



Overview of ASF situation in EU

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European Commission

DG Health and Food Safety (SANTE)

G.3. – Official controls and eradication of diseases in animals

EP, 16 May 2018

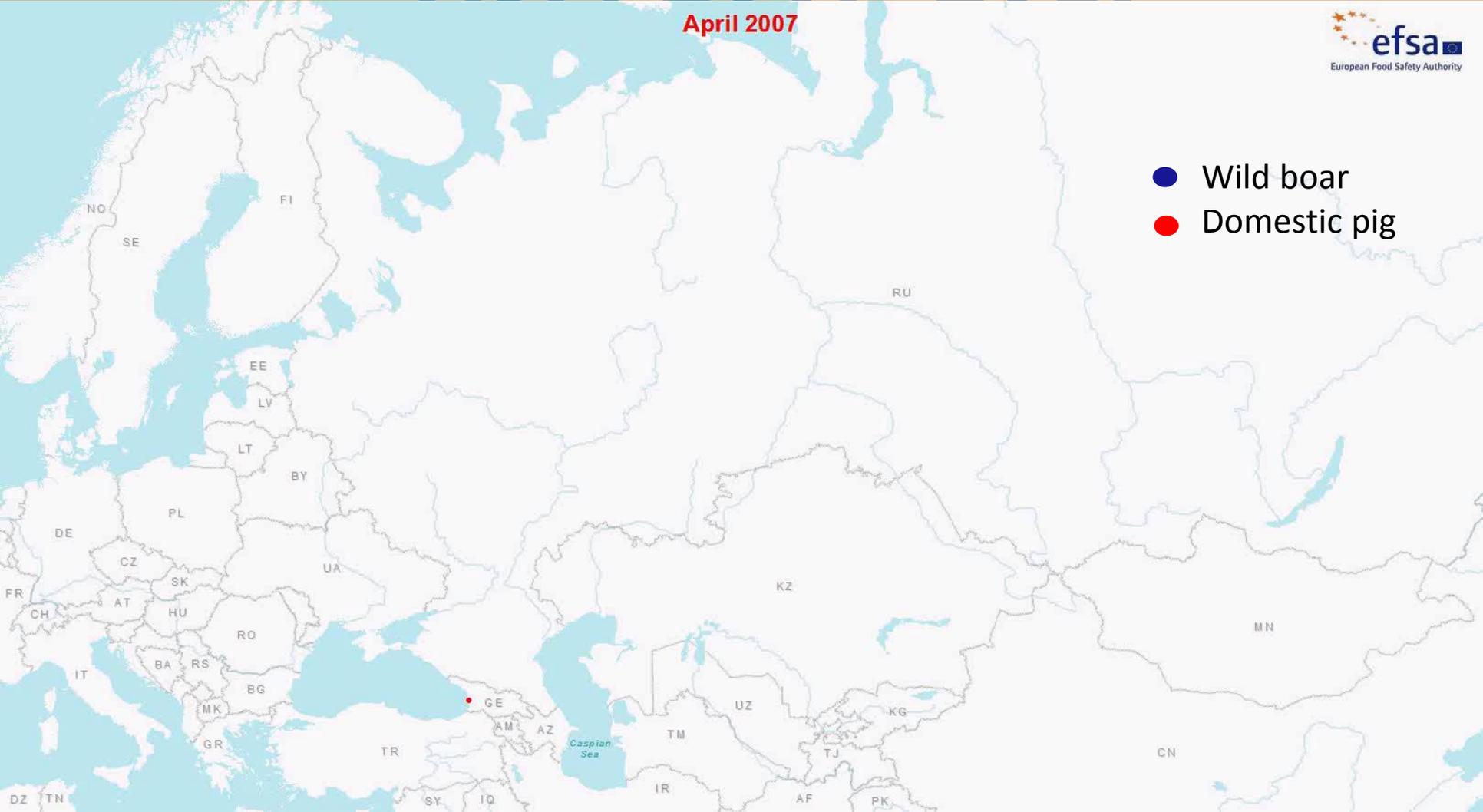
Outline

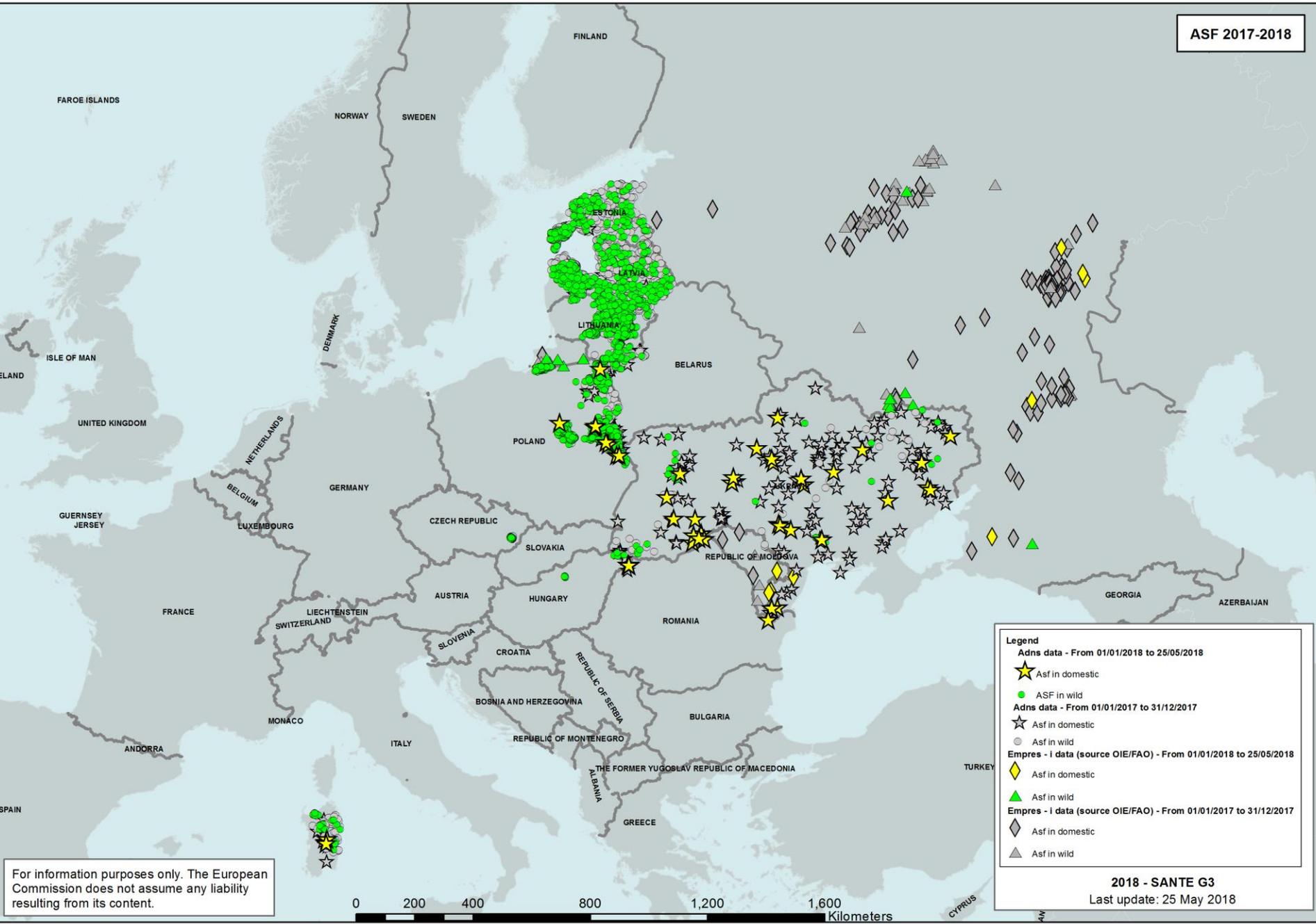
- **General situation of ASF in EU**
- **Key principles of regionalisation in the EU**
- **Initiatives of the EC**
 - Co-financing
 - International cooperation
 - Public awareness
 - Audits, CVET
 - Risk assessment
 - Next steps

ASF: 2007-2017

April 2007

- Wild boar
- Domestic pig





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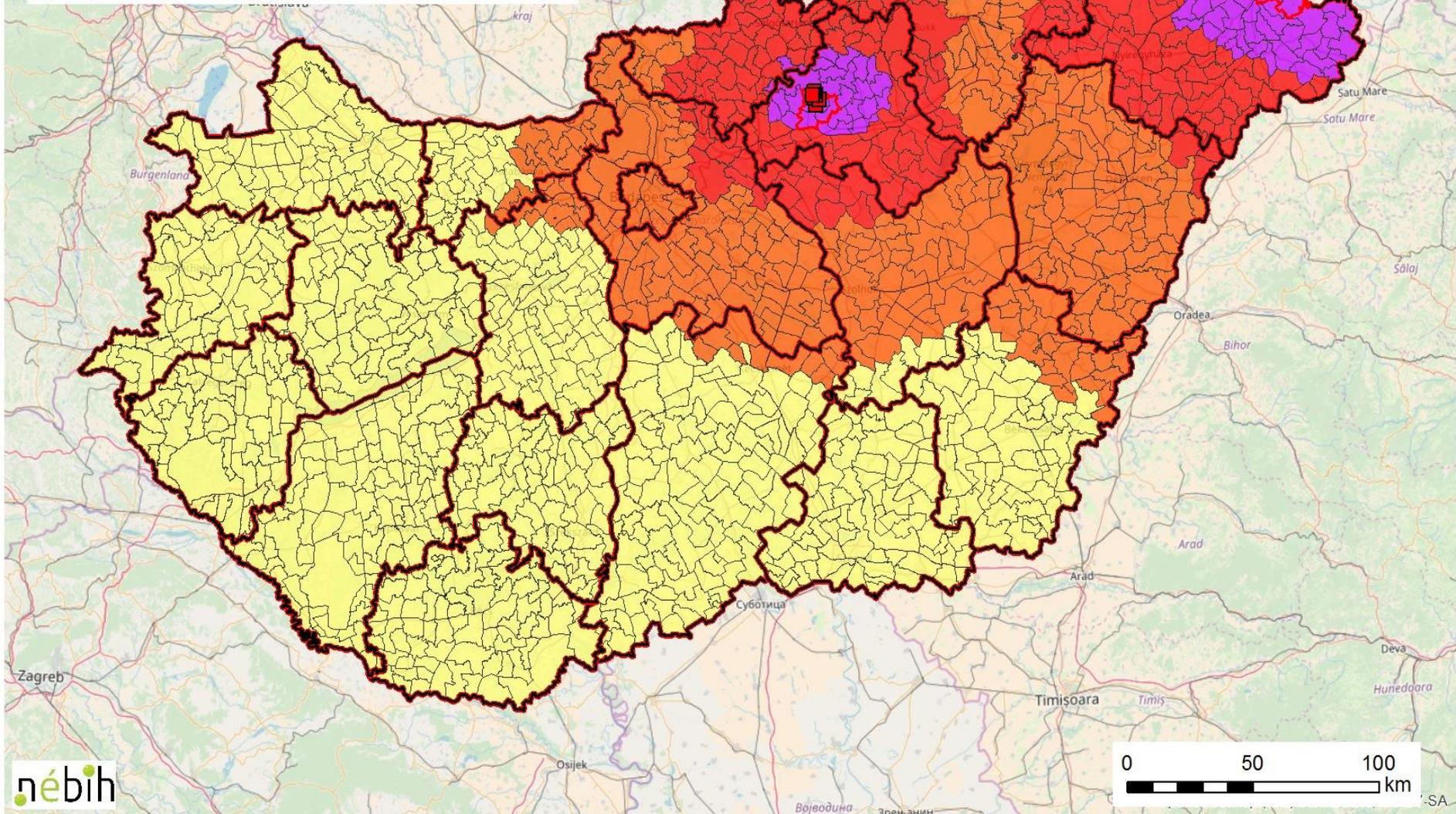
Legend

- ★ Adns data - From 01/01/2018 to 25/05/2018
Asf in domestic
- ASF in wild
- ★ Adns data - From 01/01/2017 to 31/12/2017
Asf in domestic
- ASF in wild
- ◆ Empres - i data (source OIE/FAO) - From 01/01/2018 to 25/05/2018
Asf in domestic
- ▲ ASF in wild
- ◆ Empres - i data (source OIE/FAO) - From 01/01/2017 to 31/12/2017
Asf in domestic
- ▲ ASF in wild

ASF in Hungary from 21.04.2018



- case in wild boar
- ⬭ exceptionally controlled area
- infected area (area to be included as Part II in 2014/709/EU)
- high-risk area (area to be included as Part I in 2014/709/EU)
- medium risk area
- low risk area





Summary of the ASF **epidemiological situation** in 2017 – 2018 (up to 28/05/2018):

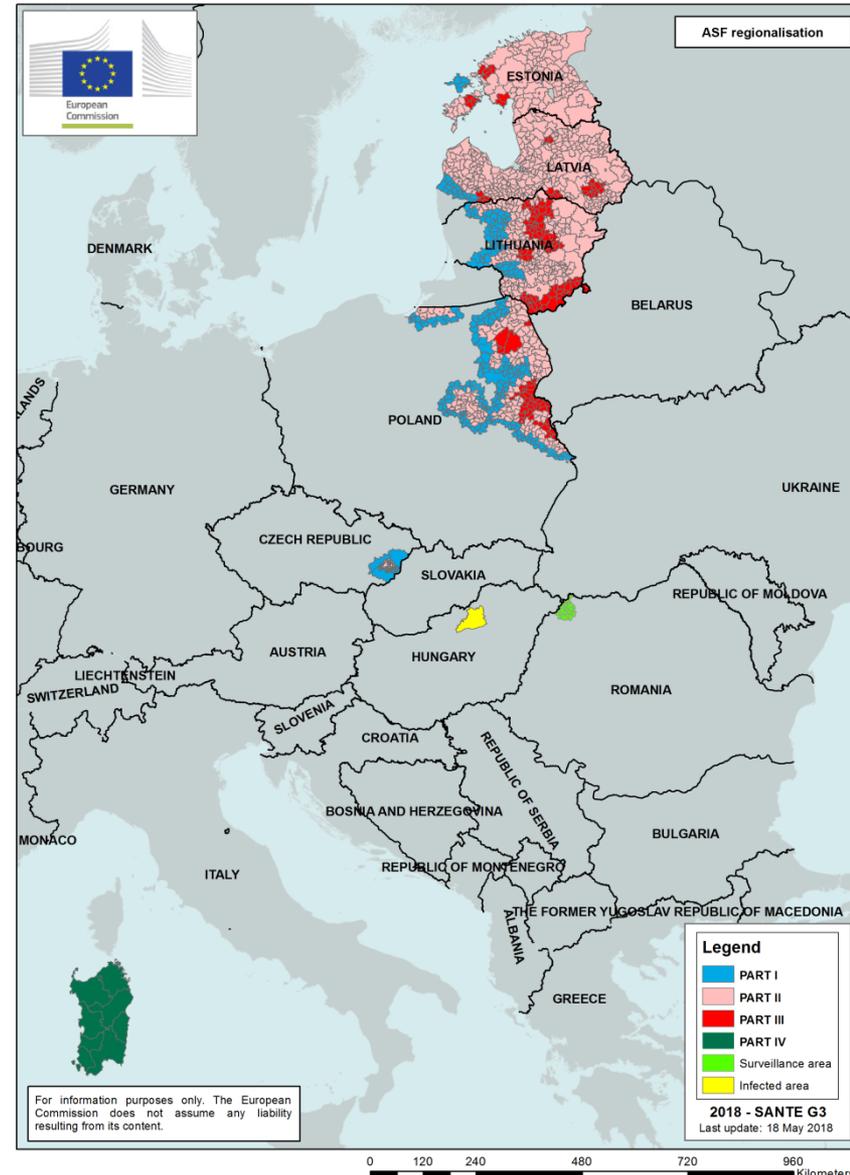
ADNS DATA up to 25/05/2018	notification of cases in Wild Boar in 2017	Outbreaks in Domestic Pigs 2017	notification of cases in Wild Boar in 2018	Outbreaks in Domestic Pigs 2018
CZECH REPUBLIC	202	0	28	0
ESTONIA	637	3	156	0
HUNGARY	0	0	8	0
LATVIA	947	8	331	0
LITHUANIA	1328	30	918	0
POLAND	741	81	1286	8
ROMANIA	0	2	0	3



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Review of EU ASF strategy and regionalisation measures

- Adaptation to the **evolution** of the disease (constant process)
- Learning from **experience** and **science**
- **Simplification** of the current set of measures
- **Balance** between suitability of measures and risk mitigation
- Alignment with **OIE**



Ban of wild boar trade

- Currently, there are no requirements/certificate for the trade of live wild boar, caught in a wild and destined for hunting grounds. **Therefore such trade shall not take place.**
- The **trade of former feral pigs from the holding is possible only in accordance of Dir. 64/432**
- In all cases, for the purpose of the intra-EU trade, the wild boar (the former feral pigs) must be kept in the **holding of origin and destination for 30 days (resident period on the holding)**
- Exemption: specimens of swine (for ex. - *Potamochoerus spp.*, *Phacochoerus spp.*, *Babyrusa spp.*) in accordance with Dir. 92/65 for the purposes of:
 - display of the animals and education of the public;
 - conservation of the species;
 - basic or applied scientific research or breeding of animals for the purposes of such research
- New Decision will be adopted at the beginning of June 2018, banning the trade of wild boar in the EU



Regionalisation is a transparent system!

- Clearly defined roles for Member States and Commission
- Rapid flow of information
- Urgent adoption of emergency measures
- Agreed with Member States
- Immediately applicable
- Decisions published in the Official Journal of the European Union in 23 languages

Regionalization in the EU

- Regionalization is applied in the EU in line with OIE and as an integral element of the EU comprehensive strategy aimed at:
 - **ensuring the best possible disease control**
 - **minimize the negative impact** of disease outbreaks on the EU single market (intra-EU trade) and on exports, without lowering the level of safety of the commodities that are traded/exported (SPS agreement principles)

Main ASF law requirements in the EU

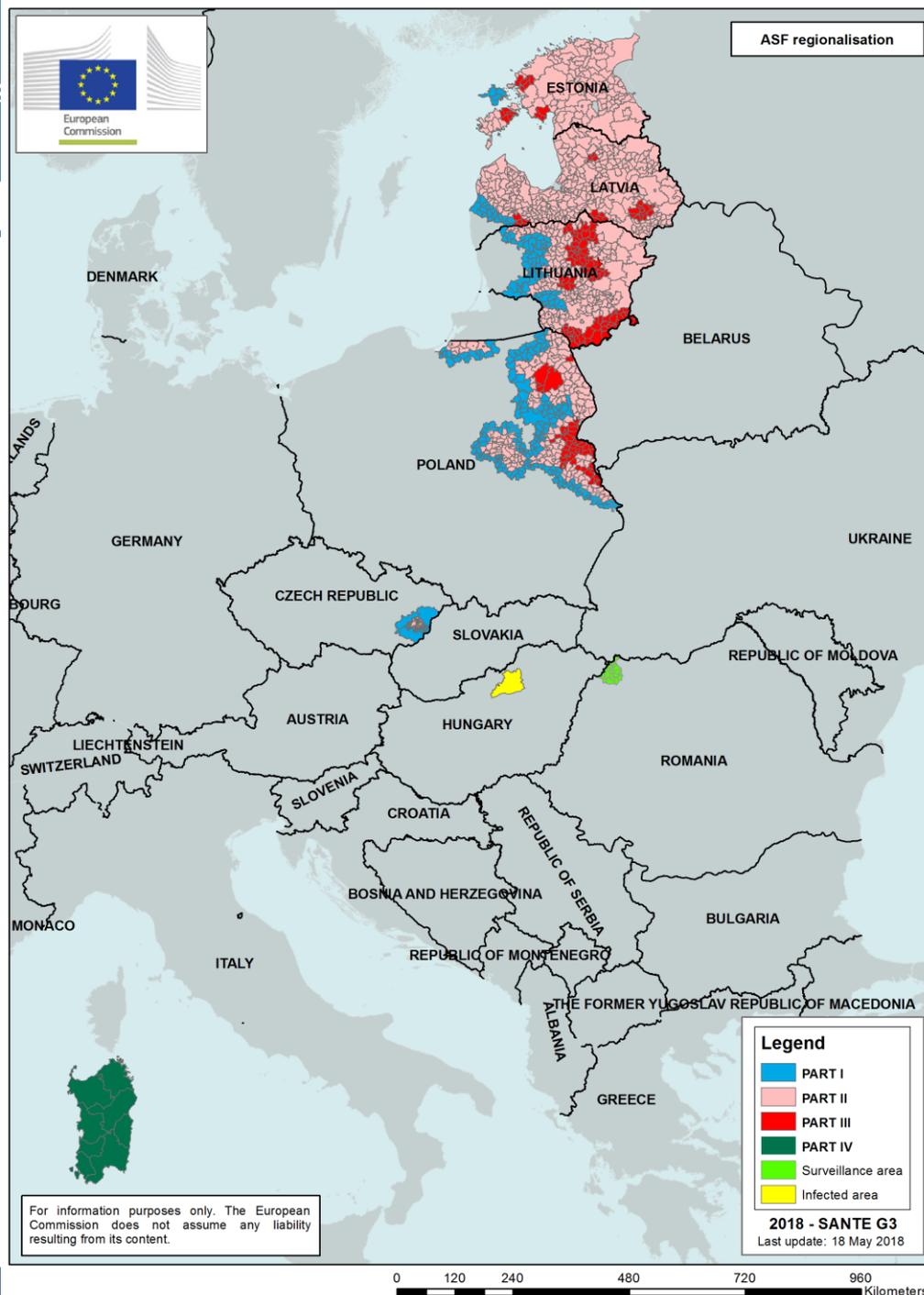
- ✓ **Council Directive 2002/60/EC:** which lays down specific provisions for the control of ASF (including those on contingency plans, lab requirements)
- ✓ **Commission Decision 2003/422/EC:** diagnostic manual for ASF
- ✓ **Commission Decision 2013/426/EU:** on measures to prevent the introduction of ASF from certain third countries
- ✓ **Commission Decision 2014/709/EU:** concerning animal health protection measures against ASF in certain Member States

Regionalisation for ASF

Based on:

Commission Implementing
Decision of 9 October 2014
(2014/709/EU)

+ Implementing Decisions
to address emergency
situation in Romania and
Hungary





EU international cooperation: **GFTADs (FAO/OIE):**

- **10 meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region since 2014:**
 - Bern (22/09/14) - **Kick-off**
 - Minsk (1-2/12/14) - **Wild boar management**
 - Tallinn (11-12/02/15) - **backyard holding management**
 - Moscow (15-16/03/16) - **reviewing the outcome of the ASF filed visits**
 - Lisbon (19/09/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Vilnius (28-29/11/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Paris (23/05/17) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Moldova (20-21/09/17) - **awareness and communication**
 - Kiev (22-23/03/2018) - **cross border cooperation addressing (legal and) irregular movements of pigs and their products**
 - Paris (22/05/18) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
- **10 Field visits by GFTADs experts in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic and Romania.**



EU international cooperation on ASF: **Ministerial meetings**

- **6 High level Ministerial meetings on ASF:**
 - Vilnius – 17/05/15
 - Tallinn – 26/02/16
 - Warsaw – 28/10/16
 - Riga – 02/06/17
 - Prague - 08/11/17
 - Warsaw – 26/03/2018



European Commission

Public awareness (1)



Keep animal diseases out of the European Union!



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

*Other than those arriving with small quantities for personal consumption from: Andorra, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland

Health and Consumers



Diseases don't respect borders



If you bring in meat or dairy products from outside the EU, you risk importing animal diseases.

If you do not declare such items, you may be fined or face criminal prosecution.

These products will be seized and destroyed on arrival.

You may bring in small quantities for personal consumption from: Andorra, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland

Health and Consumers



European Commission

Public awareness (2)



Pozor!

Státní veterinární správa a Ministerstvo zemědělství České republiky informují:

Od roku 2014 se v Evropě rozšiřuje vysoce nakažlivý africký mor prasat a ohrožuje milióny domácích i divokých prasat. Tato nemoc, která není pro lidi nebezpečná, se přenáší potravinami. **Odhadujte proto, prosím, zbytky potravin pouze do uzavíratelných nádob na odpadky!**

Achtung!

Seit 2014 breitet sich die hochansteckende Afrikanische Schweinepest in Europa aus und bedroht Millionen Haus- und Wildschweine. Lebensmittel können diese, für den Menschen ungefährliche, Krankheit übertragen. **Bitte werfen Sie daher Speisereste nur in verschlossene Müllbehälter!**

Внимание!

С 2014 года в Европе распространяется очень заразная африканская чума свиней, представляющая угрозу для миллионов домашних и диких свиней. Это не опасное для человека заболевание может передаваться через продукты питания. **Поэтому просим Вас выбрасывать остатки пищи только в закрытые мусорные контейнеры!**



www.svscr.cz/afriicky-mor-prasat-amp

Warning!

Highly contagious African Swine Fever has been spreading through Europe since 2014 and is now a threat for millions of domestic pigs and wild boar. This disease, which is not dangerous for humans, can be transmitted by food.

Please make sure that all leftover food is put in sealed waste containers!

Uwaga!

Od roku 2014 na terenie Europy rozprzestrzenia się w wysokim stopniu zakaźna choroba – afrykański pomór świń – stanowiąc zagrożenie dla milionów sztuk hodowlanej trzody chlewnej oraz pogłowia dzików. Ta niebezpieczna choroba może być przenoszona także przez żywność. **Dlatego prosimy wyrzucać resztki żywności wyłącznie do zamkniętych pojemników na śmieci i odpady!**

Atenție!

Din anul 2014 se răspândește în Europa pesta porcină africană extrem de contagioasă care amenință milioane de porci domestici și mistreți. Prin alimente se poate transmite această boală care pentru om nu este periculoasă. **De aceea vă rugăm să aruncați resturile alimentare doar în recipiente de gunoi care pot fi închise!**



If you have trouble reading this e-mail [read the online version](#)

e-News

Health and Food Safety Directorate General

Twitter Food

Twitter Health

Animal Health

African Swine Fever: Member States to reinforce awareness raising campaigns on the disease

Following discussions at ministerial level in Berlin on 20 January and at the AGRI Council on 29 January, Member States' experts endorsed – on 1 February – in the context of a Standing Committee a Commission's proposal to reinforce the communication on the risks linked to ASF as a crucial element to prevent the spreading of the disease. Communication actions – eligible for financial support by the Commission – will target passenger transport operators as well as postal services operators. In addition, in all Member States on the main international road networks travellers will have to be informed via public awareness campaigns on the risks related to ASF. At the AGRI Council on 29 January, Commissioner Andriukaitis had stressed the "crucial importance of the human factor" in the fight against ASF, and asked Member States to make sure that "the right message reaches the right target group – farmers, local communities, hunters, forestry workers, drivers".

The Decision on these awareness raising campaigns will be formally adopted by the Commission in the coming weeks.

For more information on ASF, see SANTE's [webpage](#)

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For technical problems, please contact sante-webmaster@ec.europa.eu



Achtung!

Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informiert:

Seit 2014 breitet sich die hochansteckende Afrikanische Schweinepest in Europa aus und bedroht Millionen Haus- und Wildschweine. Lebensmittel können diese, für den Menschen ungefährliche, Krankheit übertragen. **Bitte werfen Sie daher Speisereste nur in verschlossene Müllbehälter!**

Pozor!

Spolkové ministerstvo pro výživu a zemědělství Spolkové republiky Německo informuje:

Od roku 2014 se v Evropě rozšiřuje vysoce nakažlivý africký mor prasat a ohrožuje milióny domácích i divokých prasat. Tato nemoc, která není pro lidi nebezpečná, se přenáší potravinami. **Odhadujte proto, prosím, zbytky potravin pouze do uzavíratelných nádob na odpadky!**

Внимание!

Информация Федерального министерства продовольствия и сельского хозяйства Федеративной Республики Германия:

С 2014 года в Европе распространяется очень заразная африканская чума свиней, представляющая угрозу для миллионов домашних и диких свиней. Это не опасное для человека заболевание может передаваться через продукты питания. **Поэтому просим Вас выбрасывать остатки пищи только в закрытые мусорные контейнеры!**

Warning!

The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany hereby gives notice that:

Highly contagious African Swine Fever has been spreading through Europe since 2014 and is now a threat for millions of domestic pigs and wild boar. This disease, which is not dangerous for humans, can be transmitted by food. **Please make sure that all leftover food is put in sealed waste containers!**

Atenție!

Ministerul Federal al Alimentației și Agriculturii al Republicii Federale Germania informează:

Din anul 2014 se răspândește în Europa pesta porcină africană extrem de contagioasă care amenință milioane de porci domestici și mistreți. Prin alimente se poate transmite această boală care pentru om nu este periculoasă. **De aceea vă rugăm să aruncați resturile alimentare doar în recipiente de gunoi care pot fi închise!**

Uwaga!

Federalne Ministerstwo Wyżnienia i Rolnictwa Republiki Federalnej Niemiec informuje:

Od roku 2014 na terenie Europy rozprzestrzenia się w wysokim stopniu zakaźna choroba – afrykański pomór świń – stanowiąc zagrożenie dla milionów sztuk hodowlanej trzody chlewnej oraz pogłowia dzików. Ta niebezpieczna choroba może być przenoszona także przez żywność. **Dlatego prosimy wyrzucać resztki żywności wyłącznie do zamkniętych pojemników na śmieci i odpady!**

bmel.de/asp

- In addition to the existing possibilities
- Harmonised messages in the Annex of the ASF Strategy

Public awareness (3)

TAIEX workshop on wildlife 8-9 March, Sofia

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

African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating, usually deadly, infectious disease of pigs and wild boar for which no vaccine exists.

The **consequences** of the disease affect:

1. Farms and the economy:

- the virus kills animals.
- economic losses for EU farmers are aggravated by disruption of international trade of animals and meat.
- economic losses for the hunters.

2. Wildlife and hunting:

- because of the disease wild boar populations can decrease significantly or even disappear.
- hunting may be restricted or even banned in some infected areas (including collection of carcasses and trophies).

The pig sector is one of the most economically significant farming sectors in the EU.

It represents 8.5% of the total output of the EU agricultural industry, the highest when compared to other meat sectors.

Pigmeat accounts for 50% of total EU meat production.

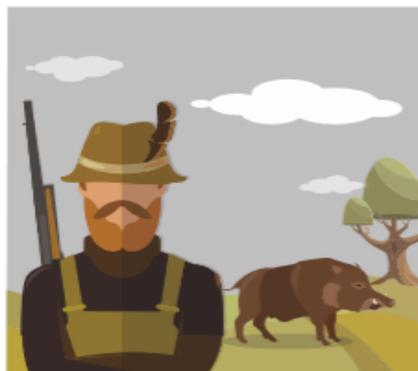
Pigmeat is the most exported of all meat produced in the EU: it represents 62% of EU total meat exports.

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

Disease transmission and spread

Transmission can happen through direct contact of healthy pigs or wild boar with infected (dead or sick) pigs or wild boar. However, humans and especially hunters - while not being affected by the disease - can help spreading it by:

- Any contact with infected animals and dead bodies (carcasses).
- Contact with anything contaminated by the virus (e.g. clothing, vehicles, other equipment).
- Feeding the animals with meat or meat products from infected animals (e.g. sausages or uncooked meat) or garbage containing infected meat (e.g. kitchen waste, swill feed, including offal).





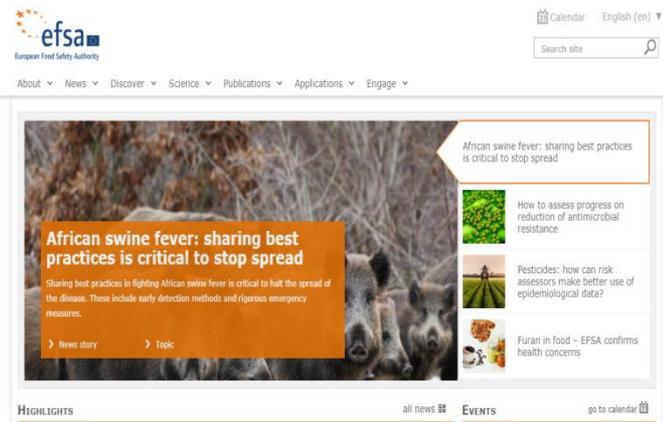
Audits, fact finding missions and EU Veterinary Emergency Team (CVET)

- CVET was deployed by the Commission on ASF **16 times between 2010 and 2017 within few days** from the disease confirmation in Ukraine, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Romania, Moldova, Hungary and the Czech Republic.
- **32 missions since 2013 by Directorate F** on implementation of border controls against ASF, animal health preparedness and eradication etc.
- **CVET mission to Hungary – 24 April 2018.**

SCIENCE

OVERVIEW OF EFSA'S PAST ASSESSMENTS ON ASF

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/african-swine-fever>



European Food Safety Authority
 EFSA Journal 2010; 8(3):1556

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on African Swine Fever¹

EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)^{2,3}

EFSA Journal 2014;12(4):3628

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on African swine fever¹

EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)^{2,3}

European Food Safety Authority
 EFSA Journal 2014;12(3):3616

SCIENTIFIC REPORT OF EFSA

Evaluation of possible mitigation measures to prevent introduction and spread of African swine fever virus through wild boar¹

European Food Safety Authority^{2,3}

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

ADOPTED: 9 February 2017
doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2017.4732

Epidemiological analyses on African swine fever in the Baltic countries and Poland

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

ADOPTED: 23 June 2015
doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4163

PUBLISHED: 14 July 2015

African swine fever

EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW)

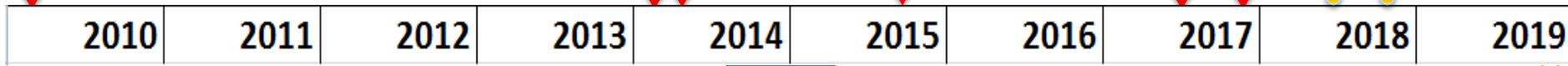
SCIENTIFIC REPORT

ADOPTED: 27 October 2017
doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2017.5068

Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the Baltic States and Poland

(Update September 2016-September 2017)

Scientific opinion Scientific report



- ***Scientific opinion (July 2018):***
 - Wild boar density and threshold for ASF transmission
 - Wild boar depopulation methods
 - Fencing methods
 - Surveillance strategy

- ***Epidemiological assessment***
 - Autumn 2018





SCIENCE

Research: **Where are we?**

Scientific evidence serve as basis for developing control and eradication strategies for ASF

- No vaccine available in the short term
- multiple projects are ongoing on both national level or in cooperation between MS and also with third countries in projects supported by the EC or by the plans of MS.
- A regular adjustment of the EU strategy for eradication of ASF virus in parallel with publications of new research results is in place.



Next steps (1)

- **Review of the current ASF legislation** (simplification, certain flexibility) - ongoing
- **Prohibition of dispatch of wild boar** to other MS and third countries (except local movement) – Commission Implementing Decision to be published in OJ in the beginning of June 2018
- **No derogation for the registration of 1 pig holding** – to be presented for a vote in PAFF 13-14 June 2018

Next steps (2)

- **High peak of the disease in the summer!** – compulsory awareness campaigns for targeted groups
- **Coordinated actions** between farmers, hunters, other stakeholders and official services



Thank you!

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN INITIATIVE TAKEN OR SUPPORTED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad-control_measures-asf-chronology_en.pdf