



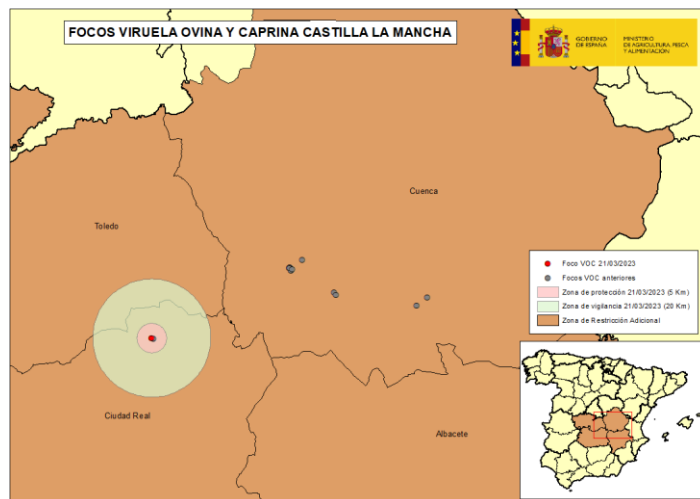
MINISTERIO
DE AGRICULTURA, PESCA Y
ALIMENTACIÓN

DIIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE SANIDAD DE LA PRODUCCIÓN
AGRARIA

SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE SANIDAD E HIGIENE ANIMAL
Y TRAZABILIDAD

UPDATED REPORT ON THE STATUS OF SHEEP AND GOAT POXVIRUS IN SPAIN (22.03.2023)

Regarding the epidemiological situation of Sheep and Goat Poxvirus (SGPV) in Spain, the enhanced active surveillance carried out by the OVS around previous outbreaks has allowed the detection of **a new outbreak in the province of Ciudad Real**, on a **milk production holding** with a **census of 1,216 lambs**, located in the **municipality of Alcázar de San Juan** (see map 1), same Municipality and very close (600 meters) to outbreak 2023/3.



Map 1: location of SGPV outbreak 2023/4 in Ciudad Real (source: RASVE)

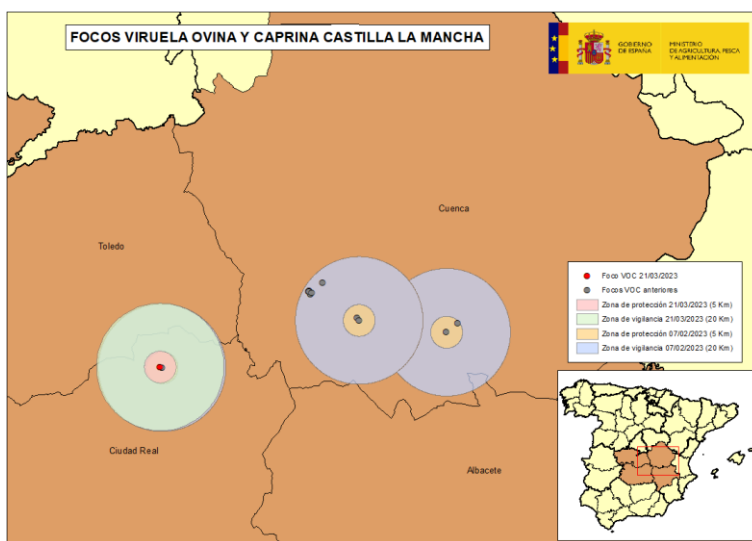
The farm was subject, in the frame of the mentioned enhanced active surveillance, to **official clinical inspection and salivary swab sampling**, without detection of clinical symptoms compatible with the disease at that moment, however some saliva samples resulted **non-conclusive by PCR on March 17th** at the NRL Algete. **Immediately, a new official visit to the farm was carried out on March 20th**, during which **compatible lesions were detected in four animals**, a new official sampling of salivary swabs was carried out from which it has been confirmed the presence of the virus by PCR-RT on March 21st.



This new outbreak is located in the previously established restriction zone around outbreak 2023/3 and **had no risk movements in the last 2 months**, only outward movements to designated slaughterhouse under official control as legally required. The origin of the virus is unknown at the moment and is under investigation, but the proximity aimed at outbreak 2023/3 as the likely origin through an unidentified indirect pathway.

With this outbreak, Spain has confirmed **a total of 27 outbreaks of the disease: twelve in the province of Granada, and one in the province of Almería** (in the Autonomous Community of Andalucía), **twelve in the province of Cuenca and two in the province of Ciudad Real** (in the Autonomous Community of Castilla — La Mancha).

Map 2 shows the restricted zones adopted in relation to the outbreaks 2023/1 to 4 in the provinces of Cuenca and Ciudad Real, as well as the FRZ implemented in all Provinces of Castilla – La Mancha, saving for the Province of Guadalajara. The RZ around the new outbreak is spatially coincident with the RZ previously adopted around outbreak 2023/3, as both farms are located 600 meters apart, and including same farms.



Map 2: Restricted zones adopted in response to SGPV outbreaks in La Alberca de Záncara and Tébar, province of Cuenca, and in Alcázar de San Juan, province of Ciudad Real, Castilla — La Mancha AC (source: RASVE)

Red dot: outbreak 2023/4 (Alcázar de San Juan); pink area: PZ (5 km) adopted on outbreak 2023/4; green area: SZ (20 km) adopted on outbreaks 2023/4; grey dots: previous outbreaks; yellow area: PZ (5 km) adopted on outbreaks 2023/1-3; blue area: SZ (20 km) adopted on outbreaks 2023/1-3; brown area: FRZ



MEASURES ADOPTED ON THE AFFECTED HOLDING

Following laboratory confirmation by NRL Algete, the OVS have immediately taken the following measures in each holding concerned, **in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019** concerning the rules on the prevention and control of certain listed diseases:

- The immediate on-site culling of all susceptible animals, ovine and caprine animals, present on the holding, and the safe disposal of carcasses by legally authorised methods at the nearest processing plants, where they are moved by an official channelling procedure.
- Safe disposal under official supervision of risk products at the nearest processing plant, using an official channelling procedure.
- Cleaning and official disinfection of the facilities.
- Epidemiological research to determine the origin of the infection and the paths of spread of the disease in recent weeks. All contact farms, inside and outside the RZ, are immediately visited by the OVS for clinical inspection and sampling.
- Regionalisation, with the adoption of a restricted zone (ZR) consisting of a protection zone (PZ 5 km) and a surveillance zone (SZ 20 km), where measures implemented are in consonance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.

MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE RESTRICTION ZONES

The following measures are being taken in the restriction zone, comprising a radius of 5 km for the Protection Zone and a radius of 20 km for the Surveillance Zone, **in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/687 and the European Commission's *ad hoc* Implementing Decision of 4 October 2022:**

1. Visit of all holdings as soon as possible to carry out clinical inspection and sampling of salivary swabs (2% prevalence, 95% confidence), prioritising those with the highest risk (protection areas, large holdings, assembly centres, etc.). All farms in the 20 km radius (first round) and 10 km radius (second round) around the new outbreak were visited in recent weeks with negative results, as part of the enhanced surveillance related to outbreak 2023/3. So a new round is expected in two weeks.



2. Census of all holdings and susceptible animals (species, categories, and number of animals in each establishment).
3. The CA may apply preventive slaughter, although it has not been applied in any case to date.
4. Ban on the movement of animals and products of risk. Animal are moved from healthy farms under official control directly to designated SH and marketed after the removal of offal. The milk is moved under official control to designated plant for pasteurization and then marketed.
5. Animal by-products must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the OVS and transferred through the official channelling procedure to the nearest processing plant.
6. Prohibition of movement of reproductive material.
7. Improving passive surveillance and biosecurity through awareness-raising campaigns targeting private farmers and veterinarians.

MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE FURTHER RESTRICTED ZONE

In addition to the regular control measures established on Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of the Commission, several additional measures that go beyond legal requirement have been implemented by the OVS of Castilla – La Mancha in order to offer additional guarantees on the control of the disease:

- **Extension of the Further Restricted Zone (FRZ)** to the entire territory of Castilla - La Mancha with the exception of the province of Guadalajara.
- **Ban of movements for any destination that is not direct slaughter.**
- Movements from fattening holdings exclusively to **slaughterhouses** previous clinical inspection.
- **Reinforcement of cleaning and disinfection** conditions in farms.
- Reinforced control of conditions of **cleaning and disinfection of vehicles** for transport of live animals.



OTHER MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN THE WHOLE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CASTILLA – LA MANCHA

- Rising awareness in CLM about biosecurity and passive surveillance importance.
- One of these two meetings has already been held, with great success and commitment from the farmers in the area. Informative meetings with farmer associations in other two provinces in Castilla-La Mancha region are also planned.
- Reinforcement in the monitoring of farms where an excess of kg of carcass removals or abnormal increases in mortality are reported.
- Reinforcement of collaboration with SEPRONA (Civil Guard Corps), in general, to reinforce the control of compliance with sanitary provisions in animal movements, including review of vehicle cleaning and disinfection conditions.

22nd March 2023