



REPUBLIC OF LATVIA  
FOOD AND VETERINARY SERVICE

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Riga

To 20.12.2004. No. 21-1-15/3393  
No. \_\_\_\_\_

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Dear Sir,

Herewith Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Latvia provides „Clarification of information requested for recognition of A region” and information on additional questions regarding the individual new Member States as it was requested in the letter of Mr John R.Clifford to Mr.Checchi Lang on evaluating the Classical swine fever (CSF) status of the 10 new EU Member States.

Enclosed:

*Enclosure 1 “Clarification of information requested for recognition of A region”.*

*Enclosure 2 “Additional information requested from new EU Member States”.*

Director General

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**CLARIFICATION OF INFORMATION REQUESTED FOR  
RECOGNITION OF A  
REGION**

Instructions: Please provide detailed answers (English translation required) to these questions.

**1. The authority, organization, and infrastructure of the veterinary services organization in the region.**

There are three levels of administration:

1. Level of development and approval of legislation: Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary and Food Department (development of project of normative acts, coordination with other ministries and advancement for approval in the Cabinet of Ministries and Parliament)
2. Level of development of programs on prophylaxis and eradication of animal infectious diseases: Food and Veterinary Service (FVS), headed by Director General – State Senior Food and Veterinary Inspector (CVO);
3. Level of execution of regulations and programs: FVS territorial units – regional (city) offices (27): State Senior Veterinary inspectors, State Veterinary inspectors; State Senior Food inspectors, State Food Inspectors.

The registration, surveillance and control of animal infectious diseases are under responsibility of the **Food and Veterinary Service**, which is headed by the CVO and under supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.

FVS is divided into 27 regional offices (26 districts and 1 Riga city office). The number of staff depends on the tasks to be carried out. The inspectors are responsible for the official control of all kind of food establishments and animal production units.

FVS is providing the execution of national legislation through the territorial units of FVS. State Senior Veterinary inspector of the territorial unit of Food and Veterinary Service is authorised to issue Orders, that apply to the specific territory (administrative district) e.g. in case of rabies. The official vets are supported for certain tasks by authorised veterinarians.

Since the restructuring of the Ministry of Welfare, it is the responsibility of the FVS to ensure control of foodstuff at all stages of the food chain.

Structure of FVS attached (Annex 1).

\_ What veterinary force is available in the region for carrying out regulatory programs for livestock diseases?

Total of veterinary inspectors – 98

Total of authorised veterinarians (private practitioners) – 870

\_ Are all officers veterinarians?

Yes, all veterinary officers are veterinarians

\_ What are the required procedures for specimen collection?

State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre (SVMDC) is the structural unit of Food and Veterinary Service of Latvia. According to the Law on “Veterinary Medicine” SVMDC Diagnostic Laboratory of Animal diseases is nominated laboratory to carry out reference functions regarding animal infectious diseases and residue control.

There are special procedures in place how to collect and transport samples to the laboratory. FVS State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre provides adequate transport of all kind of samples from all 26 districts. Various training courses on sampling procedures have been provided for veterinary inspectors and other veterinarians.

**\_ What diagnostic procedures and techniques are routinely followed for each disease agent of concern?**

Diagnostic procedures and techniques are determined by Animal infectious diseases state surveillance programme for each particular year (“*Dzīvnieku infekcijas slimību valsts uzraudzības 2004.gada rīcības plāns*”, PVD, Rīga, 2003.; find enclosed as Annex 2 (no translation available)

Document contains compulsory diagnostic agents, procedures and diagnostic methods.

\_ What laws, regulations, and policies are in effect (copies should be provided, English translation required)? For example, is waste feeding permitted and, if so, what restrictions apply (such as cooking the waste to specific temperatures and duration)?

According to EU Regulation EC (No) 1774/2002 (directly applicable in all EU member states), all waste products are divided in different certain categories, based on origin of the product (derived locally or internationally). Waste from means of transport operating internationally (Category No.1) shall not be imported and exported without the bilateral agreement.

*Article 22* (EC (No) 1774/2002)

**Restrictions on use:**

1. The following uses of animal by-products and processed products are prohibited:

(b) **the feeding of farmed animals other than fur animals with catering waste or feed material containing or derived from catering waste;**

\_ What security measures are in place at ports of entry to control importation of materials that might carry disease agents of concern?

Control of products of animal origin at ports is carried out in accordance to Council Directive of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries.

Food and Veterinary Office inspection From the EU approved 3 border inspection posts of the ports: 2 in Riga un 1 at Ventspils. These points are included in the list of the external border inspection posts of EU in accordance Decision 2001/881/EC.

2. Disease status, i.e., is the restricted disease agent known to exist in the region? If yes, at what prevalence? If no, when was the most recent diagnosis?

Latvia has a very good epidemiological situation regarding list A diseases:

**Date of last outbreak of A list diseases (other - never registered):**

- Foot and mouth disease 1987
- Classical swine fever 1996
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia 1922
- Rinderpest 1921

There are two list B diseases still within the State eradication program: Rabies and Enzootic Bovine Leucosis.

\_ For each relevant hazard, is the pest or disease agent known to exist in the region?

\_ If yes, at what prevalence?

Please find enclosed the report of FVS provided to OIE including data for 2003 (Annex 3).

\_ If no, when was the most recent diagnosis or detection?

**Date of last outbreak of A list diseases:**

- Foot and mouth disease 1987
- Classical swine fever 1996
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia 1922
- Rinderpest 1921

\_ What breeds or species were affected?

See Annex 3

\_ How many cases were diagnosed and reported?

See Annex 3

\_ Is reporting the pest or disease agent required in the region?

Yes

\_ If the pest or disease agent was present and subsequently eradicated, what methods were used for eradication?

For the List A diseases there is non vaccinating and stumping out policy. Please find the Contingency plan and instructions for relevant list A diseases:  
<http://www.pvd.gov.lv/?sadala=718&id=2038>

\_ What geographic and environmental characteristics of the exporting region may influence the prevalence of the pest or disease agent?

There are no specific geographical or environmental factors in Latvia.

**3. The status of adjacent regions with respect to the agent.**

\_ For each relevant hazard, is the pest or disease agent known to exist, or has it existed

previously, in any region adjacent to the region proposing the trade?

See data above and annex 3.

\_ If yes, at what prevalence?

\_ If no, when was the most recent diagnosis?

\_ Are there any relevant factors about the adjacent regions that should be taken into

account (e.g., size, distance from adjacent border to affected herds or animals)?

There are no any relevant factors about the adjacent regions.

4. The extent of an active disease-control program, if any, if the agent is known to exist in the region.

\_ What is the extent of an active disease-control program, if any, if the pest or disease agent is known to exist in the region, or recently existed in the region?

Animal infectious diseases state surveillance programme 2004 includes following diseases:

**Bovine:**

- tuberculosis
- brucellosis
- leucosis enzootica boum
- campylobacteriosis
- trichomonosis
- bovine virus diarrhoea
- rhinotracheitis infectiosa boum-vulvovaginitis pustuloza
- chlamydiosis

**Swine:**

- tuberculosis
- brucellosis
- morbus Aujeszky
- pestis suum
- rhinitis infectiosa atrophica suum
- leptospirosis

**Horse:**

- maleuss
- anaemia infectiosa equorum
- arteritis viralis equorum

**Sheep:**

- epididymidis infectiosa arietum
- listeriosis
- Maedi-Visna morbus

**Goat:**

- caprine arthritis encephalitis

\_ What epidemiological investigations are done to trace the source of infection?

There is instruction on notification of highly contagious animal infectious diseases which also includes detailed questionnaire to facilitate the epidemiological investigation (see Annex 4).

- \_ Are infected or exposed animals or premises quarantined? If so, for how long?  
Yes, according to the instructions and Contingency Plans of animal infectious diseases eradication.
- \_ Are affected premises monitored, and if so, how?  
Yes, according to the Contingency Plan of specific diseases.
- \_ What tests are performed prior to releasing the quarantine?  
Clinical and laboratory testing of animals.
- \_ What procedures are used to clean up affected premises?  
According to the manual "On disinfection on animal holdings, rehabilitation of products, materials and surroundings" (see Annex 5)
- \_ What treatment regimes are followed?  
A list diseases – stamping out  
Zoonosis, Enzootic bovine leucosis – killing of the sick animals  
Other– depending on specific diseases
- \_ What breeding practices are followed?  
Private farms
- \_ If depopulation is used, how are carcasses disposed of (are they salvaged at abattoirs)?  
In cases of depopulation – all carcasses would be collected and transported to processing plant. Also burning and burial on the spot could be done in exceptional cases.
- \_ Is indemnity paid on destroyed animals?  
Yes, according to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers No.293 of the Republic of Latvia "The Procedure of Granting of Compensations and Payment of Damages to Animal Owners in Connection with Epizooties or Losses Incurred during Eradication Measures of Animal Infectious Diseases under Official Surveillance".
- \_ Have premises, thought to have been cleaned up, later been found to still be affected?  
No

5. The vaccination status of the region. When was the last vaccination? What is the extent of vaccination if it is currently used, and what vaccine is being used?

No vaccination is used against List A diseases, except the Newcastle disease.

The last year when vaccination against CSF was carried out: domestic pigs – 1998, wild boar -2001.

\_ Is the ownership and use of vaccine allowed?

Latvia does have national registration procedure, Mutual Recognition Procedure (MRP) and centralized registration procedure. Animal vaccination is allowed only with authorized vaccines in the Republic of Latvia. Prophylactic animal vaccination against the group A infectious animal diseases, except the Newcastle disease, is prohibited in the Republic of Latvia. Prophylactic animal vaccination against other infectious animal diseases is according to the instructions and to the Annual animal infectious diseases state surveillance programme.

\_ When was the last vaccination?

See above

\_ What is the extent of vaccination if it is currently used?

\_ What types of vaccine (live, modified live, killed) are used?

**Newcastle disease vaccines authorised for use in LATVIA**

TRADE NAME OF VACCINE	AUTHORISED FOR VACCINATION OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES	LIVE OR KILLED VACCINE	NAME OF VIRUS STRAIN(S) USED FOR VACCINE PRODUCTION	NAME OF PRODUCER
Nobilis IB+ND	CHICKEN	KILLED	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Nobilis MA5+Clone 30	CHICKEN	LIVE	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN Clone 30 at least $10^6$ ELD <sub>50</sub>	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Nobilis IB+G+ND	CHICKEN	KILLED	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands

			STRAIN Clone 30 at least 50 PD <sub>50</sub>	Netherlands
Nobilis Reo+IB+G+ND	CHICKEN	KILLED	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN Clone 30 at least 50 PD <sub>50</sub>	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Nobilis IB+ND+EDS	POULTRY	KILLED	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN Clone 30 at least 50 PD <sub>50</sub>	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Nobilis ND Clone 30	CHICKEN	LIVE	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN Clone 30 at least 10 <sup>6</sup> ELD <sub>50</sub>	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Nobilis Newhatch C2	CHICKEN	LIVE	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN C2 at least 10 <sup>5.5</sup> EID <sub>50</sub> (serotype B1)	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Nobilis RT+IBmulti+G+ND	CHICKEN	KILLED	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Nobilis MA5+Hitchner	CHICKEN	LIVE	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN at least 10 <sup>6.0</sup> EID <sub>50</sub> (Hitchner serotype B1)	Intervet International B.V., The Netherlands
Gallimune 403 ND+IB+IBD+REO	POULTRY	KILLED	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN	Merial Italy S.p.A.
Bipestos	CHICKEN	LIVE	NEWCASTLE DISEASE	Merial, France

			VIRUS STRAIN at least $10^{6.0}$ EID <sub>50</sub> (Hitchner serotype B1)	
Avinew	POULTRY	LIVE	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN VG/GA at least $10^{5.5}$ EID <sub>50</sub>	Merial, France
Gallimune 302 ND+IB+EDS	POULTRY	KILLED	NEWCASTLE DISEASE VIRUS STRAIN	Merial Italy S.p.A.

\_ Who may vaccinate (herd owners, veterinarians, etc.)?  
Authorized veterinarians only may vaccinate.

\_ Are records kept on the use of vaccine?  
Yes, they are.

\_ Who produces the vaccine?  
There is no manufactures which are producing the vaccines in Latvia.

\_ Is the administration of serum permitted? If so, by whom and under what conditions?  
No.

6. The degree to which the region is separated from adjacent regions of higher risk through physical or other barriers.

\_ To what degree is the region separated from regions of higher risk through physical or other barriers?

The country is protected of import of live animals and products of animal origin from high risk countries by EU legislation. There is drawn up list of the third countries. In the EU common market the country is protected by EU legislation which the lay down restrictions to be applied in case of outbreak of a contagious animal disease in one of the EU Member States or their administrative territories. The ADNS (animal diseases notification system) exists between EU Member Sates.

7. The extent to which movement of animals and animal products is controlled from regions of higher risk, and the level of biosecurity regarding such movements.

\_ From what countries or regions does the requesting region import products that could potentially carry pest or disease agents of concern?

In accordance with EU legislation the movement of animals between EU Member states and national territory from **restricted** areas is not allowed. All the products of animal origin intended for placing into EU common market must be originated only from approved establishments. The import of animals and animal products in EU are also under the strict conditions – only from countries which are included in the lists of third countries.

\_ To what extent is the movement of such products controlled from regions of higher risk, and what is the level of biosecurity regarding such movements?

The legislation of EU concerning the movement of live animals and products of animal origin and approval of these establishments and surveillance by FVS guarantees the biosecurity of the all the above.

\_ What test procedures are used?

The identity, documentary and physical checks are carried out at the border inspection post. The checking of third country lists and lists of EU approved establishment is also carried out at the BIP as well as random sampling.

\_ Are animals that may carry the disease agents quarantined? If so, for how long and where?

Yes, if the animals carry the diseases agents they must be quarantined in the holdings for 30 days.

\_ Are import permits and health certificates required?

According to EU legislation required health certificates and the import of animals and animal products in EU are only from countries which are included in the lists of third countries and lists of EU approved establishment.

\_ What other procedures are used?

According to EU legislation imported animals random and percentage are tested (laboratory examination) on animal diseases.

8. Livestock demographics and marketing practices in the region.

\_ How many herds, flocks, etc., of each relevant species are in the region?

Please, find the Chapter 6, point 6.3. in the "Contingency Plan for Eradication of Animal Infectious diseases".

<http://www.pvd.gov.lv/?sadala=718&id=2038>

\_ How are they distributed (e.g., herd density, etc.)?

Please, find the Chapter 6, point 6.3. in the "Contingency Plan for Eradication of Animal Infectious diseases".

<http://www.pvd.gov.lv/?sadala=718&id=2038>

\_ Where are the major livestock marketing centers?

Latvia does not have major livestock marketing centers.

\_ What are the patterns of livestock movement within the region?

From farm to farm and livestock movement is according to the "Veterinary Medicine law" and The Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 712 from 16.12.2003. "The registration of animals, herds and holdings and marking of animals".

\_ How are the animals transported and handled during market transactions?

According to the "Law on protection of animals" from 1.01.2002. and The Regulation of Cabinet of Ministers No 713 from 16.12.2003. "Regulation of animals transportation".

9. The type and extent of disease surveillance in the region, e.g., is it passive and/or

active, and what is the quantity and quality of sampling and testing?

According to the Annual animal infectious diseases state surveillance programme ("*Dzīvnieku infekcijas slimību valsts uzraudzības 2004.gada rīcības plāns*", PVD, Rīga, 2003.; find enclosed as Annex 2 (no translation available)

Document contains compulsory diagnostic agents, procedures and diagnostic methods.

\_ Are serum surveys conducted, and if so, how frequently, what sample sizes are used, and what has been found?

Yes, according to the Annual animal infectious diseases state surveillance programme.

Animal infectious diseases state surveillance plan for 2004 includes following parts:

**Part A** – compulsory surveillance of animal infectious diseases

**Part B** – monitoring of A and B list diseases (Classical swine fever, Avian influenza, Newcastle disease, Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, Rabies, Sheep and Goat brucellosis)

**Part A and B includes:**

- disease
- sampling frequency
- type of samples
- sampling methods and schemes

\_ Is reporting of sick animals mandatory, and if so, what is the procedure (by whom and to whom) and what penalties are involved for failure to report?

According to the “Instruction on notification of highly dangerous animal infectious diseases” reporting of diseases listed in Annex 1 of this instruction is mandatory. (see Annex 4).

On the regional level, the information to the territorial units of FVS is provided by the authorised veterinarian, private practitioners or owners. On the central level, the information to FVS is provided by the FVS territorial units and State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre.

Other diseases are recorded and FVS District office report data to Central authority once per month.

\_ Are laboratory tests run on suspicious animals? If so, what procedures and to what extent (e.g., what proportion of suspicious cases are evaluated using each of the specific laboratory procedures)?

Yes, according to the instructions and Contingency Plans of animal infectious diseases eradication established by FVS.

\_ Are quarantines imposed on premises with suspicious cases, pending final diagnosis?

Yes

\_ What other procedures are followed regarding suspicious cases?

Restrictions of movement of animal and animal products.

10. Diagnostic laboratory capabilities.

\_ What diagnostic laboratory capabilities are there?

State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre (SVMDC) of Food and Veterinary Service with 12 laboratories:

Food Control Laboratory, Animal Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory – Lejupes str.3, Riga LV-1076

Bauska branch of Kurzeme Regional Veterinary Laboratory – Memeles str. 15, Bauska LV-03901;

Kurzeme Regional Veterinary Laboratory in Saldus – Alejas str. 1, Saldus LV-3801;

Liepaja branch of Kurzeme Regional Veterinary Laboratory - !4 novembra bulv.31/33, Liepaja LV – 3402;

Ventspils branch of Kurzeme Regional Veterinary Laboratory – Brivibas str 4, Venstpils LV – 3600;

Vidzeme Regional Veterinary Laboratory in Valmiera – Raina str. 19, Valmiera LV – 4200;

Limbazi branch of Vidzeme Regional Veterinary Laboratory – Priezu str.10, Limbazi LV-4000;

Latgale Regional Veterinary Laboratory in Rezekne – Liepu str 33b, Rezekne, LV – 4600;

Daugavpils branch of Latgale Regional Veterinary Laboratory – Balvu str.5, Daugavpils LV-5403

Preili branch of Latgale Regional Veterinary Laboratory – Daugavpils str.57, Preili LV-5301;

Jekabpils branch of Latgale Regional Veterinary Laboratory – Zvaigznu str. 1, Jekabpils LV-5202

Laboratory of FVS Jelgava district –Helmana str.8, Jelgava LV - 3001

Number of tests carried out during Year 2003:

Serology – 567 371

Bacteriology – 32 208

Biochemistry, morphology – 12 569

Virology – 11 850

Parazitology – 6 724

Mycology – 5 621

Post mortem examinations -2 825

\_ Are there laboratories approved for agent isolation, identification, and typing (if yes, indicate the names and addresses of each)?

All regional laboratories make isolation and identification of agents, but don't make typing of agents.

\_ If not, where specifically is such isolation, identification, and typing done?

Typing of agents is done in State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre – Lejupes str.3, LV – 1076.

\_ What security measures are in place in laboratories within the region to prevent escape of biological agents?

- Entrance into laboratory is allowed only for laboratory personnel;
- Monitoring cameras are installed in the laboratory;
- Entrance in laboratory is allowed only in special clothes;
- Individual protective means are provided
- Work with biological agents are done in 2<sup>nd</sup> class safety cabinet;
- In room for virology, cell culture and BSE investigations hepafilter are established. Autonomy ventilation system ensures lower air pressure in working rooms than environment;
- Working rooms intended for work with highly dangerous agents satisfy or have approximated for 2<sup>nd</sup> class of safety level;
- Disinfectants and bactericide lamps are provided;

\_ What kind of training have the diagnostic personnel had regarding the specific disease agents of concern?

Laboratory staffs are trained in seminars and courses organized in EU reference laboratories, supported by TAIEX and received from Phare programs and bilateral projects with EU member states: Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, and France.

Number of Inter laboratory testing (ILT) and proficiency testing (PT) during Year 2004

<i>Part</i>	<i>ILT</i>	<i>PT</i>
<i>Bacteriology</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Post mortem and morphology</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Serological</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Cell culture</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Molecular biology</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Virology</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Mycology</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>

11. Policies and infrastructure for animal disease control in the region, i.e., emergency response capacity.

\_ What policies and infrastructure exist for emergency response to outbreak

situations?

In Republic of Latvia, the official surveillance and control of animal infectious diseases including the A group diseases is performed by FVS – government administrative body supervised by Ministry of agriculture.

In the event of outbreak of the infectious animal diseases, or in the event of threats thereof, the above institutions which act on national (state) and territorial (regional) levels pass over to a special regime of activity, which requires particular and definite actions to be taken by relevant officials of the FVS .

Please find "Contingency Plan for Eradication of Animal Infectious diseases".

<http://www.pvd.gov.lv/?sadala=718&id=2038>

### Additional Information Requested From New EU Member States

- How completely has each MS law incorporated EC regulations? Please describe any discrepancies and detail the process by which the Member State intends to fully transpose EC regulations into its national law.?

Directly applicable community legislation (regulations and decisions) are applicable in full in the territory of the Republic of Latvia from 1st of May. Therefore Latvia did not undertake any transposition steps regarding the said community acts. The relevant national authority, which is determined based on their law – delegated functions, are responsible for proper implementation of provisions, contained in directly applicable community legislation.

Moreover, Latvia has taken action in order to exclude the provisions of directly applicable community acts from already adopted national legislation. Latvian parliament has passed a law, listing all the pieces of Latvian legislation, which lose their binding effect on the 1st of May, because of entering into force of directly applicable European provisions. The legal background for that is the judgement of the Court of Justice, stating that citing the directly applicable provisions in national legislation does diminish the effect of that provision and is thus prohibited.

Article 68 of the constitution of the Republic of Latvia provides for a possibility to delegate sovereign powers of the state to supranational organizations, as provided in respective treaties. Accession Treaty provides for that.

As the competence of adopting a binding legislation in veterinary matters is transferred to the Union, national authorities are obliged to apply the directly applicable rules without further national implementing means.

- How well do local and national authorities know and understand the EC measures? What resources are available to implement and enforce regulations? How effective are the implementation and enforcement?

Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) organizes and provides a unified and professional official surveillance and control of animal infectious diseases on the basis of Republic of Latvia Regulatory enactments (laws, Cabinet Regulations, Orders of CVO, etc.) harmonized with the EU requirements and guidelines. To provide

for the prevention and control of the infectious animal diseases under official surveillance and to establish the eradication strategy of the said diseases, FVS has elaborated a surveillance and control program of animal infectious diseases under the official surveillance including Contingency Plan. The said documents are updated annually. The Cabinet of Ministers annually approves a surveillance and control program of animal infectious diseases and includes the budgetary resources allocated for this program.

- To what extent have contingency plans been approved by EC and implemented by the Member states? Describe the process by which the EC will monitor or audit these contingency plans. What happens when the FVO veterinary inspection reports denote deficiencies in a Member States contingency plan or make recommendations are implemented.

Contingency plan covers the following chapters:

1. LEGAL PROVISIONS
2. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS
3. NATIONAL ANIMAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL CENTRES  
LOCAL ANIMAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL CENTRES
4. CHAIN OF COMMAND
5. GROUP OF EXPERTS
6. REQUIRED RESOURCES
  - 6.1. Staff
  - 6.2. Equipment, Facilities
  - 6.3. Animal population
7. ESTABLISHMENT OF QARANTINE
8. VACCINATION
9. LABORATORY
10. TRAINING
11. PUBLIC AWARENESS

Detailed instructions on:

1. Instruction of eradication of Newcastle disease (approved also by Commission Decision of 26 April 2004 approving contingency plans for the control of avian influenza and Newcastle disease 2004/402/EC)
2. Instruction of eradication of Avian Influenza (approved also by Commission Decision of 26 April 2004 approving contingency

plans for the control of avian influenza and Newcastle disease 2004/402/EC)

3. Instruction of eradication of Classical swine Fever (approved also by Commission Decision of 29 April 2004 approving certain contingency plans for the control of classical swine fever 2004/431/EC)

4. Instruction of eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (approved also by Commission Decision of 29 April 2004 approving certain contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease 2004/435/EC)

5. Instruction of eradication of African horse sickness

6. Instruction of eradication of Bluetongue

7. Instruction of eradication of Swine vesicular disease and other List A diseases.

**Manuals:**

1. Instruction on notification of highly dangerous animal infectious diseases

2. Instruction on disinfection of animal holdings, rehabilitation of products of products, materials and surrounding

3. Guidelines on human killing of animals

4. Guidelines with regards to sampling and sending of samples to laboratory (*no translation available*)

5. Diagnostic manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the Laboratory tests for the confirmation of CSF (*on the basis of Commission Decision 2002/106/EC*)

If some kind of deficiencies are detected by FVO veterinary inspection, report has been written with the request to provide an action plan addressing all recommendation, including target date for completion.

- To what is each of the new Member states linked via a computerized network to veterinary authorities of the EC and other Member States, trough either ANIMO or TRACES and trough ADNS?

Since the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 2004 Latvia is working with ANIMO system. TRACES will be started since the 31<sup>st</sup> of Decembre, 2004. FVS is operating with ADNS for several years and still continue to use this system.

- In view of the contribution of infected transit vehicles to the extensive CSF outbreak in the Netherlands in 1997, please describe the required for the cleaning and disinfection of transit vehicles.

Food and Veterinary Office inspection From the EU approved 1 border inspection post of veterinary checks on ungulates animals entering the Community from third countries. This post is Patarnieki with ANIMO number 2973199 and it is full equip for the cleaning and disinfection of transit vehicles, destruction of animals and carcasses.

- Please define the smallest unit in each Member State which could be considered an „administrative unit”. An administrative unit (AU) is considered to be the smallest administrative jurisdiction in the Member State with effective oversight of normal animal movements into, out of, and within the jurisdiction, and that, in association with national authorities, if necessary, has effective control over animal movements and animal diseases locally.

The territory of Latvia is divided in 26 administrative areas – districts. There are 27 territorial structural units of Food and Veterinary Service in Latvia: 26 district offices and one city office. District offices (and city office) carry out surveillance, control, prevention and eradication of the infectious animal diseases in an administrative area (district) concerned in accordance with official surveillance programs, orders and instructions issued by the central body of Food and Veterinary Service. Official veterinary inspectors of the district offices are responsible for the official surveillance of the infectious animal diseases.

Structural units of Food and Veterinary Service - district offices (and city office) are state administrative bodies. District offices of Food and Veterinary Service plan, organize and carry out official surveillance and control in compliance with the Law on Food Surveillance Circulation, the Law on Veterinary Medicine and other normative documents in a territory of respective district.