



ASF in the EU

AHAC 24 Nov 2014

This presentation does not necessarily represent the views of the European Commission

Topics

- 1. EU situation for ASF**
- 2. Commission Decision 2014/709/EC**
- 3. EU strategy**

EU situation for ASF

Eradicated from

- France (1974)
- Mainland Italy (1993)
- Belgium (1985)
- Netherlands (1986)
- Spain (1994)
- Portugal (1999)

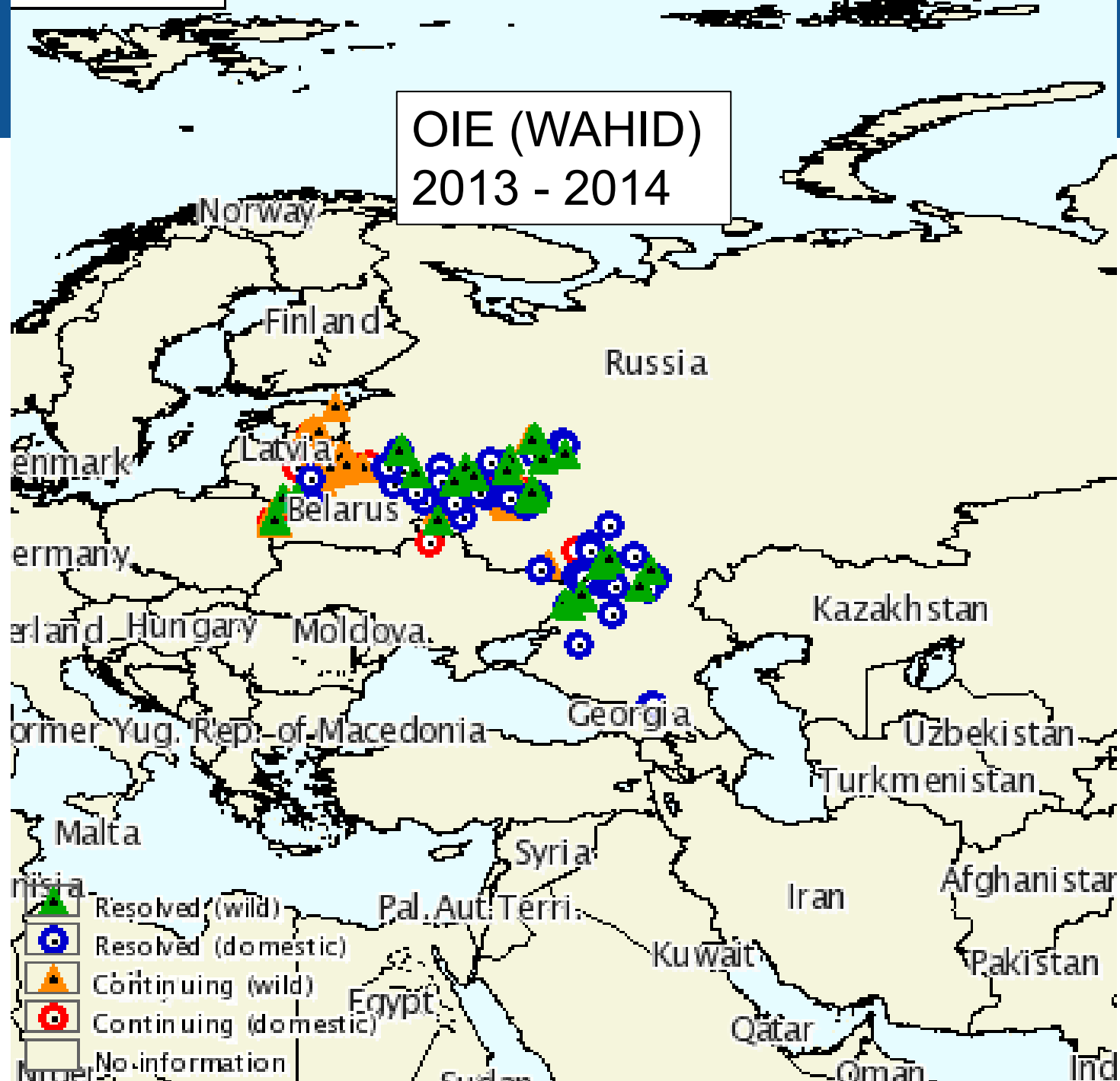
**EU approach effective
in eradicating ASF
from mainland and
containing it to
Sardinia**

2014 ADNS data

(update 11/11/2014)



OIE (WAHID) 2013 - 2014



Commission Decision 2014/709/EC

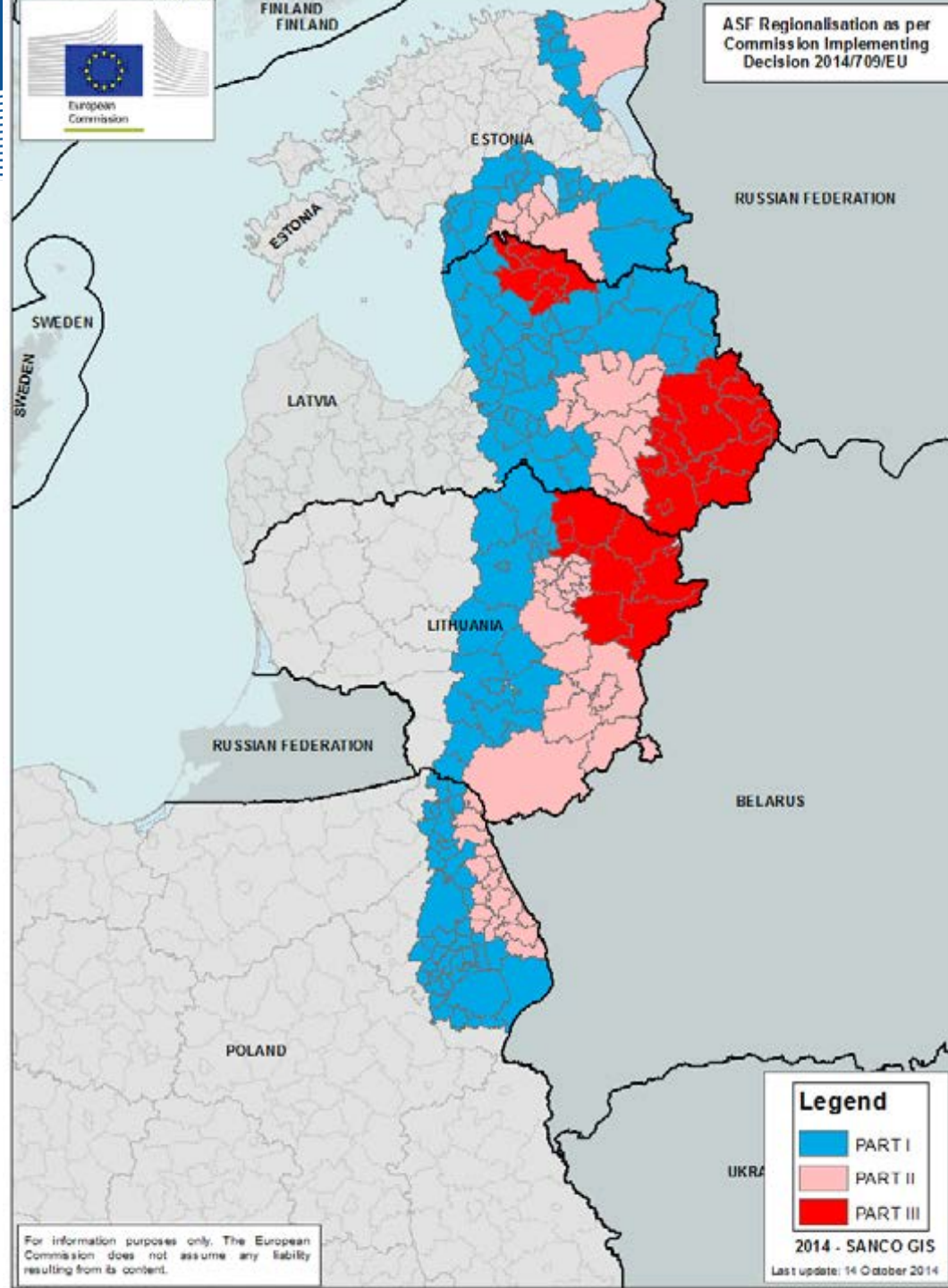
Restrictions applied depend on the level of risk:

- ***very stringent** restrictions in Sardinia and territories of Baltic states*
- *general restrictions in **live pigs, semen** and **pig meat** in the infected areas in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia with sustainable and safe derogations if risk mitigation measures (testing, bio-security) are applied*
- *light restrictions applicable only to **live animals** accompanied by surveillance in the buffer zone*



Commission Decision 2014/709/EC

New regionalisation updated in October



ASF Regionalisation as per Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU

EU strategy for the control of ASF

- *agree on a harmonized ASF control and eradication plan for:*
 - **domestic pigs**
 - **wild boar**
- *mid-term to long-term strategy **on the measures to be applied***

Domestic pigs – min. biosecurity requirements non-commercial farms

- **No swill feeding.**
- *No contact between the pig(s) of the NCF and susceptible animals (**indoor keeping**).*
- **No contact to any part of feral pig** (hunted or dead wild boar/meat/by-products).
- *The owner (respectively the person in charge of the pigs) should **change clothes** on entering the stable and leaving the stable having disinfection at the entrance of holding (stable).*
- **No unauthorized persons** are allowed to enter the pig holding (stable).
- **Home slaughtering only under veterinary supervision.**
- **No sows and/or boar for reproduction** are allowed on farm (this does not apply to commercial and outdoor farms).

Domestic pigs – min. biosecurity requirements commercial farms

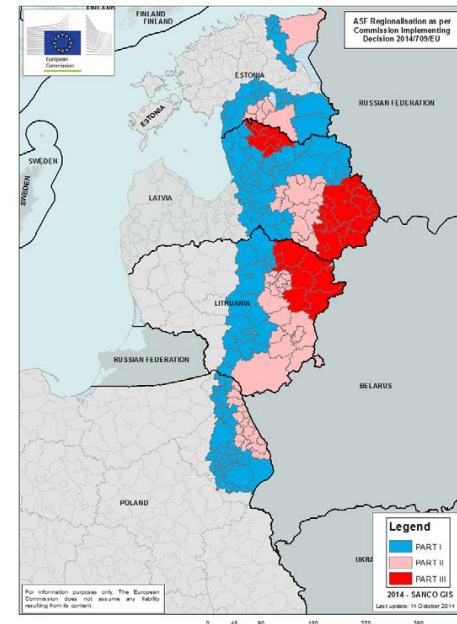
- *Same criteria as for NCF plus:*
- **Biosecurity plan** approved/recommended by VS according to the profile of farm and national legislation.

Domestic pigs – min. biosecurity requirements outdoor farms

- *Same criteria as for CF plus:*
- **Double fencing** around the farm

Domestic pigs – biosecurity requirements Implementation

- *In Parts 2 and 3:*
 - upgrade the biosecurity status accordingly within 30 days, or
 - to stop production within the frame of a preventing slaughter scheme and keep the farm empty of pigs for one year, or
 - will receive punishment according national legislation.

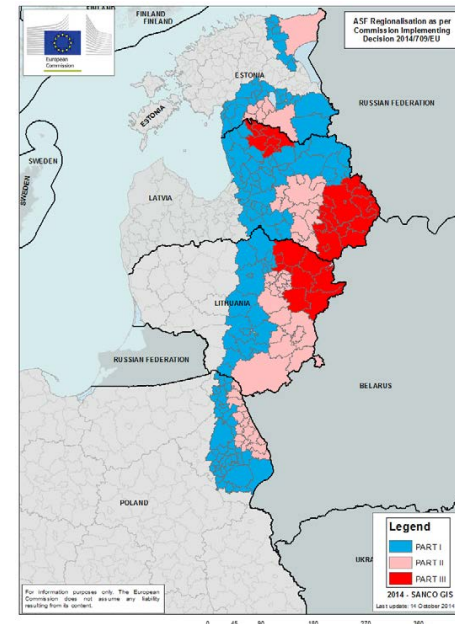


Domestic pigs – Investigation

- *performed in the whole area of the programme (i.e. **all country**)*
- **enhanced passive surveillance**
*(examination of pig plus **sampling** for ASF if appropriate)*

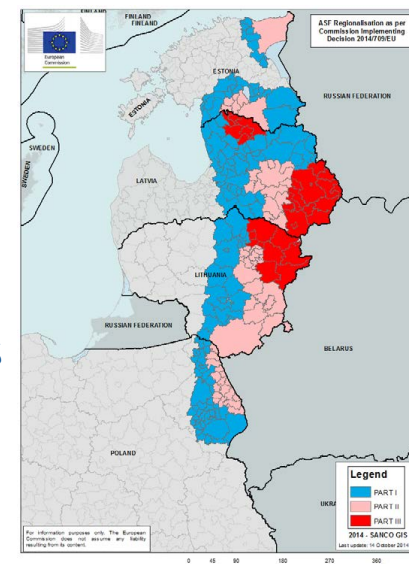
Domestic pigs – Inspection

- performed by **state veterinarians** (or accredited)
- **minimum twice a year in all pig holdings in Parts 1, 2 and 3**
- talking to the farmer, is looking to the pigs and is examining the pigs, checking biosecurity
- sampling (if suspicion)



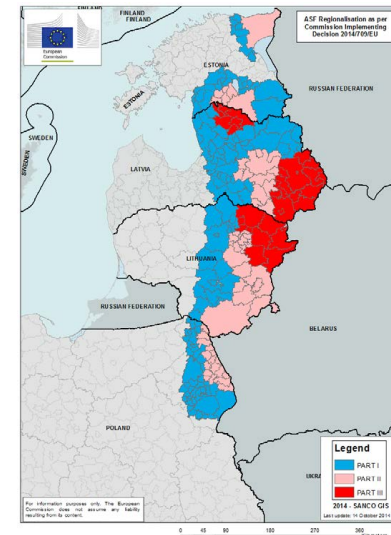
Wild Boar –main strategic points

- **No increased hunting** with the purpose to reduce the wild boar population,
- **Hunting** should be conducted as such to **avoid excessive movement of animals** in the parts 2 and 3.
- **Baiting is allowed** (non-sustained feeding, limited food only for attracting wild boar for hunting).
- Sustained feeding (**foraging**) is in principle **forbidden** in the Parts 1, 2 and 3. Optionally it is allowed to forage wild boar only inside a **“hot spot”** of infection to avoid movement of infected animals. A hot spot is the area of 4 km radius around infected cases of wild boar and is defined and approved by the veterinary service.



Wild Boar – sampling

- **enhanced passive surveillance**: sampling **whole country** based on all found dead and sick wild boar have to be tested for ASF
- **active surveillance**:
 - **Part 1** - all hunted animals which are foreseen to be taken out of that area must be tested for ASF
 - **Part 2 and 3** - all hunted animals and of all found dead/sick animals has to be tested (100% sampling and testing by PCR, hunted also test for antibodies)
 - From hunted animals only blood sample are requested (no organs)



More resources:

- http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/controlmeasures/asf_en.htm
- http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/african_swine_fever/index_en.htm

Thank you