaks in domestic holdings, reduction of III zone



2017 -2018 politically cautious measures:

improving biosecurity, revival of smallholdings

Result: growing ASF domestic cases and large III zone



Investitions to upgrade biosecurity



New biosecurity
for
1650,- €



Investitions to upgrade biosecurity

Commercial farm

50 000 € for 10 000 fatteners/year farm

10 years - 0,5 €/pig

5 years **1 €/pig**

Backyard

1650 € for 3 pigs backyard keeper

10 years – 55 €/pig

5 years **110 €/pig**



What we suggest ?

We suggest to find solution for good professional farms in ASF affected areas:

Close unsafe farms

Reduce trade restrictions

Compensate price losses

Close unsafe farms



- ✓ political will
- ✓ Equal biosecurity requirements
- ✓ Buffer zones
- ✓ Reasonable amount of time
- ✓ Sufficient compensations
- ✓ Effective penalties for not fulfilling biosecurity requirements

Reduce trade
restrictions

For commercial farms
with high level of
biosecurity

- ✓ III zone restrictions for commercial farms should be removed as early as possible, but not later than 3 months after last domestic outbreak (**Now 12 month !!!**);
- ✓ Disposal of animal by products from III zone should be allowed;
- ✓ II zone should be allowed to sell/export pigs & pigmeat;
- ✓ I zone should be removed from ASF regionalisation map, but; ASF affected countries should be obliged to have buffer zones;



Only for the local market

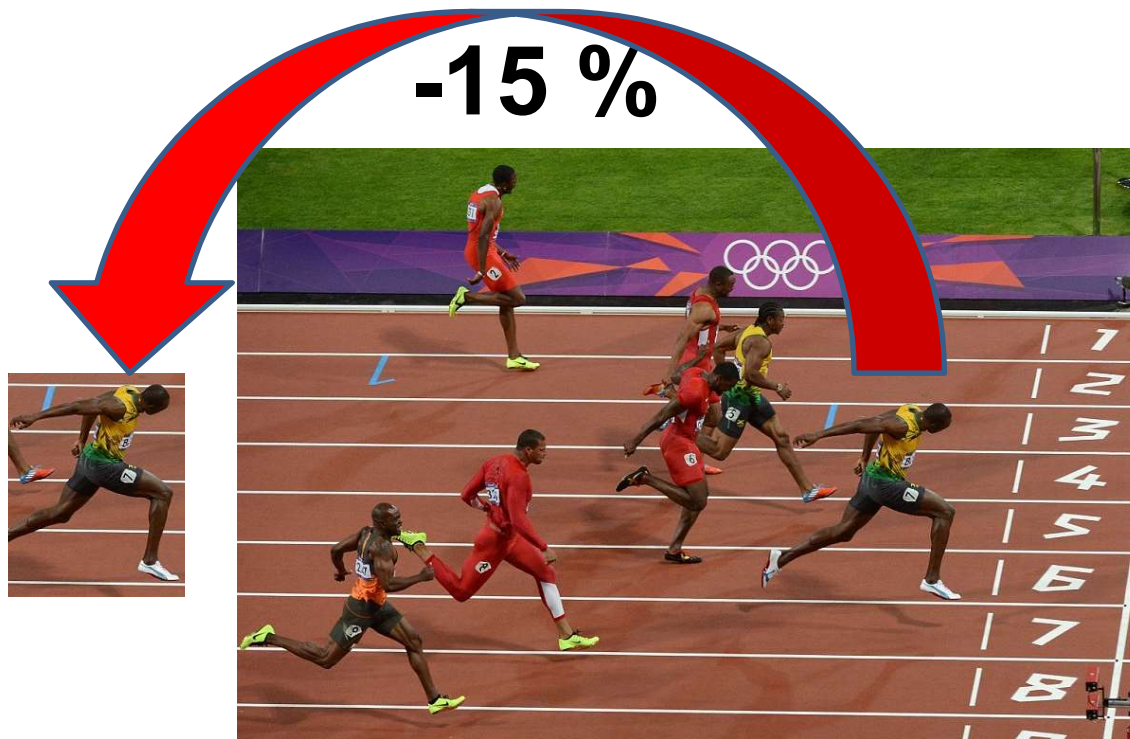


For free trade in EU

Compensate price losses

Commercial farm losses buying for 3 month in III zone:

600 pigs/week x 12 weeks x 110 kg x (- 0,15 €) = - 118 800 €



Thank you for your attention!

