



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

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**African swine fever
Measures implemented in the
affected and at-risk zones**

BTSEF

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Food safety

Warsaw, 3-5 October 2016

African swine fever

A new challenge

ASF eradication strategy

African swine fever is an exotic disease, legislation existing in 2014 did not cover all aspects of its eradication

Legal situation concerning ASF was very dynamic and is expected to change in the future, as new facts on the disease are learned

ASF eradication strategy

- Directive 2002/60/EC (older legislation, mostly eradication) → Plan of eradication of ASF
- Decision 2003/422/EC (diagnostic manual)
- Directive 2002/99/EC (on products of animal origin)
- Decision 2014/709/EU (new legislation, mostly trade restrictions)
- Decision 2013/426/EU (control of livestock vehicles)
- EFSA opinions
- Common EU strategy
- EU guidelines concerning regionalisation
- National legislation:
 - Surveillance programme
 - Biosecurity programme
 - Contingency plan
 - Regulations implementing EU legislation



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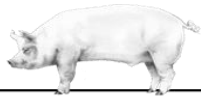
African swine fever

Data on pig population in Poland

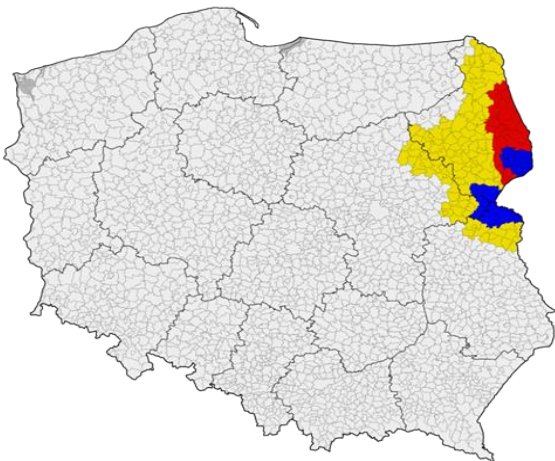
Demographic data (numbers are rounded up)

In whole Poland

Total size of pig population =
13 000 000



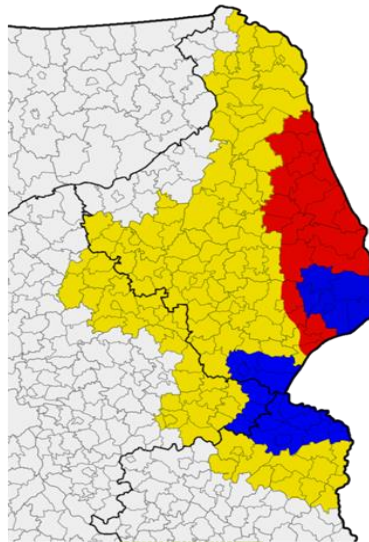
Area of 312 000 km²



In the buffer zone and affected area

Number of pigs = 700 000
(5%)

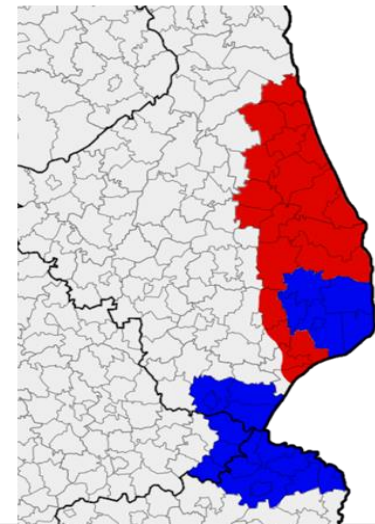
App. 10% of total area of Poland



In the affected area

Number of pigs = 130 000
(1%)

App. 3% of total area of Poland



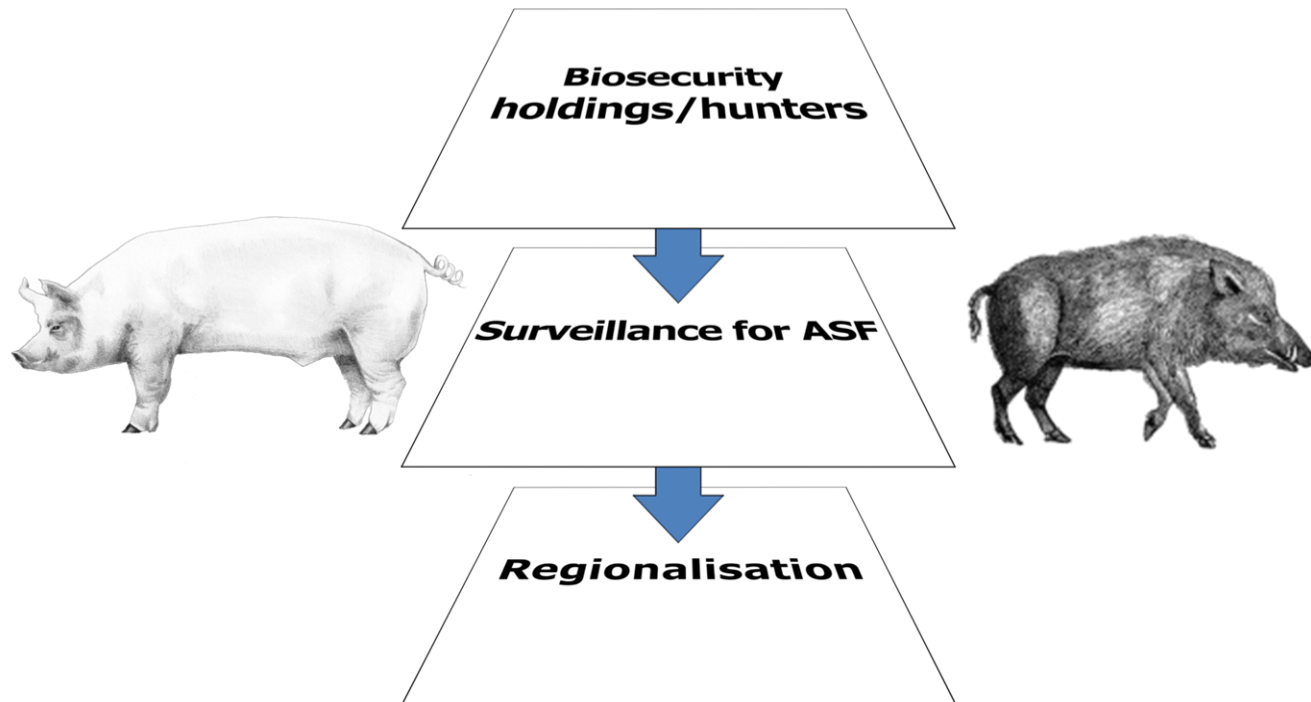
African swine fever

ASF management strategy in Poland

Basic principles

ASF eradication strategy

The elements of the strategy can be perceived as overlapping layers



ASF eradication strategy

In Poland the basic „layers” (groups of measures) are the following:

- Regionalisation, surveillance, awareness building
- Measures to:
 - Eradicate the disease (from the area where it is present)
 - Prohibit its spread from the affected area to the free area
 - Secure from another introduction



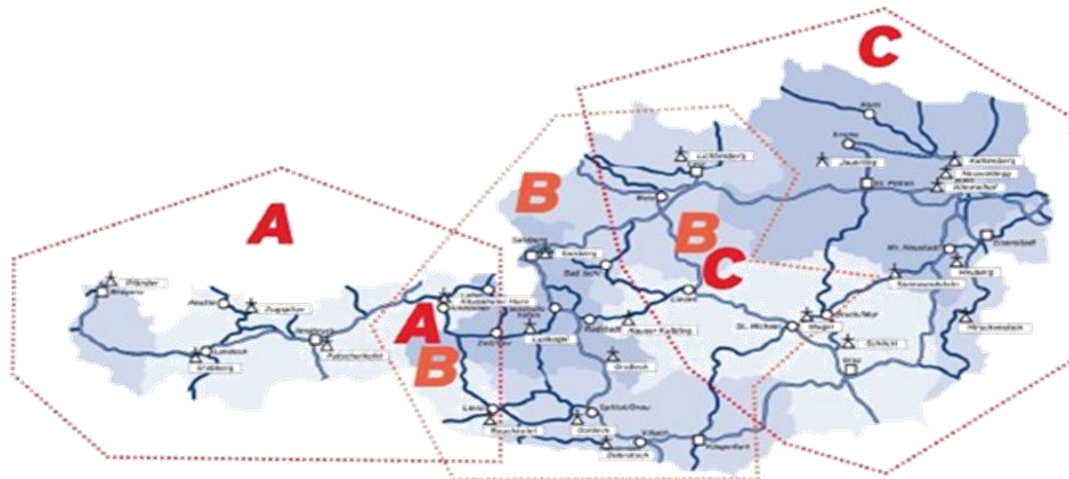
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African swine fever

Regionalisation

Basic principles

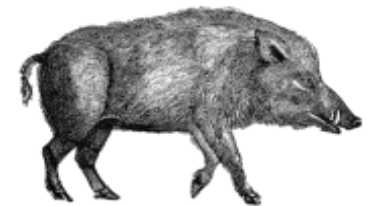
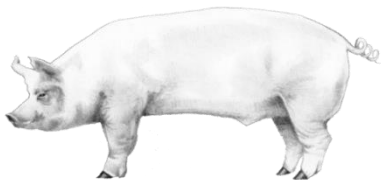
Regionalisation in Poland



Regionalisation

For every major disease, especially for ASF, regions in which disease is subject to measures must be established

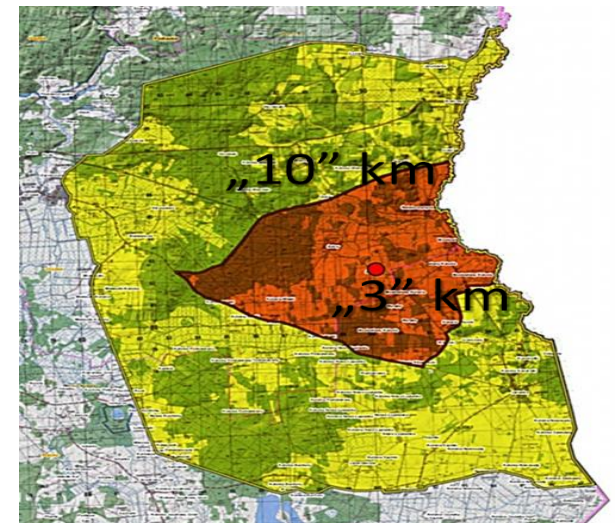
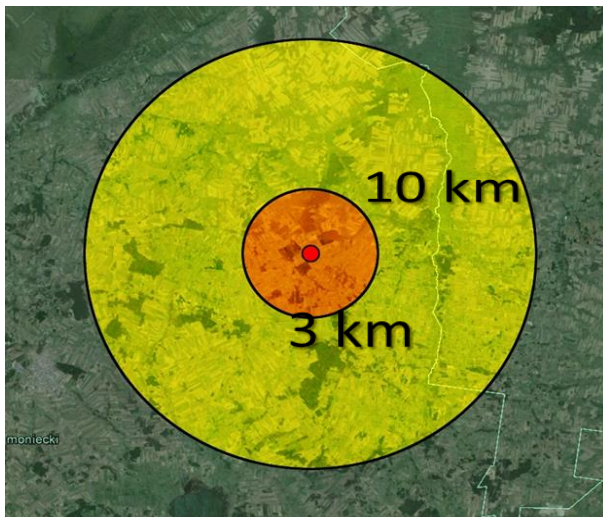
Measures (supervised by the veterinary authorities) should apply to pig AND wild boar population



Various types of areas may exist at a given time – depending on the set objective

Regionalisation

Protection and surveillance zones around outbreaks



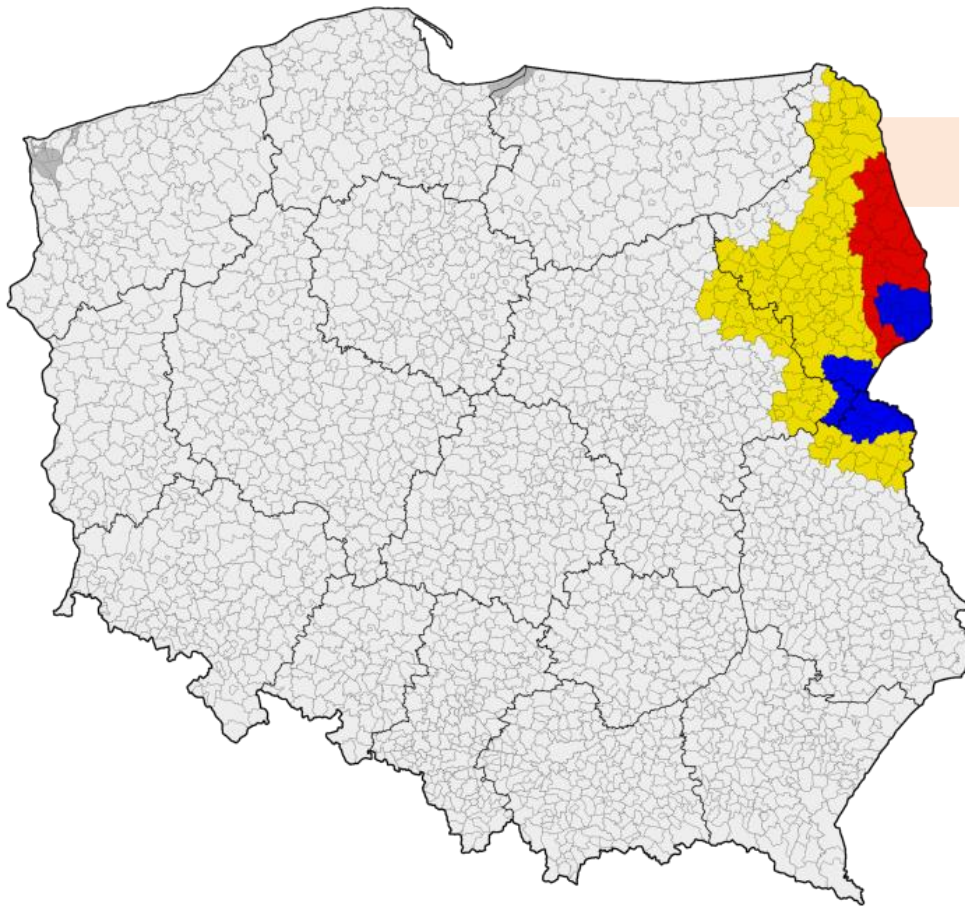
Hypothetical examples of different approaches

The approach presented on the right map is typically used in Poland for major epidemics

Regionalisation



Zones where trade restrictions apply (as indicated in decision 2014/709/EU)



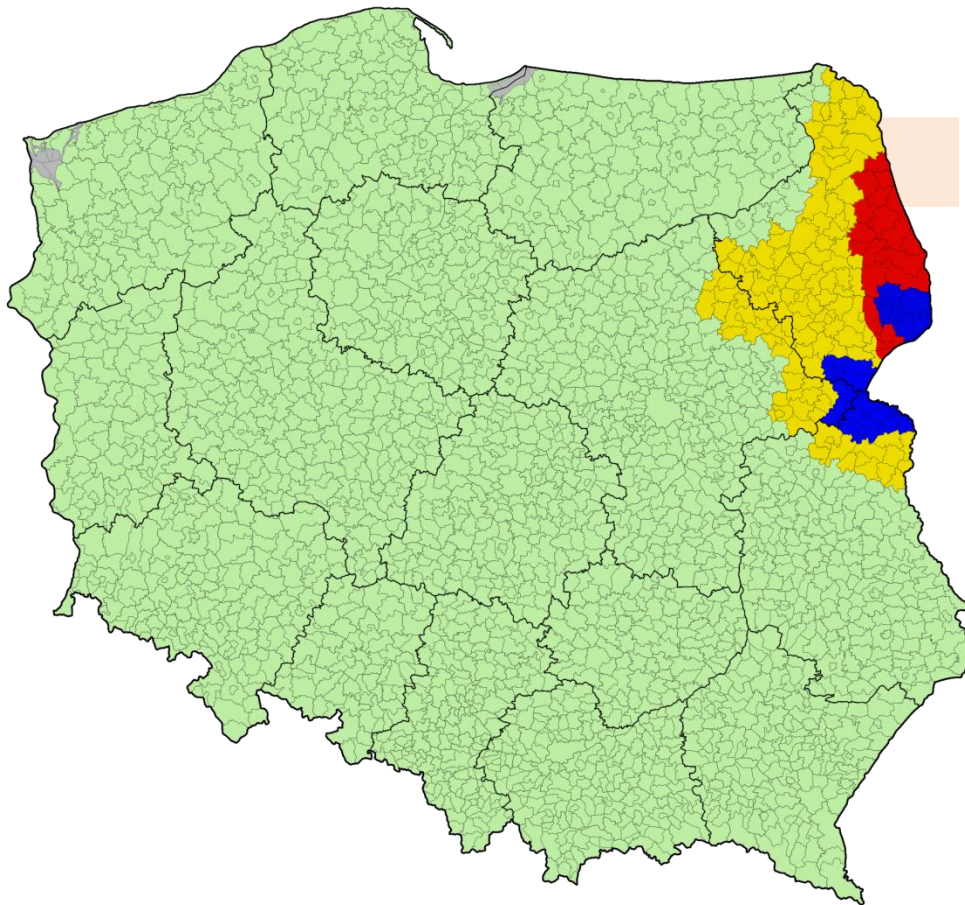
- Part III – most severe restrictions
- Part II – severe restrictions
- Part I – buffer area (disease is absent); basic restrictions

Regionalisation



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Zones where surveillance for ASF is performed



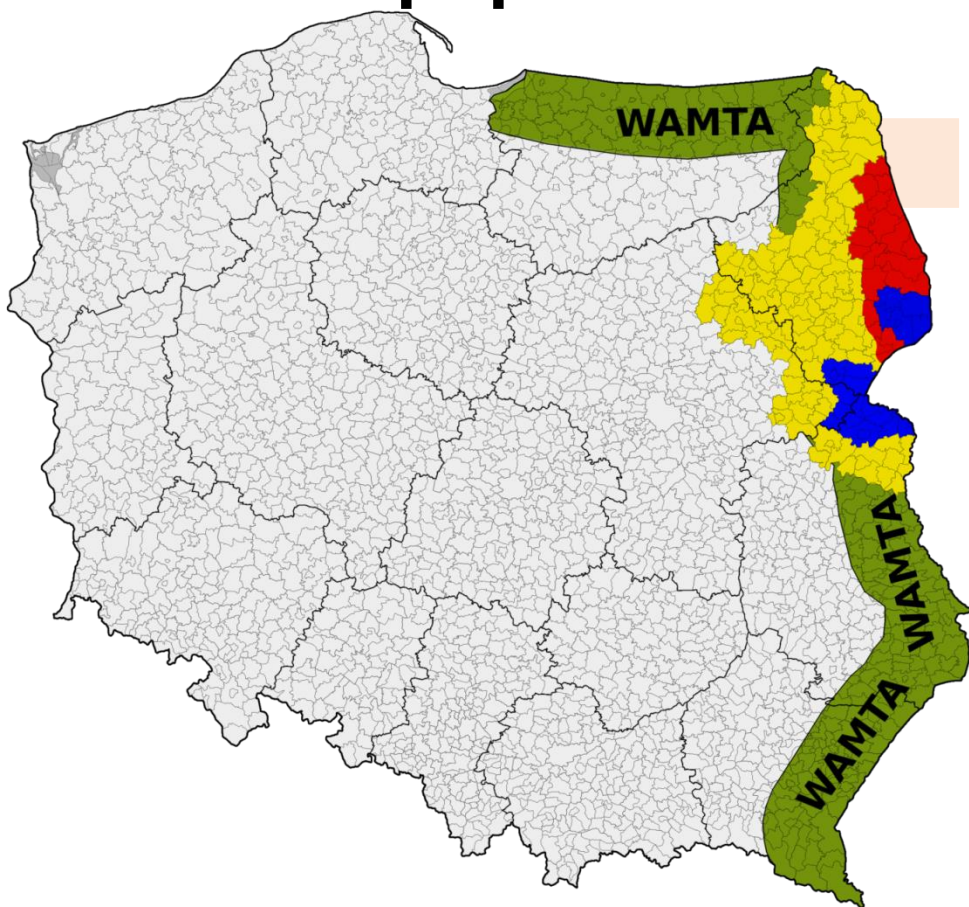
Different colours correspond to different sampling schemes in pigs and wild boar

ASF

Regionalisation



Zones where the reduction of wild boar population is being performed



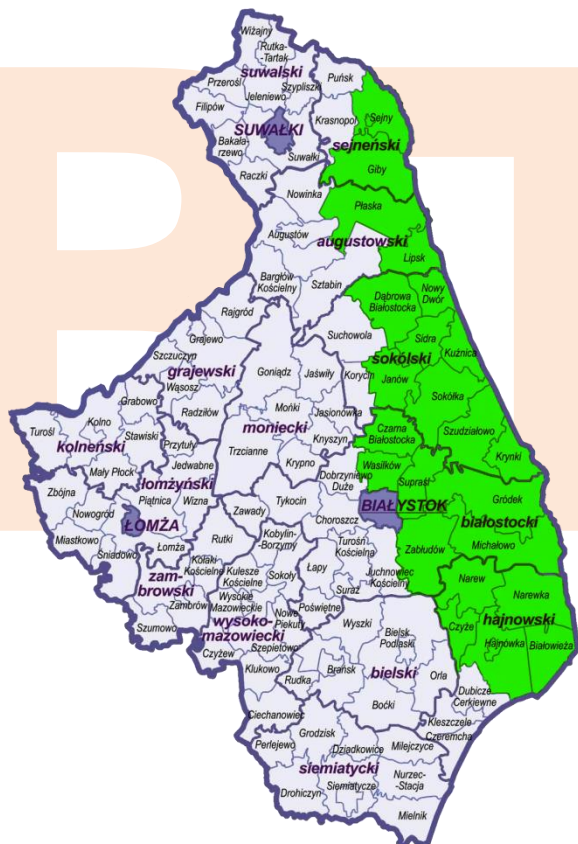
In order to achieve the density of 0,5 heads per km²

S F

Regionalisation



Zones where a special biosecurity programme is being implemented



In order to raise the level of biosecurity in pig holdings and to decrease the overall number of such holdings

Regionalisation



„Epidemiological“ factors

- Aim of establishing an area (for surveillance? eradication? wildlife control? movement control?)
- Lay of land (forests), presence of natural or artificial boundaries (roads, mountains, rivers, lakes)

„Practical“ factors

- The size of the area must be proper; making it too small will not help achieve all objectives; making it too large will not be enforceable
- Delineation in accordance with existing boundaries [easier to implement] or in accordance with a map system [easier to create]
- Presence of slaughterhouses and trade patterns (location of breeding holdings that supply a large number of farmers; location of slaughterhouses and presence of meat processing plants)

Regionalisation



Regionalisation in Poland - after first case



- Probable source of the disease
- Probable direction of spread (taking into account probable distances of wild boar movements)
- Borders (administrative)
- Population (density) of wild boar and size of forest areas
- Type of crops and other forage available for wild boar
- Population of pigs
- Economical factors (slaughterhouses, breeding facilities, etc.)

Example - the first infected zone for ASF

Regionalisation

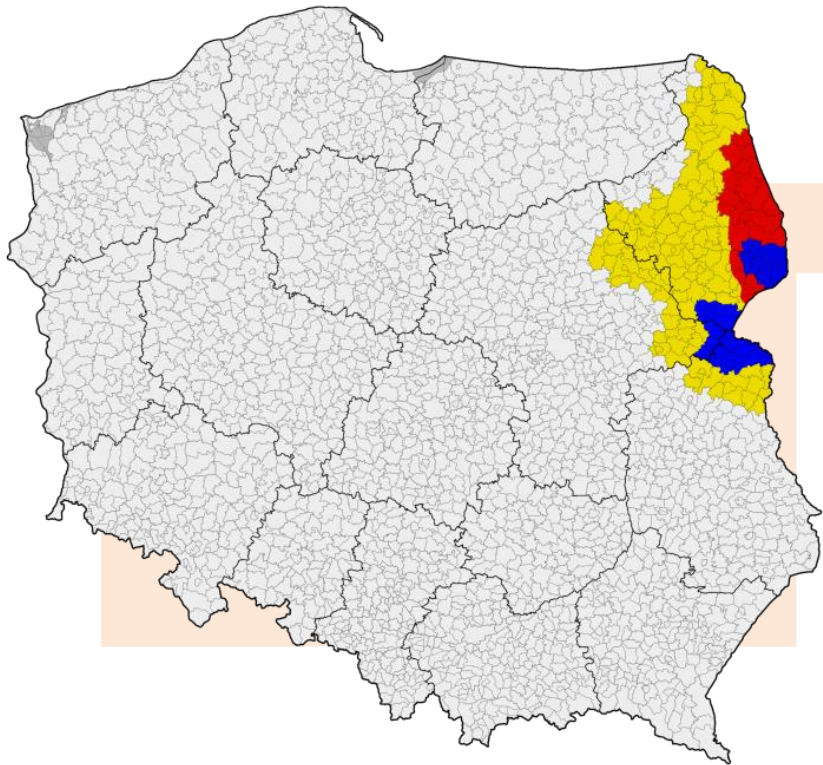


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In response to the occurrence of African swine fever in the EU, Member States of EU in cooperation with the European Commission introduced the concept of REGIONALISATION – establishment of areas with varying level of risk, along with restrictions appropriate to that risk (in accordance with OIE rules)

Currently the regionalisation is indicated in the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

Several types of „regions” are indicated in different parts of Annex to that Decision

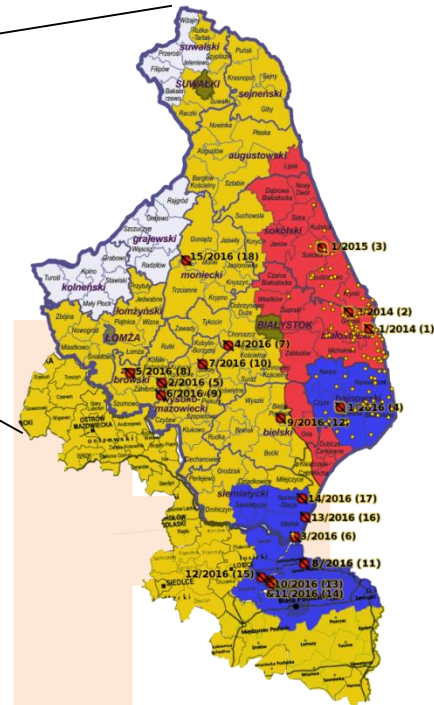
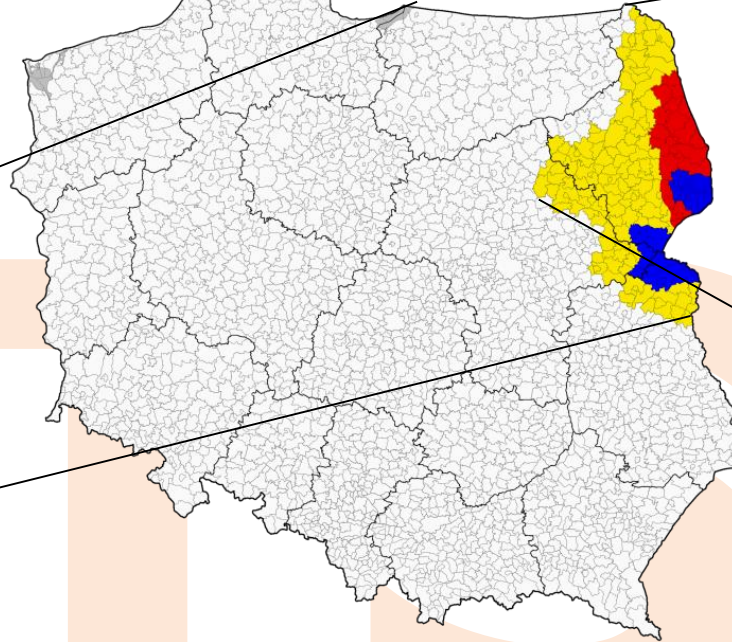
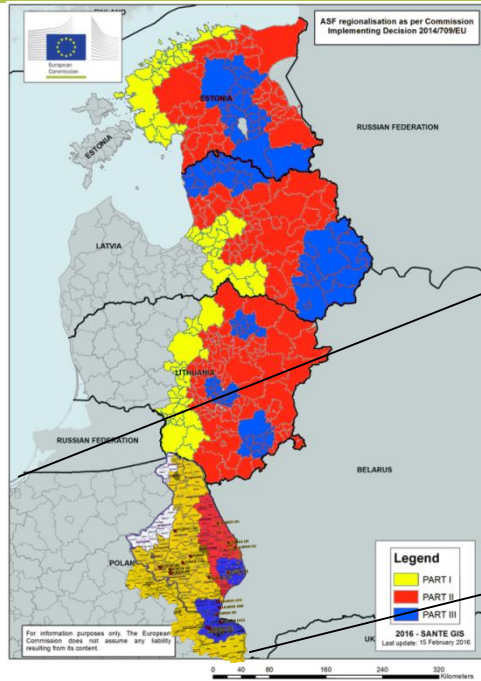


**Areas currently
covered with trade
restrictions**

Regionalisation



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- ➤ Part III – area in which ASF has occurred in both pigs and wild boar
- ➤ Part II – area in which ASF has occurred in wild boar
- ➤ Part I – buffer area in which the disease is absent

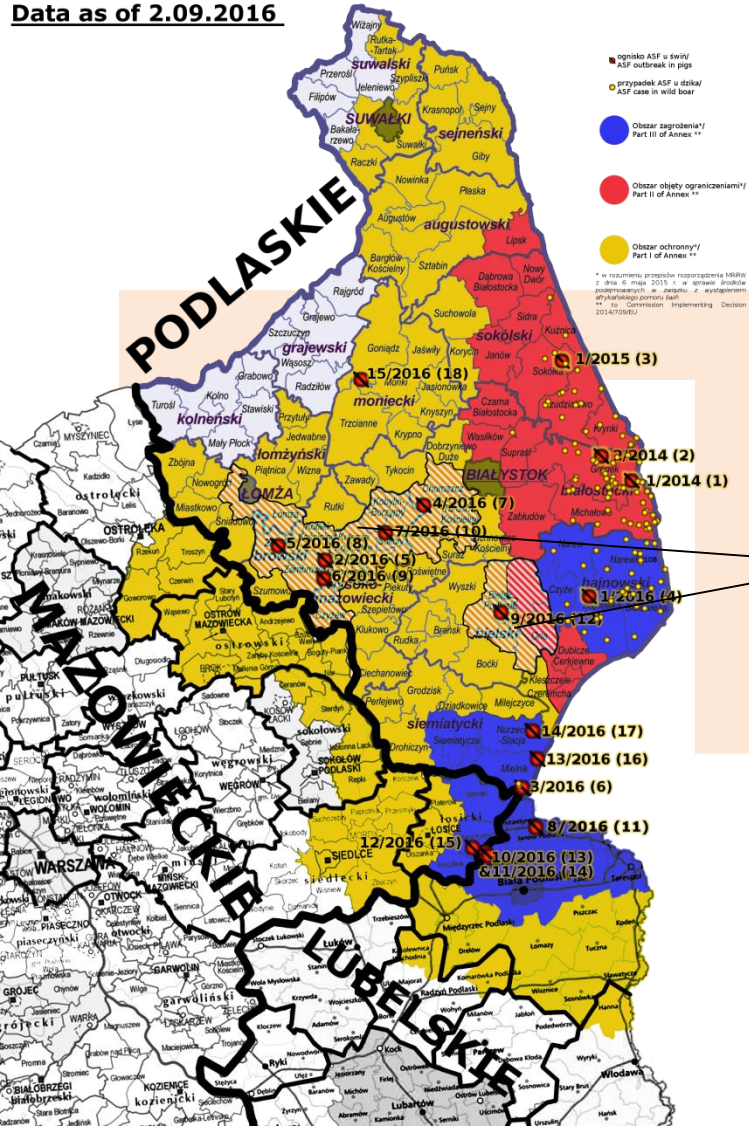
Eradication measures are generally implemented in the zones indicated in Part III and II („affected areas”), however various measures are implemented also in the free area of Poland

Regionalisation



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Data as of 2.09.2016

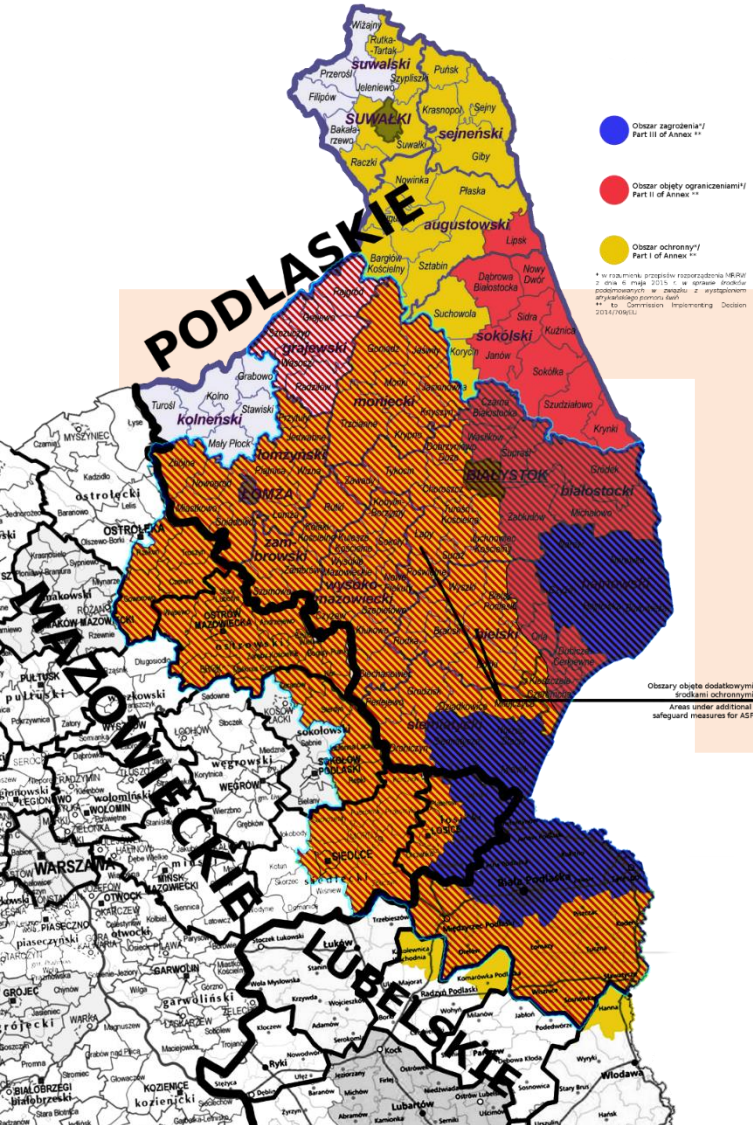


Recently protection and surveillance zones established around certain outbreaks were highlighted in the map – their size was indicated by the European Commission as an additional safeguard measure

Regionalisation



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● Obszar zagrożenia I
Part III of Annex **

● Obszar objęty ograniczeniami I
Part II of Annex **

● Obszar ochrony I
Part I of Annex **

* w rozumieniu przepisów rozporządzenia nr 1831/2003 z dnia 16 października 2003 r. w sprawie środków ochronnych stosowanych w dziedzinie ASF w systemach przyrodniczo-rolniczych
** - to Commission Implementing Decision 2016/1452

Obszary objęte dodatkowymi
środkami ochronnymi
Areas under additional
safeguard measures for ASF

Currently the interim Decision 2016/1452 is applicable



Infected area?

Applicable in accordance with Directive 2002/60/EU

In practice the measures applicable in the infected area are considered basic, of lesser strategic importance than measures indicated in decision 2014/709/EU (although they are – legally – more important)

In Poland Part II + Part III zones are considered to be the infected area

Regionalisation



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Basic restrictions applicable in the infected area:

- Movement restrictions
- Increased vigilance
- Controls in pig herds
- Biosecurity measures
- Enhanced surveillance
- The measures set up in the Directive 2002/60/EC must be „translated” (adapted to the local conditions) in the form of a **Plan of eradication of ASF**

African swine fever



Trade restrictions

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Trade restrictions



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Trade restrictions for pigs from decision 2014/709/EU (*currently amended*)

•Part III zone:

- Complete ban on movement of pigs to other countries;
- Complete ban on movement of live pigs from the risk area to holdings outside the zone (only movement for direct slaughter outside risk area is allowed, under certain conditions);

•Part II zone:

- Complete ban on movement of pigs to other countries;
- Restrictions on movement of pigs outside the area to other parts of Poland;

•Part I zone:

- Restrictions on movement of pigs outside the area to other countries;
- No restriction on movements of pigs outside the area to other parts of Poland;

•Free zone:

- Ban on movement of pigs to other countries from a holding where pigs from any area under various restrictions were moved within the previous 30 days.

Trade restrictions



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Trade restrictions for pigs from decision 2014/709/EU (*currently amended*)

#2: Pork and pork products

•Part III area:

- Pig meat obtained in that area from pigs from that area can only be traded in that area;
- Prohibition on the dispatch to other Member States and third countries of pig meat from pigs originating from the risk area or slaughtered in the risk area;
- Meat obtained from pigs dispatched (after meeting strict criteria) from that area and slaughtered elsewhere in Poland can only be dispatched to other parts of Poland.

•Part II area:

- Restrictions on the dispatch to other Member States and third countries of pig meat; such dispatch is possible only after meeting certain requirements;
- No restriction on the dispatch of the above mentioned commodities only to other parts of Poland

•Part I area:

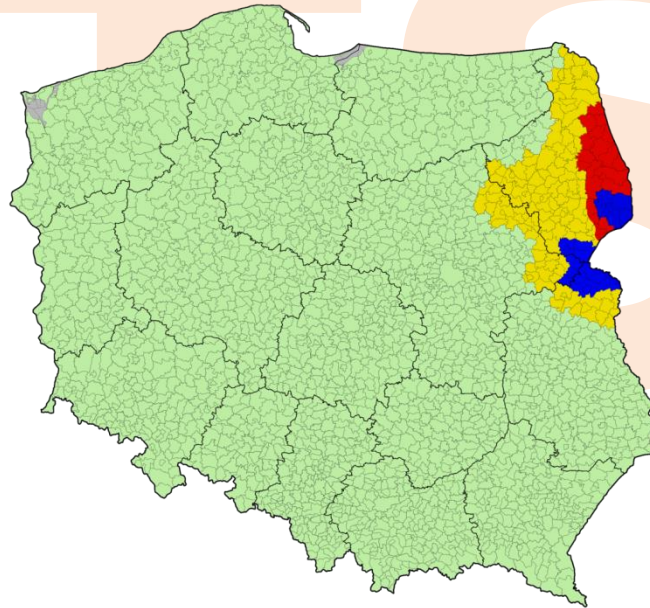
- No restrictions apply.

African swine fever



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Surveillance



Surveillance



Surveillance:

In the entire territory of Poland a surveillance programme for ASF is in place (for pigs and wild boar)

Its primary purpose:

- verify the scale of virus circulation
- early detect new outbreaks/cases
- confirm the free status of the areas which are not affected by ASF

Passive surveillance is essential (finding wild boar carcasses, notification of suspicions by farmers)



Surveillance - Categories of pigs to be sampled

Part III zone:

- Pigs that are dead, sick and suspected of having a disease, also in case when it is not possible to exclude ASF; pigs from herds in case of movement outside the zone; all pigs subject to slaughter for own consumption

Part II zone & Part I zone:

- Pigs that are dead, sick and suspected of having a disease, also in case when it is not possible to exclude ASF; pigs from herds in case of movement outside the zone – to other parts of Poland from **Part II zone** and to other countries from **Part I zone**; pigs subject to slaughter for own consumption – only in case of a suspicion

Free zone – pigs are tested in case of a suspicion (increased mortality in the herd)

Types of tests to be used

Pigs are tested by qRT – PCR method, and if that test gives positive results – additionally with ELISA tests.

Surveillance



Surveillance - Categories of WB to be sampled

Part III & Part II & Part I zone = full passive and active surveillance

All wild boar that were shot and found dead (including wild boar killed in communication accidents) are tested

In the **free zone** – all the wild found dead and shot wild boar with symptoms that resemble ASF are tested (in the previous years in certain regions a percentage of WB shot was actively tested in addition to the normal passive surveillance)

Types of tests to be used

Dead and shot sick wild boar are tested by qRT – PCR method.

In **Part III & Part II zones**, if it is possible to take relevant samples, additional ELISA tests are performed.

Surveillance



Number of pig tested for ASF			
Year	Area	Live pigs	Dead pigs
2016* (as of 31.07)	Area under restriction	7514	126
	Free area of Poland	129	91
2015	Area under restriction	14 293	33
	Free area of Poland	79	76
2014	Area under restriction	19 057	18
	Free area of Poland	1 307	130

*- Tentative data for 2016

Surveillance



Number of wild boar tested for ASF

Year	Area	Hunted wild boar	Dead wild boar (including roadkill)
2016* (as of 31.07)	Area under restriction	4273	83
	Free area of Poland	40	1990
2015	Area under restriction	8 644	304
	Free area of Poland	71	4472
2014	Area under restriction	7 500	400
	Free area of Poland	4 400	3 200

*- Tentative data for 2016

A close-up photograph of a wild boar standing in a snowy field. The boar has thick, dark brown fur and is looking towards the camera. Its snout is partially covered in snow. The background is a blurred, snowy landscape. The text "Wild boar management" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, black font with a white outline.

Wild boar management

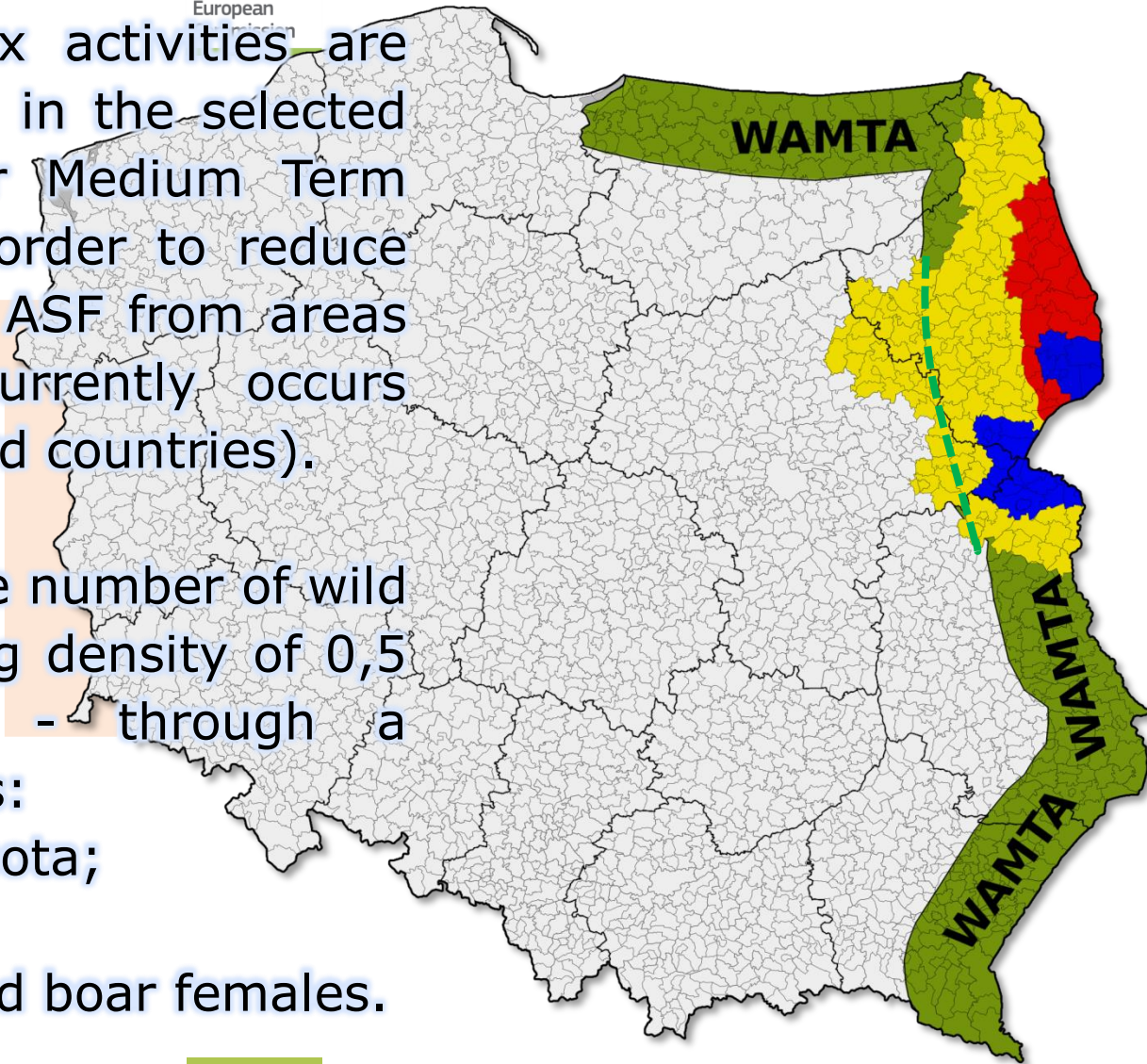
Measures to protect the free territory



In next years complex activities are going to be performed in the selected areas (Wider Area for Medium Term Actions – WAMTA) in order to reduce risk of transmission of ASF from areas where the disease currently occurs (affected areas and third countries).

Main goal is to decrease number of wild boars – up to achieving density of 0,5 heads per sq. Km – through a combination of measures:

- increased hunting quota;
- feed ban;
- targeted hunts of wild boar females.

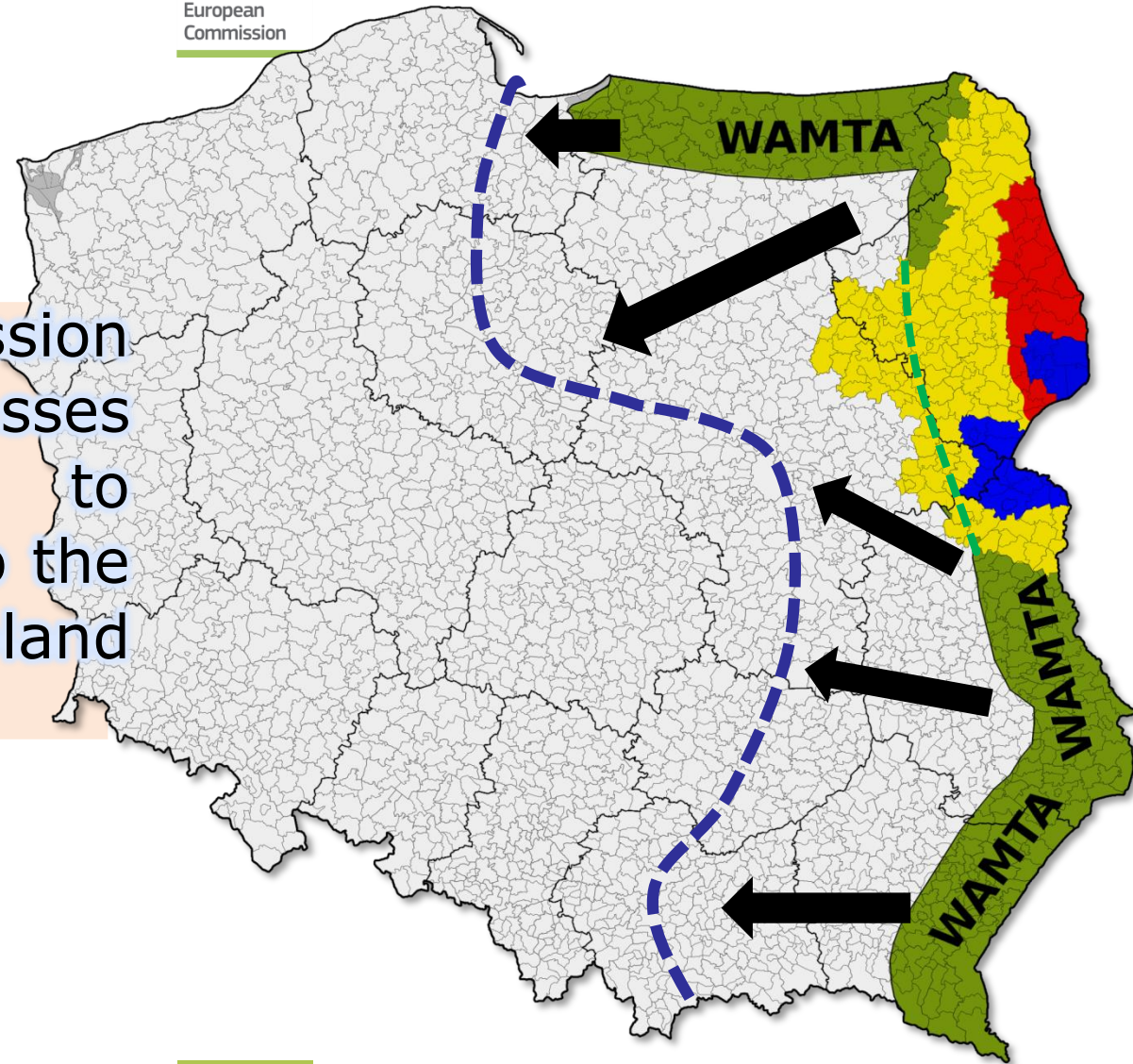


Measures to protect the free territory



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Recently a discussion was started to assess the possibility to enlarge that area to the biggest river in Poland (Vistula)



African swine fever



Other measures

B T S F

Measures to protect the free territory



Additional measures were introduced to secure free areas from spread of ASF

Securing the national border:

- disinfection mattes and infrastructure;
- controls of compliance with ban on importation of food of animal origin in personal luggage;
- controls of compliance with disinfection procedures for livestock vehicles entering EU from Russia and Belarus
- proper instructions for the border services concerning checks of pigs and pork entering Poland (no pigs or pork are imported from ASF affected third countries; trade with EU Member States is possible on the basis of guarantees of competent authorities of place of dispatch and confirmed by EU law)

Incentives



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- Financial incentives for hunters (in the national surveillance programme) for shot wild boar
- Financing of disinfectants for hunters operating in the infected area
- Buying a number of cold stores
- Buying disinfection mattes for the border posts
- Government aid (in compliance with EU rules) for increasing biosecurity (fences, biosecurity infrastructure to comply with the special programme)
- Government programme for buying pork from the affected area for national reserves
- EU aid in the first stage of disease (early 2014) – fixed quota (from EU funds) for pork obtained from pigs from the infected area was paid through national agencies

African swine fever



ASF management strategy in Poland Summary

ASF eradication strategy

Measures introduced for combating ASF

Eradication	Measures in outbreaks and in zones around the outbreak	Measures for positive wild boar		Reduction of wild boar population (increased hunts, targeted hunts, feed ban)		Surveillance	Regionalisation	Awareness campaign
Prohibition of spread	Trade restrictions form decision 2014/709/EU	Trade restrictions form Directive 2002/60/EC	Regulations on types of hunts that may be used	Rules of biosecurity for hunters	Biosecurity for pig holdings			
Securing the free area	Disinfection matters and infrastructure in border posts	Controls of compliance with ban on importation of food of animal origin in personal luggage	Controls of compliance with disinfection procedures for livestock vehicles entering	Wild boar management in the at-risk areas (priority: limit the size of the population)				

Summary



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At present:

All the „classical“ restrictions are in place

Proper (increased) response for new occurrences

The spread in wild boar is extremely slow

The spread in pigs has been generally contained

The veterinary supervision and surveillance did not fail – the recent outbreaks connected mainly with illegal activities

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The rules, on which the strategy is based are correct



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Thank you for your attention

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