

Building the Future of Biosecurity

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Livetec
systems

Building the future
of livestock protection

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Executive Summary

In recent years, the UK - along with many other parts of the world - have experienced on-farm disease outbreaks more severely than previously encountered.

This is particularly true for Avian Influenza, which this year has not only resulted in the loss of many birds, but also a period in which shoppers were unable to buy free range eggs.

It is clear that more needs to be done to protect animals. To protect farms. And to protect livelihoods. Not only during outbreaks and periods of increased risk, but throughout the year to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading disease to healthy livestock.

Biosecurity remains the most effective way for farmers to achieve this goal.

Despite this, active adoption and maintenance of good biosecurity practices still isn't at the level needed to drive real change. However, as the UK heads towards breaking point, and as more and more entities begin to realise the power in biosecurity - like insurance underwriters, for example - today's farmers will likely struggle to retain their business without embracing positive change.



2001 was a year that farmers will never forget. The widespread outbreak of foot and mouth disease resulted in a significant loss of income, with a reported combined loss of £355 million¹; about 20% of the entire annual income generated through UK agriculture.

And unfortunately, the impact of the 2001 crisis is unlikely to be an isolated occurrence, as other equally devastating livestock diseases such as avian influenza and African Swine Fever are now having an impact in the UK and Europe. This is not without real change being sparked across the at-risk poultry and pork industries.

UK agriculture is facing challenges like never before. Diseases, such as Campylobacter and Salmonella, continue to be seen across the UK, despite having some of the highest food standards in the world and avian influenza is now more prevalent, with problems across the supply chain having serious impacts on how quickly and how effectively farmers are able to handle these outbreaks. If disease enters a farm it can spread across it rapidly if biosecurity practices are weak. And unfortunately, many farmers are finding themselves with little option but to cull healthy animals, in a move that risks the future of production.

At such a time - when farmers lack many of the resources that are needed to reactively respond to disease quickly - new approaches are needed. And those approaches are proactive. They're the measures that are going to keep disease at bay, reducing the need to implement costly and complex recovery activities on-farm.

Biosecurity is at the heart of these proactive measures. Robust on-farm biosecurity solutions keep farms and animals protected, both during disease outbreaks, and outside of the high-risk periods.

¹https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5454878_Economic_Costs_of_the_Foot_and_Mouth_Disease_Outbreak_in_the_United_Kingdom_in_2001



The Global State of Disease & Biosecurity

Biosecurity not only reduces the risk of disease entering a farm, but spreading around your livestock. Healthier animals are more profitable, as even low levels of pathogens can affect livestock weight. It's an investment in the health of your animals, the wellbeing of your workers, and the future of your business.

In this report, we'll take a closer look at the current state of disease, both in the UK and on a global scale, and the role that biosecurity will play in the future of agriculture.

Avian Influenza

The 2021-2022 outbreak of the H5N1 AI strain has been found across Europe, North America, Asia, and West Africa, making it a truly global problem. Between October 2021 - May 2022, it was reported that almost 3,000 separate outbreaks had occurred amongst poultry worldwide, resulting in the loss of over 77 million birds². Experts have noted that this year's variant in particular appears to spread much more easily.

² <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-01338-2>

Non-Notifiable Disease

Research from the World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that salmonellosis and campylobacteriosis are amongst some of the most common foodborne diseases across the world, together responsible for 173 million illnesses, and upwards of 80,000 deaths³. Poultry meat has been cited as 'one of the most important food vehicles' for these diseases, highlighting non-notifiable disease as a major global challenge for farmers.

African Swine Fever

Diseases affecting poultry are currently amongst some of the biggest issues in global agriculture today. However, across Africa, Europe, and Asia, prevalence of African Swine Fever in pigs has been steadily growing⁴. Since 2016, Europe has reported the



³ <https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/Call-for-experts-and-data-on-the-pre-and-post-harvest-control-of-non-typhoidal-Salmonella-and-Campylobacter-in-poultry-meat>

⁴ <https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2021/03/report-47-global-situation-asf.pdf>



highest number of cases, while Asia has reported the greatest number of lost livestock. During the 2018-2019 outbreak, the world reportedly lost nearly one quarter of its pig population. of cases, while Asia has reported the greatest number of lost livestock. During the 2018-2019 outbreak, the world reportedly lost nearly one quarter of its pig population⁵.

Studies have found that biosecurity could make a huge difference to these figures. In fact, enhanced biosecurity holds the potential to cut campylobacteriosis in poultry by 30%⁶. Despite this, biosecurity uptake is low. Experts warn of a dangerous 'disconnection between industry-recommended biosecurity standards and farmer practices'⁷.

The United Kingdom is an interesting area of focus today. While farms across practically every country have struggled with the new challenges introduced by the global health crisis, farms in Britain were facing these challenges right off the back of Brexit; they were forced to take on additional burden while still navigating the impacts of leaving the European Union.

And while facing these challenges, disruption to imports from Eastern Europe resulting from the Russian invasion have left many farmers operating at a loss.

⁵ <https://asm.org/Articles/2022/March/African-Swine-Fever-Virus-Is-A-Global-Concern>

⁶ <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/epidemiology-and-infection/article/effect-of-enhanced-biosecurity-and-selected-onfarm-factors-on-campylobacter-colonization-of-chicken-broilers/DBA40F0B73ED9E02247DCC12A7CA2854>

⁷ <https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/bitstream/handle/10871/122889/Postprint-On%20Farm%20Biosecurity-%20Damian%20and%20Chan%202020.pdf?sequence=3>

The combination of all the different factors has undoubtedly had a significant impact on the ability of farms to properly protect their healthy livestock from disease.

The 2020 - 2021 Avian Influenza wave saw 19 distinct outbreaks across the UK and Ireland⁸, with four different HPAI H5 subtypes identified during this period⁹. And today, there are three huge challenges that are standing in the way of farmers being able to prepare and protect their livestock against the next wave: overcrowding on the farm, limitations on medical intervention, and rising costs impacting financial confidence.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding on farms is a highly dangerous situation that can result in the quicker, easier spread of contagious disease from infected animals to healthy livestock. And overcrowding is a very real, urgent situation that farmers in the UK could face.

There are a number of reasons why over stocking can occur on UK farms today. Firstly, labour shortages across the supply chain that are resulting in a lack of processing capacity. Following Brexit, 1.3 million foreign workers left the UK¹⁰. 1 in 5 worked in the food and drink industry¹¹. Afterwards, as a result of covid controls, the UK Government's 'Track and Trace' policy significantly increased staff absences, then reduced temporary visa applications from essential Ukrainian workers during the war means many vacancies are remaining unfilled.

Over stocking was further aggravated by the CO2 shortage last year, when the company responsible for producing 60% of all UK carbon dioxide, a byproduct of fertiliser production, made the decision to close two of its UK plants¹². As well as by changes in Welfare in Transport regulations which are producing uncertainty in livestock collections during winter and potentially, summer.

If farmers are not fully prepared to handle increased flock sizes arising from these issues, they increase the risk of disease spreading rapidly throughout their healthy livestock should it be introduced to the farm, which can be easily done if biosecurity practices are weak.

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/avian-influenza-bird-flu-in-europe>

⁹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/966671/Updated_Outbreak_Assessment_18_HPAI_Europe_040321.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.escoe.ac.uk/estimating-the-uk-population-during-the-pandemic/>

¹¹ <https://www.fdf.org.uk/fdf/resources/publications/breaking-the-chain/>

¹² <https://www.foodmanufacture.co.uk/Article/2021/09/22/CO2-shortage-problems-not-over-yet-what-now>

Limitations on Medical Intervention

In the UK, antibiotics are sometimes used as a measure by farmers to protect the health of their animals, chickens and pigs in particular. In January, a new EU rule reducing the use of this intervention was introduced under Regulation (EU) 2019/61 on Veterinary Medicines and Regulation (EU) 2019/4 on Medicated Feed in a bid to tackle growing concerns of over antibiotic resistance; the result of long-term efforts by the Alliance to Save Our Antibiotics. While the UK is not subject to this new legislation, many UK poultry meat producers have followed suit, and a 76% reduction in antibiotic use¹³ has been noted.

However, experts are raising concerns about the impact this could have on the rate and severity of disease across UK farms. Richard Griffiths, Chief Executive of the British Poultry Council, believes that “zero use is neither ethical nor sustainable as it goes against a farmer’s duty to address any health and welfare issues”. Nancy De Briyne, Executive Director of the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE), adds that “restrictions on antibiotics for animals that go further than those justified by scientific evidence would result in unnecessary animal illness, suffering, and losses¹⁴.”



¹³ <https://www.poultryworld.net/health-nutrition/uk-poultry-disease-challenges-drive-antibiotic-use-up/>

¹⁴ <https://www.thepigsite.com/news/2021/09/vets-warn-that-proposed-eu-antibiotics-rule-puts-animal-health-at-risk>

● Building the Future of Biosecurity

Even though the regulations do not apply to UK farmers, media outlets have run with the story that British farms are 'lagging behind' their EU counterparts in this area, contributing towards a risk to human health by fuelling a future of antibiotic resistance. In response, farmers are feeling like they have little option but to significantly reduce their use of medicines, despite growing concerns about the potential outcomes.

Rising Costs

A third major challenge in poultry farming in the UK today is the rising cost of chicken production. Over the past year, the cost to produce a chicken has doubled¹⁵. While the rise in minimum wage and transport costs have both contributed towards this, the main area of concern is the growing cost of feed which makes up 70% of production costs¹⁶.

This rise comes as a direct result of the war in Eastern Europe, as Russia and Ukraine are two of the UK's largest and most prominent wheat suppliers. Disruptions to exports have sparked a significant rise in costs, with feed now coming in at around £400 per tonne¹⁷.



¹⁵ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-60691116>

¹⁶ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-61218741>

¹⁷ <https://www.farminglife.com/country-and-farming/northern-ireland-poultry-producers-on-edge-with-production-costs-through-the-roof-3646547>



Global Poultry Challenges

Poultry farmers are operating at a loss. And that's a health risk. Farmers may feel reluctant to invest in necessary preventative measures to protect against disease when they're facing an uncertain future. Similarly, they may find themselves unable to afford experienced workers who understand best practices for disease prevention, instead opting for cheaper labour and risking the use of poor processes that introduce threats.

Globally, one of the biggest challenges facing poultry farmers today is uncertainty. This year, global demand said to be 'strong but volatile'¹⁸, leaving farmers in a state of uncertainty to a point where production may well take precedence over process.

Already operating at a loss due to rising costs, there are fears that farmers may see little option but to take shortcuts where possible, relying on faster yet poorer quality on-farm processes that maximise production during periods of greater demand, yet simultaneously increase the risk of disease introduction and spread. Something as simple as failing to change boots, for example, could have major consequences.

Another challenge that the poultry world is facing today is the growing skills gap within the scientific community. Over in the United States, North Carolina State University's Dr. Oscar Fletcher, who specialises in poultry health management, states that "we don't have as many scientists working worldwide to solve some of these problems"¹⁹, referring to diseases such as coccidiosis and histomoniasis which continue to prove problematic.

¹⁸ <https://www.poultrynews.co.uk/business-politics/global-poultry-demand-on-the-rise-but-supply-pressures-to-endure-in-2022.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.thepoultrysite.com/news/2019/12/industry-needs-more-poultry-scientists-to-tackle-disease-challenges>



Without access to the scientific minds that are needed to tackle future outbreaks, and navigate potential new diseases amongst birds in the future, the global poultry industry could find that, from a disease perspective, there's a lot more devastation still to come.

With the prevalence of African Swine Fever continuing to grow, and having shown consistent growth for the past seven years, disease-related challenges in pig farming, both in the UK and across the world, are also worth exploring in greater detail.

As with the poultry sector, while there are many challenges pig farmers are facing today, there are a small number of very urgent issues that are crucial to address if the industry is going to successfully reduce the risk of severe and significant devastation.

Pressure on stocking density

As with poultry, over stocking creates a big problem on global pig farms today, increasing the risk of contagious disease spreading to healthy animals. In the UK alone, it is said that 'thousands' of pigs are backed up on farms due to labour shortages. The National Pig Association (NPA) estimates the precise number to be around 120,000, with pig farmers seeing the number of animals slaughtered each week drop by as much as a quarter²⁰.

In the pork supply chain, the main labour challenges are being witnessed across processing plants. The UK is understood to be lacking in 15,000 meat processors, meaning plants are operating at only 85% capacity. A new visa scheme launched last year was intended to tackle this issue. However, only around 100 extra workers were brought in through the programme²¹. According to Nick Allen, Chief Executive of the British Meat Processors Association (BMPA), part of the problem is that, of the 15,000 vacant roles, around 11,000 of them require workers with specialist processing skills.

While it has been noted that pig farmers had been using contingency plans to handle the challenge of overcrowding, many of these plans were not robust enough to withstand such a sizable problem. PigWorld, the 'voice of the British Pig Industry' reports 'contingency plans have now been exhausted, and there is no more room for pigs'.

Rising Costs

Once again, as with poultry, rising costs in pig production could be placing the health of livestock at risk. During the first quarter of 2021, it was reported that pig farmers were losing an average of £26 per pig in the UK²². One year later, that rose to £58 per pig²³.

While the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) notes some good news - that labour costs and fixed costs in pig farming are remaining somewhat steady - the cost of pig feed appears to be rising rapidly. This is resulting in negative net margins²⁴ for farmers. This rise in feed costs - cereal in particular - has resulted in pig production costs rising by 10p/kg, bringing the cost per kilo to a record high of 174p.

As with poultry, the risk of operating at a loss, or the risk of operating during periods of financial uncertainty, can have knock on effects on animal health and wellbeing. It can result in health

²⁰ <https://www.pig-world.co.uk/uncategorized/what-is-happening-on-pig-farms-the-causes-and-possible-solutions-qa.html>

²¹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-norfolk-60516864>

²² http://www.npa-uk.org.uk/First_half_of_2021_was_the_pig_sectors_worst_financial_situation_on_record.html

²³ <https://www.pig-world.co.uk/news/pig-producers-lost-58pig-in-q1-as-costs-soaring-even-higher-in-q2.html>

²⁴ <https://ahdb.org.uk/news/net-margins-remain-negative-for-pig-producers>



and safety processes not being followed vigilantly to speed up efforts while minimising labour, increasing the risk of introducing disease, and facilitating the spread of contagious disease from infected pigs to healthy livestock on the farm.

There is some good news to be had. And that's that Governments and farmers are both starting to take action in a bid to minimise the risk of infectious disease on farms.

At Government level, it was announced in February 2022 that £200 million would be invested in upgrades to Weybridge's scientific laboratories occupied by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)²⁵. While the investment is intended to support further research into the broader zoonotic disease area, the Government specifically calls out Avian Influenza, citing it as one of the primary diseases the investment will be used for.

The Government is also taking ad-hoc reactive measures as required to respond to real time outbreaks. Most recently, this included changes to the housing regulations which saw farmers being forced to move free range poultry indoors to protect them from the severe wave at the beginning of the year. While considered to be a necessary action, it did result in the loss of free-range eggs from supermarket shelves for a period of time.

At farm level, producers are taking simple yet effective measures, such as doubling down on cleaning and disinfection. The use of chemicals and foot dips can play a big role in reducing the introduction of outside pathogens into the farm area, as well as the spread of these pathogens around the farm. However, cleaning and disinfection is just one part of the wider biosecurity solution that's needed to truly address the problem.

²⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/200-million-investment-to-fight-zoonotic-diseases>



While comprehensive on-farm biosecurity measures may sometimes be viewed as an added cost - especially at this very challenging time when production costs are rising sharply - the potential costs of failing to secure a farm could end up being much worse.

Livetec Systems is a disease prevention and control specialist dedicated to building the future of biosecurity. We believe that the UK - as well as many other countries around the world - are rapidly approaching breaking point, with the prevalence and severity of disease rising to new, never before seen levels that require more innovative solutions.

With experience in designing, implementing, and managing on-farm risk strategies, we've seen first-hand the impact that enhanced biosecurity measures can have on animal health, worker wellbeing, recovery efforts, and the longevity of a business. That's why, throughout this difficult period, we're focusing our efforts on combining the latest scientific research with advanced technologies to help poultry farmers operate with greater confidence, and with peace of mind that they're doing everything they can to protect their livestock, their reputation, their business and their future.

In today's landscape, it is clear that biosecurity can no longer be an afterthought, or a 'nice to have'. It must be built into the very core of day-to-day farm operations. By strengthening their biosecurity position, we believe that farmers will be better able to reduce the risk of pathogen introduction, limit spread of disease throughout the farm, respond quicker to events, recover from outbreaks with greater speed and ease, and ultimately provide themselves with the foundations they need to remain viable.

Levels of Biosecurity

Conceptual Biosecurity

Conceptual biosecurity refers to measures that are put in place to physically protect farm animals from the risk of an outbreak. Mapping considers the location of various on-farm facilities, and their proximity to potential pathogen entry points such as public roads.

Conceptual biosecurity measures may include:

- ✓ Limiting vehicle access to the farm
- ✓ Installing gates to limit access to particular facilities
- ✓ Reducing the number of workers with access to facilities
- ✓ Strengthening boundaries to prevent introduction of wild species
- ✓ Strategic planning of pathways around the farm



Structural Biosecurity

Structural biosecurity again refers to physical protection, but focuses less on strengthening boundaries and perimeters and more on internal features. It ensures that your on-farm buildings and infrastructure are robust enough to minimise risk of disease.

Structural biosecurity measures may include:

- ✓ Adapting changing room design
- ✓ Enhancing changing room facilities (eg. showers)
- ✓ Incorporating air filtration systems
- ✓ Improving housing design
- ✓ Strategic planning for new build structures

Procedural / Operational Biosecurity

Procedural, or operational biosecurity refers to the on-farm processes that are followed as part of day-to-day operations. This not only includes animal management processes, but processes relating to absolutely any behaviour or activity that takes place on-farm.

Procedural / operational biosecurity measures may include:

- ✓ Developing and standardising processes
- ✓ Creating company declarations and mission statements
- ✓ Adopting best industry practices
- ✓ Reviewing and updating processes
- ✓ Training workers in new techniques/procedures



There is both good news and bad news when it comes to the industry response to biosecurity in the UK. While Government research suggests that biosecurity standards are 'generally high' across UK broiler farms, there are significant failings in processes.

It has been found that best practices are often not followed, and some of the more 'simple' solutions - like wearing protective boots that can be dipped - are overlooked²⁶.

This means that Government initiatives aren't always as valuable as they may seem. The Animal Health and Welfare Pathway, for example, is an excellent Government scheme providing much-needed grants for businesses wanting to better protect their livestock. However, the grants are designed for implementing new equipment, technologies, and infrastructure. It overlooks the more basic, core elements of biosecurity: processes.

Industry response needs to be extended if change is going to become a reality. Farmers need to be able to create comprehensive biosecurity strategies that incorporate everything from the simplest everyday processes to emergency response plans should the worst happen. And at Livetec, that's exactly what we specialise in.



Livetec's biosecurity services incorporate a diverse range of functions that empower farmers to develop strong and robust biosecurity strategies.

With a deep commitment to building the future of biosecurity, our services are rooted in innovation, combining the latest technologies and scientific evidence to ensure the best possible protection.

100% customisable and tailored to each individual organisation, personalised biosecurity strategies can be built by bringing together elements from across all areas of our expertise, from policy and planning to testing, education, prevention, and recovery.

Biosecurity services help to shift the approach to animal health from reactive to proactive. While infectious disease is often focused upon during an outbreak, our services are designed to build risk mitigation into the very heart of day-to-day operations, helping farmers work in smarter, better ways that boost business resilience.

Ultimately, biosecurity services transform disease from a crisis requiring urgent management, to a natural, everyday part of running a farm with confidence.

Functions included in our biosecurity services include:

Cleansing & disinfection management & planning

Development of best practice hygiene processes in line with the latest UK cleansing and disinfection legislation. We work with farms to enhance everyday processes relating to housing, vehicles, and equipment to reduce the risk of infectious disease spread.

New build structural biosecurity consultancy

Specialist advice, support, and guidance for building biosecurity into the foundations of new farm infrastructure and facilities. Developing safe and secure environments, for both animals and workers, from the ground up, to reduce risk and facilitate recovery.

Biosecurity overview and review (whole of business)

Assessment of existing on-farm biosecurity practices and procedures, identifying strong areas and highlighting room for improvement. We develop easy-to-understand action plans to help farmers understand the most effective route to improving resilience.

Bespoke farm mapping

Biosecurity, infection, poultry, and ad-hoc mapping solutions to monitor and manage land use. Mapping is used to transform data into powerful visual insights into how and where infectious disease can be introduced and spread throughout a farm area.

Company policies/declarations

Integrating ideas, plans, and best practices into a central part of the company culture. We help farmers standardise and solidify their commitments to biosecurity and animal health and wellbeing through the development of companywide documentation.



A focus on biosecurity is the best way to minimise risk. However, even the most secure farm is not impenetrable. Accidents can - and do - happen. And during periods of high risk, there is always a chance that an outbreak could spread to your farm, in spite of operating using best practice processes. That's where contingency planning can help.

Contingency planning focuses on the development of plans and strategies that can be rolled out across the farm should the local risk level rise, or should infectious disease be identified on your land. These services ensure that farmers understand what needs to happen to minimise the spread of disease, protect healthy livestock, and aid recovery.

Ultimately, contingency planning is designed to give farmers confidence; confidence that, should the worst happen, they are fully prepared to navigate the situation.

Disease can spread. And it can spread quickly. The key to reducing its impact is to respond quickly, and that's what contingency planning is all about. Sadly, we can't always prevent disease. But we can ensure we're well positioned to manage it.

Functions included within our contingency planning services include:

Cleansing & disinfection management

Should the worst happen, having a plan in place to clean and disinfect an area quickly is key to facilitating a strong recovery. We work with farmers to develop cleansing and disinfection plans that can be implemented immediately to reduce disease impact.

Biosecurity reviews & auditing

The biosecurity landscape is changing all the time, both in line with evolutions in infectious disease, and advancements in on-farm technologies. We conduct regular reviews of biosecurity strategies to highlight necessary changes to enhance protection.

Full outbreak simulations

Development and conduction of disease outbreak simulations to help farmers understand the most effective ways to respond to a real emergency. These exercises provide deeper insight into how an outbreak could impact animals and operations.





Farm Health Guardian is a real time monitoring solution that helps farmers manage their biosecurity efforts more easily via automation and digitisation.

The system has been developed to ensure farmers can take the right actions - at the right time - while simultaneously reducing the amount of time they're spending on on-farm monitoring and tracking activities. With access to better data, farmers can make better, smarter, more timely decisions to protect the health of their animals.



Functions included within Farm Health Guardian include:

Truck movement records

Automatically record all vehicular movement in and out of the farm property, and enjoy instant access to all data in real time. Determine the risk level of vehicles entering your farm, and customise check-in procedures based on recent movements.

Early detection

Take a proactive approach to infectious disease management by identifying common signs and symptoms of disease early. Animal health reporting tools can be used to pick up on subtle symptoms, and implement plans to protect those not yet exposed.

Instant alerts & in-app messaging

Enable Farm Health Guardian to send instant alerts and communications as soon as a potential threat is identified on your farm. Reduce delays in implementing additional protective measures by ensuring all workers are aware of the risk as soon as its present.

Electronic check-in

Move all check-in procedures online to bring all employee and visitor information into one single, easy-to-access place. Entry and health screening requirements for individuals can be customised depending on the level of risk they represent.



While disease has long been present on both pig poultry farms in the UK, the infectious disease landscape today looks very different to how it's looked in the past. Farmers today are not only dealing with disease. They're dealing with much more severe outbreaks, while at the same time facing new challenges that increase risk and pose limitations on their ability to manage outbreaks with speed, efficiency, and confidence.

It is clear that farmers cannot utilise the same disease prevention and management techniques today that they've used in the past. The environment is too different. Instead, farmers must be looking forwards, rather than backwards, to identify new approaches that can help them protect livestock during this challenging period.

The solution is biosecurity. By working to reduce, prevent, and protect against disease, farmers can enjoy peace of mind that they're doing everything they can to support the health of their animals and the future of their business. At Livetec, we're here to help.

For more information on Livetec Systems, and our bespoke, science-backed solutions to the modern day challenges affecting today's farmers, visit www.livetecsystems.co.uk/

Livetec Systems is the industry leader for livestock protection and biosecurity; the go-to partner for livestock management across the industry.



Livetec plans help protect your livelihood and livestock:



Biosecurity advisory service

Our biosecurity advisory service provides you with an on-farm visit with a biosecurity expert. Our full on-farm discovery sessions make us a supportive partner, helping you to minimise risks and know how you can better protect your farm from disease incursion.

Contingency plan

Our contingency plans encompass every aspect of farming businesses, predicting scenarios, risks and emergencies that could arise in the future and designing strategies that help to manage the impact of these concerns. Supported by a range of plans, this also helps make you compliant and insurable.



Biosecurity plan

Without a biosecurity plan in place, you are leaving your business and animals highly susceptible to disease incursion. Our biosecurity plans encompass and outline all of the measures that must be followed by every single person on and off farm to prevent the introduction of deadly pathogens.

Infected premises response plan

An infected premises response plan significantly enhances your preparedness. Designed to cover everything that APHA needs from you if and when they visit your farm business. This plan holds all of the critical information they need, in one place, allowing you to be less stressed and make your processes smoother.



National outbreak plan

Our national outbreak plan has been designed to comply with the regulations and requirements set by the UK government, providing bird owners with a wealth of information of everything you need to know should you be impacted by zones or a disease outbreak.

Cleaning and disinfection plan

A critical part of farming includes the ability to undertake thorough and comprehensive cleaning and disinfection of your premises. Our cleaning and disinfection plan is designed to give you the framework for all of the measures you need to take, with clear instructions that show compliance to APHA.



To find out more about how our plans can help your farming business, please visit www.livetecsystems.co.uk/plans or email us for more information info@livetecsystems.co.uk