



Workshop on African swine fever management in
wild boar – surveillance and prevention of
transmission to/from domestic pigs

ASF international legislation

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ASF legislation Overview of the legal framework

CONTENTS:

- ✓ 1. General considerations when managing an outbreak
- ✓ 2. Legislation on ASF
- ✓ 3. Guidelines on surveillance and control of ASF



General considerations when managing an outbreak

- ✓ Eliminating the pathogen
 - Killing or slaughter of animals, safe disposal of dead animals and potentially contaminated products
 - Cleaning, disinfection, disinsection
- ✓ Stopping the spread of the infection
 - Movement restrictions (animals, vehicles and equipments)
 - Biosecurity
 - Investigations
 - Vaccination, when available
 - Communication and public awareness
- ✓ ZONING
- ✓ Specific post-control surveillance

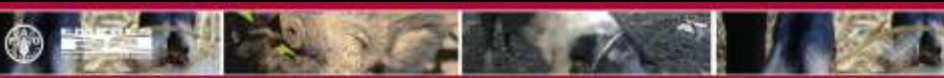
SURVEILLANCE

African swine fever management in wild boar

Kaunas, Lithuania, 22-23
November 2017



1. OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code: <http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>
2. OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animal: <http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/>
3. OIE Technical Disease Card: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/technical-disease-cards/>



OIE-Listed diseases, infections and infestations in force

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

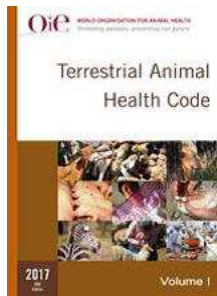
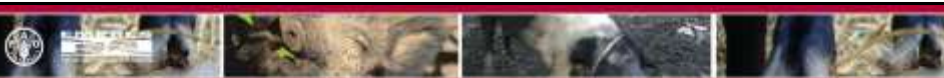
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SECTION 15.

SUIDAE

- Chapter 15.1. Infection with African swine fever virus
- Chapter 15.2. Infection with classical swine fever virus
- Chapter 15.3. Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus
- Chapter 15.4. Infection with *Taenia solium* (Porcine cysticercosis)
- Chapter 15.5. Transmissible gastroenteritis

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TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE

2017

ALREADY AVAILABLE



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The importation of animals and animal products involves a degree of disease risk to the importing country. This risk may be represented by one or several diseases or infections.

The principal aim of import risk analysis is to provide importing countries with an objective and defensible method of assessing the disease risks associated with the importation of animals, animal products, animal genetic material, feedstuffs, biological products and pathological material. The analysis should be transparent. This is necessary so that the exporting country is provided with clear reasons for the imposition of import conditions or refusal to import.



Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from ASF

Article 15.1.8. – Domestic pig or Captive wild boar

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

- showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;
- and either:
 - were kept since birth or for the past three months in a compartment free from ASF; or
 - were kept in a quarantine station, isolated for 30 days prior to shipment, and were subjected to a virological test and a serological test performed at least 21 days after entry into the quarantine station, with negative results.



Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from ASF

Article 15.1.14. - for fresh meat of domestic and captive wild pigs



Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that:

the entire consignment of fresh meat comes from animals which originated from herds in which surveillance demonstrates that no case of ASF has occurred in the past three years. This period can be reduced to 12 months when the surveillance demonstrates that there is no evidence of tick involvement in the epidemiology of the infection. In addition, samples from a statistically representative number of animals were tested for ASF, with negative results;

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Recommendations for importation from countries or zones not free from ASF

Article 15.1.14. - for fresh meat of domestic and captive wild pigs



- the entire consignment of fresh meat comes from animals which have been slaughtered in an approved slaughterhouse/abattoir, have been subjected with favorable results to ante- and post-mortem inspections;
- necessary precautions have been taken after slaughter to avoid contact of the fresh meat with any source of ASFV.

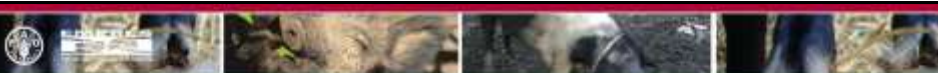
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Principles of the disease control strategy – examples of EU

- Control measures against major animal epizootic diseases;
- Contingency plans in each MS for dealing with epizootic diseases;
- Eradication and monitoring programmes for diseases;
- Diagnostic Manual to assure uniform procedure to diagnose animal diseases;
- Network of Referent Laboratories;
- Community Veterinary Emergency Team (CVET), GF-TADs missions;
- Training;
- Scientific advise – EFSA;
- EU research projects.

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Contingency planning

- *Dynamic process, focused on preparation and is flexible;*
- *It is integrated into on-going operational planning activities;*
- *It provides useful input to emergency managers;*
- *It is an integral part of preparedness activities!*

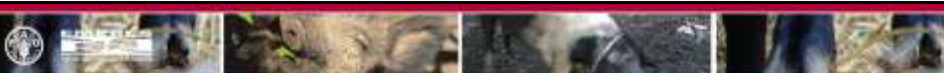
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What is a contingency plan?

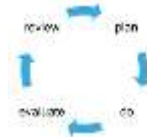
- a plan to ensure that a country or region is prepared for an emergency;
- consist information on resources, legislative and administrative aspects;
- consist description of policies, strategies and procedures for effective disease control measures to one or more high-threat transmissible animal diseases;

An ASF contingency plan should be a well-articulated strategy document designed to define actions to be taken in the event of an ASF emergency!




Importance of the Contingency plan

Contingency planning is an ongoing process...



The objectives of having contingency plans include:

- to reduce the impact of disease outbreaks on the health of the national animal herd;
- to minimize disruption to trade and the society in the event of a zoonotic disease to increase the protection of human health.



The ASF Contingency plan



PREPARATION OF
AFRICAN SWINE FEVER
CONTINGENCY PLANS





Contingency plans - EU Guidelines

1. Legal powers
2. Financial provisions
3. The chain of command
4. Establish the national disease control centre
5. The local disease control centres
6. Laboratory
7. Communications
8. Expert groups
9. Provision for adequate resources
10. Instruction manual
11. Training
12. Alarm drills
13. Publicity/ disease awareness



EU strategy for ASF control and eradication

CD
2002/60/EC

- ✓ Animal Identification and Registration (CD 2008/71/EC, 2000/678/CE)
- ✓ Surveillance + (CD 2003/422/EC)
- ✓ Animal movement control
- ✓ Zoning and regionalization + (CD 2014/709/EU)
- ✓ Stamping out policy (domestic pigs)
- ✓ Cleansing and disinfection and farm bio-security
- ✓ Prohibiting swill feeding (Regulation (EC No 1069/2009))

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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

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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

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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 (wild boars) and plans for eradication (!)

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Council Directive 2002/60/EC: provisions (2)

- ✓ 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.

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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:

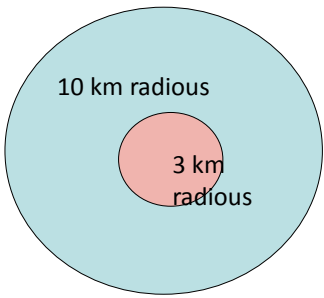
- How to recognize ASF and principles for differential diagnosis;
- Main criteria to be considered for the recognition of a suspect holding;
- Checking and sampling procedures, samples collection and transport;
- Virological tests and results evaluation;
- Serological tests and results evaluation;
- Safety requirements for Labs.

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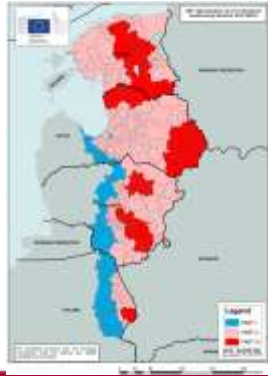


Restrictive measures in case of ASF confirmation


CD 2002/60/EC
Protection & Surveillance Zones



CD 2014/709/EU
Regionalization




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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

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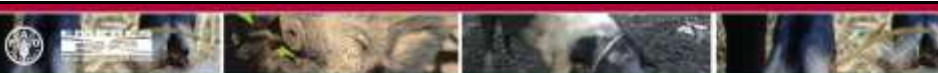


Council Directive 2002/60/EC

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

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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**

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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;
- Vet inspection on pig slaughtering for own consumption

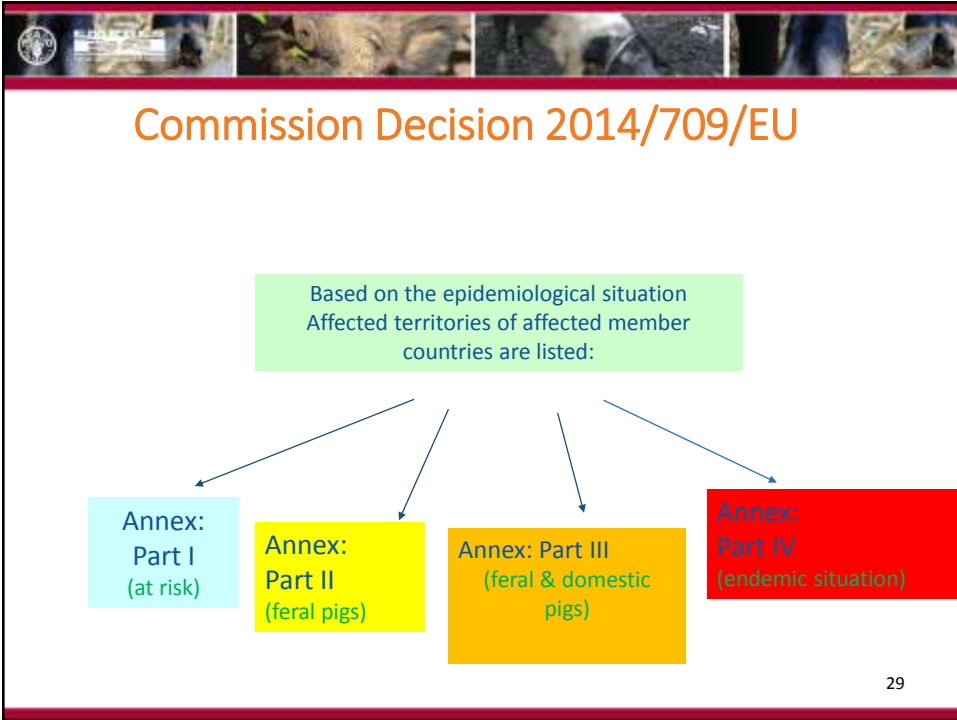


Commission Decision 2014/709/EU

- ⑩ “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



-
- ## EU Guidelines
- ➔ **SANCO/7138/2013** - Guidelines on surveillance and control of African swine fever in feral pigs and preventive measures for pig holdings
 - ✓ **SANCO/7113/2015** – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU
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Objectives of controlling ASF in wild boars:

(SANCO/7138/2013)



PREVENTION

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EU Guidelines

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- ✓ **SANCO/7113/2015** – ASF Strategy for Eastern Part of the EU

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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

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Preventive measures to be applied in the infected area

- Pigs: standstill and movement control (under official control, census, biosecurity to avoid contacts with wild boar, SURVEILLANCE);
- Live pigs markets: when ASF suspected under control (**surveillance**), closed when confirmed;
- Carcasses disposal: all animals (DP, WB) tested and properly disposed (ABP category I, Regulation 1069/2009);
- Swill feeding (prohibition should be ensured, system for gathering waste...);
- Home slaughtering under veterinary supervision;
- Biosecurity (animals, personnel, vehicles, fence, feed, carcasses disposal, equipment..);
- Tick control (not for the Eastern European countries);
- **Awareness campaign (Owners, Vets, Hunters...).**

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Thank you for your attention!

