



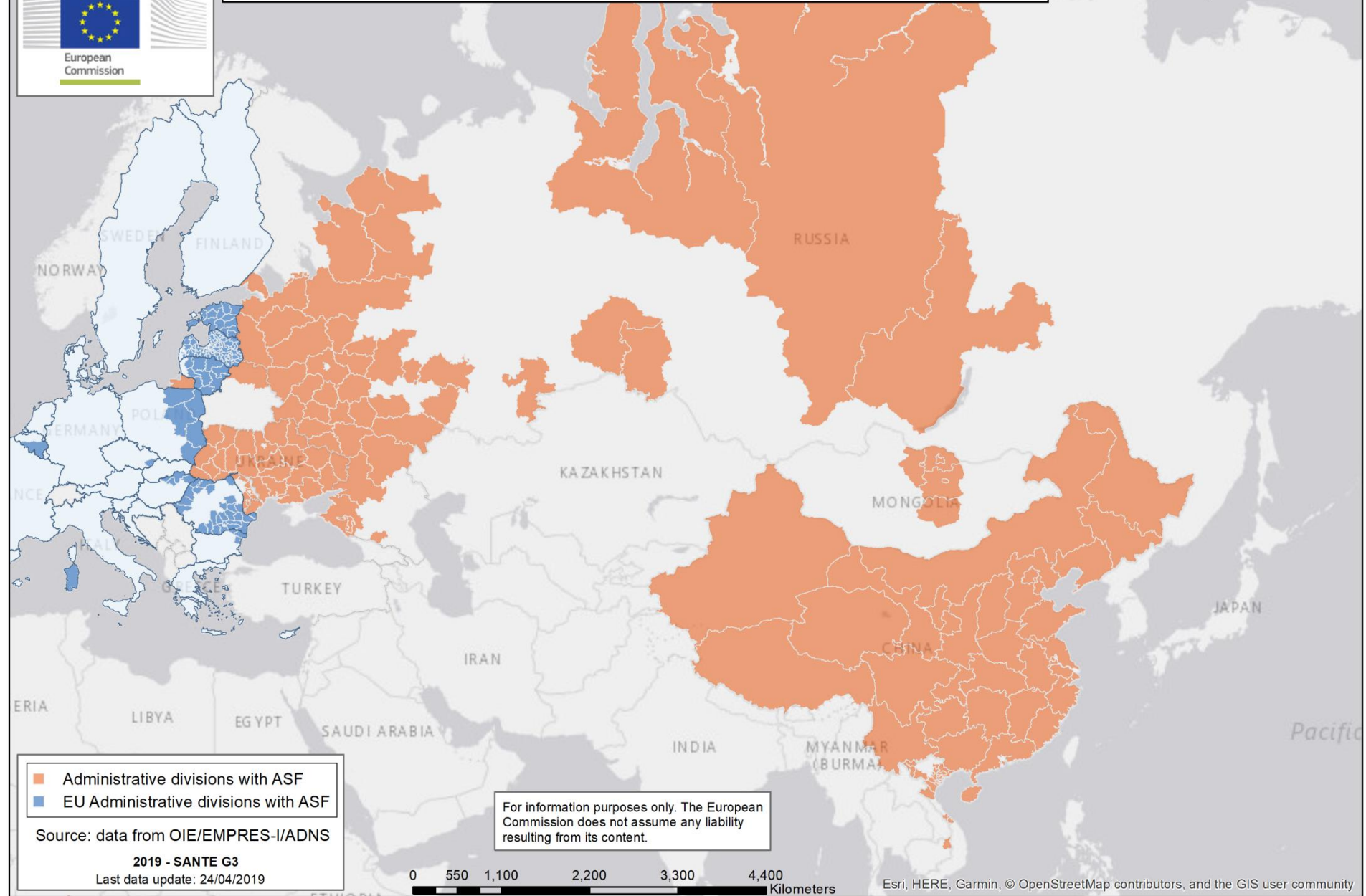
Overview of African swine fever situation in EU

7 May 2019, Brussels

**Andrea Gavinelli, Head of Unit G3 – Official controls and eradication of diseases in animals
Directorate G – Crisis management in food, animals and plants
DG SANTE European Commission, Brussels**

African Swine Fever by administrative divisions affected in the period 2014-2019

April 2019



ASF in EU: 2014 -2019

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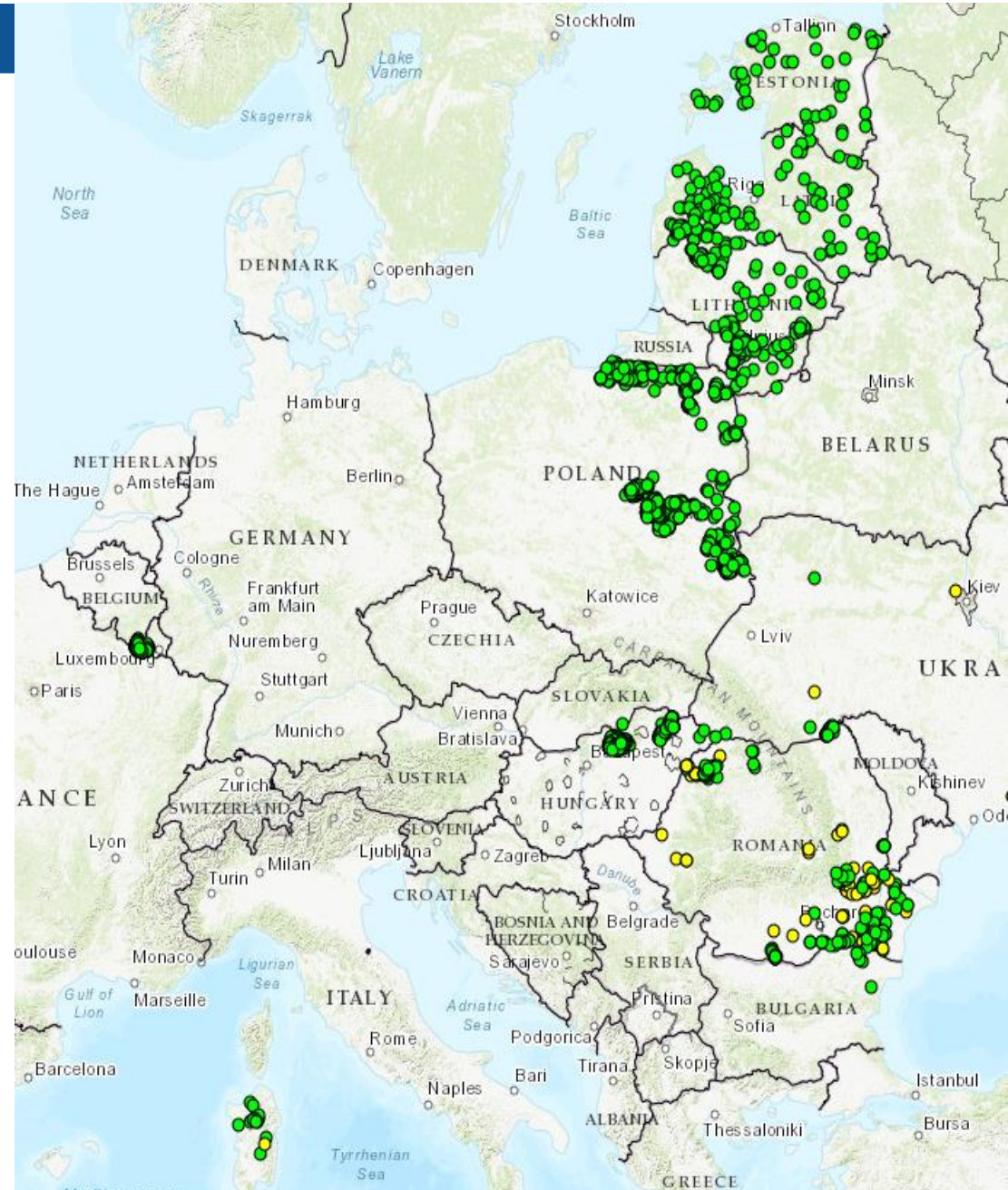
	African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BELGIUM						
CZECH REPUBLIC						
ESTONIA		18	6	3		
HUNGARY						
POLAND	2	1	20	81	109	1
BULGARIA					1	
LATVIA	32	10	3	8	10	
LITHUANIA	6	13	19	30	51	
ROMANIA				2	1164	81
Grand Total	40	42	48	124	1335	82

	African swine fever notification of cases in wild boar					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BELGIUM					163	417
CZECH REPUBLIC				202	28	
ESTONIA	41	723	1052	637	231	45
HUNGARY					138	586
POLAND	30	53	80	741	2443	937
BULGARIA					5	11
LATVIA	148	752	865	947	685	125
LITHUANIA	45	111	303	1328	1446	182
ROMANIA					182	207
Grand Total	264	1639	2300	3855	5321	2510

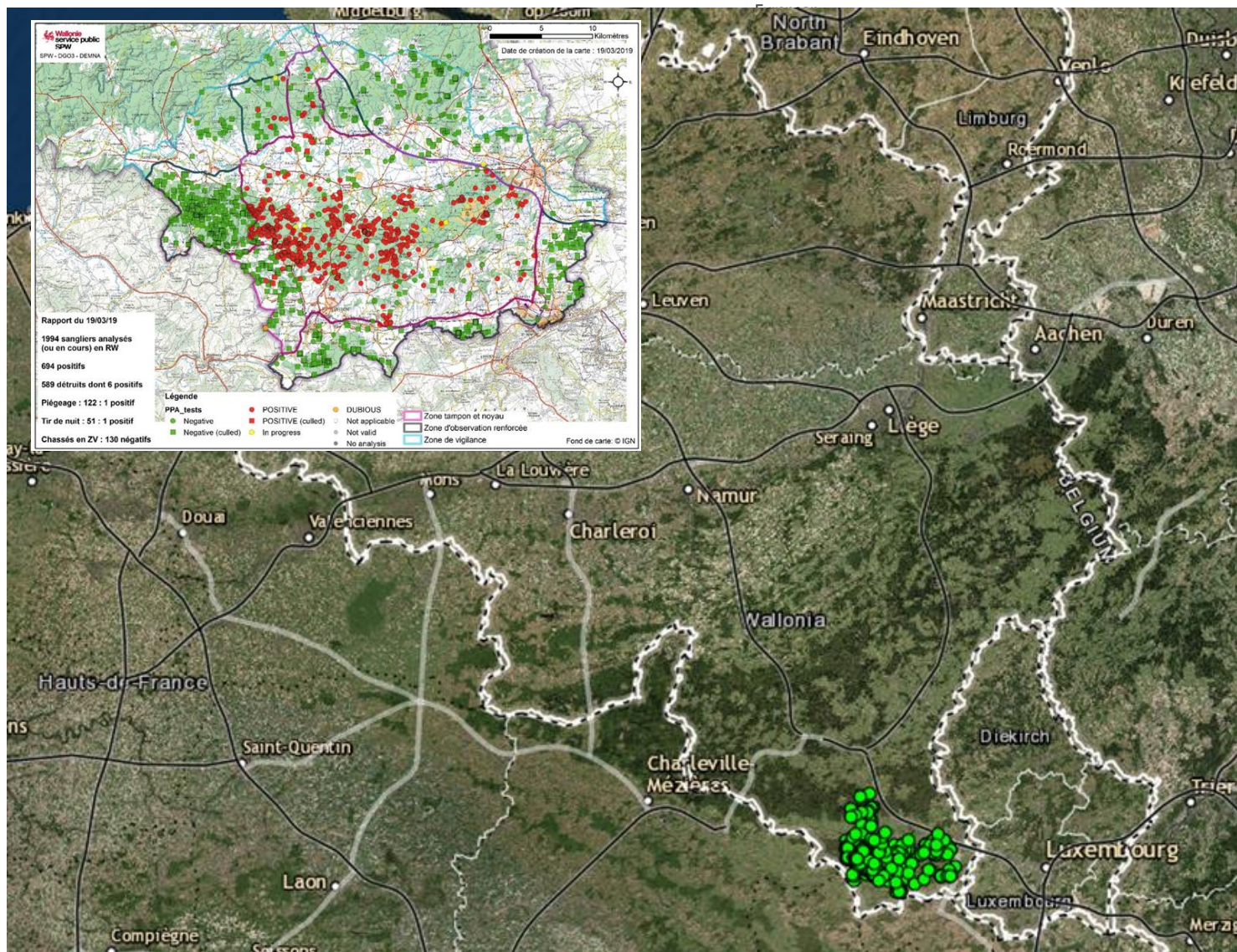
Current situation EU

9 MS affected by ASF
(mostly in wild boar)

- **Estonia**
- **Latvia**
- **Lithuania**
- **Poland**
- **Hungary**
- **Romania**
- **Bulgaria**
- **Belgium**
- **Italy (Sardinia only)**



ASF in Belgium: from 13/09/2018



Main initiatives of the EU on ASF

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice
- Research
- Legislation
- Regionalization
- Audits
- Financial support
- Guidance to MSs
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention
 - EUVET
- International cooperation
 - GFTADS

EASY STEPS FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



-  **X DO NOT** leave food in areas accessible to wild boar
-  **X DO NOT** bring meat or meat products, even for personal use
-  **X DO NOT** touch a dead or sick wild boar

- ✓ ENSURE** leftover food is put in a bin
- ✓ PAY ATTENTION** to information on what can and what cannot be introduced when travelling
- ✓ NOTIFY** competent authorities with concerns

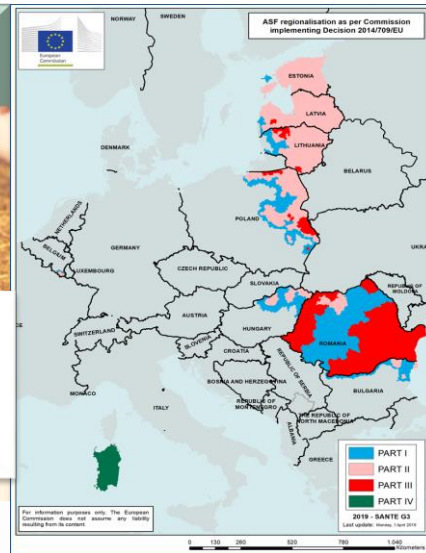


GF-TADS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website <https://goo.gl/oU3EdD>

European Commission | <https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/anim> | [@Food_EU #AfricanSwineFever](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/anim)



African swine fever: sharing best practices is critical to stop spread

Sharing best practices in fighting African swine fever is critical to halt the spread of the disease. These include early detection methods and rigorous emergency measures.

How to assess progress on reduction of antimicrobial resistance

Practices: how can risk assessors make better use of epidemiological data?

Furan in food – EFSA confirms health concerns

KEEP ANIMAL DISEASES OUT OF THE EU

For more information on ASF, visit the European Commission website

Design may carry pathogens that cause zoonotic diseases in animals.

Official veterinary controls on the introduction of animals into the EU.

Small questions for personal consumption from Ireland, Lithuania, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland.

EFSA ON ASF – 2018

Scientific opinion (July 2018) and technical report (November 2018):

- Wild boar density and threshold for ASF transmission
- Wild boar depopulation methods
- Surveillance strategy
- Seasonality
- Assessment of emergency measures
- Fencing methods, carcass removal, natural barriers

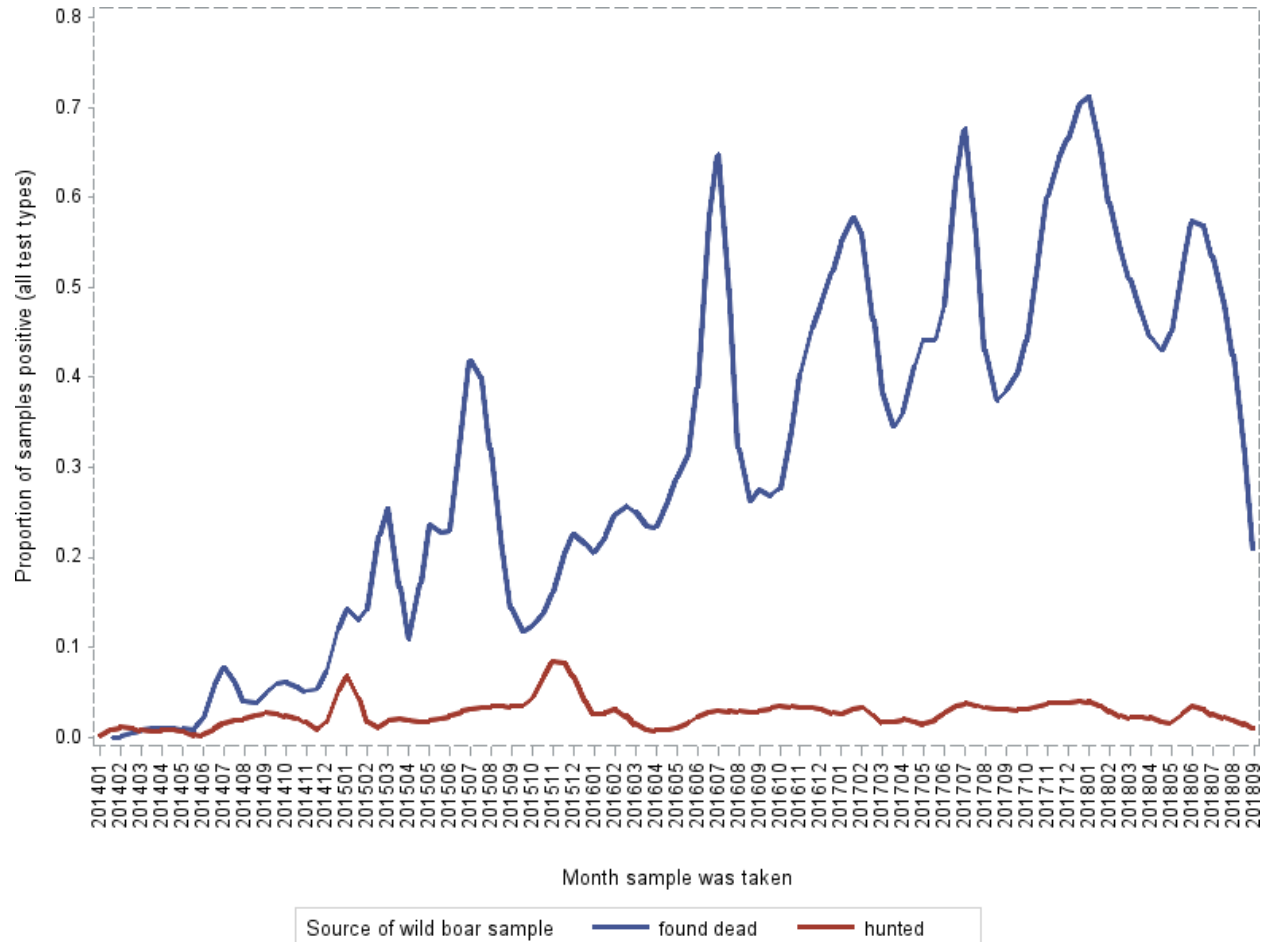


EFSA ON ASF – 2018

Example:

Proportion of positive sample over tested samples (PCR and AB-ELISA) in hunted wild boar and wild boar found dead in the Baltic Countries and Poland since the first introduction

From: Epidemiological analyses of African swine fever in the European Union (November 2017 until November 2018)



EFSA ON ASF – 2019

Next:

Scientific opinion on:

- ASF risks related to feed and other matrices (June 2019)
- Risk factors identified in Romania (Nov. 2019)
- The risk of further spread of ASF in south-East EU (Nov. 2019)

Scientific and technical advice :

- Workshop on gap analysis in 2019 (focused on risk management needs)





Research on ASF

- **FP7 projects:**

- **ASFORCE** – 2012 to 2015 – **5 MEUR** - contributed to better preparedness for ASF.
- **ASFRISK** -2008 to 2011 – **3 MEUR** - generated serological and molecular diagnostic tools.

- **H2020 projects:**

- **DEFEND** Topic SFS-10-2017: - **5.5 MEUR** - to identify the drivers of ASF emergence in Europe and to develop tools for its management (wild boar) and will also address preliminary work on development of a vaccine.
- **Other: SWINOSTICS (3 MEUR), ASF-STOP** (COST action for an international network with a broad aim on ASF surveillance and control), **VETBIONET (10 MEUR)** network of facilities researching animal diseases on infectious animal diseases - including ASF.
- **Topic SFS-12-2019**, an IA (**10 MEUR**) support the development of an **effective ASF vaccine**.
- **ERANETs in agri-food** amended to broaden its scope to infectious animal diseases, with a strong focus on ASF/wildlife/epidemiology (**5 MEUR**). It is also expected that further calls/activities under this ERANET would pull additional €10-15 million over the years.

The portfolio of actions taken/planned covers extensively aspects of ASF and mobilizes at least **€43-48 million**.

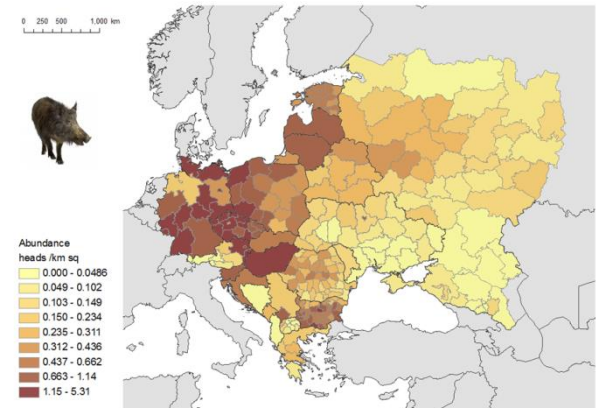
Strategic approach to ASF management

Wild boar management:

- Hunting: depending on the area
- Feed ban
- Carcass removal disposal: fast
- Tailored measures for newly infected areas

Human factor:

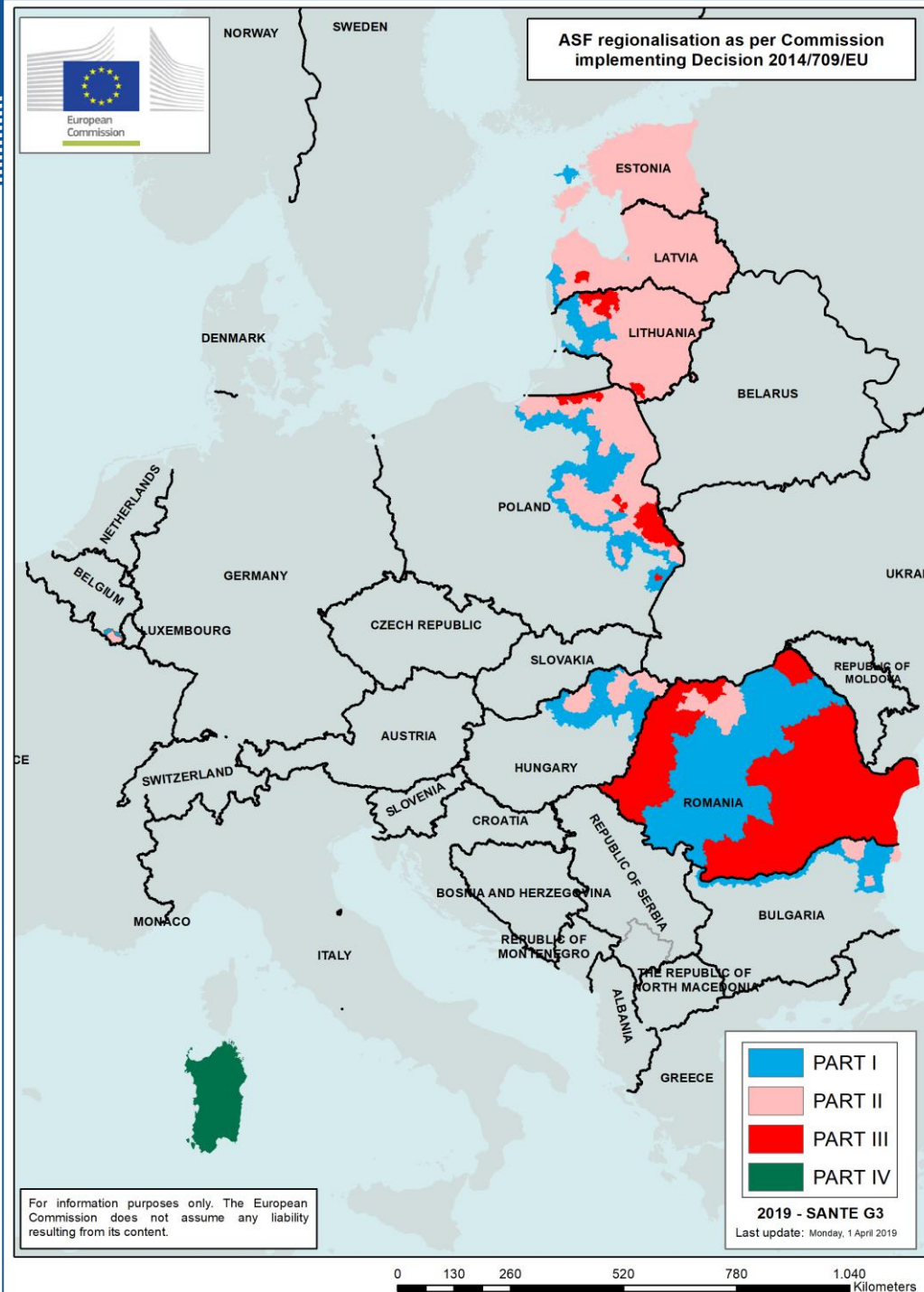
- Awareness
- Enforcement swill feeding ban
- Biosecurity strengthened
- Hunter vs farming: behaviour risks



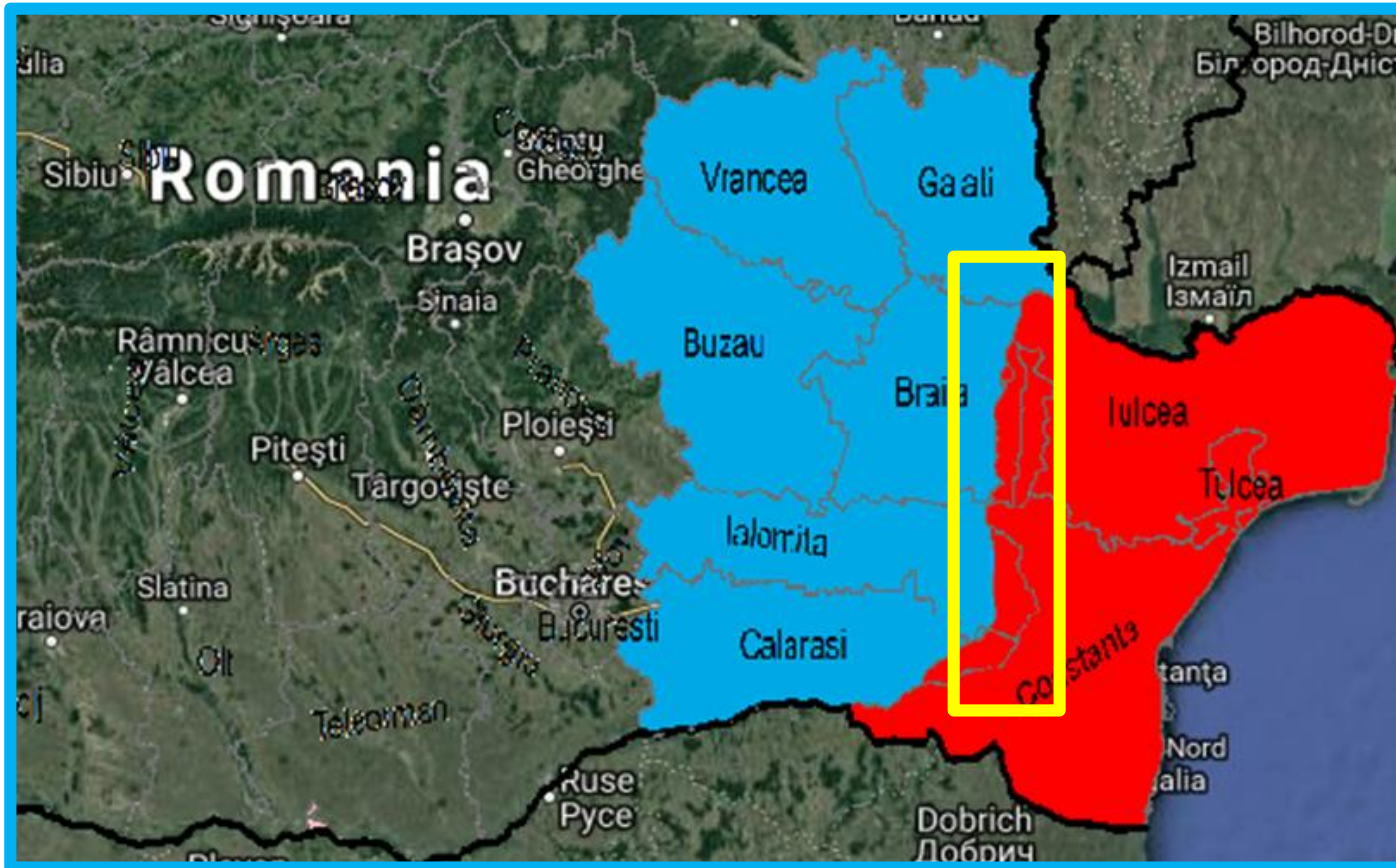
ASF regionalisation measures in EU

Based on Decision 2014/709/EU

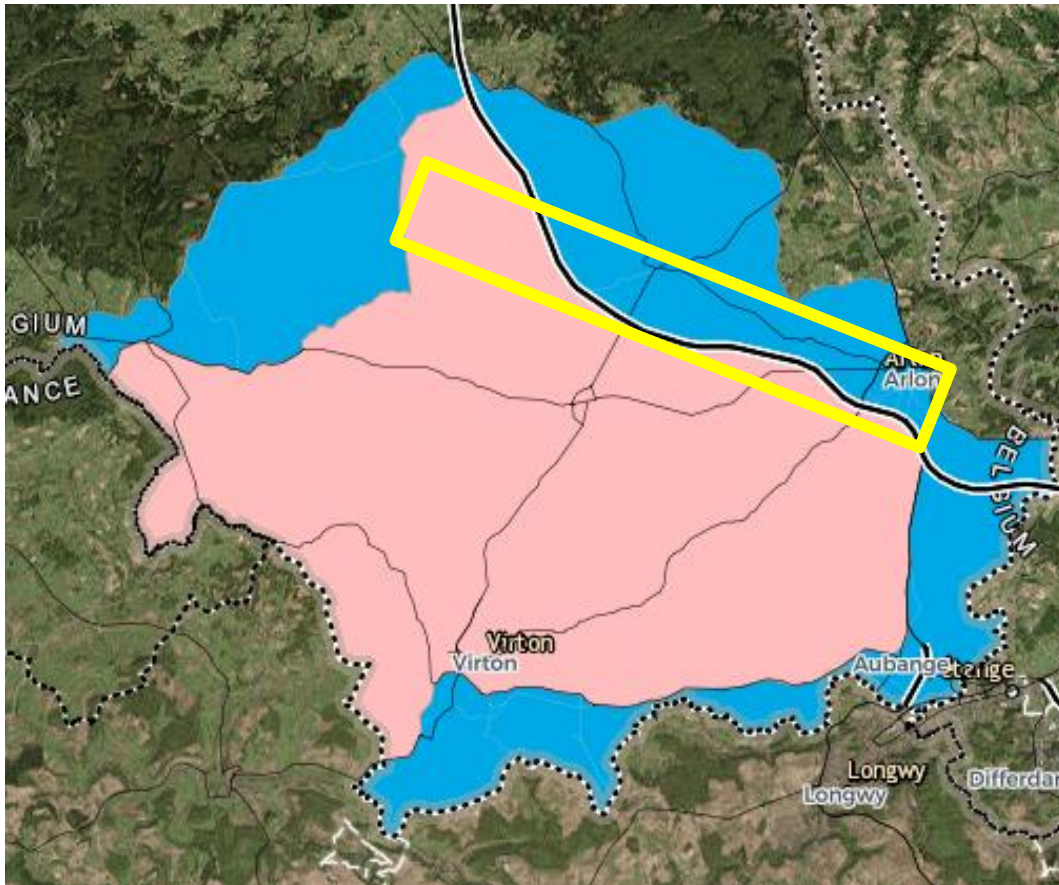
- Clearly defined roles for Member States and Commission
- Risk based
- Rapid and transparent flow of information
- Urgent adoption of emergency measures
- Agreed with Member States
- Immediately applicable
- Decisions published in the Official Journal of the European Union in 23 languages



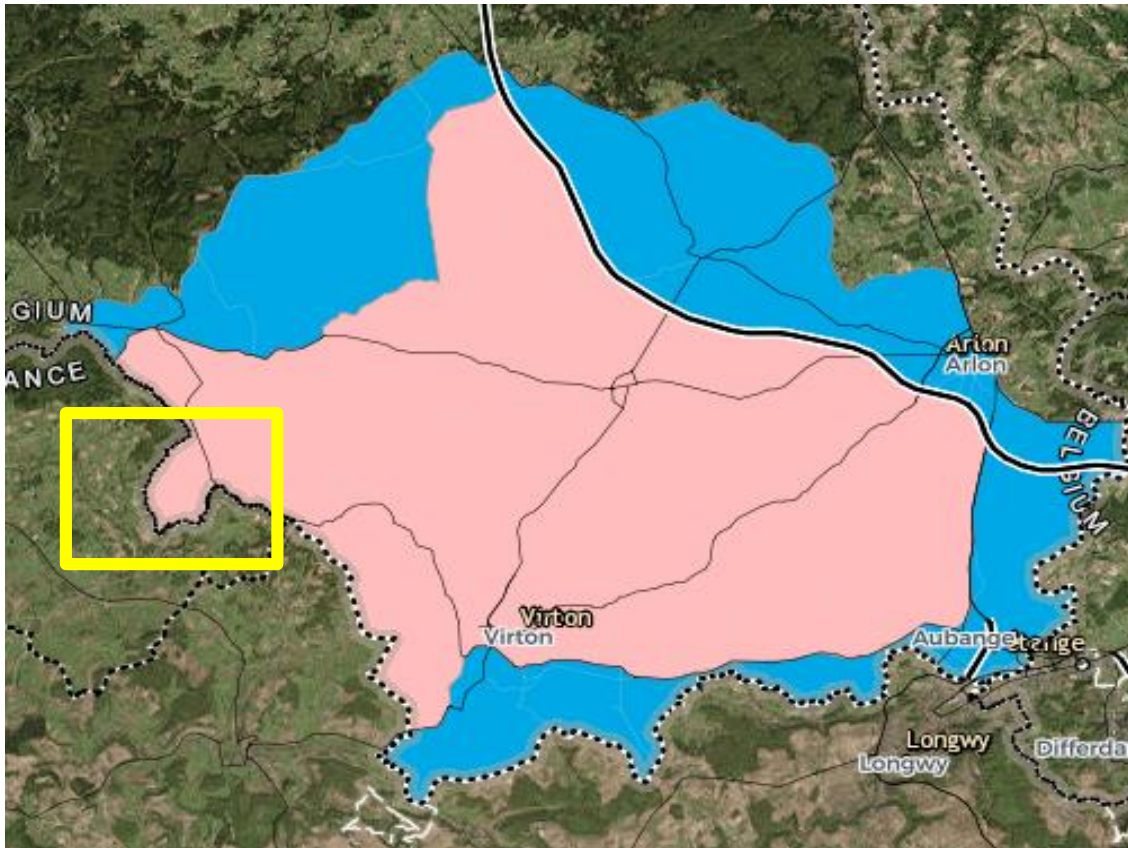
Examples of regionalisation: the **river of Danube**



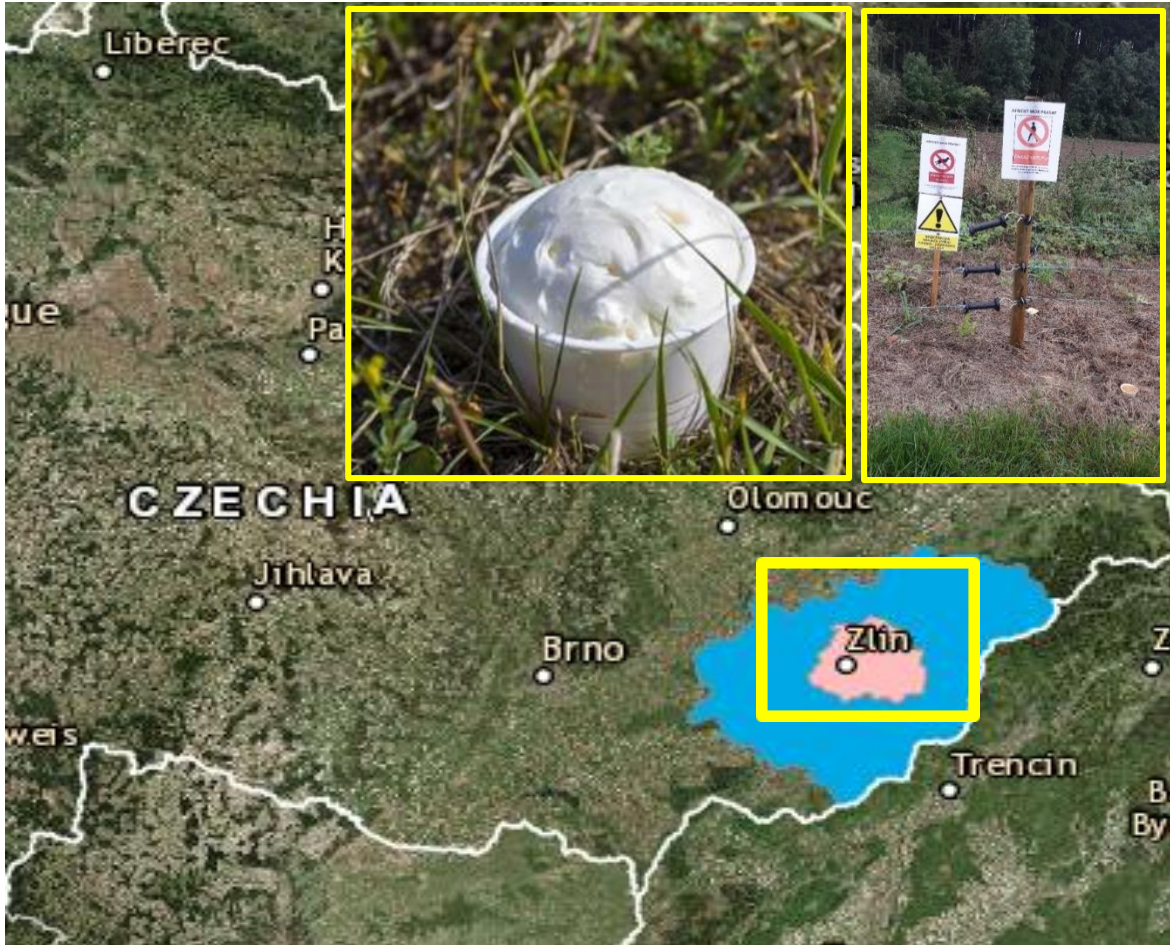
Examples of regionalisation: the **highway**



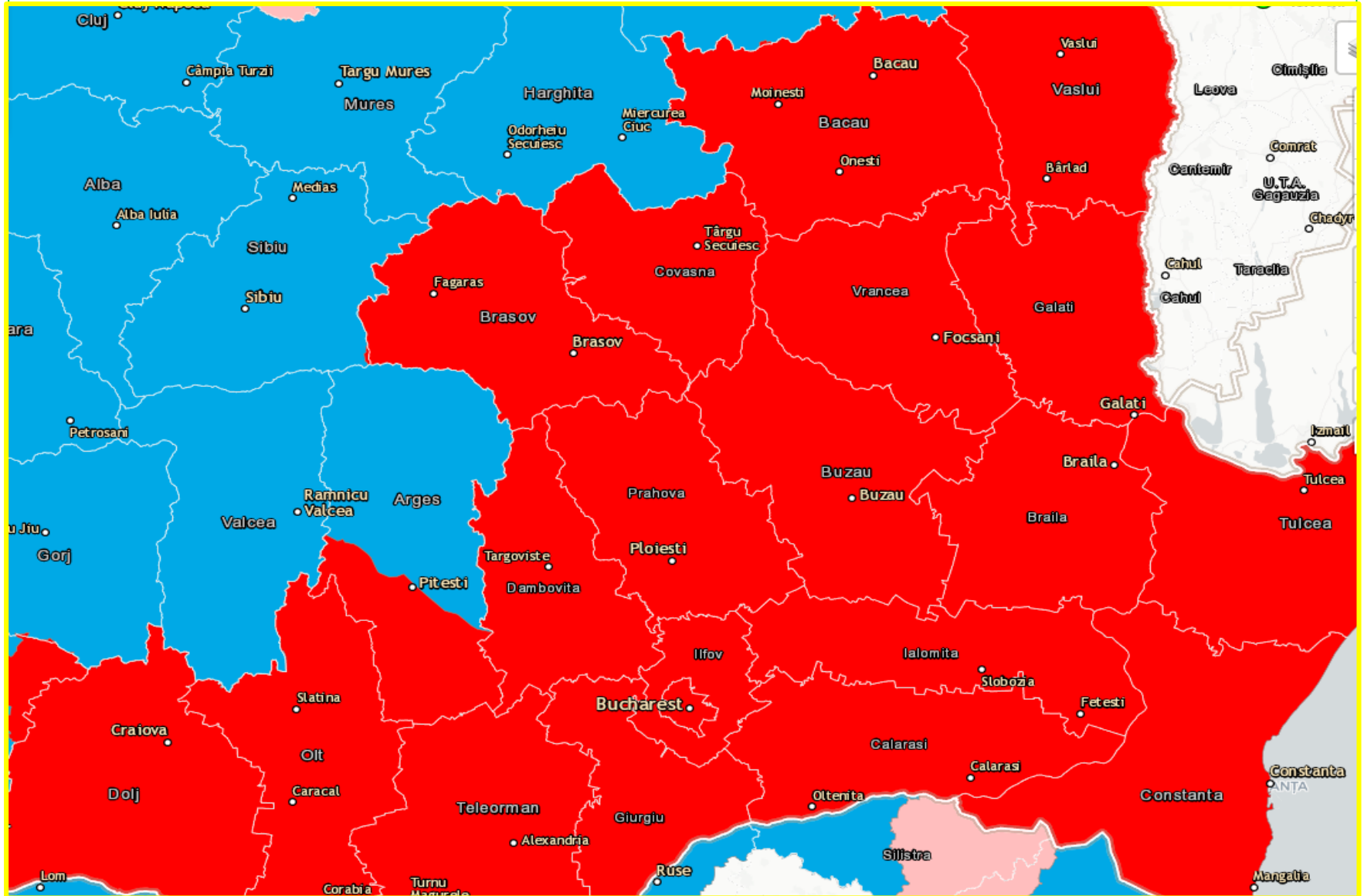
Examples of regionalisation: electric fence



Examples of regionalisation: electric & odour fences



Examples of regionalisation: administrative divisions (e.g. counties)



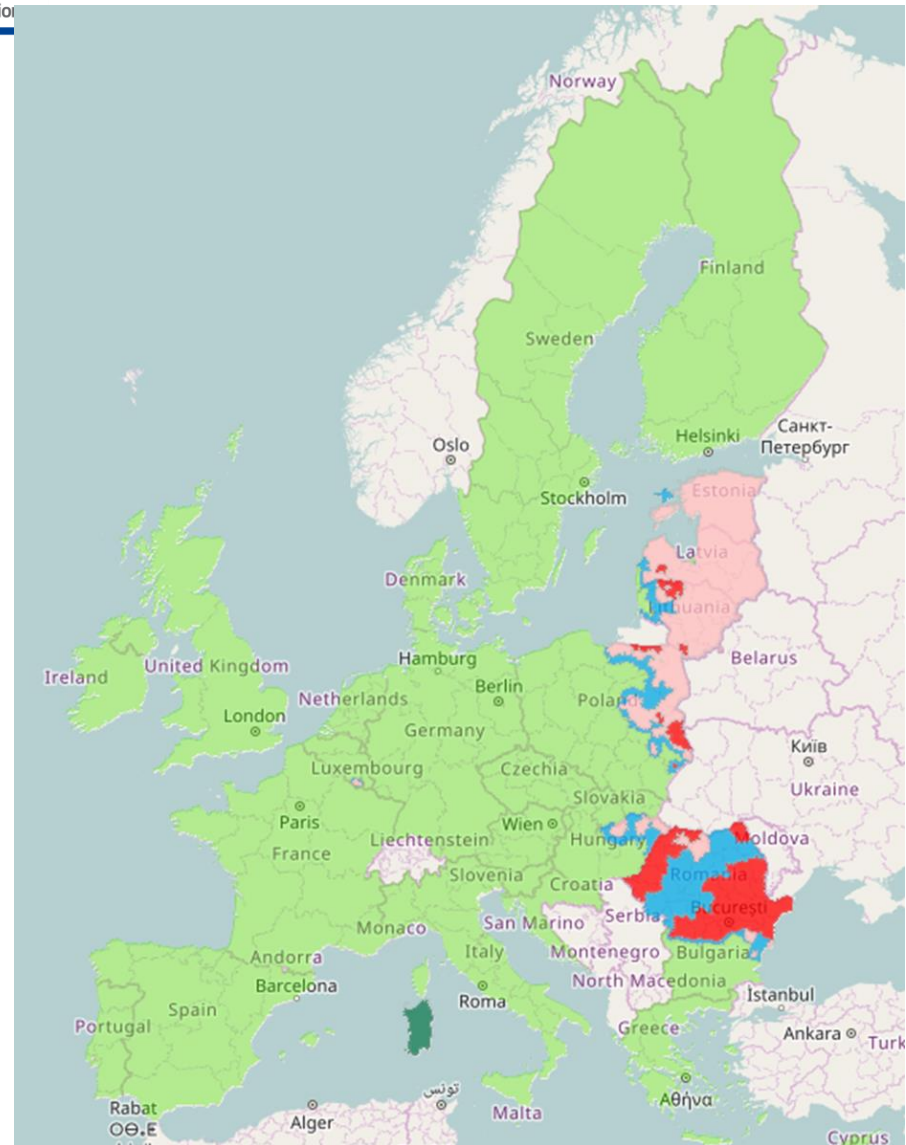


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Online interactive map of areas subject to regionalization measures for **ASF** in the EU

- Enhanced transparency
- Rapidly updated
- Allows:
 - Zoom
 - Measurements
 - Search

<https://eu-commission.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3db65168d4ad4d829a38560d7f868ace>





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
- Brussels – 06/09/2018

High-Level Conference "Transboundary Animal Diseases in Europe:
The Importance of International Cooperation for a sustainable
livestock

- Brussels – 19/12/2018

Ministerial meeting on **ASF**

19 December 2018, Brussels

Eradication of African swine fever in the EU and the long-term management of wild boar populations

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



Cooperation with hunters



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).



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Conference on **ASF** with hunters

30 January 2019, Dortmund

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf/conference-hunters_en



European Commission/FACE Conference

PREPARING EUROPEAN HUNTERS TO ERADICATE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



Interpretation: EN-DE
Livestream provided

30 January 2019, 10:00-16:00
Kongresszentrum Westfalenhallen, "Silbersaal"
Registration: alessio.borrello@face.eu



Kongresszentrum Westfalenhallen, "Silbersaal"
(Rheinlanddamm 200, 44139 Dortmund)





EU international cooperation: GF-TADs (FAO/OIE):

- **11 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**
 - Warsaw (September 2018) - **ASF epidemiology in wild boar population and in the environment**
 - **Prague, SGE ASF12 (11-12 March 2019) – building up on the Czech Republic experience in eradicating ASF in wild boar**
 - **NEXT:** Paris (29/5/19) and Bulgaria (10-11 September)

11 Field visits by GFTADs experts in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic, Romania and Bulgaria.

Recommendations

SGE ASF12 (11-12 March 2019, Prague)

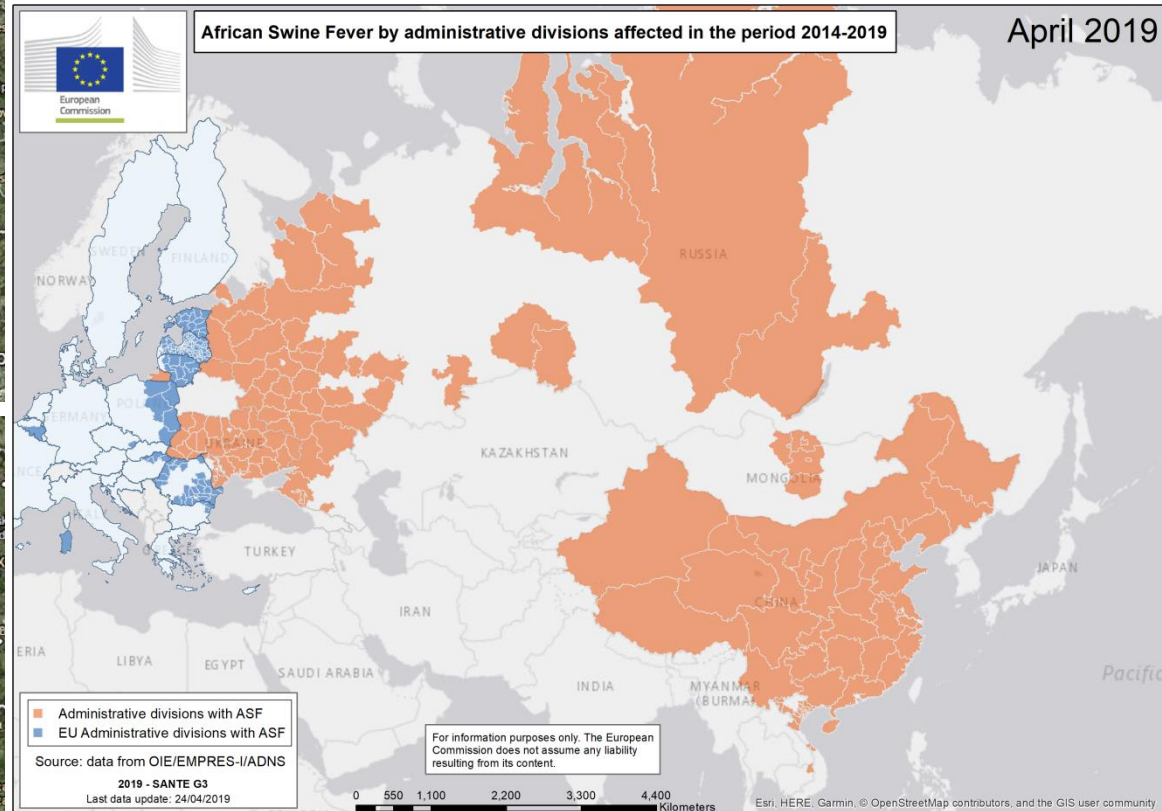
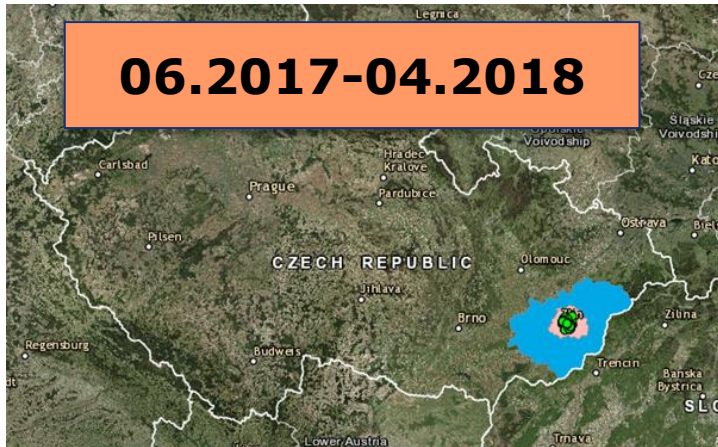
- Countries continue to **implement the recommendations** of all previous SGE ASF meetings. In particular in relation to **transparency, trust and sharing of information**.
- **Preparedness** activities and **awareness** campaigns.
- **Trans-boundary collaboration** between countries even without the disease. Examples and protocol of cooperation should be shared.
- **Surveillance of dead wild boar** and **carcass removal** – most efficient too for early detection.
- **Long-term management solutions for wild boar populations**, including appropriate reduction.
- Any **dispatch of live wild boar must be banned** because of the high risk for transmitting the disease.

Recommendations

SGE ASF12 (11-12 March 2019, Prague)

- Countries should approach the introduction of ASF taking advantage of the field experience gained by **the Czech Republic**.
- The added value of the **Lithuanian 'African Swine Fever competence center'**
- An update of the list of GF-TADs expert and SGE ASF mission to be sent to Belgium.
- The next SGE ASF meeting (SGE ASF13) should be held in the margins of the OIE 87th General Session (**28 May 2019**, Paris), followed by an SGE ASF technical meeting (SGE ASF14) in October/November 2019 (tbc).

The example of the Czech Republic: African swine fever





Next Steps

- Continue supporting **scientific research** in the EU and GLOBALLY (research GAPS – Vaccine)
- Updated **risk assessment** by EFSA
- Manage and review the **EU measures** for ASF (learn from experience – protect internal market)
- Maintain highest **political involvement** (Ministerial meetings)
- Dialogue and coordinate efforts with **third countries** (bilaterally and GFTADs)
- Awareness campaigns
- Financial support