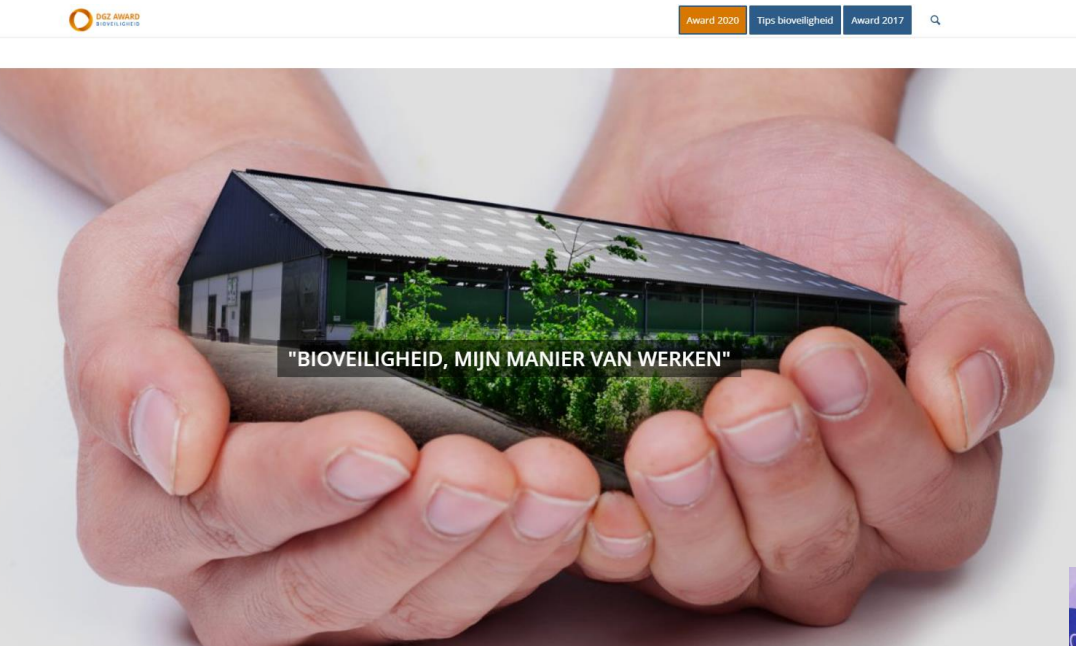




Results of the first
biosecurity audit on
Belgian pig farms and
future plans
19/04/2022



Promoting biosecurity in Belgian farms



Biosecurity award 2017 and 2020

Bioveiligheid - Mijn manier van werken



Improving herd health: how to start?

1. Identify the risks in a herd
2. Decide which risks to tackle first
3. Take action
4. Do a check-up
5. Cooperate with the herd veterinarian



FVE

FVE recommendations for successful visits

FARMER AND VETERINARIAN SHOULD HAVE A ONE-TO-ONE CONTRACT	A FARM SPECIFIC HERD HEALTH PLAN WITH A TANGIBLE OUTPUT	REPORT SUMMARISING THE OUTPUT COULD BE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST TO E.G. OFFICIAL VETERINARY SERVICES	A CLINICAL SERVICE FOR THE FARMER WITHOUT CARRYING OUT OFFICIAL CONTROLS	THE VISIT SHOULD NOT BE UNNECESSARILY TIME CONSUMING OR PAPERWORK HEAVY

SciCom Belgian Federal Agency for Agricultural and Fisheries Research

2018: start development FarmFit application

Observations
during visit

Follow-up
actions

Visit report with
1 click



From curative to preventive



Together for healthy animals. A shared commitment.



Together for healthy animals. A shared commitment to biosafety.

Module biosecurity audit for the pig industry by FASFC, by FarmFit.

Because of its ease of use, FASFC chose FarmFit as a tool to facilitate the biosecurity risk analysis for pig farmers and veterinarians.



RD 18 june 2014 on measures for the prevention of notifiable swine diseases



Artikel 7.1: Amendment 11/05/2020

Art. 7/1. ^[1] § 1er. Le responsable d'une exploitation porcine est tenu de faire réaliser chaque année par son vétérinaire d'exploitation **une évaluation des risques** concernant l'introduction de maladies porcines à déclaration obligatoire. Le modèle d'évaluation des risques, la manière dont cette évaluation des risques doit être utilisée et le mode de transmission de ses résultats, sont fixés par l'Agence.

§ 2. Si cette évaluation des risques n'est pas réalisée, ou si elle n'est pas réalisée conformément au paragraphe 1er, les transports de porcs et de produits génétiques porcins sont alors interdits vers cette exploitation. Les porcs peuvent alors exclusivement être transportés à l'abattoir moyennant l'autorisation de l'Agence. Toute forme de parcours extérieur est dans ce cas interdite.

§ 3. La première évaluation des risques doit être réalisée dans les 4 mois qui suivent la date fixée par le ministre. Les évaluations des risques ultérieures doivent être réalisées dans un délai de 10 à 14 mois après la précédente.

§ 4. Le vétérinaire d'exploitation transmet les résultats de cette évaluation des risques par voie électronique à l'Agence, selon les directives de celle-ci.

§ 5. Sur base de l'évaluation des risques, le responsable d'une exploitation porcine élabore un plan d'action conjointement avec son vétérinaire d'exploitation dans les 30 jours calendrier afin d'optimiser la biosécurité dans son exploitation. Ce plan reprend les actions d'amélioration à mettre en place ainsi que le délai pour y parvenir. Une version électronique de ce plan d'action est transmise à l'Agence. Sur base du résultat de l'évaluation des risques, l'Agence peut décider de procéder elle-même à une analyse des risques au sein de l'exploitation.

§ 6. Les coûts de réalisation de l'évaluation des risques ainsi que ceux de l'élaboration, de la mise en oeuvre et du suivi du plan d'action sont à charge du responsable de l'exploitation porcine.

§ 7. Dans les limites de l'article budgétaire destiné à cet effet, une intervention forfaitaire unique de 35 euros par exploitation est toutefois octroyée au vétérinaire d'exploitation pour la réalisation de la première évaluation des risques et pour la transmission de ses résultats, cette intervention étant à charge du Fonds budgétaire pour la santé et la qualité des animaux et des produits animaux. Les coûts au-delà de 35 euros sont à charge du responsable.

Le vétérinaire d'exploitation est rétribué sur présentation d'un relevé trimestriel dûment étayé.^[1]

(1) <Inséré par AR 2020-05-11/03, art. 5, 004; En vigueur : 19-06-2020>

FEDERAAL AGENTSCHAP
VOOR DE VEILIGHEID VAN DE VOEDSELKETEN
[C – 2014/18229]
18 JUNI 2014. — Koninklijk besluit houdende maatregelen
ter voorkoming van aangifteplichtige varkensziekten

FILIP, Koning der Belgen,
Aan allen die nu zijn en hierna wezen zullen, Onze Groet.

Gelet op de Grondwet; het artikel 108;

Gelet op de diergezondheidswet van 24 maart 1987, de artikelen 8, 1° en 4°, 9, 1° tot 4°, 9bis, 15, 2° gewijzigd bij de wet van 1 maart 2007, 18 en 18bis, eerste lid gewijzigd bij de wet van 1 maart 2007;

Gelet op het koninklijk besluit van 22 februari 2001 houdende organisatie van de controles die worden verricht door het Federaal Agentschap voor de Veiligheid van de Voedselketen en tot wijziging van diverse wettelijke bepalingen, bevestigd door de wet van 19 juli 2001, artikelen 3, § 5 en 4, § 1;

Gelet op het koninklijk besluit van 14 juni 1993 tot bepaling van de uitrustingsvoorwaarden voor het houden van varkens;

Gelet op het ministerieel besluit van 22 april 2002 houdende tijdelijke maatregelen ter bestrijding van mond- en klauwzeer;

Gelet op het ministerieel besluit van 22 januari 2007 houdende tijdelijke maatregelen ter voorkoming van epidemische ziekten van varkens;

AGENCE FEDERALE
POUR LA SECURITE DE LA CHAÎNE ALIMENTAIRE
[C – 2014/18229]
18 JUIN 2014. — Arrêté royal portant des mesures en vue
de la prévention des maladies du porc à déclaration obligatoire

PHILIPPE, Roi des Belges,
A tous, présents et à venir, Salut.

Vu la Constitution; l'article 108;

Vu la loi du 24 mars 1987 relative à la santé des animaux, les articles 8, 1° et 4°, 9, 1° à 4°, 9bis, 15, 2° modifié par la loi du 1^{er} mars 2007, 18 et 18bis, alinéa 1^{er} modifié par la loi du 1^{er} mars 2007;

Vu l'arrêté royal du 22 février 2001 organisant les contrôles effectués par l'Agence fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire et modifiant diverses dispositions légales, confirmé par la loi du 19 juillet 2001, les articles 3, § 5, et 4, § 1^{er};

Vu l'arrêté royal du 14 juin 1993 déterminant les conditions d'équipement pour la détention des porcs;

Vu l'arrêté ministériel du 22 avril 2002 portant des mesures temporaires de lutte contre la fièvre aphteuse;

Vu l'arrêté ministériel du 22 janvier 2007 portant des mesures temporaires en vue de la prévention des maladies épidémiques du porc;

Gelet op het advies van de Raad van het Begrotingsfonds voor de gezondheid en de kwaliteit van de dieren en de dierlijke producten, gegeven op 4 juli 2013;

Gelet op het advies van de inspecteur van Financiën, gegeven op 19 augustus 2013;

Gelet op het advies van het Wetenschappelijk Comité, ingesteld bij het Federaal Agentschap voor de Veiligheid van de Voedselketen, gegeven op 17 januari 2014;

Vu l'avis du Conseil du Fonds budgétaire pour la santé et la qualité des animaux et des produits animaux, donné le 4 juillet 2013;

Vu l'avis de l'Inspecteur des Finances, donné le 19 août 2013;

Vu l'avis du Comité scientifique, instauré auprès de l'Agence fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne alimentaire, donné le 17 janvier 2014;

[< Herds](#)

Peeters Manon

BE30649850-0201

[Herd information >](#)[Visits >](#)[Action points \(1\) >](#)[Reports >](#)

Visits

[+ New visit](#)[Date ↑](#)[Reason ↓](#)

24/06/2021

Respiratory disorders

...

20/05/2021

Farrowing and lactation

...

03/05/2021

Farrowing and lactation - Increased mortality

...

22/12/2020

Blank template - Fertility disorders

...

26/11/2020

Blank template - Increased mortality - Reduced perfo...

...

01/09/2020

Blank template

...

[< Herds](#)

Peeters Manon

BE30649850-0201

[Herd information >](#)[Visits >](#)[Action points \(1\) >](#)[Reports >](#)

Visits

[+ New visit](#)

Select your checklist

Date ↑

24/06/202

Locomotor disorders



20/05/202

Digestive disorders



03/05/202

Fertility disorders



22/12/202

Farrowing and lactation



26/11/2020

Nervous disorders



01/09/202

Optimal weaning



Necropsy at farm



Biosecurity audit for herds with more than 3 pigs



Biosecurity audit for herds with a maximum of 3 pigs



Blank template





Done

< Spaces

Farrow and suckling period

Parameters

Action points

24/06/2021

Biosecurity audit for herds with
more than 3 pigs

Visiting information >

Observation >

Action points (1) >

Photos >

Conclusion of visit >

Are there sows present in the herd? *

☐ Yes

☒ No

...



Done

< Spaces

Farrow and suckling period



24/06/2021

Biosecurity audit for herds with more than 3 pigs

Visiting information >

Observation >

Action points (1) >

Photos >

Conclusion of visit >

Parameters

Action points

Are there sows present in the herd? *

☒ Yes

☐ No

...

Are the sows washed before they are moved into the farrowing unit? *

☐ Always

☐ Sometimes

☐ Never

...

Are suckling piglets transferred between sows (i.e. cross-fostering)? *

☐ Yes

☐ No

...

How many times are the piglets manipulated (e.g. vaccination, castration, clipping of the teeth, ...) between birth and weaning? *

times manipulated

...

Are materials/tools for treatment (e.g. castration blade, tail-docker, ear-tagger, iron injection needles) regularly cleaned and disinfected between litters? *

☐ Yes

☐ No

...

Do you work with two blades and a small box containing a disinfectant when castrating the piglets? *

☐ Yes/No castration/I use a different blade per pen

...





Done

24/06/2021

Biosecurity audit for herds with more than 3 pigs

Visiting information >

Observation >

Action points (1) >

Photos >

Conclusion of visit >

Action points

Action ↓

End date ↓

Priority ↓

Create a register for the visitors

22/07/2021

Priority





Done

24/06/2021

Biosecurity audit for herds with
more than 3 pigs

Visiting information >

Observation >

Action points (1) >

Photos >

Conclusion of visit >

Conclusion of visit

Conclusion of visit

Do you want a report on this visit?

We also calculate your score and this is shared with
FASFC.

Yes

No

Continue visit



Done

24/06/2021

Biosecurity audit for herds with
more than 3 pigs

Visiting information >

Observation >

Action points (1) >

Photos >

Conclusion of visit >

Conclusion of visit



Report

Done



YOUR SCORE IS
78%

SIGNATURES

Add signature >

SEND REPORT

- ☐ To your own mailbox
- ☐ To the owner



Visit report biosecurity audit



RAPPORT BEDRIJFSBEZOEK

BEDRIJFSBEZOEK

Huidig bezoek: **16/10/2021** Verantwoordelijke:
Uitgevoerd door: Beslagnummer:
Beslagadres:

Reden bezoek: Bioveiligheidsaudit voor bedrijven met meer dan 3 varkens

BEHAALDE SCORES

	Mijn score	Gemiddelde score in België
Totaal	85	73
Interne bioveiligheid	84	71
Externe bioveiligheid	85	75

CONCLUSIE

-

AFGESPROKEN ACTIEPUNTEN TIJDENS BEZOEK

Wordt de ziektestatus op het bedrijf regelmatig (= minstens 1 maal per jaar) geëvalueerd (serologie, evoluties in slachthuisbevindingen, ...)?

Ziektemanagement

Actie: Bij problemen wel onderzoek

Uitvoerder: Dierenarts

Worden de voetbaden onmiddellijk verversd wanneer ze visueel gecontamineerd zijn?

Reiniging en desinfectie

Actie: Vaker verversen

Uitvoerder: Veehouder

OBSERVATIES

Bedrijfskenmerken

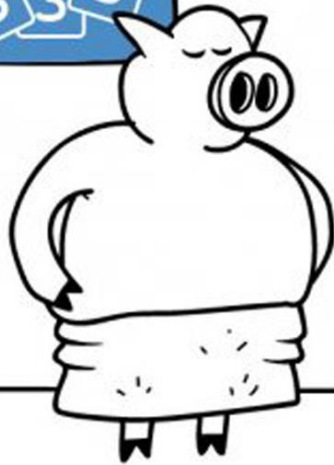
Hoeveel personen werken er op het varkensbedrijf?	1 personen
Hoeveel vleesvarkens heeft u op uw bedrijf?	400 vleesvarkens
Welke andere landbouwhuisdieren worden er gehouden op uw bedrijf?	Melkvee
Worden er behalve varkens nog andere landbouwhuisdieren gehouden voor professionele doeleinden op uw bedrijf?	Ja

Aankoop van fokdieren, biggen en sperma

Wordt er varkenssperma aangekocht?	Nee
Hoeveel keer per jaar worden er biggen geleverd op het bedrijf?	Tussen 3 en 6 maal per jaar
Worden er hygiënische eisen (bv. reiniging en ontsmetting van het voertuig) gesteld aan het transportvoertuig welke de dieren naar het bedrijf brengt? (wet. verpl.)	Ja
Wordt er op gelet dat de oorsprongsbedrijven van de biggen steeds een hoger of gelijk gezondheidsstatuut hebben?	Ja, steeds gelijk of hoger
Worden de biggen (gedurende de voorbije 2 jaar) steeds aangekocht bij dezelfde leverancier?	Altijd dezelfde leverancier
Worden er biggen aangekocht?	Ja
Wordt er levend fokmateriaal (zeugen/gelten/beren) aangekocht?	Nee



YES, OF COURSE. SHOWERS ARE A KEY POINT FOR THE BIOSECURITY ON FARMS, BUT... SHOWERS FOR THE STAFF!

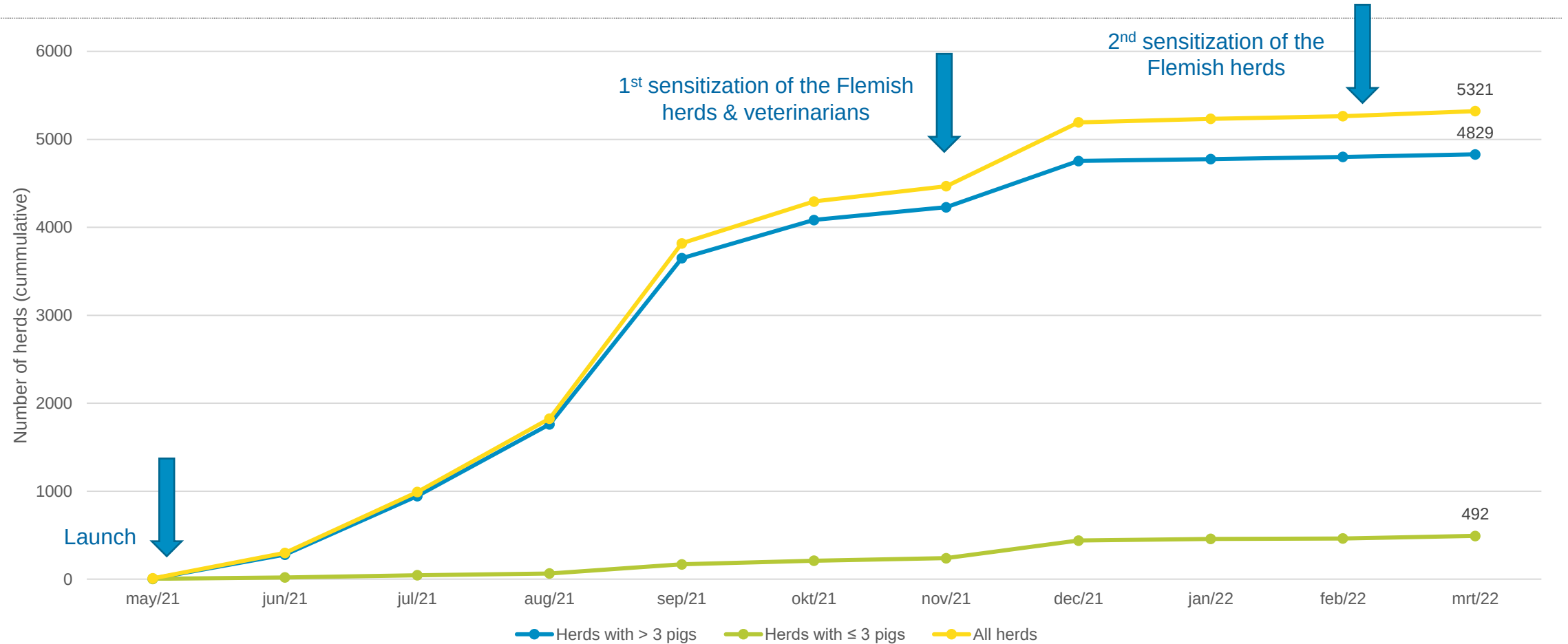


PERE ROCA 2019

Biosecurity audit

Some first results

Evolution of the number of biosecurity audits on Belgian pig herds



Results of the first year

Over 4.300 biosecurity audits were already completed

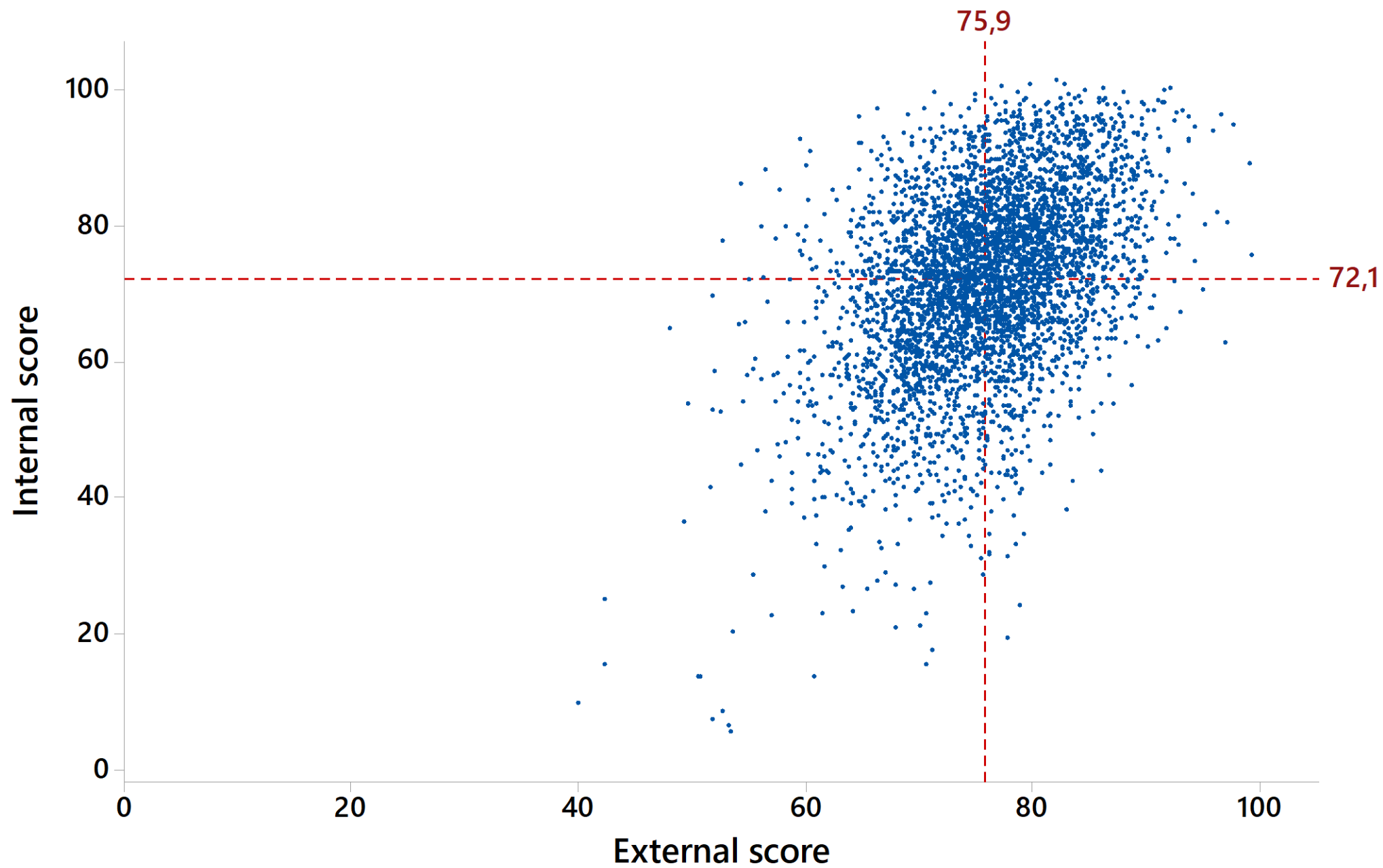
Type	Percentage of total audits	Average internal biosecurity score	Average external biosecurity score	Average overall biosecurity score
Rearing farm	4,5%	73,8	76,9	75,6
Gilt rearing farm	0,8%	74,5	78,6	76,8
Piglet rearing farm	0,7%	75,7	75,8	76,0
Mixed unit	27,3%	71,9	76,1	74,2
Closed unit	11,3%	69,0	76,4	72,9
Fattening pig farm	55,0%	72,5	75,5	74,3
Quarantine facility	0,3%	86,5	81,7	84,4

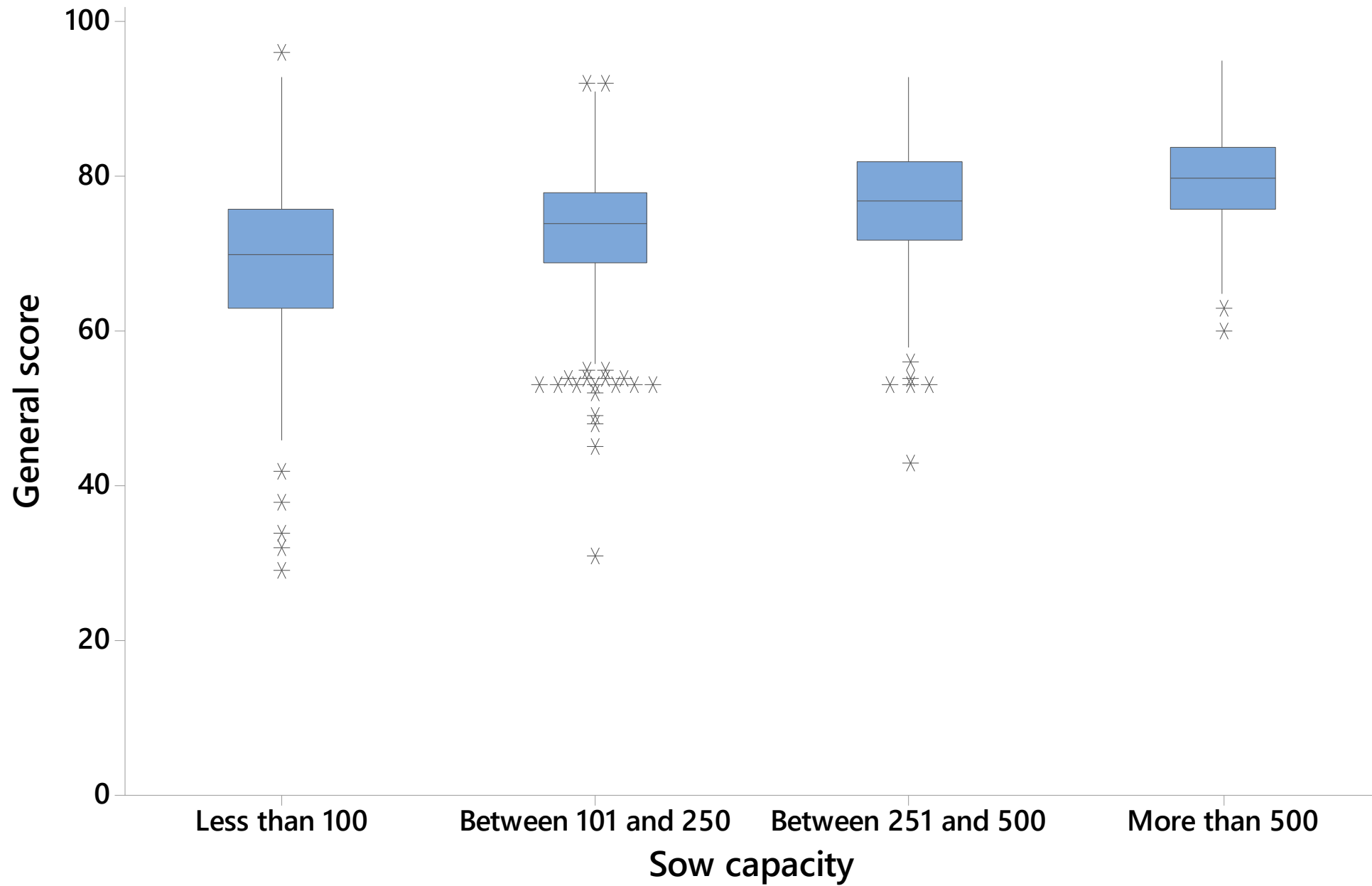
Avg internal = 72,1%

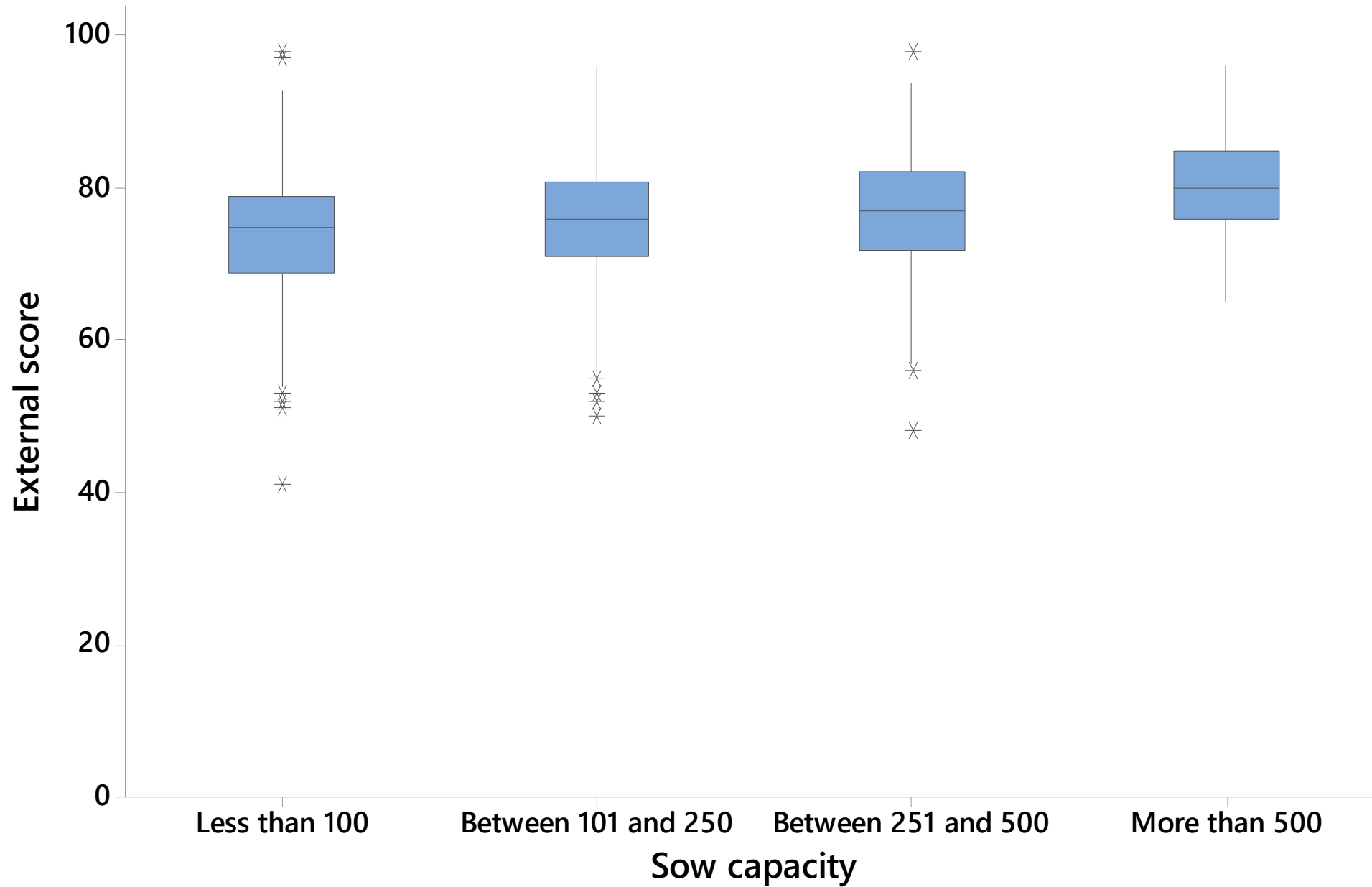
Avg external = 75,9%

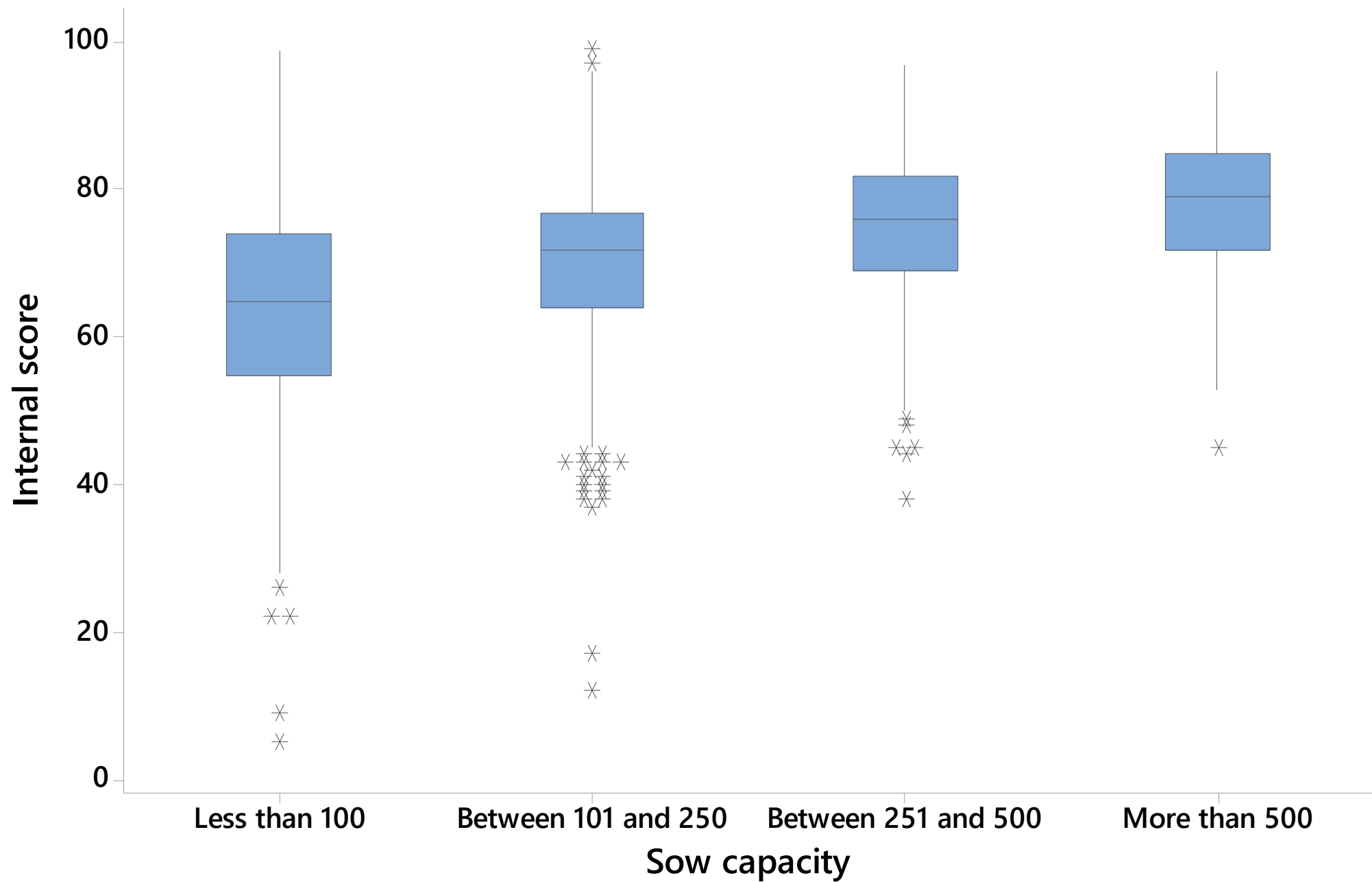
Avg overall = 74,2%





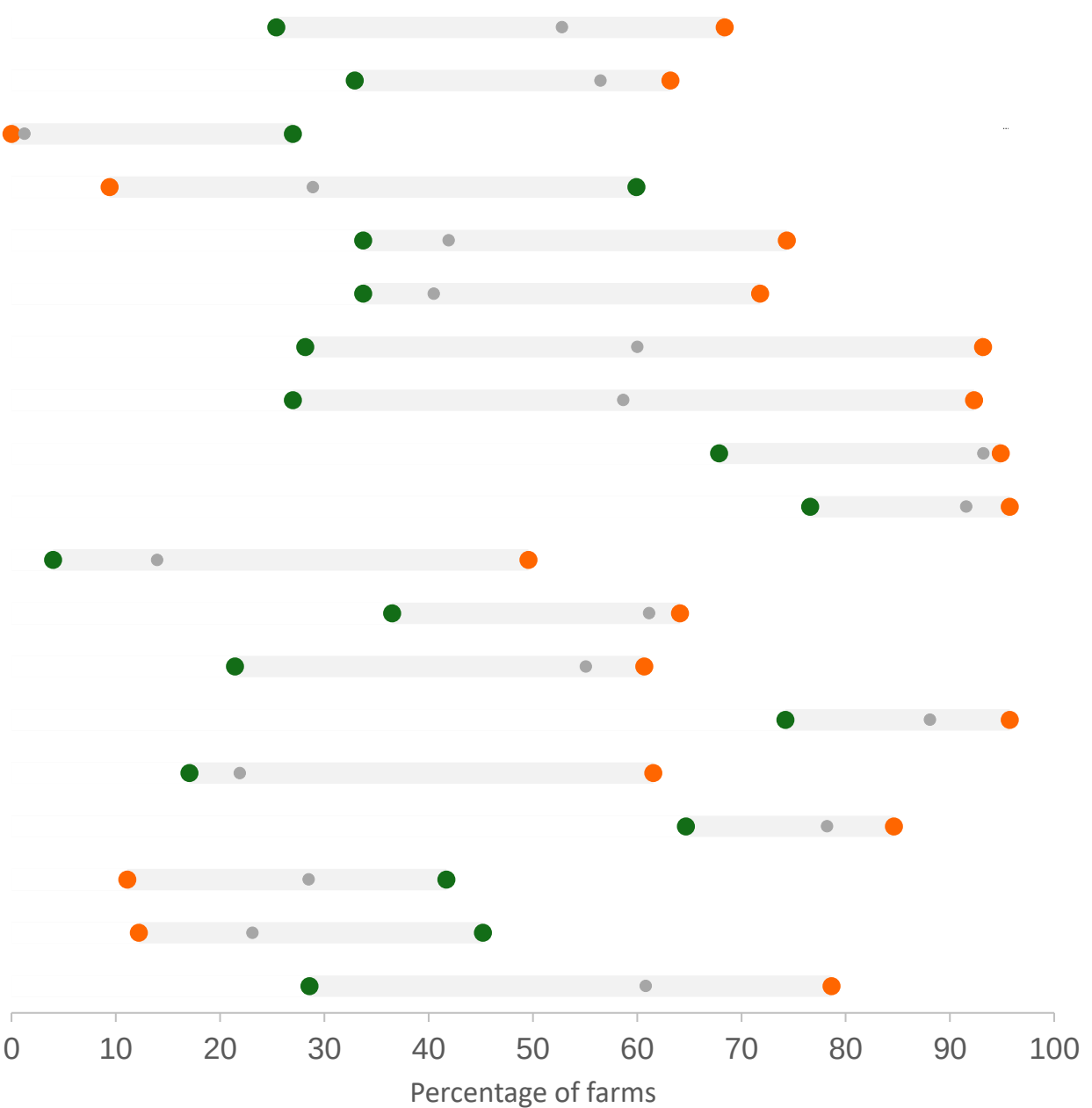






EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY RESULTS OF FARMS WITH LESS THAN 100 SOWS, BETWEEN 100 AND 500 SOWS AND MORE THAN 500 SOWS

- The farm is located in an area with a high density of pigs
- There are other pig farms within a 500-metres radius of your farm
- Pigs have outdoor acces
- Other farm animals are present at the farm
- Transport vehicle for the sows is empty on arrival at the farm
- Transport vehicle for the sows is cleaned and disinfected before entering
- Transport vehicle for the piglets is empty on arrival at the farm
- Transport vehicle for the piglets is cleaned and disinfected before entering
- Farm-specific hoses for the removal of manure are available on the farm
- The carcass storage space is located in the dirty area of the farm
- The carcass storage is cooled
- Quality of drinking water is checked yearly at the source or storage tank
- Quality of drinking water is checked yearly at the main outlets
- There is a hygiene lock available and is it always used by visitors
- Strict separation between the clean and the dirty area of the hygiene lock
- The outside of the farm buildings (around the walls) are paved and clean
- Pets have access to the stables
- Birds have access to the stables
- Grids are placed on the air inlets



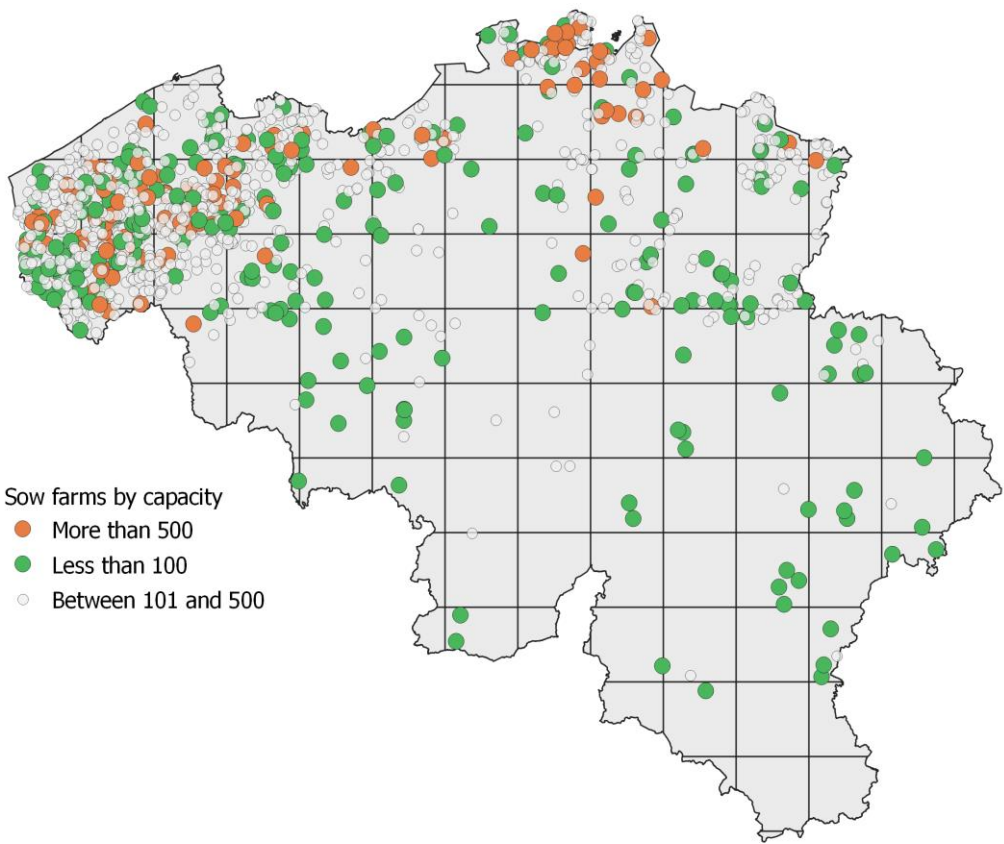
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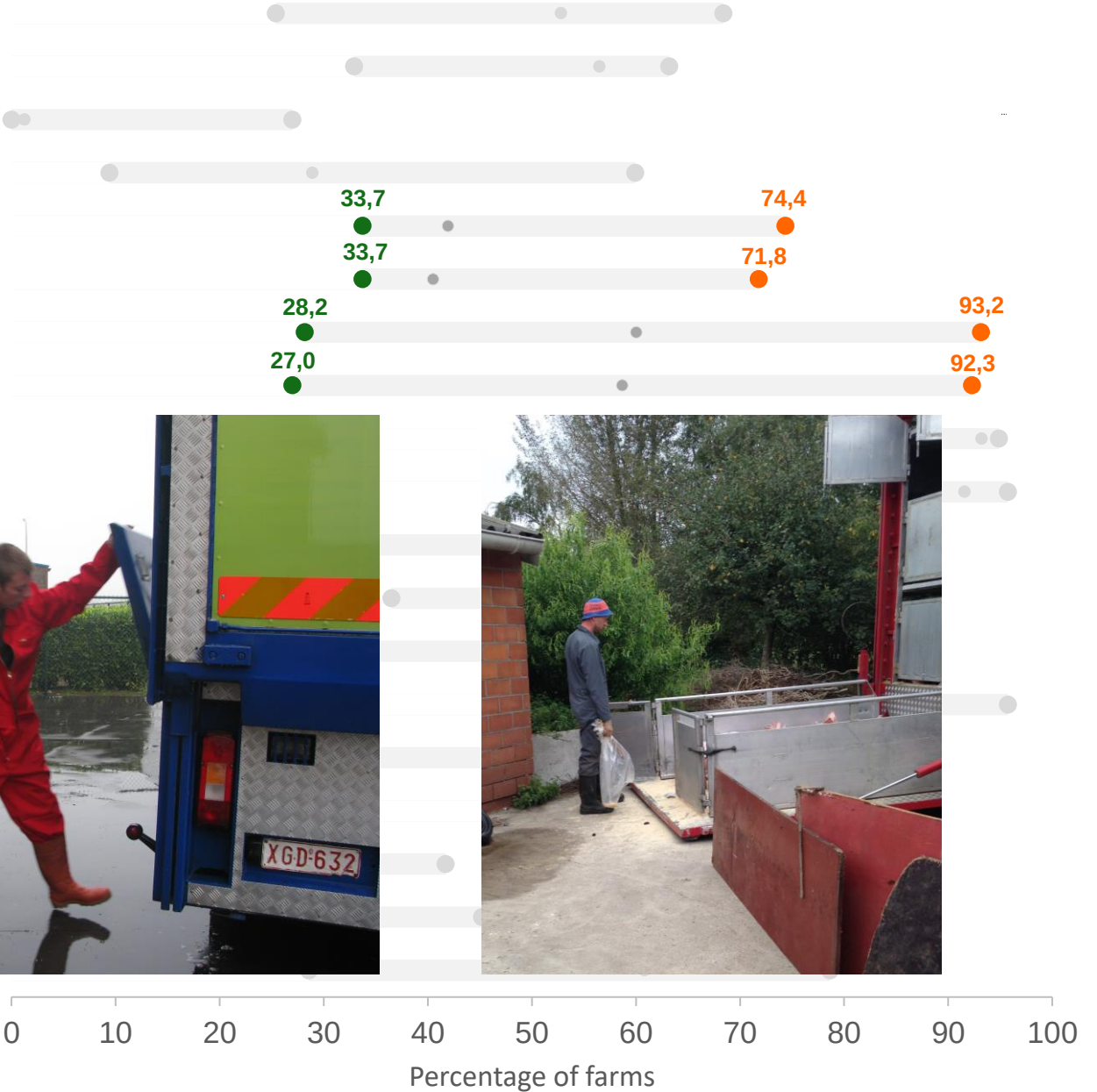
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EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY RESULTS OF FARMS WITH LESS THAN 100 SOWS, BETWEEN 100 AND 500 SOWS AND MORE THAN 500 SOWS

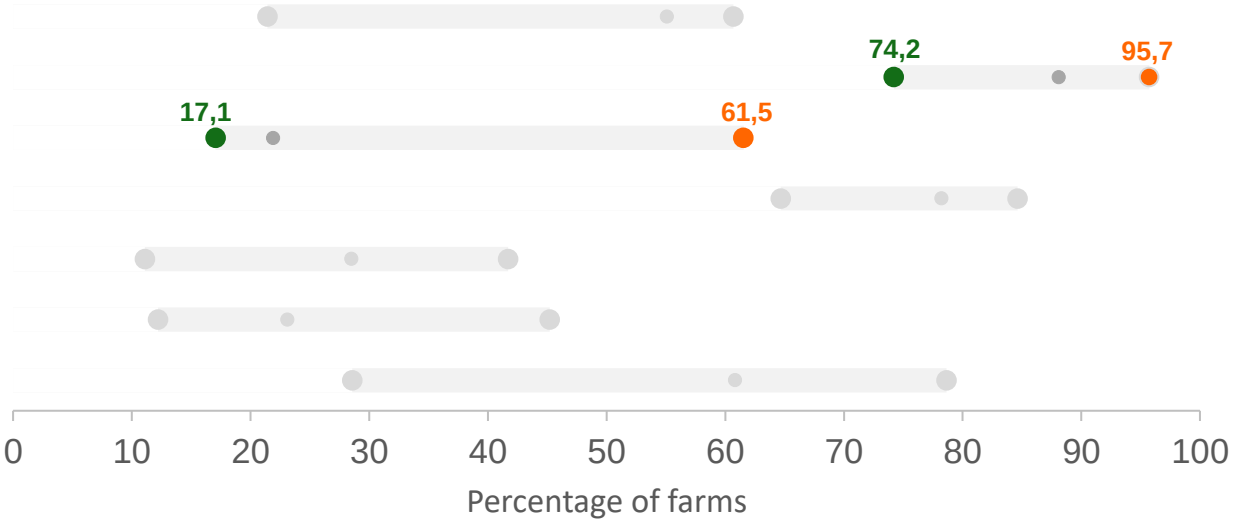
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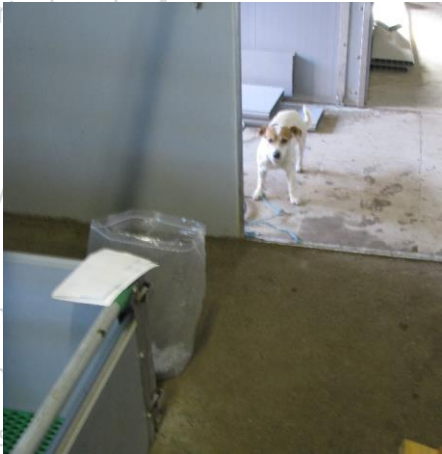


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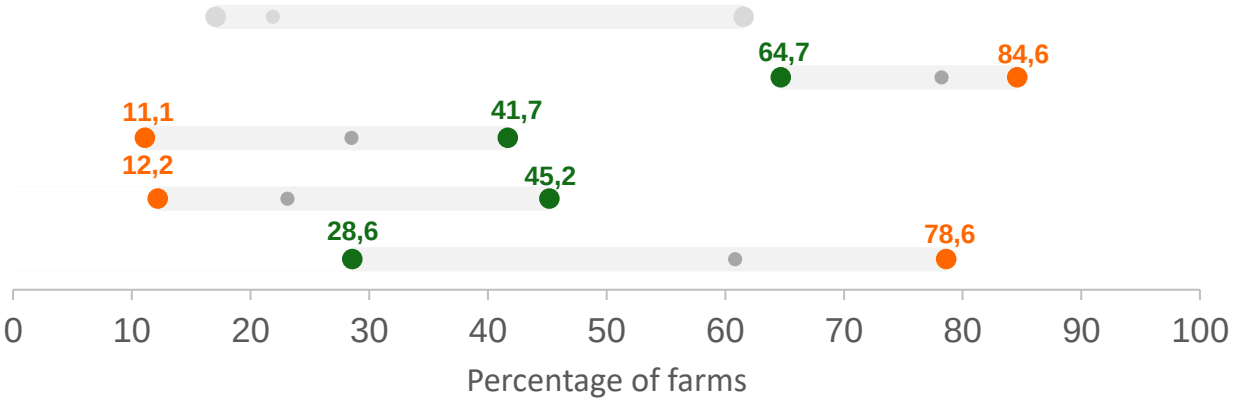


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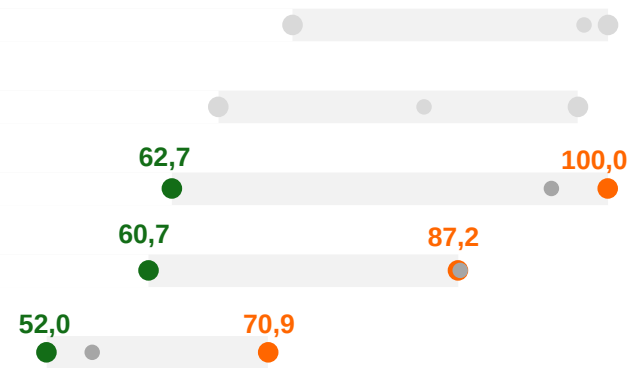


INTERNAL BIOSECURITY RESULTS OF FARMS WITH LESS THAN 100 SOWS, BETWEEN 100 AND 500 SOWS AND MORE THAN 500 SOWS

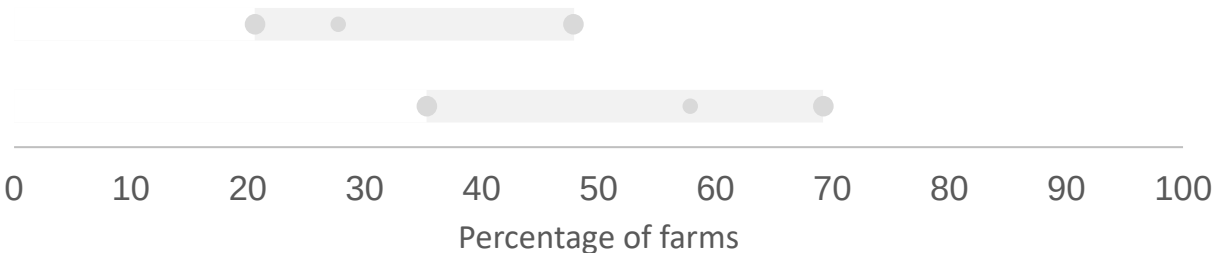


INTERNAL BIOSECURITY RESULTS OF FARMS WITH **LESS THAN 100 SOWS**, **BETWEEN 100 AND 500 SOWS** AND **MORE THAN 500 SOWS**

- There's a prelisted vaccination scheme and a protocol for strategic treatments used
- A regular (i.e. at least once a year) evaluation is made of the disease status of the farm
- Suckling piglets are transferred between sows (i.e. cross-fostering)
- Cross-fostering of suckling piglets between different sows occurs only once per piglet
- Piglets are not castrated or they work with two blades or with a different blade per pen

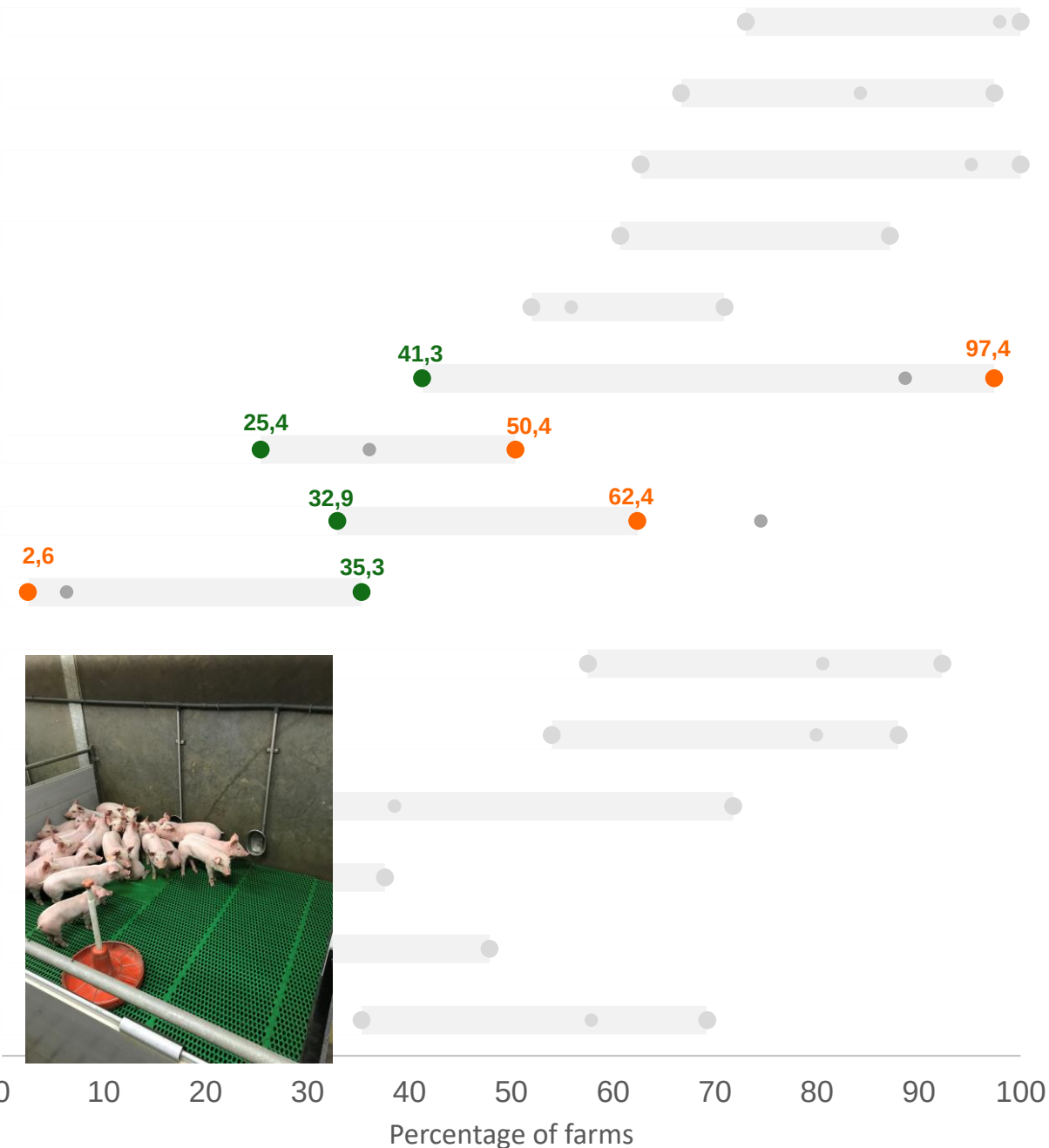


- Disinfection baths or boot washers are used between units or boots are changed
- There is a protocol for the cleaning and disinfection of equipment and it is used



INTERNAL BIOSECURITY RESULTS OF FARMS WITH **LESS THAN 100 SOWS**, **BETWEEN 100 AND 500 SOWS** AND **MORE THAN 500 SOWS**

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- Suckling piglets are transferred between sows (i.e. cross-fostering)
- Cross-fostering of suckling piglets between different sows occurs only once per piglet
- Piglets are not castrated or they work with two blades or with a different blade per pen
- A strict all-in/all-out management is practised in all compartments of the nursery unit
- The maximal stocking density of a pen in the nursery is 3 piglets or less per m2
- A strict all-in/all-out management is practised in all compartments of the finishing unit
- The maximal pig density in a pen in the finishing unit is 1 or more m2 per pig



INTERNAL BIOSECURITY RESULTS OF FARMS WITH LESS THAN 100 SOWS, BETWEEN 100 AND 500 SOWS AND MORE THAN 500 SOWS

There's a prelisted vaccination scheme and a protocol for strategic treatments used



The maximal pig density in a pen in the finishing unit is 1 or more m2 per pig

The stables/compartments are cleaned and disinfected after each production cycle

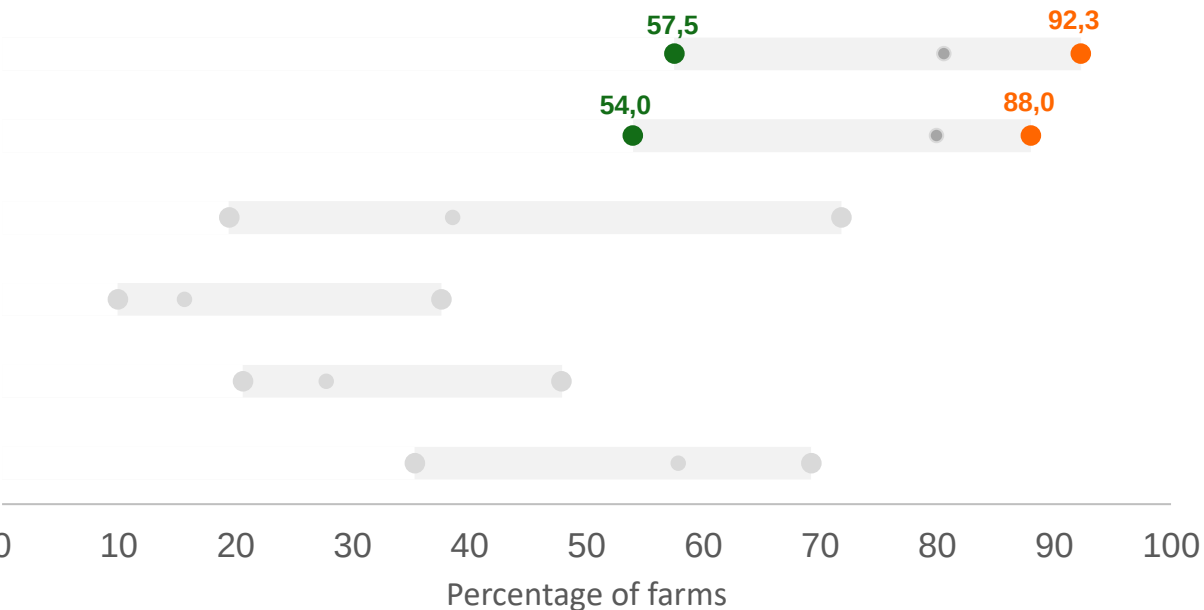
The corridors and the loading area are cleaned and disinfected after pigs are moved

Clearly recognisable, separate material is foreseen for each unit or age group

Compartment-specific clothing is available and changed between each compartment

Disinfection baths or boot washers are used between units or boots are changed

There is a protocol for the cleaning and disinfection of equipment and it is used



INTERNAL BIOSECURITY RESULTS OF FARMS WITH LESS THAN 100 SOWS, BETWEEN 100 AND 500 SOWS AND MORE THAN 500 SOWS

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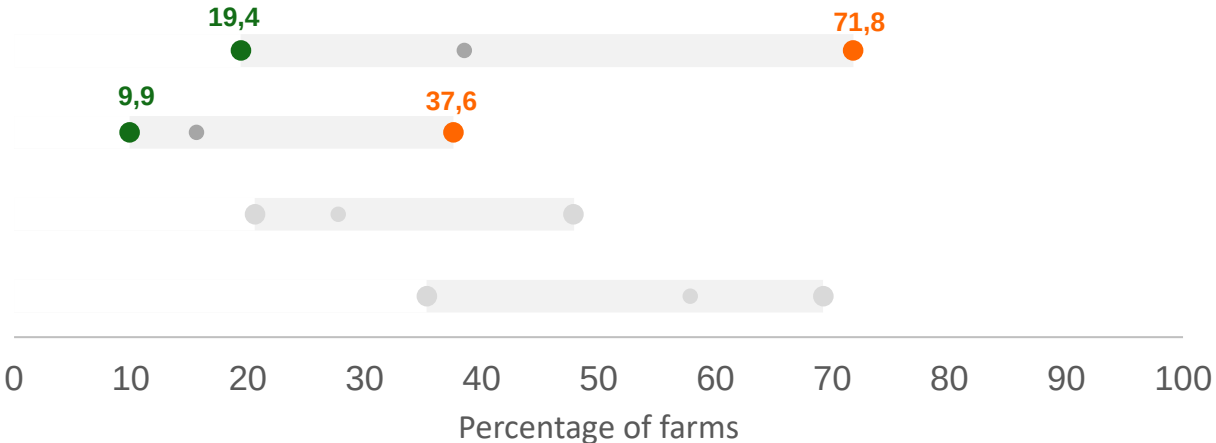
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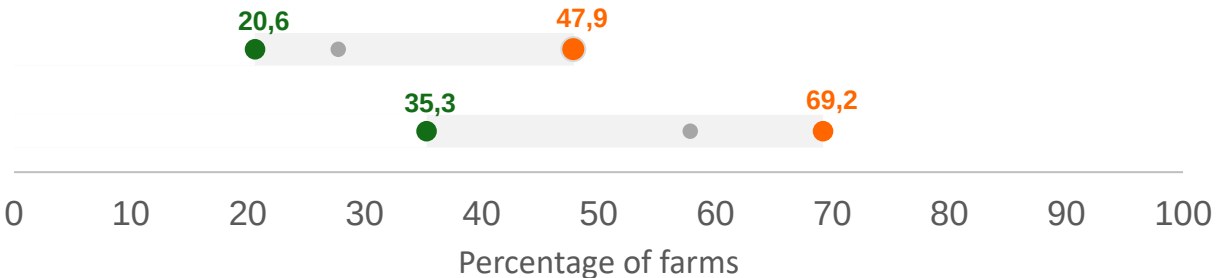


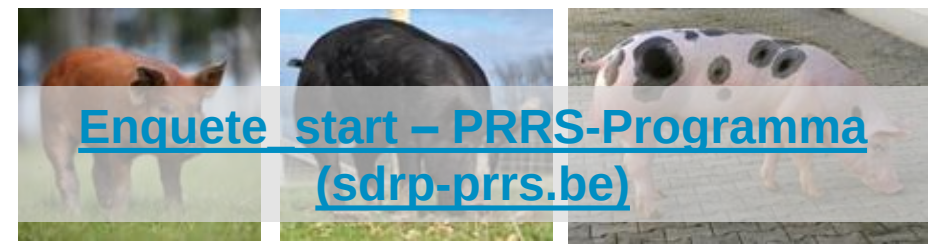
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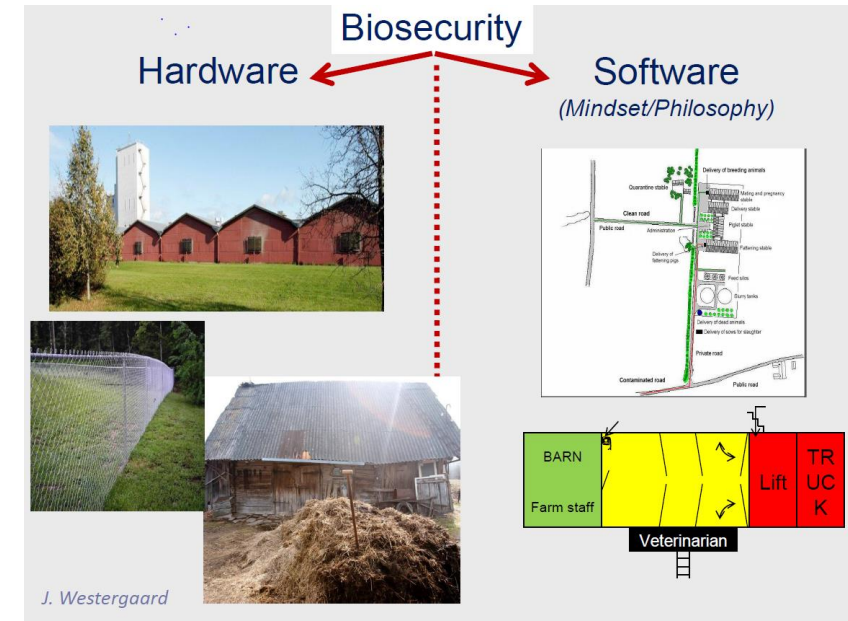
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Conclusions and further steps

- Widest variation for internal biosecurity
- Differences according to farm size in conventional sow farms
- Various points of attention observed
- Importance of sensitization
 - Possibilities on benchmarking
 - Farm-specific advice based on analysis of the data
- Follow up of action points at farm level



Dixit Dr. Klaus Depner
Friedrich Loeffler Institute



Borgen

Continue verbetering



African swine fever

- 13 september 2018: First case of ASF in wild boar in Belgium
- 20 september 2018: Increased vigilance: publication instructions for vets
- 29 sept – 2 okt 2018: Slaughter of all domestic pigs in the infected zone
- 11 august 2019: Last confirmed infection on a fresh carcass
- 20 November 2020: ASF free status at European level
- 21 December 2020: ASF free status at international level



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it. It is not a danger to human health but it can lead to severe economic losses for your production.

Take strict preventative measures on your farm.

Protect your and your neighbours' farms.

ASF kills pigs

×

Commercial pig farms

Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease



RESPECT GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

 Declare any suspicious case (dead or alive) to the Veterinary Services	 Ensure that all your workers and visitors are aware of biosecurity rules	 Clean and disinfect material and equipment coming in or out	 Prevent direct or indirect contact with wild boar. Implement quarantine measures for new pigs on farm	 Do not feed untreated swill or kitchen scraps containing meat to your pigs
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For more information:
www.oie.int/asf

Different starting points

- African Swine fever
- Biosecurity measures in pig farms in six member states compared: Belgium stranded in penultimate place for almost all biosecurity factors examined (2017)
- Reduce the use of antibiotics
- Diseases of the future
- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on transmissible animal diseases “Animal Health Law” applicable since 21 April 2021



biocheck
.ugent



Arsia
asbl

Different starting points

Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on transmissible animal diseases “Animal Health Law”
applicable since 21 April 2021

- Focus on key priorities: preventing and eradicating disease
- Responsibilities are clarified for farmers, vets and others dealing with animals
- Rules allow greater use of new technologies for animal health activities
- Better early detection and control of animal diseases

-> Surveillance and biosecurity are key



Take the collaboration with veterinarians and farmers to the next level

FarmFit added value during farm visit by the vet:

- ✓ **4 monthly reports as part of the business coaching process**
- ✓ Time savings for the vet by registering the visit on site
- ✓ Quick and complete overview of action points for follow up

Available on computer, tablet and smartphone



Objective

- Raise awareness of the biosecurity situation in the farm
- Action plan to optimise biosecurity
- More targeted controls by the FASFC



Future plans

- Short term (2022):
 - The legislative base for a mandatory biosecurity audit in the Belgian poultry sector already exists
 - Royal decree of 5 may 2008 on avian influenza
 - Modernising biosecurity audits in poultry
 - Linking FarmFit to Biocheck Poultry
- Longer term:
 - Apply biosecurity audit in other species (cattle)



VRAGENLIJST BIOVEILIGHEID OP PLUIMVEEBEDRIJVEN - 2021

I. IDENTIFICATIE VAN HET BEDRIJF (*)	
inrichting sanitelnummer:	
adres:	
gelegen in een gevoelig natuurgebied? (*)	
verantwoordelijke:	naam: tel:
	adres:
dierenarts:	naam: tel:
	ordenummer: datum van het contract:
werden de activiteiten beëindigd? JA - NEE datum van beëindiging:	
Indien u uw activiteiten beëindigd hebt, dan dient u enkel pagina 1 van de vragenlijst in te vullen, te dateren, te ondertekenen en terug te zenden.	

II. GEGEVENS I.V.M. HET BEDRIJF

Gehouden diersoorten en omvang van het bedrijf

Geef voor elke combinatie diersoort en categorie (*) de maximale capaciteit (*) van het bedrijf aan.

cathe- gorie soort	vermeerde- ring (broedei)	opfok van vermeerde- ring	vlees	leg (consumptie- eieren)	opfok van leg	liefhebberij sier hobby	wild
kip							
kalkoen							
eend							
gans							
fazant							
patrijs							
parelhoen							
kwartel							
loopvogel							
duif (*)							
andere (*)							

Avian influenza

- HPAI in Belgium in winterseason 2020 – 2021
- HPAI virus continued to circulate and no disappearance as expected
- Also many outbreaks reported in France, Italy, Canada and the US
 - US : more than 25 million killed birds
- Belgium:
 - Still infected wild birds every week
 - Also outbreaks in poultry farms



Together for healthy animals. A shared commitment to biosafety.



**DISEASE PREVENTION and
BIOSAFETY, a shared
commitment!**





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