



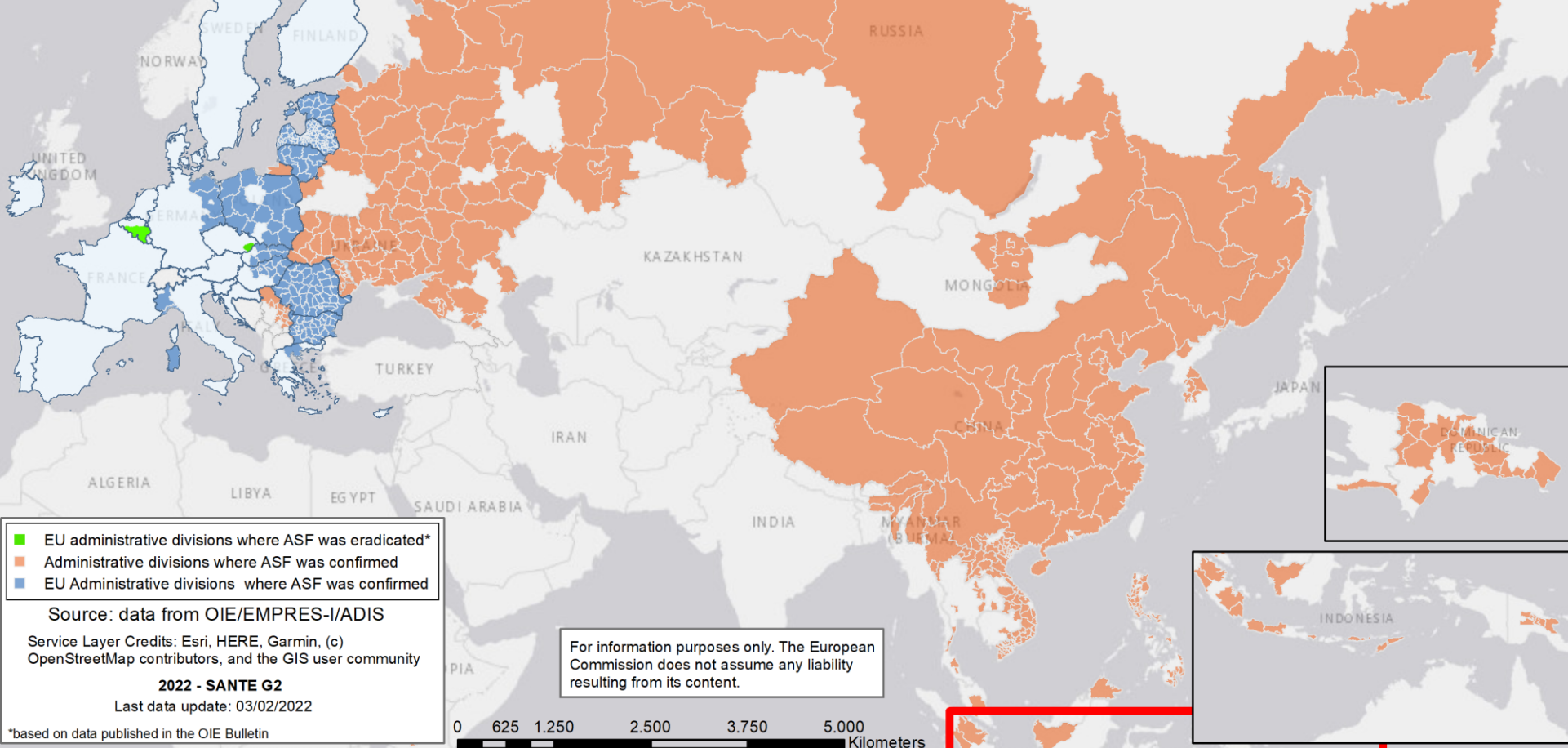
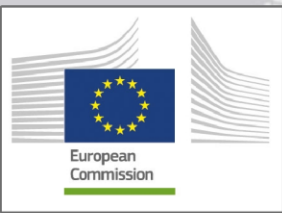
# African swine fever situation in Europe and in the EU

SGE on ASF– 23 February 202

*Unit G2 – Animal Health*

*Directorate G - Crisis preparedness in food, animals and plants*

*DG SANTE, European Commission*



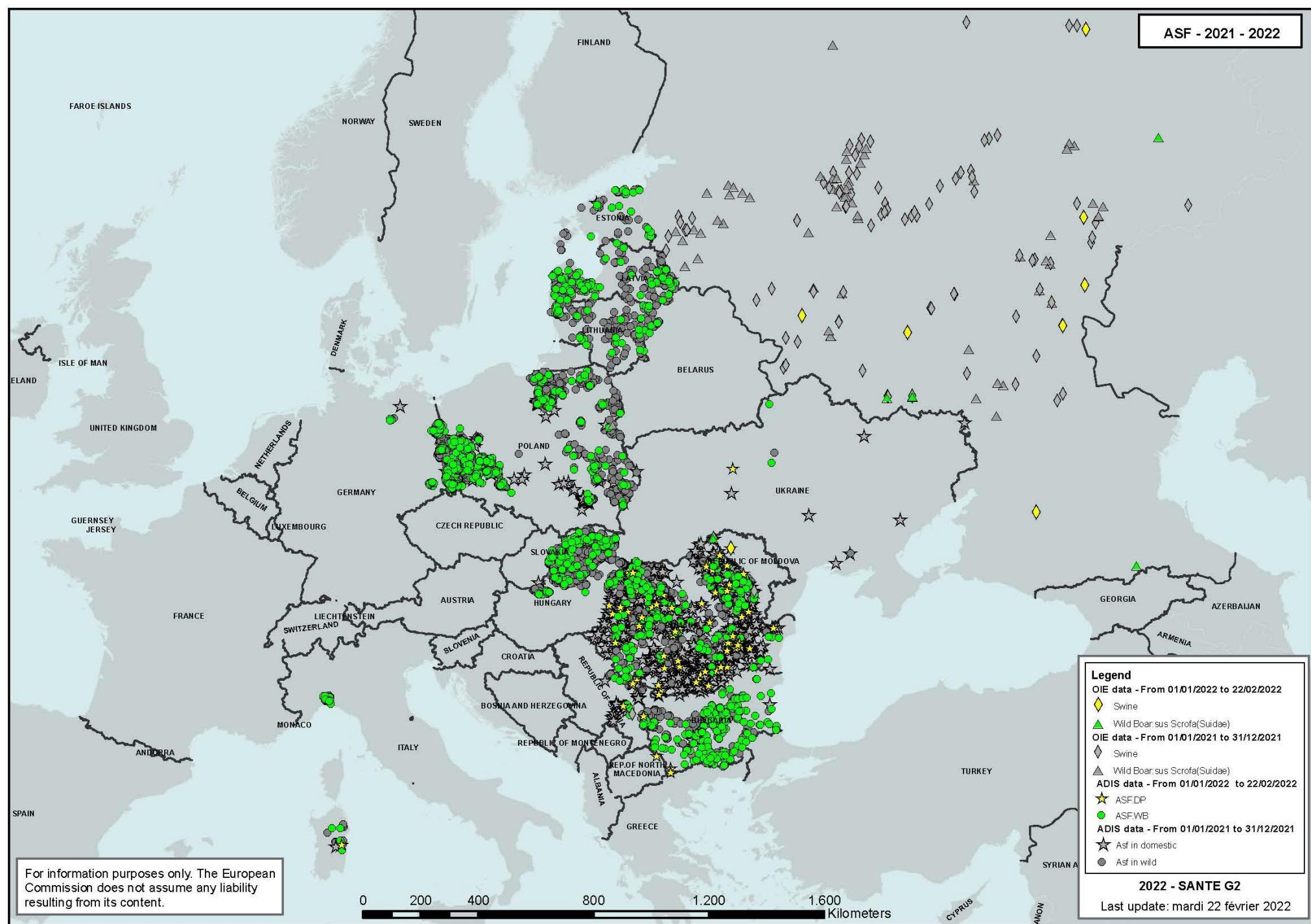
1. China (Aug 2018)
2. Mongolia (Jan 2019)
3. Vietnam (Feb 2019)
4. Cambodia (March 2019)
5. Hong Kong (May 2019)
6. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (May 2019)
7. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Jun 2019)
8. Myanmar (Aug 2019)
9. The Philippines (Jul 2019)
10. Republic of Korea (Sep 2019)
11. Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
12. Indonesia (Nov 2019)
13. Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)
14. India (May 2020)
15. Malaysia (Feb 2021)
16. Bhutan (May 2021)
- 17. Dominican Republic (July 2021).**
- 18. Haiti (September 2021).**
- 19. Thailand (January 2022).**

■ EU administrative divisions where ASF was eradicated\*  
■ Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed  
■ EU Administrative divisions where ASF was confirmed

Source: data from OIE/EMPRES-I/ADIS  
 Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
**2022 - SANTE G2**  
 Last data update: 03/02/2022  
 \*based on data published in the OIE Bulletin

For information purposes only. The European Commission does not assume any liability resulting from its content.





For information purposes only. The European Commission does not assume any liability resulting from its content.



**Legend**

- OIE data - From 01/01/2022 to 22/02/2022
  - Swine
  - Wild Boar *sus Scrofa*(Suidae)
- OIE data - From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
  - Swine
  - Wild Boar *sus Scrofa*(Suidae)
- ADIS data - From 01/01/2022 to 22/02/2022
  - ASFDP
  - ASFEWB
- ADIS data - From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021
  - Asf in domestic
  - Asf in wild





# ASF in the EU in 2014-2022

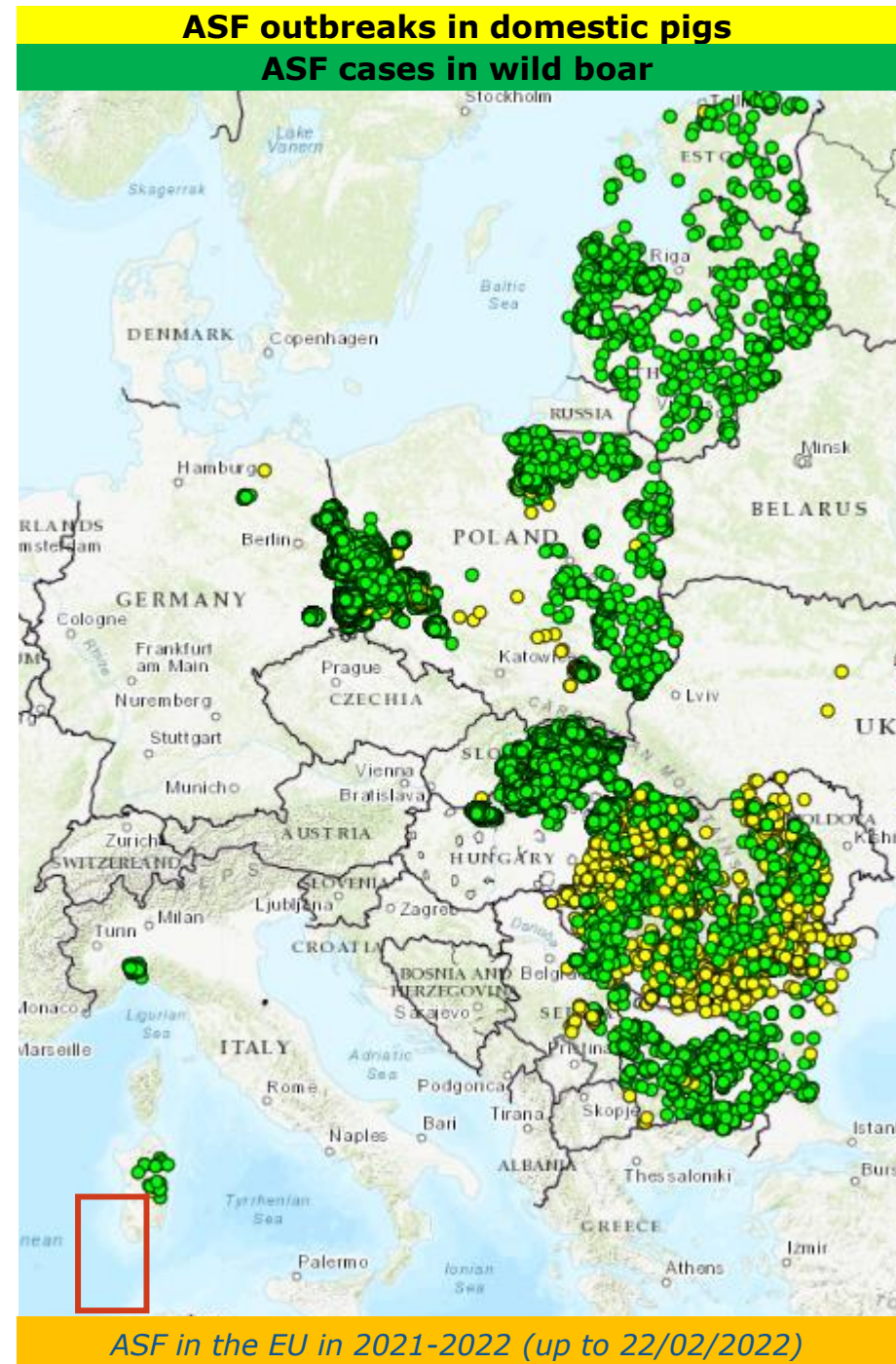
1. **Lithuania** (1/2014) – only in wild boar for (+1y)
2. **Poland** (1/2014)
3. **Latvia** (6/2014)
4. **Estonia** (7/2015)
5. **Romania** (7/2017)
6. **Hungary** (4/2018) – only in wild boar
7. **Bulgaria** (6/2018)
8. **Slovakia** (7/2019)
9. **Germany** (9/2020) – mainly close to PL border
10. **Italy** (1/2022)

**Sardinia, IT – unrelated epidemiological situation since 1978**

**Czechia – 6/2017, free from ASF since 02/2019**

**Belgium – 9/2018, free from ASF since 11/2020**

**Greece – 2/2020, one outbreak in pigs (eradicated)**





# Main EU initiatives on ASF

- Preparedness
- Scientific advice (EFSA)
- Network of labs (+ EURL)
- Research
- EU Legislation (horizontal + specific)
- EU Guidelines
- Zoning (Regionalization)
- Border controls
- Audits
- Financial support
- Training (BTSF)
- Public awareness
- Urgent intervention (EU VET)
- International cooperation

• GF-TADS



**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 are:

- 1. Farms and the economy:**
  - Economic losses for EU farmers are aggravated by a complete ban on the sale of animals and meat.
  - Economic losses for the hunters.
- 2. Wildlife and hunting:**
  - Losses of the animals will be considerable and economic damage to the hunting industry.
  - Hunting may be restricted or even banned in some areas, which is leading to a reduction of revenues and jobs.

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

European Commission/FAO Conference  
**PREPARING EUROPEAN HUNTERS TO ERADICATE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER**

Introduction: EV DE  
Eurasian野猪

30 January 2019, 10:00-16:00  
Kongresszentrum Mosztkontroll, 58800  
Vegetationstraße 10, 58107  
Wuppertal, Germany

**HIGH-LEVEL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL PORK PRODUCTION UNDER THE THREAT OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

17th January 2020

**AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS**

**HARMONISED RULES**

efsa  
European Food Safety Authority

For more information consult ASF topic page and story map on EFSA website  
<https://goo.gl/u3EdD>

**TRAVELLERS MUST SURRENDER THESE PRODUCTS FOR OFFICIAL CONTROLS\***

Products of animal origin may carry pathogens that cause infectious diseases in animals.

There are strict procedures and veterinary controls on the introduction of products of animal origin into the European Union.

\*Only those items which are not suitable for personal consumption.

**Uwaga!**

**Achtung!**  
Die Bundesministerien für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland informieren:

**Warning!**  
The Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany hereby gives notice that:

**Pozor!**  
Speciální upozornění pro cestovní a obchodní cestující:

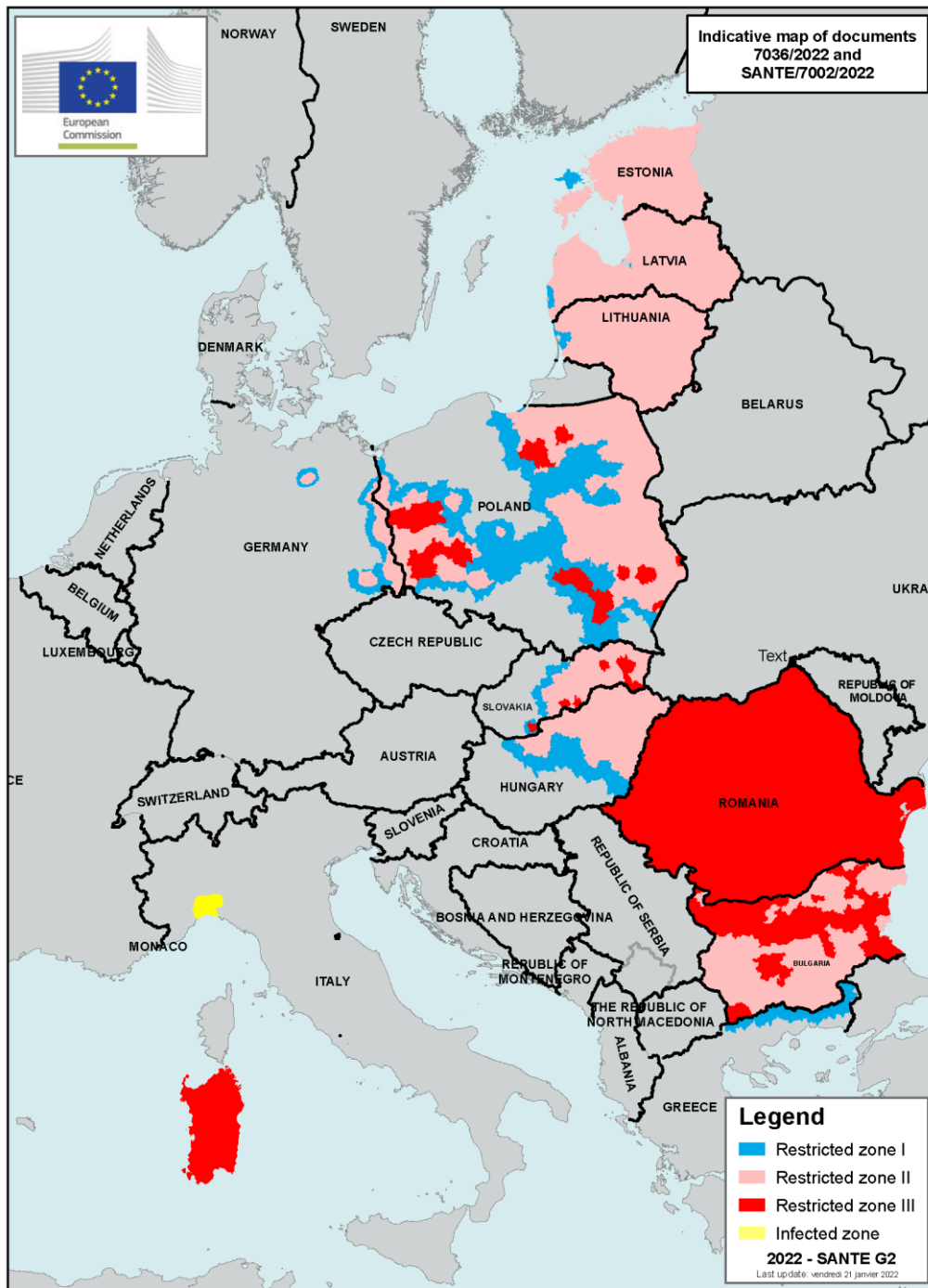
**Atenție!**  
Ministerul Federației de Agricultură și Silvicultură al Republicii Federaționale de Germania:

**Внимание!**  
Федеральное Министерство сельского хозяйства и продовольствия Германии информирует:

**Uwaga!**  
Federalne Ministerstwo Rolnictwa i Gospodarki Żywnościowej Republiki Federalnej Niemiec informuje:

**Main initiatives of the EU on ASF**

# EU regionalisation measures for ASF



## Regulation (EU) 2021/605:

- **Restricted zone I** ('an additional further restricted zone') – zone, bordering zone II or III, where relevant (no ASF)
- **Restricted zone II** ('an infected zone') – ASF in wild boar
- **Restricted zone III** ('a further restricted zone', in addition to PZ/SZ) – ASF in domestic pigs (with or without ASF in wild boar)

## Principles and criteria available online:

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad\\_control-measures\\_asf\\_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf)

## Online interactive map:

<https://santegis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=45cdd657542a437c84bfc9cf1846ae8c>

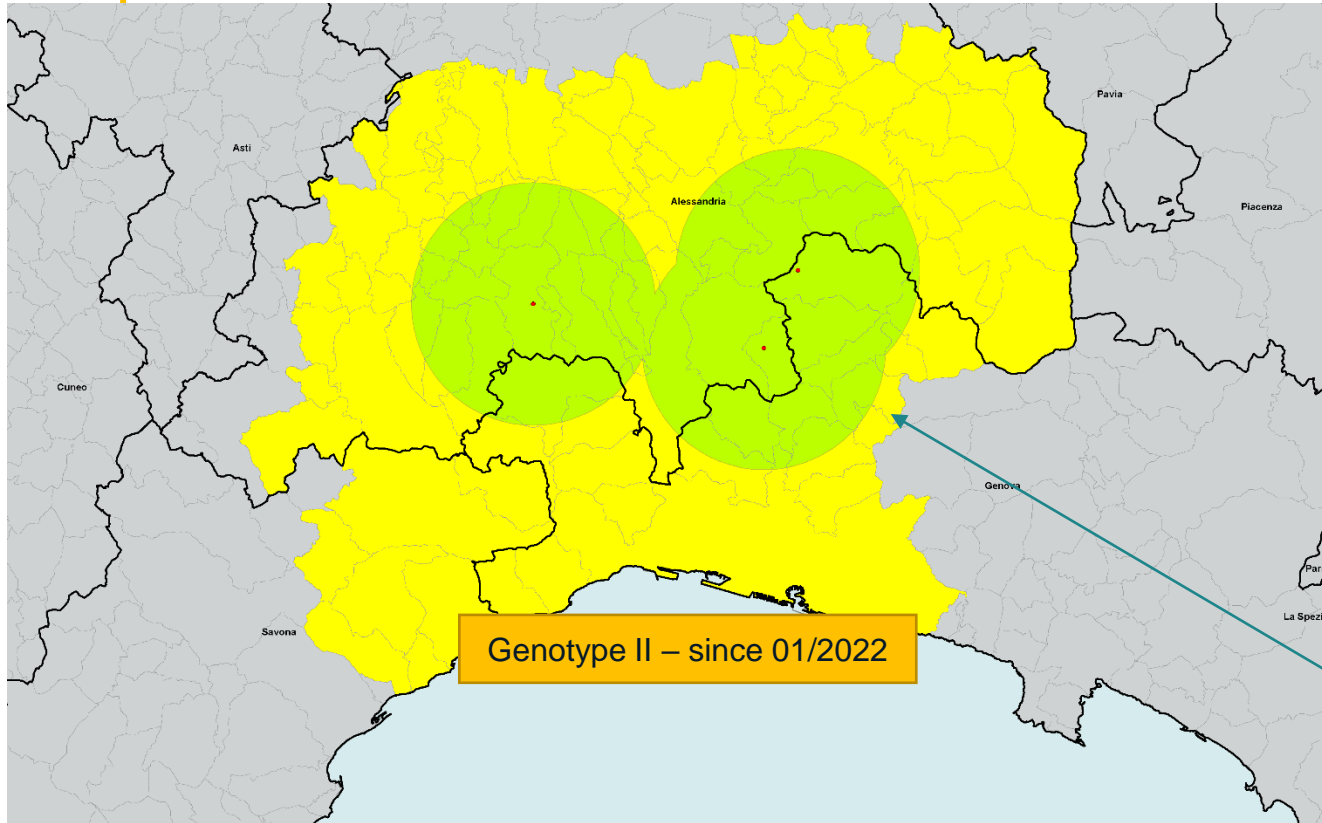
# EU Veterinary Emergency Team

## EUVET missions on ASF in 2021-2022

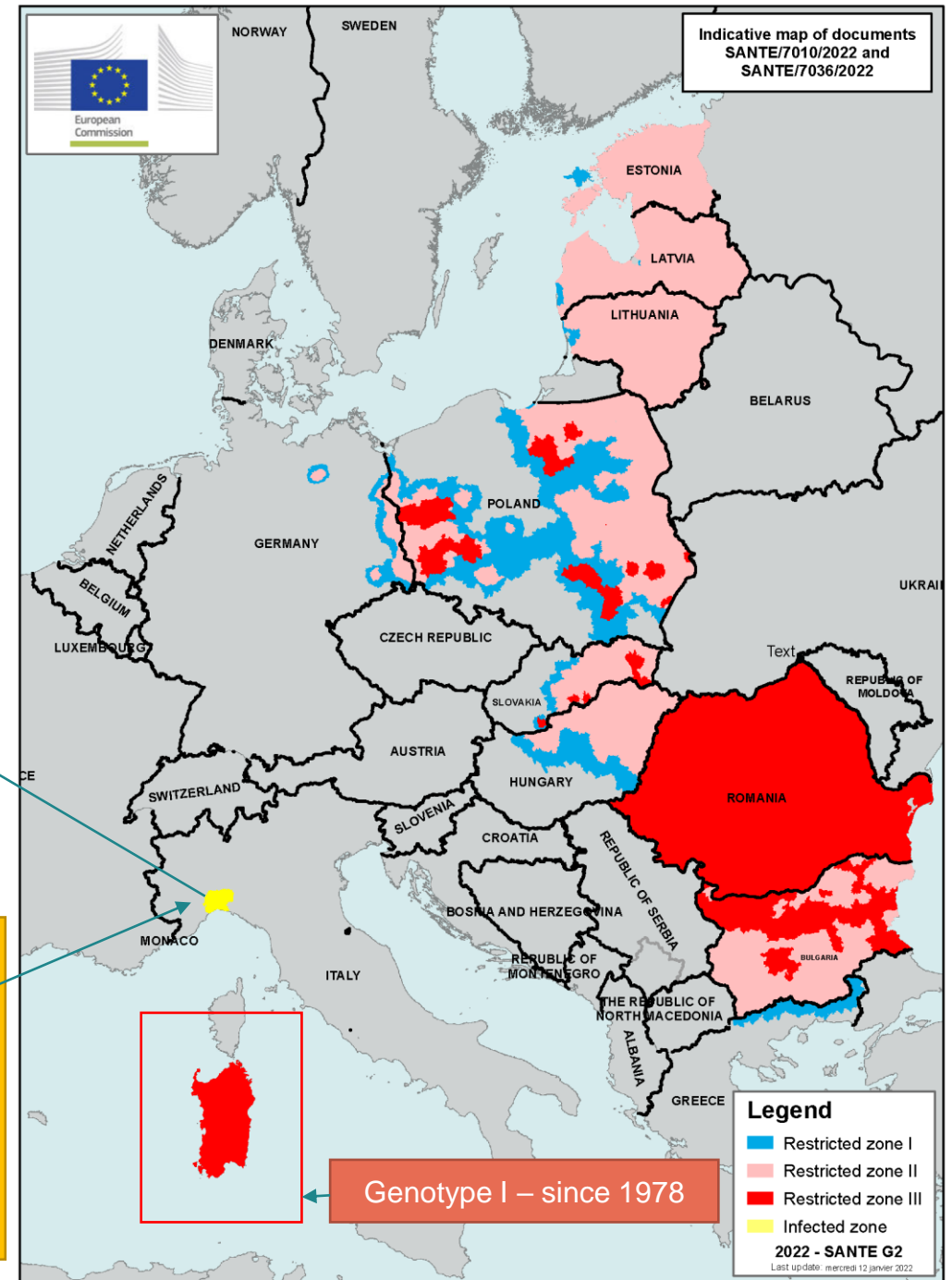
1. Germany: 9-10 December 2021 (remote)
2. North Macedonia: 1-4 February 2022
3. Italy: 7-11 February 2022
4. Poland: 15-16 February 2022 (remote)



# ASF in Italy (1)



- First confirmed case of ASF in wild boar notified on 7 January 2022
- Information to trading partners on 8 January 2022
- EU interim safeguard (CID 2022/28) adopted on 10 January 2022
- Standing Committee meeting with all MS on 13 January 2022
- EU safeguard (CID 2022/68) adopted on 14 January 2022
- EUVET mission agreed in the beginning of February





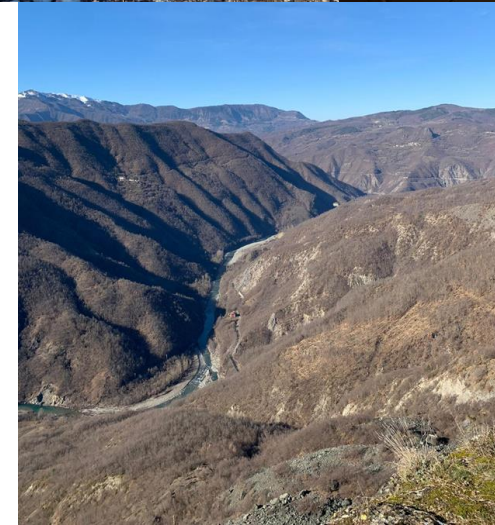
# ASF in Italy (2) - EUVET mission in Piedmont e Liguria - 7-11 February 2022

**Provide prompt assistance to the Member States and to third countries by means of sound technical expertise in the veterinary field, notably in the event of major outbreaks of certain animal diseases**

**EUVET missions to Piedmont and Liguria (7-11 February 2022)**

**Some of the main recommendations:**

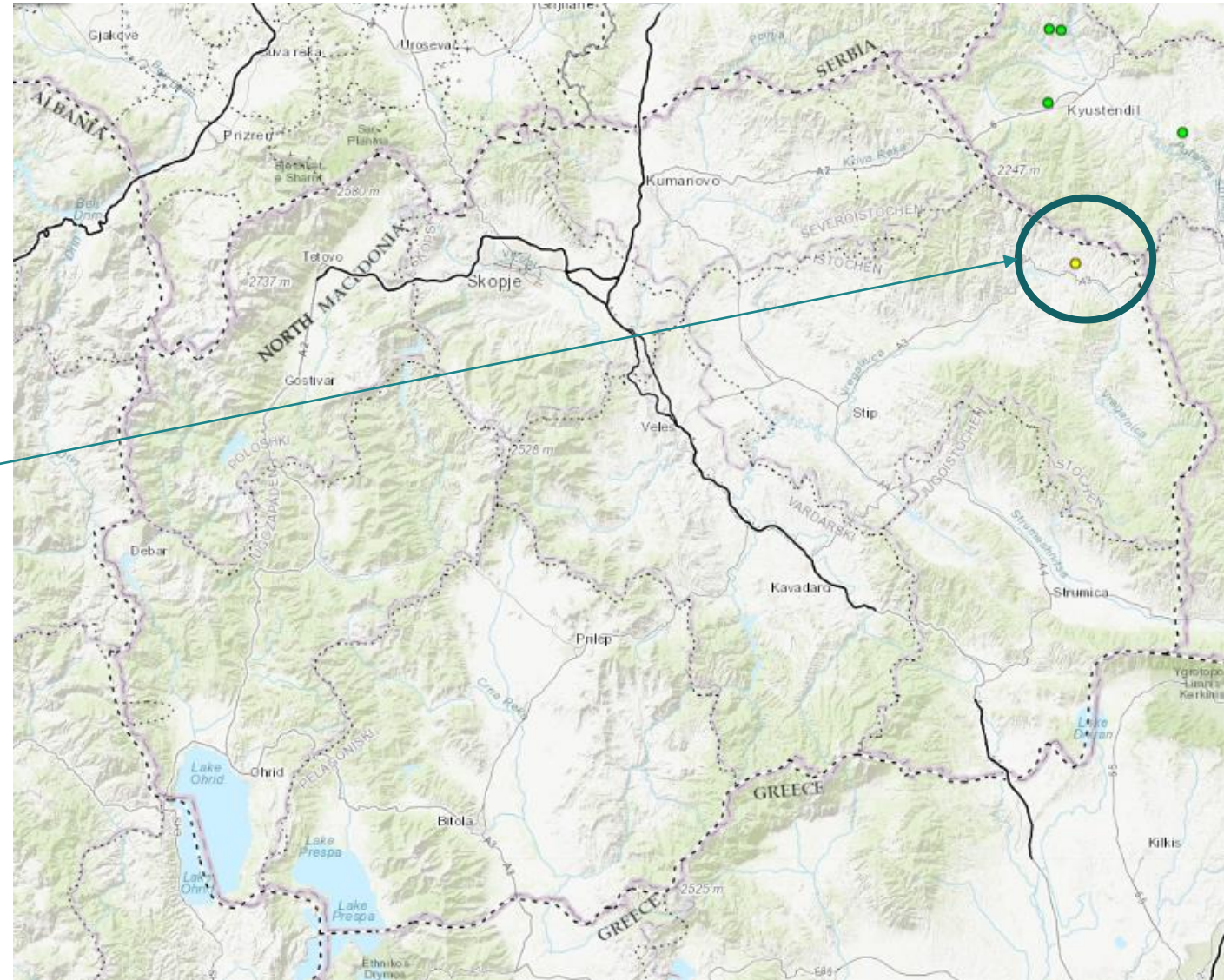
- Strategic fencing, limit the geographic spread
- Targeted wild boar management into infected area and outside infected area
- Domestic pigs : increase passive surveillance and strict biosecurity measures
- Enhanced awareness campaigns





# ASF in North Macedonia

- First confirmed case of ASF in domestic pigs notified on 6 January 2022
- Backyard holding
- Localisation: in close proximity to the border with Bulgaria
- EUVET mission agreed in the beginning of February



# ASF in North Macedonia (2) - EUVET mission to North Macedonia 1 - 4 February 2022

## Some of the main recommendations

### **Wild boar:**

- Cooperation between hunters and wild boar management in relation to ASF
- Biosecurity requirements for hunters.
- Enhanced passive surveillance
- Active searching for WB carcasses should be organized in order to remove the potential source of virus from the environment

### **Domestic pigs:**

- Enhanced biosecurity and veterinary checks in domestic pig holdings
- Enhanced passive surveillance
- Strengthened identification and registration of farms
- Training of veterinarians and sufficient allocation of resources



# Urgent information and transparency

- Official Journal of the EU (legislation)
- EC website
  - Guidelines
  - Overview reports (ADIS weekly tables + distribution maps)
  - Regionalisation maps + an interactive tool + animation
  - EFSA (scientific assessments, reports)
  - BTSF (training material)
  - Audit reports
  - Events / factsheets / videos
- Info notes (maps/update of the measures/adoption of legal acts)
- Chronology of main initiatives
- Standing Committee on Animal Health and Welfare (publicly available regular updates from affected MS or non-affected MS on the preparedness)
- Other meetings and events
  - E.g. regular meetings of SGE ASF under GF-TADS



The screenshot shows the European Commission Food Safety website page for African swine fever. The page is in English and features a navigation menu with options for Home, Food, Animals, Plants, and Horizontal topics. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: European Commission > Food Safety > Animals > Animal diseases > Diseases and control measures > African swine fever. The main heading is "African swine fever".

**PAGE CONTENTS**

- What is African swine fever?
- Current Situation
- Special control measures
- List of approved establishments - applicable until 21 April 2021
- Websites of competent authorities of Member States
- BTSF training materials on African Swine Fever (ASF)
- EFSA scientific advice
- Blueprint and Roadmap (BRMP)
- ASF Diagnostics
- Related links
- Further information

**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 more information on ASF here: [EFSA](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup>, [OIE](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup>.

**Current Situation**

For epidemiological information gathered through the EU Animal Disease Information System (ADIS), please see the ["Notification System"](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup> page.

The agenda and the presentations of the points being discussed in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF) can be found in the ["Animal Health and Welfare regulatory committee"](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup> page.

**Special control measures**

**Legislation:** [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/605](#) of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever was adopted by the Commission based on the new legal framework of [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#) ("Animal Health Law"). More information on this new legal framework can be [found here](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup>.

Special control measures for African swine fever apply in the Union in addition to rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases laid down in [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2020/687](#).

**EU zoning measures:** based on the epidemiological situation of African swine fever, the areas affected by that disease in relevant Member States are listed as restricted zones I, II and III in Annex I to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/605](#). The latest specific zoning measures that have been taken with respect to evolution of the African swine fever situation in the Union are included in [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1453 of 3 September 2021](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup> amending Annex I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African swine fever.

The [map summarising the zoning measures for African swine fever in the Union](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup> and [an interactive tool for EU ASF zoning measures](#) provide an indicative representation of restricted zones I, II and III listed in Annex I of [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/605](#) as last amended by [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1453 of 3 September 2021](#) <sup>(EN | \*\*\*)</sup>.

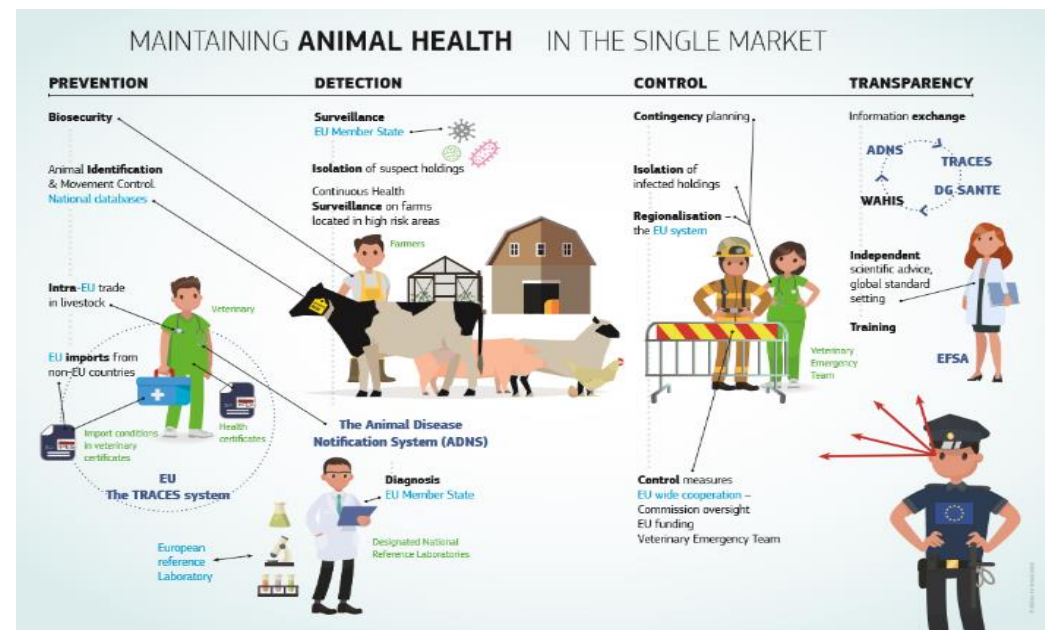
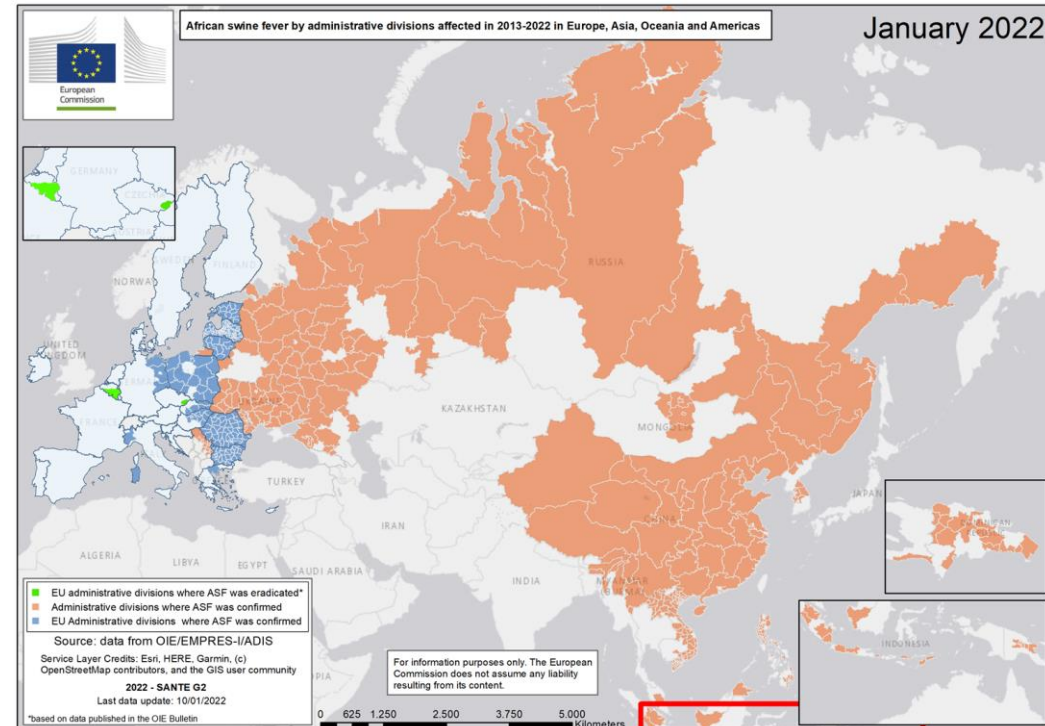
# EU direct financial support concerning ASF

- Since 2014, more than 230 million € have been granted from the EU budget directly through **veterinary programs** and **emergency measures** to support in the fight against this challenging disease:
  - the Member States and
  - neighboring third countries:
    - Ukraine, Moldova, Western Balkans.



# Conclusions

- in the EU (since 2014) ASF has been kept under control (no rapid spread)
- It remains a challenge in certain limited areas of several MS (zoning applied!):
  - **Small - scale (backyard) farms with poor biosecurity**
  - **ASF control and eradication in wild boar in wide areas**
  - **Long distance ‘jumps’ – human factor!**
- EU has a knowledge and expertise to prevent, control and eradicate ASF
  - in wild boar in limited areas: ASF has been eradicated from CZ and BE
  - in domestic pigs: good examples exist in the EU
- Overarching EU animal health control = guaranty for safe trade
  - **no outbreaks of diseases caused through (legal) trade (intra-EU or to other trading partners)!**





# Thank you

**Dedicated ASF website of the Commission:**

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/african-swine-fever\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/african-swine-fever_en)

**Dedicated AI website of the Commission:**

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/avian-influenza\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/avian-influenza_en)

© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.