African swine fever in the EU

USAHA 2016

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

2014-2015
ASF in the EU: Recent history

2007
African Swine Fever in 2007

- Domestic
- Wild

African Swine Fever in 2008

- Domestic
- Wild
African Swine Fever in 2011

- Domestic
- Wild

African Swine Fever in 2012

- Domestic
- Wild
African Swine Fever in 2013

Domestic

Wild

African Swine Fever 2007 to early 2014
Another perspective...

Возможное распространение АЧС

ASF in the North of the EU
Europe 2015

Europe mid 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
Regionalisation for ASF

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

Updated as needed
Surveillance efforts: the wildboar

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.
**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)

**2016 ASF notification of cases in wild boar**
(data from EE, LV, LT and PL)
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 swill 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 in 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 contagiosity: 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

LSD, the disease
LSD in the region

Recent spread of LSD
LSD in the EU

Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2015

(Aug-Dec 2015)

- 1st Occurrence in continental Europe
  (Greece, 117 outbreaks)
Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(April 2016)

- Recurrence in Greece
- 1st Occurrence in Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(June 2016)

- 1st Occurrence in **Serbia** and **Kosovo***

*The 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.*

Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(July 2016)

- 1st Occurrence in **Albania** and **Montenegro**
Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(August 2016)

Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in 2016

(September 2016)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of doses granted</th>
<th>Delivery date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>April 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>April &amp; July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>May 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>June 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo*</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 in needed on LSD (vectors, animal-to-animal transmission, DIVA vaccines e.t.c)
Lumpy Skin Disease

Vaccine coverage Reported (August 2016)

Bulgaria
Whole country
100%

Serbia
whole country
appr. 100%

Montenegro
Whole country
appr. 99%

Kosovo *
in progress

FYROM
whole country
appr. 100%

Croatia
In progress in the East and South provinces aiming to include whole country

Albania
In progress

Greece
northern provinces
80-90% or more

Greece
southern provinces
in progress

Kosovo *
in progress

Croatia
In progress in the East and South provinces aiming to include whole country

LSD vaccination in the EU

THANK YOU...
Thanks...