African Swine fever

Epidemiological situation and measures in the EU

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Outline

• Epidemiological situation
• Legislation
• European strategy
Epidemiological situation (OIE 2017)
Epidemiological situation (OIE 2018)
Spread in Europe

Epidemiological situation EU and UKR (ADNS 2017)

Wild boar

Pigs
Epidemiological situation EU and UKR (ADNS 2018)
Epidemiological situation EU and UKR (ADNS 2018)
Zones in the EU according to Decision 2014/709/EU (22/03/2018)
Outbreaks in pigs and cases in wild boar (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Outbreaks</th>
<th>Cases (wild boar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>Lituania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech republic</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Legislation - EU

  Basic legislation, transposed in RD 19 March 2004 (federal competences)

• Commission Implementing Decision 2013/426/EU of 5 August 2013 on measures to prevent the introduction into the Union of the African swine fever virus from certain third countries or parts of the territory of third countries in which the presence of that disease is confirmed
  Measures concerning vehicles that return from third countries with ASF

• Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States
  Specific measures and delimitation of zones
Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

• The concerned Memberstates prohibit:
  
  – a) the dispatch to other Member States and third countries of consignments of pigs from parts II (rink), III (red) en IV (Sardinia) of the zones in the annex

  – b) the dispatch to other Member States and to third countries of consignments of porcine semen and ova and embryos collected from pigs from parts III (red) en IV (Sardinia) of the zones in the annex
The concerned Memberstates prohibit:

- c) the dispatch of consignments of fresh pig meat from pigs and of pig meat preparations and pig meat products consisting of, or containing meat from those pigs to other Member States and to third countries from pigs from parts III (red) en IV (Sardinia) of the zones in the annex

- d) *dispatch to other Member States and to third countries of consignments of animal by-products from porcine animals* from parts III (red) en IV (Sardinia) of the zones in the annex
Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

• Certain derogations apply under certain conditions:
  – Live pigs: within the same Memberstate, same zone but other Memberstate, pigs for slaughter …
  – Consignments of pig meat, pig meat preparations and pig meat products: additional requirements
  – Consignments of animal by-products: additional requirements
Belgian (federal) legislation

• Royal Decree of 19 March 2004 concerning the control of African swine fever
  – Suspicion, notification, measures in case of suspicion
  – Notification of outbreaks and measures
  – Stamping out, compensations
  – Epidemiological investigations
  – Protection zones and surveillance zones
  – Cleaning and disinfection
  – Repopulation
  – Contact farms
  – Measures in case of outbreaks in slaughterhouses or vehicles
  – Federal measures in case of suspicion or confirmation in wild boar:
    • Expert Group, pig farms under surveillance in the infected zone
  – Programme for the eradication of ASF in wild boar to be submitted for approval to the EC: in collaboration with the regions
  – Contingency plan
Belgian (federal) legislation

- Royal Decree of 18 June 2014 concerning the prevention of notifiable swine diseases
  - General biosecurity measures in pig farms
    - infrastructure, prohibition on access of visitors and vehicles that have been in contact with pigs in a third country or a zone at risk (72h), 4 week rule, all-in - all out
  - Biosafety measures to prevent the introduction of epizootic swine diseases by the transport of farm animals from third countries or zones at risk
    - Additional cleaning and desinfection of vehicles for the transport of farm animals that have been on a pig farm or in slaughterhouse in a third country or a zone at risk
Belgian (federal) legislation

• Royal Decree of 18 June 2014 concerning the prevention of notifiable swine diseases
  – Biosecurity measures in pig farms to prevent the introduction of notifiable swine diseases from feral pigs
    • Live wild boar, dead wild boar and parts of carcasses of wild boar may not be introduced in a pig farm
    • Prohibition on access of visitors that have had contact with wild boar in the preceding 48 h, avoid contact of wild boar with pigs or feed (double or hard fences)
European strategy

African Swine Fever Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU
SANTE/7113/2015 rev.7 (08/06/2017)

• Based on opinions of EFSA and the experiences of the concerned Memberstates

• Measures for domestic pigs
  – Categorisation of pig farms
  – Minimal biosecurity measures
  – Inspections and controls
  – Awareness campaigns
  – Laboratory tests
  – Applicable in the areas in parts II and III of the annex of 2014/709/EU
European strategy

African Swine Fever Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU
SANTE/7113/2015 rev.7 (08/06/2017)

• Measures for wild boar
  – Sustained feeding of wild boar is prohibited, baiting is allowed
  – Targeted hunting of adult and sub-adult females
  – Minimal biosecurity requirements for hunters
    • Authorised dressing facility, equipped for thaking samples
    • Systematic testing of shot wild boar
    • Only negative carcasses can be released for consumption
    • Safe disposal of offal from hunted wild boar
    • Cleaning and disinfection
European strategy

African Swine Fever Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

SANTE/7113/2015 rev.7 (08/06/2017)

• Measures for wild boar

  – Testing of wild boar
    • Passive surveillance: all wild boar found dead and all sick wild boar
    • Active surveillance

  – Safe disposal of wild boar carcasses

  – Awareness campaigns

  – Applicable in all the areas of the annex of 2014/709/EU
European strategy

The strategy is currently under revision:

African Swine Fever Strategy for the EU

• Main proposed modifications:
  – Applicable in the entire EU
  – Modulation of measures for wild boar:

  Measures to be taken in:

  • newly infected areas – at the onset of the infection in wild boar
  • Infected area – after 2-3 months without cases in the previously set infected area
  • Infected area – after 4-5 months without cases (including a full summer period)
  • Around infected area (at least 100 km radius from the border of infected areas)
  • Measures in the Wider Area for Medium Term Actions (WAMTA)
European strategy

• Newly infected area – at the onset of the infection in wild boar:
  • Total ban of wild boar hunting
  • Restricted access to the infected area
  • Specific training for hunters to reduce the probability of further spread of the virus in the environment and outside the infected area
  • Active patrolling to find carcasses (by trained staff) in order to reinforce passive surveillance
  • Containers to store wild boar carcasses in each hunting ground. In each storage-point means for cleaning and disinfection have to be available
  • Biosecurity measures in hunting grounds (e.g. avoid possible contamination of vehicles, yards and houses)
  • Testing of all wild boar carcasses
  • Checking biosecurity measures in all pig holdings in the infected area
European strategy

• Infected area – after 2-3 months without cases in the previously set infected area:
  • Culling of wild boar by trained hunters. This implies no dressing of the animals (no evisceration). Shot wild boar to be put in plastic bags to minimise the risk of spreading the fluids of the animal
  • Biosecurity in place (hunting grounds fulfil the prescribed biosecurity measures approved by competent authority)
  • All culled animals to be rendered
  • Active patrolling to find carcasses (trained staff) in order to reinforce passive surveillance
  • No driven hunts
  • Total ban on feeding (no baiting)
  • Testing of all found carcasses and shot wild boar
European strategy

• Infected area – after 4-5 months without cases (including a full summer period):
  – Hunting by trained hunters with LOCAL consumption of wild boar meat
  – Application of minimum biosecurity requirements for hunters
  – No driven hunts
  – Total ban on feeding (no baiting)
  – Testing of all found carcasses and shot wild boar
European strategy

• Around infected area (at least 100 km radius from the border of infected areas); measures to be applied at the onset of the infected area:
  – Strong reduction of wild boar density needed. To achieve this, hunting by targeting adult females followed by sub-adult females (sex ratio of the hunting bag 1 male : 2 females). This needs to be coupled by a complete ban of any feeding (both sustaining and attractive)
  – All shot animals and found carcasses need to be tested with using qRT-PCR
  – Checking biosecurity measures in all pig holdings
European strategy

• Measures in the Wider Area for Medium Term Actions (WAMTA)

The objective in the WAMTA should be the programmed reduction of wild boar. The measures should include:

– Baiting is allowed (non-sustained feeding, limited food only for attracting wild boar for hunting, not exceed 10kg/km²/month).
– Sustained feeding of wild boar is prohibited.
European strategy

• Measures in the Wider Area for Medium Term Actions (WAMTA)
  – Targeted hunting is encouraged in order to target adult and sub-adult females.
  – The overall hunting bag should be balanced between male and females (50% each). Priority in reaching the quotas should be given to adult and sub-adult females.
  – Principle of sampling should be based on enhanced passive surveillance: all found dead and sick wild boar have to be tested for ASF using qRT-PCR
Thank you for your attention