



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

Jarosław Nestorowicz

This action/ training/ seminar is carried out by JVL Consulting under the contract no 2012.96.02 with the Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency (former Executive Agency for Health and Consumers).

ASF
African Swine
Fever

Terespol, 1-3 July 2014

BTSF 2014

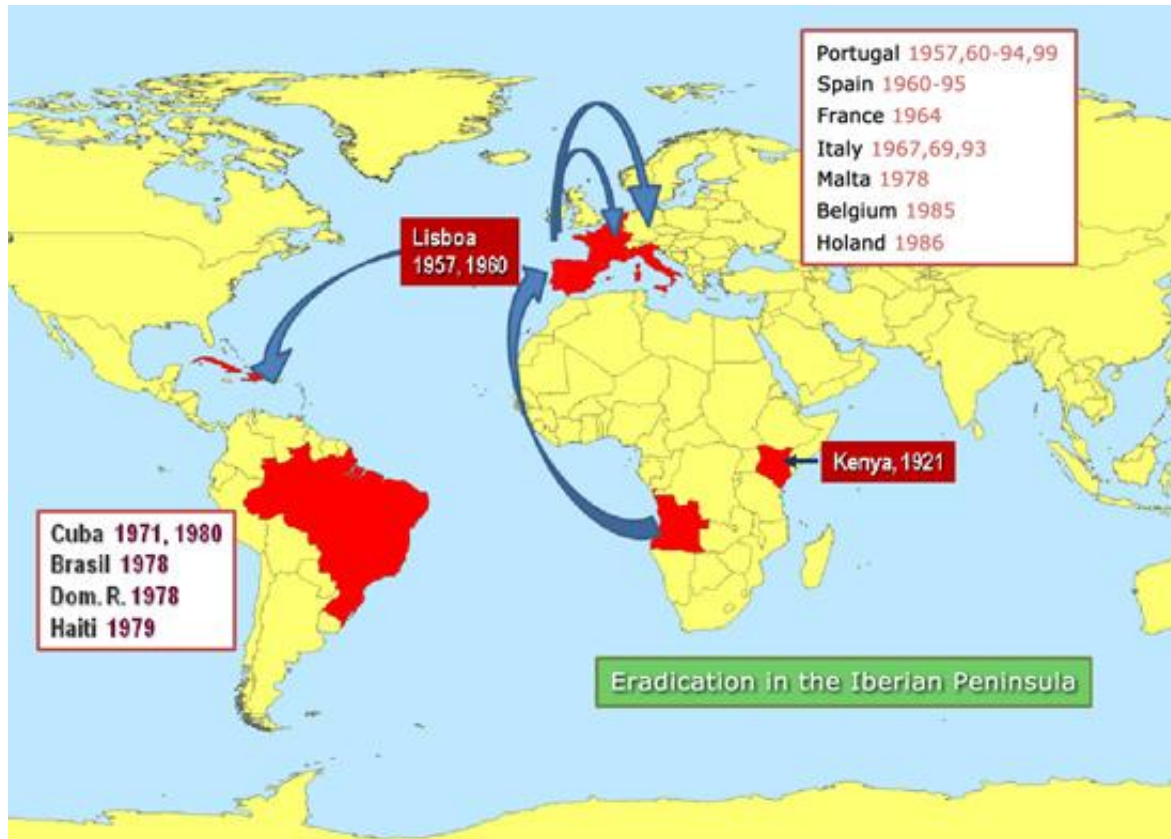
Koroszczyn
2014-07

ASF



Jarosław Nestorowicz

ASF was first observed in **Kenya in 1910** in pigs that had been in contact with African wild swine.



Until 1957, the disease had been restricted only to certain areas in **Africa**.



In ASF persisted endemically
In Spain present from 1960 until 1995 (35), in Portugal occurred in 1957, 1960 - 1994 (34) and 1999.

In the 1970s and 1980s, ASF also appeared in Central and South America:

- Cuba (1971) – total depopulation of pig herds (500,000)
- Dominican Republic (1978) – total depopulation of pig herds (\$60 m)
- Haiti (1979) – total swine depopulation
- Brazil (1978)
- Cuba (1980)

Over 300,000 Cuban soldiers served in Angola

March 1977 USSR Ukrainian SSR Odessa Region Usachovskaya

- Instances of pig deaths
- ASF diagnosed
- Full quarantine of the district by the army and the police
- Entire pig herd exterminated (about 70,000 head)
- The operation was kept secret
- Investigation showed that the virus had been transmitted ashore along with catering waste (swill) in the port of Odessa (a ship from Brazil??) and contaminated pig feed
- Sept 1977 – quarantine lifted



Until 2007 ASF present in:

- Africa
- South America – sporadically
- Europe – endemically present only in Sardinia

ASF never occurred in:

- North America
- Australia
- Asia

No occurrences of ASF in **Poland** until February 2014.

Apr-Jun 2007

ASF virus spreads to the territory of Georgia



In 2005 the pig herd in Georgia totalled 500,000 head.

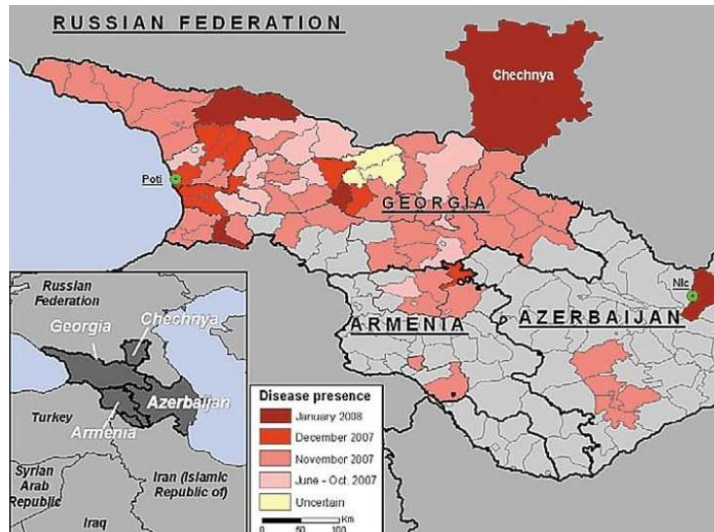
Pigs raised mainly in small farms in a traditional way

Meat obtained from home slaughter sold on the market or directly to consumers.

- 22 and 26 Apr 2007 first occurrences of the disease
- 17 May 2007 - OIE notified of pig deaths caused by porcine circovirus Type 2 (PCV2)
- 4 Jun 2007 diagnosis of ASFV genotype II (OIE reference laboratory, Pirbright in Britain)
- In mid-June, 52 of 65 districts in Georgia recorded disease outbreaks (undetected the disease may have been present in a latent form already before the end of Apr).
- Free grazing of pigs and lack of biological waste (corpses) facilitated the spread of the disease.

Apr-Jun 2007

ASF virus spreads to the territory of Georgia



- Lack of oversight of the movement of pigs and meat products, including across borders.
- Transfer of the ASF to the neighbouring countries and regions.
- Ornithodoros spp. ticks – potential ASFV vectors (a renewed disease outbreak possible).
- Armenia – first occurrences of the disease recorded on 6 August 2007 near the border with Georgia.



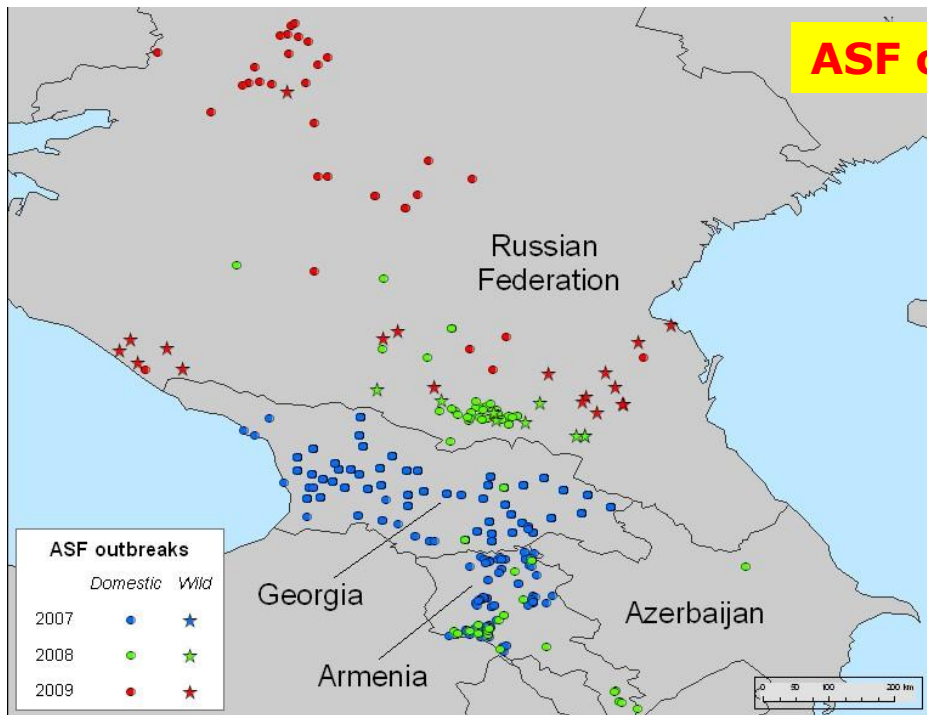
2007 - 2009

Georgia (58)

Armenia (13)

Azerbaijan(2)

ASF only occurred in domestic swine ???



	number of domestic swine			'07-'09 reduction	
	2007	2008	2009	head	%
Georgia	523 830	100 600	105 000	418 830	-80
Armenia	152 791	86 710	84 801	67 990	-44
Azerbaijan	22 932	18 676	10 299	12 633	-55
	699 553	205 986	200 100	499 453	-71

- Georgia – only 2 disease outbreaks in 2008
- Since March 2008 no record/reports of new cases !!! (11 months)
- Armenia – no records/reports of new cases since May 2008!!!! (10 months)
- Azerbaijan –one case in January 2008.



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Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

2007:

- In wild boars

2008:

- In wild boars
- Infection of domestic pigs due to contact with wild boars;
- Illegal imports of infected swine and products from infected swine.

2009-2010 and later:

- In wild boars
- Illegal imports of infected swine and products from infected swine.
- Through food, e.g. pork lard and fat.



Reasons for the wide spread of ASF in wild boars in Russia:

Poor organization of biological waste collection, transportation, and utilisation (illegal burial grounds).

- Butchering of hunted wild boars in the forest immediately after culling.
- Monitoring studies of wild boars were carried out only on dead animals. Monitoring was not carried out in culled wild boars.
- The sample of tested domestic and wild boars under the monitoring framework was too small to produce representative results illustrating the epizootic situation.
- Reduction culling has not been introduced in the areas of ASF infection and ASF hazard zones.
- Lack of any or proper biosafety measures in farms
- Free grazing of pigs



Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

Reasons for the wide spread of ASF in Russia:

- Lack of effective law facilitating ASF prevention and eradication.
- Limited financial resources for ASF eradication.
- Inadequate (only 40% availability) equipment to eradicate infectious diseases. Equipment worn out in 70%
- Poor organization of biological waste collection, transportation, and utilisation.
- Lack of an effective animal registration system
- Lack of an effective control system of animal movement
- Lack of adequate control of slaughter and meat production
- Lack of an effective control system of animal products movement
- Delayed and incomplete decisions related to ASF eradication.
- Substantial irregularities in issuing and filling in veterinary documentation.

<http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/asf/reports/>





Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

Reasons for the wide spread of ASF in domestic pigs in Russia:

- A large number of small farms
- Traffic between these farms
- Low awareness of farm owners and managers as seen in neglecting biosafety measures
- Pigs traditionally fed on swill
- Free grazing of pigs
- Covering up cases of swine disease
- On-farm swine slaughter for meat consumption on (small and big) farms where pig deaths were recorded attributed probably to ASF.
- Exports of meat products from areas with ASF outbreaks.
- Delayed transformation of pig farms into closed-cycle pig farms
- Failure to observe the ban on pig farming for six months after ASF outbreak eradication.

<http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/asf/reports/>





Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

Between 2007 and 2010 the number of outbreaks recorded each year was on the rise, with the year-on-year percentage growth as follows:

2007 (2) /2008 (62) –	3000 %;
2008 (62) /2009 (73) –	18 %;
2009 (73) /2010 (84) –	15 %;

In 2011, the total number of new outbreaks dropped by 26%, with only 62 cases reported. That did not mark a breakthrough in the epidemic eradication, however, quite the contrary, the risk began to grow that year as three alarming facts were recorded:

1

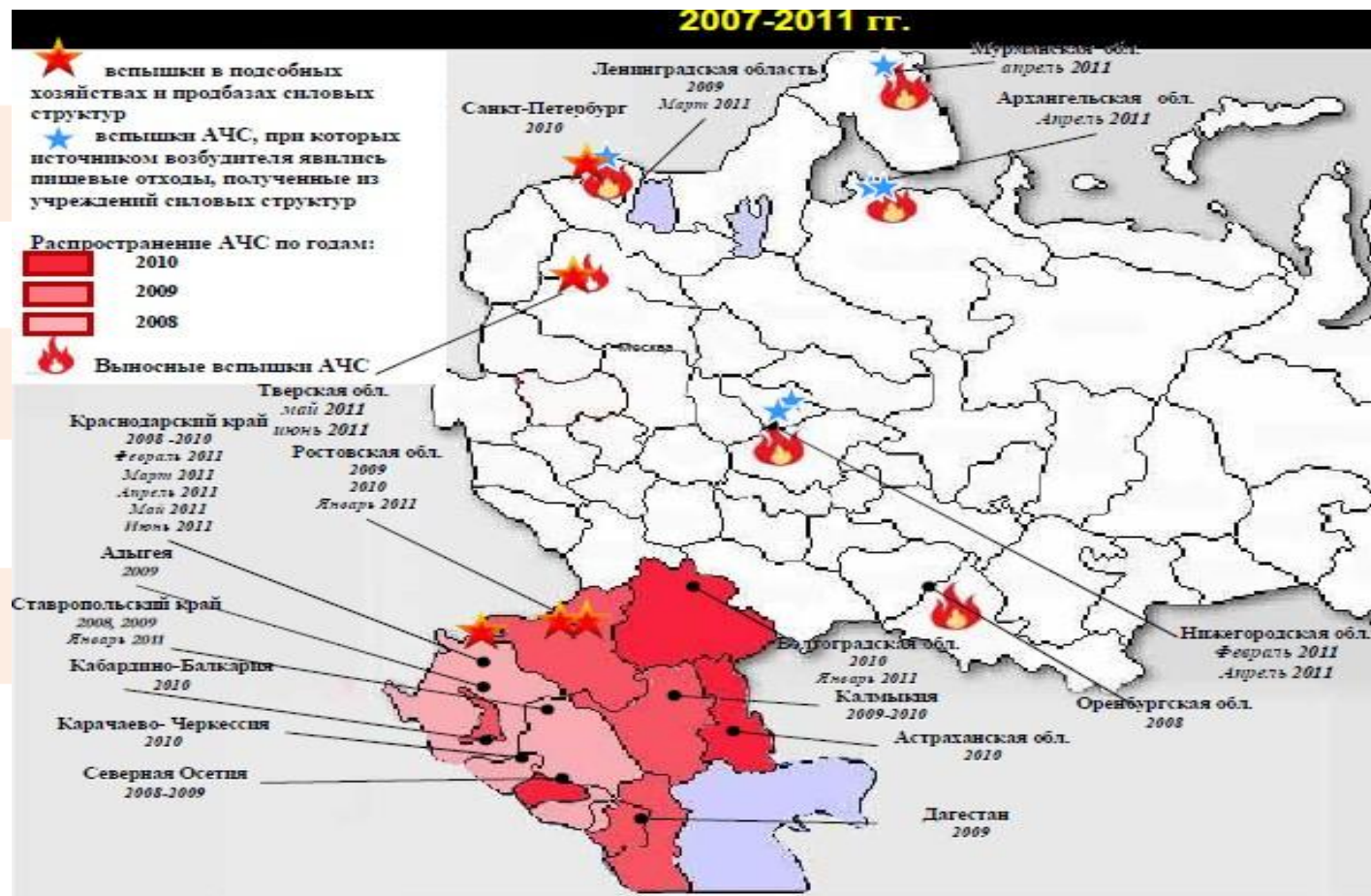
- In the previous **3 years (2008-2010)**, **2 instances** of ASFV occurred outside the Southern endemic zone (Orenburg and St. Petersburg areas),
- In **2011**, **9 instances** recorded of ASFV transported to St.Peterburg, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Nizhny Novgorod, Kursk, and Tver Regions.
- In all instances disease was caused by **feeding animals on uncooked swill obtained from military and law enforcement canteens.**



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Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation





Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

2

In May 2011, a disease outbreak was recorded in Tver Region caused by ASFV virus carried over from the southern endemic zone. Due to mistakes the ASFV outbreak was not promptly eradicated and the virus spread outside the area, **which gave rise to a new northern endemic zone**

3

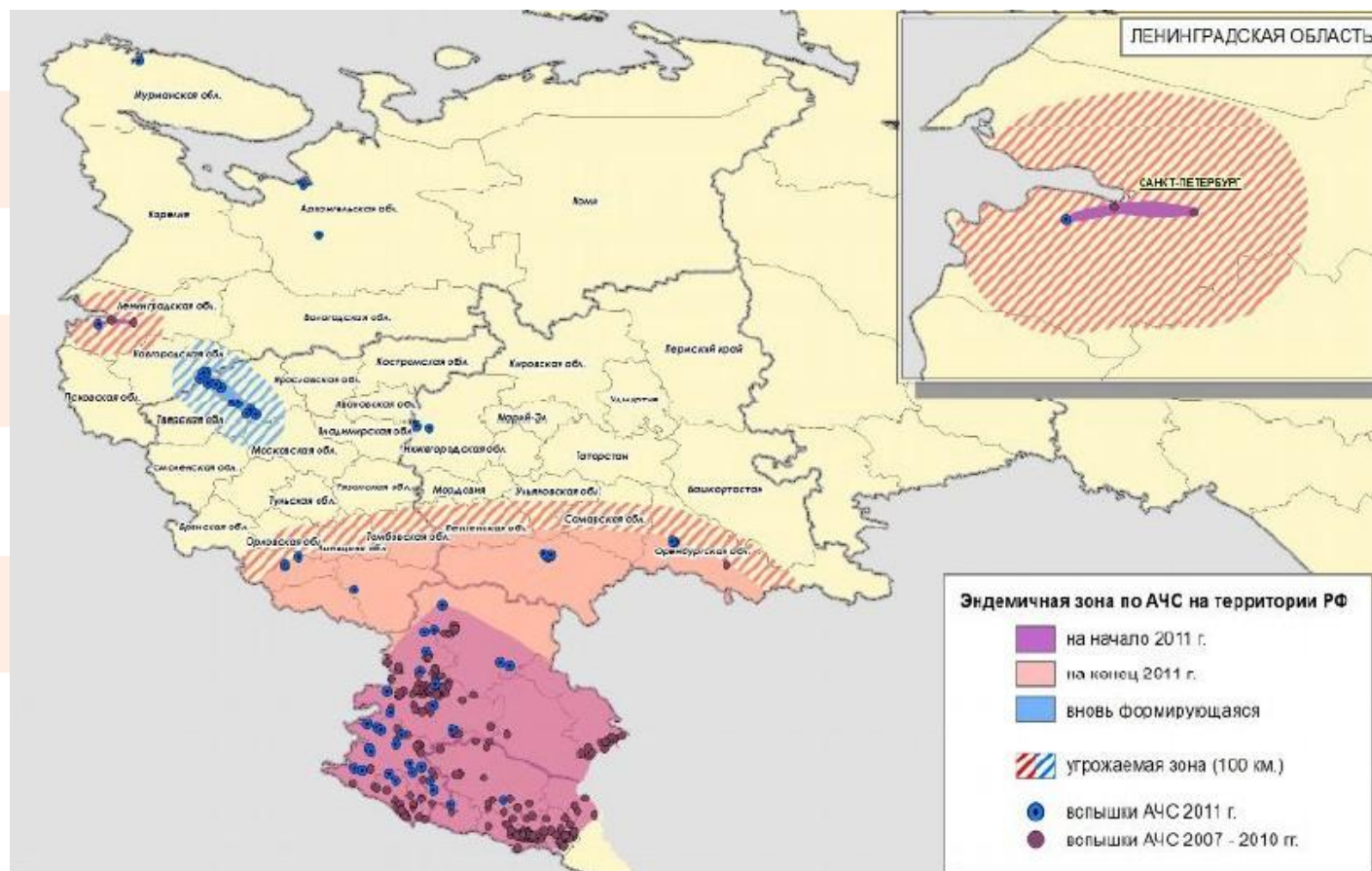
The southern ASFV endemic zone has moved much north to include the Kursk, Saratov, and Voronezh Regions.

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
individual farms	265		40	43	39	29	40	74
livestock farms	65		3	4	23	10	21	4
			43	47	62	39	61	78
wild boars	243	2	19	26	22	14	45	115
infected facilities	30		0	0	0	9	15	6
TOTAL	603	2	62	73	84	62	121	199
% compared to previous year			3000	18	15	-26	95	64
number of outbreaks cumulatively		2	64	137	221	283	404	603



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Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

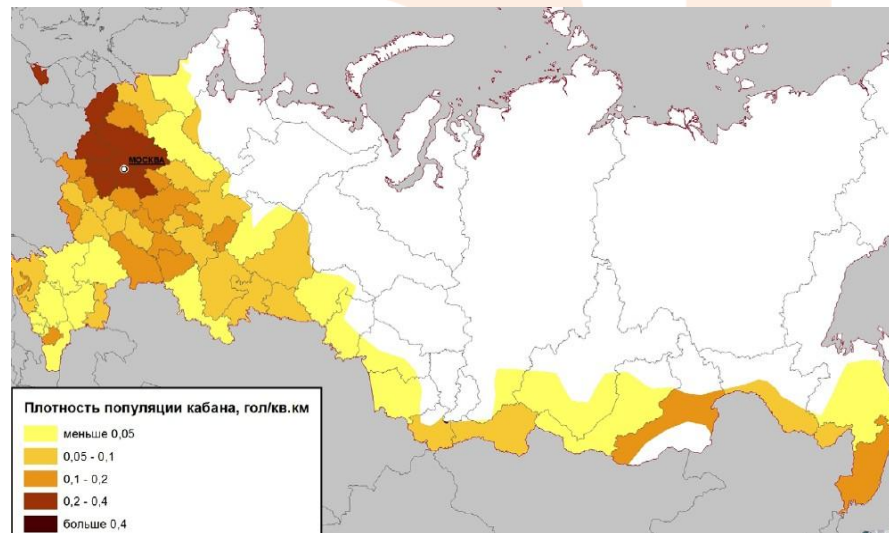




Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

In **2012** and **2013** the following trends continued:

- spread of the northern zone, mainly westwards;
- considerable rise of the number of disease outbreaks (2011/2012 – by 95%, 2012/2013 – by 64%);
- considerable growth of ASF cases in wild boars, which is related to the development of the northern endemic zone on the territory with the largest wild boar population in Russia and the largest population density of about **0.4 animals per square kilometre**. The population of wild boars in the Russian Federation totals about 200,000.





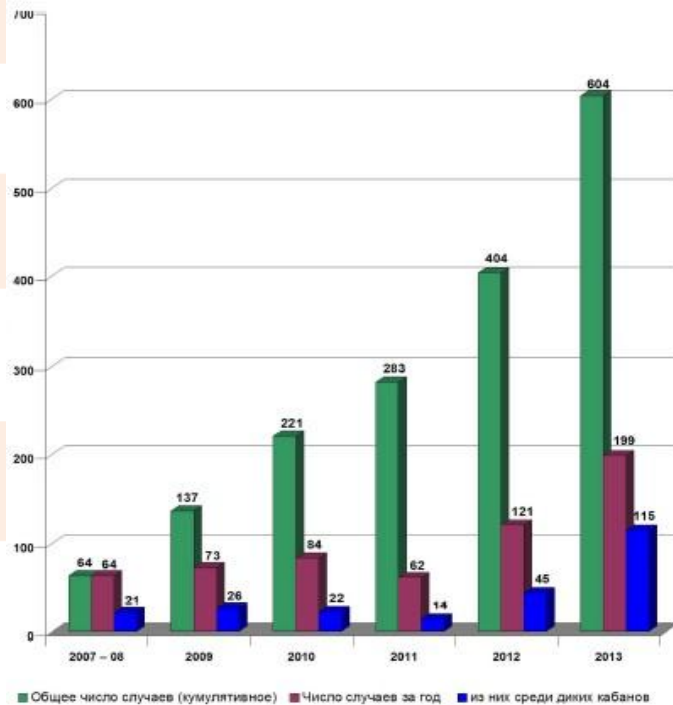
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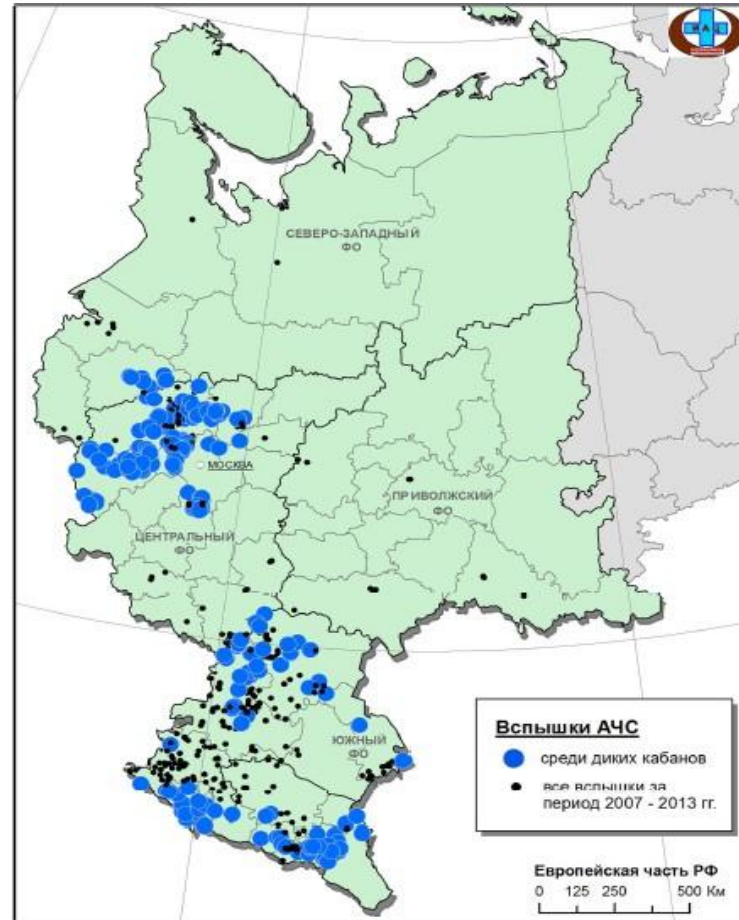
Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

**Эпизоотическая ситуация по АЧС
в популяции диких кабанов
на территории Российской Федерации
в 2007 - 2013 гг.**

N = 243 по данным на 31.12.2013*



* данные ФГБУ "Центр Ветеринарии" (г.Москва) и ГНУ "ВНИИВВиМ" (г.Покров)



Россельхознадзор / Новости Фед. служба по ветеринарному и фитосанитарному надзору

Considerable openness in reporting information about
ASF



ЭПИЗООТИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ по АЧС в Российской Федерации (2007 – 2014 гг.)



ХРОНОЛОГИЯ



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2012 Feb 16 ??? 140 km away from Poland

Neznanovo (Незнаново) Hrodna Region Navahrudak District

- The state veterinary authorities, assisted by the police confiscated, slaughtered, and burned all pigs raised by local farmers.
- **Officially, the chief veterinary authorities in BY maintained that this was a training drill in preventing ASF outbreaks.**



2012 March 13 ???

- tightening of the regulations on the imports of animals and animal products into BY from Russia.

2012 March 28 - 29 ??? **Brest Region Drahichyn District 100 km away from Poland**

On 27 March, the website of the Belarusian Veterinary Department announced that:

- “joint exercises of fast response services in the event of ASF occurrences will be conducted in Drahichyn District, Brest Region on March 28-29, 2012”

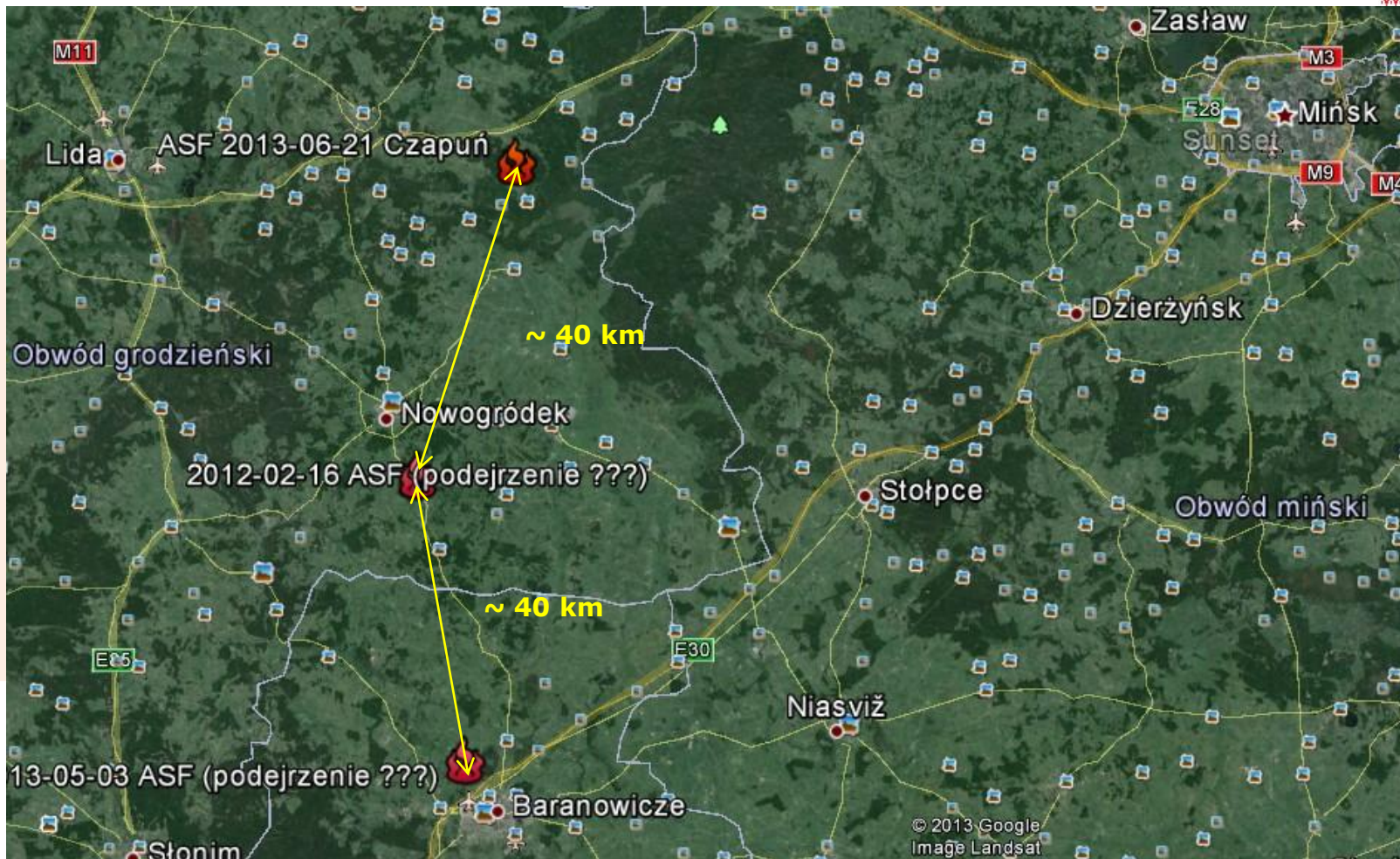
2013 May 02 ???? **Brest Region**
Baranovichi District 200 km away from Poland

PRRS ?? 78,000 head

Ukraine bans imports of pigs and products of pig origin from BY.



2013 Jun 21 Chapun Hrodna Region Iwye District



2013 Jul 04 **Kopti Vitebsk District Vitebsk Region**

филиал "Лучеса" ОАО „ Витебский комбинат хлебопродуктов

20,611 pigs 21 sheds (90 m x 20 m)



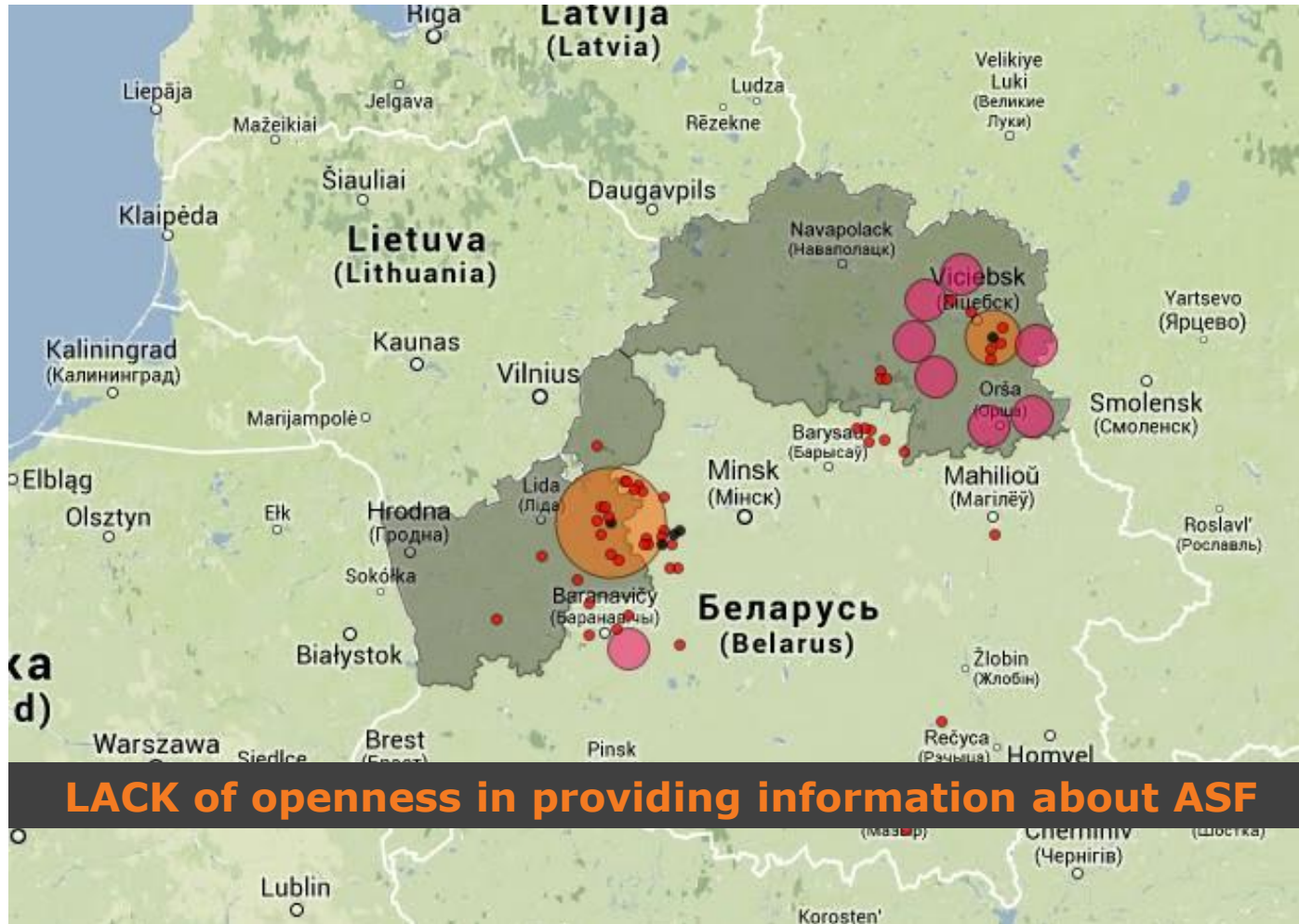
On that very day the Rosselhoznadzor imposed restrictions on exports of pigs and products of pig origin from the Vitebsk Region



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2013 Jul 23

http://naviny.by/rubrics/society/2013/07/04/ic_media_infografic_116_4278/



LACK of openness in providing information about ASF



2013

Sep 19 ???

Hrodna Region Vawkavysk District

<http://telegraf.by/2013/09/na-grodnenschine-obnarujili-ocherednoi-ochag-achs-v-belarusi>

- An occurrence of ASF was reported on the “Ros” pig farm in Danilovka in the Vawkavysk District of the Hrodna Region. In the village of Danilovka, the population of swine was totally eliminated.
- The disease was carried over to the farm by farmhands who used straw from the field where a carcass of a wild boar had been previously found.
- The district veterinary station confirmed the information about an outbreak of African swine fever, but refused to comment any further.

This information was quickly denied by Interfax.by, which claimed, quoting the statement by Belarusian Chief Veterinary Officer, Dr Pivovarchik that this is a “planned swine slaughter.”

<http://m.interfax.by/news/belarus/137790>





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2013 Sep 19 ??? Hrodna Region Vawkavysk District



2014 Feb

- Belarus claims that only two occurrences of ASF in domestic pigs took place
- No occurrences of ASF in wild boars have been reported.

Nevertheless....

- Until Nov 2013 some 1 million pigs slaughtered in connection with ASF ???
- Belarus plans to kill all the wild boar

According to the Russian veterinary dept. ASF is present also in Minsk and Brest Regions. <http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/news/7798.html>

As part of the measures to eradicate ASF, Belarus plans to wipe out the entire population of wild boar – Sergey Shestakov, representative of the Belarusian Ministry of Forestry told a press conference in Minsk.

- As of 1 April 2013, the population of wild boar on the territory of Belarus totalled 81,500 head.
- In December (...) 19,700 wild boar were still alive in Belarus. Until 1 March 2014 the remaining 19,700 were supposed to be totally eliminated.

Apr 2013 - 81,500
May 2013 - 62,500
Dec 2013 - 19,700
Mar 2014 - 0 ??



2014

Feb 10

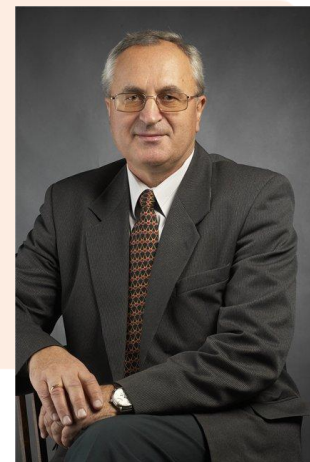


Belarus has lifted restrictions related to ASF elimination

There are no grounds to talk about a total elimination of ASF in Belarus.

As Anatoly Gusiev, head of РУП "Институт экспериментальной ветеринарии им. С.Н.Вышелесского" told БелаПАН, Belarusian independent news agency:

- "There are no grounds to talk about a total elimination of ASF in Belarus. We can only say that we do not observe any new infections."



http://naviny.by/rubrics/economic/2014/02/10/ic_news_113_431992/



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2012-08-01 Komishevatka Zaporizhia Region Prymorskyi District



- 5 pigs died on a private farm.
- ASFV genetic material was isolated.
- 170 pigs were raised in the village 200 pigs were slaughtered and disposed of.
- A quarantine was imposed and roadblocks were set up around the village
- A committee was appointed to help prevent further spreading of the disease.
- Probably the virus was introduced with food, brought in illegally by passengers in baggage and hand luggage.
- In 2008 the population of wild boar in Ukraine totalled 47,000 (EFSA) = 0.08 animals per square km.
- Due to a high risk of ASF outbreak in Ukraine, mass cull of wild boar was conducted.
- Veterinary experts are concerned about very low biosafety levels on Ukrainian pig farms.

2014 Jan 6 and 30;

Feb 16



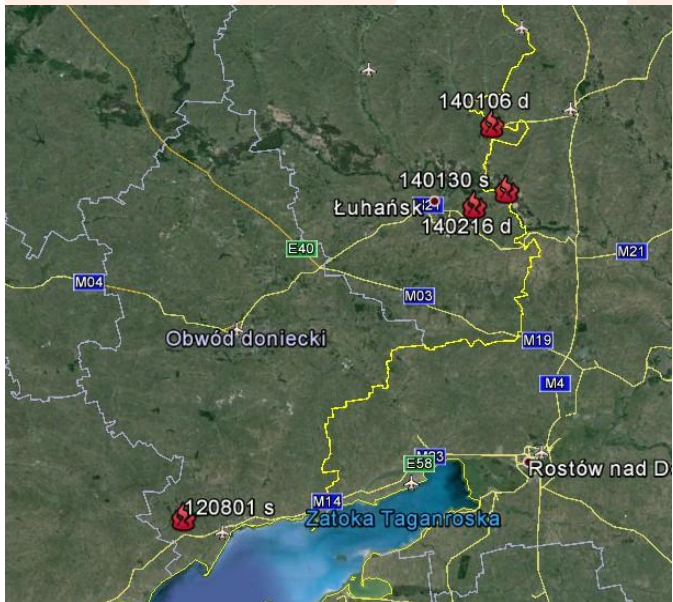
Luhansk Region

6 January : ASF virus genetic material was identified in a dead wild boar carcass found in the border river in the Stanytsia-Luhanska District, 4 m from the Russian Federation border.

30 January: pig deaths were reported on a farm in Davido-Mikilsk in the Krasnodonsk District (about 1,5 km from the border with the Russian Federation).

Tests confirmed the animals died due to ASF.

5 dead pigs and 1 sow in agony were found in the village. 26 more pigs were on that farm. The source of the virus was parts of the wild boar carcass brought in by the farm owner.



16 February: ASF genetic material detected in wild boar in the Krasnoyarsk forest district of the city of Luhansk.



- 3 February Ukrainian Veterinary and Phytosanitary Authorities, requested by Russia, suspended issuing certificates for pigs and products of pig origin exported from Ukraine to Russia
The ban applies to all Ukrainian companies.
- 3 March, a similar ban imposed in Belarus
- 7 April: All quarantine restrictions lifted in Ukraine



2014 Jan – Apr

7 Apr – all quarantine restrictions lifted in Ukraine

- Mass depopulation of wild boar conducted in Luhansk, Kharkiv, and Donetsk. E.g. between 29 Jan 2014 and 7 Apr 2014, 476 wild boar were killed in the Luhansk Region. All carcasses disposed of by burning. 118 wild boar carcasses tested negative
- Once ASF outbreak detected, a quarantine is imposed 60 km around the area.
- A 30 km buffer zone has been created along the RF border.
- 28 Apr – Russia claims that ASF occurrences were reported in Luhansk, Kharkiv, and Donetsk Regions <http://www.fsvps.ru/fsvps/news/9736.html>





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2014 Jan 24

Lithuania



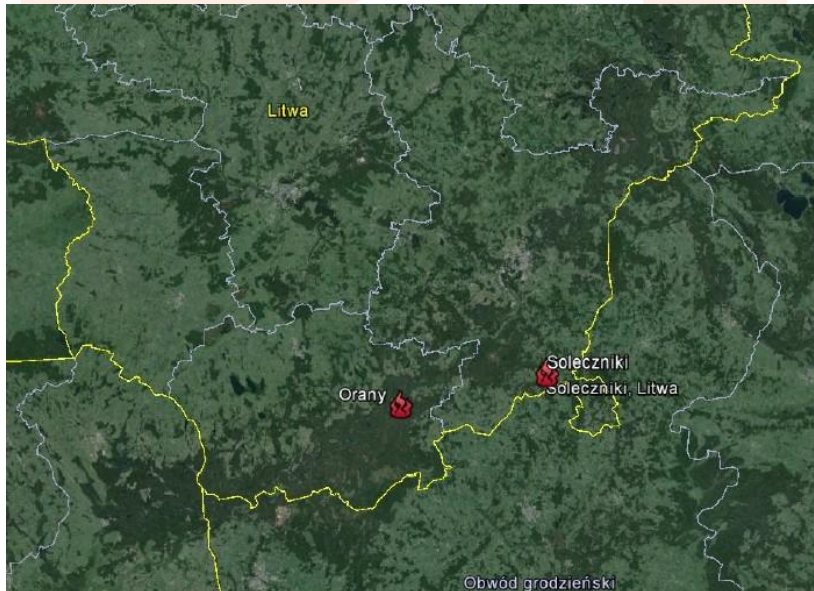
First ASF outbreak close to the Belarusian border.

ASFV detected as part of monitoring in samples tested on 22 January taken from 2 wild boars from Alytus County

- in the tissue of a wild boar culled in Šalčininkai District
- in the tissue of a dead wild boar, found near Varėna.

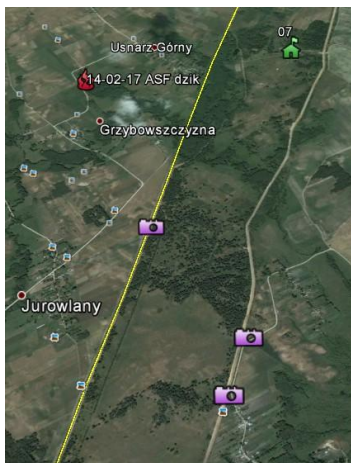
The population of wild boar in Lithuania totals about 60,000 (about 0.92 sq. km)

The authorities plan to reduce the population by 90%.



- Moscow asked Brussels to have EU veterinary authorities stop issuing certificates for pork exported to Russia (EEC customs union).
- **The decision actually imposes a ban on EU pig and pork exports to the EEC customs union.**

2014 Feb 17 Podlaskie Region, Sokółka District, Szudziałowo Commune

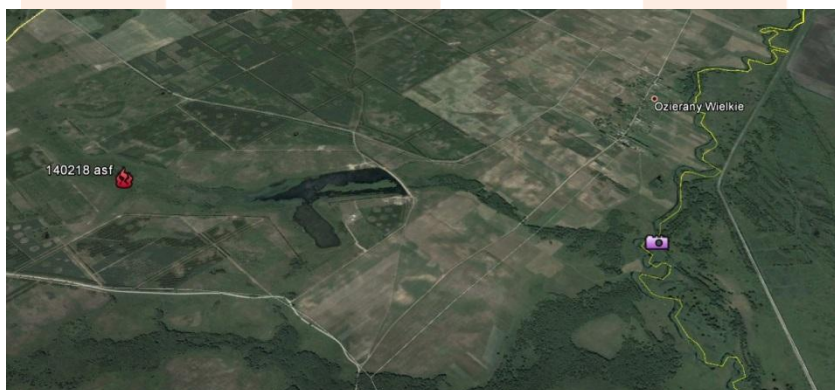


1st ASF occurrence in Poland

- The Belarusian border post in the border security zone (SISTEMA), about 1.5 km away from the place the wild boar carcass was found.
- The SISTEMA strip in that area is 800 m wide.



2014 Feb 18 Podlaskie Region, Sokółka District, Krynki Commune



2nd ASF occurrence in Poland

- a dead wild boar found about 3 km away from the border

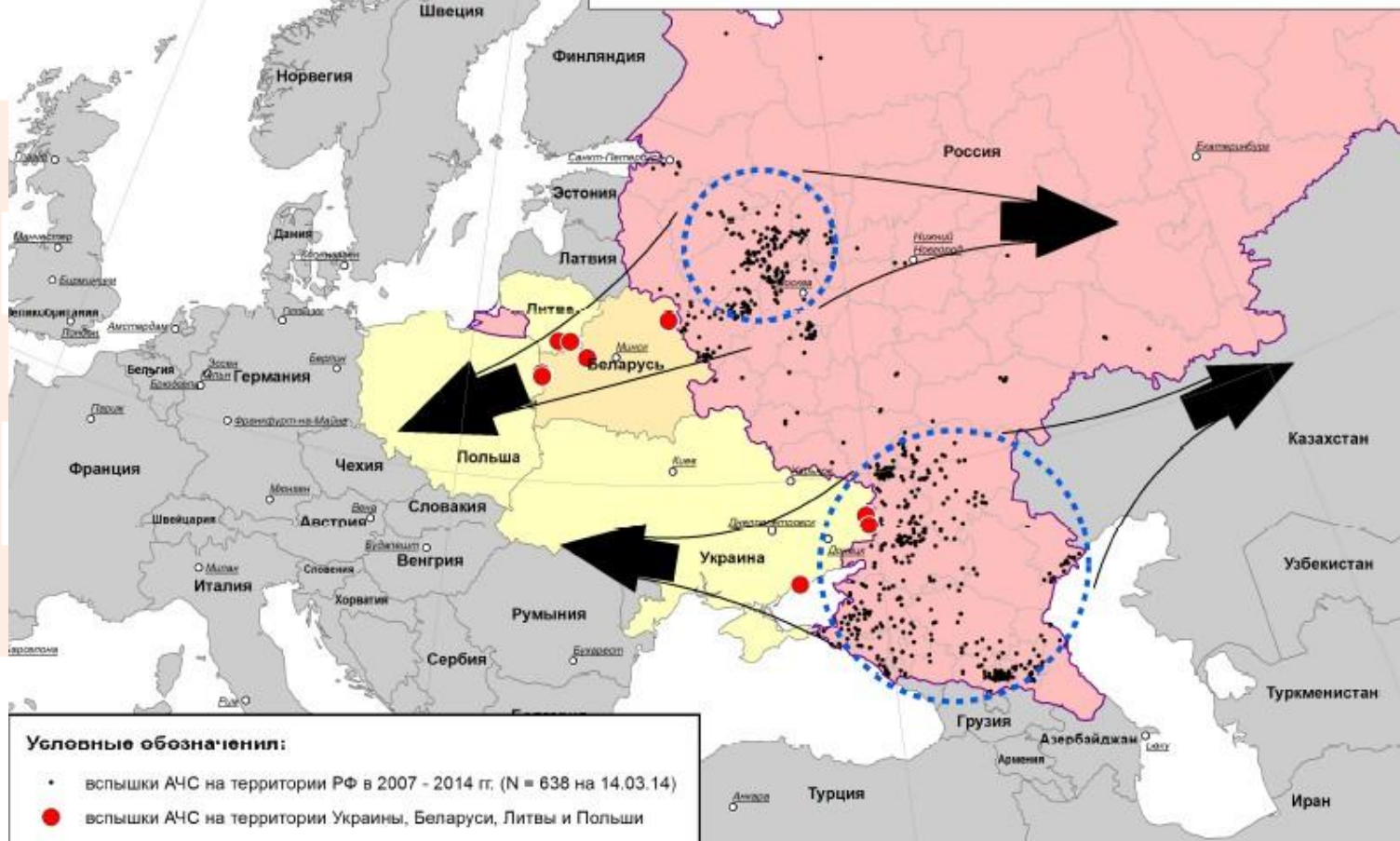




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Вектор угрозы распространения АЧС в Российской Федерации и странах Европы





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Official imports, legal



Rather NOT

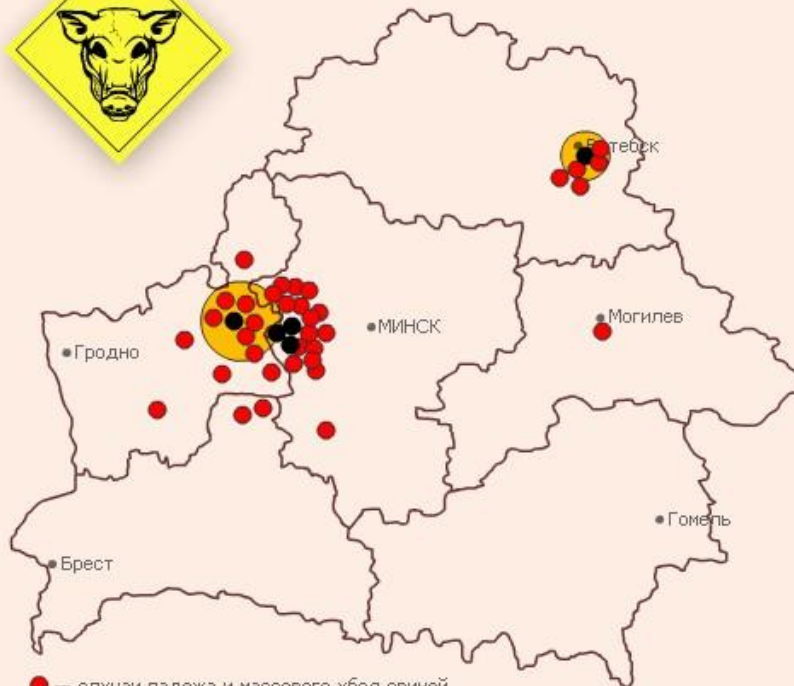
Unofficial imports, illegal



Rather YES



Африканская чума свиней в Беларуси



- — случаи падежа и массового убоя свиней
- — официально подтвержденные случаи заболевания африканской чумы
- — угрожаемая зона (проживающие на ней свиньи подлежат уничтожению)

Страны, запретившие ввоз
из Беларуси свиней, продукции
и сырья из них в связи с эпидемией
африканской чумы свиней:

- **Украина** (с 7 мая 2013 года)
- **Россия** (с 21 июня 2013 года)
- **Польша** (с 22 июня 2013 года)
- **Литва** (с 24 июня 2013 года)
- **Латвия** (с 3 июля 2013 года)



COMMISSION DECISION (2011/78/EU) of 3 February 2011
on certain measures to prevent the transmission of the African swine fever virus from Russia to the Union



COMMISSION DECISION (2013/426/EU) of 5 August 2013
on measures to prevent the introduction into the Union of the African swine fever virus 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



COMMISSION DECISION (2011/78/EU) 12 February 2014
amending Implementing Decision 2013/426/EU on measures to prevent the introduction into the Union of the African swine fever virus 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





**Thank you for your
attention**

Jarosław Nestorowicz

GrIW Koroszczyn



This action/ training/ seminar is carried out by JVL Consulting under the contract no 2012.96.02 with the Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency (former Executive Agency for Health and Consumers).



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Better Training for Safer Food BTSF

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DRB A3/042
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AENOR Asociación Española de
Normalización y Certificación



nieuwe Voedsel en Waren Autoriteit
Ministerie van Economische Zaken,
Landbouw en Innovatie

