



Part III: What could a long-term wild boar management in the EU look like?

Biosecurity and awareness



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Secretary General

High-Level Ministerial Meeting on African Swine Fever

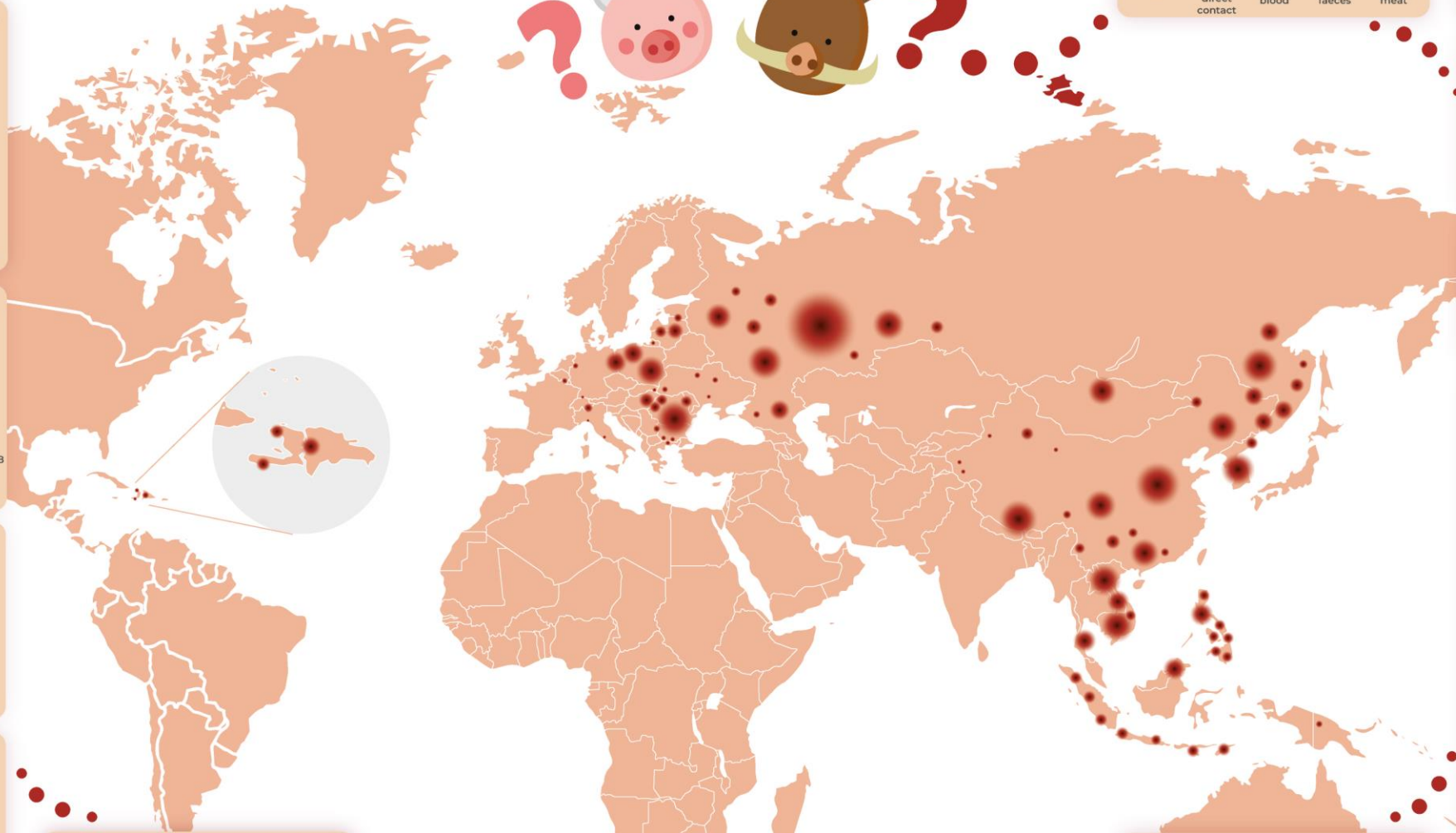
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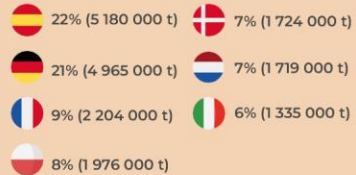
KEY:

-  outbreaks reported
-  no outbreaks reported

MAP OF THE COUNTRIES IN WHICH ASF IS PRESENT AUGUST 2022



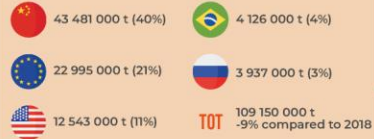
WHICH ARE THE MAIN PIGMEAT PRODUCERS IN THE EU?*



 Other EU countries 18%

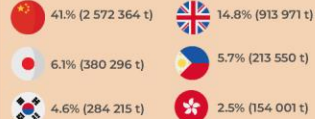
*statistics from 2019 in weight

WHICH ARE THE WORLD'S MAIN PIGMEAT PRODUCERS?*



*statistics from 2019 in weight

EUROPEAN PIGMEAT EXPORTS*



*statistics from 2021 in weight

WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC IMPACT?

The disease can have a devastating economic impact on farmers livelihoods, on export markets and ultimately on the economies of rural areas. Although farmers on infected holdings are directly compensated for the loss of their animals, it does not make up for the fact that they then have to restart their business from scratch.

The EU's main trading partners in Asia do not accept our regionalisation system meaning that if a region is contaminated the whole country has to stop its imports. For this reason the EU can lose its export market which can provoke a high market disturbances and price volatility.

IS THERE A VACCINE TO CURE ASF?

There's no vaccine to combat this virus in pigs and wild boars. Although some projects are being developed in the EU, China or the US, a vaccine on its own would not be enough to solve the entire problem. The aforementioned measures are just as important.



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



WHAT IS AFRICAN SWINE FEVER?

African swine fever (ASF) is an infectious disease affecting pigs and wild boars, ultimately resulting in the death of the animal.



CAN IT BE TRANSMITTED TO HUMANS?



WHAT CAN WE DO TO PREVENT IT?



WHAT ROLE DO CITIZIENS PLAY?

Citizens must be informed that they could prevent the spread of ASF, with surveillance and reports to authorities. As the virus is highly persistent, citizens must avoid transporting meat and processed meat when travelling abroad.

HOW LONG DOES THE VIRUS SURVIVE FOR?

The virus is stable at pH 4 to 13 and carcasses are infectious for 3 to 5 weeks in normal conditions.



The virus can survive at least:



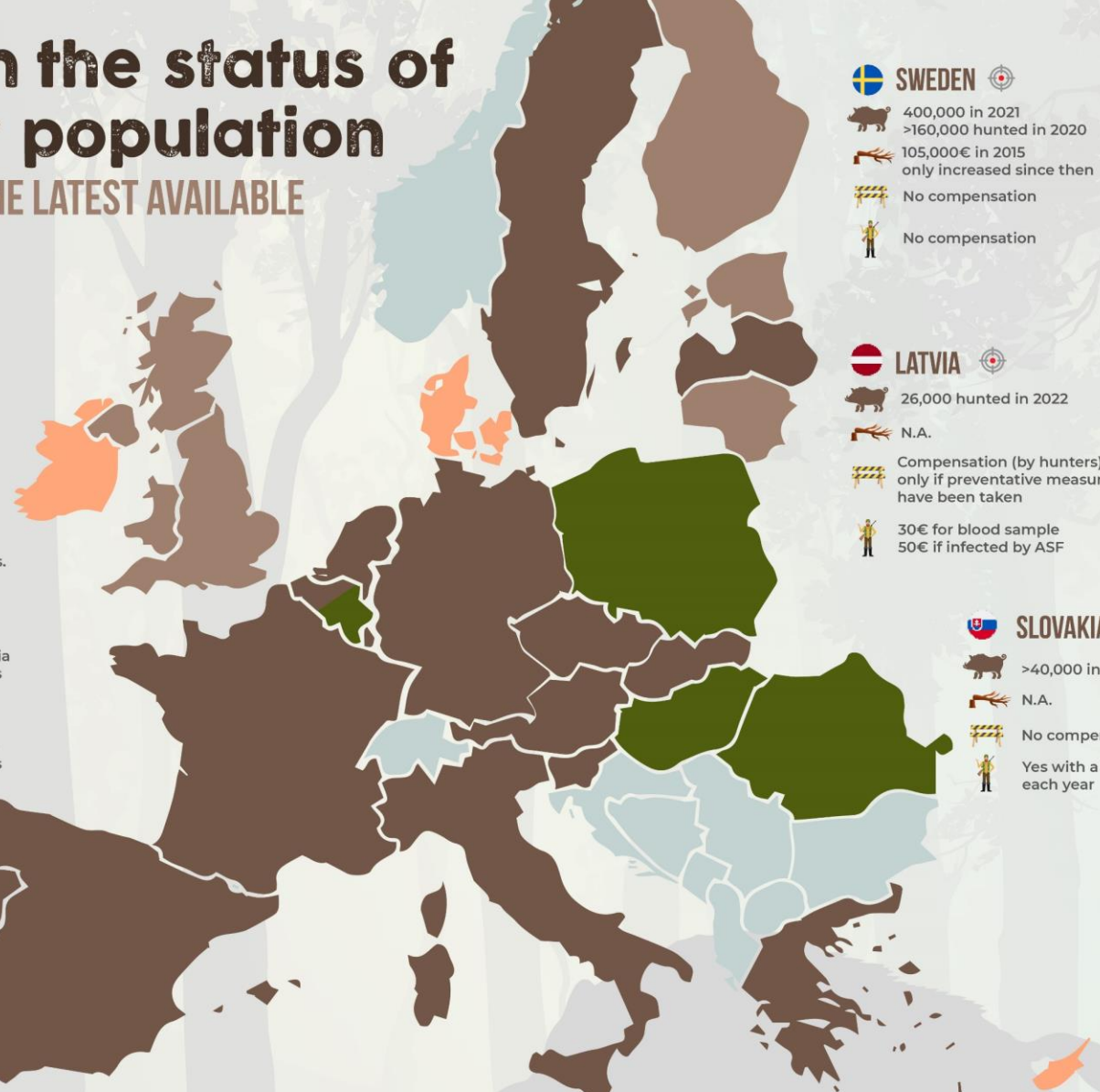
WHAT ROLE DO FARMERS PLAY?





EU-27 map on the status of the wild boar population

BASED ON A COLLECTION OF THE LATEST AVAILABLE NATIONAL ESTIMATES



NETHERLANDS

- <5,000 hunted in 2021
- 263,403€ in fields damages
- Compensation for damage >500€ and only if fields are fenced
- No compensation

GERMANY

- 1,300,000 in 2021 >500,000 hunted in 2021
- N.A.
- Compensation paid by hunters according to the Federal Hunting law.
- Federal states are paying premiums for wild boar shots or expense allowances for submitting wild boar samples.

FRANCE

- 2,500,000 animals in 2021 801,345 hunted in 2021
- 75,000,000€ fields damages 21,000,000€ road accidents
- Damages to agriculture are compensated from a special fund paid for by hunters
- Yes

BELGIUM

- 23,262 hunted in 2021 in Wallonia 3,385 hunted in 2021 in Flanders
- 536,407€ in 2018 in Wallonia N.A. in Flanders
- In Wallonia fences on fields are sometimes financed by hunters
- No compensation

LUXEMBOURG

- 8,632 hunted in 2021
- N.A.
- Hunters pay for the damages (hunters pay 90% and hunting unions 10%)
- Hunters are reimbursed up to 4€/ha of hunting area annually by the state.

ITALY

- 2,300,00 animals in 2021 >300,000 hunted in 2021
- 200,000,000€ in 2021
- Compensations incl. electrical and non fencing on regional level
- No compensation

SPAIN

- >1,500,000 in 2021 500,000 hunted in 2021
- Varies according to regions
- Compensation for damages to crops only
- Exceptional compensation, no effects observed

PORTUGAL

- 17,777 hunted in 2020
- N.A.
- N.A.
- No compensation

CROATIA

- N.A.
- N.A.
- N.A.
- N.A.

SLOVENIA

- 19,377 hunted in 2021
- 505,000€ in 2021 (hunters)
- Damages in hunting areas covered by hunters, outside (fenced orchards, etc) by government
- 100€ for adult female 50€ for male/juvenile

CZECH REPUBLIC

- >150,000 hunted in 2020
- N.A.
- N.A.
- N.A.

HUNGARY

- 64,488 in 2021
- N.A.
- N.A.
- Yes

AUSTRIA

- 34,500 hunted in 2021
- N.A.
- Payments for damages made only by hunters
- Shooting premiums depending on region

SWEDEN

- 400,000 in 2021 >160,000 hunted in 2020
- 105,000€ in 2015 only increased since then
- No compensation
- No compensation

FINLAND

- >4,000 in 2022 1,436 hunted in 2021
- N.A.
- No compensation
- 40€ male samples 100€ female samples 100€ for notifying to Food Authority 137€ after sending sample to laboratory (paid by pig producers)

ESTONIA

- >12,000 in 2022 11,401 hunted in 2022
- N.A.
- N.A.
- N.A.

LATVIA

- 26,000 hunted in 2022
- N.A.
- Compensation (by hunters) only if preventative measures have been taken
- 30€ for blood sample 50€ if infected by ASF

LITHUANIA

- 16,822 hunted in 2021
- N.A.
- N.A.
- No compensation

POLAND

- 67,900 hunted in 2021
- N.A.
- Compensation for hunters if inside the hunting area, must state if outside this
- 135€ for adult female 63€ for other

SLOVAKIA

- >40,000 in 2021
- N.A.
- No compensation
- Yes with a variation each year

ROMANIA

- 80,204 in 2021
- N.A.
- No compensation
- Yes

GREECE

- 400,000 in 2022
- N.A.
- No compensation
- Compensation only if ASF sample is taken/revealed

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WILD BOARS PER MEMBER STATE

EVOLUTION OF WILD BOARS POPULATION IN RECENT YEARS

- RISING POPULATION
- STABLE POPULATION
- NON-EXISTENT
- DECREASING
- DATA MISSING AND/OR MISSING INFORMATION

PRESENCE OF A REGULATION PLAN

- PRESENCE OF A NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN
- LIMITED ACTION BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES
- ABSENCE OF A NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- ESTIMATE OF THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY WILD BOARS (MOSTLY ON FARMS)
- COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES TO FARMERS
- COMPENSATIONS TO HUNTERS

SOURCE: COPA-COGECA SURVEY SENT TO NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS (25/03/22)

Things to consider

- * Controlling the population of wild animals that can transmit disease to domestic livestock and throughout the EU is crucial
- * Diseases do not know borders
- * Tackling ASF is a matter of both animal health and welfare for domestic pigs and wild boars
- * Farmers play a crucial role in preventing the entrance of the disease to the stables and are committed to further increase the levels of biosecurity.
- * Prevention is in the hands of everyone, not only the actors of the food chain (institutions, consumers, stakeholders, researchers, communicators...)
- * ASF is not transmissible to humans, however it can have a huge socio-economic impact from farm to fork.
- * The pigmeat production should be not observed at the EU level only but seen in a world context with Europe producing pork with the highest animal welfare standards and level of sustainability.
- * Applying adequate biosecurity measures in the farms and incentivising producers are two of the first and most effective ways to tackle any infectious disease, including ASF.





Thank you for your attention !

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