



# Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

## ASF Legislation

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# BTFSF

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**Prague, Czech Republic 25-27 October 2017**

# ASF legislation

## Overview of the legal framework

### CONTENTS:

- ✓ 1. General considerations when managing an outbreak
- ✓ 2. Legislation on ASF
- ✓ 3. Guidelines on surveillance and control of ASF



# 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 bio-security
- ✓ 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 Eastern Part of 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

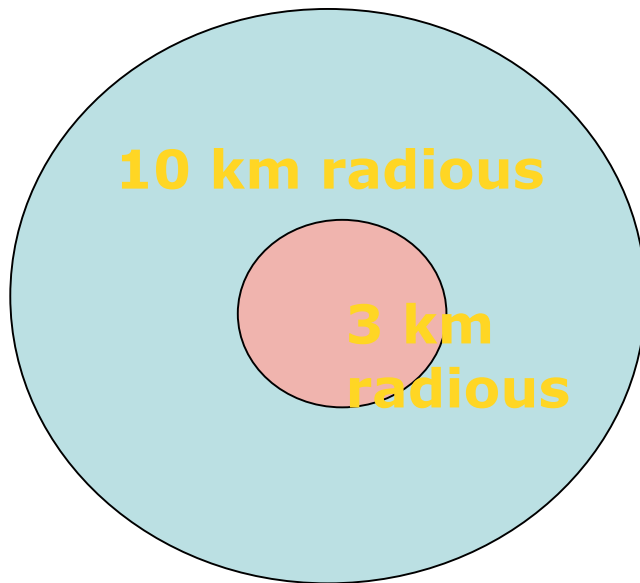


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# Restrictive Measures in case of ASF confirmation

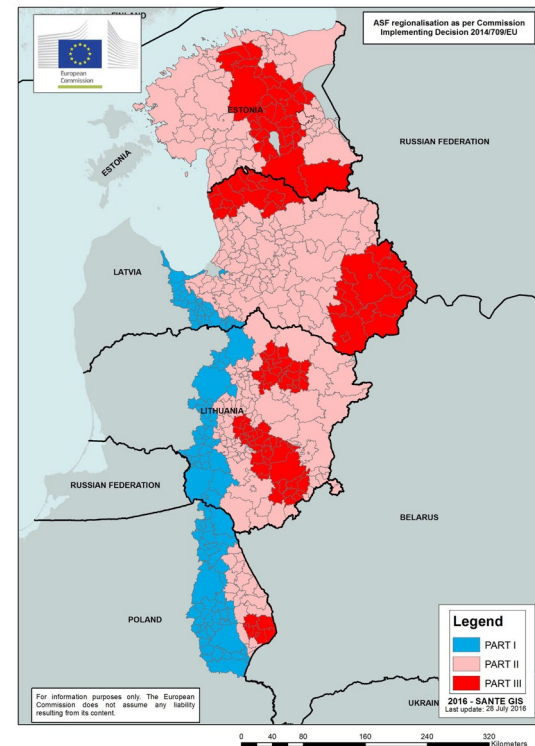
**CD 2002/60/EC**

**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”**

## *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**



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# 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

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



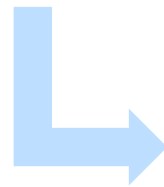
**PREVENTION**

## 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
- Serological monitoring of shot animals (evolution of the disease)
- Inspection of places at high risk (WB collection points)

## *Domestic pigs*

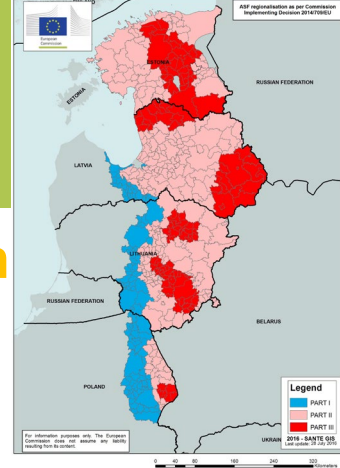
- Strict health monitoring programme (all pigs sick/dead examined and tested for ASF - CD 2003/422/EC)
- Vet inspection on pig slaughtering for own consumption

# EU Guidelines

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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.

# EU Guidelines

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# SANCO/7113/2015

## ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

**OBJECTIVE:** is to establish a common strategy, regarding

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

## 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...)**



European Commission

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf/index\_en.htm

African Swine Fever - Europ...

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## ANIMALS

European Commission > Food Safety > Animals > ... > Control measures > African Swine Fever

HEALTH FOOD **ANIMALS** PLANTS AMR

### 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

## African Swine Fever

[What is African swine fever?](#) - [Current situation](#) - [Control measures](#) - [EFSA scientific advice](#) - [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 this page](#). For epidemiological information gathered through the EU Animal Disease Notification System (ADNS), [access this 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 here](#).

### 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.

### QUICK LINKS

- European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
- Health and food audits and analysis
- Trade Control & Expert System (TRACES)
- Travelling with pets
- Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF)
- Committees
- E-News
- Events
- Videos





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