



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

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ASF EU Legislation

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BTSEF

Varsaw, October 2016

EU legislation

Overview of EU legal framework

CONTENTS:

- ✓ 1. Principles of the EU strategy on the relevant animal diseases
- ✓ 2. Legislation on ASF
- ✓ 3. Guidelines on surveillance and control of ASF

The principles of the EU strategy on the relevant animal diseases

- ✓ Control measures against major epizootic diseases (FMD, ASF, CSF, AI....)
- ✓ Contingency plans in each MS for dealing with epizootic diseases
- ✓ Eradication and monitoring programmes for diseases already in the Community
- ✓ Diagnostic Manual to assure uniform procedure to diagnose animal diseases
- ✓ Network of EU and MSs Ref Laboratories
- ✓ Community Veterinary Emergency Team (CVET)
- ✓ Training
- ✓ Scientific advice - EFSA
- ✓ EU research projects



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 in cases where ASF is suspected or confirmed in a slaughterhouse or means of transport
- ✓ *Measures in cases where ASF is suspected or confirmed in feral pigs and plans for eradication*
- ✓ 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



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**

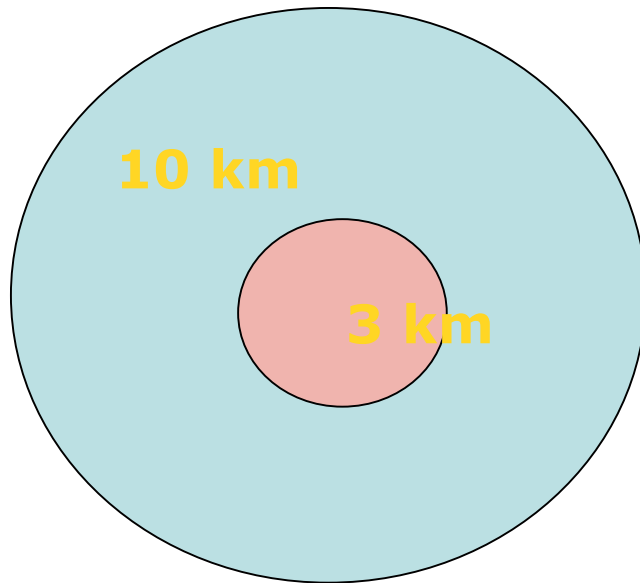


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Restrictive Measures in case of ASF confirmation

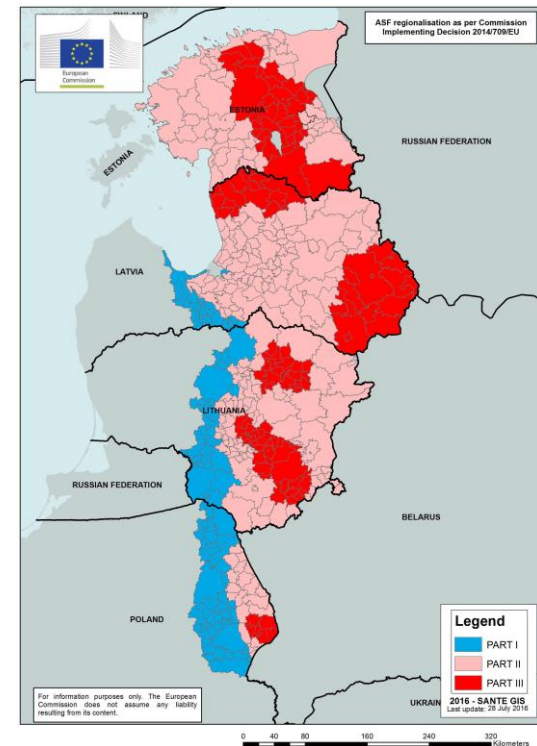
CD 2002/60/EC

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”

Based on the epidemiological situation
Affected territories of affected
member countries are listed:



CD 2013/426/EU

“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”



to ensure that vehicles which have transported live animals and feed and which enter the Union from infected areas are appropriately cleansed and disinfected and that such C&D is properly documented

EU Guidelines

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



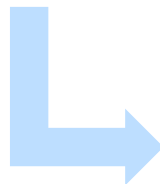
PREVENTION

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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Establishes additional restrictions and control measures applicable to commodities considered at risk

Commodities at risk and level of risk:

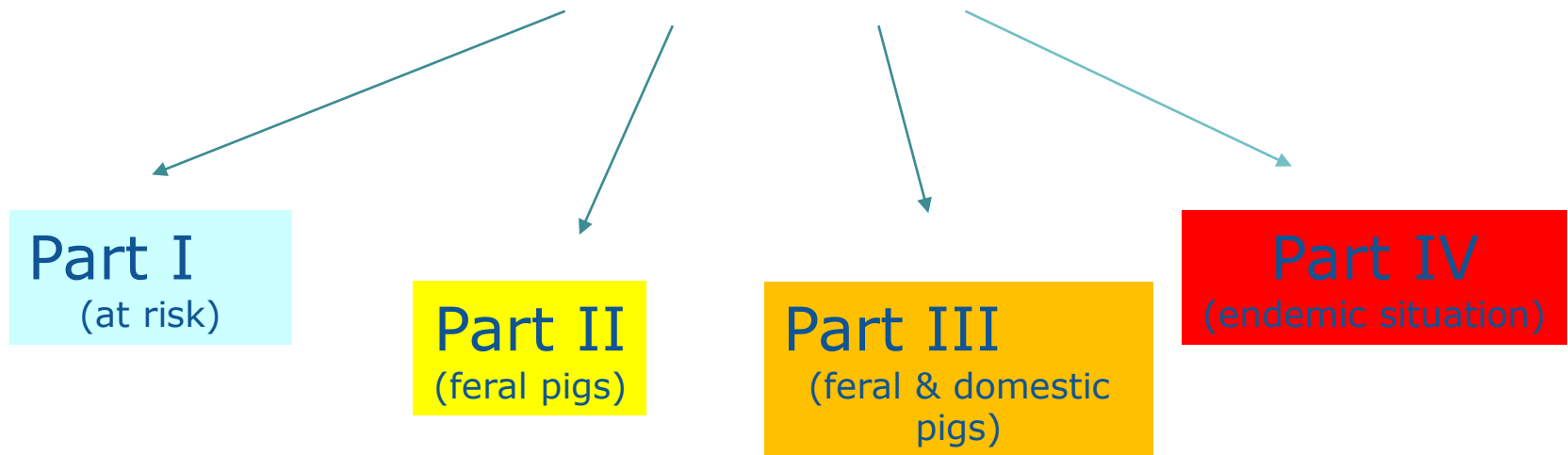
- 1. Live pigs, Pig semen, ova and embryos and Animal by-products of porcine species**
- 2. Pig meat, meat preparations and meat products**



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Based on the epidemiological situation
Affected member countries are listed:



Factors to be taken into account for the demarcation of the size and shape of the area:

- a) geographical aspects linked to the location of the outbreaks/wild boar cases;
- b) ecological factors (e.g. water ways, forests) and the existence of natural and artificial barriers;
- c) presence and distribution of wild boar;
- d) epidemiology of the disease and results of specific epidemiological studies;
- e) historical experience gained on ASF spread;
- f) administrative divisions, territorial continuity and enforceability of the control measures;
- g) distribution of pig farms (non-commercial farms, commercial farms and outdoor farms) and the existence of protection and surveillance zones (if any);
- h) hunting practices and other wildlife management considerations.

CD 2014/709/EU

Establishes additional restrictions and control measures applicable to commodities considered at risk

At risk commodities:

- 1. Live pigs, Pig semen, ova and embryos and Animal by-products of porcine species**
- 2. Pig meat, meat preparations and meat products**

Restrictions are applied based on:

- Type of commodity**
- Area, as listed into the annex to CD 2014/709/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



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



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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