



Ministero della Salute

Managing international trade in infected countries - Italy

Webinar on WOAH standards, trade and African swine fever
23rd November 2022

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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.



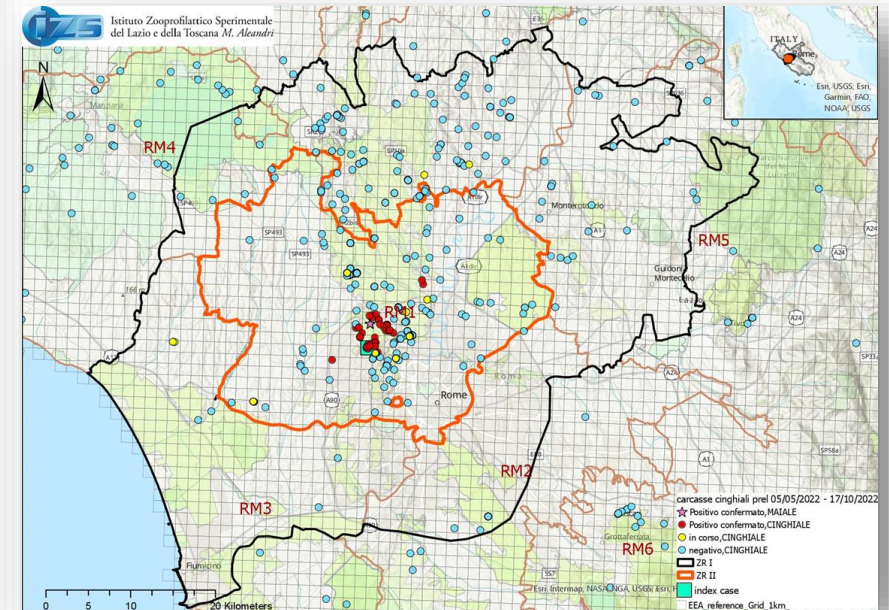
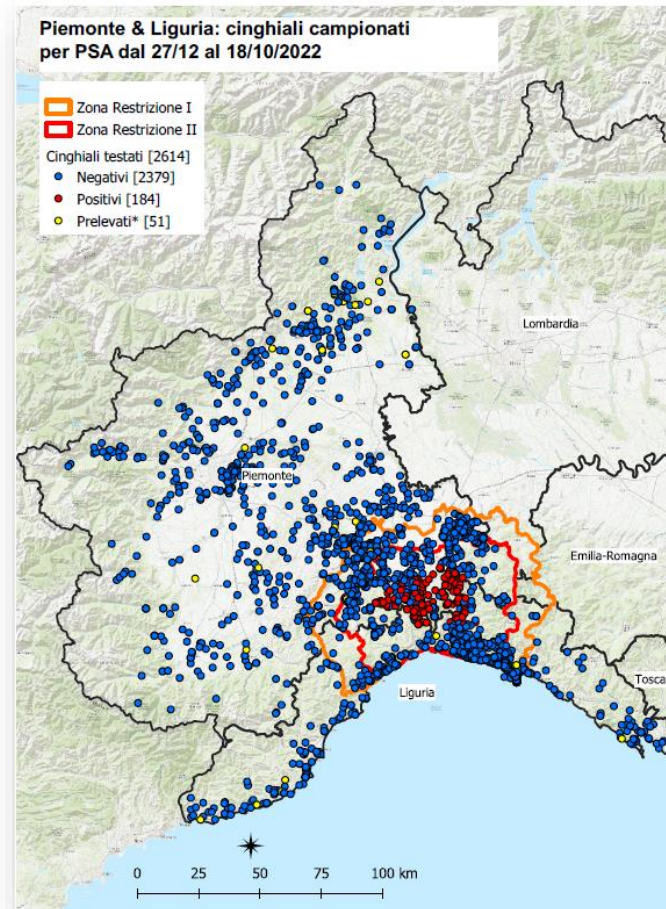
Region	Province	Wild boars (cases)	Pigs (cases)
Lazio	Roma	48	2
Liguria	Genova	67	0
Piemonte	Alessandria	122	0
Sardegna	Nuoro	2	4
Sardegna	Sassari	2	0
	Totale	241	6

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>

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
	Slovenia	7	26/09/2022

- Notification systems: WAHIS, ADIS, SIMAN

World Organisation for Animal Health **WAHIS**

CLINICAL SIGNS METI
Diag

YES

Test name	Laboratory	Species sampled	Outbreaks
Real-time polymerase chain reaction (real-time PCR)	Experimental Zoonoplyfecto Institute (IZI), 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 Zoonoplyfecto Institute (IZI), Bruno	Wild boar	6

CONTROL MEASURES AT EVENT LEVEL

CONTROL MEASURES AT EVENT LEVEL DOMESTIC ANI

Area 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

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

SIMAN GIS | SISTEMA INFORMATIVO PER LA NOTIFICA DELLE MALATTIE ANIMALI versione: 1.22019.01

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Ricerca Focolai

Malattia:

Provincia:

Comune:

Data Sospetto: -

Data Conferma: -

Codice Azienda:

Anno Focolaio:

Num Focolaio:

Tipo Localizzazione: Struttura Zootecnica Apario Altra Localizzazione

Stato del Focolaio: Attivo Estinto Non Confermato Eliminato

Linee Guida Nota Ministeriale

Risoluzione consigliata 1024x768 | Progettato per FF3+, Chrome e Opera 9+

Focolai Q

Filtri di base Filtri avanzati

Peste Suina Africana

Data conferma

01/01/2022 16/11/2022

Cerca Pulsici

Focolai trovati: 248

Visualizza la tabella cliccando qui

Visualizza la curva epidemica cliccando qui

Export policy – Tools



Food Safety

Home | Food | Animals | Plants | Horizontal topics

Home > Animals > Animal diseases > Diseases and control measures > African swine fever

African swine fever

PAGE CONTENTS

- What is African swine fever?
- Current Situation
- Special control measures
- List of approved establishments - applicable until 21 April 2021
- Websites of competent authorities of Member States
- BTSF training materials on African Swine Fever (ASF)
- EFSA scientific advice
- Blueprint and Roadmap (BRMP)
- ASF Diagnostics
- Related links
- Further information

What is African swine fever?

African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating infectious disease of pigs, usually deadly. No vaccine exists to combat this virus. It does not affect humans nor does it affect other animal species other than pigs and wild boars. It can be transmitted either via direct animal contact or via dissemination of contaminated food (e.g. sausages or uncooked meat). See more information on ASF here: [EFSA](#) [EN](#), [OIE](#) [EN](#), [OIE](#) [EN](#).

Where are we now? - [See the factsheet](#), [EN](#)

Current Situation

For epidemiological information gathered through the EU Animal Disease Information System (ADIS), please see the ["Notification System"](#) [EN](#) page.

The agenda and the presentations of the points being discussed in the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF) can be found in the ["Animal Health and Welfare regulatory committee"](#) [EN](#) page.

Special control measures

Legislation: [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/605](#) of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever was adopted by the Commission based on the new legal framework of [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/429](#) ("Animal Health Law"). More information on this new legal framework can be [found here](#) [EN](#).

Special control measures for African swine fever apply in the Union in addition to rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation

<https://www.vetinfo.it/>

Sistema Informativo Veterinario

Ministero della Salute

Benvenuti nel Portale del Sistema Informativo Veterinario. L'Help Desk osserva il seguente orario di servizio: dal Lunedì al

800-082280 0861-315500

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ACCEDI all'Area riservata

Presentazione

Il portale del Sistema Informativo Veterinario nasce, per volere del Ministero della Salute, con lo scopo di raccogliere e presentare i dati, sanitari e non, utili al governo del sistema nazionale della Sanità Animale e Sicurezza Alimentare, con particolare attenzione alla definizione dei rischi sanitari lungo l'intera catena produttiva, dalla produzione degli alimenti per gli animali sino alla messa in commercio degli alimenti per il consumo umano.

Esso fornisce una serie di servizi pubblici quali news, riferimenti alla normativa vigente, informazioni di interesse, dati statistici e collegamenti ad altri siti nazionali ed internazionali coerenti con l'area.

Il portale costituisce, inoltre, il punto di accesso unico per i soggetti istituzionali, le aziende e gli operatori del settore, che lo alimentano e lo utilizzano a vario titolo mediante le specifiche funzionalità dei diversi sottosistemi che ad esso afferiscono.

A tal proposito di recente è stato reso disponibile l'accesso tramite lo **SPID**, il Sistema Pubblico di Identità Digitale, soluzione che permette di accedere a tutti i servizi online della Pubblica Amministrazione con un'unica Identità Digitale (username e password) utilizzabile da computer, tablet e smartphone.

spod

Ministero della Salute Peste Suina Africana

Peste Suina Africana

Bollettino epidemiologico nazionale

Situazione Epidemiologica

La peste suina africana (PSA) è una malattia dei suini che colpisce sia i suini domestici che quelli selvatici. Non esistono vaccini, e gli animali colpiti da questa malattia muoiono a causa della resistenza nell'amniotico.

Anche se non trasmette il virus, il consumo di prodotti a rischio può essere **pericoloso per la salute umana** se i prodotti sono **gravi** sia a livello di contaminazione che di resistenza negli allevamenti e nei prodotti.



ITALY AFRICAN SWINE FEVER SITUATION REPORT

LATEST UPDATE
July 04th 2022

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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**

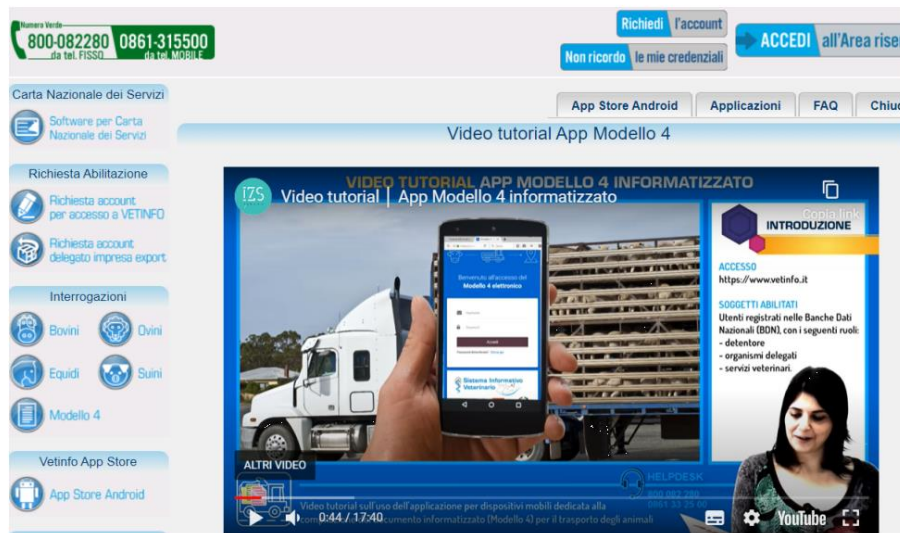


Export policy – Tools

Animal I&R

[Sistema Informativo Veterinario \(vetinfo.it\)](http://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
June 2022

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



MEASURING

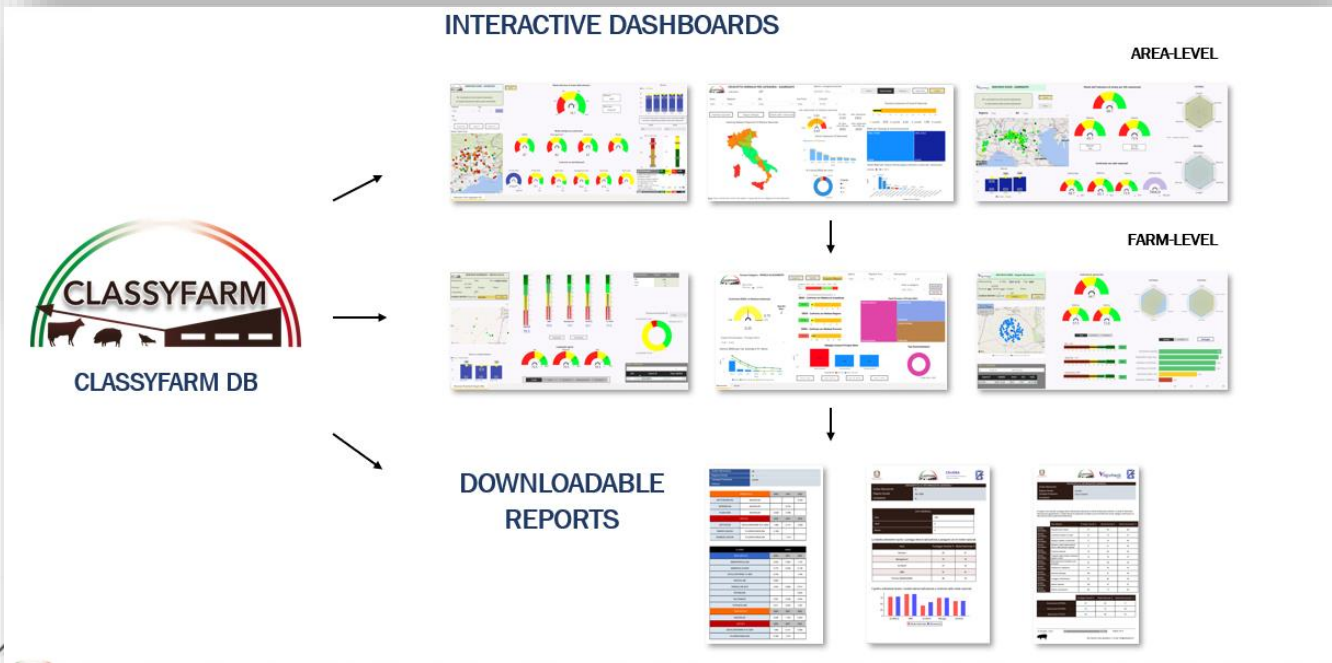
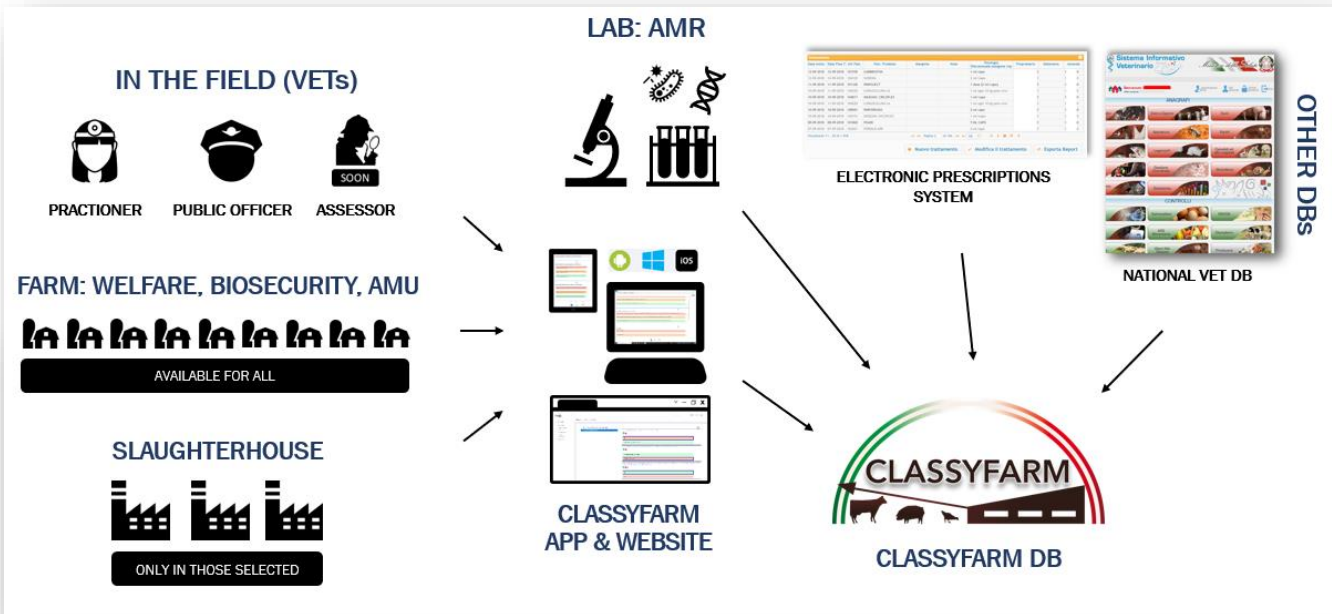


BENCHMARKING



STEWARDSHIP

OUTPUT



Export policy – scientifically based evidence

Technological and inactivating processes

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

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 Bicoût, Paolo Calzini, Elisabetta Canali, Julian Ashley Drewe, Bruno Garin-Bastuji, Jose Luis Gonzales Rojas, Christian Gottschar Schmidt, Mette Herskin, Miguel Angel Miranda Chueca, Virginie Michel, Barbara Padalino, Paolo Pasquali, Liisa Helena Sihvonen, Hans Spooler, 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 pig 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 matrix.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Animal Diseases | Avian Influenza | Antimicrobial resistance

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:



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

Ability of different matrices to transmit ASFV

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	Comed pork	Frozen (-16 to -20°C)	nr	60	na	60	nr	nr	nr	Comed pork was prepared using meat of infected piglets, using a wet salting method	Sindryakova et al. (2016)
Immersion cured products	Comed pork	Chilled (4-6°C)	nr	60	na	60	nr	nr	nr	Comed pork was prepared using meat of infected piglets, using a wet salting method	Sindryakova et al. (2016)
Immersion cured products	Comed pork	Room temperature (20-25°C)	nr	16	nr	60	nr	nr	nr	Comed 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)

www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal 107 EFSA Journal 2021,19(4):6558

minutes at a minimum temperature of 70°C, which should be reached throughout the *meat*, or which has been demonstrated to inactivate ASFV in *meat*.

dried for a minimum of six months.

Article 15.1.24.

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 18 months at 4 °C	De Kock et al., 1940 Plowright & Parker, 1967
Lung	56 days at 4 °C <28 days at 4 °C	Plowright & Parker, 1967 Mazur-Panasiuk, & Woźniakowski, 2020
Kidney	At least 60 days at - 18 °C	Sindryakova et al., 2016
Liver	At least 60 days at -18 °C 16 days in liver stored at room temperature (23.5 °C)	Sindryakova et al., 2016 Sindryakova et al., 2016
Spleen	At least 735 days at - 20 °C and - 70 °C 56 days at 4 °C	Plowright & Parker, 1967 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 1 month at 4 °C	Kovalenko, 1965 Kovalenko et al., 1972
Muscle	At least 24 months at 20 °C 3 months at 4 °C	Fischer et al., 2020 Fischer et al., 2020
Skin	6 months at 4 °C	Fischer et al., 2020
Pig fat	735 days at 4 °C 60 days at - 18 °C	Plowright et al., 1967 Sindryakova et al., 2016

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



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.





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Thank you for your attention



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