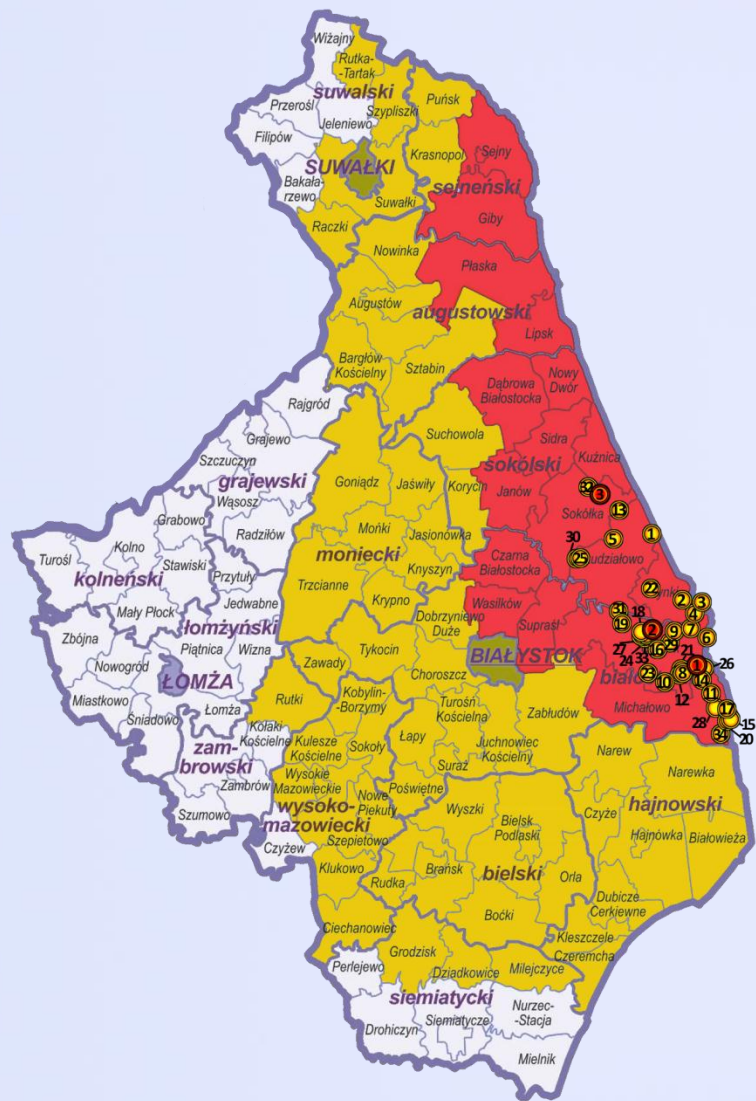


ASF cases and outbreaks in Poland



Since SGE1 meeting 13 cases (22-34) of ASF in wild boar and 1 outbreak (3rd) of ASF in pigs have been detected in Poland. Those events occurred in the same area as previous outbreaks/cases (parts of 2 districts in Podlaskie region), within the area listed in Part II of Annex to decision 2014/709/EU

ASF cases and outbreaks in Poland



The epidemiological situation is relatively stable – no clusters of infection (or deaths of wild boar) have been identified

Virus circulation in the limited area is being observed in the affected zone

A third outbreak has been detected in an area with very low prevalence of ASF – most probable hypothesis for the source of infection involves movement of people (family) from abroad.

ASF cases and outbreaks in Poland



Results of surveillance activities in December 2014 – Areas under restrictions

Results of surveillance in December 2014 - Areas under restrictions

Number of	Species			
	Domestic pig		Wild boar	
	Live	Dead	Shot	Found dead
Animals tested	1542	4	1724	34
Of animals tested in total	3304			

ASF surveillance



Results of surveillance activities in December 2014 – Whole country

Results of surveillance activities in December 2014

Number of	Species					
	Domestic pig result			Wild boar result		
	No.	+	-	No.	+	-
Animals tested	2476	0	2476	2191	9	2182
Of animals tested in total	4667					
Of tests performed in total	6501					

ASF cases and outbreaks in Poland



Results of surveillance activities in January 2015 – Areas under restrictions

Results of surveillance in January 2015 - Areas under restrictions				
Number of	Species			
	Domestic pig		Wild boar	
	Live	Dead	Shot	Found dead
Animals tested	1976	0	946	24
Of animals tested in total	2946			

ASF surveillance



Results of surveillance activities in January 2015 – Whole country

Results of surveillance activities in January 2015

Number of	Species					
	Domestic pig result			Wild boar result		
	No.	+	-	No.	+	-
Animals tested	2239	5* (in 3. outbreak)	2234	1122	1	1121
Of animals tested in total	3361					
Of tests performed in total	4040					

ASF cases and outbreaks in Poland

December 2014 – February 2015



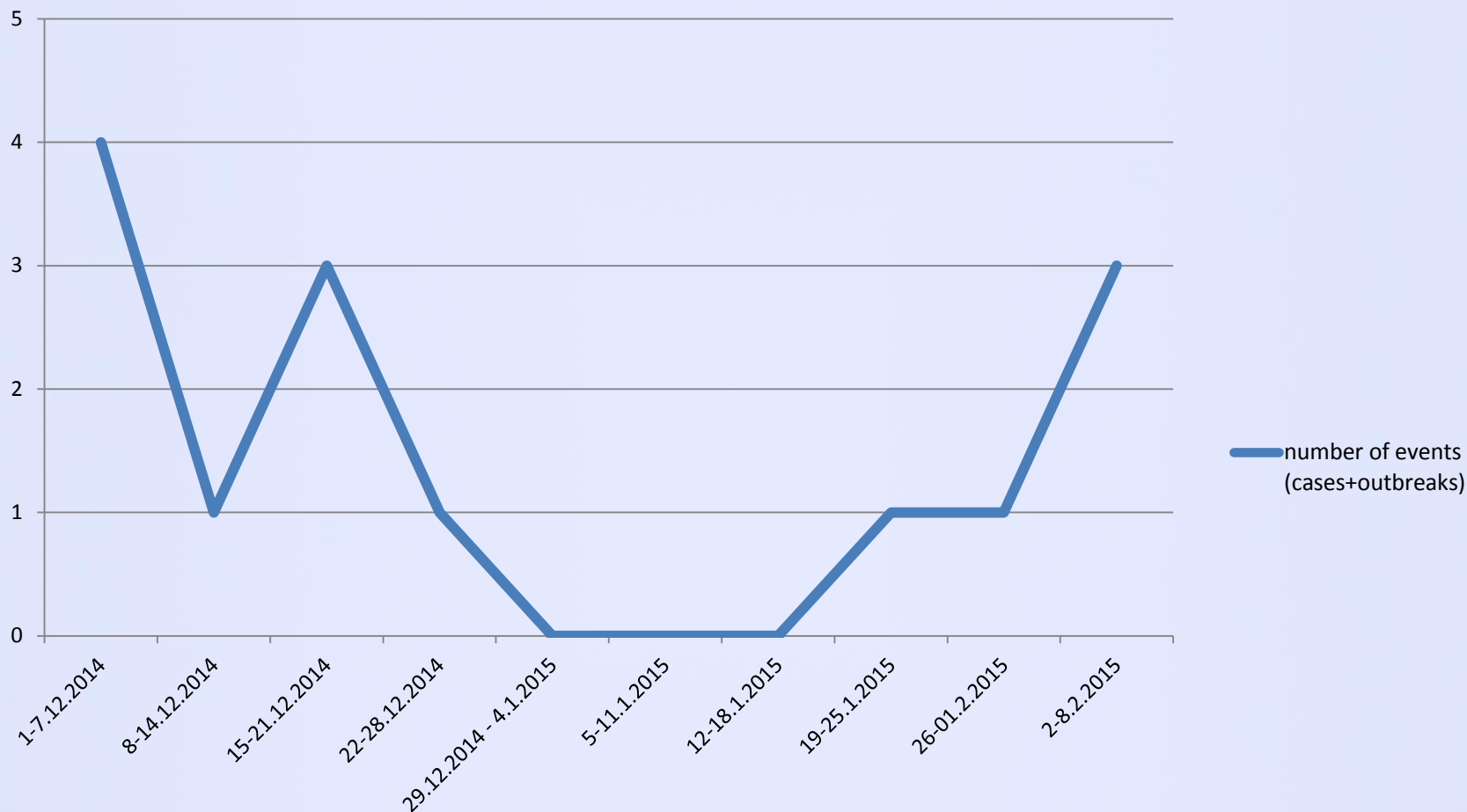
No.	Status	Date of confirmation	No. of animals	Distance form the border
22	Shot	3st December 2014	1	6 km
23	Shot	3 rd December 2014	1	14 km
24	Shot	5 th December 2014	1	14 km
25	Found dead	5 th December 2014	2	18 km
26	Shot	12 th December 2014 (additional test results –17 th)	1	1 km
27	Shot	15 th December 2014	1	14 km
28	Shot	15 th December 2014	1	3 km
29	Shot	15 th December 2014	1	7,5 km
30	Found dead	24 th December 2014	1	19 km
31	Found dead	20 th January 2015	1	16 km
3 (outbreak)	Live	31 st January 2015	7	8 km
32	Found dead	5 th February 2015	1	10 km
33	Shot	6 th February 2015	1	15 km
34	Found dead	6 th February 2015	1	2,5 km

ASF cases and outbreaks in Poland

December 2014 – February 2015



ASF - number of events (cases+outbreaks)



ASF control/eradication strategy



Current hunting practises in the infected area

In the infected area the following hunting practices have been allowed:

- a) individual hunting,
- b) group hunting, on the condition that such hunts do not cause excessive migration of animals; therefore no use of dogs is allowed, and in the case of collective hunting with beaters – the beaters group is limited to six people (without using sound signals)

The DVO - if the epidemiological situation changes substantially - may issue a prohibition to perform hunts (or catching) of the game, or may determine a specific way.

At any time the hunters are obliged to comply with biosecurity requirements

- persons participating in hunts cannot perform activities related to handling of pigs, unless 72 hours have passed from the end of such hunt;
- any person having contact with wild boar, when in a holding must apply proper (change of clothing and shoes and disinfecting hands and shoes);
- it is prohibited to bring in to a holding any part of wild boar or any materials that could have been contaminated with ASFV.

ASF control/eradication strategy



Hunters are obliged to immediately deliver the carcass of the wild boar (along with all parts of the body) shot within the infected area to (within the same area) a collection centre of wild game or a game meat handling facility (or a similar object that is under supervision of the Veterinary Services). Carcasses can only be released if samples from all WB have been tested with negative results.

Sampling procedures for laboratory tests for ASF

All sick wild boar and those found dead (including bodies of wild boar killed in road accidents or found dead subject to the autolysis process) must be sampled and undergo the qRT-PCR test;

All shot wild boar must undergo the qRT-PCR test and, additionally, tests for detecting antibodies.

ASF control/eradication strategy



Massive culling of wild boar

In order to maintain the number of wild boar at a constant level, shooting wild boar in the hunting season 2014/2015 should be maintained at the same level as in previous seasons.

The strategy is to maintain the number of wild boar at a constant level. The execution of hunting plans should be at the level comparable to execution of hunting plans in the previous seasons - depopulation is not foreseen in the current strategy (hunting for wild boar in the infected area should be carried out so as to ensure that there is no excessive wild boar movement; it is justified to introduce regulations with regard to acceptable ways of hunting in this area.

Winter feeding

Feeding of wild boar is prohibited in the infected area

However, it is acceptable to perform luring of the WB i.e. to use of a limited quantity of food (no more than 10 kg/km² /month) in order to gather wild boar in one place exclusively for the purpose of hunting.

Other animal species may be fed under the condition of giving food unattractive for wild boar or in a manner preventing the access of wild boar.

Biosecurity in management of ASF



Categorization of holdings in the infected area

Category A: commercial farms - all holdings (regardless of the number of pigs kept) marketing pigs or swine products; this category includes also all the farms where sows or boars used for reproduction are kept;

Category B: non-commercial farms - holdings (regardless of the number of pigs kept) not marketing pigs or swine products as well as without sows or boars kept for reproduction;

Category C: all holdings in which pigs, wild boars or hybrid of wild boar and domestic pig are kept permanently or temporarily on open pens.

The category represents the risk of ASF transmission – it is highest for category C, lowest for category A (however for Category A the risk of transferring of undetected infection is higher)

Biosecurity in management of ASF



In all farms in the infected area the following biosecurity requirements measures should be introduced:

- protection of the holdings, where pigs are kept in the open system (**Category C**) with double fence (at least 1.5 m high) on foundation or with a curb;
- implementation of the rodents monitoring and eradication programme;
- conducting periodical desinsection procedures (from April to November each year);
- keeping the register of means of transport for pigs that enter the area of the farm and register of entries of people to premises where pigs are kept;
- protection of the building where pigs are kept against access of household animals;
- implementation in commercial farms or keeping pigs in the open system (**Category A and C**) of a plan of biosecurity measures approved by the District Veterinary Officer taking account the profile of the farm containing the description of critical aspects of functioning of the farm having effect on the epizootic protection level;
- keeping pigs in farms in closed premises except for pigs kept in the open system;
- ensuring that persons having contact with pigs on a farm do not keep own pigs and are not additionally dealing with handling pigs in other farms;
- prohibition for outsiders to enter the buildings, in which pigs are kept;
- protective clothing and footwear must be mandatorily worn in buildings, in which pigs are kept.

Biosecurity in management of ASF



Main aspects for the authorities to consider for each type of holding

If outbreak of ASF in pigs occurs:

In general pigs in Category B (and C) holdings are killed in protective and surveillance zone around the outbreak, while only Category A holdings would remain in that zone

If case of ASF in wild boar occurs:

1. In general pigs in Category B (and C) holdings are killed or slaughtered - if its reasonable from a risk management point of view - in the area of 10 km around the case, while only Category A holdings would remain in that area (for the first two outbreaks in Poland in total 346 pigs were killed in protective and surveillance zones – 280 in the zones of the first outbreak and 66 in the second)
2. For the entire infected area a biosecurity programme is being developed in order to eliminate holdings with poor biosecurity (regardless of category)

In none of the above mentioned cases compensation schemes are not linked to biosecurity implemented in the holding

Biosecurity in management of ASF



11-12.02.2015, Tallin

Biosecurity in management of ASF



11-12.02.2015, Tallin

Biosecurity in live markets



- In infected zone the live markets operations are forbidden.
- In other part of Poland movement holding – market – holding - pigs are accompanied by health certificates due to AD program.

Control at borders

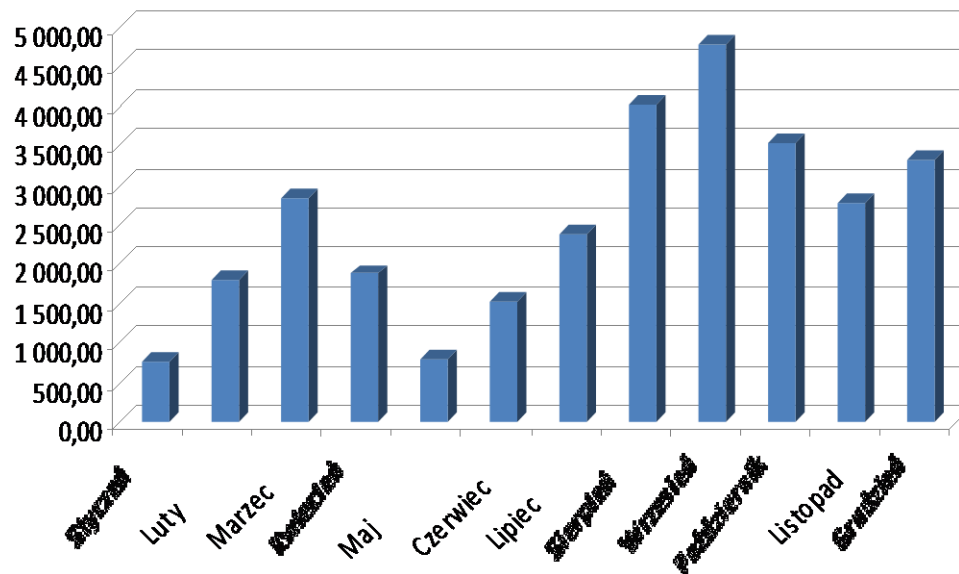


- The control of means of transport for live animals – Vet Service and Customs Service
- The control of the ban of introduction to EU the food in travellers luggage.



Control at borders

**Ilość produktów pochodzenia zwierzęcego przewożonych,
zatrzymanych i poddanych utylizacji na granicy zewnętrznej Unii
Europejskiej w roku 2014**



January	772,30 kg
February	1 800,00 kg
March	2 838,73 kg
April	1 874,75 kg
May	803,38 kg
June	1 531,65 kg
July	2 390,56 kg
August	4 012,10 kg
September	4 786,43 kg
October	3 540,76 kg
November	2 762,42 kg
December	3 334,28 kg

Carcass disposal and waste managements



- Carcasses are disposed according to Reg. 1069/2009.
- Dead pigs are rendered in rendering plants.
- Wild boar:
 - Found dead – are buried
 - Shot off – rendering / incinerating plants.

Swill feeding



- Swill feeding is forbidden in animals by law,
 - Periodic controls by official veterinarians
 - Collaboration with Sanitary Inspection controlling restaurants, canteenes etc.
 - Information dissemination.

Biosecurity aspect in small commercial farm, in pure backyards for domestic meat consumption, in free ranging holdings



No free ranging holdings in the infected and at risk area.

Minimum 2 controls – year +
during slaughter of pigs for own consumption,
In any case of suspicion.

Past experience – low awareness and
expectation that state shell fund biosecurity of
farms.

Policies on voluntary or compulsory emptying of low biosecurity holdings



For the entire infected area a biosecurity programme is being developed in order to eliminate holdings with poor biosecurity (regardless of category).

The owner of pigs has 3 months to report a termination of the production to Vet. Inspection. Full compensation and yearly recompense for 3 years are prepared.

Implementation – first quarter 2015



- The categorisation of pig holding depending on the level of biosecurity.
- Infrastructure, documentation, organisation
- IV categories of pig holdings.
- Restrictions will concern movement of animals.
- Implementation 5-6 years.

Currently under consultation



Thank you for kind attention