



Update on African swine fever

Meeting: AHAC – 7 June 2022

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DG SANTE, European Commission

I. ASF evolution globally and the current situation in the EU

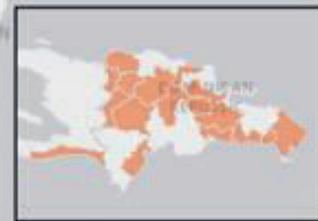
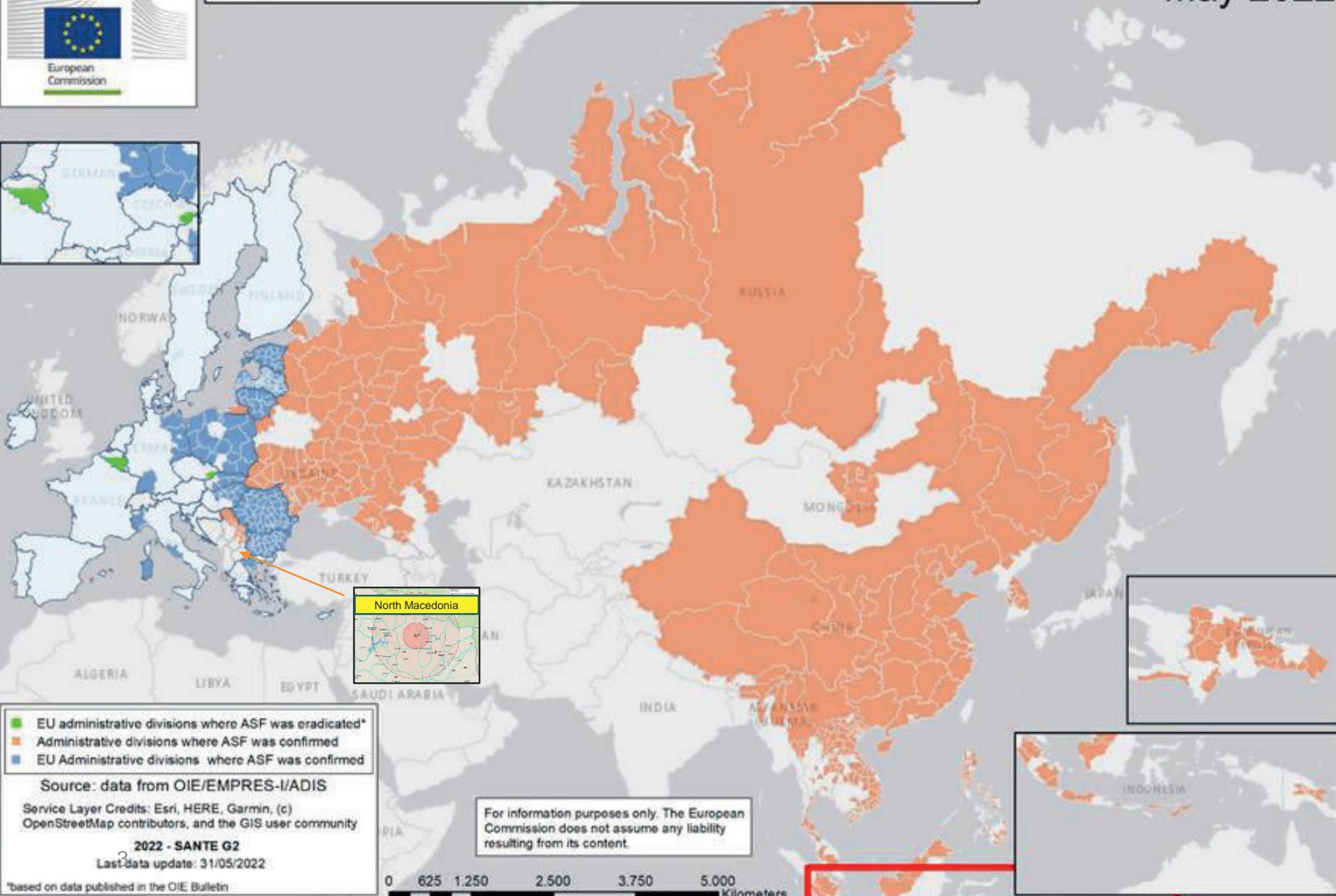


African swine fever by administrative divisions affected in 2013-2022 in Europe, Asia, Oceania and Americas

May 2022

ASF in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas

1. China (Aug 2018)
2. Mongolia (Jan 2019)
3. Vietnam (Feb 2019)
4. Cambodia (March 2019)
5. Hong Kong (May 2019)
6. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (May 2019)
7. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Jun 2019)
8. Myanmar (Aug 2019)
9. The Philippines (Jul 2019)
10. Republic of Korea (Sep 2019)
11. Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
12. Indonesia (Nov 2019)
13. Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)
14. India (May 2020)
15. Malaysia (Feb 2021)
16. Bhutan (May 2021)
17. Dominican Republic (July 2021).
18. Haiti (September 2021).
- 19. Thailand (January 2022).**



■ EU administrative divisions where ASF was eradicated*
■ Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed
■ EU Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed

Source: data from OIE/EMPRES-I/ADIS

Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

2022 - SANTE G2
Last data update: 31/05/2022

*based on data published in the OIE Bulletin



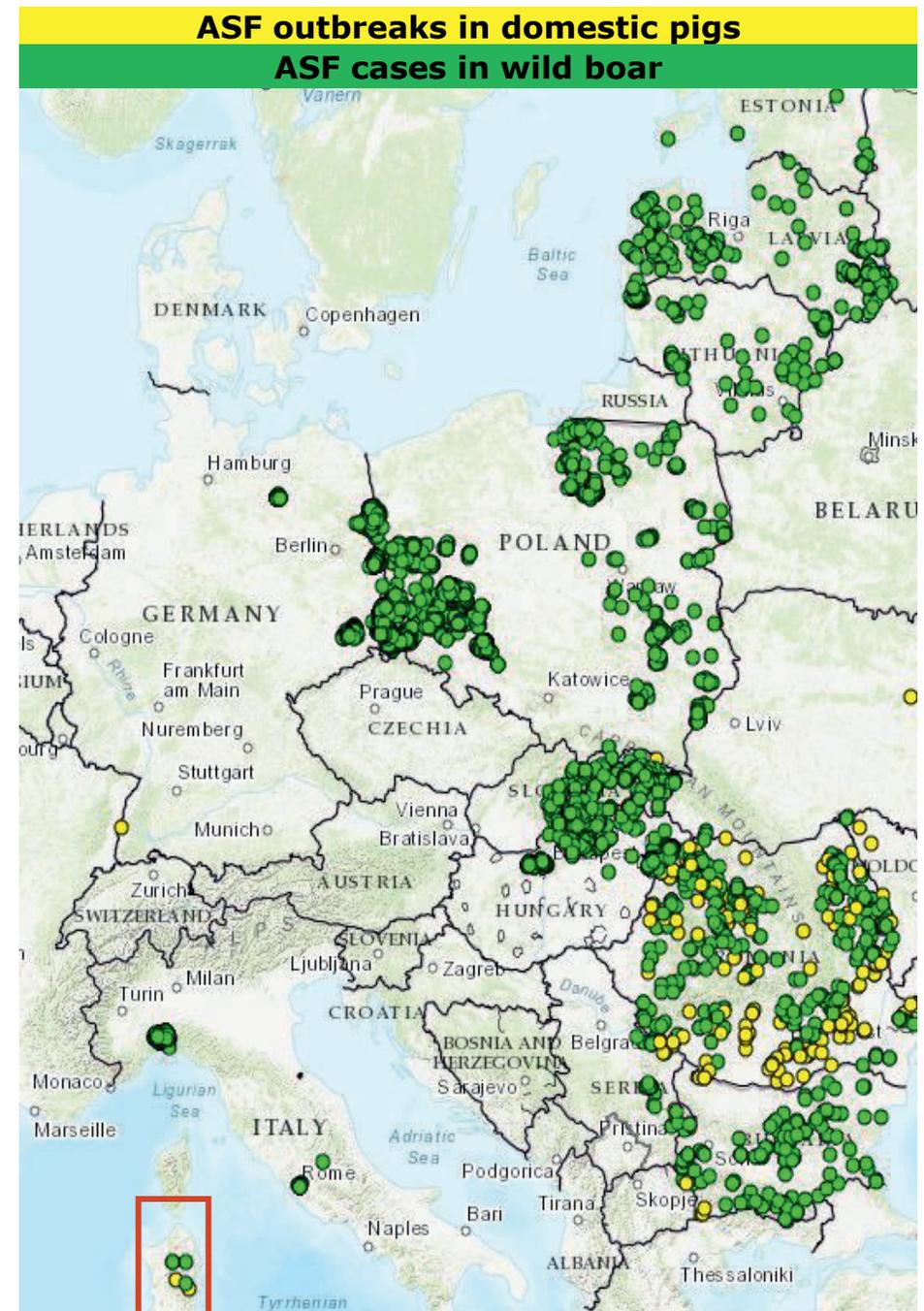
ASF in the EU in 2014-2022

- Lithuania** (1/2014) – only in wild boar for (+1y, last outbreak in pigs: 10/08/2020)
- Poland** (1/2014) + 1 outbreak in pigs (1994 pigs) in Wielkopolskie at the end of May 2022
- Latvia** (6/2014) last outbreak in pigs: 11/08/2021
- Estonia** (7/2015) one outbreak in pigs on 14/07/2021
- Romania** (7/2017) + 161 outbreaks in pigs in 2022 (473 during the same period last year)
- Hungary** (4/2018) – only in wild boar
- Bulgaria** (6/2018) + 2 outbreaks in backyard pigs in Jan 2022
- Slovakia** (7/2019) + 2 outbreaks in 2022 (168 + 204 pigs)
- Germany** (9/2020) – mainly close to PL border, +4 outbreaks in pigs in 2021 (all eradicated); + 1 outbreak (35 pigs) in Baden-Württemberg at the end of May 2022
- Italy** (mainland - 1/2022) – only in wild boar
 - Sardinia, IT – unrelated epidemiological situation since 1978**

Czechia – 6/2017, free from ASF since 02/2019

Belgium – 9/2018, free from ASF since 11/2020

Greece – 2/2020, one outbreak in pigs (eradicated)

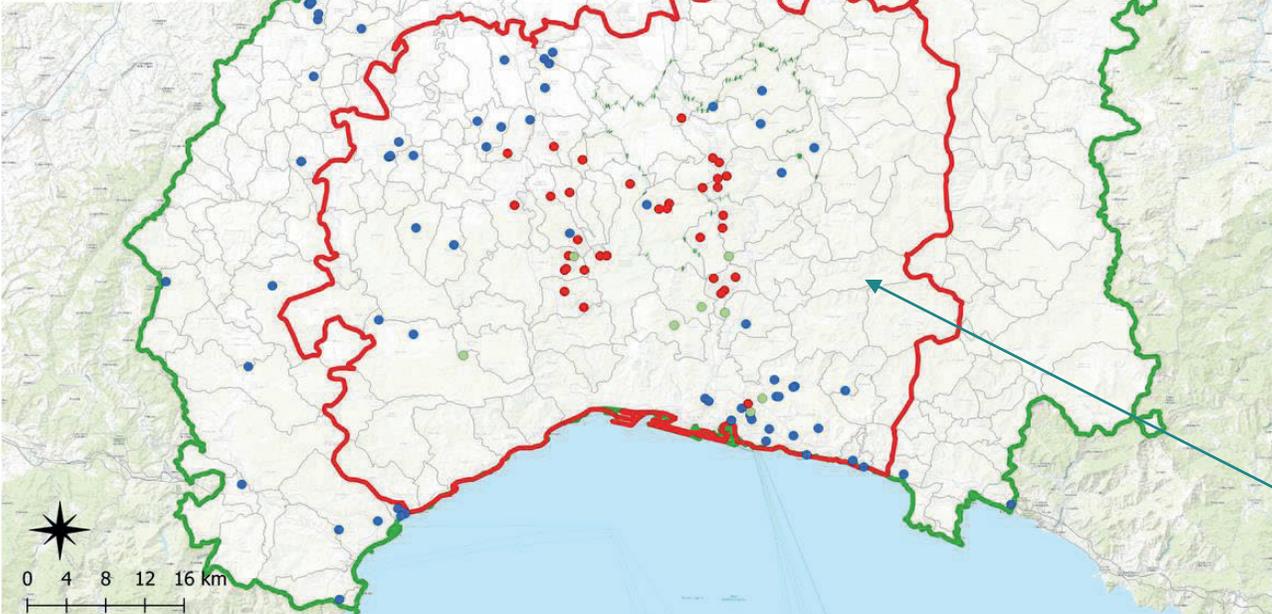


ASF in the EU in 2021-2022 (up to 25/03/2022)

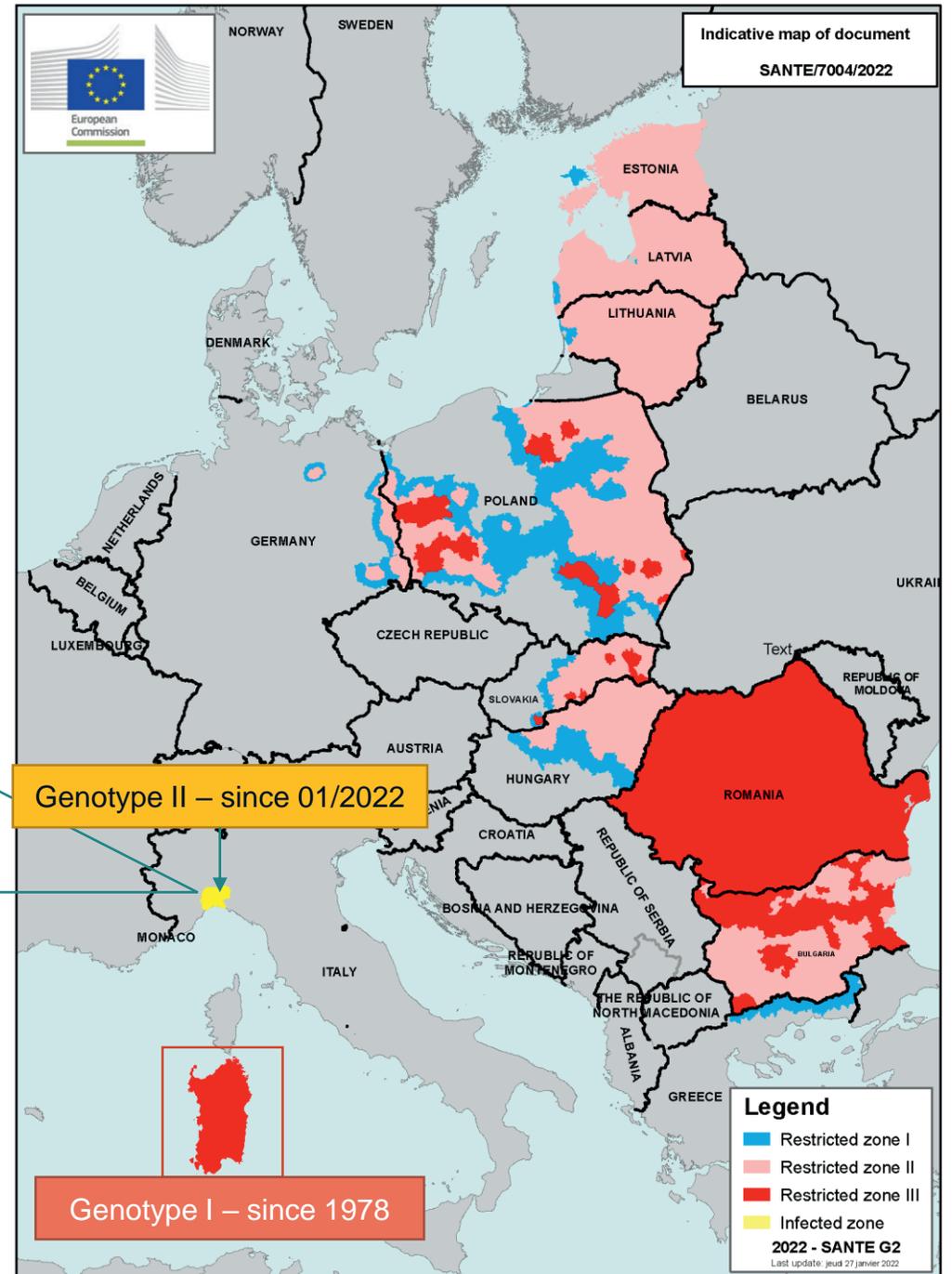
ASF in Italy: Piedmont and Liguria (North Italy)

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-01/reg-com_ahw_20220113_asf_ita.pdf

- ▭ Restricted area
- ▭ Buffer 10 km
- ASF monitoring [117]
- WB negative [75]
- WB positive [34]
- WB suspected [8]



- First confirmed case of ASF in wild boar notified on 7 January 2022
- Information to trading partners on 8 January 2022
- EU interim safeguard (CID 2022/28) adopted on 10 January 2022
- Standing Committee meeting with all MS on 13 January 2022
- EU safeguard (CID 2022/62) adopted on 14 January 2022
- EUVET mission 7-11 February 2022
- Standing Committee meetings



Emergency measures relating to ASF in Italy

Article 1

- Italy shall ensure that an **infected zone for African swine fever is established** immediately by the competent authority of that Member State in accordance with Article 63 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and Article 3, point (b), of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, and that **it comprises at least the areas listed in the Annex** to this Decision.

Article 2

- Italy shall ensure that the **special control measures for African swine fever applicable to restricted zones II laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 apply** in the areas listed as an infected zone in the Annex to this Decision, in addition to the measures laid down in Articles 63 to 66 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.

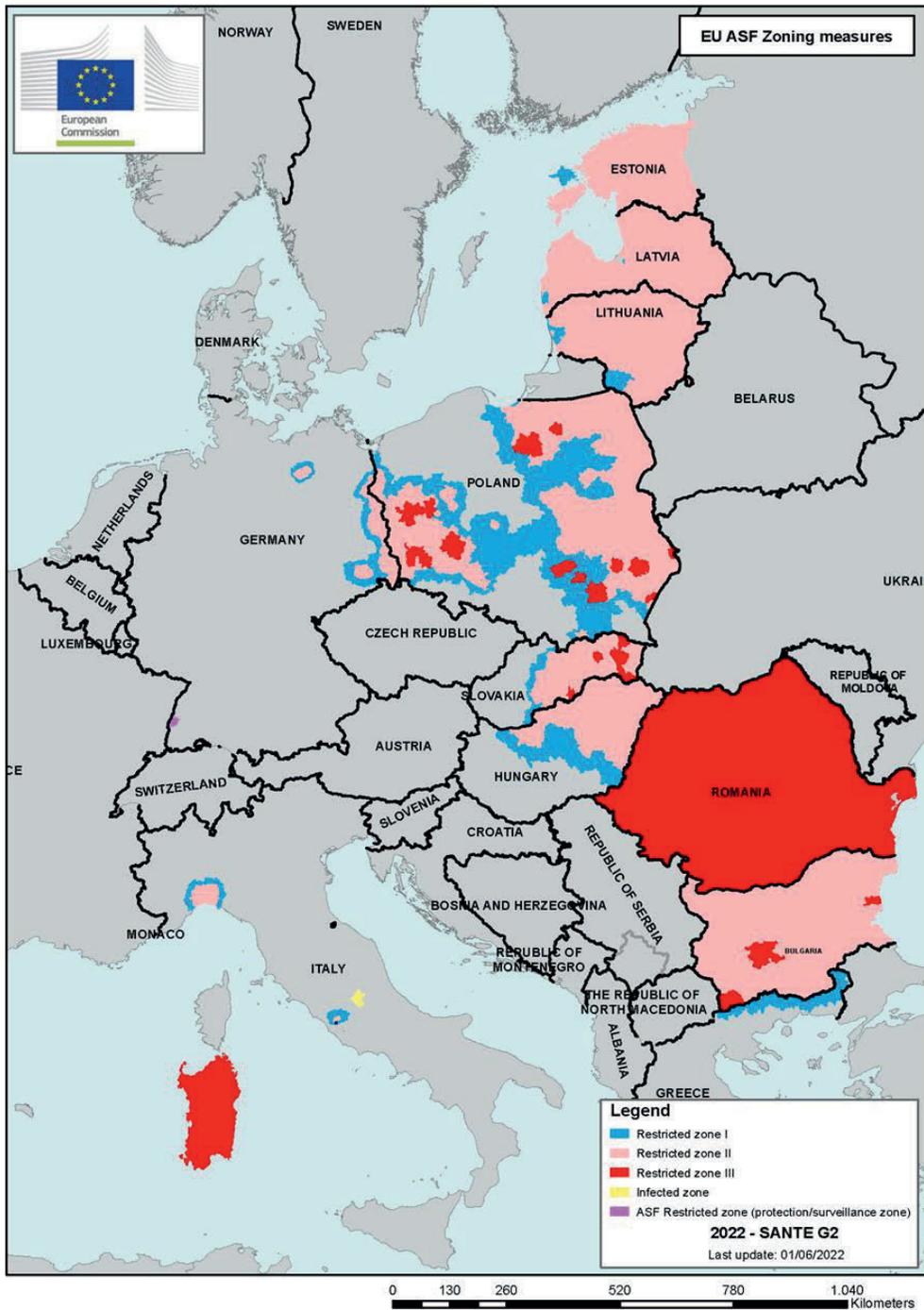
Article 3

- Italy shall ensure that **consignments of porcine animals kept in the areas listed as an infected zone in the Annex and products thereof are not authorised for movements to other Member States and to third countries**



New ASF developments

- **May 2022 – Italy: ASF in wild boar in Lazio Region in two municipalities, Rome and Rieti (Centre Italy)**
 - Commission *Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/717 of 6 May 2022* concerning certain interim emergency measures relating to African swine fever in Italy
 - Commission *Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/746 of 13 May 2022* concerning certain emergency measures relating to African swine fever in Italy (applies until 31 August 2022)
 - Commission *Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/875 of 1 June 2022* concerning certain interim emergency measures relating to African swine fever in Italy
- **May 2022 – Germany: ASF in domestic pigs in one farm in the Lander of Baden-Wurttemberg (at the border with France)**
 - Commission *Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/857 of 31 May 2022* concerning certain interim emergency measures relating to African swine fever in Germany



EU regionalisation (ASF)

Regulation (EU) 2021/605 (new revision published today in the OJ):

- **Restricted zone I** ('an additional further restricted zone') – zone, bordering zone II or III, where relevant (no ASF)
- **Restricted zone II** ('an infected zone') – ASF in wild boar
- **Restricted zone III** ('a further restricted zone', in addition to PZ/SZ) – ASF in domestic pigs (with or without ASF in wild boar)

Emergency measures (Art. 259 of AHL):

- **Infected zone** (ASF in wild boar in previously free MS or zone (new epidemiological situation))
- **Restricted zone (protection/surveillance zones):** (ASF in pigs in previously free MS or zone (new epidemiological situation))

- **EU guidelines** (*Principles and criteria for geographical regionalisation*) available online:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf

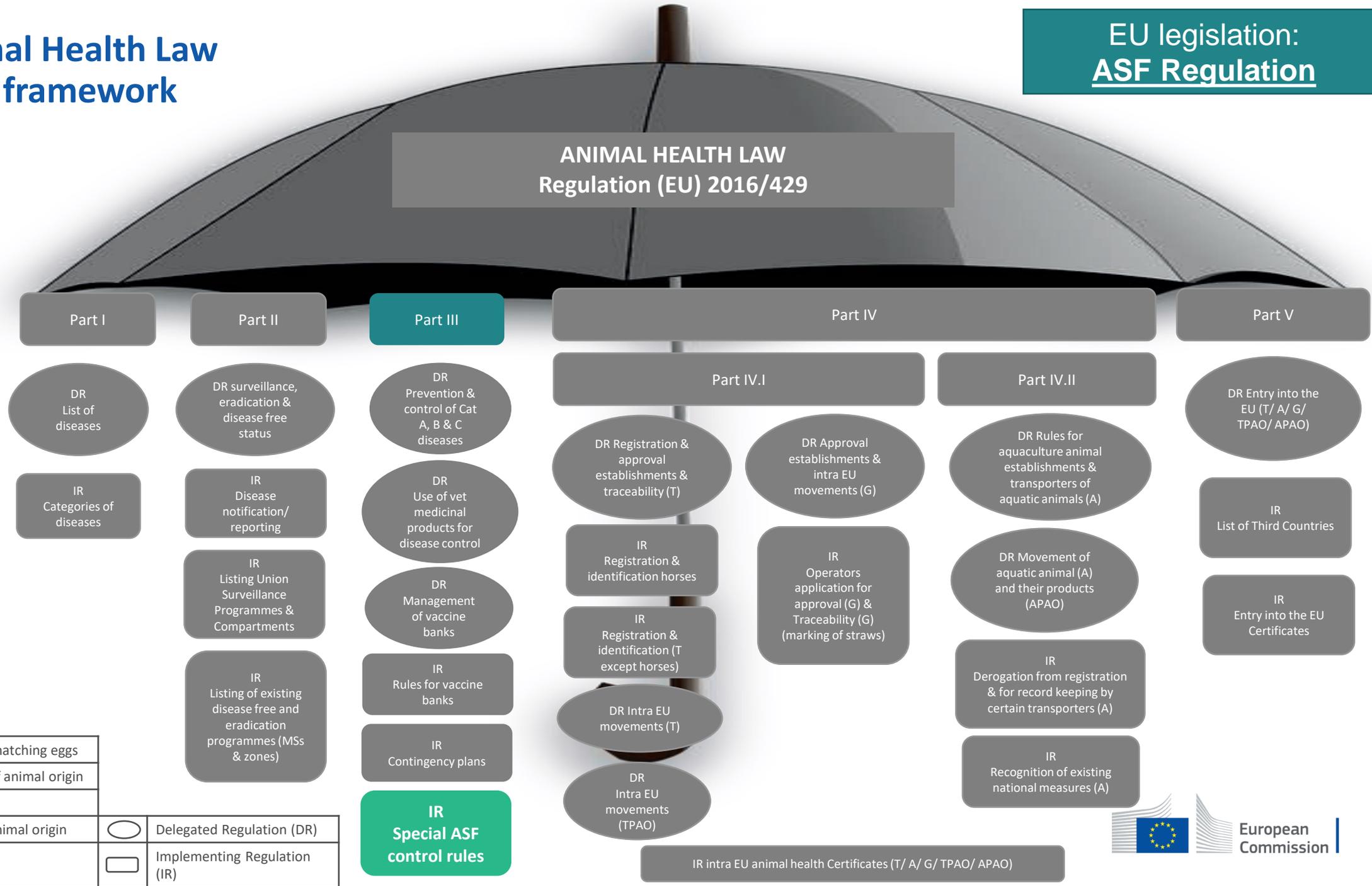
- **Online interactive map:**

<https://santegis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=45cdd657542a437c84bfc9cf1846ae8c>

II. EU policy development: ASF Regulation

Animal Health Law legal framework

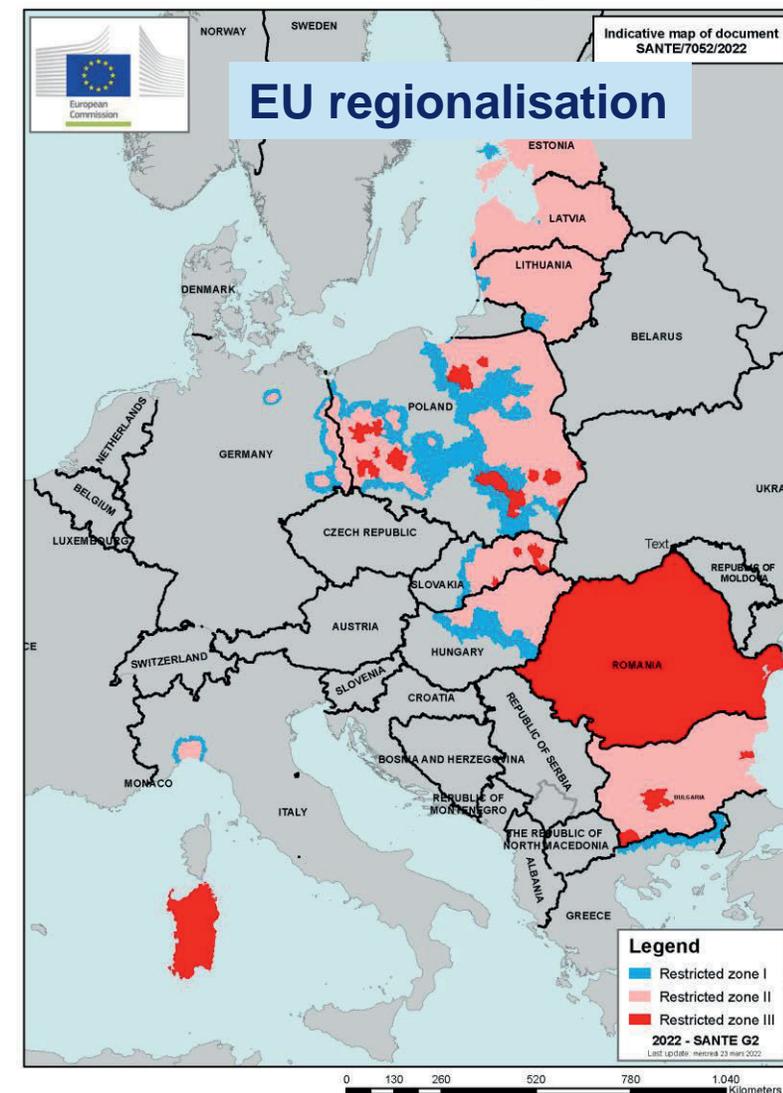
EU legislation: ASF Regulation



T	Terrestrial animals & hatching eggs		
TPAO	Terrestrial products of animal origin		
A	Aquatic animals		
APAO	Aquatic products of animal origin	○	Delegated Regulation (DR)
G	Germinal products	□	Implementing Regulation (IR)

Main principles of Regulation (EU) 2021/605 (special ASF control measures)

- **Prohibitions** in relation to the dispatch of certain commodities out of restricted zones
- **Safe derogations** from prohibitions under **specific conditions** and **risk mitigation measures**
- Special **designation** of establishments and **requirements**
- **Information and training obligations** and **public awareness**
- Reinforced **biosecurity measures**
- List of restricted zones categorised by the epidemiological situation (**regionalisation**)



Ongoing revision of ASF Regulation

- **Ongoing discussion with MSs:**
 - within the **Commission's Working group of experts** (6 meetings from January to May)
 - to be discussed at the **upcoming PAFFs**
- **Main possible amendments** to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 to address:
 - Prohibitions/derogations for movements of kept porcine animals **within restricted zones** I, II and III;
 - Continuous management of wild porcine in all MSs - **National action plans** (from EU guidelines to EU legislation).

III. Examples of EU initiatives to prevent, control and eradicate ASF

Main EU initiatives on ASF

<https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/video/I-192783>

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice (EFSA)
- Network of labs (+ EURL)
- Research
- Legislation (horizontal + specific)
- EU Guidelines
- Zoning (Regionalization)
- Border controls
- Audits
- Financial support
- Training (BTSF)
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention (EUVET)
- International cooperation

CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN THE EU
The key role of hunters

ASF is a devastating, usually deadly, infectious wild boar for which no vaccine exists.

The pig sector is one of the most economically important in the EU. It is necessary to ensure the safety of the EU agricultural industry, the highest value added sector, to ensure food security. Pigs are kept in close contact with wild boars, which are the main reservoir of the virus. Hunters can make the difference – for better or worse – as they may increase or reduce the spread of the disease.

European Commission/FAO Conference
PREPARING EUROPEAN HUNTERS TO ERADICATE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Introduction: EV DE
L'Association européenne des chasseurs

30 January 2019, 10:00-16:00
Kongresszentrum Moszitzkreutzstr. 158, 08102 Bad Muskau
Waldpark, am Flughafen, 01067 Dresden
Waldpark, am Flughafen, 01067 Dresden

THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL PORK PRODUCTION UNDER THE THREAT OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

HARMONISED RULES

efsa
European Food Safety Authority

For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website <https://goo.gl/u3EdD>

TRAVELLERS MUST SURRENDER THESE PRODUCTS FOR OFFICIAL CONTROLS*

Products of animal origin may carry pathogens that cause infectious diseases in animals. There are strict procedures and veterinary controls on the introduction of products of animal origin into the European Union.

Achtung!
Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informiert: Seit 2014 breitet sich die hochansteckende Afrikanische Schweinepest (ASF) in Europa aus und bedroht die Wälder in Deutschland. ASF ist eine hoch ansteckende, für den Menschen ungefährliche, Virusinfektion, welche durch Wildschweinprodukte übertragen werden kann. Bitte achten Sie daher beim Reisen auf die Einhaltung der ASF-Regelungen.

Warning!
The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany gives notice that: Since 2014, the highly contagious African Swine Fever (ASF) virus has been spreading through Europe and is now threatening the forests in Germany. ASF is a highly contagious, highly infectious virus which is not dangerous for humans, but which can be transmitted by wild boar and wild boar products. Please be aware of the ASF regulations when travelling.

Pozor!
Speciálně vybrané produkty živočišného původu mohou přenášet nebezpečné patogeny způsobující vysokou nakačlivou a zoonózní afrikanickou morovou horečku (ASF) v Evropě. ASF je vysoce nakačlivá a extrémně infekční onemocnění, které ohrožuje lesy v České republice. ASF není nebezpečná pro člověka, ale může být přenesena prostřednictvím divokých prasat a jejich produktů. Při cestování do zahraničí se proto musíte řídit pravidly ASF. Prosíme, abyste si byli při cestě do zahraničí dobře informováni o pravidlech ASF.

Atenție!
Măsurătorii Federale de Agricultură și Silvicultură din România informează că: Din anul 2014, virusul febrei malarice africane (ASF) s-a răspândit în Europa și reprezintă o amenințare pentru pădurile din România. ASF este o boală extrem de contagioasă care poate fi transmisă prin produsele animalelor sălbatice și produsele acestora. ASF nu este periculoasă pentru om, dar poate fi transmisă prin produsele animalelor sălbatice și produsele acestora. În timpul călătoriilor în străinătate, vă rugăm să respectați regulile ASF. Vă rugăm să vă informați despre regulile ASF înainte de a călători în străinătate.

Внимание!
Федеральное Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации информирует: С 2014 года в Европе распространяется вирус африканской чумы свиней (АЧС), который угрожает лесам в России. АЧС – это высоко заразная и чрезвычайно опасная вирусная инфекция, которая передается через продукты дикой фауны и продукты их жизнедеятельности. АЧС не опасна для человека, но может быть передана через продукты дикой фауны и продукты их жизнедеятельности. При поездках за границу соблюдайте правила АЧС. Просим вас заранее ознакомиться с правилами АЧС.

Uwaga!
Federalne Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Gospodarki Żywnościowej informuje: Od roku 2014 wirus febrы malarickiej afrykańskiej (ASF) rozprzestrzenia się w Europie i stanowi zagrożenie dla lasów w Polsce. ASF jest chorobą niezwykle zakaźną i bardzo niebezpieczną, która może być przenoszona przez produkty zwierząt dzikich i produkty ich działalności. ASF nie jest niebezpieczna dla człowieka, ale może być przenoszona przez produkty zwierząt dzikich i produkty ich działalności. Podczas podróży zagranicę należy przestrzegać zasad ASF. Prosimy o wcześniejsze zapoznanie się z zasadami ASF.

Main initiatives of the EU on ASF

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice
- Network of labs
- Research
- Legislation
- EU Guidelines
- Zoning
- Border controls
- Audits
- Financial support
- Training
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention
- International cooperation

GF-TADS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSDUCIBLE ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | OIE

• GF-TADS

Standing Group of Experts on ASF in Europe (**SGE ASF**)



- 19 meetings of the SGE ASF in Europe since 2014
 - May 2020: remote meeting (*update on the countries' situation and ASF management in the framework of the Covid-19 crisis*)
 - November 2020: remote meeting (*update on countries' situation and early reaction and emergency control measures in case of ASF detection in wild boar and domestic pigs*)
 - June 2021: remote meeting (*update on countries' situation and to present and discuss the exit strategy*)
 - 23 November 2021: remote meeting on outdoor pig keeping
 - **23 February 2022: remote meeting to address the newly detected outbreaks in January 2022 in Italy and North Macedonia.**
 - **Next: in June 2022 (in a hybrid format) on 'the development of ASF vaccines and vaccination strategies'.**
- 13 field visits by GF-TADs experts in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Belgium and Serbia.

International cooperation on ASF with:

- SGE ASF Asia
- SGE ASF Americas
- New: SGE ASF Africa

EU Veterinary Emergency Team (EUVET)

EUVET:
recent ASF missions

- **Germany** (remote): 9-10 December 2021

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2021-12/reg-com_ahw_20211215_asf_deu_euvet.pdf

- **North Macedonia** (on the spot): 1-4 February 2022

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-03/reg-com_ahw_20220314_asf-euvet_ita_0.pdf

- **Italy** (on the spot, Piedmont and Liguria): 7-11 February 2022

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-03/reg-com_ahw_20220314_asf-euvet_pol.pdf

- **Poland** (remote): 15 -16 February 2022

https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2022-02/reg-com_ahw_20220210_eu-vet_mission_mkd.pdf

Thank you

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf_en



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