



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

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EU Regionalization Strategy

BTSEF

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The EU regionalisation strategy with regards to ASF

CONTENTS:

- ✓ Disease control measures
- ✓ EU legislation
- ✓ Regionalization

Disease Control Measures

The EU has a set of specific legislation for a number of animal diseases depending on their impact.

This includes:

- Notification obligations
- Diagnostic methods
- Measures to adopt in case of suspicion and confirmation of disease and, where applicable,
- **Regionalization measures**

Outbreak management is aimed at:

- ✓ Eliminating the source of the pathogen
 - Killing or slaughter of animals, safe disposal of dead animals and potentially contaminated products
 - Cleaning, disinfection, disinsection
 - ✓ Stopping the spread of the infection
 - Movement restrictions (animals, vehicles and equipments)
 - Biosecurity
 - Investigations
 - Vaccination, when the vaccine is available
 - Communication and public awareness
 - ✓ **ZONING**
- } SURVEILLANCE
- ✓ Specific post-control surveillance to demonstrate freedom

Main Legislation in force on ASF

Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards Teschen disease and African swine fever

Commission Decision 2003/422/EC of 26 May 2003 approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual

Commission Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to ASF in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU

Commission Decision 2013/426/EU of 5 August 2013 on measures to prevent the introduction into the Union of ASF from certain third countries or parts of the territory of third countries in which the presence of that disease is confirmed and repealing Decision 2011/78/EU

Council Directive 2002/60/EC: provisions

- ✓ Disease notification
- ✓ Measures to be established when *the presence of ASF on a holding is suspected or confirmed*
- ✓ Epidemiological Investigation and measures in contact holdings
- ✓ Establishment of protection and surveillance zones (3 – 10 Km), measures to be applied
- ✓ Cleansing, disinfection and treatment with insecticides
- ✓ Repopulation of pig holdings following disease outbreaks
- ✓ Measures in cases where African swine fever is suspected or confirmed in a slaughterhouse or means of transport
- ✓ Measures in cases where African swine fever is suspected or confirmed in feral pigs and plans for eradication
- ✓ Contingency plan

CD 2002/60/EC: Preventive Measures to be applied in pig holdings of the Infected Area and in the Infected Area

- Pigs: standstill and movement control (under official control, census, biosecurity to avoid contacts with wild boar, SURVEILLANCE)
- Live pigs markets: when ASF suspected under control (**surveillance**), closed when confirmed
- Carcasses disposal: all animals (DP, WB) tested and properly disposed (category I, Regulation 1069/2009)
- Swill feeding (prohibition should be ensured, system for gathering waste..)
- Home slaughtering only under veterinary supervision
- Biosecurity (animals, personnel, vehicles, fence, feed, carcasses disposal, equipment..)
- Tick control
- **Awareness campaign (Owners, Vets, Hunters...)**

Commission Decision 2003/422/EC

diagnostic manual for ASF, it lays down uniform diagnostic procedure, sampling methods and criteria for the evaluation of the results of lab tests:

- How to recognize ASF and principles for differential diagnosis
- Main criteria to be considered for the recognition of a suspect holding
- Checking and sampling procedures, samples collection and transport
- Virological tests and results evaluation
- Serological tests and results evaluation
- Safety requirements for Labs

EU Guidelines

- ✓ **SANCO/7138/2013** - Guidelines on surveillance and control of African swine fever in feral pigs and preventive measures for pig holdings
- ✓ **SANCO/7112/2015 – Principles and criteria for geographically defining ASF regionalisation**
- ✓ **SANCO/7113/2015** – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

Regionalisation for ASF

- Based on CID of 9 October 2014 (2014/709/EU)
- In line with the OIE international standards (Terrestrial Animal Health Code - Chapter 4.3. on "Zoning and compartmentalisation")
- Flexible: can be adapted based on the evolution of the epi situation
- Latest update is of 20 December 2017 by CID (EU) 2017/2411

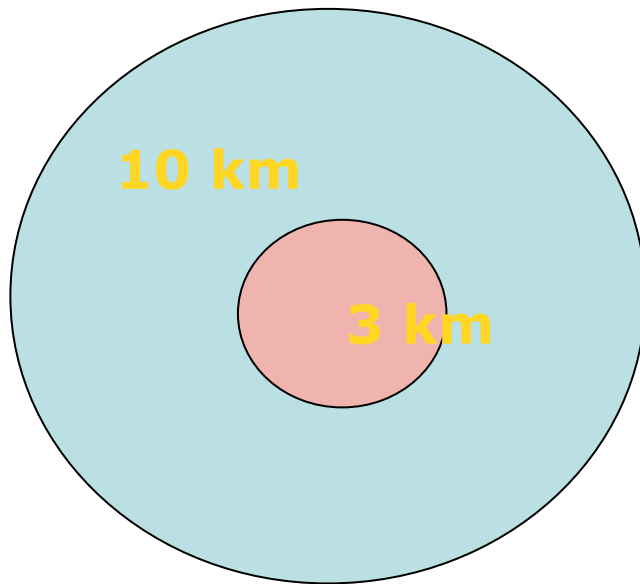


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Restrictive Measures in case of ASF confirmation

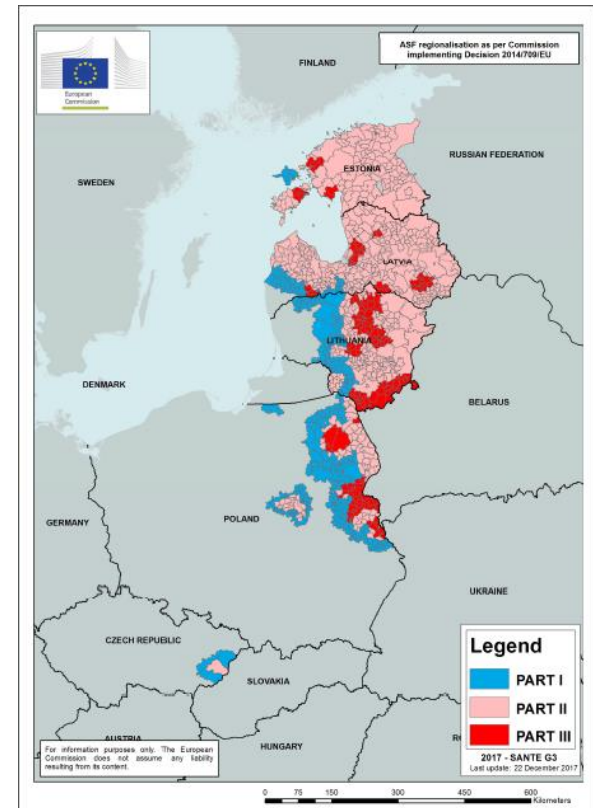
CD 2002/60/EC

Protection & Surveillance Zones



CD 2014/709/EU

Regionalization



CD 2014/709/EU

“concerning animal health control measures relating to ASF in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU”



It lays down animal health control measures in relation to African swine fever in the Member States or areas set out in the Annex

The aim is to minimize the risk of ASF spread from the affected areas

CD 2014/709/EU

“concerning animal health control measures relating to ASF in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU”

Based on the epidemiological situation
Affected territories of affected
member countries are listed:

Annex:
Part I
(at risk)

Annex:
Part II
(feral pigs)

Annex: Part III
(feral & domestic
pigs)

Annex:
Part IV
(endemic situation)



EU Guidelines

SANCO/7112/2015

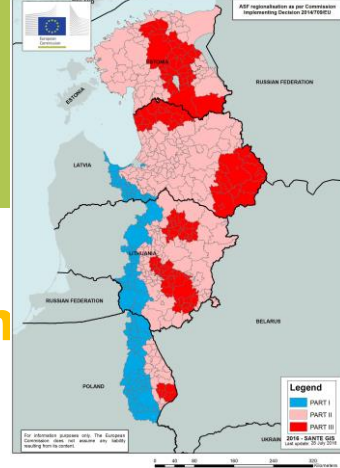
Principles and criteria for geographically defining
ASF **regionalisation**



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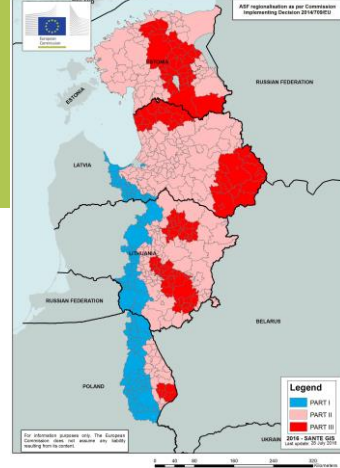
SANCO/7112/2015

Principles and criteria for geographically defining ASF regionalisation



- The different parts of the Annex to 2014/709/EU are defined considering the epidemiological situation of ASF and take into account if it is present in wild boar and domestic pigs.
- The 2 categories behave differently and have different biosecurity constrains and movement patterns (wild boar more difficult to control) the infection continued to spread slowly through the wild boar populations;

it is the uncontrollable nature of the wild boar that heavily influences the definition of regionalisation.



SANCO/7112/2015

Elements relevant for ASF regionalisation

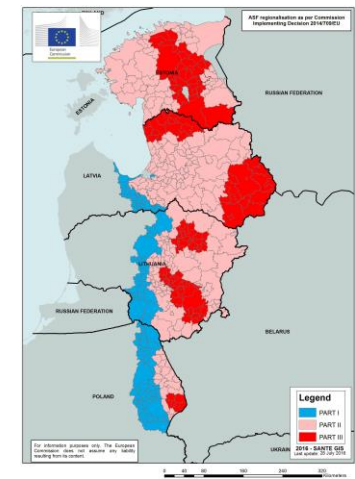
- the spread of the disease in the wild boar seems to be independent of the density of the wild boar populations;
- the transboundary spread of ASF occurs through wild boar sub-populations; **NOT MIGRATORY SPECIES**
- short-distance spread (up to 50 km/year) have been observed in the wild boar population (direct contact) whereas long distance suggest the involvement of the human factor.

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4163>

SANCO/7112/2015

Main criteria for demarcating Parts I, II, III and IV of Annex to 2014/709/EU

- 1) Part IV: occurrence of ASF in both domestic pigs and wild boar. The situation is endemic.
- 2) Part III: occurrence of ASF in both domestic pigs and wild boar. The situation is not yet endemic.
- 3) Part II: occurrence of ASF in wild boar.
- 4) Part I: higher risk area with no cases, nor outbreaks, of ASF and where higher surveillance is applied..

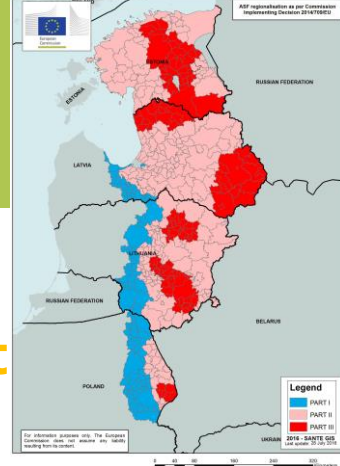




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Factors to be taken into account for the demarcation of the size and shape of the area:



- geographical aspects linked to the location of the outbreaks/wild boar cases;
- ecological factors (e.g. water ways, forests) and the existence of natural and artificial barriers;
- presence and distribution of wild boar;
- epidemiology of the disease and results of specific epidemiological studies;
- historical experience gained on ASF spread;
- administrative divisions, territorial continuity and enforceability of the control measures;
- distribution of pig farms (non-commercial farms, commercial farms and outdoor farms) and the existence of protection and surveillance zones (if any);
- hunting practices and other wildlife management considerations.

CD 2014/709/EU

“concerning animal health control measures relating to ASF in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU” (Last amendment CID (EU) 2017/2411 of 20/12/2017)

At risk commodities and level of risk:

1. Live pigs, Pig semen, ova and embryos and Animal by-products of porcine species
2. Pig meat, meat preparations and meat products

These commodities may represent
a risk for the spread of ASF



CD 2014/709/EU

Article 2

The Member States concerned shall prohibit:

- (a) the dispatch of live pigs from the areas listed in Parts II, III and IV of the Annex;
- (b) the dispatch of consignments of porcine semen, ova and embryos from the areas listed in Parts III and IV of the Annex;
- (c) the dispatch of consignments of pig meat, pig meat preparations, pig meat products and any other products containing such meat from the areas listed in Parts III and IV of the Annex;
- (d) the dispatch of consignments of animal by-products from porcine animals from the areas listed in Parts III and IV of the Annex.



CD 2014/709/EU

Conditions for derogation depend on:

1. *type of commodity*
2. *Part of the Annex (level of risk)*

Based on:

- ✓ Lab testing (CD 2003/422/EC)
- ✓ ASF Surveillance and eradication programme
- ✓ Farm biosecurity (VS)
- ✓ Residency
- ✓ Conditions for transport, slaughtering, processing..
- ✓ Conditions for the holdings and transport vehicles
- ✓ Certification (VS)
- ✓ Treatment to ensure no risk for ASF
- ✓ Special health mark (meat, meat preparations and meat products)



CD 2014/709/EU

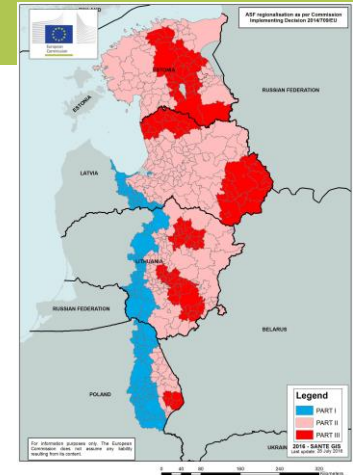
Ex: Trade restrictions for live pigs:

Annex - Part III

- Ban on movement of pigs to other countries;
- Ban on movement of live pigs from the risk area to holdings outside the zone but in the same country (only movement for direct slaughter outside risk area is allowed, under **certain conditions**);

Annex - Part II

- Ban on movement of pigs to other countries;
- Restrictions on movement of pigs outside the area to other parts of country; under **certain conditions**);





CD 2014/709/EU

Ex: Trade restrictions for pig meat and products:

Annex - Part III

- Pig meat obtained in the area from pigs from that area can only be traded in that area;
- A derogation is foreseen (**under certain conditions**) for meat products that are produced with pigs from areas not under restriction.

Annex - Part II

- Restrictions on the dispatch to other Member States and third countries of pig meat; such dispatch is possible only after meeting certain mitigation measures;
- No restrictions to the dispatch of the above mentioned commodities to the rest of the country.

CD 2014/709/EU

Article 15: Feral Pigs

- a) **no live feral pigs** are dispatched from the **Member States listed in the Annex**, except in case of areas free from ASF separated by effective geographical barriers from the areas included in the Annex, to other Member States or from the areas listed in the Annex to any other areas, whether or not listed in the Annex in the territory of the same Member State;'
- (b) **no consignments of fresh meat of feral pigs, meat preparations and meat products** consisting of or containing such meat from the areas listed in the Annex are dispatched to other Member States or to other areas in the territory of the same Member State.



The only Derogation is for meat & products from Part I and II of the Annex (subjected to heat treatment)

Derogation

CD 2014/709/EU

Article 15: Feral Pigs

..By way of derogation from paragraph 1(a), the Member States concerned may authorize the dispatch of live feral pigs **from the areas not listed in the Annex** to other areas in the territory of the same Member State not listed in the Annex and to other Member States, provided that:

- (a) the former feral pigs have been resident for a period of at least 30 days **on the holding** and no live pigs have been introduced into that holding during a period of at least 30 days prior to the date of the movement;
- (b) the **holding** implements biosecurity measures;
- (c)
- (d) ...

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[European Commission](#) > [Food Safety](#) > [Animals](#) > [Animal Diseases](#) > [Control Measures](#) > [African swine fever](#)

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HEALTH
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ANIMAL DISEASES

Control Measures

- African horse sickness
- African swine fever
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Avian influenza
- Bluetongue
- Newcastle disease
- Classical Swine Fever
- Other Diseases
- Further Exotic Diseases

Surveillance

EU Financial Contribution

Notification System

Emergency Team

Traceability of Animals

Reference Laboratories

African swine fever

[What is African swine fever?](#) - [Current situation](#) - [Control measures](#) - [EFSA scientific advice](#) - [Blueprint and Roadmap \(BRMP\)](#) - [ASF Diagnostic Manual](#) - [Description of the disease](#)

What is African swine fever?

African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating infectious disease of pigs, usually deadly. No vaccine exists to combat this virus. It does not affect humans nor does it affect other animal species other than pigs and wild boars. It can be transmitted either via direct animal contact or via dissemination of contaminated food (e.g. sausages or uncooked meat). See the [Description of the disease](#) box below for more information.

Current Situation


For more details on the current situation, please refer to our "[Latest developments](#)" page. For epidemiological information gathered through the EU Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS), please see the "[Notification System](#)" page.

The agenda and the presentations of the points being discussed in the Standing Committee on Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF) can be found in the "[Animal Health and Welfare regulatory committee](#)" page.



Control measures

The European Union has laid down prevention and control measures to be applied where African swine fever is suspected or confirmed either in holdings or in wild boars. These include information measures and measures to prevent and eradicate the disease. The overarching piece of legislation providing the tool for the control of African swine fever in the EU is [Council Directive 2002/60/EC](#) of 27 June 2002.










In this framework, the latest specific regionalisation measures that have been taken with

 Share

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