



Update on African swine fever

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Brussels

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Outline

- Overview of ASF situation globally and in the EU
 - ASF virus
 - Global ASF situation
 - ASF in the EU
 - Success stories: e.g. the Czech Republic, Belgium
 - Long distance jumps of ASF: e.g. Poland
 - Impact
- Main initiatives of the EC – examples:
 - Scientific advice
 - Regionalisation
 - EUVET
 - Directorate F – audits
 - International cooperation - GFTADs
 - Political involvement: a high-level international event in Berlin, 17 January 2020
 - Harmonised ASF management in the EU
- Main challenges and next steps

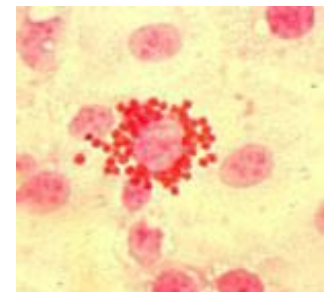
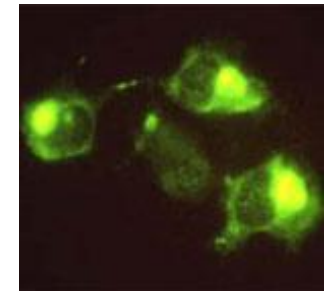
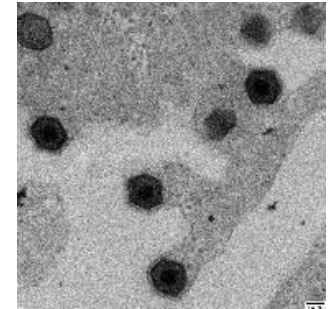
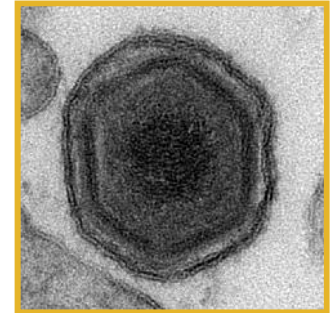
African Swine Fever Virus

- Contagious viral disease of swine
- Highly resistant
- Affects domestic and wild pigs
- Up to 100% morbidity in previously unexposed pig herds
- Up to 100% mortality depending on the virus, the host, the dose and route of the exposure of the virus.
- There is no treatment or vaccine

European susceptible species:

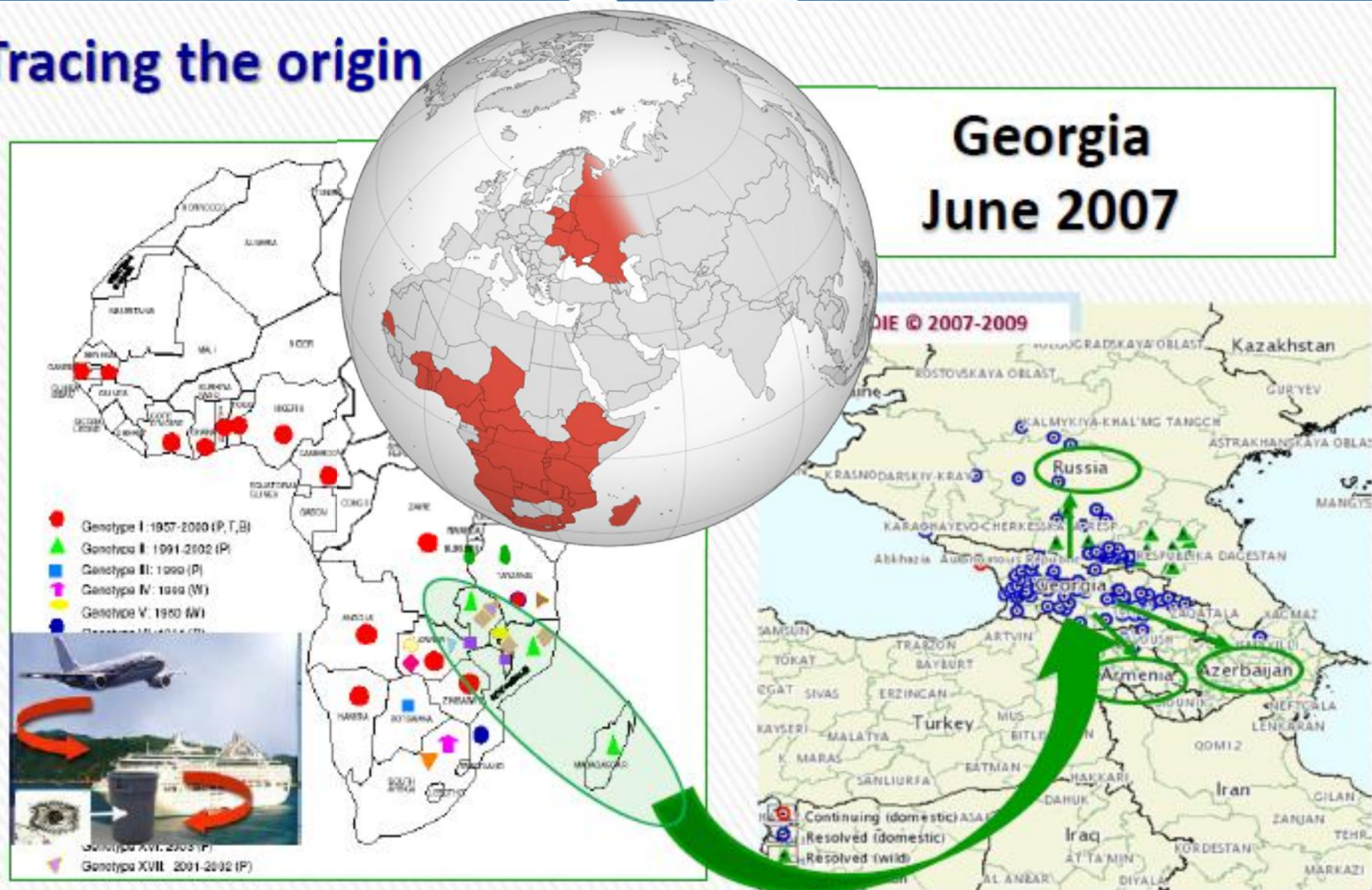
- Domestic pigs and European wild boar
- All age categories (no age dependency)
- Without gender predilection

It does not affect humans or other animal species





Tracing the origin



2007-2013



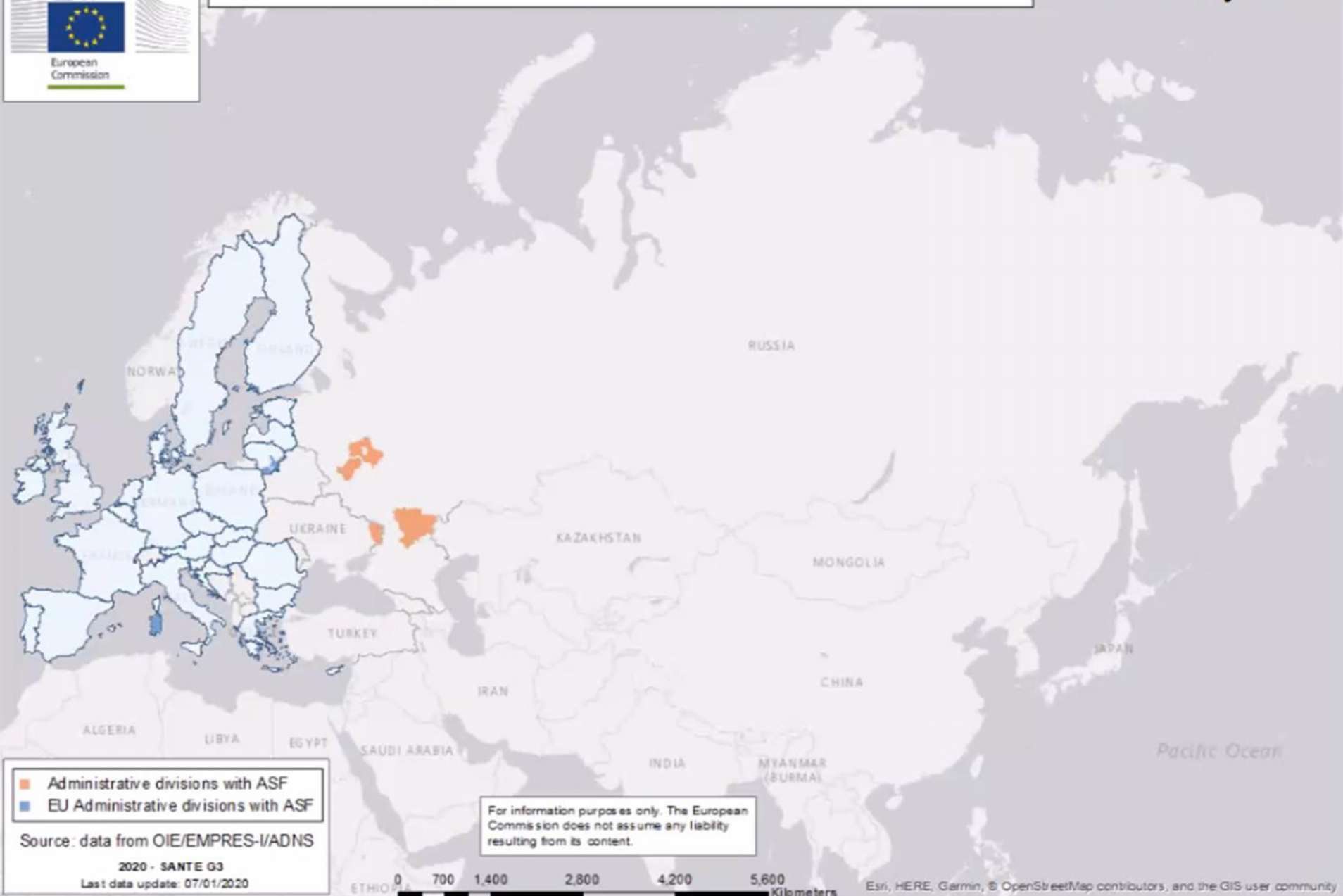
- **6 affected countries in Eastern Europe** (Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus)
- **Ongoing spread of ASFV towards west affecting eastern European countries, such as Ukraine (2012) and Belarus (2013)**





African Swine Fever by administrative divisions affected in the period 2014-2020

January 2014





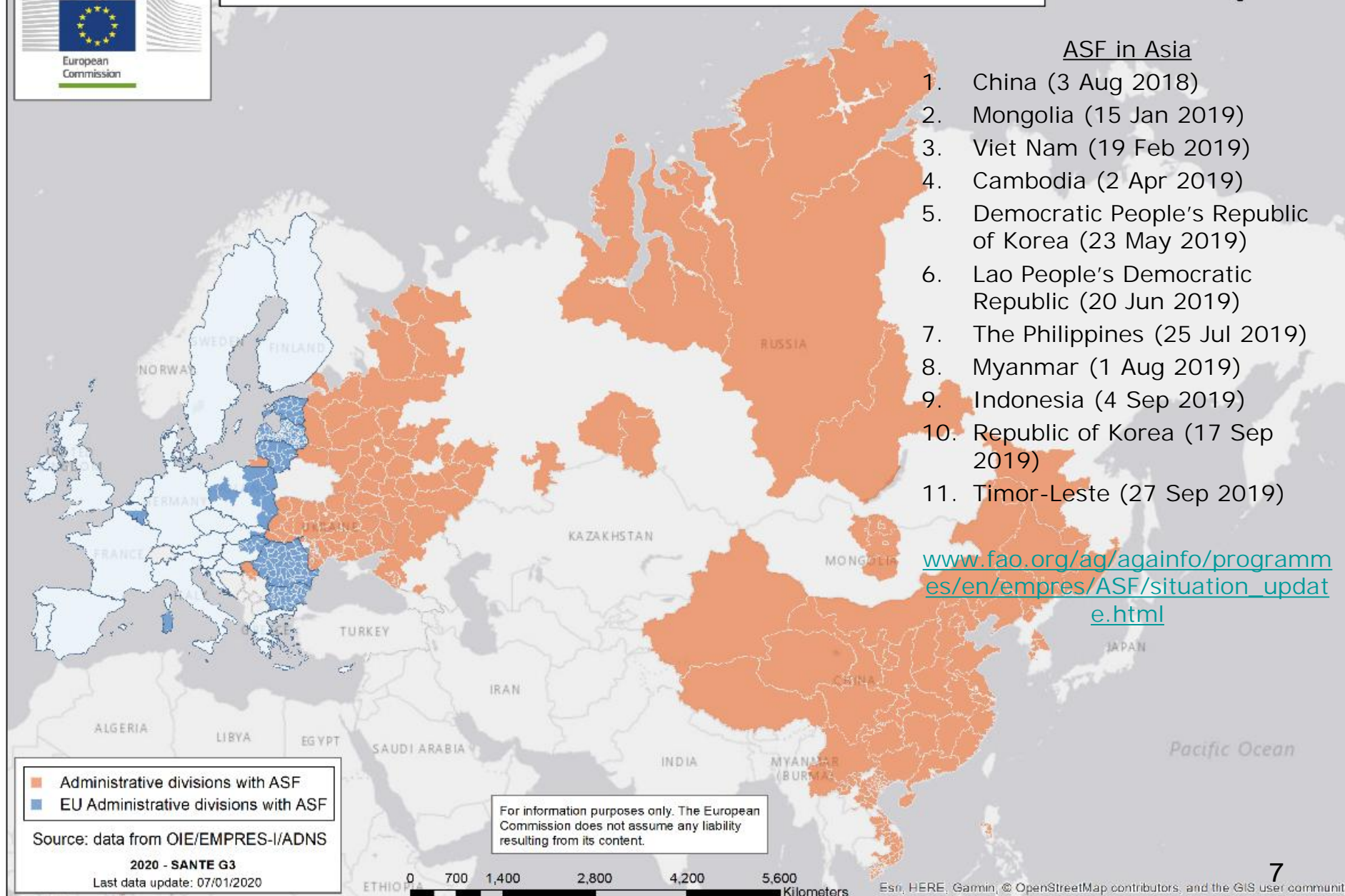
African Swine Fever by administrative divisions affected in the period 2014-2020

January 2020

ASF in Asia

1. China (3 Aug 2018)
2. Mongolia (15 Jan 2019)
3. Viet Nam (19 Feb 2019)
4. Cambodia (2 Apr 2019)
5. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (23 May 2019)
6. Lao People's Democratic Republic (20 Jun 2019)
7. The Philippines (25 Jul 2019)
8. Myanmar (1 Aug 2019)
9. Indonesia (4 Sep 2019)
10. Republic of Korea (17 Sep 2019)
11. Timor-Leste (27 Sep 2019)

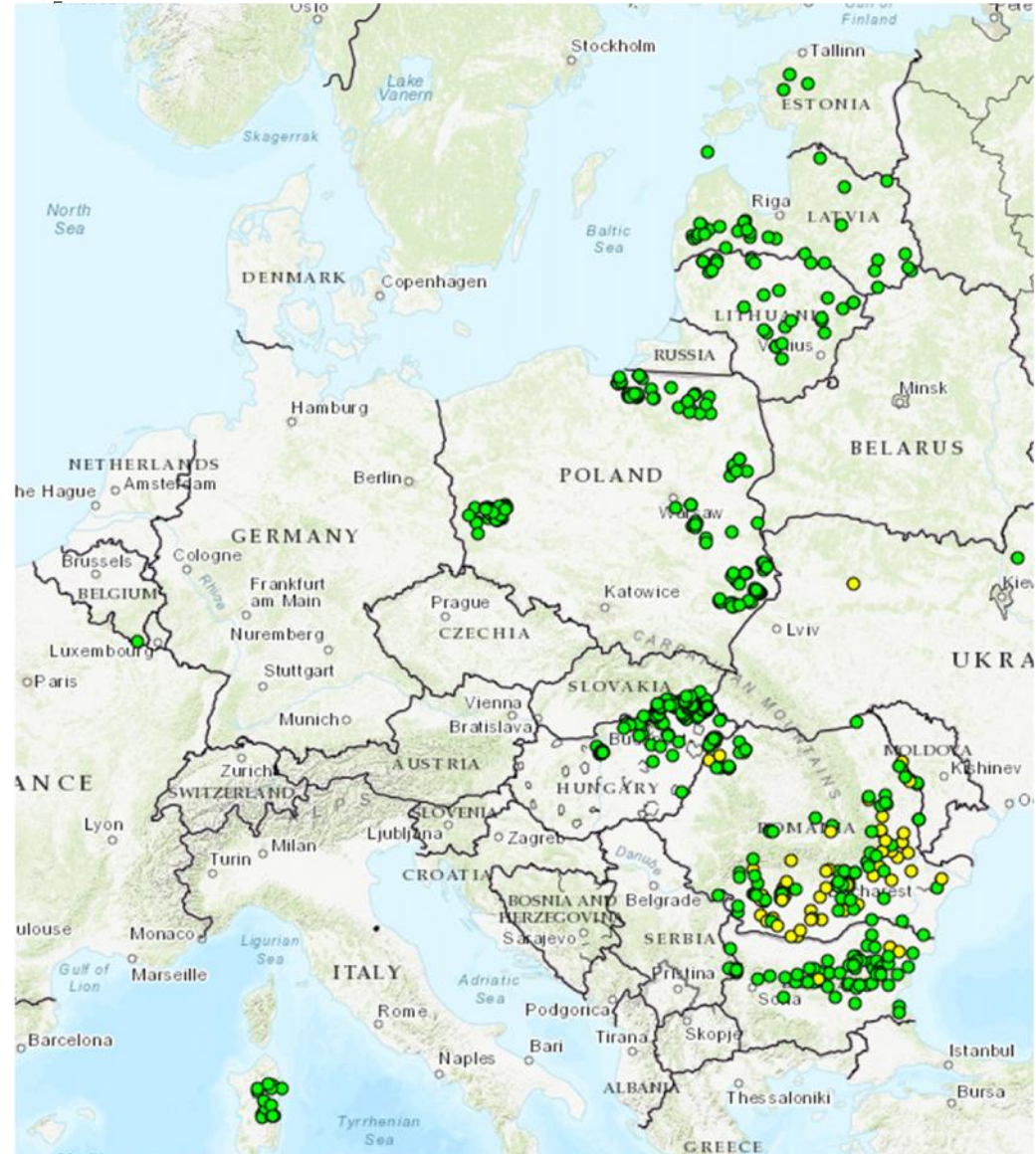
www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/ASF/situation_update.html



ASF in the EU in 2020



- Estonia
 - Latvia
 - Poland
 - Lithuania
 - Belgium
 - Slovakia
 - Hungary
 - Romania
 - Bulgaria
 - Sardinia(IT)
-
- Czechia – free from 02/2019

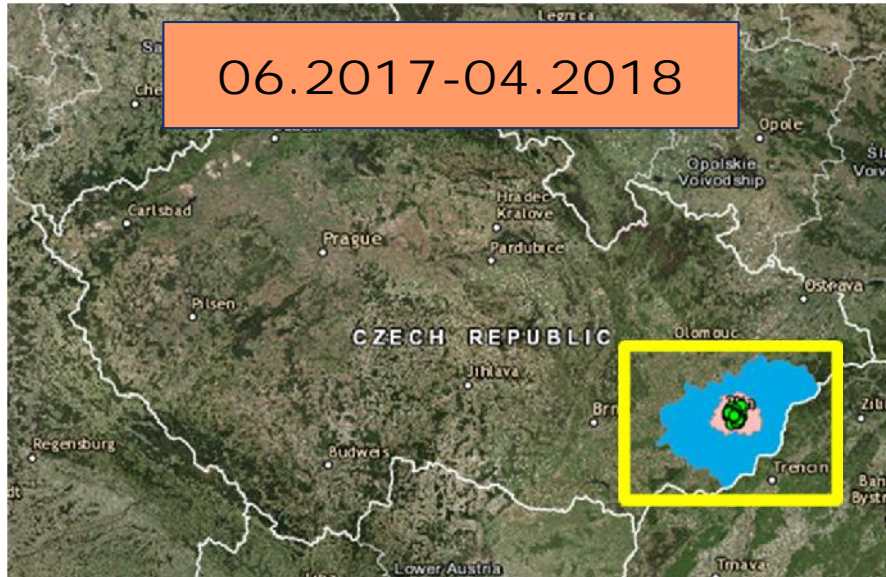


ADNS data – ASF in the EU 2019-2020

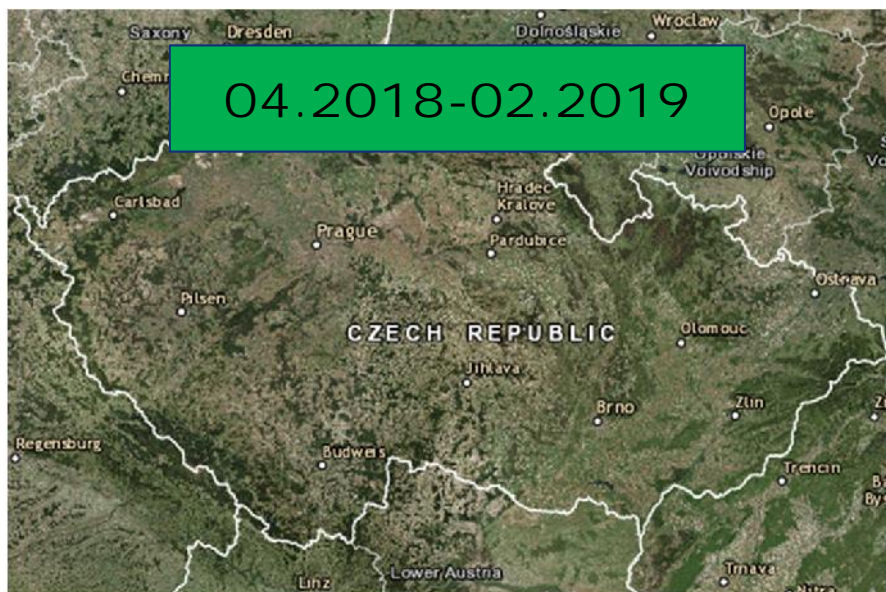
ADNS DATA up to 21/01/2020	notification of cases in Wild Boar in <u>2019</u>	Outbreaks in Domestic Pigs <u>2019</u>	notification of cases in Wild Boar in <u>2020</u>	Outbreaks in Domestic Pigs <u>2020</u>
POLAND	2477	48	188	-
LITHUANIA	464	19	30	-
LATVIA	369	1	30	-
ESTONIA	80	-	4	-
ROMANIA	693	1728	87	60
HUNGARY	1605	-	209	-
BULGARIA	165	44	56	5
BELGIUM	482	-	1	-
ITALY (Sardinia)	63	1	15	-
SLOVAKIA	27	11	7	-
TOTAL	6425	1852	627	65

The example of the Czech Republic

06.2017-04.2018

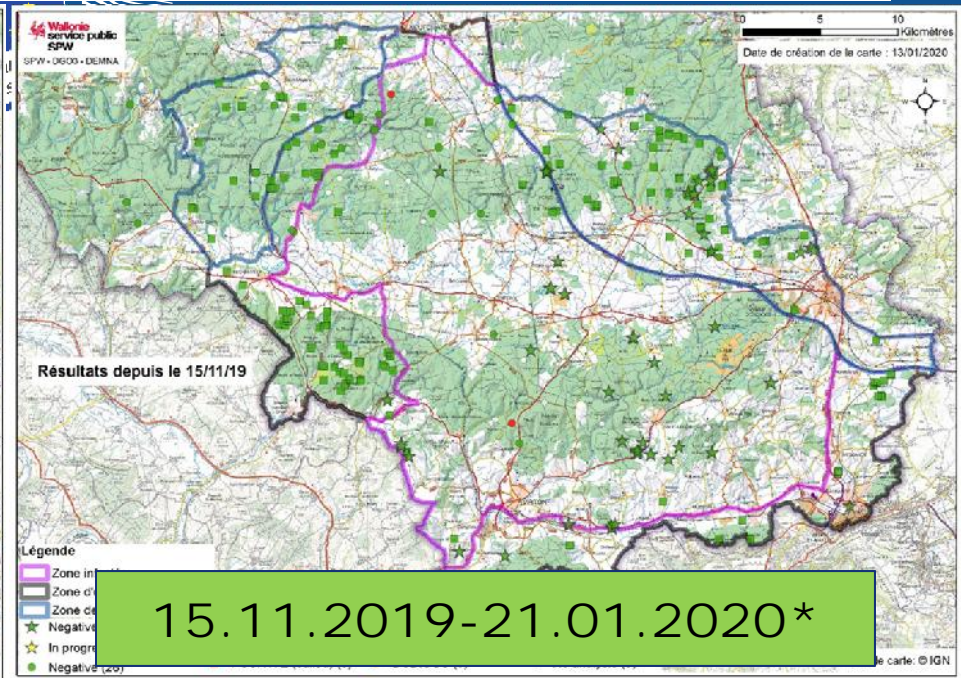
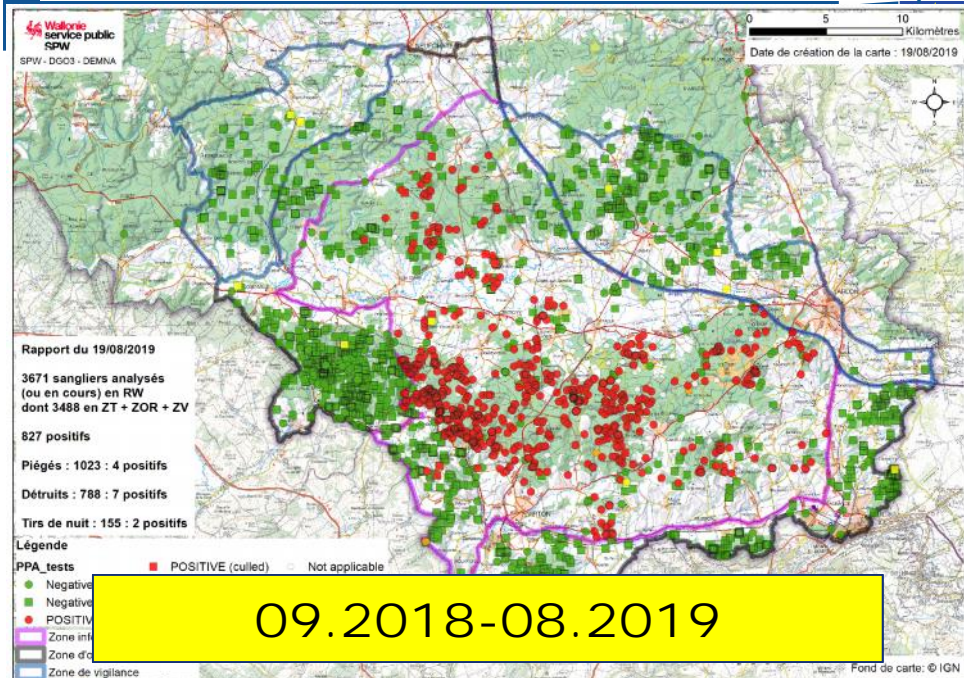


04.2018-02.2019



ASF in Belgium

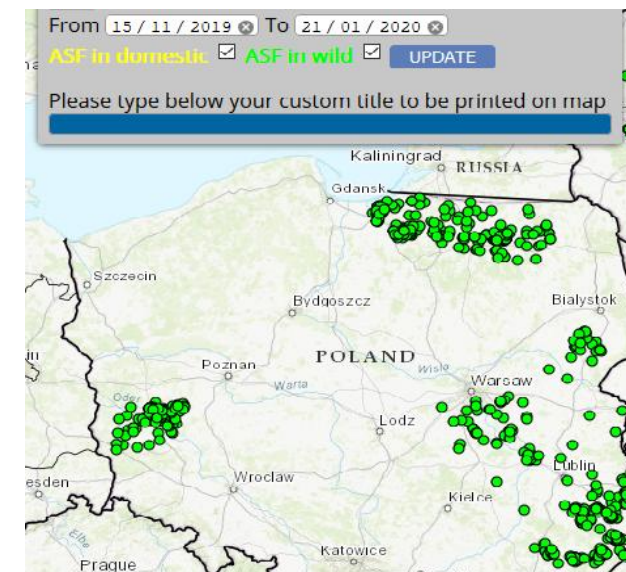
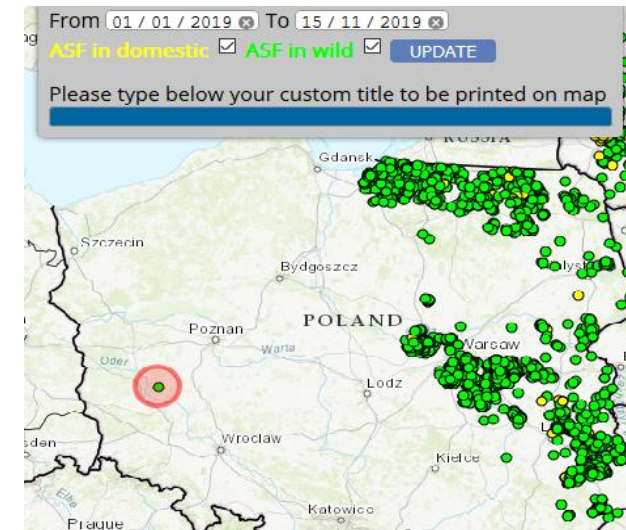
since September 2018



* Last cases notified in ADNS – remainings (e.g. bones) of wild boar that were dead for more than 3-6 months

ASF cases in western Poland – since November 2019

- 1st ASF case in dead wild boar confirmed on 14/11/2019
 - in Western Poland, Lubuskie region
 - ~300 km from previous cases (human factor) and ~80 km from PL/DE border
- The EU Emergency Veterinary Team was dispatched immediately on the spot
 - Next mission is planned for February
- Regionalization measures to ensure safe trade has been set up and are continuously reviewed and published in OJ
- Technical discussion takes place regularly in the framework of the Standing Committee of the Commission



Impact

- ASF is a worldwide threat to the livestock sector, impacting the livelihoods of farmers and stakeholders, with the potential to have severe consequences for food security
- Unprecedented global animal health issue: majority of the world's swine population under direct threat
- Direct impact from significant losses on farm due to mortality
- Negative impact due to regional restrictions and from trade bans
- Collateral effects on other sectors (e.g. feed industry)



Impact

- The EU28 is a leading global exporter of pig products. In 2018:
 - 259 million pigs were slaughtered in the EU
 - Pork exports represented 59% of EU total meat exports, and were valued at EUR 7.2 billion EUR.
- The top five EU exporting countries (DE, E, DK, NL, FR - 76% of the total EU pig products exports) remain free of ASF.
- ASF causes negative impact on the local, national and EU economy
- ASF was declared in China in August 2018 resulting in a significant sow herd fall (skyrocketing global prices in the middle of 2019)
- Structural changes in pig farming globally





EU Harmonized Veterinary Control System

Prevention

Biosecurity

Animal identification

Veterinary certification and movement control for intra-EU trade of livestock

Veterinary certification and border controls for animals and products imported.

Detection

Surveillance

Reference laboratories

Health monitoring in high risk areas

Animal Disease Notification System.

Control

Contingency planning

Animal Disease Notification System

Isolation of infected holdings

Eradication

EU support: Emergency team, vaccine banks, compensation, training.

Transparency

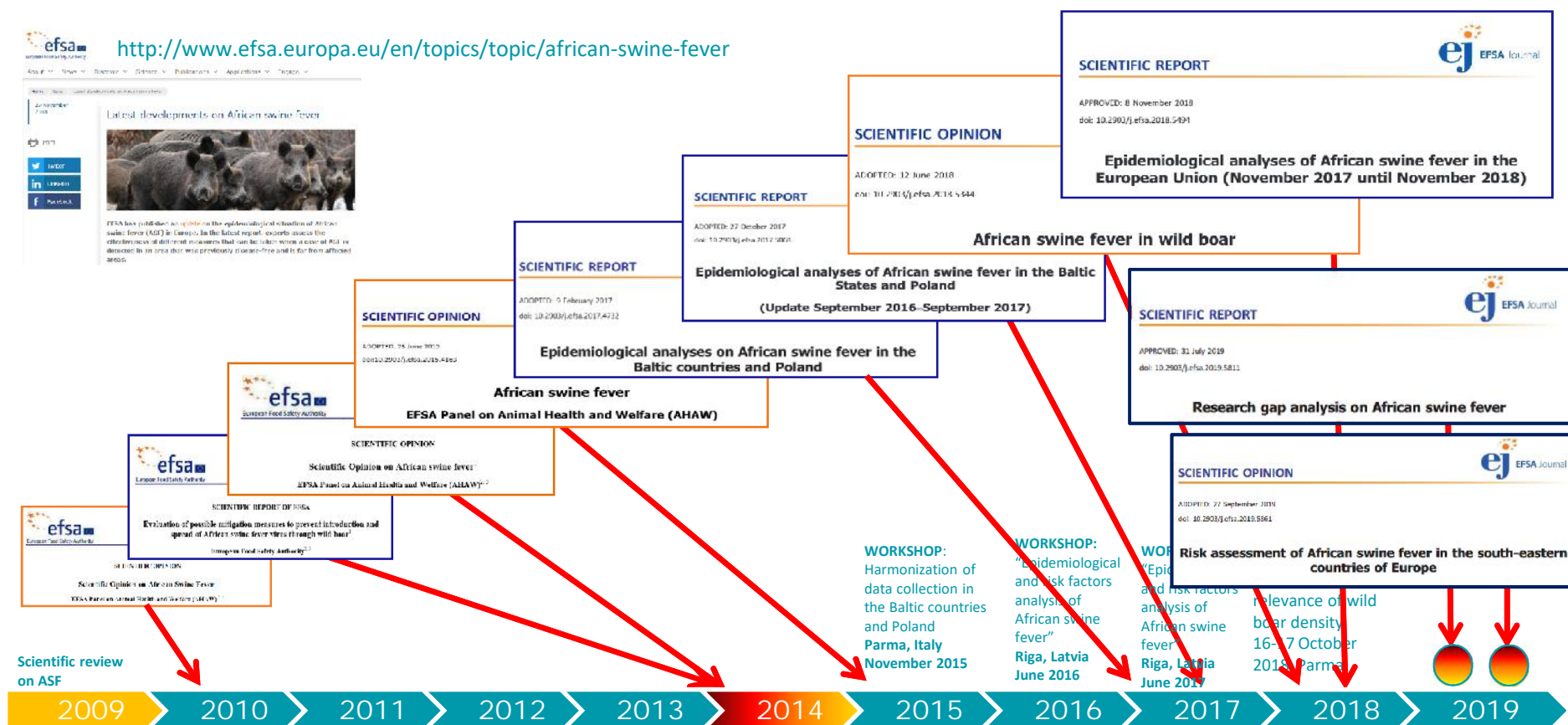
EU audits of Member State veterinary services

Public information systems (RASFF, ADNS)

Scientific consultations

Notification.

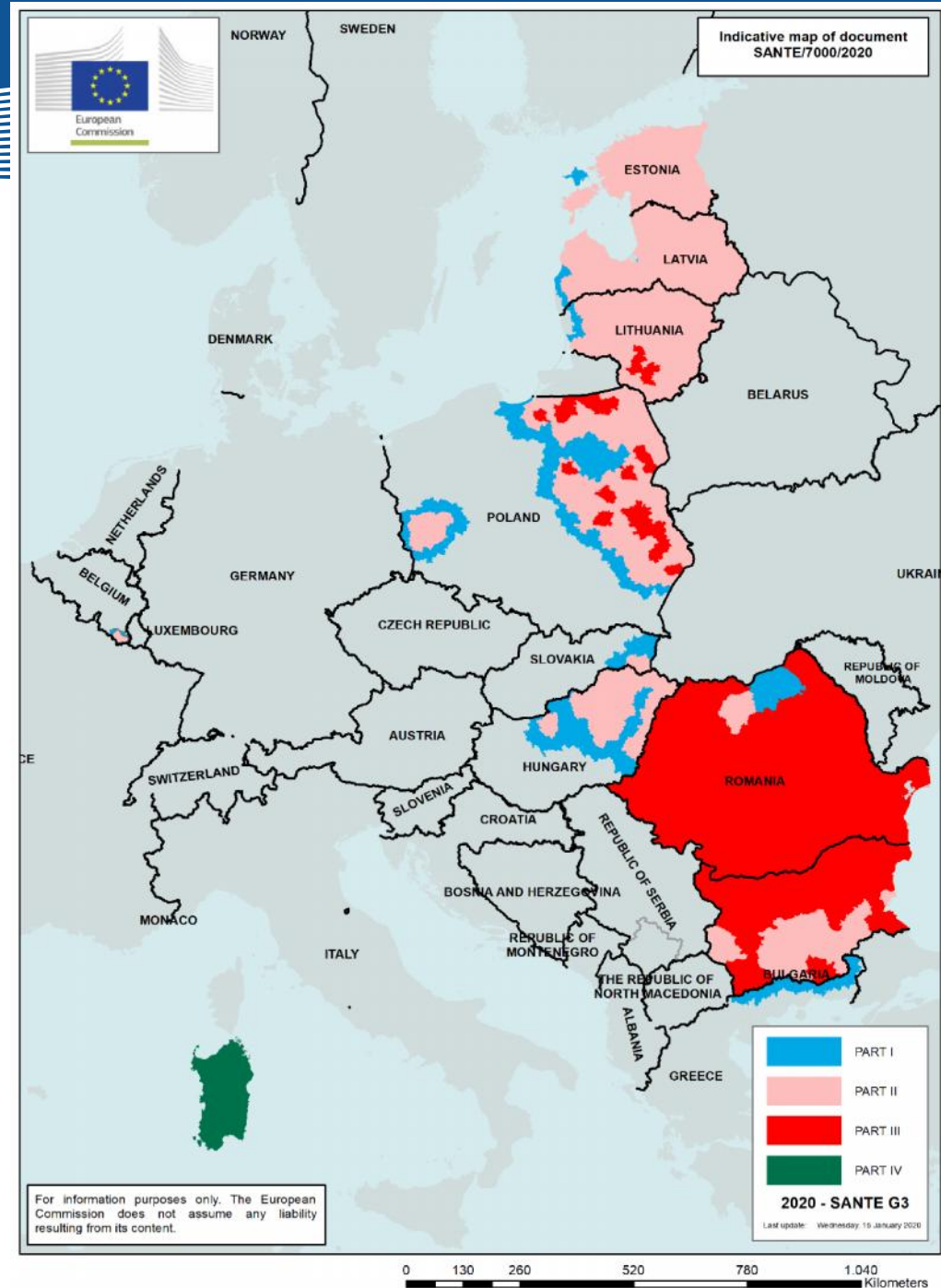
OVERVIEW OF EFSA'S ASSESSMENTS ON ASF



EU ASF regionalisation/ zoning measures

Based on Decision 2014/709/EU

- Clearly defined roles for Member States and Commission
- Rapid 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
- In line with OIE standard
- Recognised internationally (WTO)
- Online interactive map



EU Veterinary Emergency Team

EUVET: 2018-2019 missions on ASF

- Team of highly experienced field experts
- Can be mobilised within 24h
- Provide tailor made recommendations
- Field visits on the spot



https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/emergency-team_en

Hungary	April 2018
Romania	June 2018
Romania	July 2018
Bulgaria*	August 2018
Bulgaria	September 2018
Belgium	September 2018
Belgium	October 2018
France*	October 2018
Belgium	January 2019
Romania	February 2019
Belgium	April & May 2019
Luxembourg*	May 2019
Bulgaria	July 2019
Serbia	August 2019
Slovakia	August 2019
Poland	November 2019
Serbia	December 2019
Germany*	January 2020
Hungary	(tbc) January 2020
Poland	(tbc) February 2020

* on ASF preparedness



DG SANTE Directorate F on ASF

- Eradication programmes

- 14 audits since 2014
- 1 fact finding mission

- ASF preparedness

- 4 fact-finding missions (in non-affected MS) in 2018-2019

- Audits on implementation of border controls against ASF:

- 16 fact-finding missions to evaluate the implementation of measures at the borders to prevent the introduction into the EU of ASF in 2016-2017
- ongoing series of audits (11) to evaluate official import control systems in 2018-2019

- Contingency plans

- 9 audits in 2014-2016

Recent audits on ASF:

- ✓ Romania (17 – 25 October 2018)
- ✓ Lithuania (Jan-Feb 2019)
- ✓ Hungary (Mar-Apr 2019)
- ✓ Poland (May 2019)
- ✓ Bulgaria (September 2019)

+ identification/registration, traceability, CSF and etc.



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

14 meetings of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF in Europe 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 field 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
- Paris (29/5/19) - ASF situation and planning actions
- Sofia (10-11/9/19) - ASF outbreaks investigation and data collection
- Next: Bratislava (04/2020)

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



EU international cooperation on ASF: **political involvement**

11 High level specific Ministerial meetings on ASF since 2015:

- Vilnius (LT) – 17/05/2015
- Tallinn (EE) – 26/02/2016
- Warsaw (PL) – 28/10/2016
- Riga (LV) – 02/06/2017
- Prague (CZ) – 08/11/2017
- Warsaw (PL) – 26/03/2018
- Brussels (BE) – 06/09/2018 (High level Conference on TADs)
- Brussels (BE) – 19/12/2018 (AGRI+ENV ministers)
- Bucharest (RO) – 10/06/2019 (High level Conference on TADs)
- Sofia (BG) – 10/09/2019 (High level Ministerial meeting for ASF coordination and preparedness in South-East Europe – in the context of the SGE ASF14 meeting)
- Berlin (DE) – 17/01/2020 (High level international Conference on ASF)



17 January 2020, Berlin (Germany)
International Green Week



**HIGH-LEVEL
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**



**THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL PORK
PRODUCTION UNDER THE THREAT
OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER**



#ASFconfBerlin



#ASFconfBerlin



#ASFconfBerlin



https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/high-level-international-conference-2020-jan-17_en

A high-level international conference on ASF, 17 January 2020

49 country delegations from:

- Asia: China, Japan, Republic of Korea, the Philippines etc.
- North America: US, Canada etc.
- South America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile etc.
- Europe: EU28, West Balkan countries, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine etc.
- Australia

20 organisations:

- OIE
 - FAO
 - COPA-COGECA,
 - UECBV, CLITRAVI, EMN, IMS
 - FACE, FVE, GARA, GIRA
 - Etc.
-
- More than 220 registered participants
 - More than 20 Ministers, Vice-Ministers



Outcome of the conference: Chair's conclusions

- The prevention, control and eradication of ASF, is a matter of **high global priority**
- Further **global action and effective collaboration and communication** is needed
- In the absence of a vaccine, global eradication of the disease in domestic and feral pigs has **limited prospects** and therefore prevention and control require important resources and a long-term global strategy
- It is essential to **share experiences and best practices** regarding preparedness, prevention and control of ASF and apply a **common** approach in line with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) **standards** to limit its global consequences while **allowing safe trade and the sustainability of pig farming**.



Outcome of the conference: Chair's conclusions

- Preparedness and control of ASF is of paramount importance and requires the development of a common strategy at global level.
- Global allocation of the necessary resources is needed to ensure
 - Enhanced coordination and cooperation between all relevant stakeholders in the agricultural, and environmental side
 - Enhanced coordination and cooperation on regionalization/zoning
 - Significantly raising the level of awareness on ASF
 - Scientific and technical collaboration in the research area at global level
 - Enhanced transparency, trust and sharing of information on ASF between countries
 - Mutual assistance when dealing with ASF





Harmonised measures in the EU

- EU Strategic approach to the management of ASF for the EU:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7113.pdf

- Principles and criteria for geographically defining ASF regionalization:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad_control-measures_asf_wrk-doc-sante-2015-7112.pdf

Main challenges in a long-term

- Sustainability of pig farming in the EU and globally
- Wild boar management (appropriate reduction)
- Limited recognition of EU regionalisation by third countries (except certain key trading partners)
- Permanent risk of ASF introduction by international travellers
- Absence of the vaccine against ASF and certain other scientific/research gaps





Next steps

- Continue supporting scientific research in the EU and globally (e.g. research gaps, vaccine)
- Updated risk assessment by EFSA
- Manage and review the EU measures for ASF (legislation, guidelines)
- Maintain highest political involvement
- Dialogue and coordinated efforts with third countries (bilaterally and GFTADs) and all stakeholders
- Continuous financial support
 - The total allocation to MS for ASF for the period 2013-2019 is EUR 110 million.
- Awareness campaigns
- Biosecurity is a key!
- Cooperation at all levels!

Avian influenza

- Overview of the avian influenza situation in the EU
- Analysis of the virus
- Legislation



HPAI H5N8 outbreaks in PL, SK, HU, RO and CZ

First 3 outbreaks reported in Poland in 31/12/2019

From 31/12/2019 until 22/01/2020 – 23 outbreaks

Poland - 14 (turkeys, geese, Guinea fowl, ducks, laying hens)

Slovakia - 2 (backyards)

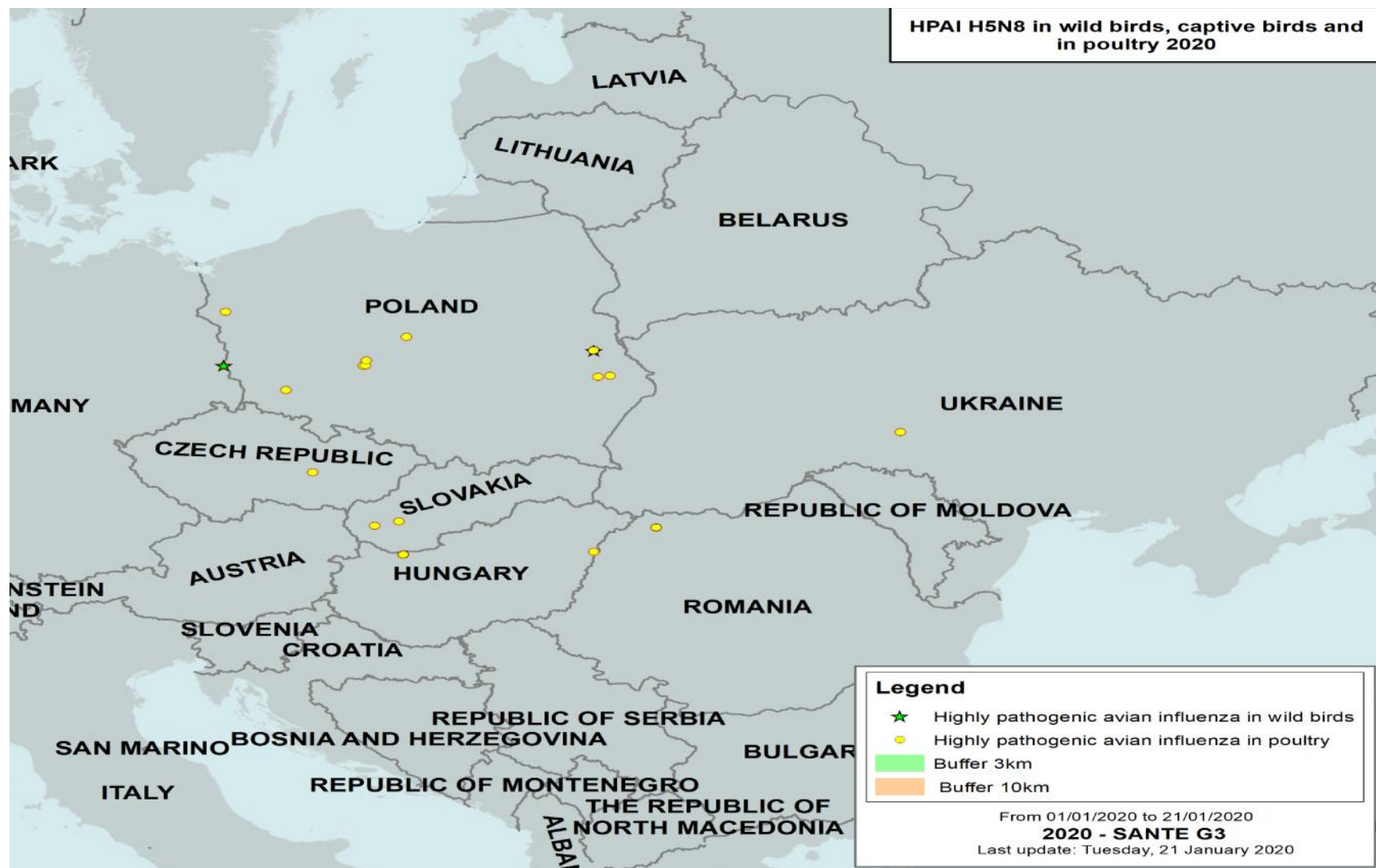
Hungary – 4 (turkeys, ducks)

Romania – 2 (laying hens)

Czechia – 1 (backyard)

Multiple avian species affected

Two cases confirmed in wild birds (hawk in Poland and common coot in Germany)





Phylogenetic analysis of HPAI H5N8 virus

- The HPAI virus is different from the previous viruses circulated in Europe:
 - similarity at HA, NE gene segment with a virus collected in Nigeria in 2019 and with the South African virus A/quail/South Africa/AI5930/2018 (H5N8)
 - result of a re-assortment event with LPAI viruses (H3N8, H12N5) identified in wild birds in those areas of Russia (near Kazakhstan) during 2017-2018
- Results of phylogenetic analysis suggest this is a reassortant virus which has emerged in Russia before reaching the countries which have been affected by this epidemic



HPAI H5N8 control measures

- Disease control measures according to Directive 2005/94/EC have been implemented by the Member States concerned, including establishment of protection and surveillances zones around all outbreaks and depopulation of infected flocks.
- DG SANTE adopted two Commission Implementing Decisions (EU) 2020/10 and (EU) 2020/47 in relation to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in certain Member States