



# African swine fever in the EU

USAHA 2016

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## ASF in the EU

2014-2015

### Eradicated from

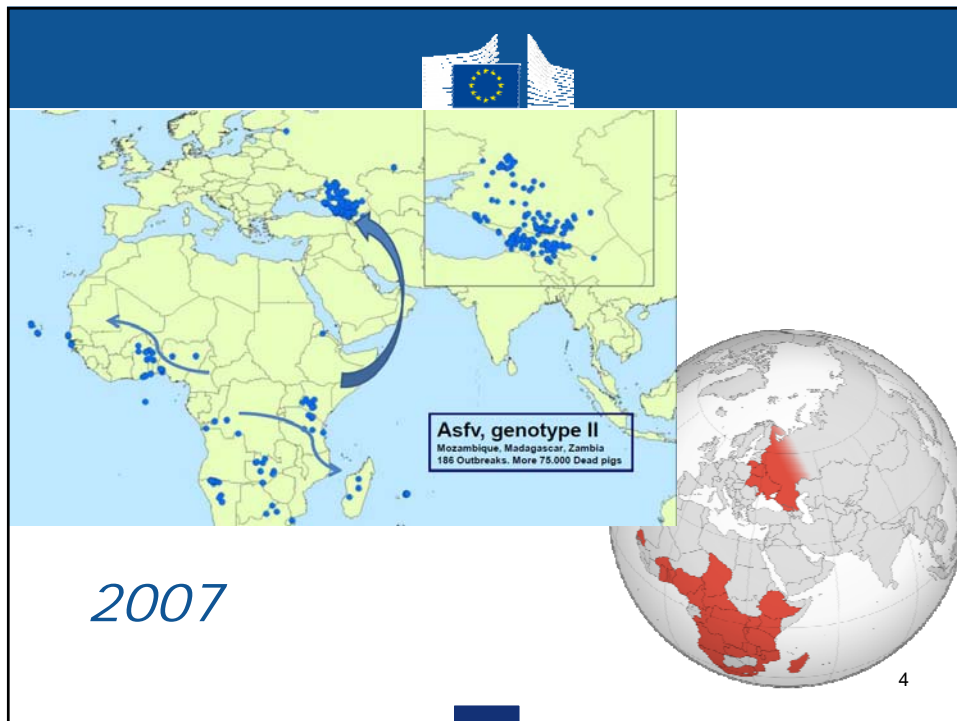
- France (1974)
- Mainland Italy (1993)
- Belgium (1985)
- Netherlands (1986)
- Spain (1994)
- Portugal (1999)

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

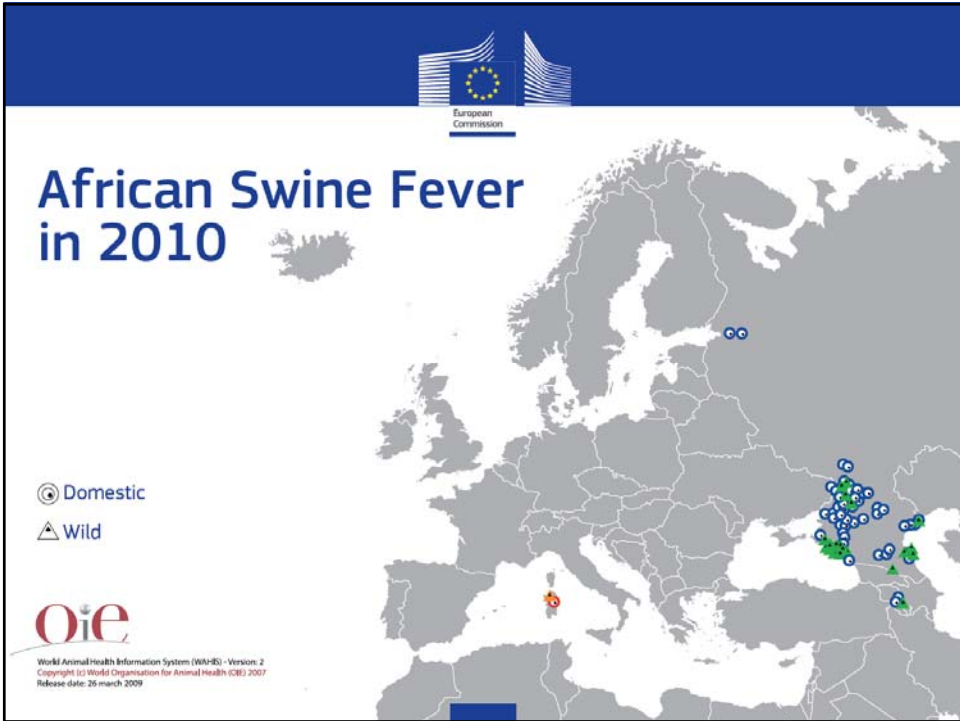
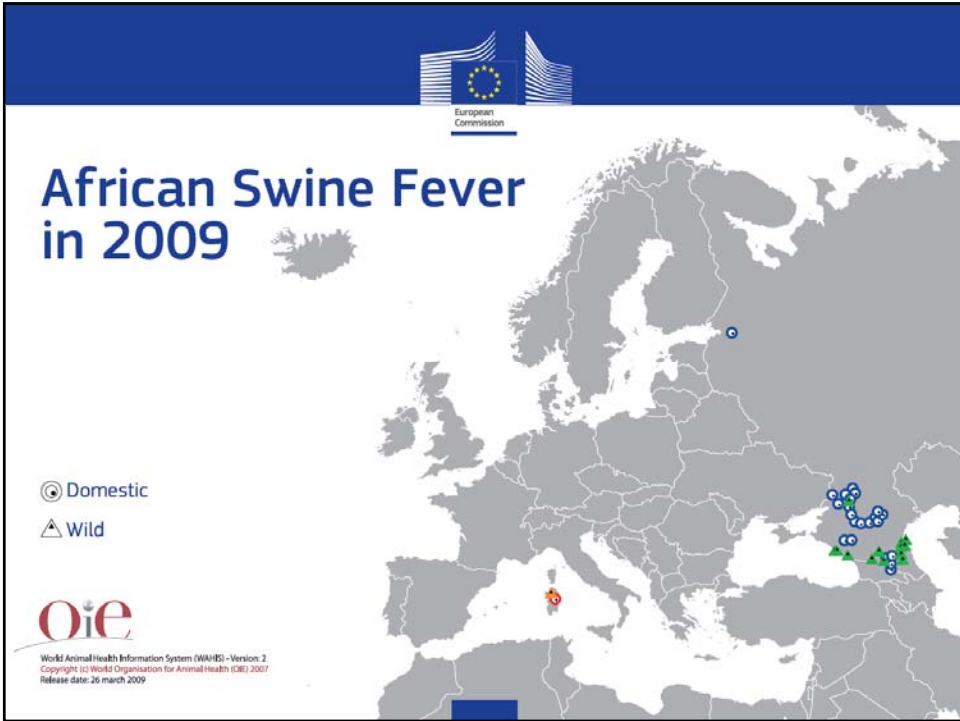


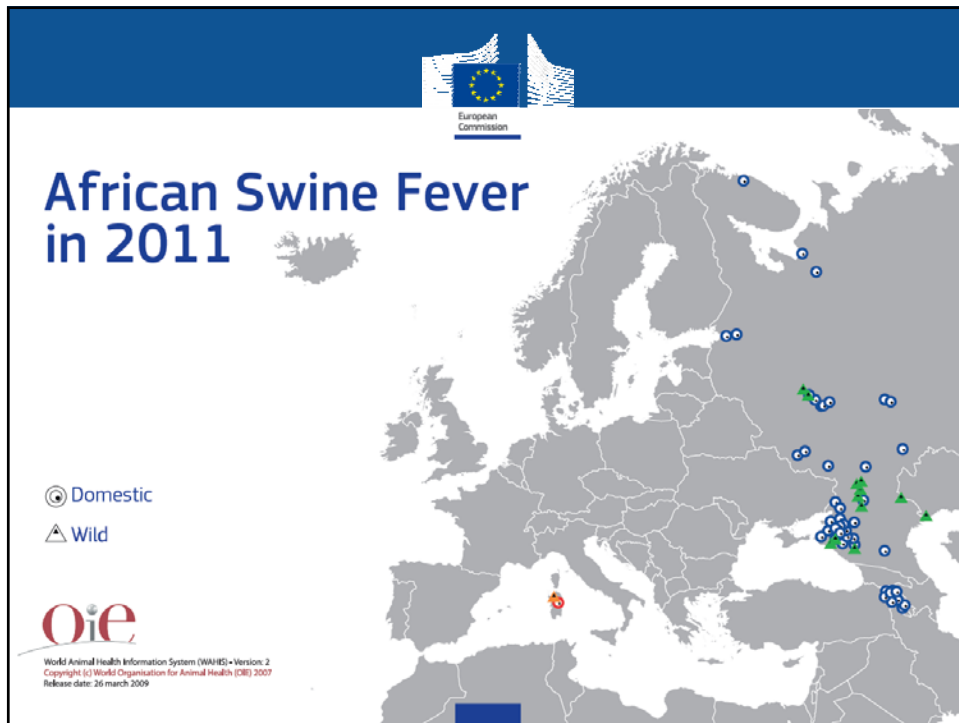


# ASF in the EU: Recent history











# African Swine Fever in 2013

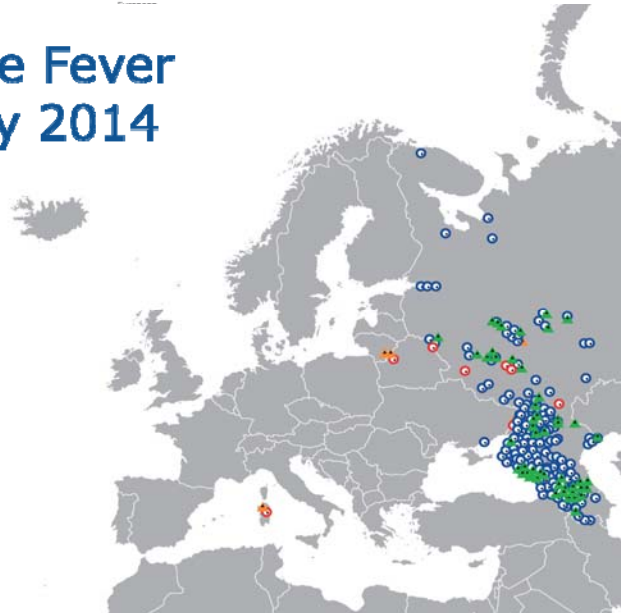
- ⊙ Domestic
- △ Wild



World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) - Version 2  
Copyright © World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) 2007  
Release date: 26 march 2009



# African Swine Fever 2007 to early 2014



Another perspective...



Возможное распространение АЧС

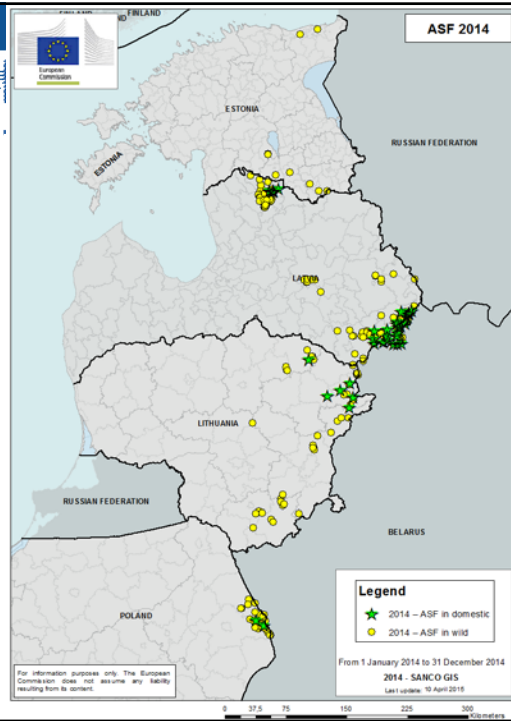


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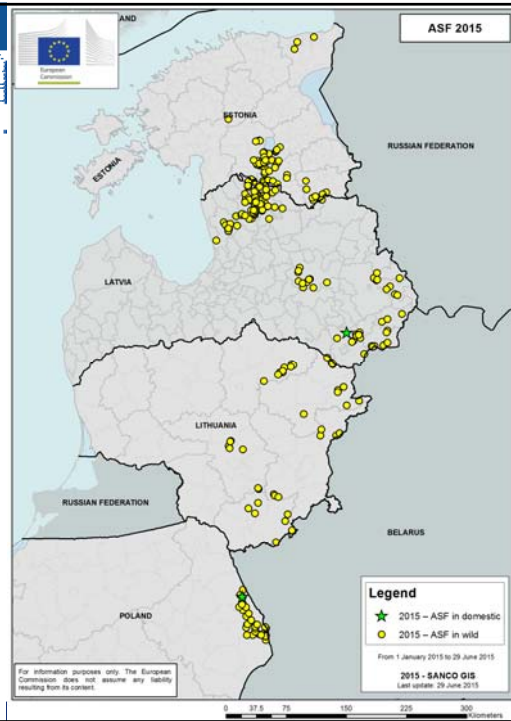


## ASF in the North of the EU

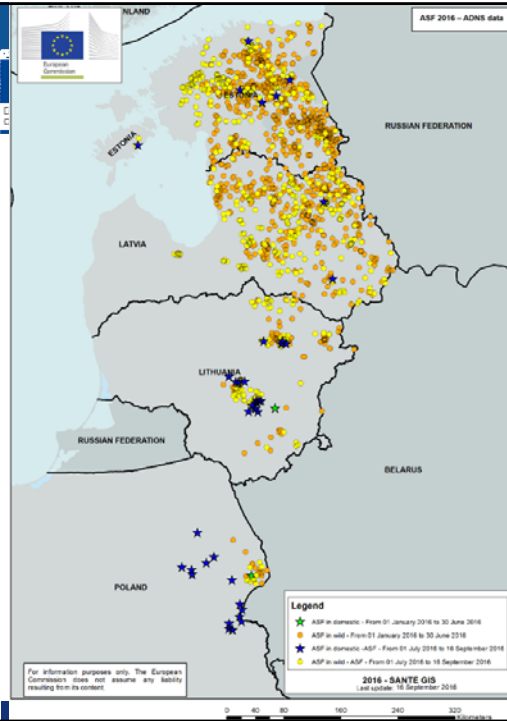
# EU 2014



# EU 2015



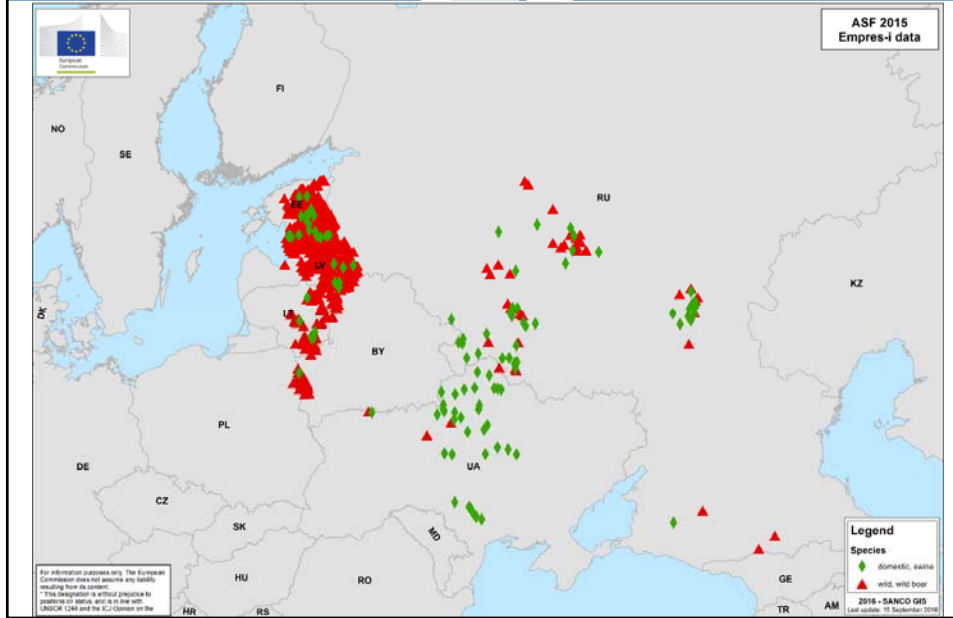
# EU 2016



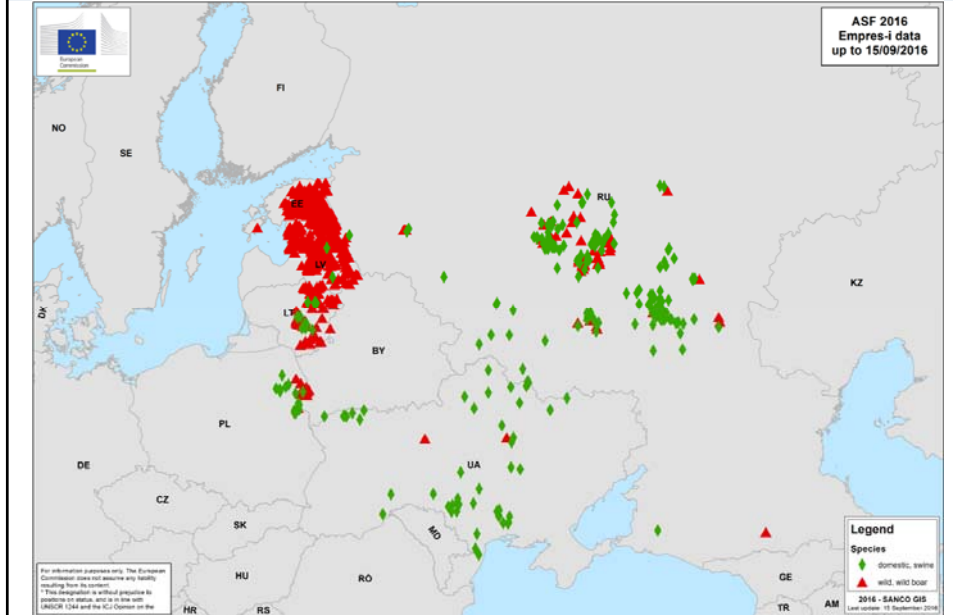
# EU 2016



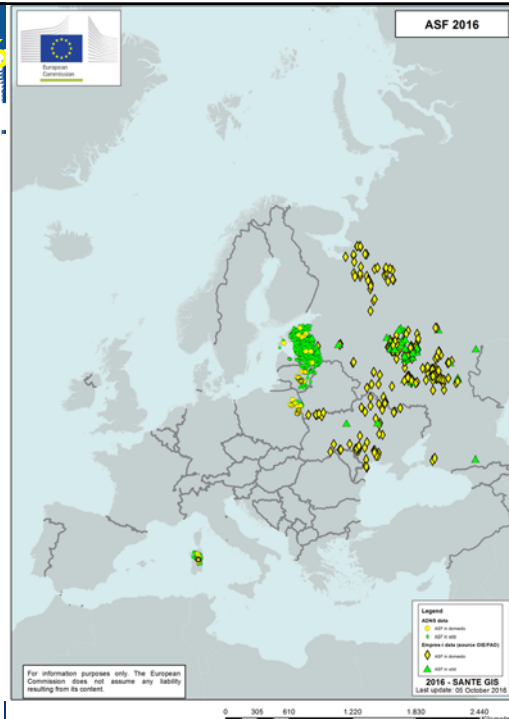
# Europe 2015



# Europe mid 2016



Europe Oct. 2016



**The EU policy on ASF:  
application in the North of the EU**

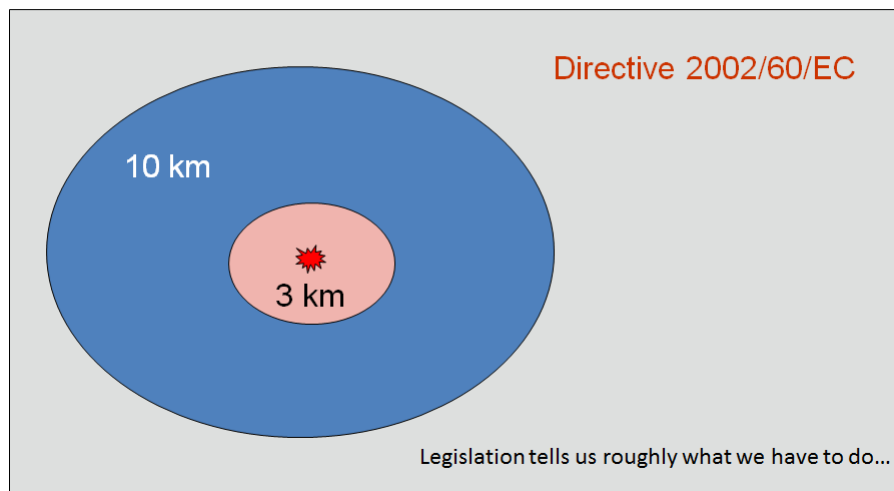


## EU main tools for ASF control

- EU fully harmonised veterinary legislation
- The specific ASF control Directive
- ASF Contingency plans
- ASF regionalization
- The ASF EU Reference Laboratory – diagnostic manual
- The EU co-financing of emergency measures and eradication programmes
- Enforcement – FVO audits
- The Community Veterinary Emergency Team - CVET
- Better training for safer food – BTSF
- Scientific advise – EFSA scientific opinions
- International cooperation – OIE/FAO GF-TADSS
- EU research projects - RTD



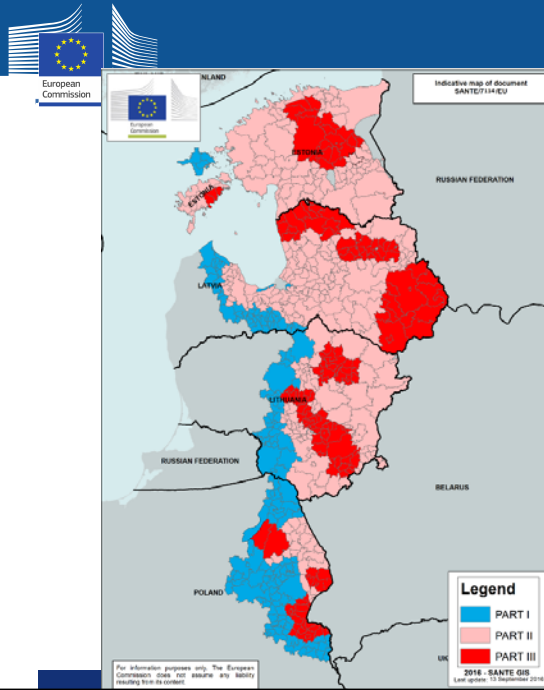
## Outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs



# Regionalisation for ASF

Commission Implementing Decision of 9 October 2014 (2014/709/EU)

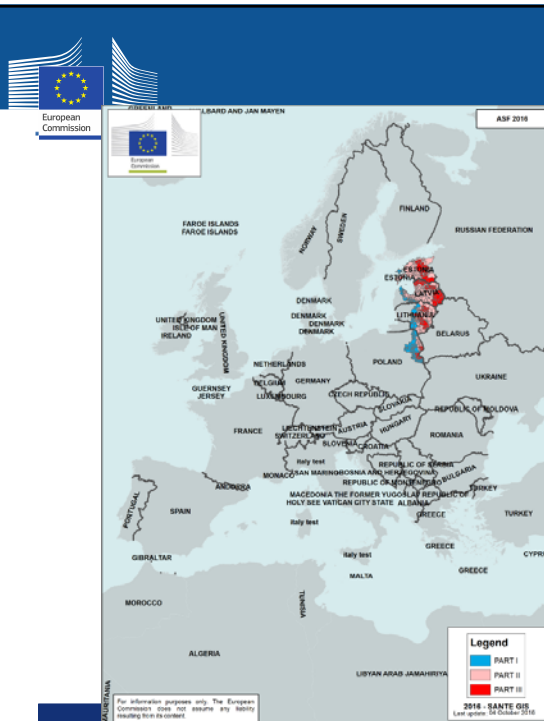
Updated as needed



# Regionalisation for ASF

Commission Implementing Decision of 9 October 2014 (2014/709/EU)

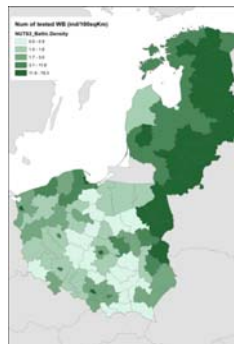
Updated as needed





## Surveillance efforts: the wildboar

SPECIFICS Wild boar (preliminary EFSA data)	SAMPY				Total (ALL)
	2013 N	2014 N	2015 N	2016 (preliminary) N	N
<b>COUNTRY</b>					
EE	2	1114	9683	10725	21444
LT	.	11099	9151	23046	43296
LV	.	6418	13336	7815	27369
PL	.	15657	13393	9421	38471
<b>Total (ALL)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34,288</b>	<b>45,483</b>	<b>51,007</b>	<b>130,780</b>



## EU co-financing of ASF veterinary measures

*Measures eligible for EU financial support:*

- Surveillance: test
- Disinfection: consumables, equipment
- Awareness campaigns
- Preventive early slaughter of pigs in risk backyard farms with low biosecurity.
- Killing and destruction of pigs in the affected farms.

	LT	PL	LV	EE
2013	€1.454.000	€143.000	€829.000	€45.000
2014	€3.885.800	€4.512.000	€1.595.700	€349.200
2015	€1.176.000	€1.332.000	€667.000	€2.400.000
2016	€1.393.000	€1.235.000	€1.717.000	€1.842.000



## Audits

### *Findings*

The implementation in the MS is effective ensuring:

- early detection of ASF
- prevention spread into domestic pigs in infected area
- prevention of spread outside the infected area
- application of restrictions of movements (pigs, meat...)

No immediate health risks were identified

### *Recommendations*

- Control measures to be maintained at high level including the *biosecurity measures on the farm*
- Use of the official systems for *registration and movement to be improved*
- Ensure the necessary *resources for activities related to control and eradication*



## GF-TADs

*Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (OIE/FAO) /Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in the Baltic and Eastern Europe Region (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukrain, Russia... Moldova, Romania)*

- **Objective: strengthen mid-term regional cooperation on ASF**
- **Under the umbrella of the FAO/OIE**
- **Initiative of the European Commission**
- **Meetings in Dec 2014, Feb 2015, March 2016, May 2016, Sept 2016, Dec 2016 of the seven (9) CVOs**
- **Series of expert country missions currently ongoing in the seven countries concerned**
- **Formulation of expert recommendations on ASF disease management**



## Key point: by-products and wildboar

### Swill feeding:

- Swill is in legislation defined as "catering waste".
- Catering waste: the total prohibition of feeding farmed animals with animal protein.
- The only exemption (national rules) is for fur animals.
- Total prohibition feeding catering waste from international transport.
- Catering waste may be used only for biogas or biodiesel production or disposed of as waste.

### Carcass disposal in ASF infected area

- General prohibition of dispatch of unprocessed entire bodies or parts of porcine animals from the infected area;
- Derogation under strict channelling (disinfection, sealed trucks) from infected area to processing plant in non-infected area;
- Dispatch of unprocessed game trophies from infected area is prohibited;
- collection of bodies of dead feral pigs under ASF eradication plan



## WTO

- In 2014 the Russian Federation issued a ban on exports of pigs, pork and certain other products from all Member States (against OIE standards)
- *Russia has failed to provide any scientific justification for its actions so far and is therefore breaching the WTO SPS Agreement*
- The EU applies regionalisation as foreseen by the OIE and based on scientific evidence (EFSA)
- On request of the EU, the WTO case EU – Russia (WTO Dispute Settlement case 475) was opened
- A Panel delivered report in August 2016
- RF option to appeal



## The EU science on ASF: EFSA scientific opinion(s)



### EFSA Conclusions related ASF transmission

- Wildboar not migratory species
- ASF spreads locally in the wild boar population, independent of outbreaks in domestic pigs
- No correlation observed between density of wild boar and the case notifications in an area
- Low biosecurity level of backyard farms (including practices such as swill-feeding or feeding of contaminated grass) are the likely source of ASF introduction in farms
- No scientific data demonstrating shedding by carriers of ASFV genotype II in the eastern European Union.



## EFSA Conclusions related to wildboar

*Several strategies possible:*

- Rapid control measures aimed at preventing or removing infectious carcasses in the environment:  
i) through drastic depopulation of more than 70%  
or ii) fast carcass removal (**not feasible**)
- Long-term preventive measures through a sustainable reduction of the population size: i) feeding ban and ii) targeted hunting of reproductive females (**longer term/wider area**)

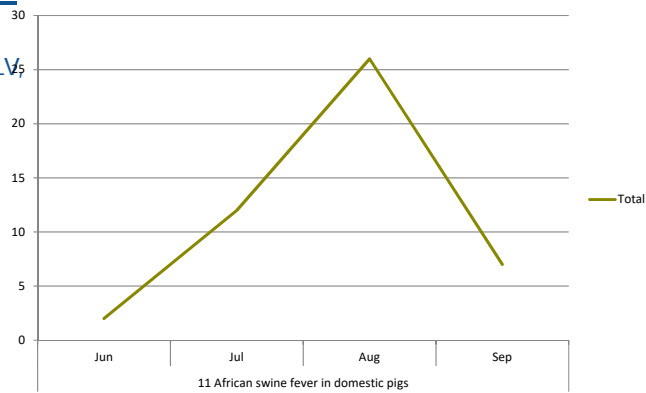


**The seasonal component of ASF in the EU**

## 2016 ASF outbreaks in pigs

(data from EE, LV, LT and PL)

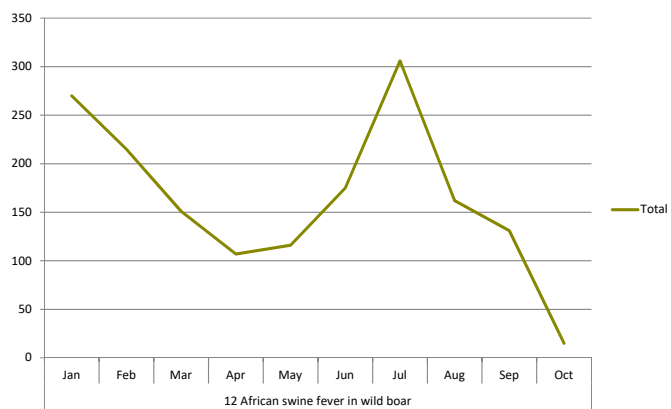
Total N of ASF outbreaks in pigs



## 2016 ASF notification of cases in wild boar

(ata from EE, LV, LT and PL)

Total N of ASF notificat. of cases in wild boar





## The EU policy on ASF: next steps



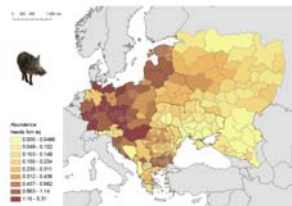
### Review and adapt measures to recent scientific advice

#### **Wildboar management: long term**

- Hunting: selective, intensified, adult females
- Feeding ban: in selected areas
- Carcass removal disposal: fast

#### **Human factor: short term**

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





## Review and adapt veterinary rules

### *Regionalization:*

- Revise demarcation of zones after summer season when peak is expected
- Exit strategy for lifting restrictions
- Sustainability: explore possible options

### *Surveillance:*

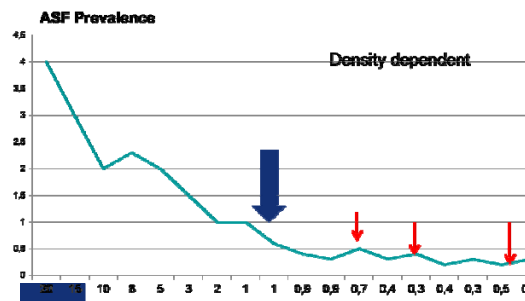
- Strengthen surveillance
- Enforcement biosecurity



## ASF in the EU: challenges

## The wildboar challenge

- ASF is not a truly density dependent infection: The last tail of the infection is determined by carcasses
- The problem then is not purely addressed by reducing the wildboar density but reducing viral load of the environment



## The domestic pig challenge

- Low contagiousity: ASF is a disease with a tendency to spread slowly within a herd.
- Passive surveillance: 97% of the outbreaks were reported by the farmer so passive surveillance worked well
- Biosecurity





# Lumpy skin disease in the EU

USAHA 2016

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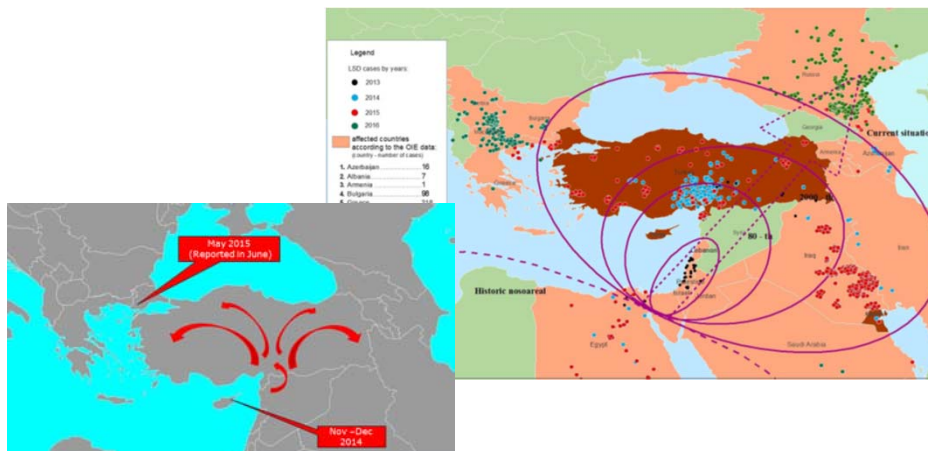
## LSD, the disease





# LSD in the region

## Recent spread of LSD





# LSD in the EU

## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2015

(Aug-Dec 2015)

- 1<sup>st</sup> Occurrence in continental Europe  
(Greece, 117 outbreaks)



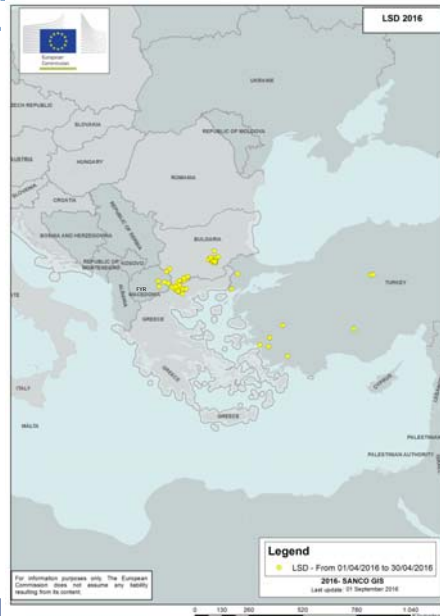
## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(April 2016)

- Recurrence in Greece
- 1<sup>st</sup> Occurrence in Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

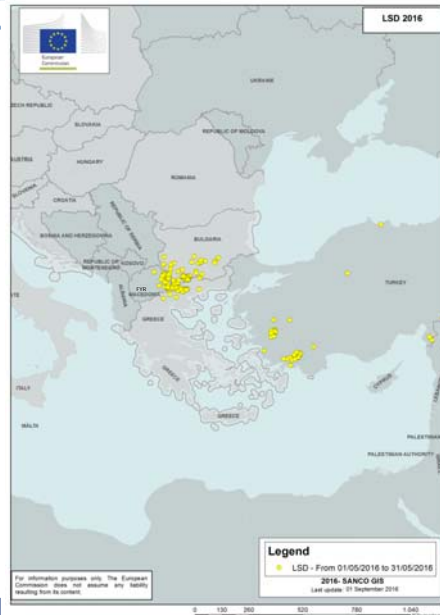


## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(May 2016)



## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(June 2016)

- 1<sup>st</sup> Occurrence in Serbia and Kosovo\*

\*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.



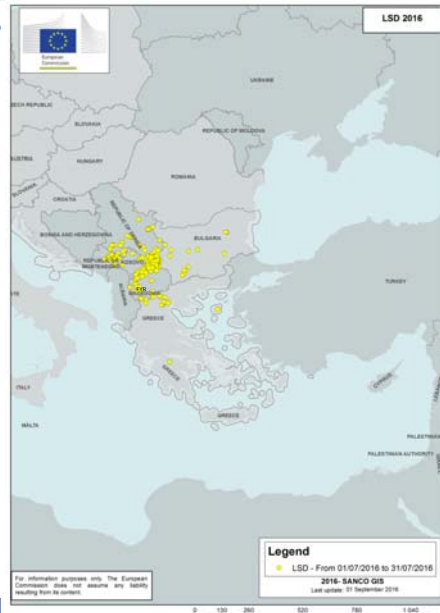
## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(July 2016)

- 1<sup>st</sup> Occurrence in Albania and Montenegro

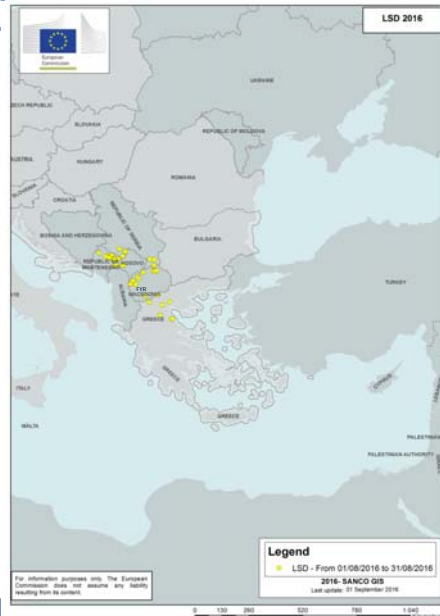


## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(August 2016)

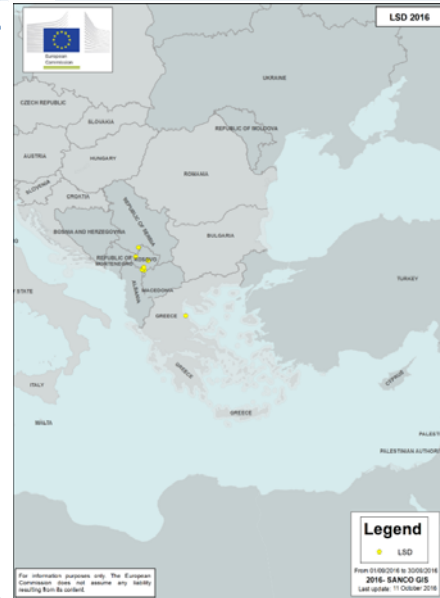


## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(September 2016)



## LSD in the EU



### Lumpy Skin Disease

(total outbreaks in 2016 - as recorded in the ADNS system)



### European Union Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccine Bank

Created on April 2016 to support the initial stages of an LSD vaccination campaign

Country	Number of doses granted	Delivery date
Bulgaria	150.000	April 2016
Greece	100.000	April & July 2016
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	50.000	May 2016
Serbia	50.000	June 2016
Kosovo*	25.000	July 2016
Albania	25.000	July 2016
Montenegro	25.000	July 2016
Croatia	50.000	In progress

**475.000 doses of LSD vaccine**  
already granted to various countries



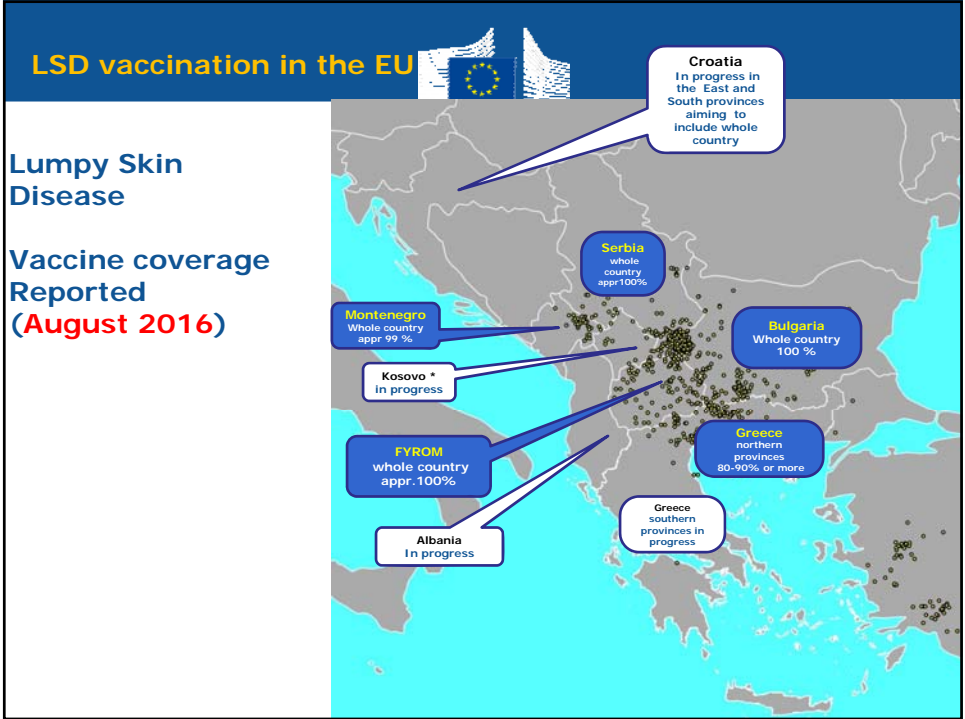
## Lumpy Skin Disease recent Activities (short term-in progress)

- Ministerial Conference on Lumpy Skin Disease (8-9 Sep 2016, Sofia-Bulgaria)
- PAFF Committee, new EU rules on LSD to replace the ones in place now (13-14 Sep 2016, Brussels)
- Appointment of EU Reference Laboratory for Diseases caused by Capripox viruses – LSD (Sep 2016)
- Submission of LSD vaccination programmes by EU Member States (either affected or not by LSD) for Commission.



## Lumpy Skin Disease Policy

- LSD is a regional problem requiring international cooperation/coordination
- We need to be prepared for a long and persistent fight against the disease
- Mass vaccination coupled with stamping out is the most effective control measure (EFSA urgent advice on LSD).
- Each country, should enhance preparedness and ensure efficient & timely procurement of sufficient vaccine doses for the implementation of vaccination programmes.
- We need to establish special rules for LSD-free countries that implement vaccination as a precautionary measure
- Further research is needed on LSD (vectors, animal-to-animal transmission, DIVA vaccines e.t.c)



European Commission

**THANK YOU...**



*Thanks...*