Setting the scene:
The EU experience in responding to ASF

African Swine Fever Forum
April 30 and May 1, 2019
Ottawa, Ontario

Directorate G – Crisis management in food, animals and plants
DG SANTE European Commission, Brussels
ASF in EURASIA
African Swine Fever by administrative divisions affected in the period 2014-2019

For information purposes only. The European Commission does not assume any liability resulting from its content.
ASF in EUROPE
Current situation of ASF in EU: 2019

9 MS affected by ASF (mostly in wild boar)

- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Hungary
- Romania
- Bulgaria
- Belgium
- Italy (Sardinia only)
## Current situation of ASF in EU: 2018 - 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADNS DATA up to 01/04/2019</th>
<th>notification of cases in Wild Boar in 2018</th>
<th>Outbreaks in Domestic Pigs 2018</th>
<th>notification of cases in Wild Boar in 2019</th>
<th>Outbreaks in Domestic Pigs 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>2443</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITHUANIA</td>
<td>1446</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATVIA</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTONIA</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZECH REPUBLIC</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>1163</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY (Sardinia)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5386</strong></td>
<td><strong>1359</strong></td>
<td><strong>2070</strong></td>
<td><strong>74</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main initiatives of the EU on ASF

- Legislation
- Regionalization
- Scientific advice (EFSA)
- Urgent intervention (EUVET)
- Guidance to MSs
- Audits
- International cooperation (GFTADS)
- Public awareness
- Financial support
- Further initiatives
- Research
The EU ASF strategy
The wildboar challenge

- ASF is not a truly density dependent infection: persistence of infected carcasses
- Reducing viral load of the environment: carcass removal and disposal
- Reducing wildboar density: the CZ success
The domestic pig challenge

- Low contagiosity: ASF is a disease with a tendency to spread slowly within a herd
- Reinforced “passive” surveillance is the key: 97% of the outbreaks were reported by the farmer so passive surveillance worked well
- PCR testing (not ELISA)
- Biosecurity is of paramount importance
The EU ASF Strategy in a nutshell

**Wild boar management: long term**
- *Passive surveillance* for early detection
- Sophisticated hunting: selective, adult females
- Feeding ban: in risk areas
- Carcass removal and safe disposal: fast

**Human factor: short term**
- Awareness for *passive surveillance*
- Enforcement *swill feeding ban*
- Biosecurity strengthened
- Hunter vs farming: behaviour risks
- The “other” actors: travellers, customs...
Few key actions

• High peak of the disease in the summer

• Awareness campaigns for targeted groups

• Coordinated actions between farmers, hunters, other stakeholders and official services

• Small non-commercial (also small commercial) with lower biosecurity farmers need to be involved in the fight against this disease

• Human factor – increased checks at EU external borders (personal consignments, unauthorised goods, smuggling of commodities etc.)

• Farmers and hunters need to upgrade their practices to be ready for African swine fever: biosecurity is a key
Thank you!

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN INITIATIVE TAKEN OR SUPPORTED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION: