



# Update on ASF epidemiological situation at EU level

AHAC

2 June 2023

*Unit G2 – Animal Health*

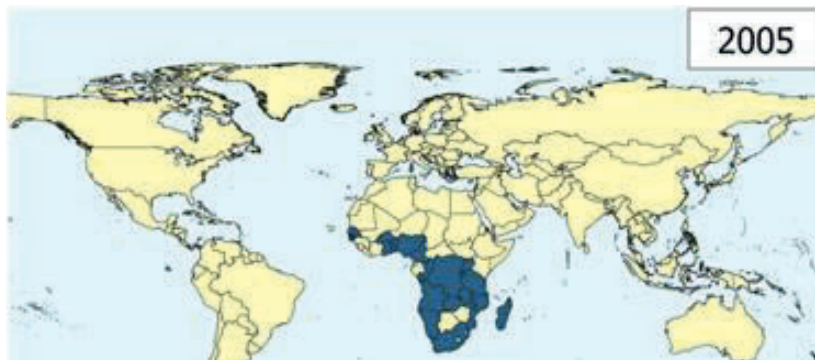
*Directorate G*

*Crisis preparedness in food, animals and plants*

*DG SANTE, European Commission*

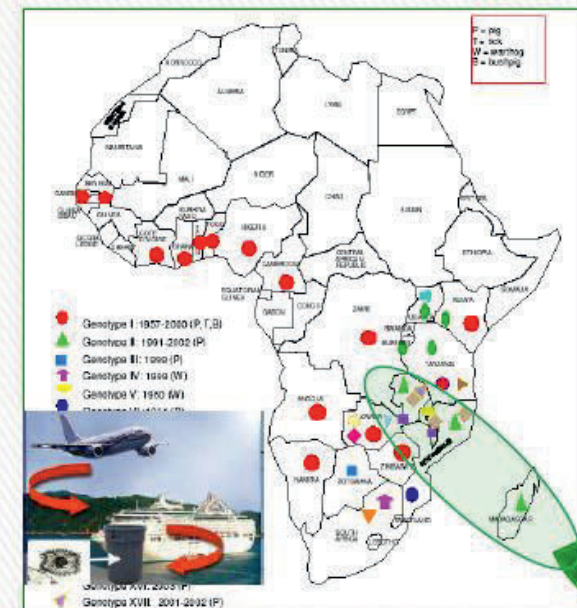
# ASF – a global challenge

- The current heightened **global risk to all countries**, and the **significant impact** of the disease on animal health and welfare, **food security, national and global economies, rural development and social and political behavior**
- **No country is safe from ASF**
- **A global response is needed**

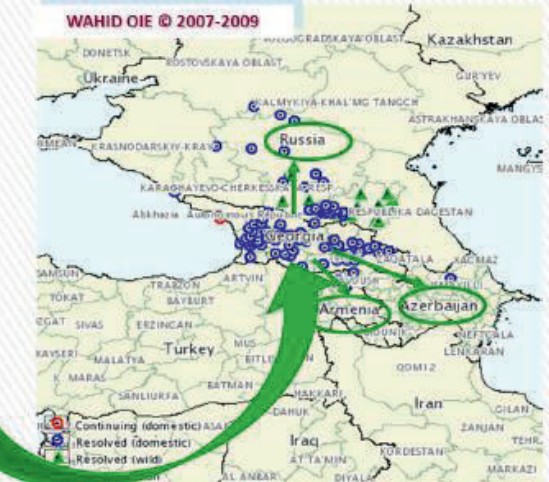


ASF has traditionally been present in the African continent, where it has been reported in 32 countries since **2005**, when WOAH began to collect data on ASF through its World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

## Tracing the origin



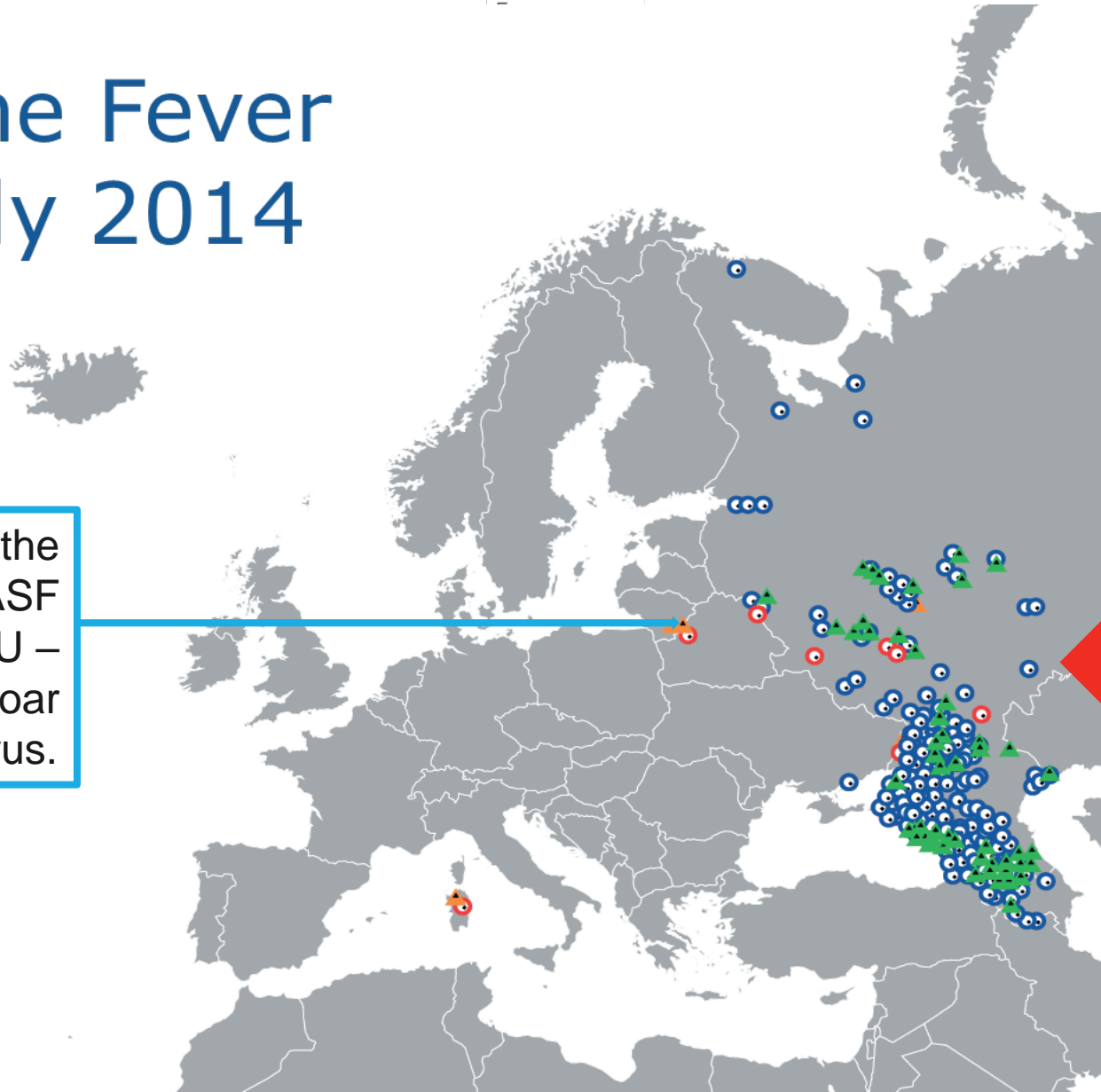
**Georgia**  
**June 2007**



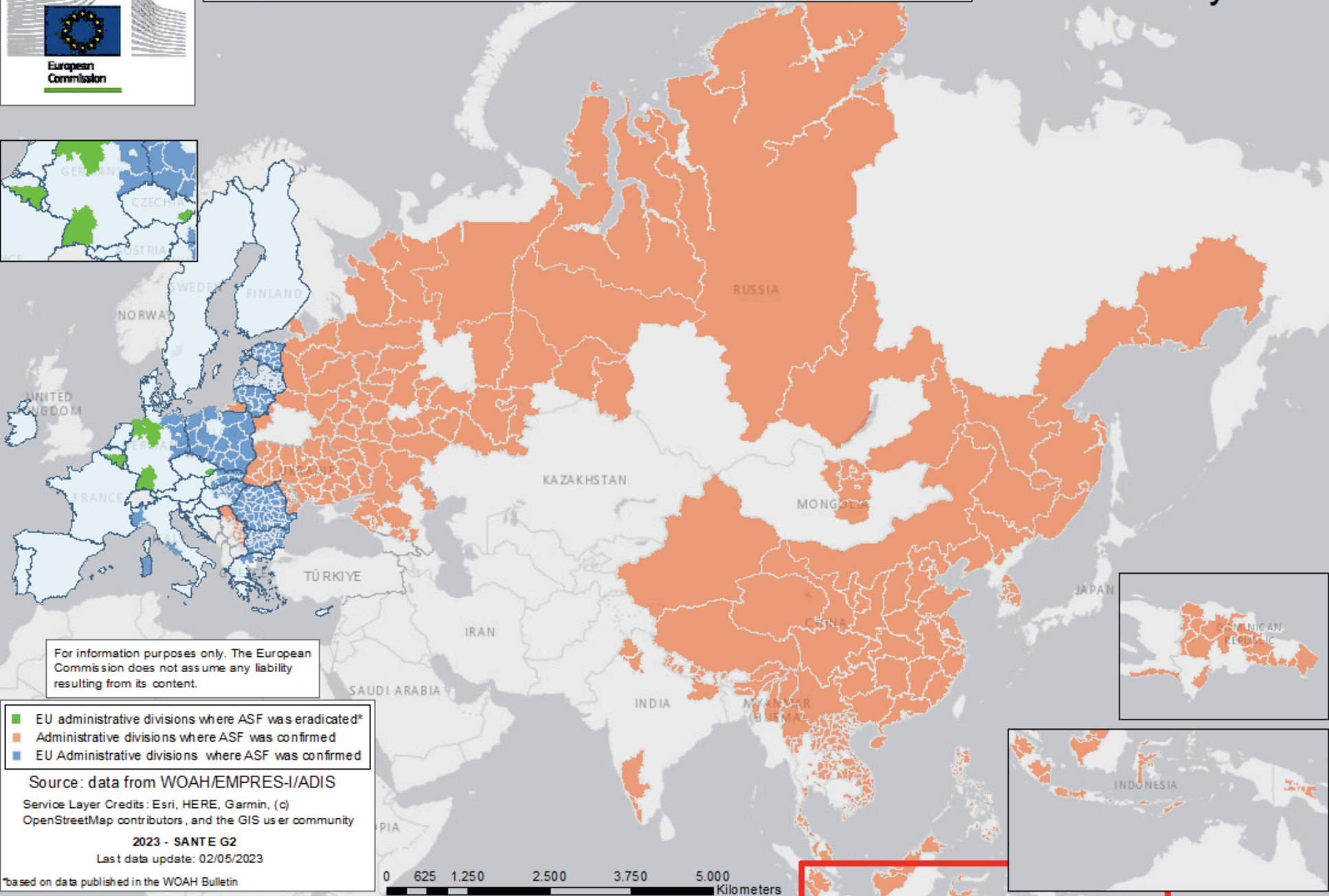
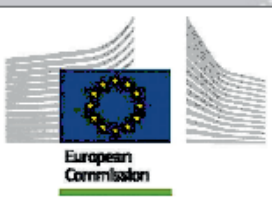


# African Swine Fever 2007 to early 2014

In January **2014**, the same genotype of ASF was confirmed in the EU – in **Lithuania** in wild boar at the border with Belarus.



In **2007**, the disease (genotype II) was confirmed in the Caucasus region of **Georgia**. From there, the ASF virus gradually spread to neighboring countries (i.e., **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia and Belarus**) affecting domestic pigs and wild boar.



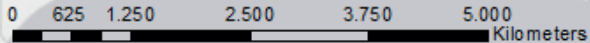
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- EU administrative divisions where ASF was eradicated\*
- Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed
- EU Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed

Source: data from WOAH/EMPRES-I/ADIS  
 Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c)  
 OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

2023 - SANTE G2  
 Last data update: 02/05/2023

\*based on data published in the WOAH Bulletin



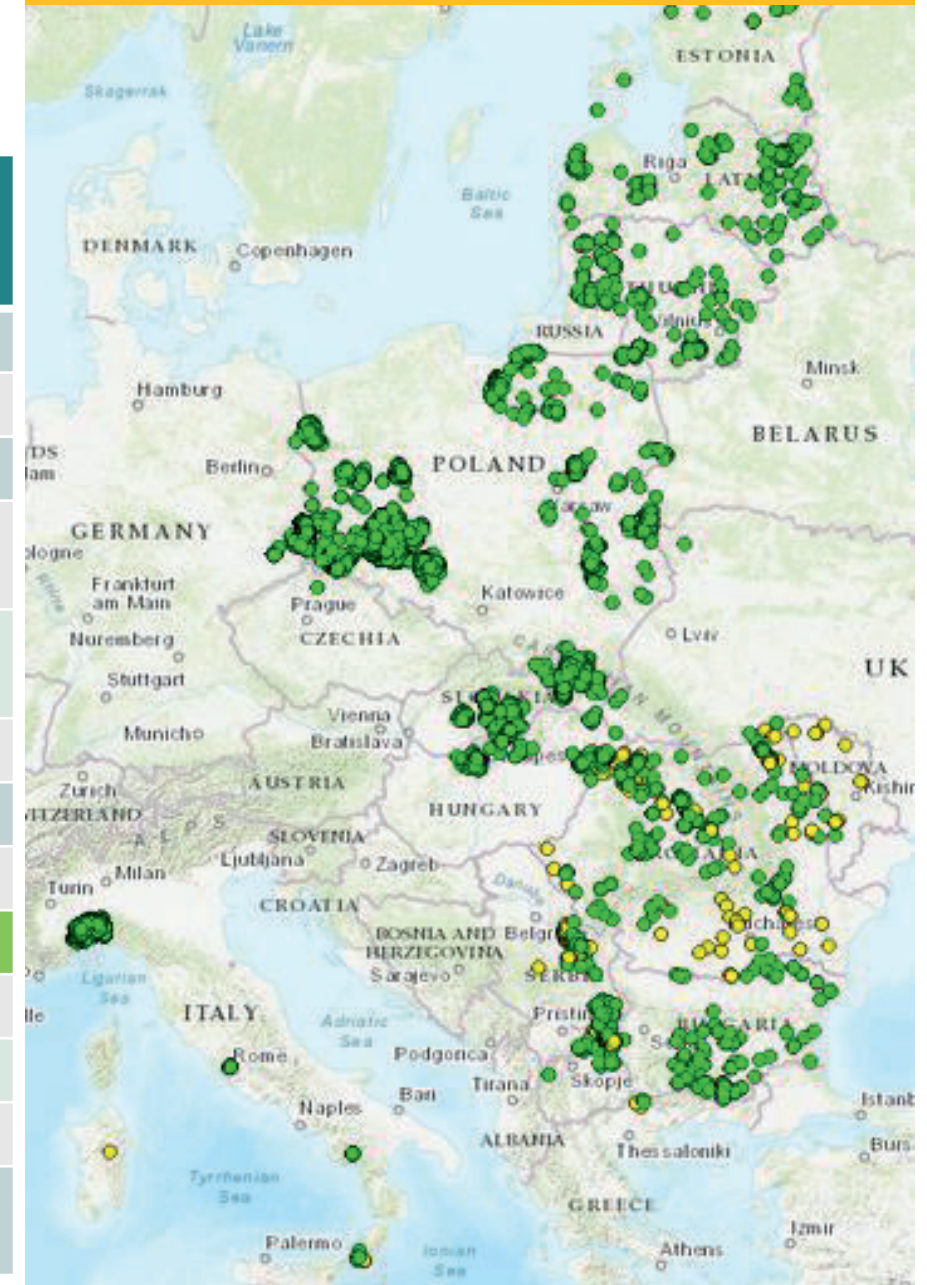
1. China (Aug 2018)
2. Mongolia (Jan 2019)
3. Vietnam (Feb 2019)
4. Cambodia (March 2019)
5. Hong Kong (May 2019)
6. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (May 2019)
7. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Jun 2019)
8. Myanmar (Aug 2019)
9. The Philippines (Jul 2019)
10. Republic of Korea (Sep 2019)
11. 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).
20. Nepal (March 2022).
21. Singapore (February 2023).



# ASF in the EU in 2014-2023

ASF in the EU in 2023 (up to 30/05/2023)

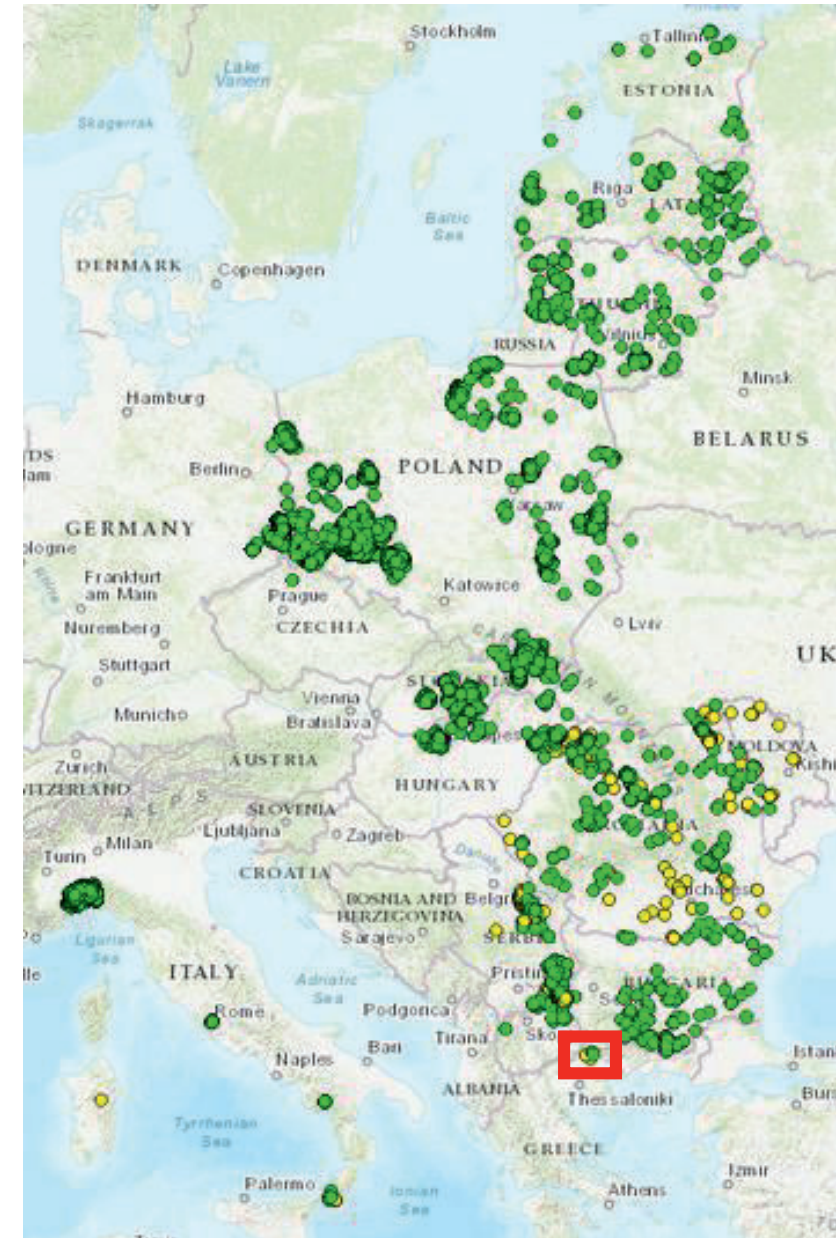
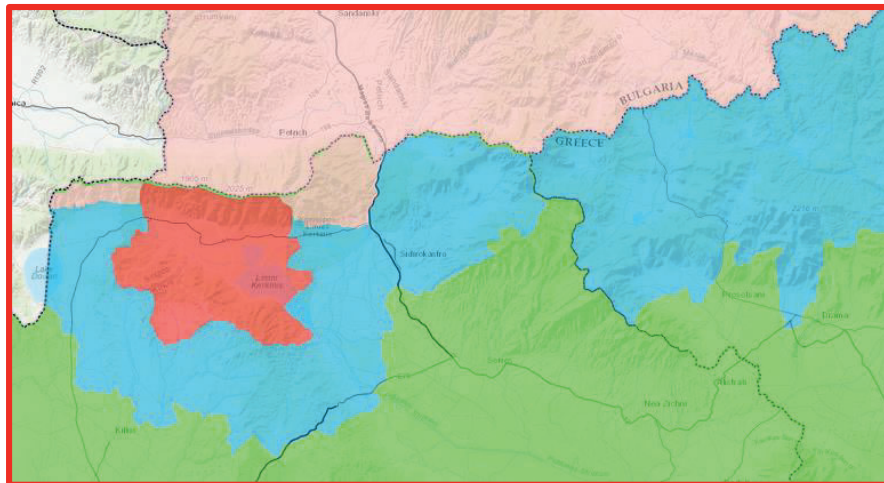
No	MS	1 <sup>st</sup> ASF detection	ASF in wild boar	ASF in pigs	Remarks on the recent ASF situation (until 15/05/2023)
1.	LT	1/2014	+	+	in wild boar; <b>0 outbreaks in pigs in 2023</b>
2.	PL	1/2014	+	+	in wild boar; <b>1 outbreak in pigs in 2023</b>
3.	LV	6/2014	+	+	in wild boar; <b>0 outbreaks in pigs in 2023</b>
4.	EE	7/2015	+	-	in wild boar only; <b>last outbreak in pigs on 14/07/2021</b>
5.	CZ	6/2017	+	-	<b>ASF eradicated in 2019.</b> Re-occurrence in wild boar at the border with PL in 11/2022
6.	RO	7/2017	+	+	in wild boar; <b>79 outbreaks in pigs in 2023</b>
7.	HU	4/2018	+	-	in wild boar only
8.	BG	6/2018	+	+	in wild boar; <b>0 outbreaks in pigs in 2023</b>
	BE	9/2018	-	-	free from ASF since 11/2020
9.	SK	7/2019	+	+	in wild boar; <b>0 outbreaks in pigs in 2023</b>
10.	EL	2/2020	+	+	in wild boar; <b>2 outbreaks in pigs in 2023</b>
11.	DE	9/2020	+	+*	in wild boar; <b>1 outbreak in pigs in 2023</b> (in BB)
12.	IT	1/2022	+	+	in wild boar; <b>4 outbreaks in pigs in 2023</b> (in Sardegna and Calabria)



**ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs**  
**ASF outbreaks in wild boar**

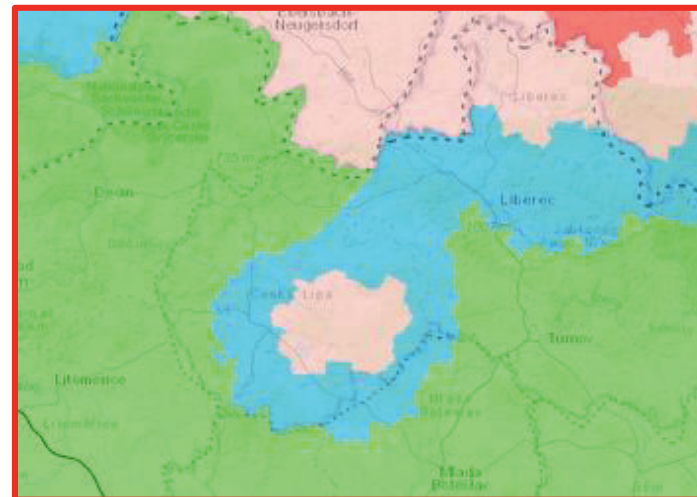
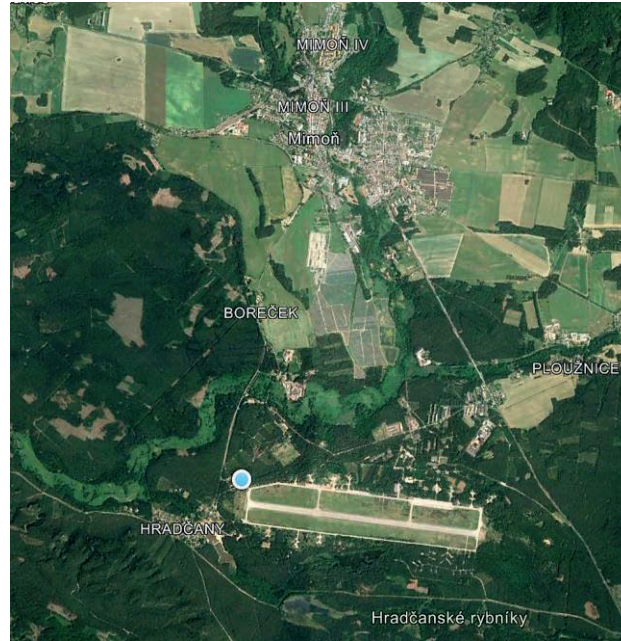
# ASF in Greece – domestic pigs

- Confirmed in already restricted zone I
- At the border with Bulgaria
  - wild boar: 20 January 2023
  - EUVET mission: 7-10 February 2023
  - domestic pigs:
    - 1<sup>st</sup> - 26 April 2023 in the farm with 675 pigs.
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> – 17 May 2023 in the farm with 31 pigs.
    - measures foreseen by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 immediately implemented by Greece (restricted zones – protection and surveillance zones)
- EU regionalisation in place

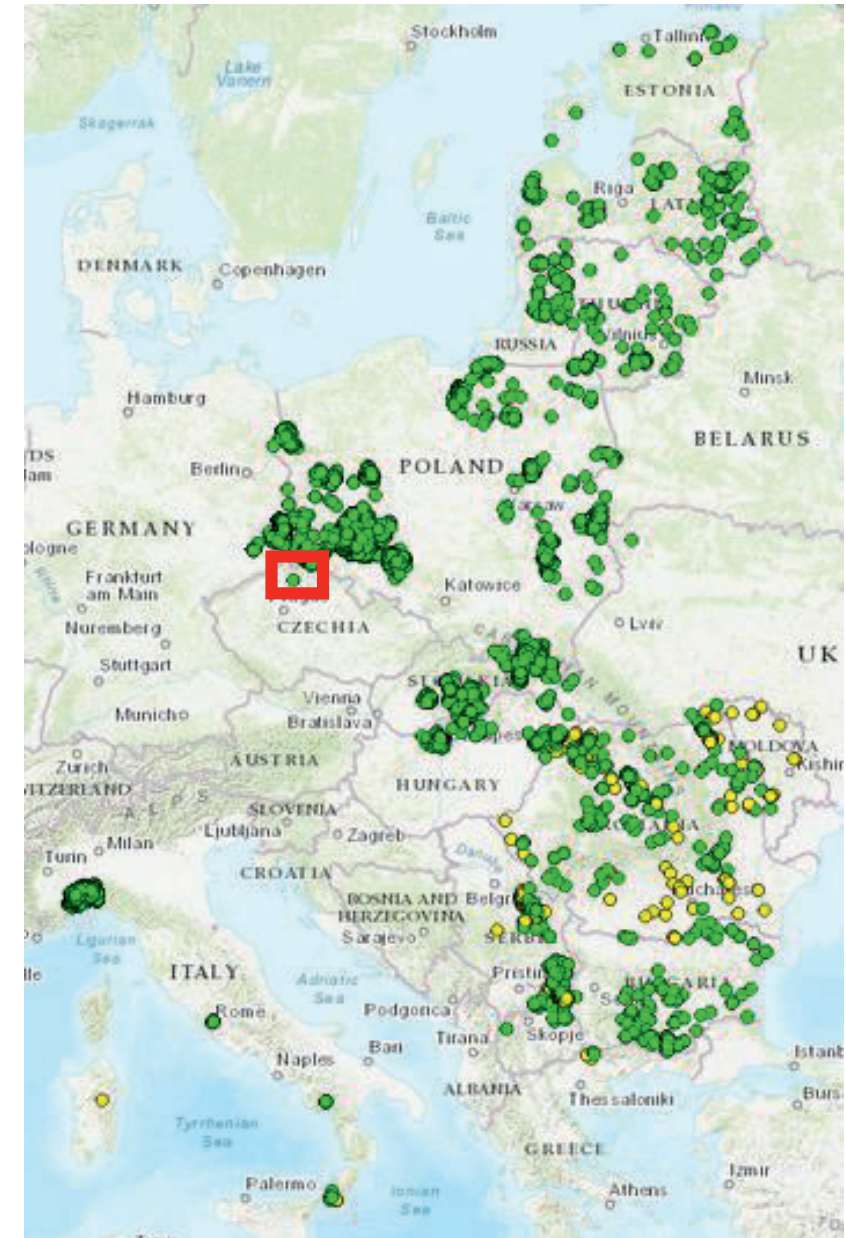


# ASF in Czechia – wild boar

- ASF re-occurrence after more than 4 years
- Confirmed at the border with Poland in December 2022
- New ASF case in wild boar notified on 11 May in a new area
  - Hunted wild boar with clinical signs
  - All measures foreseen by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 immediately implemented by Czechia (infected zone)
  - **EUVET mission:** 10-12 May 2023
    - The newly infected area is most likely not connected to the older infected area in the north (the findings indicate a focal event)
- EU regionalisation in place



## Recent developments

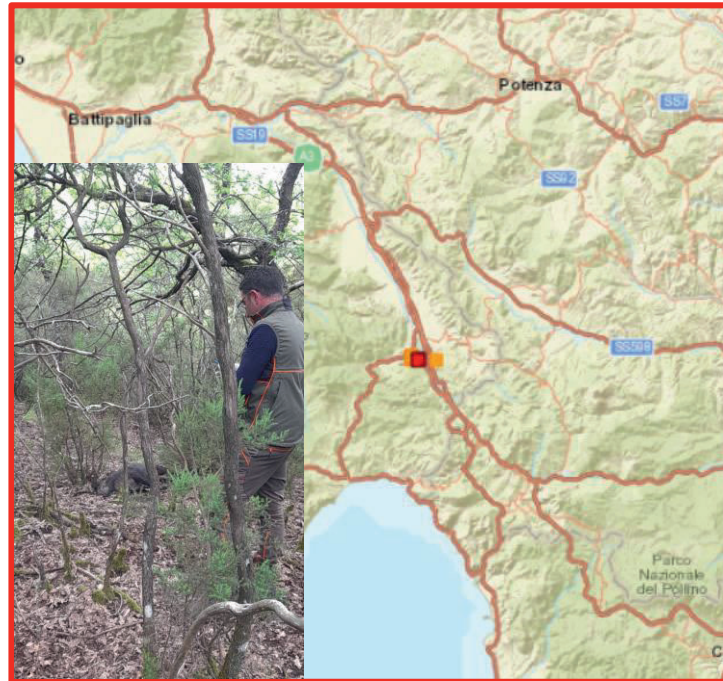


# ASF in Italy – 2 new regions affected

Recent developments

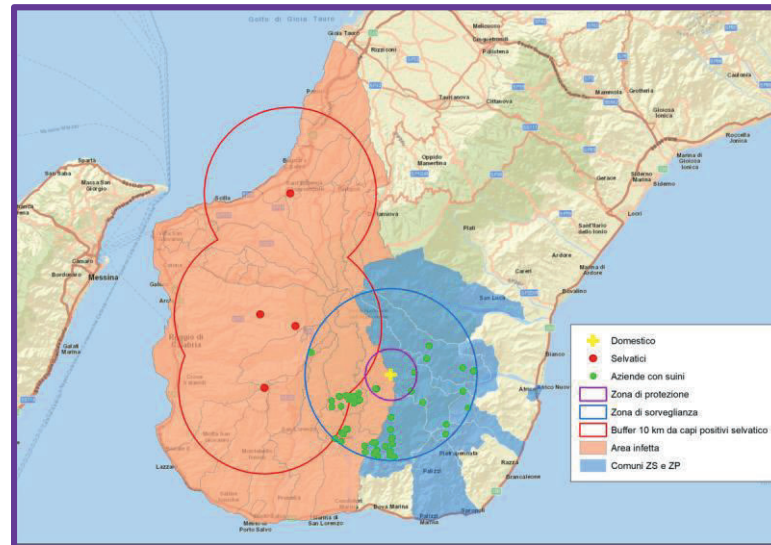
- **Calabria:**

- In wild boar: confirmed 5 May
- In domestic pigs:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> confirmed on 12 May in the farm with of 69 domestic pigs
    - epidemiologically linked to the ASF cases in wild boar
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> confirmed on 17 May in the farm with of 53 domestic pig
- All measures foreseen by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 immediately implemented by Italy (restricted and infected zones)

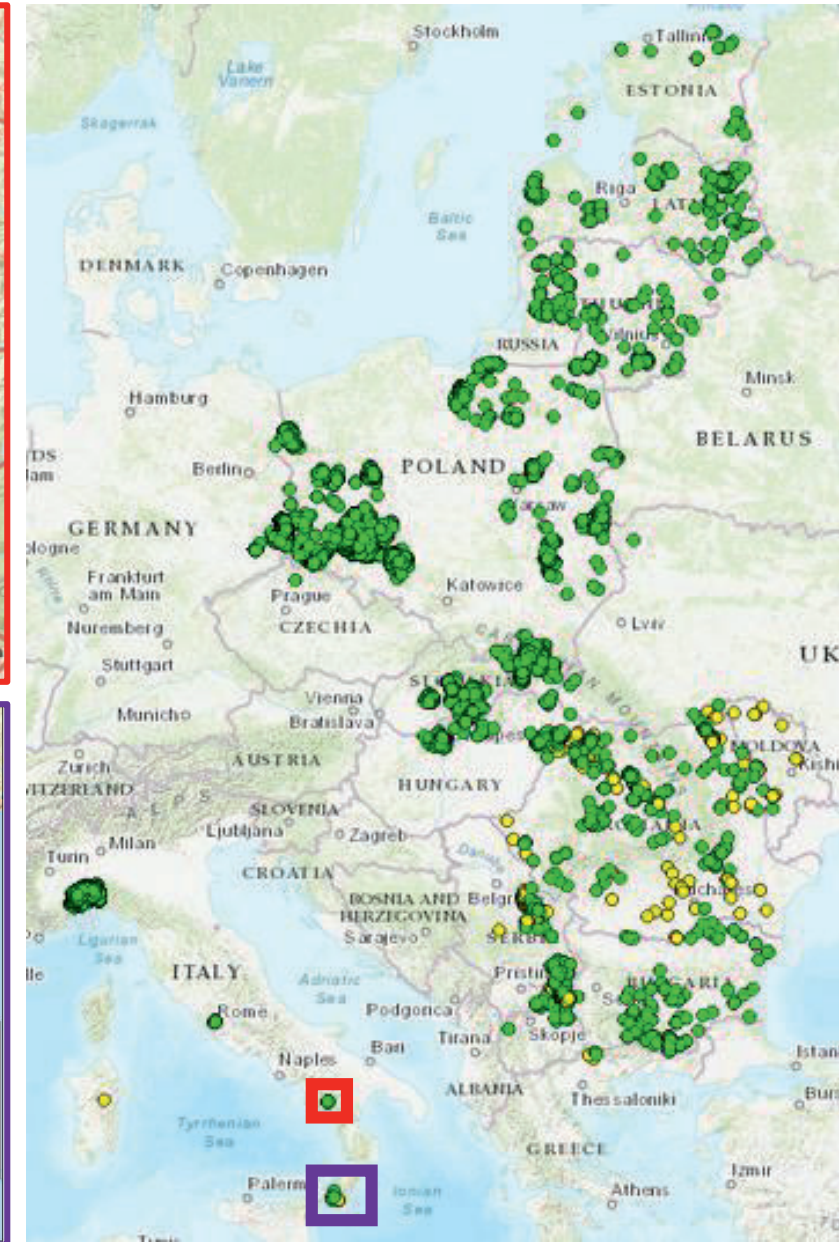


- **Campania**

- Confirmed in wild boar (5 carcasses) on 22 May
- All measures foreseen by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 immediately implemented by Italy (infected zone)



- **EU regionalisation in place**







# EU regionalisation measures for ASF

In line with  
WOAH

## Regulation (EU) 2023/594:

- **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)

- the **Strategic approach** to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU

[https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-04/ad\\_control-measures\\_asf\\_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7113.pdf](https://food.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-04/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7113.pdf)

- the **principles and criteria** for geographically and temporally defining ASF regionalisation:

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad\\_control-measures\\_asf\\_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf)

Currently being revised

- **Online interactive map:**

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

# Awareness raising of EU regionalisation

## Examples

- Regular **regional Standing Group of Experts on ASF in Europe** (SGE ASF, 20 meetings + 14 field visits since 2014) and **global cooperation** on ASF with other regional SGEs (Asia, Americas, Africa)
- Recent **international events** (EU initiative) **dedicated to regionalisation**:
  - **WTO: Thematic group on regionalisation** (remote, 10 May 2023)
  - **BTSF regional workshops** on animal disease preparedness (Uzbekistan (Feb 2023), the Philippines (March 2023); ongoing)
  - **BSTF workshop on ASF** (16-19 May, Vilnius, LT); ongoing
- **Continuous** bilateral meetings and **communication** with third countries and international organizations (such as WOA/FAO)
- **Recent bilateral meetings**: Malaysia, Korea, Singapore, UK (audit in the EU on ASF), China, New Zealand, Australia, US, Canada, Japan etc.



# Global Coordination Committee for ASF

- **23 May 2023**, Paris (in the margins of WOAHS GS)
- **Sharing of experiences by regions:**
  - **Europe** (represented by *Mr. Bernard Van Goethem*), **Americas, Asia, Africa**
- **Expected outcome:**
  - improved global coordination, identification of priority activities, knowledge sharing etc.



# Thank you for your attention

## Questions?

