



Update on African swine fever

Meeting: CDG – 5 April 2022

[Art.4.1 (b) - privacy]

*Unit G2 – Animal Health; Directorate G
Crisis preparedness in food, animals and plants
DG SANTE, European Commission*

Outline

I. ASF evolution globally:

- Overall ASF situation in the EU
- Italy
- Germany

II. EU policy development

III. Examples of EU initiatives related to ASF

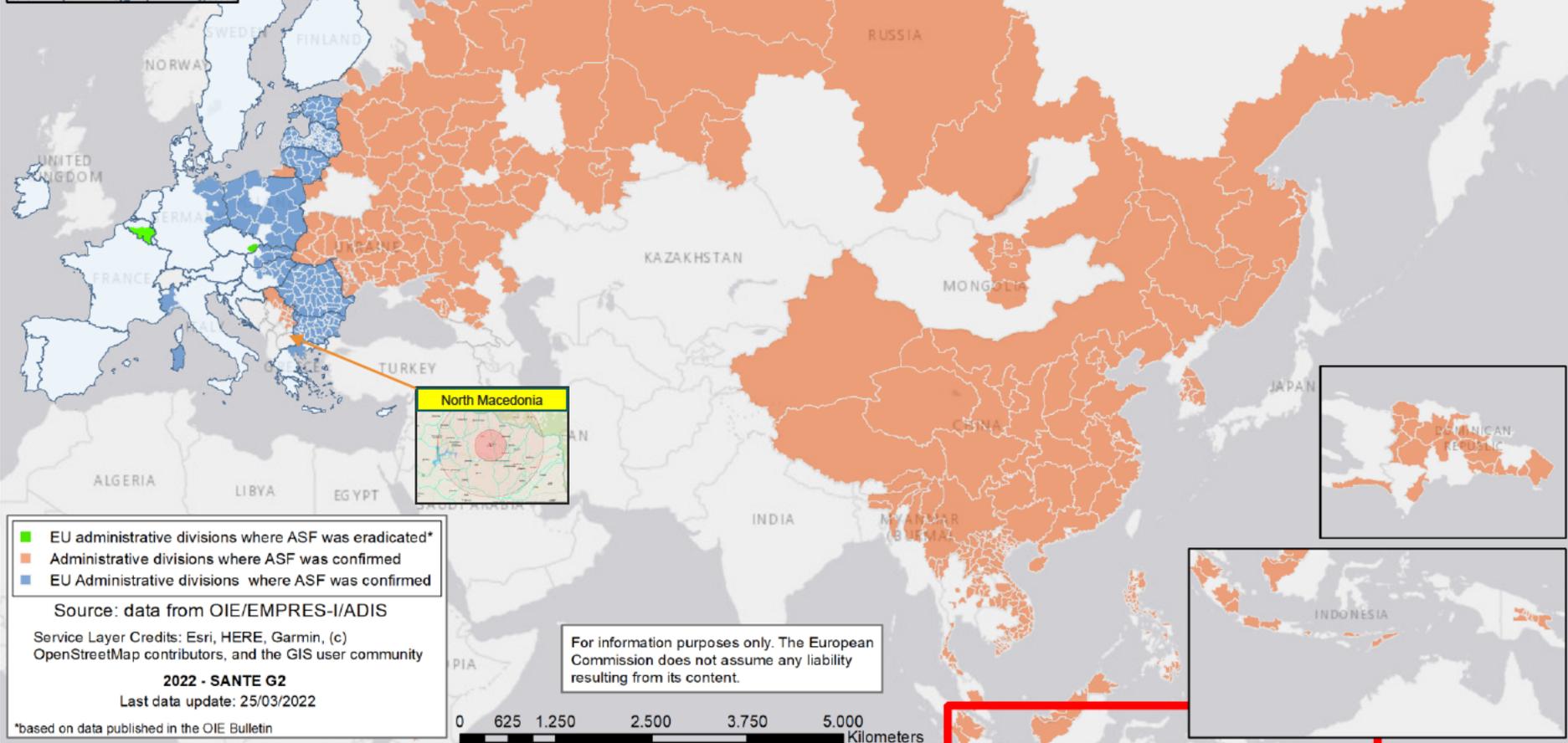
- SGE ASF under the GFTADs
- EUVET
- Other

I. ASF evolution globally and the current situation in the EU



African swine fever by administrative divisions affected in 2013-2022 in Europe, Asia, Oceania and Americas

March 2022



ASF in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas

1. China (Aug 2018)
2. Mongolia (Jan 2019)
3. Vietnam (Feb 2019)
4. Cambodia (March 2019)
5. Hong Kong (May 2019)
6. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (May 2019)
7. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Jun 2019)
8. Myanmar (Aug 2019)
9. The Philippines (Jul 2019)
10. Republic of Korea (Sep 2019)
11. Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
12. Indonesia (Nov 2019)
13. Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)
14. India (May 2020)
15. Malaysia (Feb 2021)
16. Bhutan (May 2021)
17. Dominican Republic (July 2021).
18. Haiti (September 2021).
- 19. Thailand (January 2022).**



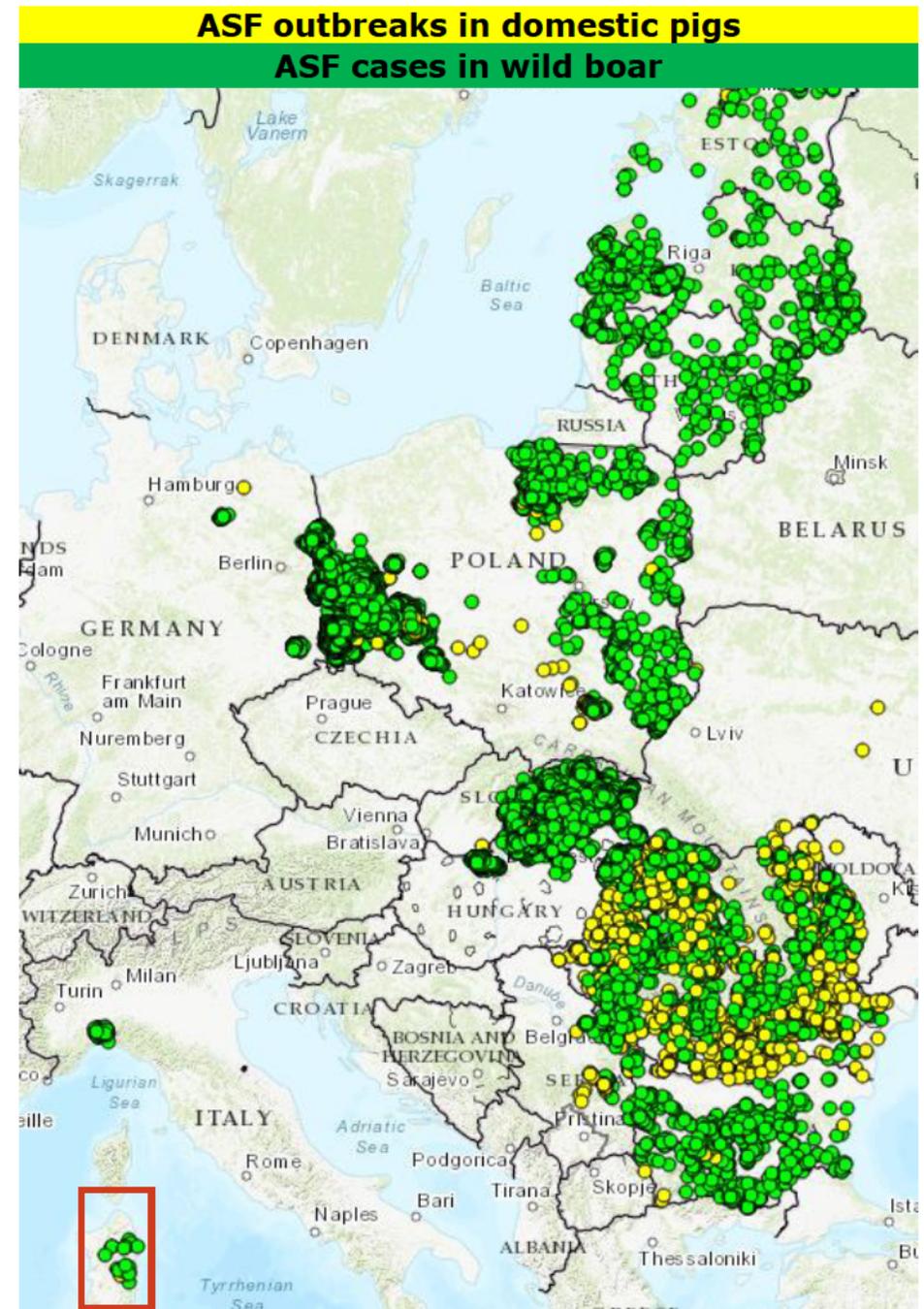
ASF in the EU in 2014-2022

1. **Lithuania** (1/2014) – only in wild boar for (+1y, last outbreak in pigs: 10/08/2020)
2. **Poland** (1/2014)
3. **Latvia** (6/2014) last outbreak in pigs: 11/08/2021
4. **Estonia** (7/2015) one outbreak in pigs on 14/07/2021
5. **Romania** (7/2017)
6. **Hungary** (4/2018) – only in wild boar
7. **Bulgaria** (6/2018)
8. **Slovakia** (7/2019)
9. **Germany** (9/2020) – mainly close to PL border, +4 outbreaks in pigs in 2021 (all eradicated)
10. **Italy** (mainland - 1/2022) – only in wild boar
 - **Sardinia, IT – unrelated epidemiological situation since 1978**

Czechia – 6/2017, free from ASF since 02/2019

Belgium – 9/2018, free from ASF since 11/2020

Greece – 2/2020, one outbreak in pigs (eradicated)



ASF in the EU in 2021-2022 (up to 25/03/2022)

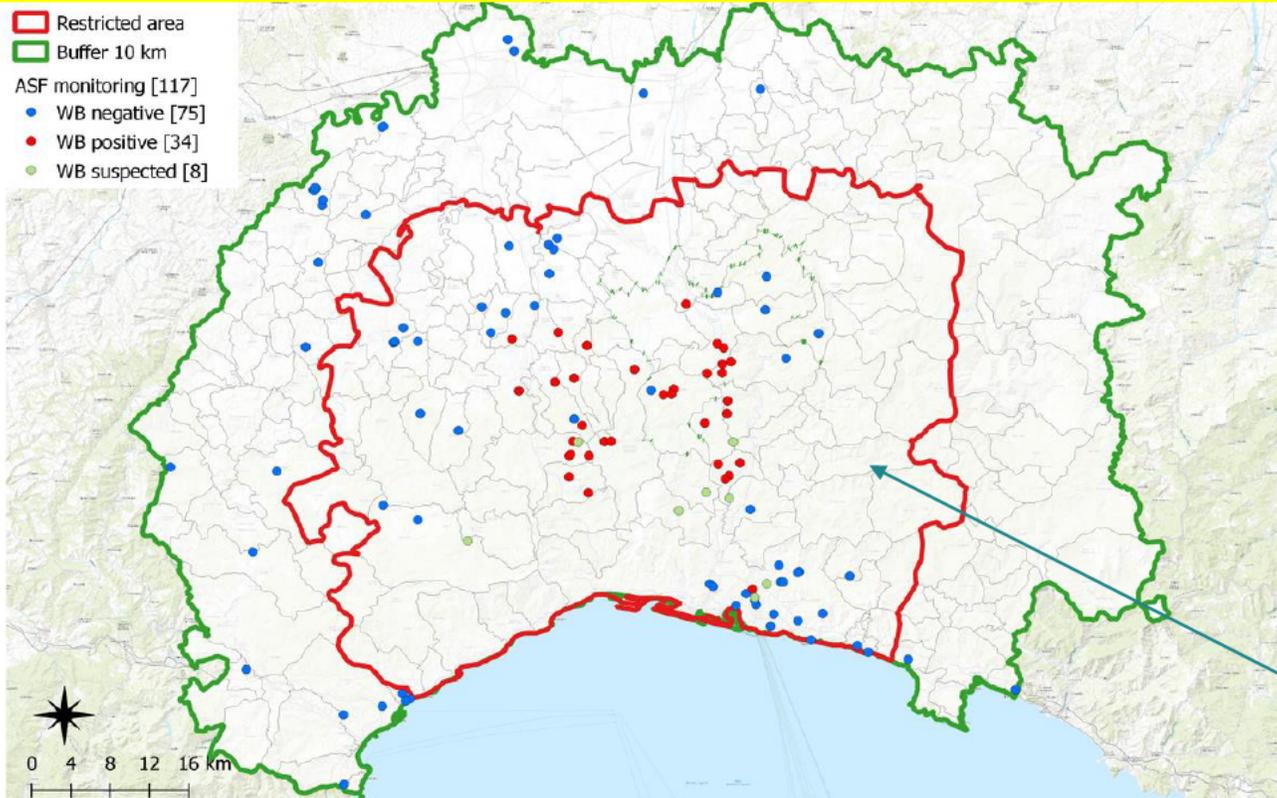
ASF in the EU: 2019-2021

* ADIS – Animal Diseases Notification System

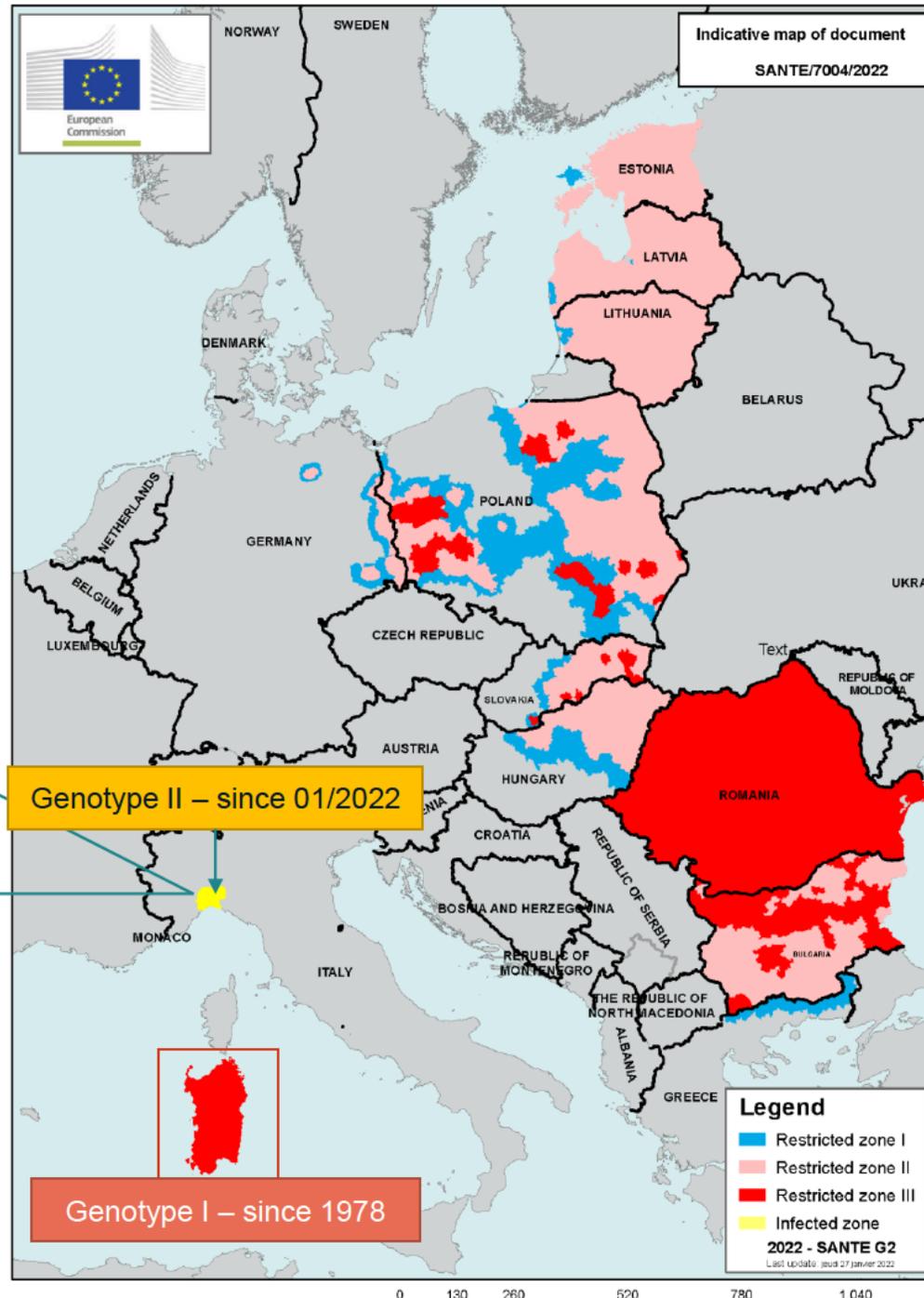
No	ADIS data	2020		2021		2022 (up to 29/03/2022)	
		Cases wild boar	Outbreaks domestic pigs	Cases wild boar	Outbreaks domestic pigs	Cases wild boar	Outbreaks domestic pigs
1.	POLAND	4156	103	3221	124	893	-
2.	LITHUANIA	230	3	244	-	76	-
3.	LATVIA	320	3	368	2	182	-
4.	ESTONIA	68	-	71	1	22	-
5.	ROMANIA	906	1060	1059	1676	245	114
6.	HUNGARY	4052	-	2584	-	209	-
7.	BULGARIA	533	19	318	6	225	2
8.	BELGIUM	3	-	-	-	-	-
9.	ITALY	42	-	15	-	78	1 (Sardinia)
10.	SLOVAKIA	388	17	1671	11	213	1
11.	GREECE	-	1	-	-	-	-
12.	GERMANY	403	-	2525	4	546	-
TOTAL		11101	1206	12076	1824	2689	118

ASF in Italy

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-01/reg-com_ahw_20220113_asf_ita.pdf



- First confirmed case of ASF in wild boar notified on 7 January 2022
- Information to trading partners on 8 January 2022
- EU interim safeguard (CID 2022/28) adopted on 10 January 2022
- Standing Committee meeting with all MS on 13 January 2022
- EU safeguard (CID 2022/62) adopted on 14 January 2022
- EUVET mission 7-11 February 2022
- Standing Committee meetings



Emergency measures relating to ASF in Italy

Article 1

- Italy shall ensure that an **infected zone for African swine fever is established** immediately by the competent authority of that Member State in accordance with Article 63 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Article 3, point (b), of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, and that **it comprises at least the areas listed in the Annex** to this Decision.

Article 2

- Italy shall ensure that the **special control measures for African swine fever applicable to restricted zones II laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 apply** in the areas listed as an infected zone in the Annex to this Decision, in addition to the measures laid down in Articles 63 to 66 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.

Article 3

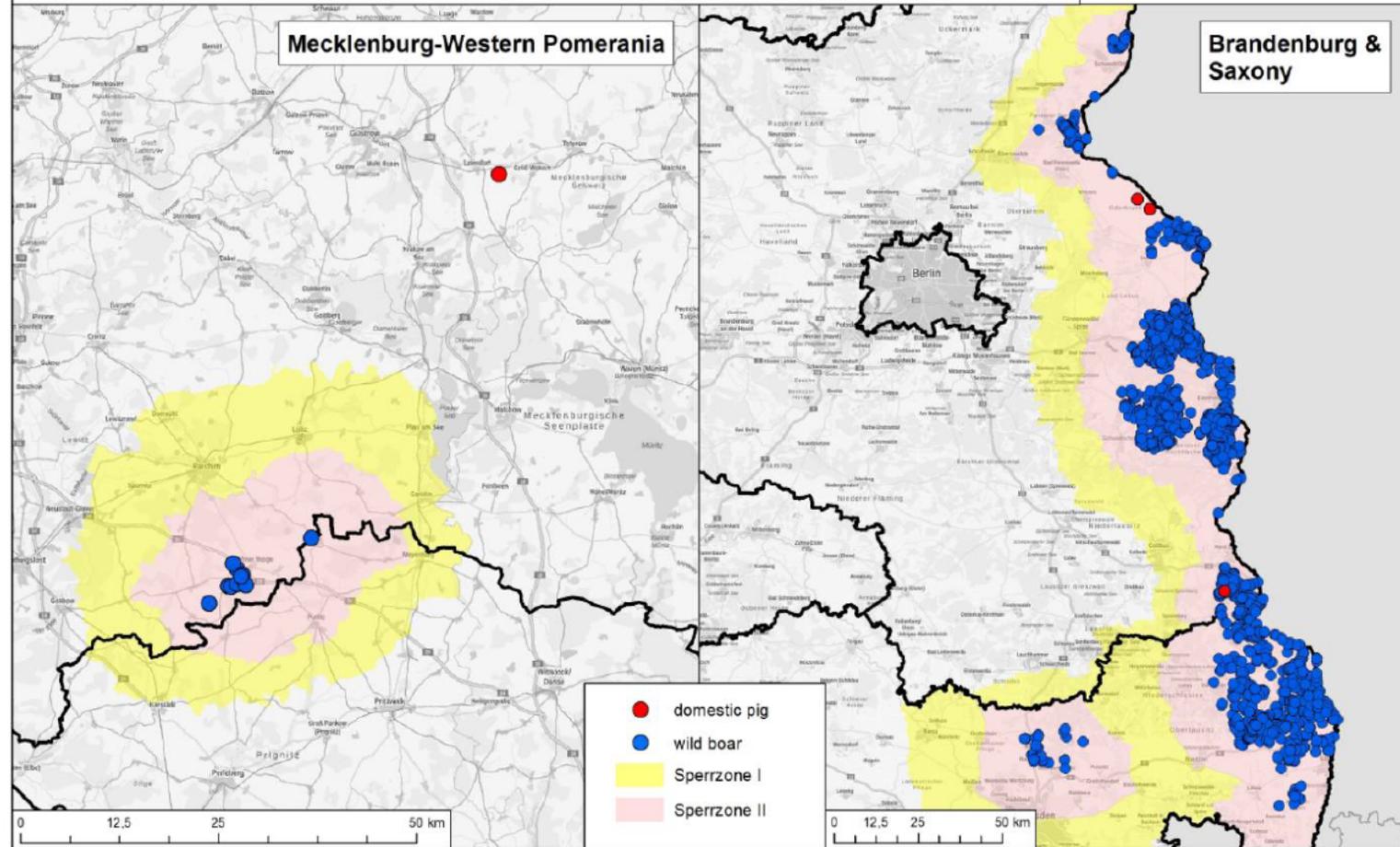
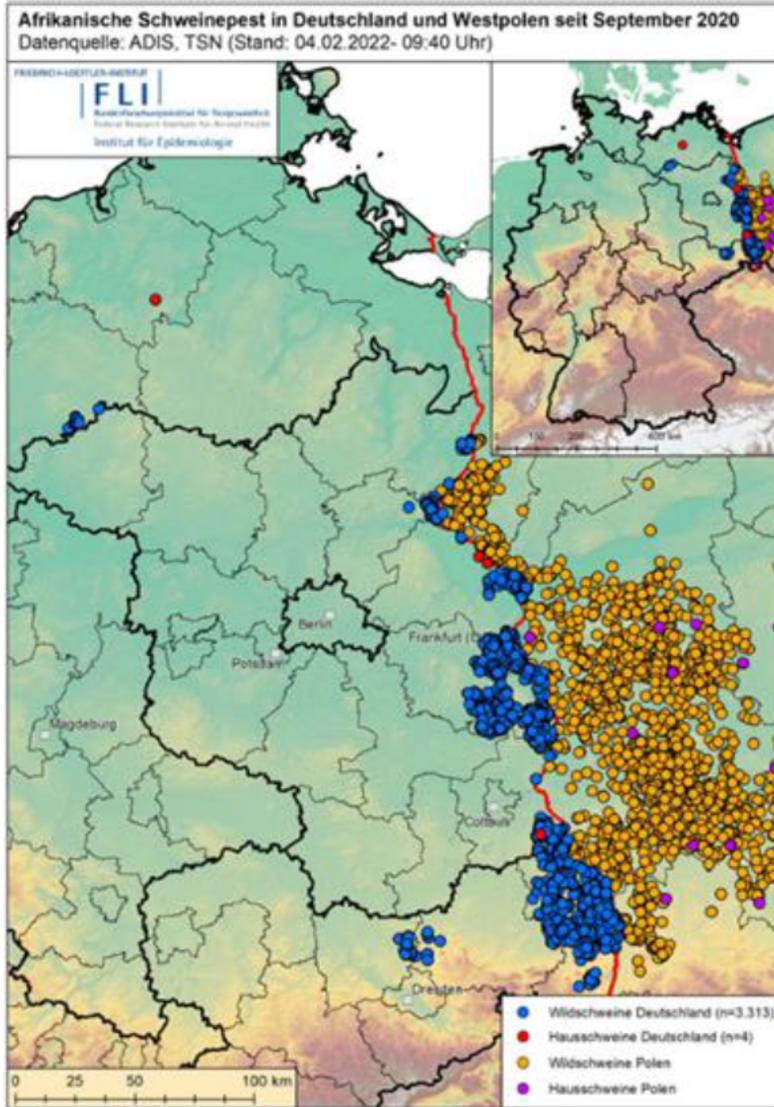
- Italy shall ensure that **consignments of porcine animals kept in the areas listed as an infected zone in the Annex and products thereof are not authorised for movements to other Member States and to third countries**



ASF in Germany

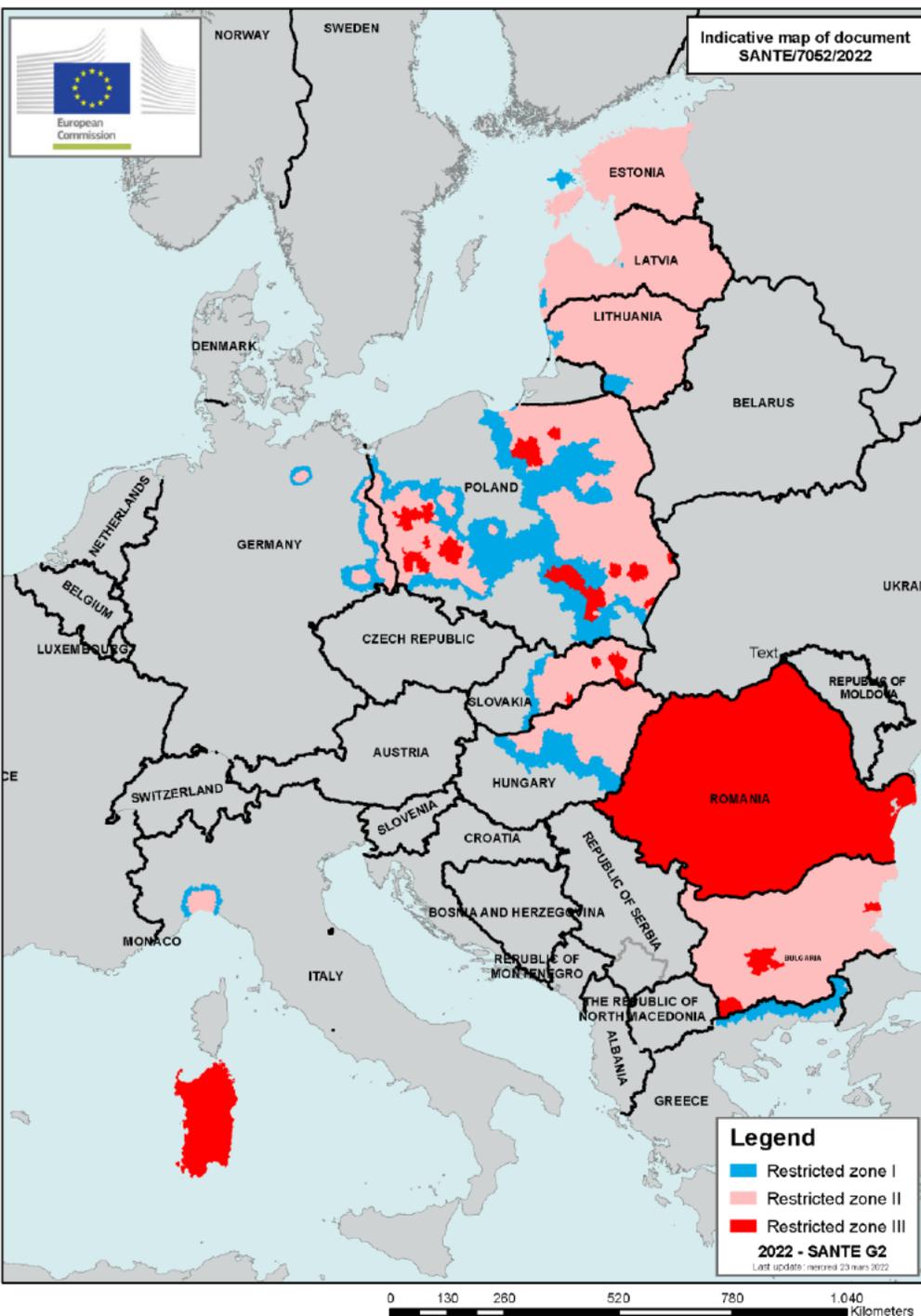
African Swine Fever positive pig farms and wild boar in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Saxony

Source: TSN (Status: 01.09.2020 - 04.02.2022)



	BB wb	BB dp	SN wb	SN dp	MV wb	MV dp	Total
09/2020-02/2022	2405	3	923	-	10	1	3342

BB: Brandenburg
 SN: Saxony
 MV: Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
 wb: wild boar
 dp: domestic pigs
 Date: 09/02/2022



EU regionalisation (ASF)

Regulation (EU) 2021/605:

- **Restricted zone I** ('an additional further restricted zone') – zone, bordering zone II or III, where relevant (no ASF)
- **Restricted zone II** ('an infected zone') – ASF in wild boar
- **Restricted zone III** ('a further restricted zone', in addition to PZ/SZ) – ASF in domestic pigs (with or without ASF in wild boar)

- **EU guidelines** (*Principles and criteria for geographical regionalisation*) available online:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf

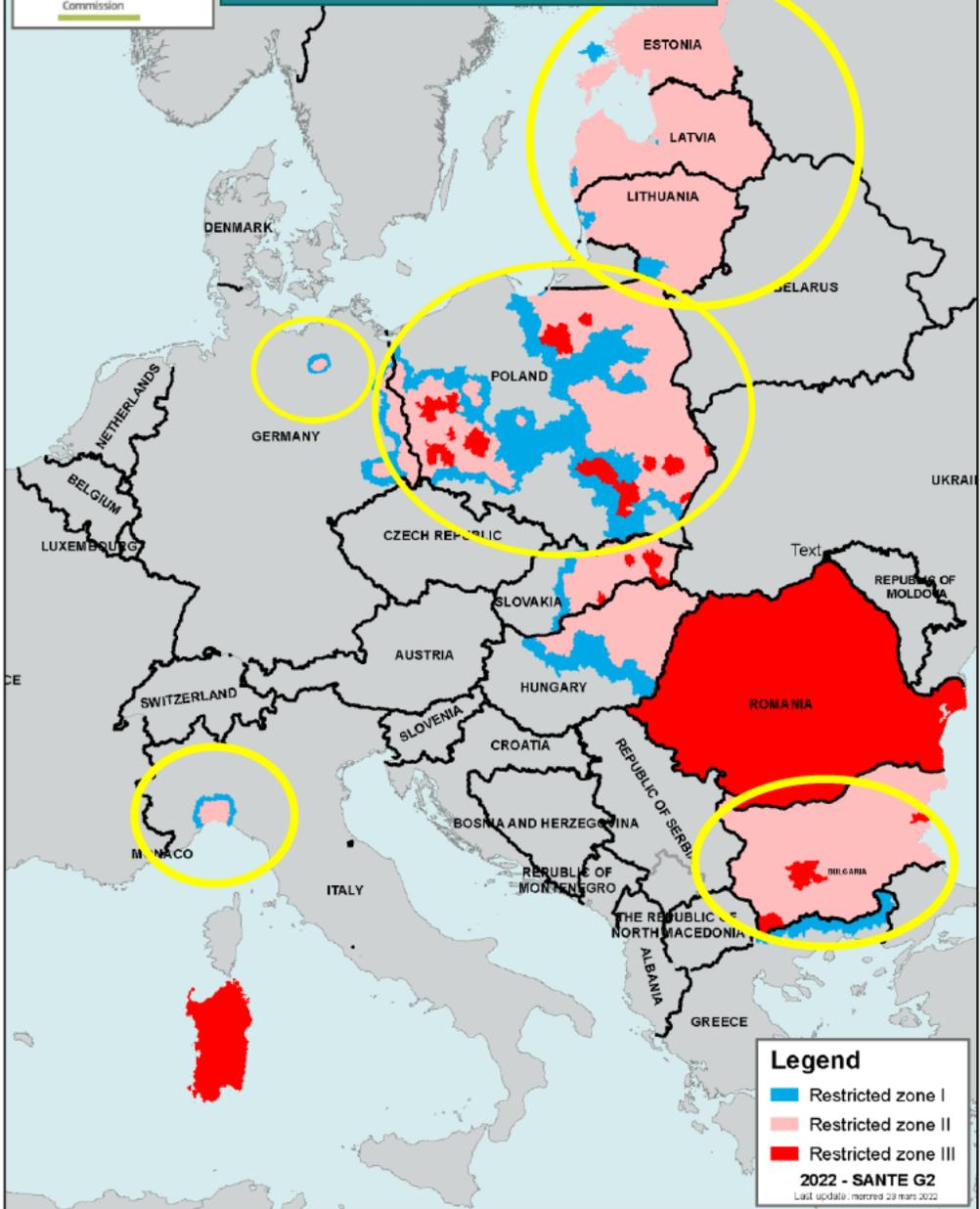
- **Online interactive map:**

<https://santegis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=45cdd657542a437c84bfc9cf1846ae8c>



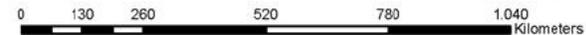
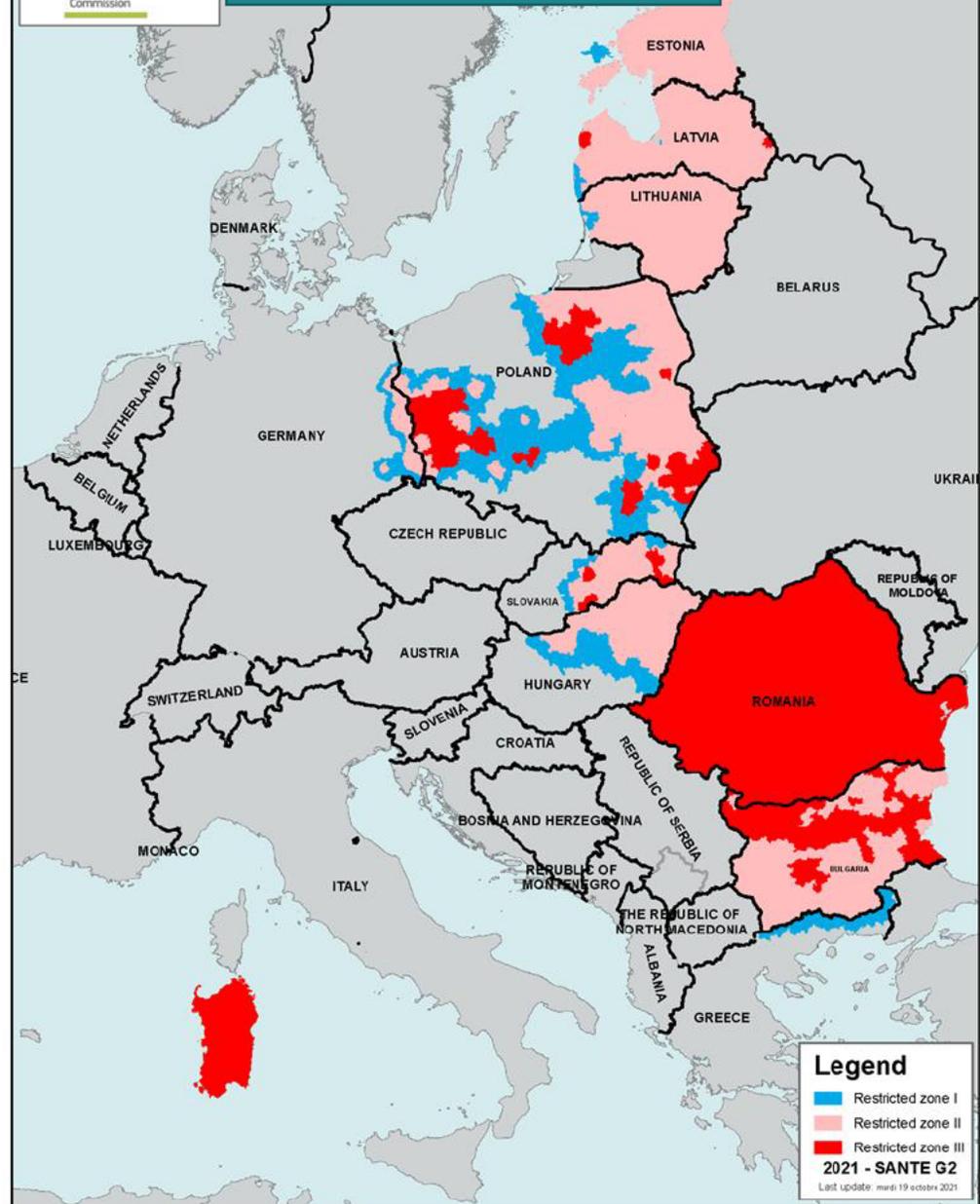
EU regionalisation 5 April 2022

Indicative map of document
SANTE/7052/2022



EU regionalisation 5 November 2021

Indicative map of document
SANTE/7234/2021

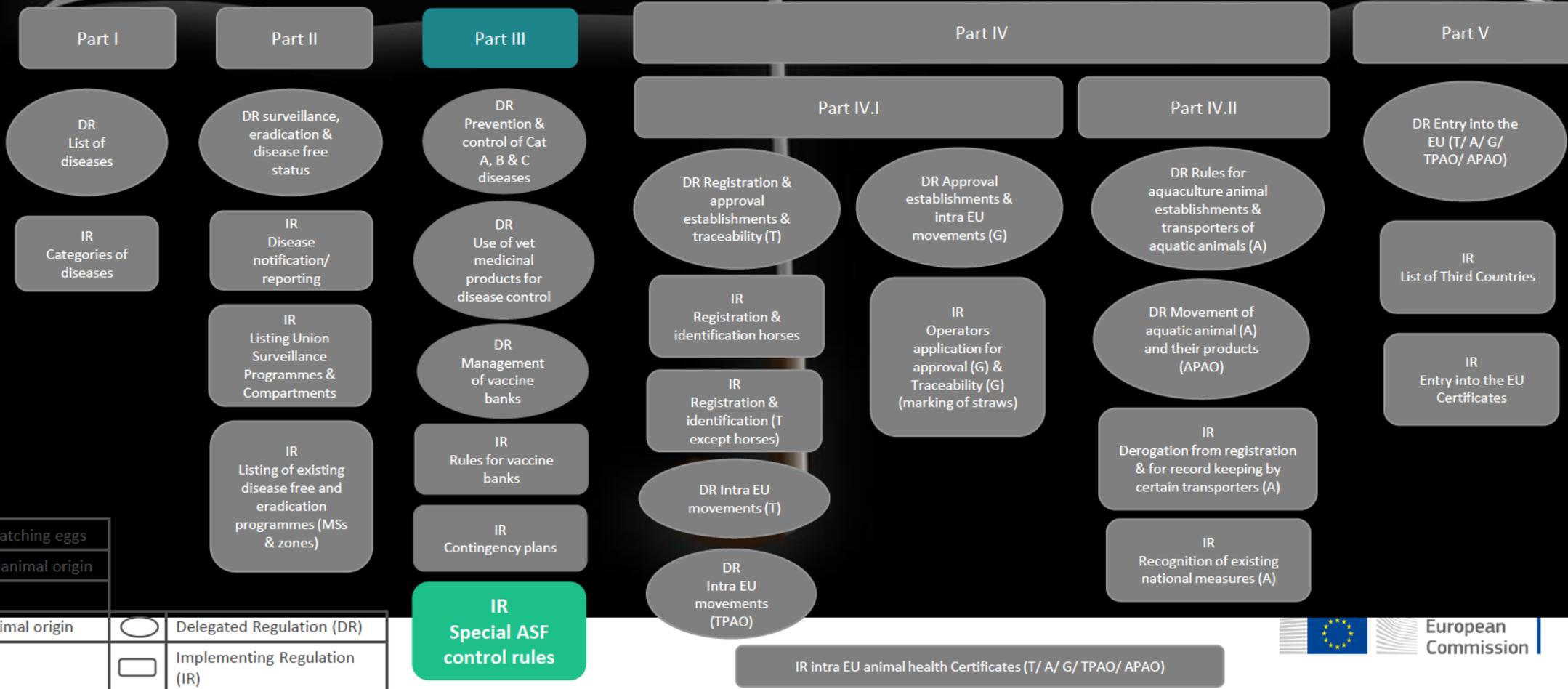


II. EU policy development since 21 April 2021: ASF Regulation

Animal Health Law legal framework

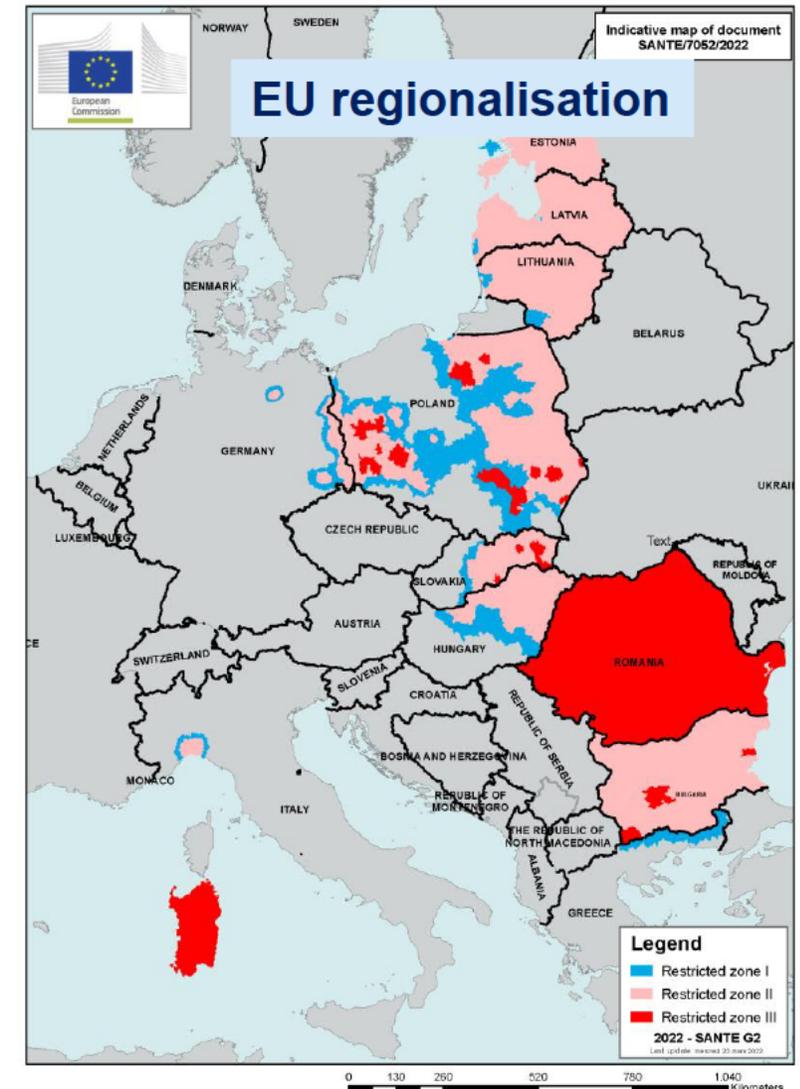
EU legislation: ASF Regulation

ANIMAL HEALTH LAW Regulation (EU) 2016/429



Main principles of Regulation (EU) 2021/605 (special ASF control measures)

- **Prohibitions** in relation to the dispatch of certain commodities out of restricted zones
- **Safe derogations** from prohibitions under **specific conditions** and **risk mitigation measures**
- Special **designation** of establishments and **requirements**
- **Information and training obligations** and **public awareness**
- Reinforced **biosecurity measures**
- List of restricted zones categorised by the epidemiological situation (**regionalisation**)



Ongoing revision of ASF Regulation

- Ongoing discussion with MSs within the Commission's Working group of experts (4 meetings from January to March).
- Main possible amendments to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 to address:
 - Movements of kept porcine animals within restricted zones I, II and III;
 - Continuous management of wild porcine in all MSs - National action plans (from EU guidelines to EU legislation).

III. Examples of EU initiatives to prevent, control and eradicate ASF

Main EU initiatives on ASF

<https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/video/I-192783>

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice (EFSA)
- Network of labs (+ EURL)
- Research
- Legislation (horizontal + specific)
- EU Guidelines
- Zoning (Regionalization)
- Border controls
- Audits
- Financial support
- Training (BTSF)
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention (EUVET)
- International cooperation

CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN THE EU
The key role of hunters

ASF is a devastating, usually deadly, infectious wild boar for which no vaccine exists.

For pig breeders, ASF is a risk of the great economic loss of their breeding stock. In the EU, pig breeders are approved by the authorities and must follow strict rules.

It represents 0.5% of the total output of the EU agricultural industry. The highest value is generated by the meat sector.

Revenue accounts for 50% of total EU meat production.

Approx. 1% of the meat produced in all meat produced in the EU. It represents 0.2% of total meat output.

Hunters can make the difference – for better or worse – as they may increase or reduce the spread of the disease.

2. Wildlife and hunting

- Because of the disease wild boar populations can increase significantly in some regions.
- Hunting may be restricted or even banned in certain areas, which is leading to a reduction of revenues and profits.

European Commission/FAO Conference
PREPARING EUROPEAN HUNTERS TO ERADICATE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Introduction: EV DE (Eurasian Wild Boar)

30 January 2019, 10:00-16:00
Kongresszentrum Mosztkonstrukt, 58800 Bad Reichenhaller, 83074 Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Website: www.ec.europa.eu/food/afsf

THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL PORK PRODUCTION UNDER THE THREAT OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

HARMONISED RULES

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website <https://googl/eU3EdD>

TRAVELLERS MUST SURRENDER THESE PRODUCTS FOR OFFICIAL CONTROLS*

Products of animal origin may carry pathogens that cause infectious diseases in animals.

There are strict procedures and veterinary controls on the introduction of products of animal origin into the European Union.

*This list does not apply to small quantities for personal consumption from the EU, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Achtung!
Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informiert Sie über die Einführung von Afrikanischer Schweinepest (ASF) in die Europäische Union. Diese Krankheit ist für Menschen ungefährlich, kann jedoch erhebliche Schäden an der Schweinefleischproduktion verursachen. Bitte beachten Sie die folgenden Maßnahmen:

Warning!
The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany hereby informs you that highly contagious African Swine Fever (ASF) is spreading through Europe. This disease is not dangerous for humans, but it can cause serious damage to the pig production sector. Please pay attention to the following measures:

Pozor!
Specifická zoonóza se nepřenáší člověkem. Specifická zoonóza je závažná onemocnění zvířat, které představuje ohrožení veřejného zdraví. Tato choroba není nebezpečná pro člověka, ale může způsobit vážné škody na produkci masa. Prosím, obraťte se na příslušné orgány.

Atenție!
Măsurătorile de siguranță sunt necesare pentru prevenirea răspândirii bolii. Aceasta este o boală zoonotică care reprezintă o amenințare la adresa sănătății animale și poate cauza pierderi economice semnificative în sectorul de producție de carne de porc. Vă rugăm să luați în considerare următoarele măsuri de precauție.

Uwaga!
Ważnym elementem jest zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa w zakresie żywności pochodzącej z zwierząt. Choroba zoonozyczna może być przyczyną poważnych szkód w produkcji mięsa. Prosimy o przestrzeganie następujących zasad bezpieczeństwa.

Main initiatives of the EU on ASF

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice
- Network of labs
- Research
- Legislation
- EU Guidelines
- Zoning
- Border controls
- Audits
- Financial support
- Training
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention
- International cooperation

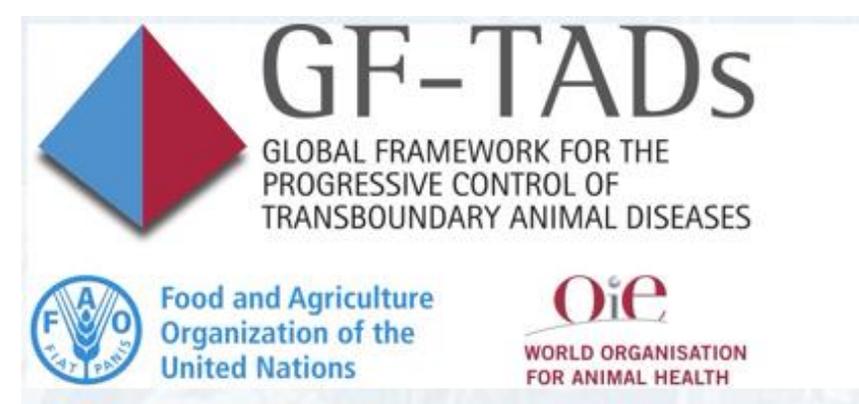


• GF-TADS

GF-TADS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | OIE

Standing Group of Experts on ASF in Europe (**SGE ASF**)



- 19 meetings of the SGE ASF in Europe since 2014
 - May 2020: remote meeting (*update on the countries' situation and ASF management in the framework of the Covid-19 crisis*)
 - November 2020: remote meeting (*update on countries' situation and early reaction and emergency control measures in case of ASF detection in wild boar and domestic pigs*)
 - June 2021: remote meeting (*update on countries' situation and to present and discuss the exit strategy*)
 - 23 November 2021: remote meeting on outdoor pig keeping
 - **23 February 2022: remote meeting to address the newly detected outbreaks in January 2022 in Italy and North Macedonia.**
 - **Next: in June 2022 (in a hybrid format) on 'the development of ASF vaccines and vaccination strategies'.**
- 13 field visits by GF-TADs experts in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Belgium and Serbia.

International cooperation on ASF with:

- SGE ASF Asia
- SGE ASF Americas
- New: SGE ASF Africa
 - 1st meeting took place on 23-24 March 2022

EU Veterinary Emergency Team (EUVET)

EUVET:
recent ASF missions

- **Germany** (remote): 9-10 December 2021

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2021-12/reg-com_ahw_20211215_asf_deu_euвет.pdf

- **North Macedonia** (on the spot): 1-4 February 2022

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-03/reg-com_ahw_20220314_asf-euвет_ita_0.pdf

- **Italy** (on the spot, Piedmont and Liguria): 7-11 February 2022

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-03/reg-com_ahw_20220314_asf-euвет_pol.pdf

- **Poland** (remote): 15 -16 February 2022

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-02/reg-com_ahw_20220210_eu-вет_mission_mkd.pdf

Other initiatives related to ASF

- Remote meeting with **FACE's** (European Federation for Hunting and Conservation) **ASF Task Force**: 13 January 2022
- Participation in the **international workshop for hunters** organized by VACDIVA: 8 February 2022
- Continuous **bilateral meetings with third countries on ASF regionalisation**: Singapore, Korea, Japan, Malaysia, US, etc.
- *SAVE-THE-DATE: a high-level meeting on ASF on 27 September 2022 in Brussels (tbc)*



ASF vaccine?

- There is **no ASF vaccine worldwide**
- The **Commission has been supporting research on ASF for decades**
- Some **projects supported already before ASF entered the EU**
 - ASFRISK (EU contribution – ~3 mln €)
 - ASFORCE (EU contribution – ~5 mln €)
- Currently, in the EU, there are **two main research projects that focuses on ASF vaccine** (EU support amounts in ~15 mln. € in total):
 - DEFEND: ASF and LSD (epidemiology & vaccinology), novel diagnostics tools and vaccines;
 - **VACDIVA: aim - safe and effective live attenuated ASF vaccine (3 candidate vaccines developed)**
- **Challenge: safety, efficacy, genetic stability of any candidate ASF vaccine!**
- **Plan B: new approaches (technics)? = more research projects needed**

Defend



Thank you

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf_en



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