African swine fever in the EU

13/10/16
EP
ASF in the EU

Eradicated from

- France (1974)
- Mainland Italy (1993)
- Belgium (1985)
- Netherlands (1986)
- Spain (1994)
- Portugal (1999)

EU approach effective in eradicating ASF from mainland and containing it to Sardinia

2014-2015
ASF in the EU: Recent history
African Swine Fever in 2007
African Swine Fever in 2008
African Swine Fever in 2009
African Swine Fever in 2010
African Swine Fever in 2011
African Swine Fever in 2012

- Domestic
- Wild

OIE
World Animal Health Information System (WAIIS) - Version: 2
Copyright © World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) 2007
Release date: 26 March 2009
African Swine Fever in 2013

Domestic
Wild

OIE
World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) - Version 2
Copyright (c) World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) 2007
Release date: 30 March 2009
African Swine Fever 2007 to early 2014
ASF in the North East of the EU
EU 2014
EU 2016
The EU policy on ASF: application in the North East of the EU
EU main tools for ASF control

- EU fully harmonised veterinary legislation
- The specific ASF control Directive
- ASF Contingency plans
- ASF regionalization
- The ASF EU Reference Laboratory – diagnostic manual
- The EU co-financing of emergency measures and eradication programmes
- Enforcement – FVO audits
- The Community Veterinary Emergency Team - CVET
- Better training for safer food – BTSF
- Scientific advise – EFSA scientific opinions
- International cooperation – OIE/FAO GF-TADSs
- EU research projects - RTD
Outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs

Directive 2002/60/EC

Legislation tells us roughly what we have to do...
Regionalisation for ASF

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

Updated as needed
(last update not yet adopted)
Regionalisation for ASF

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

Updated as needed
### Surveillance efforts: the wildboar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>Wild boar (preliminary EFSA data)</th>
<th>SAMPY</th>
<th>Total (ALL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1114</td>
<td>9603</td>
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<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>11099</td>
<td>9151</td>
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<td>6418</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>15657</td>
<td>13393</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total (ALL)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34,288</td>
<td>45,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Map of tested WB (Ind/100sqKm)
- 14 - 1.5
- 15 - 1.0
- 16 - 0.6
- 17 - 0.2
- 18 - 18.2
EU co-financing of ASF veterinary measures

*Measures eligible for EU financial support:*
• Surveillance: test
• Disinfection: consumables, equipment
• Awareness campaigns
• Preventive early slaughter of pigs in risk backyard farms with low biosecurity.
• Killing and destruction of pigs in the affected farms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LT</th>
<th>PL</th>
<th>LV</th>
<th>EE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>€1,454,000</td>
<td>€143,000</td>
<td>€829,000</td>
<td>€45,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>€3,885,800</td>
<td>€4,512,000</td>
<td>€1,595,700</td>
<td>€349,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>€1,176,000</td>
<td>€1,332,000</td>
<td>€667,000</td>
<td>€2,400,000</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>€1,393,000</td>
<td>€1,235,000</td>
<td>€1,717,000</td>
<td>€1,842,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Audits

Findings

The implementation in the MS is effective ensuring:
- early detection of ASF
- prevention spread into domestic pigs in infected area
- prevention of spread outside the infected area
- application of restrictions of movements (pigs, meat...)

No immediate health risks were identified

Recommendations

- Control measures to be maintained at high level including the biosecurity measures on the farm
- Use of the official systems for registration and movement to be improved
- Ensure the necessary resources for activities related to control and eradication
GF-TADs

Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (OIE/FAO) /Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in the Baltic and Eastern Europe Region (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Russia... Moldova, Romania)

- Objective: strengthen mid-term regional cooperation on ASF
- Under the umbrella of the FAO/OIE
- Initiative of the European Commission
- Meetings in Dec 2014, Feb 2015, March 2016, May 2016, Sept 2016, Dec 2016 of the seven (9) CVOs
- Series of expert country missions currently ongoing in the seven countries concerned
- Formulation of expert recommendations on ASF disease management
WTO

- In 2014 the Russian Federation issued a ban on exports of pigs, pork and certain other products from all Member States (against OIE standards)
- *Russia has failed to provide any scientific justification for its actions so far and is therefore breaching the WTO SPS Agreement*
- The EU applies regionalisation as foreseen by the OIE and based on scientific evidence (EFSA)
- On request of the EU, the WTO case EU – Russia (WTO Dispute Settlement case 475) was opened
- A Panel delivered report in August 2016
- RF option to appeal
The EU science on ASF: EFSA scientific opinion(s)
EFSA Conclusions related ASF transmission

- Wildboar not migratory species
- ASF spreads locally in the wild boar population, independent of outbreaks in domestic pigs
- No correlation observed between density of wild boar and the case notifications in an area
- Low biosecurity level of backyard farms (including practices such as swill-feeding or feeding of contaminated grass) are the likely source of ASF introduction in farms
- No scientific data demonstrating shedding by carriers of ASFV genotype II in the eastern European Union.
EFSA Conclusions related to wildboar

Several strategies possible:

• Rapid control measures aimed at preventing or removing infectious carcasses in the environment: i) through drastic depopulation of more than 70% or ii) fast carcass removal (not feasible)

• Long-term preventive measures through a sustainable reduction of the population size: i) feeding ban and ii) targeted hunting of reproductive females (longer term/wider area)
The seasonal component of ASF in the EU
2016 ASF outbreaks in pigs
(data from EE, LV, LT and PL)

Total N of ASF outbreaks in pigs

![Graph showing the number of ASF outbreaks in pigs from June to September. The number of outbreaks increases sharply from June to August, reaching a peak in August, before decreasing in September.](image)
2016 ASF notification of cases in wild boar (ata from EE, LV, LT and PL)
The EU policy on ASF: next steps
Review and adapt measures to recent scientific advice

**Wildboar management: long term**
- Hunting: selective, intensified, adult females
- Feeding ban: in selected areas
- Carcass removal disposal: fast

**Human factor: short term**
- Awareness
- Enforcement swill feeding ban
- Biosecurity strengthened
- Hunter vs farming: behaviour risks
Review and adapt veterinary rules

**Regionalization:**
- Revise demarcation of zones after summer season when peak is expected
- Exit strategy for lifting restrictions
- Sustainability: explore possible options

**Surveillance:**
- Strengthen surveillance
- Enforcement biosecurity
ASF in the EU: challenges
The wildboar challenge

- ASF is not a truly density dependent infection: The last tail of the infection is determined by carcasses.
- The problem then is not purely addressed by reducing the wildboar density but reducing viral load of the environment.
The domestic pig challenge

- Low contagiosity: ASF is a disease with a tendency to spread slowly within a herd.
- Passive surveillance: 97% of the outbreaks were reported by the farmer so passive surveillance worked well
- Biosecurity
A new challenge

Lumpy skin disease (LSD)
LSD epidemiological situation January to early October 2016 (ADNS + country reports)

- **Greece**: 100 (last on 3/10/2016)
- **Bulgaria**: 217 (last on 1/8/2016)
- **FYROM**: 1591 (Sep report)
- **Serbia**: 221 (last on 3/09/2016)
- **Kosovo***: 76 (Aug report)
- **Montenegro**: > 400
- **Albania**: 1516 (Sep report)

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.
Recent LSD latest outbreaks Sep – early Oct

- LSD outbreaks in Aug 2016
- LSD outbreaks in Sep – 6 Oct 2016

Countries affected:
- Bulgaria
- Greece
- Turkey
- FYROM
- Montenegro
- Kosovo
- Serbia
- Albania
- Kosovo
LSD outbreaks in the South East Europe in 2016
(Number of new LSD outbreaks reported in ADNS every 2 weeks by confirmation date in April – Early Oct 2016)
**LSD vaccination – Situation as at Sep 2016**

**Vaccination completed in:**
- Bulgaria
- Greece (Northern part)
- Serbia
- FYROM
- Montenegro

**Vaccination in progress in**
- Albania
- Kosovo
- Croatia
- Southern part of continental Greece

**Map Details:**
- Vaccination Completed
- Vaccination in progress
- LSD outbreaks 2015 - 2016

Countries mentioned in the text:
- Bulgaria
- Greece
- Serbia
- FYROM
- Montenegro
- Albania
- Kosovo
- Croatia
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Turkey
LSD regionalization (Decisions voted 13-14 Sep 2016)

**Free zones with Vaccination (Part I):**
- Croatia
- Bulgaria (certain areas in the North and East part)

**Infected zones (Part II):**
- Continental Greece (including the island of Limnos)
- Bulgaria (excluding the "free with vaccination" zones)

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Free with Vaccination zone

Infected zone

LSD outbreaks

2015 - 2016
LSD - actions - priorities

- **Ministerial Conference Sofia 8-9 September**
- **New decisions on LSD voted 13-14 September Committee**
  (adoption expected for end of Oct-early Nov)

- **LSD vaccine bank:**
  - 500,000 doses provided to EU and non-EU countries
  - New tender in progress for 525,000 doses
  - Launching of new tender for 2,000,000 doses

- **GF TADs : 3rd meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on Lumpy skin disease for South-East Europe - SGE LSD3**
  (12 and 13 December 2016, Istanbul / Turkey)

- **EFSA :** request submitted by DG SANTE for updated epidemiological analysis of the LSD data (MS affected ± at risk & third countries)
  (2 reports expected, Jan 2017 and Jan 2018)
Thanks