



Overview of African swine fever situation in EU

20 May 2019, Brussels

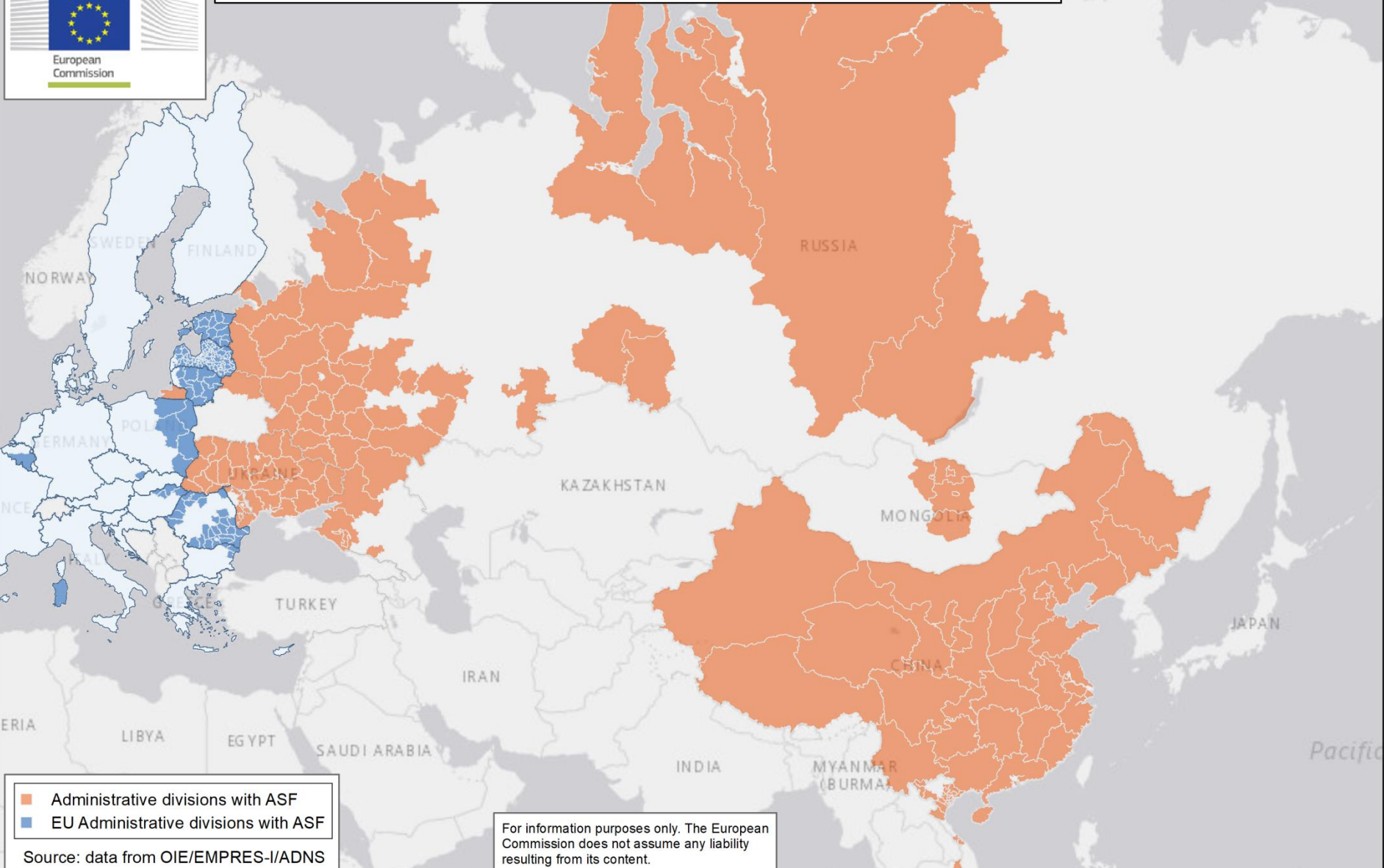
**Simona Forcella, Unit G3 – Official controls and eradication of diseases in animals
Directorate G – Crisis management in food, animals and plants
DG SANTE European Commission, Brussels**

Outline

- **Overview of ASF situation in EU**
- **Main initiatives of the EC**
 - EFSA and research
 - EU Strategic approach to ASF and regionalisation
 - Public awareness
 - GF-TADs
- **Next steps**

African Swine Fever by administrative divisions affected in the period 2014-2019

April 2019

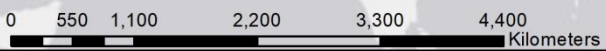


■ Administrative divisions with ASF
■ EU Administrative divisions with ASF

Source: data from OIE/EMPRES-I/ADNS

2019 - SANTE G3
Last data update: 24/04/2019

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ASF in EU: 2014 -2019

European
Commission

	African swine fever outbreaks in domestic pigs					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BELGIUM						
CZECH REPUBLIC						
ESTONIA (last 19/09/2017)		18	6	3		
HUNGARY						
POLAND	2	1	20	81	109	2
BULGARIA					1	
LATVIA (last 15/08/2018)	32	10	3	8	10	
LITHUANIA (last 31/10/2018)	6	13	19	30	51	
ROMANIA				2	1164	86
Grand Total	40	42	48	124	1335	88

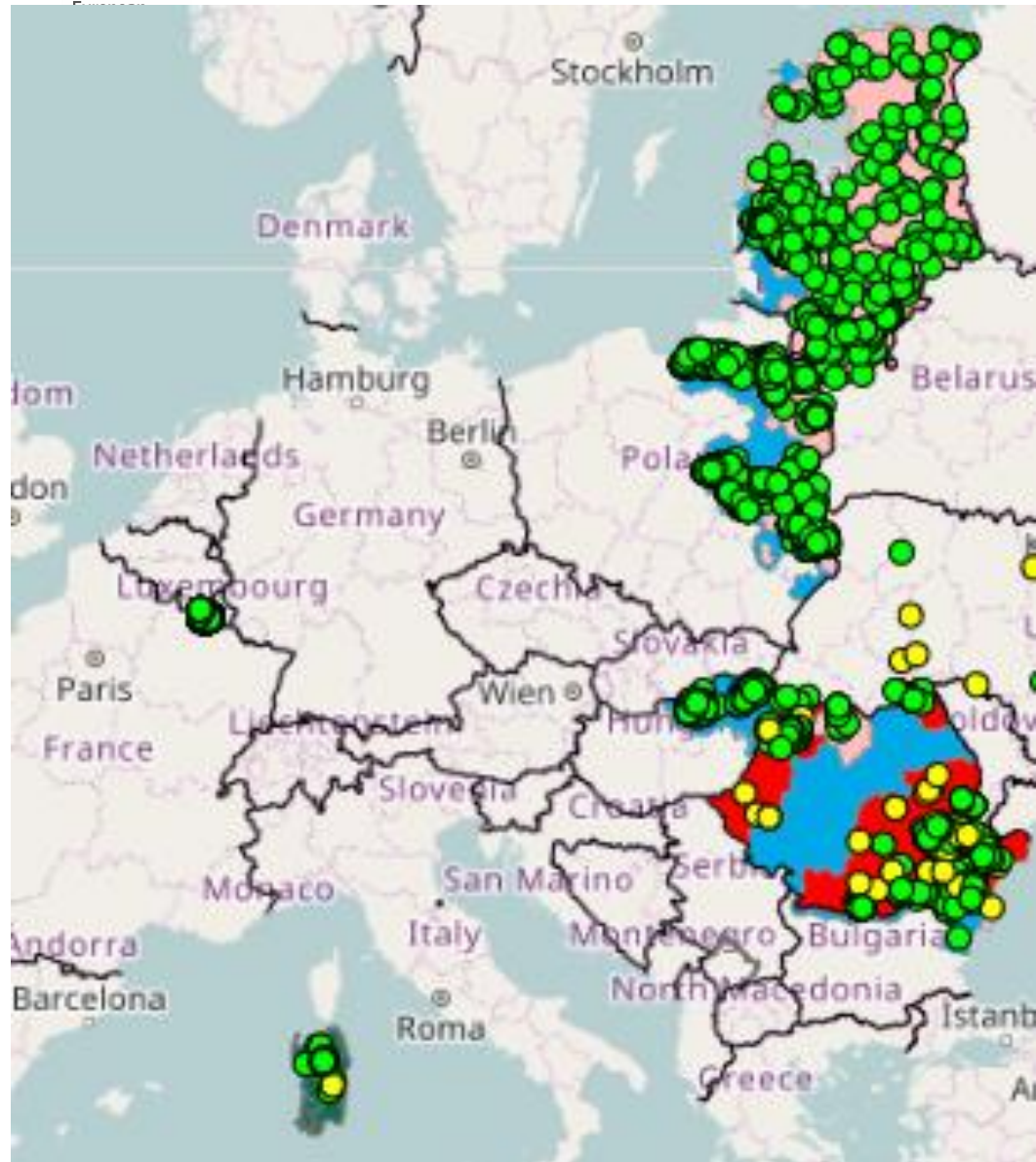
	African swine fever notification of cases in wild boar					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BELGIUM					163	456
CZECH REPUBLIC				202	28	
ESTONIA	41	723	1052	637	231	46
HUNGARY					138	643
POLAND	30	53	80	741	2443	1080
BULGARIA					5	11
LATVIA	148	752	865	947	685	132
LITHUANIA	45	111	303	1328	1446	216
ROMANIA					182	229
Grand Total	264	1639	2300	3855	5321	2813

Current situation EU



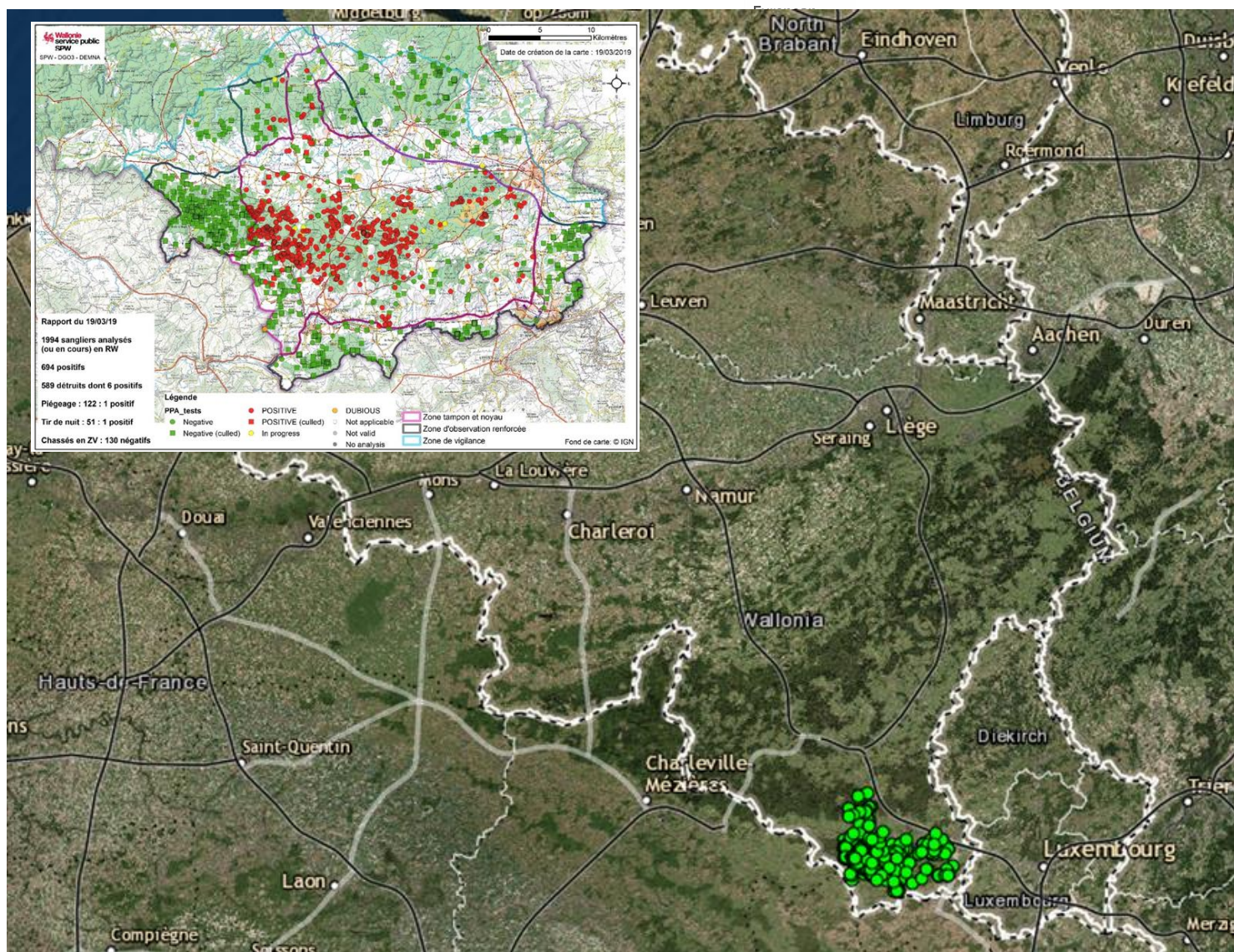
9 MS affected by ASF
(mostly in wild boar)

- **Estonia**
- **Latvia**
- **Lithuania**
- **Poland**
- **Hungary**
- **Romania**
- **Bulgaria**
- **Belgium**
- **Italy (Sardinia only)**



- **A closer look to recent events**
 - Belgium
 - The Czech Republic

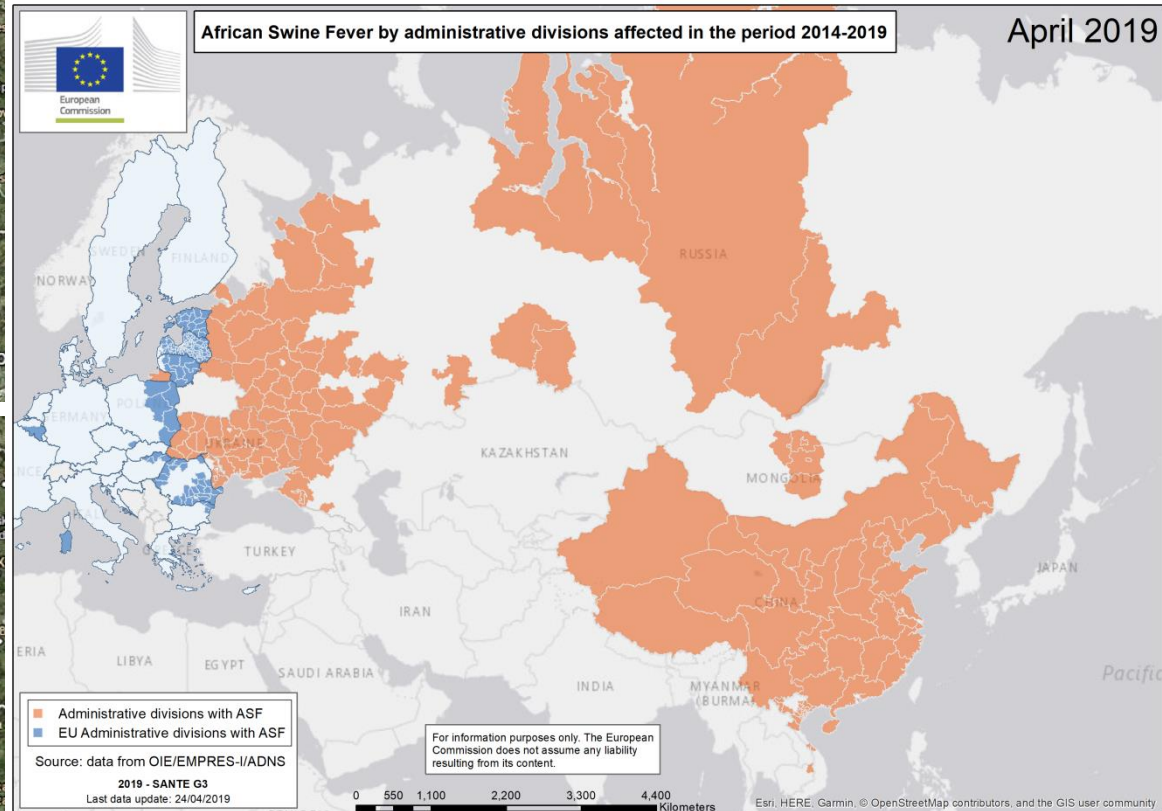
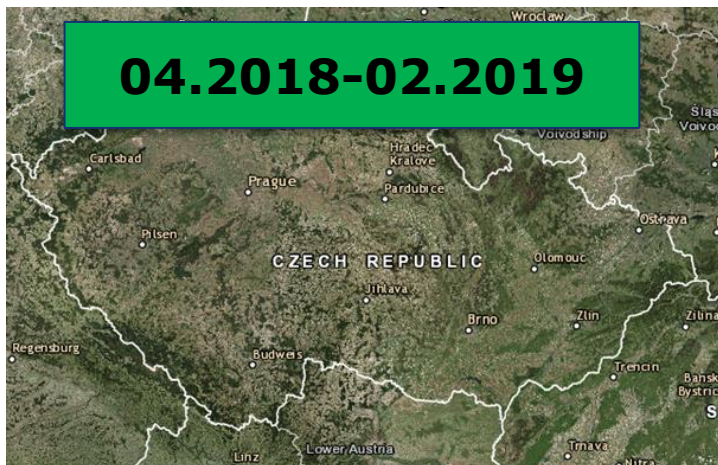
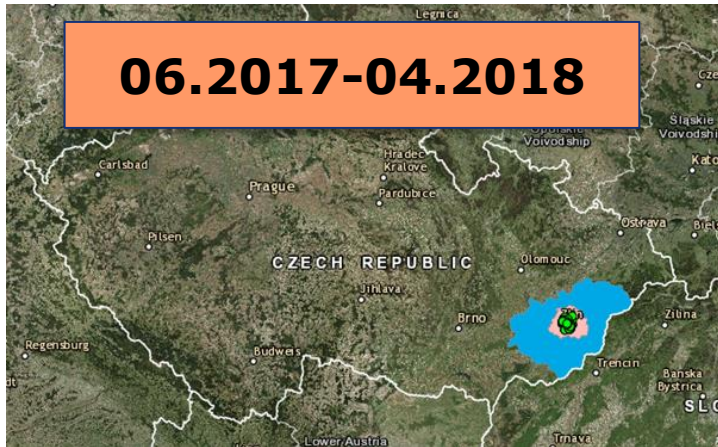
ASF in Belgium: from 13/09/2018



until
17/05/2019

- in 2018 - 163 ADNS notifications
- in 2019 – **456 ADNS** notifications
- in the infected area only
- in wild boar only

The example of the Czech Republic: African swine fever



Main initiatives of the EU on ASF

- Regionalization
- Scientific advice
- Preparedness
- Research
- Legislation
- Audits
- Financial support
- Guidance to MSs
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention
 - EUVET
- International cooperation
 - GFTADS

EASY STEPS FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



-  **X DO NOT** leave food in areas accessible to wild boar
-  **ENSURE** leftover food is put in sealed bins
-  **X DO NOT** bring meat or meat products into the EU, even for personal use
-  **PAY ATTENTION** to information on what can and what cannot be introduced when travelling
-  **X DO NOT** touch a dead or sick wild boar
-  **NOTIFY** competent authorities with any concerns

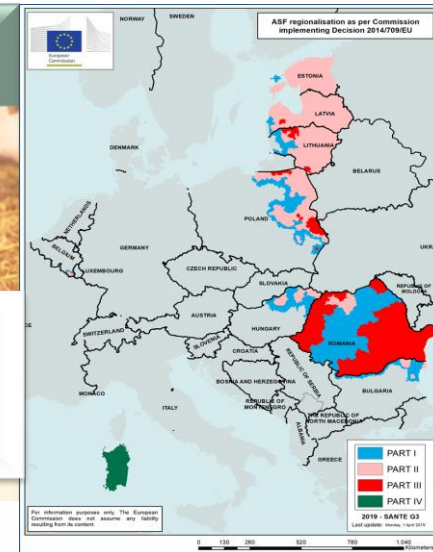
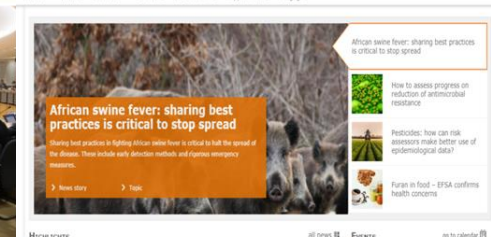


GF-TADS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website <https://goo.gl/oU3EdD>

European Commission | [@Food_EU #AfricanSwineFever](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/anim) <https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/anim>

African swine fever: sharing best practices is critical to stop spread

Sharing best practices in fighting African swine fever is critical to halt the spread of the disease. These include early detection methods and response emergency measures.


How to assess progress on reduction of antimicrobial resistance

Practices: how can risk assessors make better use of epidemiological data?

Ferret in food – EFSA confirms health concerns

KEEP ANIMAL DISEASES OUT OF THE EU

For more information on ASF, visit the European Commission website



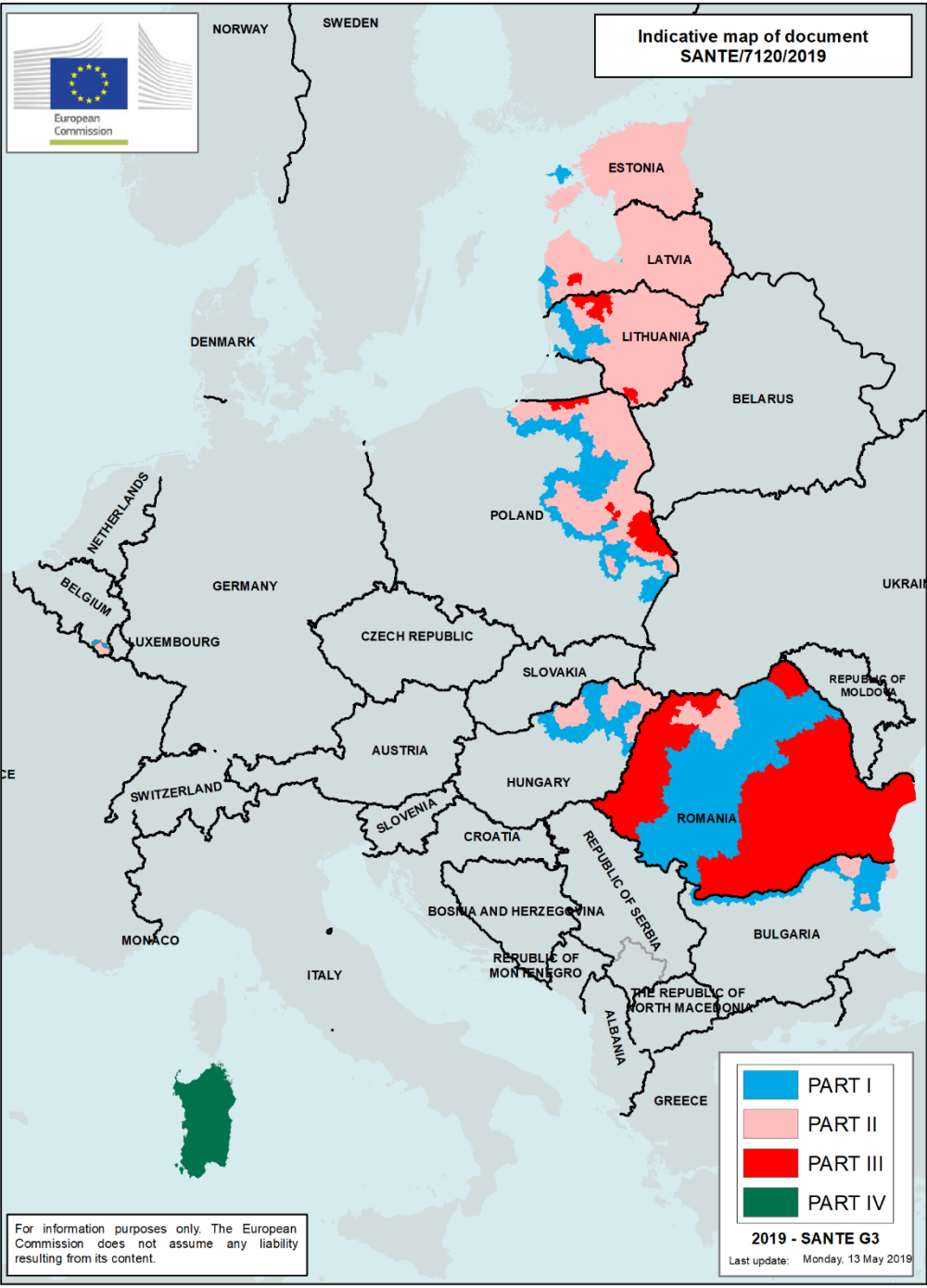
Animal products may carry pathogens that cause animal diseases in animals.

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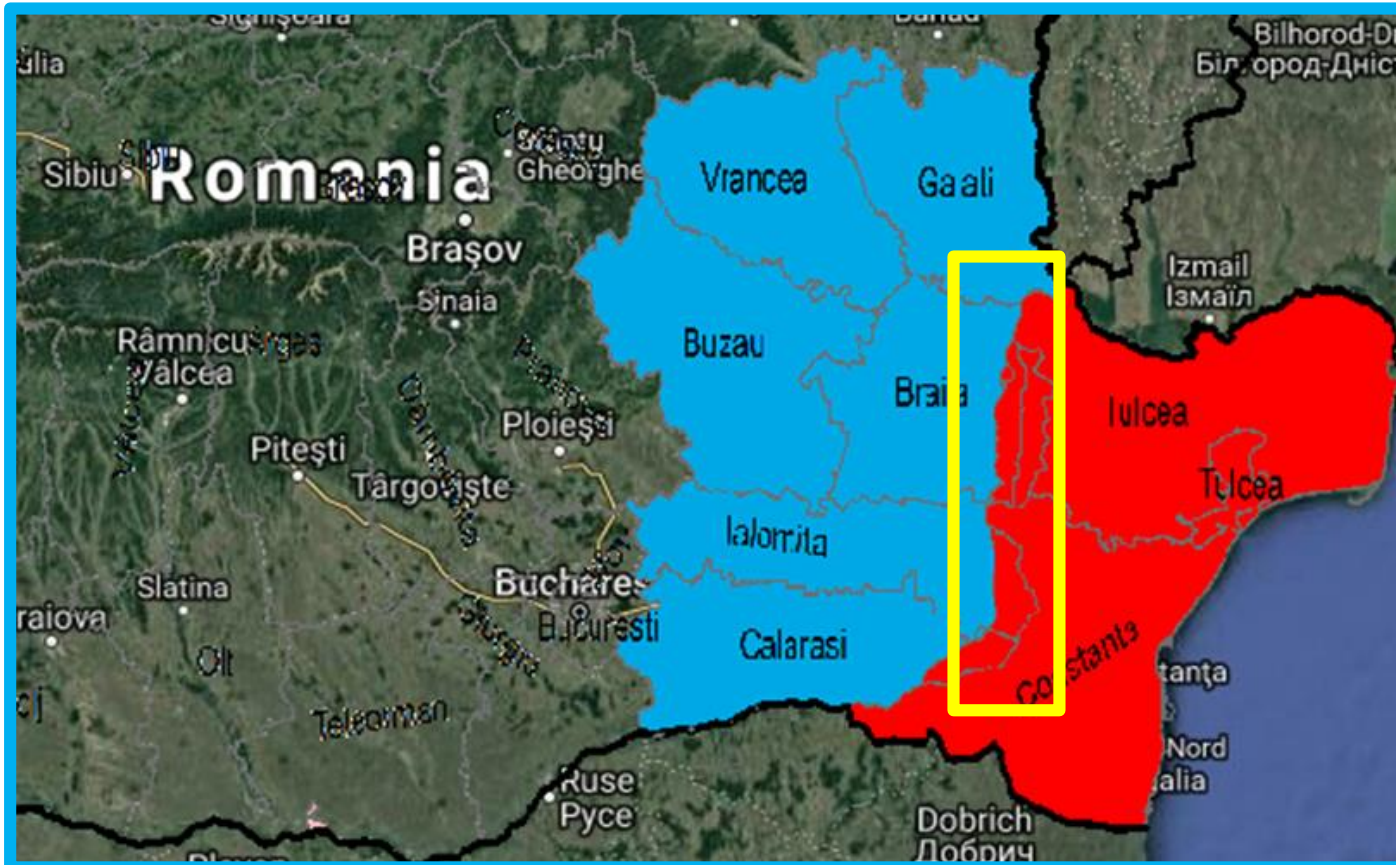


ASF regionalisation measures in EU

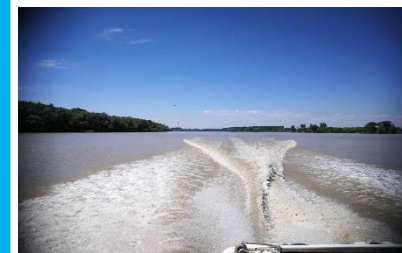
Based on Decision 2014/709/EU

- Clearly defined roles for Member States and Commission
- Risk based
- Rapid and transparent flow of information
- Urgent adoption of emergency measures
- Agreed with Member States
- Immediately applicable
- Decisions published in the Official Journal of the European Union in 23 languages

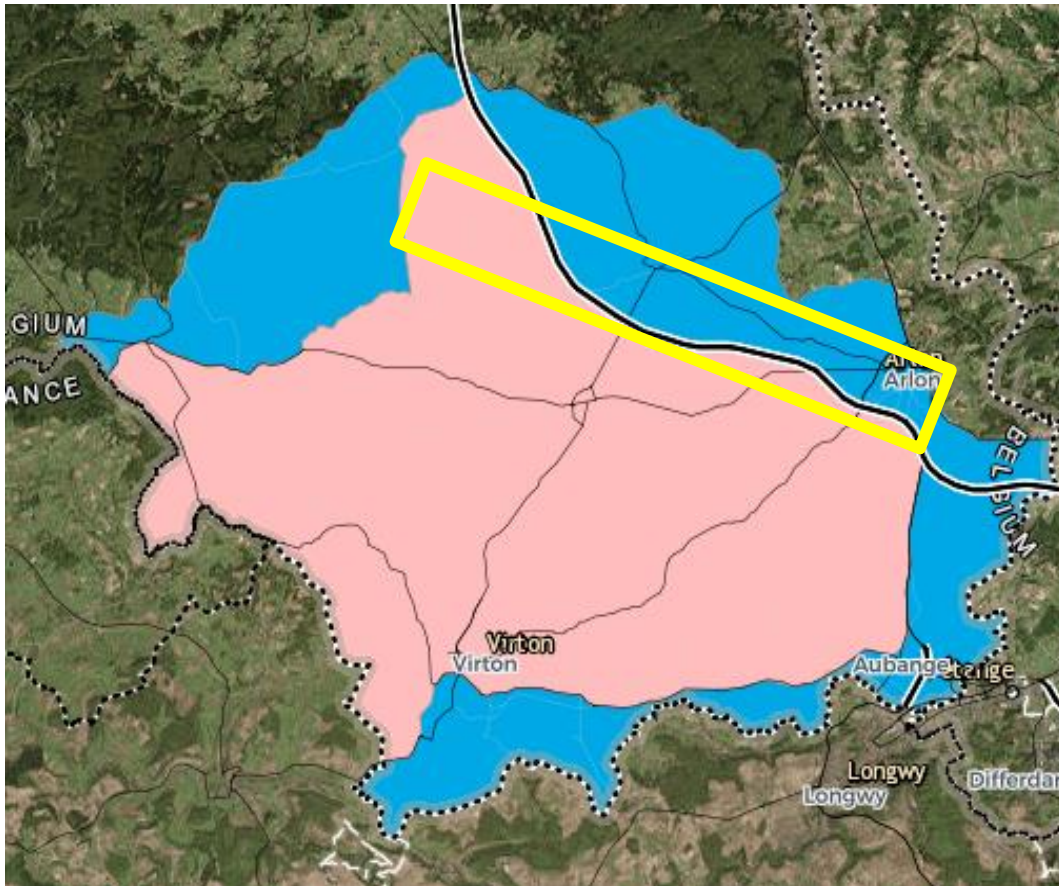
Examples of regionalisation: the **river of Danube**



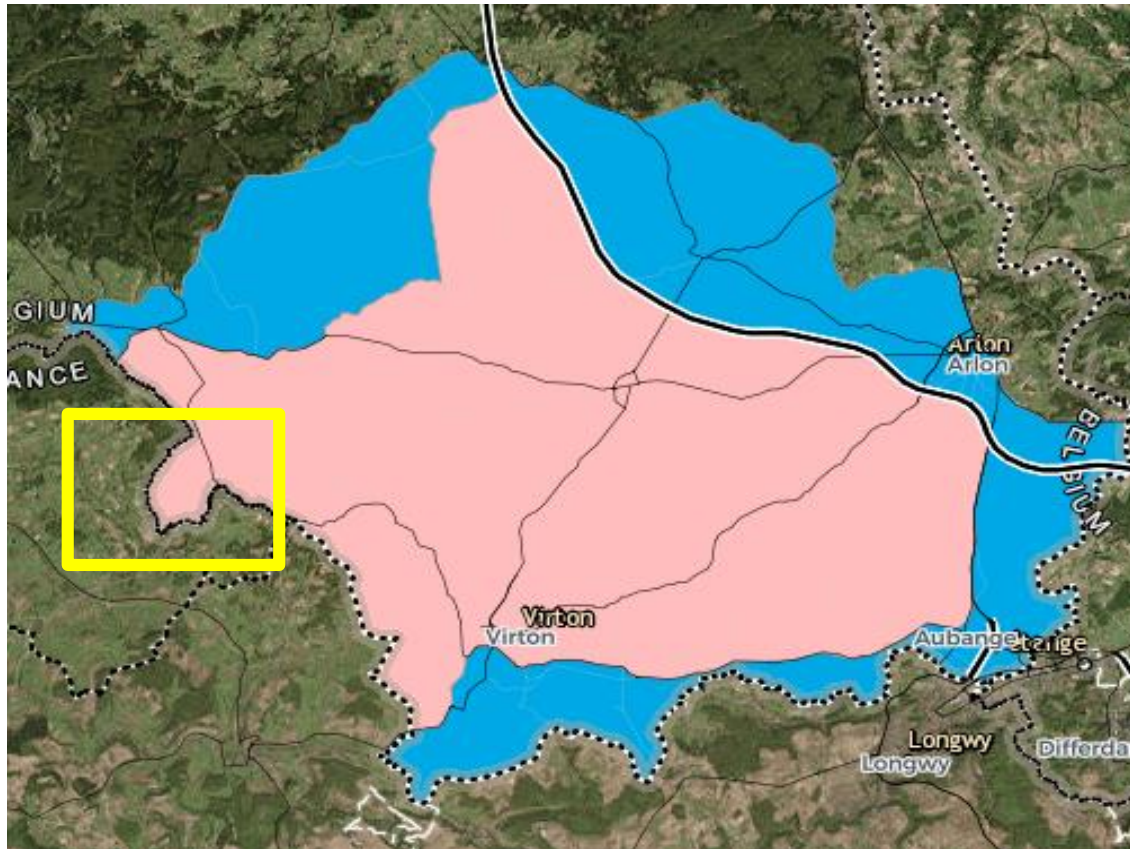
shutterstock.com • 1266888262



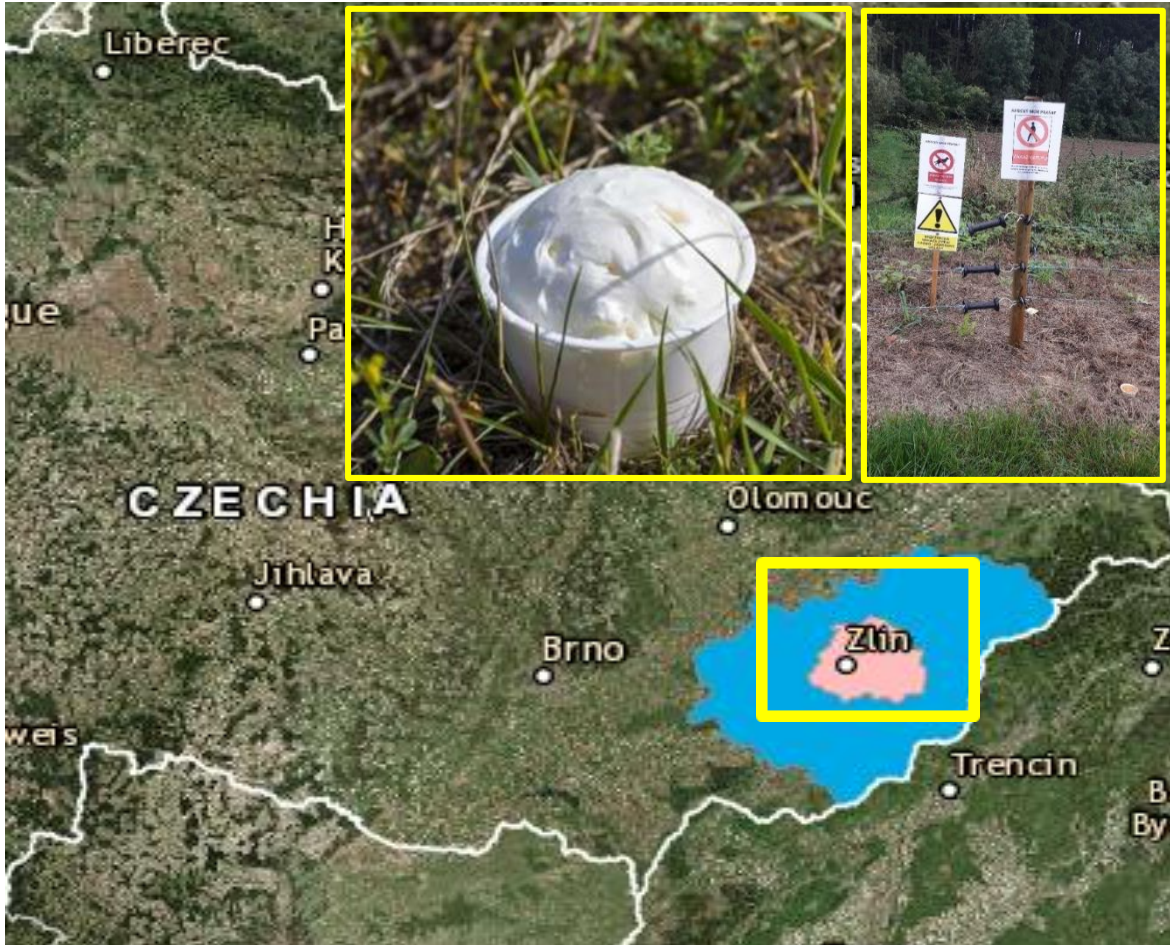
Examples of regionalisation: the **highway**



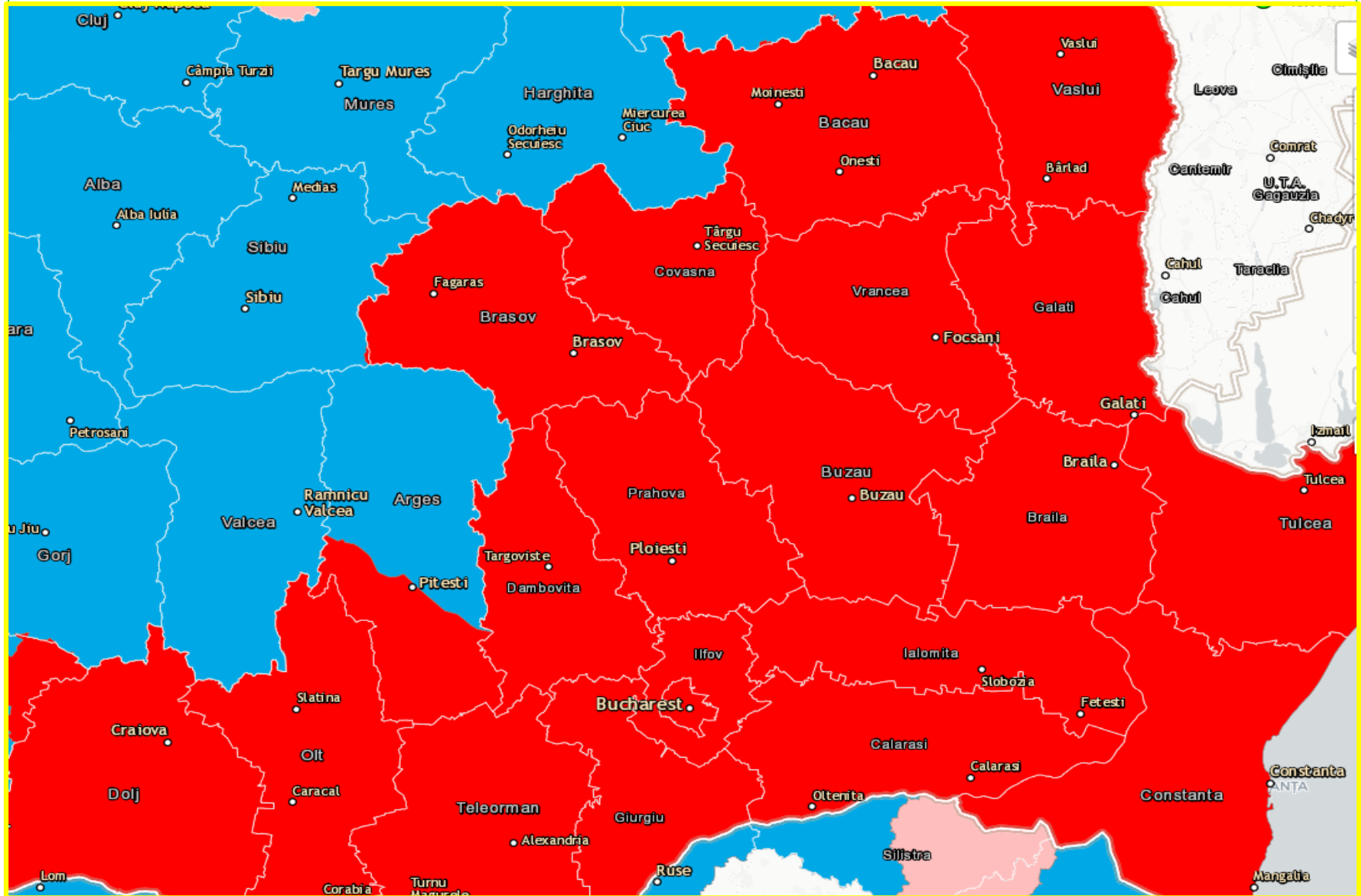
Examples of regionalisation: **electric fence**



Examples of regionalisation: electric & odour fences



Examples of regionalisation: administrative divisions (e.g. counties)



EFSA ON ASF – 2019

Next:

Scientific opinion on:

- ASF risks related to feed and other matrices (June 2019)
- The risk of further spread of ASF in south-East EU (June 2019)
- Risk factors identified in Romania (December 2019)

Scientific and technical advice :

- Workshop on gap analysis in (June 2019) (focused on risk management needs)



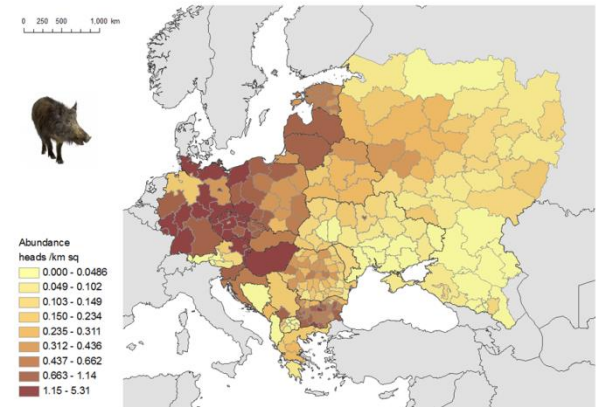
Strategic approach to ASF management

Wild boar management:

- Hunting: depending on the area
- Feed ban
- Carcass removal disposal: fast
- Tailored measures for newly infected areas

Human factor:

- Awareness
- Enforcement swill feeding ban
- Biosecurity strengthened
- Hunter vs farming: behaviour risks



Increased passive surveillance of dead WB – motivated searching for carcasses



European
mission



Don't bring

Diseases such as African swine fever, which is carried in pigmeat, which

Public awareness

http://web.oie.int/RR-Europe/eng/Regprog/en_ASF_depository.htm#ASFcampaignmaterial



EASY STEPS FOR PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

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- ✓ ENSURE** leftover food is put in sealed waste container
- X DO NOT** bring meat or meat products back from non EU countries even for personal use
- ✓ PAY ATTENTION** to information on what can and what cannot be introduced when travelling
- X DO NOT** touch a dead or sick wild boar
- ✓ NOTIFY** competent authorities with any suspicious sightings or concerns

European Commission | @Food_EU #AfricanSwineFever
https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf_en

Achtung!
 Das Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Voorkom Afrikaanse varkenspest



Seit 2014 breitet sich die hoch ansteckende Schweinepest in Europa aus Haus- und Wildschweine. Lebensmittel für den Menschen ungefährlich. **Bitte werfen Sie daher Speiseverschmutzungen in verschlossene Müllbehälter!**

In Europa is Afrikaanse varkenspest in opmars. Deze ernstige dierziekte bedreigt miljoenen gehouden varkens en wilde zwijnen. Afrikaanse varkenspest is niet besmettelijk voor mensen. Het virus wordt onder andere overgebracht via besmette varkensvlees, zoals ham of worst. Wilde zwijnen kunnen worden besmet als zij besmette levensmiddelen vinden en opeten. Laat daarom afvalresten ontsluitend achter in een afgesloten afvalbak! Voor meer informatie: www.nvwa.nl

Pozor!
 Spolkové ministerstvo pro výživu a zemědělství České republiky



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

African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating, usually deadly, infectious disease of pigs and wild boar for which no vaccine exists.

- The consequences of the disease affect:
- Farms and the economy:**
 - the virus kills animals;
 - economic losses for EU farmers are aggravated by disruption of international trade of animals and meat;
 - economic losses for the hunters;
 - Wildlife and hunting:**
 - because of the disease wild boar populations can decrease significantly or even disappear;
 - hunting may be restricted or even banned in some infected areas (including collection of carcasses and trophies).

Hunters can make the difference – for better or worse – as they may increase or reduce the spread of the disease.

Disease transmission and spread

Transmission can happen through direct contact of healthy pigs or wild boar with infected (dead or sick) pigs or wild boar. However, humans and especially hunters, while not being affected by the disease – can help spreading it by:

- Any contact with infected animals and dead bodies (carcasses).
- Contact with anything contaminated by the virus (e.g. clothing, vehicles, other equipment).
- Feeding the animals with meat or meat products from infected animals (e.g. sausages or uncooked meat) or garbage containing infected meat (e.g. kitchen waste, swill feed, including offal).



efsa
 European Food Safety Authority

European Commission

For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website <https://goo.gl/oU3EdD>

African Swine Fever: how to stay one step ahead

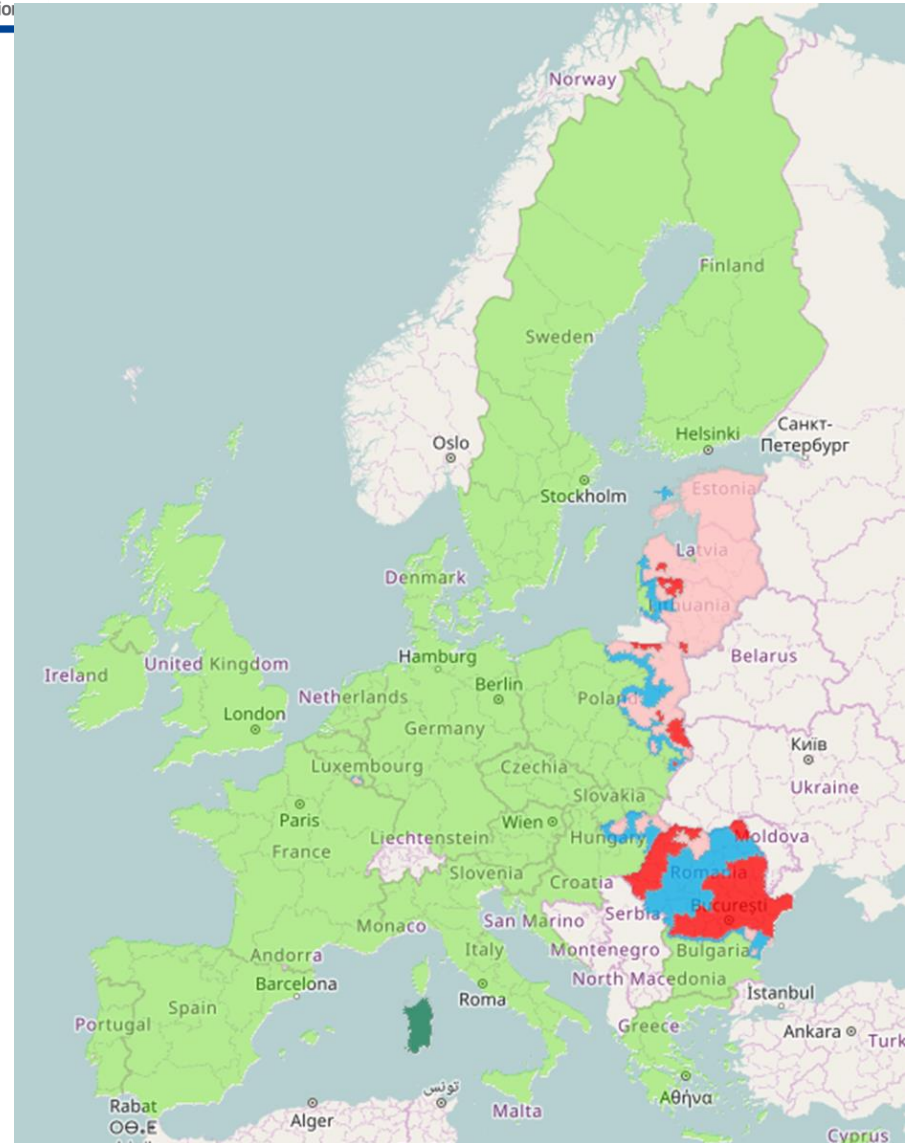


Информация Федерального министерства продовольствия и сельского хозяйства Федеративной Республики Германия:
 С 2014 года в Европе распространяется очень заразная африканская чума свиней, представляющая угрозу для миллионов домашних и диких свиней. Это не опасное для человека заболевание может передаваться через продукты питания. Поэтому просим Вас выбрасывать остатки пищи только в закрытые мусорные контейнеры!

Online interactive map of areas subject to regionalization measures for **ASF** in the EU

- Enhanced transparency
- Rapidly updated
- Allows:
 - Zoom
 - Measurements
 - Search

<https://eu-commission.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3db65168d4ad4d829a38560d7f868ace>





EU international cooperation on ASF: **Ministerial meetings**

- **6 High level Ministerial meetings on ASF:**

- Vilnius – 17/05/15
- Tallinn – 26/02/16
- Warsaw – 28/10/16
- Riga – 02/06/17
- Prague – 08/11/17
- Warsaw – 26/03/2018
- Brussels – 06/09/2018

High-Level Conference "Transboundary Animal Diseases in Europe:
The Importance of International Cooperation for a sustainable
livestock

- Brussels – 19/12/2018

Ministerial meeting on **ASF** 19 December 2018, Brussels

Eradication of African swine fever in the EU and the long-term management of wild boar populations

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



Cooperation with hunters



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The consequences of the disease affect:

1. Farms and the economy:

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- economic losses for EU farmers are aggravated by disruption of international trade of animals and meat.
- economic losses for the hunters.

2. Wildlife and hunting:

- because of the disease wild boar populations can decrease significantly or even disappear.
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The pig sector is one of the most economically significant farming sectors in the EU.

It represents 8.5% of the total output of the EU agricultural industry, the highest when compared to other meat sectors.

Pigmeat accounts for 50% of total EU meat production.

Pigmeat is the most exported of all meat produced in the EU: it represents 62% of EU total meat exports.

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European
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Conference on **ASF** with hunters

30 January 2019, Dortmund

https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/control-measures/asf/conference-hunters_en



European Commission/FACE Conference

PREPARING EUROPEAN HUNTERS TO ERADICATE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER



Interpretation: EN-DE
Livestream provided

30 January 2019, 10:00-16:00
Kongresszentrum Westfalenhallen, "Silbersaal"
Registration: alessio.borrello@face.eu



Kongresszentrum Westfalenhallen, "Silbersaal"
(Rheinlanddamm 200, 44139 Dortmund)





EU international cooperation: GF-TADs (FAO/OIE):

- **11 meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region since 2014:**
 - Bern (22/09/14) - **Kick-off**
 - Minsk (1-2/12/14) - **Wild boar management**
 - Tallinn (11-12/02/15) - **backyard holding management**
 - Moscow (15-16/03/16) - **reviewing the outcome of the ASF filed visits**
 - Lisbon (19/09/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Vilnius (28-29/11/16) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Paris (23/05/17) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Moldova (20-21/09/17) - **awareness and communication**
 - Kiev (22-23/03/2018) - **cross border cooperation addressing (legal and) irregular movements of pigs and their products**
 - Paris (22/05/18) - **ASF situation and planning actions**
 - Warsaw (September 2018) - **ASF epidemiology in wild boar population and in the environment**
 - **Prague, SGE ASF12 (11-12 March 2019) – building up on the Czech Republic experience in eradicating ASF in wild boar**
 - **NEXT:** Paris (29/5/19) and Bulgaria (10-11 September)

11 Field visits by GFTADs experts in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, the Czech Republic, Romania and Bulgaria.

Recommendations

SGE ASF12 (11-12 March 2019, Prague)

- Countries continue to **implement the recommendations** of all previous SGE ASF meetings. In particular in relation to **transparency, trust and sharing of information**.
- **Preparedness** activities and **awareness** campaigns.
- **Trans-boundary collaboration** between countries even without the disease. Examples and protocol of cooperation should be shared.
- **Surveillance of dead wild boar** and **carcass removal** – most efficient too for early detection.
- **Long-term management solutions for wild boar populations**, including appropriate reduction.
- Any **dispatch of live wild boar must be banned** because of the high risk for transmitting the disease.

Recommendations

SGE ASF12 (11-12 March 2019, Prague)

- Countries should approach the introduction of ASF taking advantage of the field experience gained by **the Czech Republic**.
- The added value of the **Lithuanian 'African Swine Fever competence center'**
- An update of the list of GF-TADs expert and SGE ASF mission to be sent to Belgium.
- The next SGE ASF meeting (SGE ASF13) should be held in the margins of the OIE 87th General Session (**28 May 2019**, Paris), followed by an SGE ASF technical meeting (SGE ASF14) in October/November 2019 (tbc).

EU Veterinary Emergency Team **EUVET** missions on ASF in 2019

1. Belgium: 07-08 January 2019 (wild boar)
2. Romania: 11-13 February 2019 (domestic pigs)
2. Belgium: 02-03 April 2019 (wild boar)
2. Luxembourg: 05-06 May 2019 (preparedness)
3. Belgium: 08-06 May 2019 (wild boar)



DG SANTE Directorate F

- **Audits**

- ✓ **Romania** (17 – 25 October 2018)
- ✓ **Lithuania** (Jan-Feb 2019)
- ✓ **Hungary** (Mar-Apr 2019)
- ✓ **Poland** (May 2019) **on-going**

- **Fact finding missions on ASF preparedness**

- ✓ **Slovakia** (3 – 7 December 2018)
- ✓ **Spain** (10 – 14 December 2018)
- ✓ **Germany** (Jan-Feb 2018)
- ✓ **Austria** (Feb-Mar 2019)

Continues **financial support** to prevent, control and eradicate ASF

- Since 2013, grants for a total amount of **EUR 95 million** have been awarded for programmes and emergency measures implemented by MS in the combat against ASF
- **Awareness campaigns** and wild boar **passive surveillance** are now eligible in all MSs (if not in approved programmes, under emergency measures)
- From 2020: compensation and selective hunting not eligible in the programmes