African swine fever in Poland

General Veterinary Inspectorate
Cases of ASF in wild boars
- First case → 17 February 2014
- 2014: 30 cases
- 2015: 53 cases
- 2016: 80 cases
- 2017: 585 cases
- In total: 748 cases

Outbreaks of ASF in pigs
- 2014: 2 outbreaks
- 2015: 1 outbreak
- 2016: 20 outbreaks
- 2017: 81 outbreaks
- In total: 104 outbreaks
1 new outbreak of ASF in pigs in backyard farm:

- In village Stawki in municipality of Wlodawa, wlodawski district, Lubelskie region, in the area listed in Part III of the Annex to CID 2014/709/EU:
  - In the south part of Polish – Belarusian border;
  - Approximately (2.1 km) from Polish – Belrusian border;
  - The number of pigs in the backyard farm – 9;
  - The last case of ASF in the wild boar (422) was detected near the backyard farm on 22 July 2017;
  - The epidemiological investigation is ongoing.
The 442 case of ASF in wild boar (July 2017)
Number of resolved ASF outbreaks in pigs:

- **PODLASKIE region**: 16
- **MAZOWIECKIE region**: 6
- **LUBELSKIE region**: 58 out of 59 outbreaks have been resolved
Epizootic situation in warszawski - zachodni and legionowski and piaseczyński district
# ASF cases in wild boars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>district</th>
<th>Number of cases (17.11. - 14.12.2017)</th>
<th>case number</th>
<th>Number wild boars per case</th>
<th>the number of wild boars in which the genetic material of ASF was found (RT-PCR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I legionowski</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>608, 609, 646, 647, 648, 649, 662, 663, 698, 727</td>
<td>10x1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II warszawski zachodni</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>626, 642, 652, 670, 684, 685, 697, 703, 726,742</td>
<td>4+1+1+3+3+1+1+1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III piaseczyński</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>653, 676, 677, 678, 695, 696, 704, 705, 707, 728, 729, 730, 731,746,747,748</td>
<td>4+1+2+2+1+1+2+1+1+1</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV warszawski (city of Warsaw)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>675, 693, 714, 725,740,745</td>
<td>1+1+1+1+1+1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(55 – dead wild boars; 1 – shot wild boar)
Establishment of the infected area

Poland shall ensure that the infected area established in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2002/60/EC comprises at least the areas listed as the infected area in the Annex to this Decision.
**Establishment of the infected area**

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2017/2176**

of 21 November 2017 concerning certain interim protective measures relating to African swine fever in Poland

**ANNEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas established as Infected Area in Poland as referred to in Article 1</th>
<th>Date until applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— W powiecie legionowskim gminy: miasto Legionowo, Jabłonna, Nieporęt, Wieliszew.</td>
<td>8 December 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— W powiecie wołomińskim gmina Radzymin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— W powiecie Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki część miasta Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki ograniczona od północy rzeką Narew i od południa rzeką Wisłą.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Establishment of the infected area

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2017/2198**
of 28 November 2017 concerning certain interim protective measures relating to
African swine fever in Poland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas established as Infected Area in Poland as referred to in Article 1</th>
<th>Date until applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gminy of Leoncin, Leszno, Stare Babice, Izabelin, Czosnow, Lomianki (obszar wiejski) and Lomianki (miasto)</td>
<td>15 December 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECISION (EU) 2017/2176 of 21 November 2017

DECISION (EU) 2017/2198 of 27 November 2017
The resolution of the governor of Mazowieckie region No 19 of the of the measures related to the cases of African swine fever in the Mazowieckie Voivodship and to designate an infected area as provided to in art. 15 of Council Directive 2002/60/EC.

Infected area including these same municipalities like in Annex to decision 2017/2176.
The resolution of the governor of mazowieckie region No 20 of the 24 November 2017 of the measures related to the cases of African swine fever in the Mazowieckie Voivodship and to designate an infected area as provided to in art. 15 of Council Directive 2002/60/EC.

Infected area including these same multicipalities like in Annex to decision 2017/2198
In the area shall be prohibited:

- carrying fairs, exhibitions, shows, competitions involving pigs,
- buying, trading and brokering in the swine trade,
- catching wild boars for other purposes than immediate killing and collective hunting, with the exception of collective hunts with up to six people
- feeding of wild boars;
- import of pigs to farms or removal of pigs from holdings in which they are maintained without the consent of the competent DVO;
- removing pigs from the facilities in which they are kept;
- transporting of pigs and biological material of pigs outside the area for commercial purposes.
In the area is required to:

• sanitary shot of wild boars;
• reporting of dead wild boars to the DVO;
• pig owners are required to draw up and update the inventory of all pigs, broken down into production categories.
Regionalisation

- **Part I zone (part I of Annex to EC Implementing Decision KE 2014/709/EU)**
  - buffer zone – disease-free

- **Part II zone (part II of Annex to EC Implementing Decision KE 2014/709/EU)**
  - disease present in wild boar population

- **Part III zone (part III of Annex to EC Implementing Decision KE 2014/709/EU)**
  - disease present in wild boar and pig populations
ASF control strategy in Poland
The ASF control is based on:

- Polish/EU legislation
- Common EU ASF control strategy

The ASF control strategy for the eastern part of EU (amendment is underway)

- Scientific opinions (PIWet-PIB, EFSA)

Scientific Opinion on African Swine Fever (EFSA Journal 2015;13(7):4163)

Analysis – Current state and development perspectives for the epizootic situation regarding ASF in Poland (PIWet-PIB, 5/10/2016) and ASF control

- ASF control plan
– Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 – trade restrictions
– Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 6 May 2015 on African swine fever control (control principles)
– Regulation of MARD of 6 May 2015 on measures associated with the occurrence of African Swine Fever (trade restrictions) → latest amendment of 28 October 2016 – on movements between the zones and from the zones
– Regulation of MARD of 7 January 2016 on the introduction of the „programme for early detection of the African swine fever virus infections, and increasing knowledge about the disease and disease control” on the territory of the Republic of Poland in 2016.

– Regulation of MARD of 21 October 2010 on veterinary requirements for the production of meat intended for own use (consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2016, item 885);

– Regulation of MARD of 3 April 2015 on introduction of “Biosecurity programme aimed at preventing the spread of African swine fever” for 2015-2018 (as amended)

– Act of 5 September 2016 of specific solutions associated with the occurrence of African swine fever on the territory of the Republic of Poland („Special Act”)

– Act of 23 September 2016 on amendments to certain acts in order to facilitate the control of infectious diseases of animals („Special Act”)
ASF control in population of pigs
Actions taken in cases where the presence of African swine fever in a holding is confirmed

- killing all pigs in the holding without delay (stamping out policy) under official supervision (compensation from State Budget)
- Destruction or neutralisation, under official supervision, of pig remains, fodder, bedding, etc.
- Disinfection of facilities/means of transport
- designation of protection zone (3 km) and surveillance zone (10 km)
Protection zone and surveillance zone:

- prohibition on removing pigs from the holding
- obligation for all pig owners to notify the District Veterinary Officer about all cases of fallen/diseased pigs in the holding without delay
- inspections (controls) of all holdings
In protection zone and surveillance zone

- **It is prohibited to:**

  ✓ **Remove pigs** and biological material **from holdings for a period of 40\(^*\)30/30\(^*\)21 days** starting from the day of preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the place of outbreak;
  
  ✓ **Transport pigs** on public and internal roads, excluding internal roads in the holding; the prohibition does not apply to road or rail transport of pigs without unloading or stopping and transport of pigs from outside the surveillance zone to the slaughterhouse within this zone for immediate slaughter;
If there are no new ASF outbreaks found in the protection zone and surveillance zone → after 40 days*/30 days* from the day of completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the place of outbreak, removal of pigs from the holding is permitted

✓ After obtaining approval of the District Veterinary Officer
✓ In means of transport sealed by the District Veterinary Officer
✓ To:
  - a slaughterhouse designated by the officer for immediate slaughter, whereas, if possible, the slaughterhouse should be located within the protection or surveillance zone;
  - facility processing animal by-products and derived products, where the pigs are to be slaughtered and their remains – processed or destroyed as category I material;
  - in exceptional circumstances (e.g. for welfare reasons) to other holdings located solely within the protection/surveillance zones

Karpacz, 9th December 2016
Reintroduction of pigs in the holding (place of outbreak):
under the supervision of the District Veterinary Officer
✓ after 40 days from the day of completion of cleaning and disinfection (and possible disinfection)
✓ using sentinel pigs
✓ after 45 days, the pigs’ blood shall be re-sampled and tested for ASF
✓ If all tests are negative – reintroduction of pigs
Biosecurity

Throughout the entire Polish territory basic biosecurity requirements apply to holdings from which pigs or products of pig origin are placed on the market (Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 18 September 2003 on detailed veterinary conditions which must be met by holdings if animals or foodstuffs of animal origin originating from these holdings are placed on the market (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 168, item 164).

Due to the occurrence of ASF on the territory of Poland, in areas designated in accordance with Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU, additional biosecurity requirements apply, in accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 6 May 2015 on measures associated with the occurrence of African Swine Fever (Journal of laws of 2015, item 711, as amended).
Moreover, according to Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 3 April 2015 on introduction of “Biosecurity Programme aimed at preventing the spread of African swine fever” for 2015-2018 (Journal of Laws of 2015, item 517, as amended), holdings located in area specified in this Regulation, in which pigs are kept, must comply with the additional biosecurity requirements which are much more restrictive.
MARD Regulation in this respect (O.J. z 2017, item. 1378)

Preparation of 3rd Edition of the Program was aiming at covering all the municipalities listed in Part III of the Annex to Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU as well as all the adjacent thereto municipalities at the territories of the following voivodships:

1) lubelskie,
2) mazowieckie,
3) podlaskie.
Requirements

- Protection of a holding in which pigs are kept outdoor - double fence of at least 1,5 m height, on a shallow underpinning or with dug in curb;
- Implementation of rodent monitoring and eradication programme;
- Periodical disinsection (from April to November each year);
- Register of means of transport (for pigs), which enters the holding, and register of people entering facilities where pigs are kept;
- Protection of pig buildings from access of domestic animals;
- Keeping pigs in closed facilities, except for pigs kept in open systems;
- Personnel handling the pigs in a holding does not keep its own pigs and that it does not handle pigs at any other holdings;
- Non-authorized people does not enter facilities where the pigs are kept;
- Personnel handling the pigs use dedicated clothing and shoes;
- Biosecurity plan in a written form covering documentation on biosecurity measures applied at a holding;
- Securing buildings with animals and buildings/facilities for feed and bedding storage by a single and at least 1,5 m height fence at the whole length, and permanently bound to the ground, excluding access of wild boar to the holding (final deadline to comply - 31 December 2017);
- Keeping pigs in the facilities separated from other cloven-hoofed animals.
1) voluntary resignation from pigs keeping at the territory covered by the program was created through the submission by 14 August 2017 of the statements on non-compliance with biosecurity requirements of the Program, what will result of a temporary stop of pig keeping OR pigs production in these holdings;

(most probably not earlier than till the end of 2018)

2) submission of a request for payment of compensation for not keeping pigs incessantly till the end of the Program - until 31 October 2017
ASF control in wild boar population
If a **fallen wild boar** is found (**obligation of reporting** the finding of wild boar remains in areas restricted due to ASF to the Veterinary Inspection!) or a **wild boar is shot** (including sanitary shooting) in areas restricted due to ASF:

- **Veterinary Inspection shall carry out the epizootic investigation → filling DDE**
  (information on: geographical data of the area where the animal was shot or found dead; date when the animal was shot, found dead or diseased; data of the person who found a dead or diseased boar or shot one; age and sex of the boar; if the animal was shot – symptoms observed before the shooting; if the animal was found dead – information on the condition of the carcass; if the animal was found diseased – information on the symptoms observed; results of laboratory testing)

- **All data (including the results of virological and serological testing) shall be collected by the competent Veterinary Inspection.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Część 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dane dotyczące obszaru geograficznego</td>
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<tr>
<td>lub i kordynaty GPS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data zdarzenia- odstrzału</td>
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<td>i/oznaczenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>martwego</td>
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<td>Wiek dzika</td>
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<td>plec dzika</td>
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<td>przybliżona waga</td>
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<tr>
<td>W przypadku odszczerzenia podać</td>
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<tr>
<td>zaobserwowane objawy przed zabiciem</td>
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<td>W przypadku znalezienia martwego</td>
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<tr>
<td>dzika</td>
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<tr>
<td>stan zwłok</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czytelny podpis (imię i nazwisko osoby), która znalezła zwłoki</td>
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<tr>
<td>i odszczepiła dzika</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data wypełnienia dokumentu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czytelny podpis (imię i nazwisko osoby</td>
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<tr>
<td>wypełniającej dokument</td>
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<tr>
<td>Część 2 (wypełnia PLW)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data otrzymania dokumentu przez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powiatowego Lekarza Weterinary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data przesłania próbki do laboratorium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numer wyniku badania oraz wynik badania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laboratoryjnego</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podpis i pieczęć Powiatowego Lekarza Weterinary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Niepotrzebne skreślić
2. Nr kolejny nadawany przez Powiatowego Lekarza Weterynarii.
3. Opis dotyczący miejsca odstrzelenia lub znalezienia martwego dzika. W punktach:
   odległość od miejscowości, granic państwa, punktów orientacyjnych.
4. Określenie wieku może być przybliżone w latach, chyba, że młodsza niż 1 rok wtedy: w miesiącach.
5. Podać zachowanie się zwierzęcia np. brak płocłosici, zaleganie itp.
6. Podać stan zwłok w postaci opisu np. zwłoki święte, w stanie rozkładu, objęte np. żeśli to możliwe do ustalenia, należy podać szacunkowy termin śmierci dzika.
7. Uzupełnia PLW po otrzymaniu wyników z laboratorium.

* *Dzikiów* padłych oraz zaistniałych w wypadkach komunikacyjnych
ASF control

• Detection of ASF in fallen wild boars:
  - destruction/burial of remains
  - disinfection of the place of finding/burial

• Detection of ASF in shot wild boars:
  - disinfection of the cold store
  - destruction of all wild boar remains from the cold store
Wild boar shot in **Part I zone**, **Part II zone** and **Part III zone**

↓

Immediately delivered to a **venison buying station** within the same zone

(or venison processing plant or other plant under the supervision of the Veterinary Inspection where the carcasses or skins of the boars may be stored)

↓

Waiting for the **negative result** of laboratory testing for ASF

↓

leaving the station/plant
ASF control
- cold store

Karpacz, 9th December 2016
Measures associated with the occurrence of ASF in Poland
✓ Objective: Early detection of ASF infections, increasing knowledge about the disease and disease control

↓

Verification of the scale of the virus circulation, early detection on new outbreaks/cases, confirmation of the status of disease-free zones, never affected by ASF

✓ Carried out in the populations of pigs and wild boars
Monitoring for ASF

Categories of sampled pigs:

✓ **Part III zone/Part II zone**
  - fallen pigs in which ASF cannot be ruled out
  - pigs with non-specific symptoms, based on which they cannot be diagnosed
  - pigs with symptoms of the disease, including hemorrhagic syndrome and fever
  - pigs slaughtered for own use
  - pigs transported outside the above zones

✓ **Part I zone**
  - as above, however, in the case of pigs slaughtered for own use – the samples are collected in the case of suspicion of ASF
  - pigs transported outside the Polish territory
Rest of the Polish territory
- on receipt of a report on the suspicion of the disease, depending on the % of fallen pigs in the pig herd in individual production categories
- from pigs with non-specific clinical symptoms or symptoms indicating ASF
Monitoring for ASF

Categories of sampled wild boars:

✓ **Part III zone/ Part II zone/ Part I zone:**

  Full active and passive monitoring

  ↓

  **All shot wild boars and found wild boar remains** (including boars killed in traffic accidents)

✓ **Rest of the Polish territory** → All found wild boar remains and shot boars with symptoms indicating ASF
Protection against reintroduction

WAMTA (Wider Area for Medium Term Actions)
→ belt with a width of 50 km from the border of the restricted area and along the eastern border of Poland with Belarus and Ukraine and from the border with Kaliningrad Oblast

The main objective of the actions is to reduce the wild boar population to the level of approx. 0.5 wild boar/km²
Protection against reintroduction

Execution of hunting plans + sanitary shooting

↓

Execution of sanitary shooting in hunting year 2016/2017 – over 9,600 wild boars shot of 10,300 planned (approx 94% of the plan)

Currently, sanitary shooting is continued based on regulations of competent District Veterinary Officer/Voivode

↓

Since the beginning of the new hunting year, approx. 8,000 wild boars have been hunted already.
Other ASF control measures

✓ Putting in place proper restrictions in accordance with Directive 2002/60/EC and Decision 2014/709/EU

✓ Securing the border (disinfection mattes and infrastructure, controls of compliance with ban on importation of food of animal origin in personal luggage)

✓ Additional awareness campaigns, communication activities and trainings for pig breeders and veterinarians
✓ Strategy of sanitary shooting of wild boars along roads and highways:

a distance **25 – 35 km** from the main routes East => West → **area of greatest risk**

✓ Hunting for mature wild boar females and culling of adult female wild boars due to injuries or diseases;

✓ Search for and safe disposal of bodies of fallen boars.
Thank you for your attention