



Better Training for Safer Food Initiative

International legislation on ASF

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BTSF

Belgrade, Serbia 6-8 November 2018



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ASF International Legislation

CONTENT:

- ✓ **1. EU legislation**
- ✓ **2. OIE International Standards**

B T S F

General considerations when managing an outbreak

- ✓ Eliminating 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 available
 - Communication and public awareness
- ✓ **ZONING**
- ✓ Specific post-control surveillance

SURVEILLANCE

EU strategy for ASF control and eradication

- ✓ Animal Identification and Registration (CD 2008/71/EC, 2000/678/CE)
- ✓ Surveillance + (CD 2003/422/EC)
- ✓ Animal movement control
- ✓ Zoning and regionalization + (CD 2014/709/EU)
- ✓ Stamping out policy (domestic pigs)
- ✓ Cleansing and disinfection and farm biosecurity
- ✓ Prohibiting swill feeding (Regulation (EC No 1069/2009))

CD
2002/60/EC

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

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 the EU

Council Directive 2002/60/EC: provisions (1)

- ✓ Disease notification
- ✓ Measures to be established when :
 - **the presence of ASF on a holding is suspected**
 - **The presence of ASF is confirmed**
- ✓ Epidemiological Investigation
- ✓ 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

Council Directive 2002/60/EC: provisions (2)

- ✓ Measures to prevent the spread of ASFV by means of vectors
- ✓ Diagnostic procedures and bio-safety requirements
- ✓ Community controls
- ✓ **Contingency plans**
- ✓ Disease control centres and expert groups

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

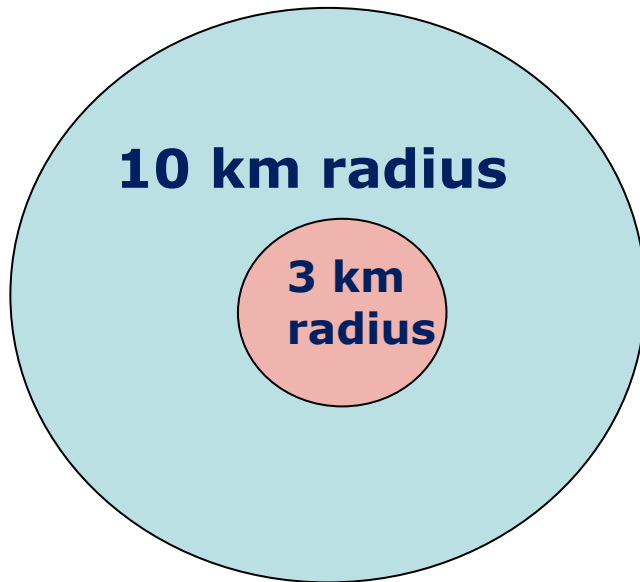


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Restrictive Measures in case of ASF

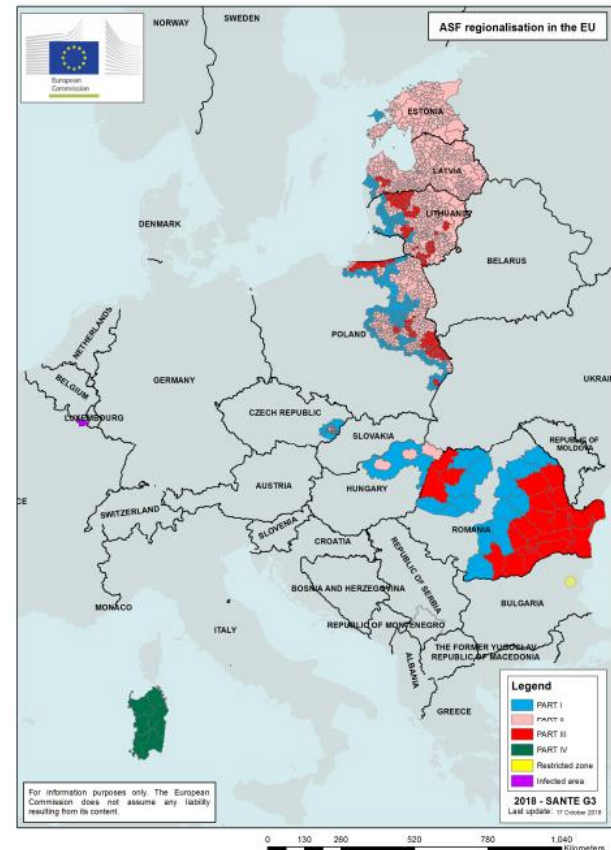
CD 2002/60/EC

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”

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**

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/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

Objectives of controlling ASF in feral pigs: (SANCO/7138/2013)



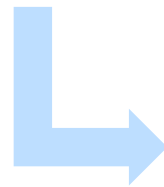
PREVENTION

Council Directive 2002/60/EC

Article 15: as soon as a MS confirms a primary case of ASF in a feral pig population:

"The MS should establish an expert group including veterinarians, hunters, wildlife experts and epidemiologists. The expert group shall assist in:

- ✓ ***studying the epidemiological situation***
- ✓ ***defining the infected area and***
- ✓ ***to implement the eradication plan."***



within 90 days the eradication plan
Article 16

Council Directive 2002/60/EC

General provisions when ASF is suspected/confirmed in feral pigs

- A. Demarcation of the infected area
- B. Surveillance in the infected area
 - ✓ In feral pigs (extent of the infection, follow the trend)
 - ✓ In domestic pigs (all holdings in infected area)
- C. Preventive measures:
 - ✓ pig holdings
 - ✓ in the area

Council Directive 2002/60/EC

Article 15

Measures in cases where African swine fever is suspected or confirmed in feral pigs

Article 16

Plans for the eradication of African swine fever from a feral pig population



Surveillance in the Infected Area

given the characteristics of ASF: Morbidity, Lethality
(SANCO/7138/2013)

Passive Surveillance
Key role in early detection

Feral pigs

- Animals sick or found dead
- Monitoring of shot animals (evolution of the disease)
- Inspection of places at high risk (WB collection points)

Domestic pigs

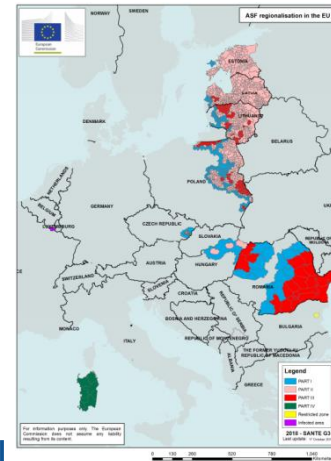
- Strict health monitoring programme (all pigs sick/dead examined and tested for ASF - CD 2003/422/EC)
- Vet inspection on pig slaughtering for own consumption

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
- ✓ the EU

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

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



EU Guidelines

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- ➔ ✓ **SANCO/7113/2015** – ASF Strategy for the EU

SANCO/7113/2015 rev.9

ASF Strategy for the EU

OBJECTIVE: is to establish a common strategy, regarding:

- Pig farm categorization
- Biosecurity requirements
- Inspection and investigation regime
- Sampling and laboratory investigations
- Laboratory tests
- Measures to apply in wild boar
- Wild boar sampling
- Removal of carcasses



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The OIE is the intergovernmental organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide.

It is recognised as a reference organisation by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in 2017 has a total of 181 Member Countries. The OIE maintains permanent relations with 71 other international and regional organisations and has Regional and sub-regional Offices on every continent

OIE Objectives

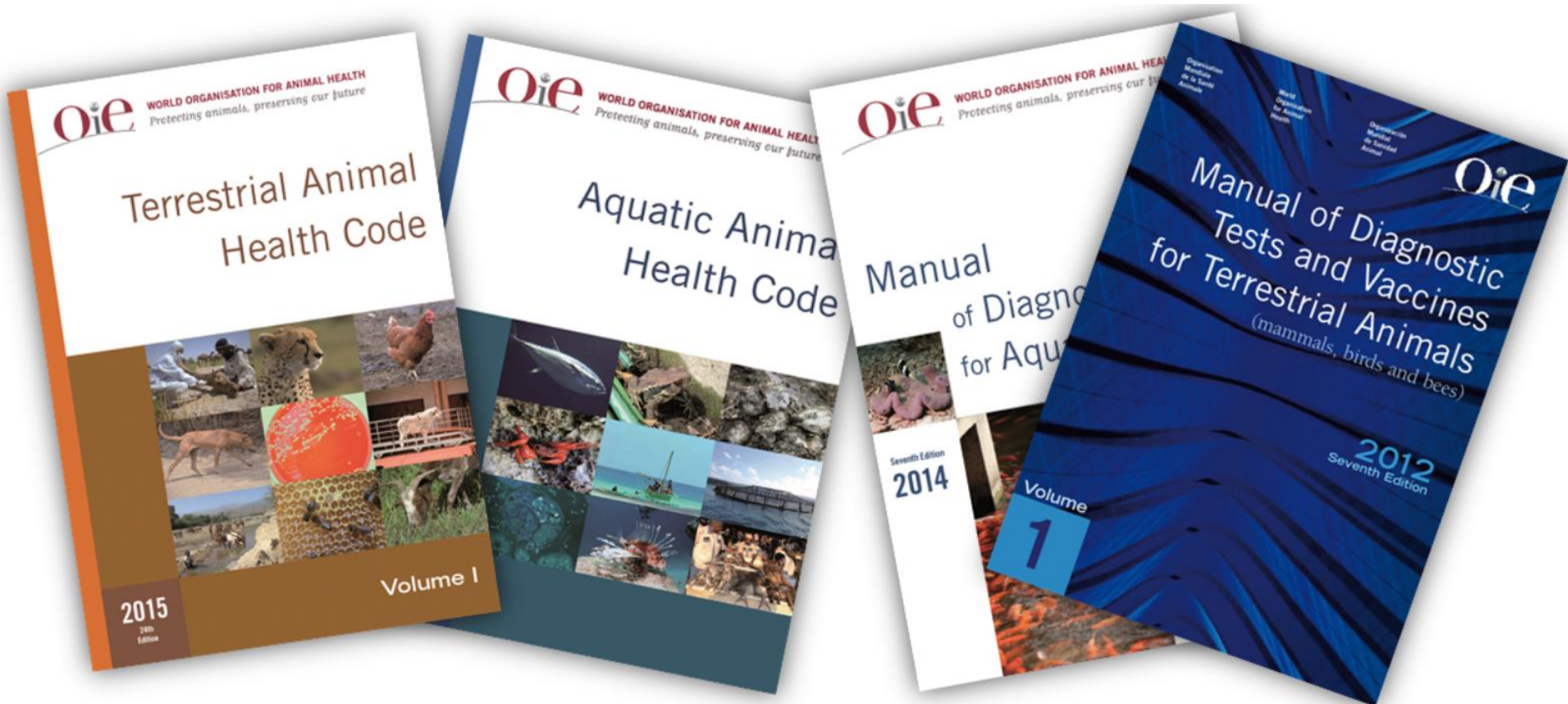
1. To ensure accurate collection and transparency in reporting the animal health situation throughout the world.
2. Under the WTO-SPS Agreement mandate, establish standards on animal health and zoonoses for international trade in animals and animal products.
3. To collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information.
4. To provide technical expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control and eradication of animal diseases.
5. To improve the competencies and legal framework of Veterinary Services.
6. To develop guiding principles and specific recommendations for animal welfare

Standard setting Organization

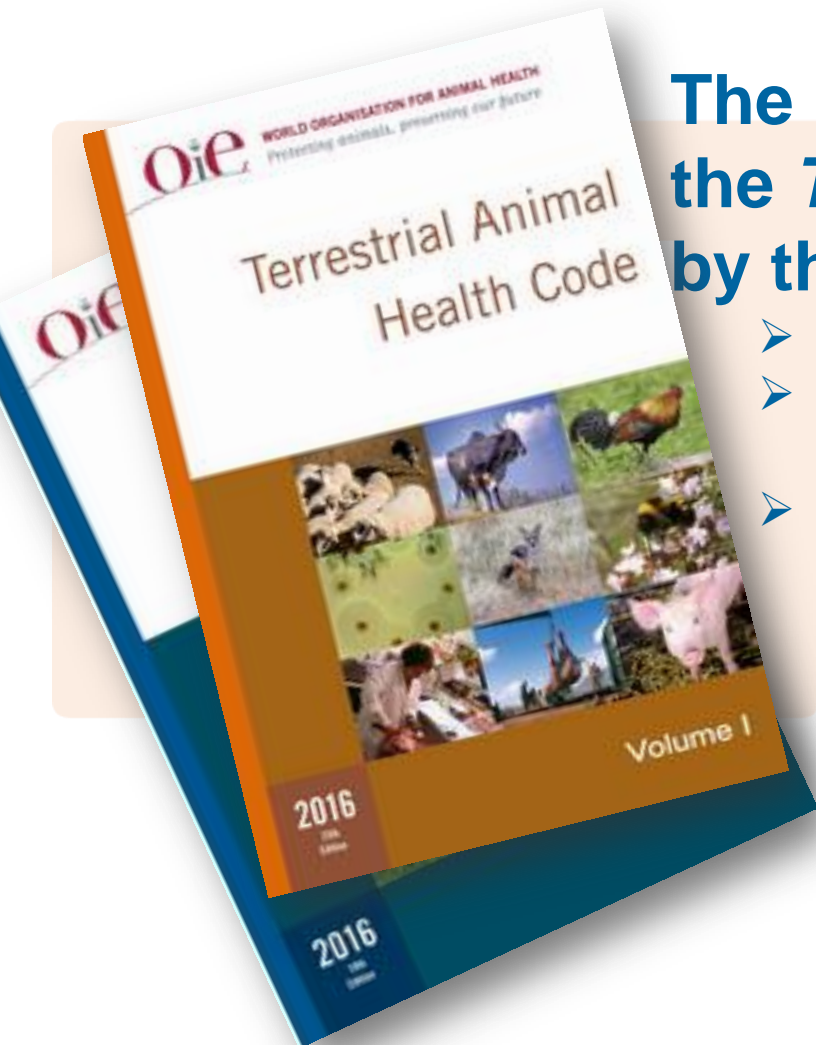


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OIE International Standards



OIE International Standards



The health measures established in the *Terrestrial Code* should be used by the Veterinary Authorities:

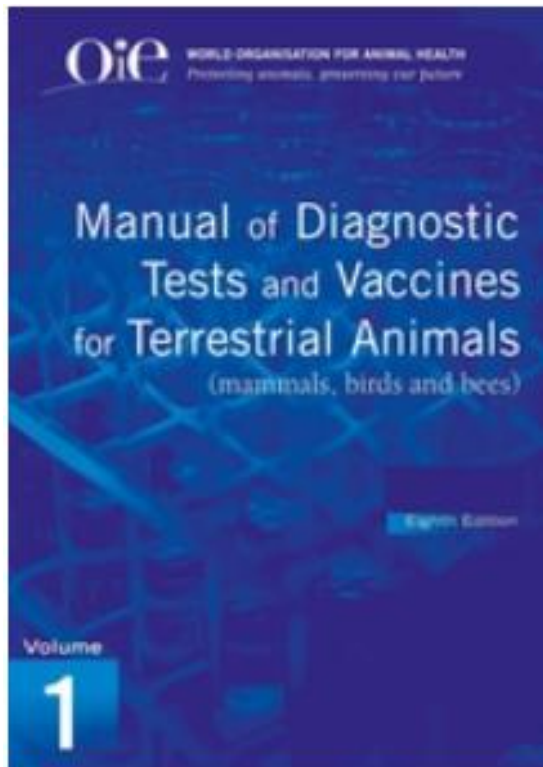
- For early detection and reporting
- For the control of agents pathogenic to terrestrial animals and for humans
- To prevent their transfer via international trade in terrestrial animals and their products. Indeed,

Animal health measures have increasing importance to facilitate safe trade of animals and animal products while avoiding unnecessary impediments to trade.

Current OIE ASF standards

- Chapter 15.1 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Adopted May 2017)
- Chapter 2.8.1 of the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, updated May 2012

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals



- It covers standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines for specific diseases listed in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and other important diseases.
- It contributes to the international harmonization of methods for the surveillance and control of such diseases

ASF: Chapter 2.8.1
(Last revision: May 2012)



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OIE International Standards

Terrestrial Code – structure:
divided into 2 volumes:

Volume
1

- 7 sections

Volume
2

- 70 Chapters on specific diseases

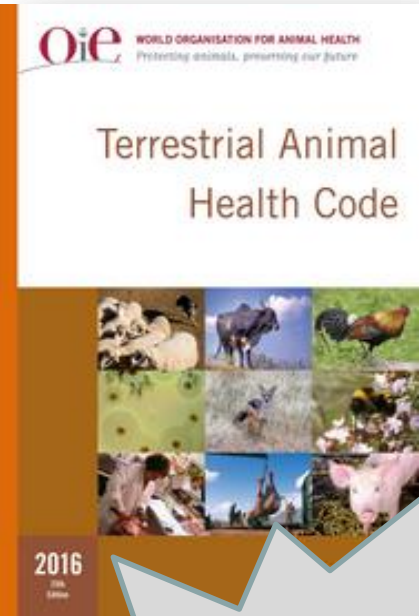


OIE International Standards

Content Volume 2

Specific chapters on diseases:

- Susceptible species, definition of infection, incubation period (determining quarantine period and other risk mitigation procedures)
- Surveillance
- Determining status of a country, zone or compartment (establishment; suspension; recovery)
- Recommendations for imports, depending on statuses, for the different commodities (live animals, genetic material, products of animal origin)



e.g : **ASF**
(chapter
15.1)

OIE

Notification Obligation

Article 1.2.3: ASF (*and CSF*) are **notifiable diseases** (have been in OIE List for decades) in both domestic and wild pigs

Terrestrial Code: Chapter 15.1 - ASF
Adopted in May 2017

OIE: ASF Health Status

Possible to have a free status for ASF:

Status can apply to *Country, Zone, or Compartment*

Difference with CSF chapter:

–self declaration for ASF vs. grant of OIE official status for CSF

Revision of Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

- ✓ Case definition: susceptibility / reservoirs
- ✓ Status: surveillance and biosecurity
- ✓ Status free from ASF, 3 possibilities: historical, all suids, domestic & captive wild
- ✓ Compartment
- ✓ Containment zone
- ✓ Recovery of free status

Revision of Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

Article 15.1.1. (General Provisions)

For the purposes of this chapter, a distinction is made among:

- domestic and captive wild pigs, permanently captive or farmed free range, used for the production of meat, or other commercial products or use, or for breeding;
- wild and feral pigs;
- African wild suid species.

All varieties of *Sus scrofa* are susceptible to the pathogenic effects of ASFV, while the African wild suids are not and may act as reservoirs of the virus. Ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros* are the only known natural arthropod hosts of the virus and act as reservoirs and biological vectors.

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Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever (1)

Article 15.1.2. (Status: General Criteria – C/Z/C)

1. ASF is a notifiable disease in the entire country, and all suids showing clinical signs suggestive of ASF are subjected to appropriate field and laboratory investigations;
2. an ongoing awareness programme is in place to encourage reporting of all suids showing signs suggestive of ASF;
3. the Veterinary Authority has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic and captive wild pig herds in the country, zone or compartment;
4. the Veterinary Authority has current knowledge of the species of wild and feral pigs and African wild suids present, their distribution and habitat in the country or zone;
5. for domestic and captive wild pigs, an appropriate surveillance programme in accordance with Articles 15.1.27. to 15.1.30. and 15.1.32. is in place;

Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever (2)

Article 15.1.2. (Status: General Criteria – C/Z/C)

6. for wild and feral pigs, and for African wild suids, if present in the country or zone, a surveillance programme is in place in accordance with Article 15.1.31., considering the presence of natural and artificial boundaries, the ecology of the wild and feral pig and African wild suid populations and an assessment of the likelihood of ASF spread including taking into account the presence of *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant;
7. the domestic and captive wild pig populations are separated by appropriate biosecurity, effectively implemented and supervised, from the wild and feral pig and African wild suid populations, based on the assessed likelihood of spread within the wild and feral pig and African wild suid populations, and surveillance in accordance with Article 15.1.31.; they are also protected from *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant.

Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever (3)

Article 15.1.2. (Status: General Criteria – C/Z/C)

Commodities of domestic or captive wild pigs can be traded safely in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter from countries complying with the provisions of this article, even if they notify infection with ASFV in wild or feral pigs or African wild suids.

Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

Article 15.1.3. (Status: different freedom) Applicable to Countries and Zones

- Historical freedom
no specific surveillance; Article 1.4.6.
- Freedom in all suids
- Freedom in domestic and *captive wild* pigs
specific surveillance, time period (depending
of vector), importation complying with chapter

Chapter 15.1. on African Swine Fever

Article 15.1.4. Compartment free from ASF

The establishment of compartment free from ASF should follow the relevant requirements of this chapter and the principles in Chapters 4.3. and 4.4

**Zoning and
compartmentalisation**

**Application of
compartmentalisation**

Zoning and Compartmentalisation

Meaning of terms:

Procedures which may be implemented by a country to define and manage animal subpopulations of distinct health status within its territory for purposes :

- of national or regional **disease control**, and/or
- **international trade**: to gain / maintain market access for certain commodities where whole country sourcing is not justified on disease risk grounds

Zoning and Compartmentalisation

Meaning of terms:

Zoning: applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily on a geographical basis

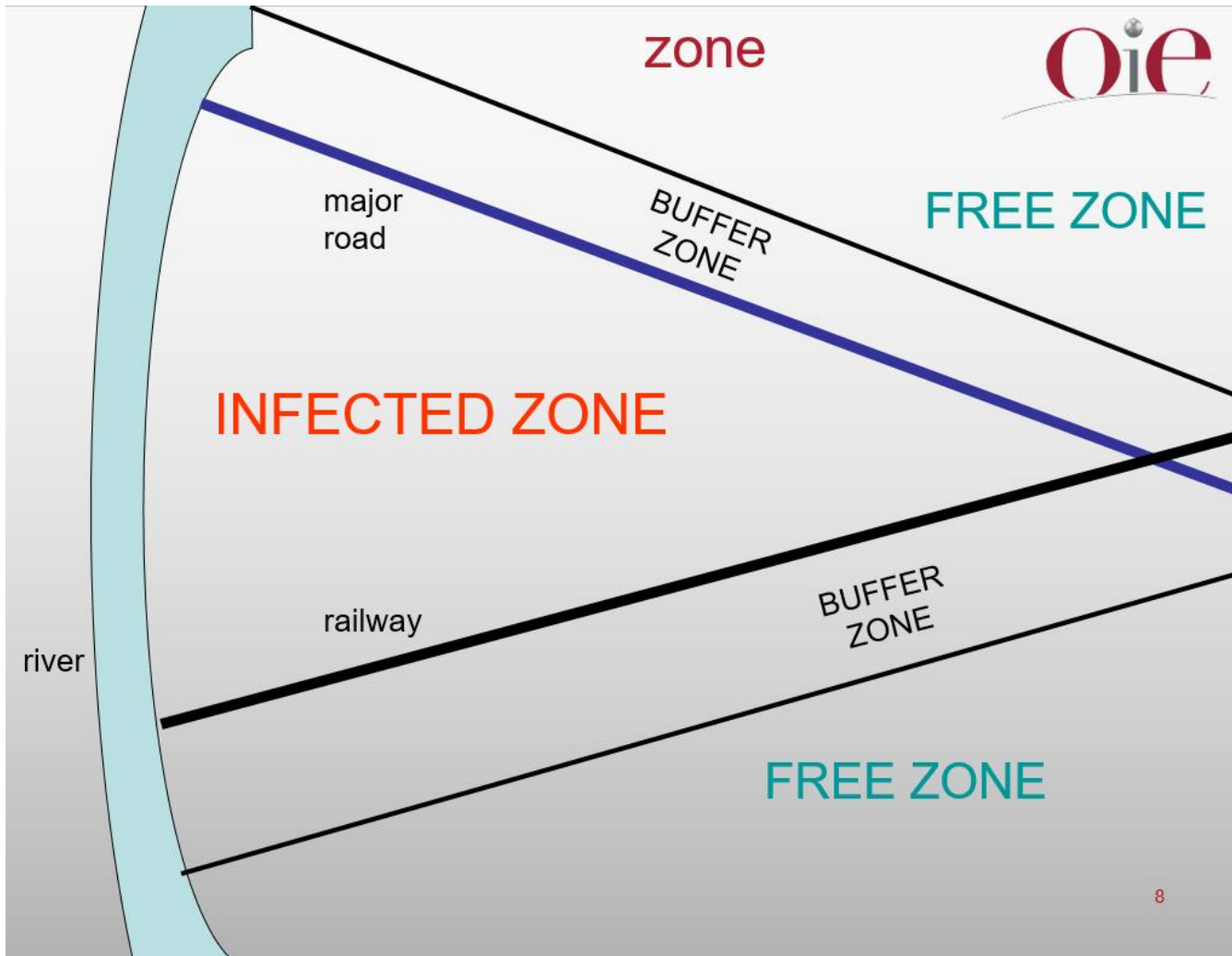
Compartmentalisation: applies to an animal subpopulation defined primarily by management and husbandry practices relating to biosecurity

in practice:

spatial considerations and good management are important in the application of both concepts

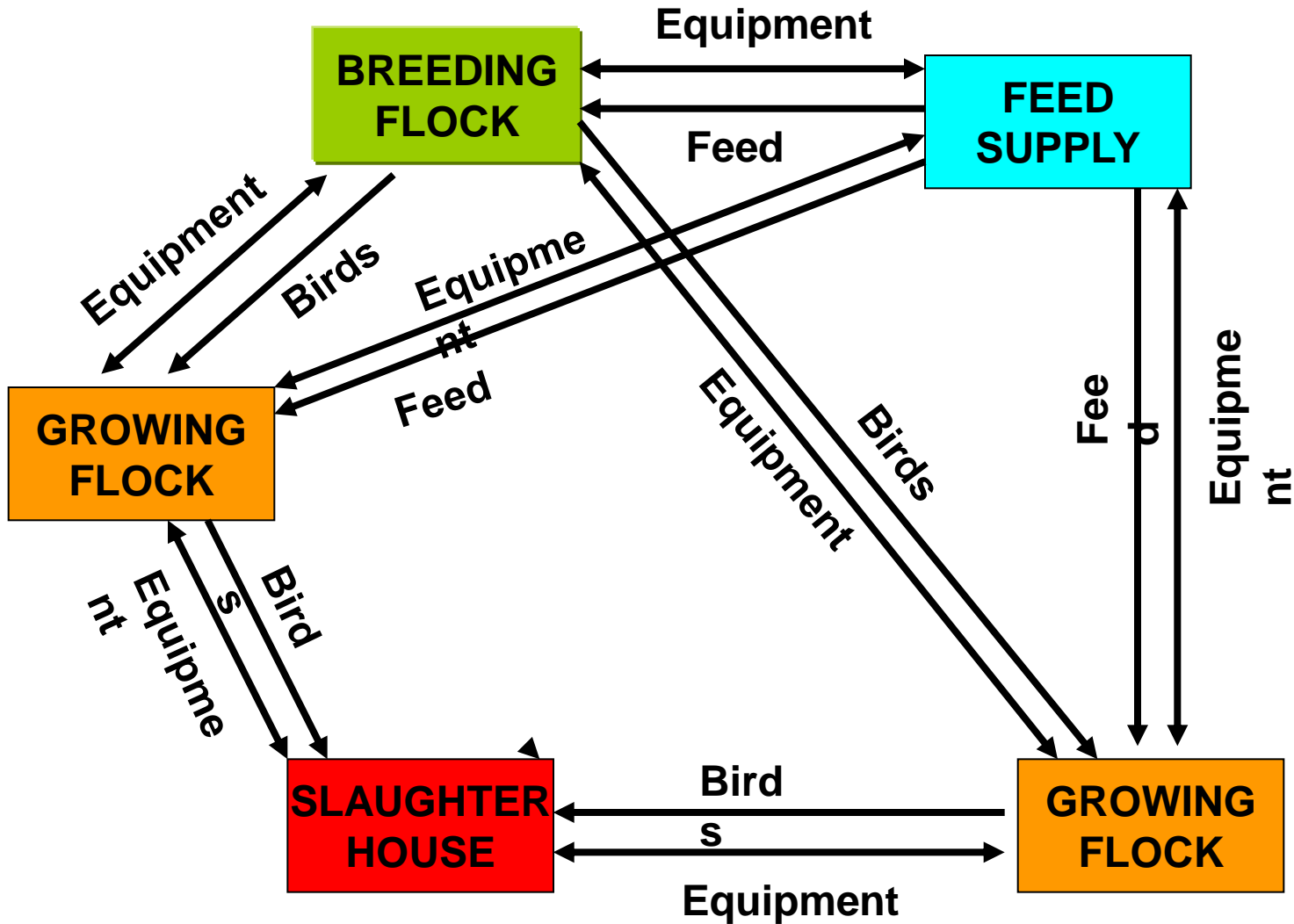


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Compartment





Article 15.1.6. Recovery of free status

Should an **outbreak** of ASF occur in a previously free country or **zone**, its status may be restored three months after the **disinfection** of the last infected **establishment**, provided that:

- 1) a ***stamping-out policy*** has been implemented and, in the case where ticks are suspected or known to be involved in the epidemiology of the *infection*, has been followed by the use of sentinel pigs in the infected *establishments* for two months;
- 2) ***surveillance*** in accordance with Article 15.1.30. has been carried out with negative results.



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