Ministero della Salute

Managing international trade in infected countries - Italy

Webinar on WOAH standards, trade and African swine fever

23rd November 2022

Benedetta Cappelletti

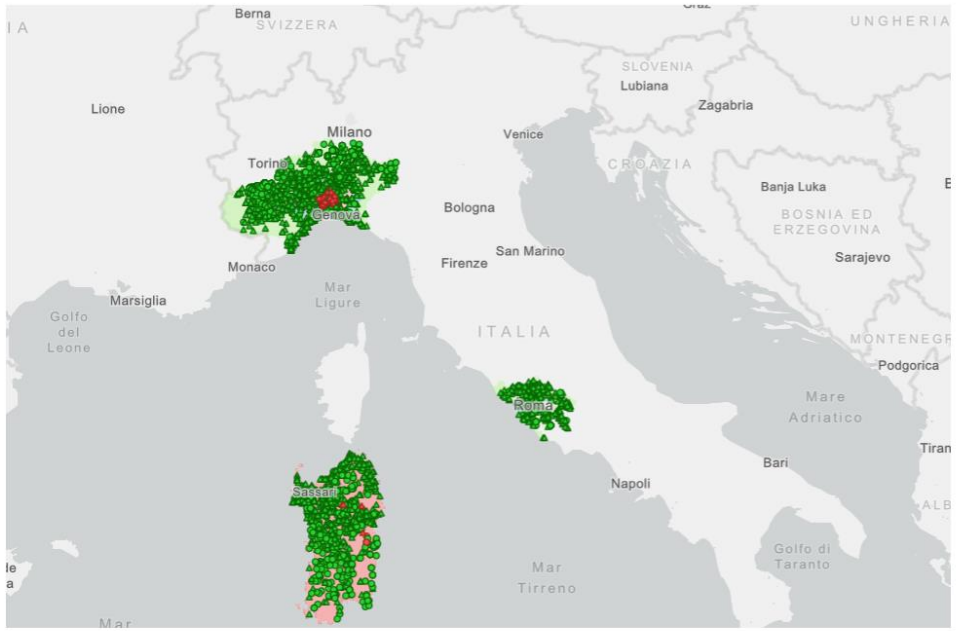
Head of unit - Export and cooperation

Directorate General of Animal Health and Veterinary Medicines

Ministry of Health - Italy

ASF in Italy

Number of positive animals per Region and Province from the 1st January to 20th November 2022. **Please note:** for Sardegna are reported **seropositive** animals.



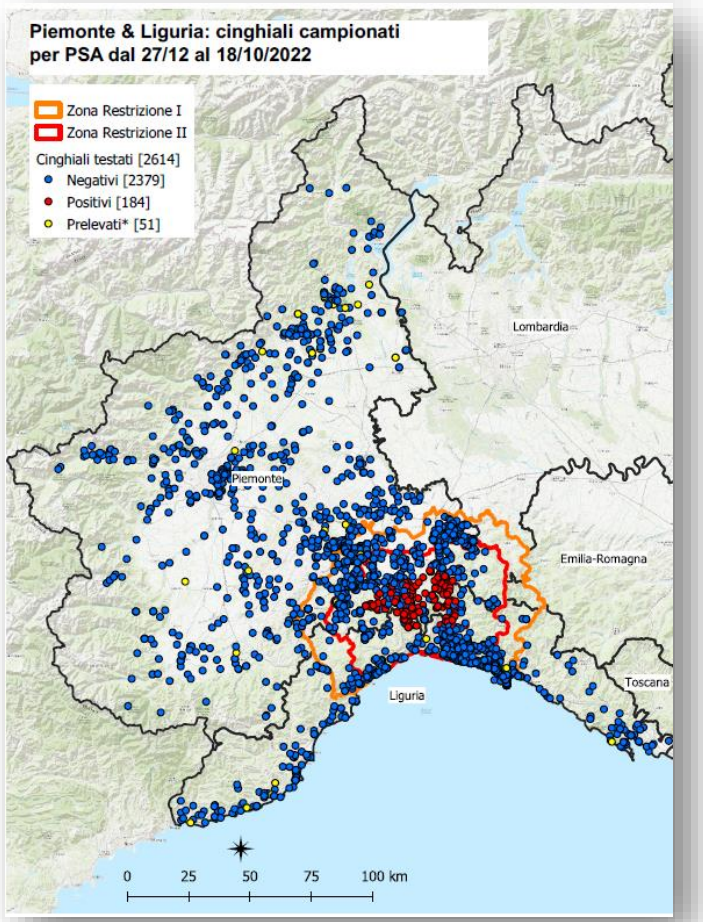
Region	Province	Wild boars (cases)	Pigs (cases)
Lazio	Roma	48	2
Liguria	Genova	67	0
Piemonte	Alessandria	122	0
Sardegna	Nuoro	2	4
Sardegna	Sassari	2	0
	Totale	**241**	**6**

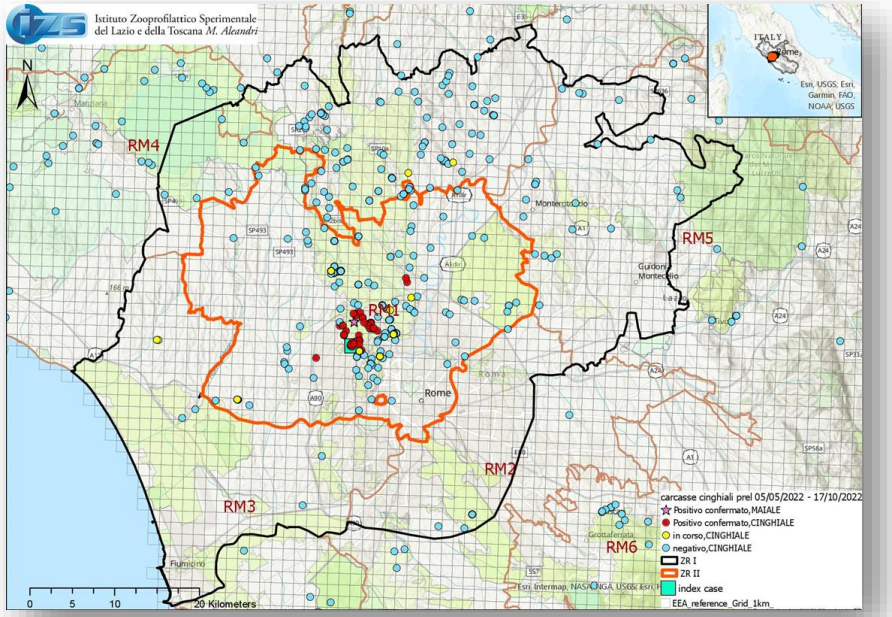
ASF in Italy

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/605 of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever

Restricted zone I no outbreaks confirmed, bordering zone II.

Restricted zone II outbreak confirmed in wild boars





Export policy – principles

- Transparency
- Health guarantees (zoning, biosecurity, traceability, etc.)
- Scientifically based evidence (scientific opinion, standards, etc.)

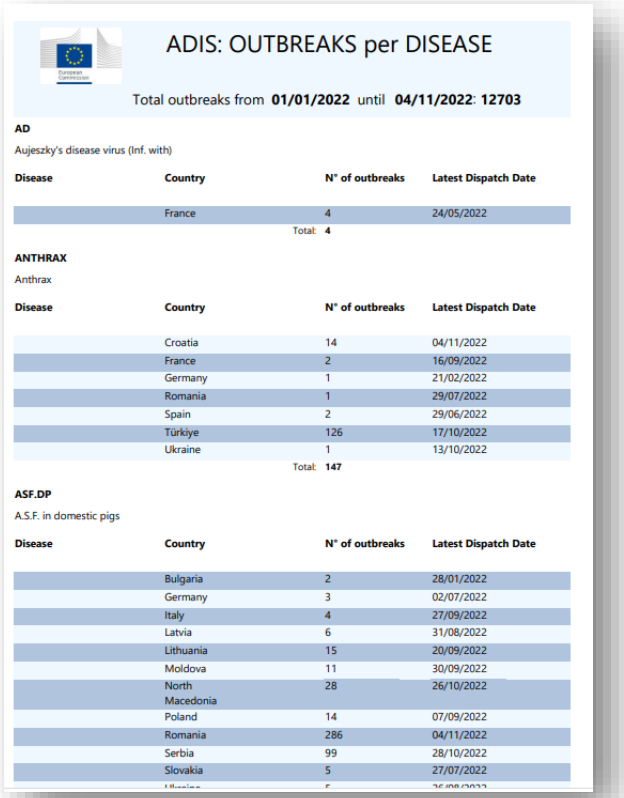
Export policy – Transparency

- Notification of diseases and measures taken: mandatory in accordance with the National, European and International rules
- Situation reports; epidemiological bulletin; scientific opinion; dedicated web page

Export policy – Tools

https://wahis.woah.org/#/home

- Notification systems: WAHIS, ADIS, SIMAN



ADIS: OUTBREAKS per DISEASE

Total outbreaks from **01/01/2022** until **04/11/2022**: **12703**

AD

Aujeszky's disease virus (Inf. with)

Disease	Country	N° of outbreaks	Latest Dispatch Date
	France	4	24/05/2022
	Total:	**4**	

ANTHRAX

Anthrax

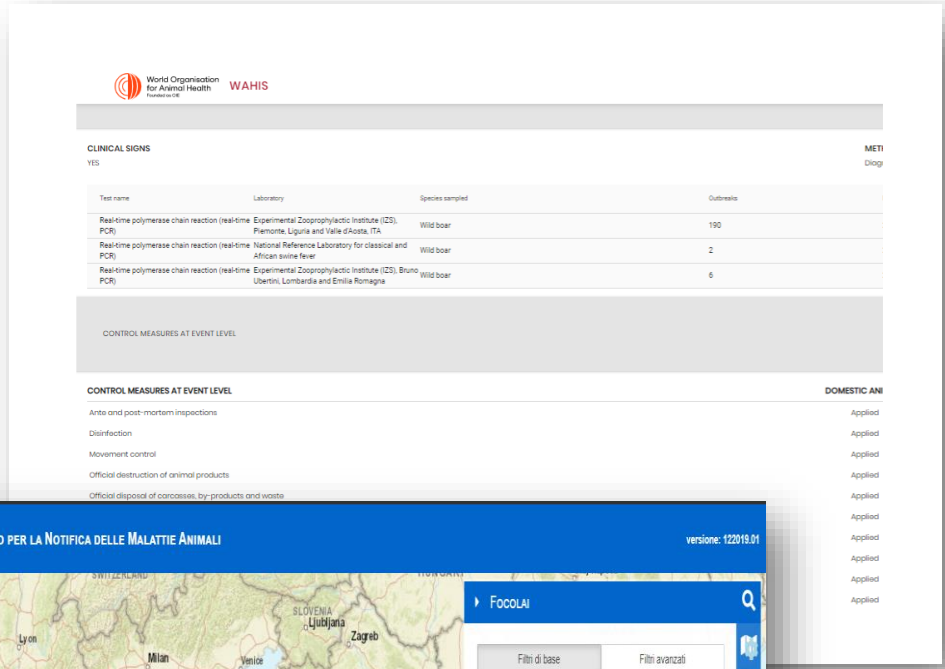
Disease	Country	N° of outbreaks	Latest Dispatch Date
	Croatia	14	04/11/2022
	France	2	16/09/2022
	Germany	1	21/02/2022
	Romania	1	29/07/2022
	Spain	2	29/06/2022
	Türkiye	126	17/10/2022
	Ukraine	1	13/10/2022
	Total:	**147**	

ASF.DP

A.S.F. in domestic pigs

Disease	Country	N° of outbreaks	Latest Dispatch Date
	Bulgaria	2	28/01/2022
	Germany	3	02/07/2022
	Italy	4	27/09/2022
	Latvia	6	31/08/2022
	Lithuania	15	20/09/2022
	Moldova	11	30/09/2022
	North Macedonia	28	26/10/2022
	Poland	14	07/09/2022
	Romania	286	04/11/2022
	Serbia	99	28/10/2022
	Slovakia	5	27/07/2022

https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/animal-disease-information-system-adis_en#overview-reports



World Organisation for Animal Health — WAHIS

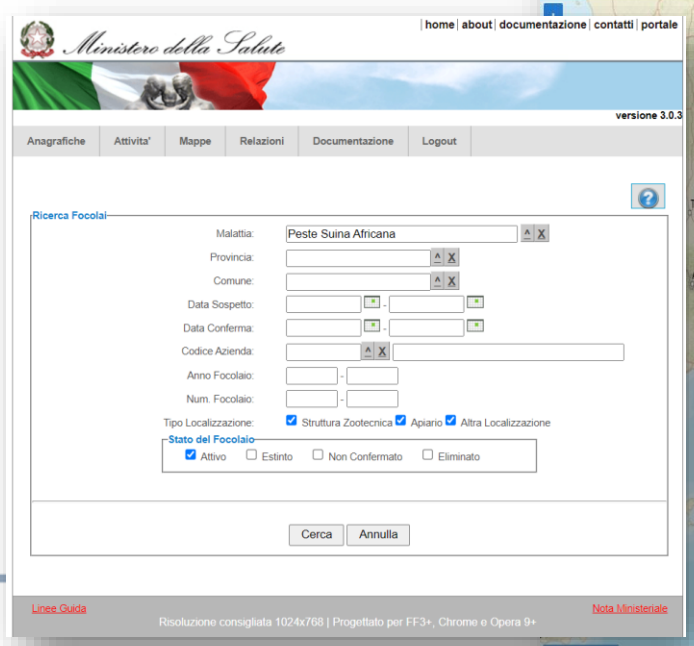
CLINICAL SIGNS

YES

Test name	Laboratory	Species sampled	Outbreaks
Real-time polymerase chain reaction (real-time PCR)	Experimental Zooprophylactic Institute (IZS), Piemonte, Liguria and Valle d'Aosta, ITA	Wild boar	190
Real-time polymerase chain reaction (real-time PCR)	National Reference Laboratory for classical and African swine fever	Wild boar	2
Real-time polymerase chain reaction (real-time PCR)	Experimental Zooprophylactic Institute (IZS), Bruno Ubertini, Lombardia and Emilia Romagna	Wild boar	6

CONTROL MEASURES AT EVENT LEVEL

CONTROL MEASURES AT EVENT LEVEL	DOMESTIC ANI
Ante and post-mortem inspections	Applied
Disinfection	Applied
Movement control	Applied
Official destruction of animal products	Applied
Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste	Applied



Ministero della Salute

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versione 3.0.3

Anagrafiche | Attivita' | Mappe | Relazioni | Documentazione | Logout

Ricerca Focolai

Malattia: Peste Suina Africana

Provincia:

Comune:

Data Sospetto:

Data Conferma:

Codice Azienda:

Anno Focolaio:

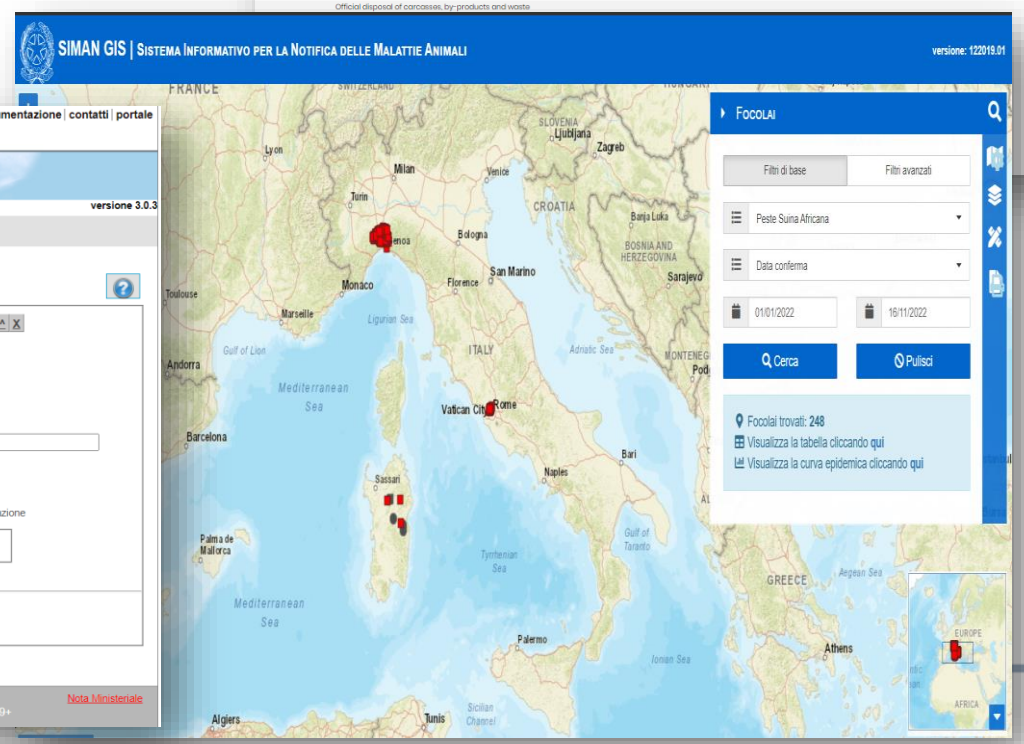
Num. Focolaio:

Tipo Localizzazione: Struttura Zootecnica, Apiario, Altra Localizzazione

Stato del Focolaio: Attivo, Estinto, Non Confermato, Eliminato

Cerca | Annulla

Linee Guida — Risoluzione consigliata 1024x768 | Progettato per FF3+, Chrome e Opera 9+ — Nota Ministeriale



SIMAN GIS | Sistema Informativo per la Notifica delle Malattie Animali

versione: 122019.01

Focolai

Filtri di base | Filtri avanzati

Peste Suina Africana

Data conferma

01/01/2022 — 16/11/2022

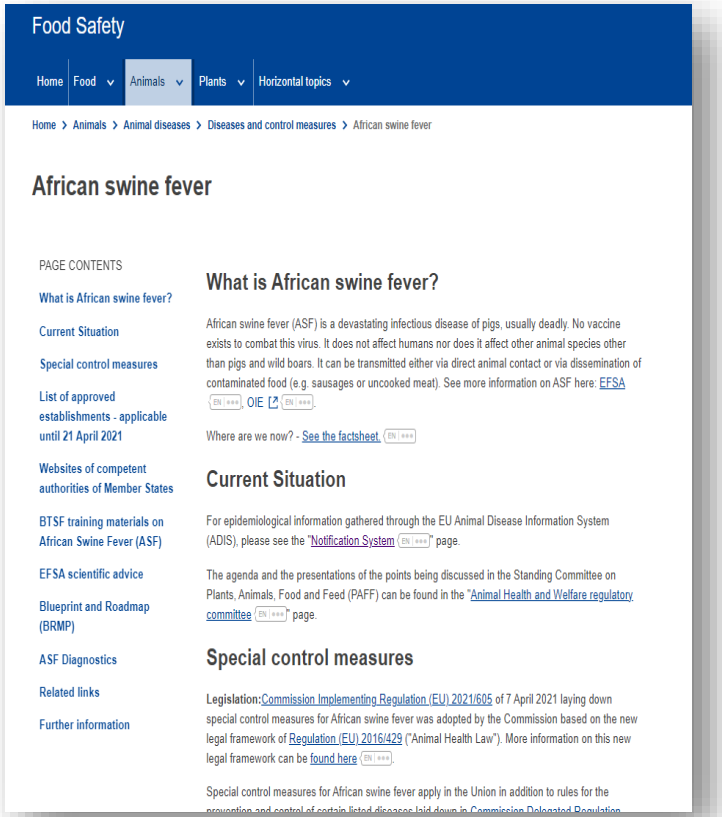
Cerca | Pulisci

Focolai trovati: 248

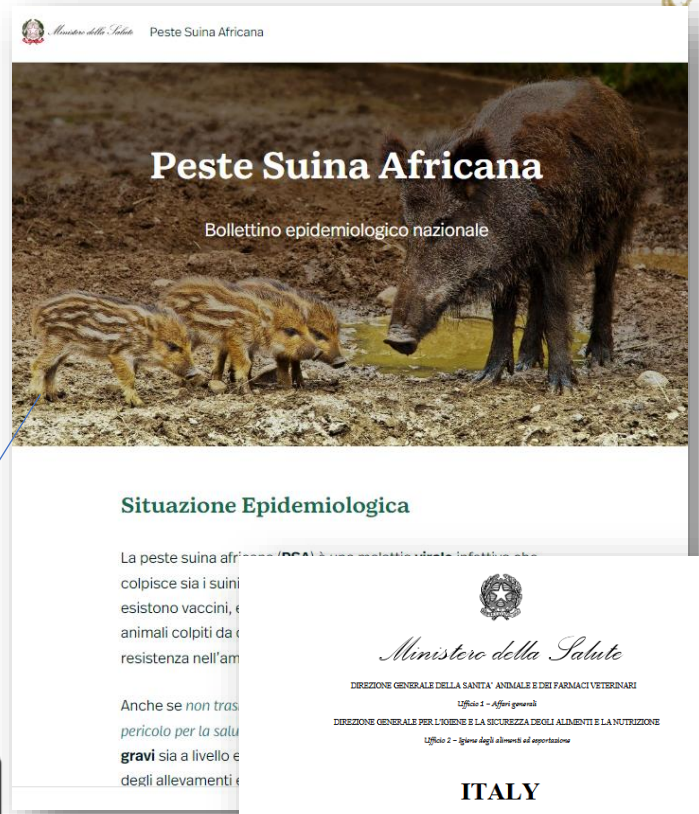
Visualizza la tabella cliccando qui

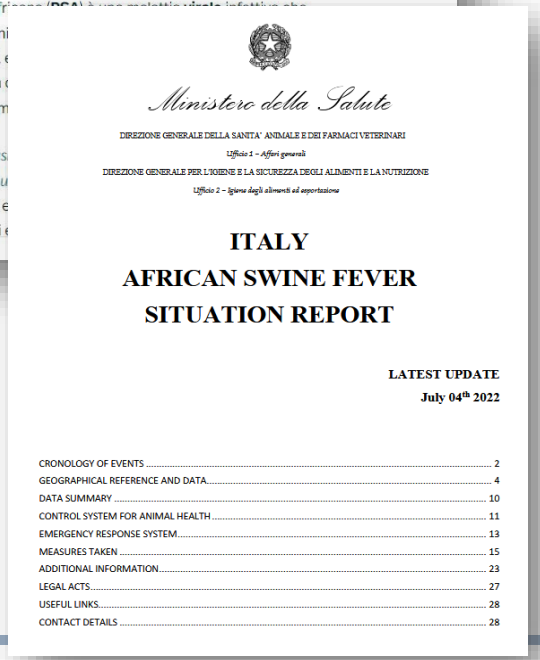
Visualizza la curva epidemica cliccando qui

Export policy – Tools



https://www.vetinfo.it/





https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-diseases/diseases-and-control-measures/african-swine-fever_en

Export policy – Health guarantees Zoning

OIE Terrestrial Code chapter 4.4.

- DEFINITION OF ZONE
- CLEARLY DEFINED SUBPOPULATION
- SURVEILLANCE
- ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY
- OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES
- BIOSECURITY

Eu Legislation → National level

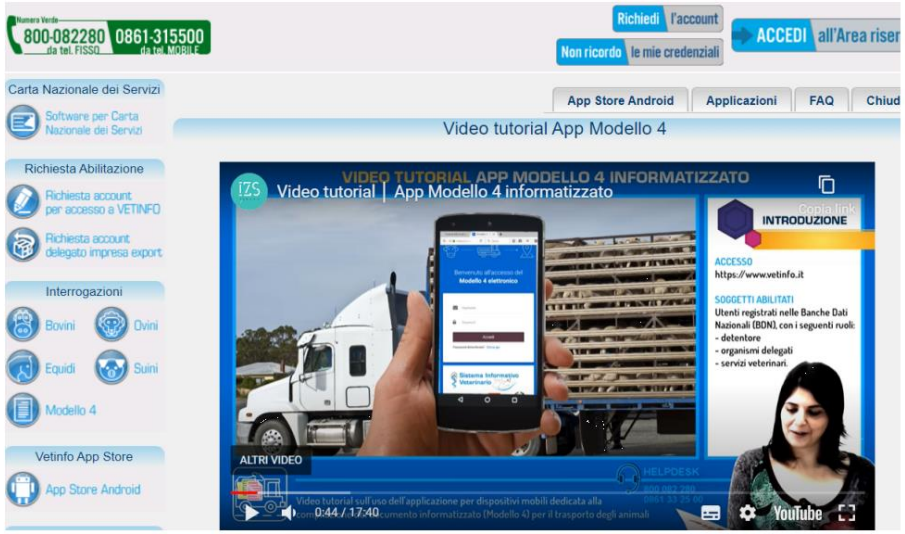
- ✓DEFINITION OF ZONE
- ✓CLEARLY DEFINED SUBPOPULATION
- ✓SURVEILLANCE
- ✓ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY
- ✓OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES
- ✓BIOSECURITY

Export policy – Tools

Animal I&R

Sistema Informativo Veterinario (vetinfo.it)

APP MODULE 4



- EU REGULATION 2021/429
- NATIONAL DECREE N. 134 5 AUGUST 2022
- A National database (NBD) is in place for the identification and registration of animals. All animal movements **must be registered and accompanied by Module 4 in the NBD**.
- within the **infected zone,** as well as within the **buffer zone,** the Ministry of Health has activated a function which allows the Competent Veterinary Service **to block** the generation of Module 4 (*absolute block*), **or which requires validation on the part of the Competent Veterinary Service** (*Conditional block or limitation of movement*).

Export policy – Tools

Biosecurity

EU REGULATION 2021/605 Annex II

NATIONAL DECREE 28th June2022

CLASSYFARM

CLASSYFARM

QUESTION PROFILES

- RISK ASSESSMENT
- MINIMUM LEGAL CRITERIA
- EU 2021/605 CRITERIA

SURVEY DESIGN

→ FOUR CHAPTERS

1. *General principles*
2. *Quarantine & reproduction*
3. *Nursery sector*
4. *Fattening sector*

→ DEPENDING ON FARM FEATURES

→ **ASF**-TARGETED QUESTION

INPUT

- ✓ Biosecurity
- ✓ Animal welfare
- ✓ Antimicrobial use (AMU)
- ✓ Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
- ✓ Slaughterhouse surveillance

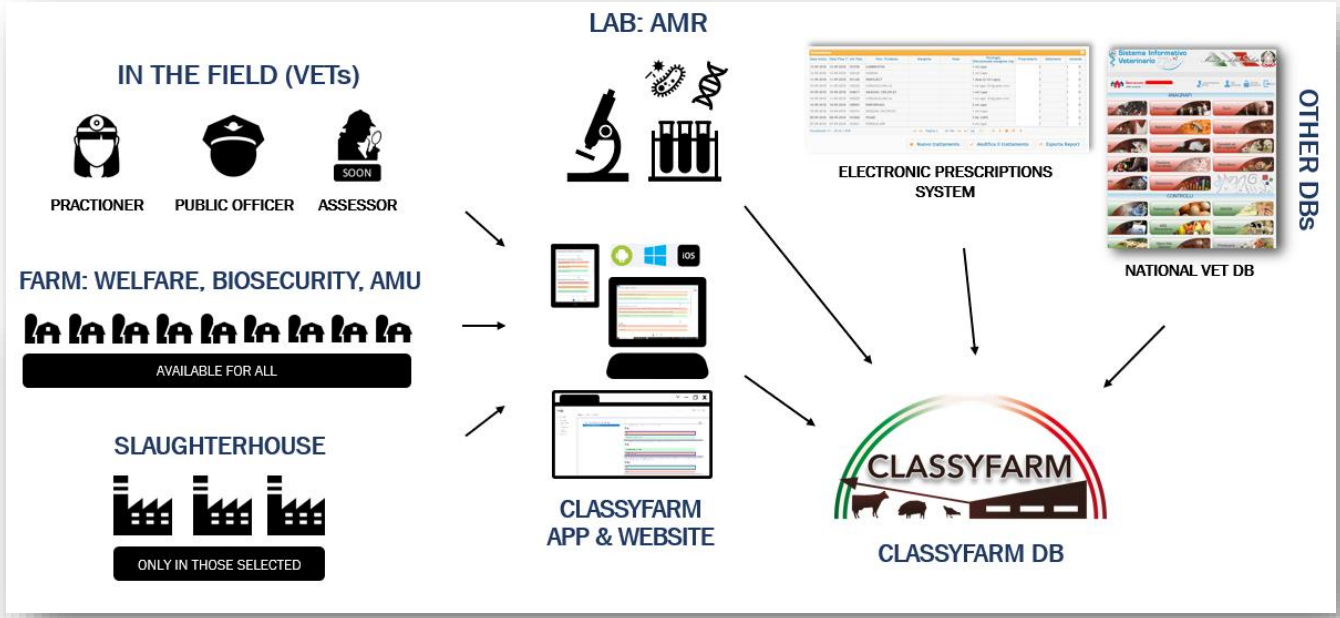
CLASSYFARM

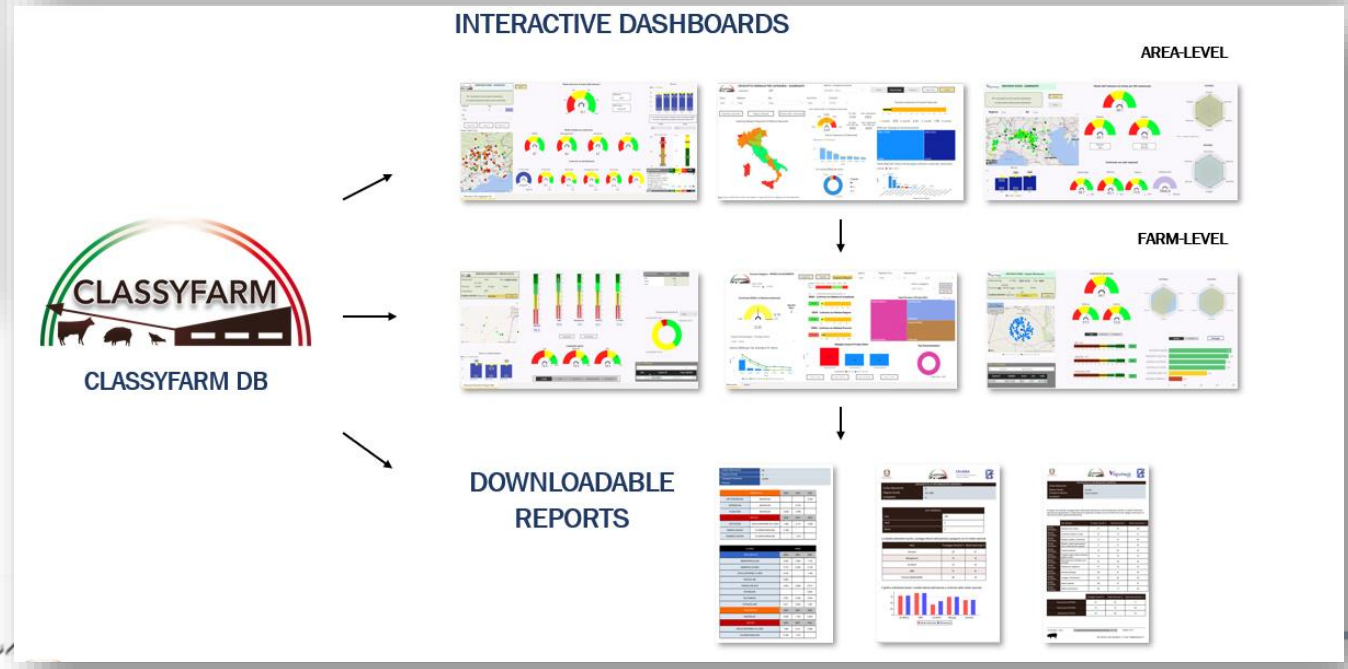
MEASURING

BENCHMARKING

STEWARDSHIP

OUTPUT





Export policy – scientifically based evidence

Technological and inactivating processes

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

EFSA Journal

ADOPTED: 18 March 2021

doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6558

Ability of different matrices to transmit African swine fever virus

EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW),
Soren Saxmose Nielsen, Julio Alvarez, Dominique Joseph Bicout, Paolo Calistri, Elisabetta Canali, Julian Ashley Drewe, Bruno Garin-Bastuji, Jose Luis Gonzales Rojas, Christian Gortázar Schmidt, Mette Herskin, Miguel Angel Miranda Chueca, Virginie Michel, Barbara Padalino, Paolo Pasquali, Liisa Helena Sihvonen, Hans Spoolder, Karl Stahl, Antonio Velarde, Arvo Viltrop, Christoph Winckler, Anette Boklund, Anette Botner, Andrea Gervelmeyer, Olaf Mosbach-Schulz and Helen Clare Roberts

Abstract

This opinion assesses the risk posed by different matrices to introduce African swine fever virus (ASFV) to non-affected regions of the EU. Matrices assessed are feed materials, enrichment/bedding materials and empty live pigs transport vehicles returning from affected areas. Although the risk from feed is considered to be lower than several other pathways (e.g. contact with infected live animals and swill feeding), it cannot be ruled out that matrices assessed in this opinion pose a risk. Evidence on survival of ASFV in different matrices from literature and a public consultation was used in an Expert Knowledge Elicitation (EKE) on the possible contamination of products and traded or imported product volumes used on pig farms. The EKE results were used in a model that provided a risk-rank for each

Codes and Manuals | Publications | Documentary Portal | Training Platform | Bookshop | EN FR ES

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Animal Diseases | Avian Influenza | Antimicrobial resistance | SEARCH

WHO WE ARE | WHAT WE DO | WHAT WE OFFER | MEDIA | WAHIS

Article 15.1.23.

Procedures for the inactivation of ASFV in meat

For the inactivation of ASFV in *meat*, one of the following procedures should be used:

inutes at a minimum temperature of 70°C, which should be reached throughout the *meat*; or

hich has been demonstrated to inactivate ASFV in *meat*.

dried for a minimum of six months.

Article 15.1.24.

Ministero della Salute

Food safety of swine meat and meat products

African swine fever virus

Sicurezza delle carni e dei prodotti a base di carne di suidi

Virus della Peste Suina Africana

EFSA Journal

Table C.3: Survival time of ASFV as shown by virus isolation in non-heat-treated processed meat as reported in literature

Product category	Processed product	Temperature range (°C)	Humidity range (%)	Maximum number of days infectious virus was detected	First ASFV negative observation in days	Duration of the experiment in days	Half-life in days	LCI 95%[1]	UCI 95%[2]	Comment	References
Immersion cured products	Corned pork	Frozen (−16 to −20°C)	nr	60	na	60	nr	nr	nr	Corned pork was prepared using meat of infected piglets, using a wet salting method	Sindryakova et al. (2016)
Immersion cured products	Corned pork	Chilled (4–6°C)	nr	60	na	60	nr	nr	nr	Corned pork was prepared using meat of infected piglets, using a wet salting method	Sindryakova et al. (2016)
Immersion cured products	Corned pork	Room temperature (20–25°C)	nr	16	nr	60	nr	nr	nr	Corned pork was prepared using meat of infected piglets, using a wet salting method.	Sindryakova et al. (2016)
Immersion cured products	Ham brined	4°C	nr	2	nr	Full processing time – 60 days	nr	nr	nr	No virus was detected beyond processing period	McKercher et al. (1978)
Dry-cured products	Pork belly	nr	nr	60	137	137	nr	nr	nr	Curing time: 14–21 days. ASFV was detected in the pork belly in the final product	Petrini et al. (2019)
Dry-cured products	Pork loin	nr	nr	83	137	137	nr	nr	nr	Curing time: 60 days. ASFV was detected in the pork loin in the final product	Petrini et al. (2019)

Table 1. African swine fever virus survival in swine organs and tissues.

Organ/Tissue	Survival time	Reference/Source
Fresh meat	2 days at 4 °C in fresh whole and minced pork	McKercher *et al.*, 1978
Blood	6 years at – 20 °C	De Kock *et al.*, 1940
	18 months at 4 °C	Plowright & Parker, 1967
Lung	56 days at 4 °C	Plowright & Parker, 1967
Kidney	<28 days at 4 °C	Mazur-Panasiuk, & Woźniakowski, 2020
	At least 60 days at – 18 °C	Sindryakova *et al.*, 2016
Liver	At least 60 days at –18 °C	Sindryakova *et al.*, 2016
	16 days in liver stored at room temperature (23.5 °C)	Sindryakova *et al.*, 2016
Spleen	At least 735 days at – 20 °C and – 70 °C	Plowright & Parker, 1967
	56 days at 4 °C	Mazur-Panasiuk & Woźniakowski, 2020
Heart	At least 60 days at – 18 °C	Sindryakova *et al.*, 2016
Bone marrow[1]	6 months at 6 °C / 8 °C and – 20 °C	Kovalenko, 1965
	1 month at 4 °C	Kovalenko *et al.*, 1972
Muscle	At least 24 months at 20 °C	Fischer *et al.*, 2020
	3 months at 4 °C	Fischer *et al.*, 2020
Skin	6 months at 4 °C	Fischer *et al.*, 2020
Pig fat	735 days at 4 °C	Plowright *et al.*, 1967
	60 days at – 18 °C	Sindryakova *et al.*, 2016

[1]Mebus *et al.* (1997) reported that bone marrow from experimentally infected pigs tested positive for ASF immediately after slaughter, evisceration and half-carcasses.

Ministero della Salute

Conclusions and proposals

- Transparency +
- Health guarantees +
- Scientifically based evidence = safe products

- A deeper understanding of the functioning of the different systems among Countries and the data and the evidence available, would increase the level of trust → cooperation, the setting up of working groups, study visits etc.

Thank you for your attention