In Latvia, prevention and eradication of infectious animal diseases (zoonosis) are carried out by the Food and Veterinary Service (FVS). There is no specific measure for wildlife species. Most legislative acts are focused on livestock and pet animals (dogs, cats, ferrets), but FVS has a paper called "Plan to combat highly dangerous animal diseases" (https://www.pvd.gov.lv/lv/media/372/download?attachment only in Latvian). FVS also complies with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') and other relevant European and global legislation.

A series of regulatory enactments have also been developed to combat diseases such as rabies, avian influenza, African swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy etc. Veterinary inspectors shall operate both domestically and at the border (carrying out border controls). FVS also issues TRACES certificates for the transportation of animals. Requirements for the holding of primates have been established (may only be kept in special places and may only be moved from recognised to recognised holding), quarantine must be observed.

There is also a requirement for trade in pet animals. - The owner of the specialised trading venue shall ensure:
- veterinary medical care of animals;
- the collection, storage, transport, processing and destruction of the by-products not intended for human consumption;
- at the point of sale at least one such employee who has been trained in the field of animal welfare of the house (room) in commerce;

Trade is not allowed with:
- sick, genetically poor pet animals (with congenital diseases, malformations or pathology);
- pet animals with ectoparasites.

Best regards,

Evija
Senior expert of
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