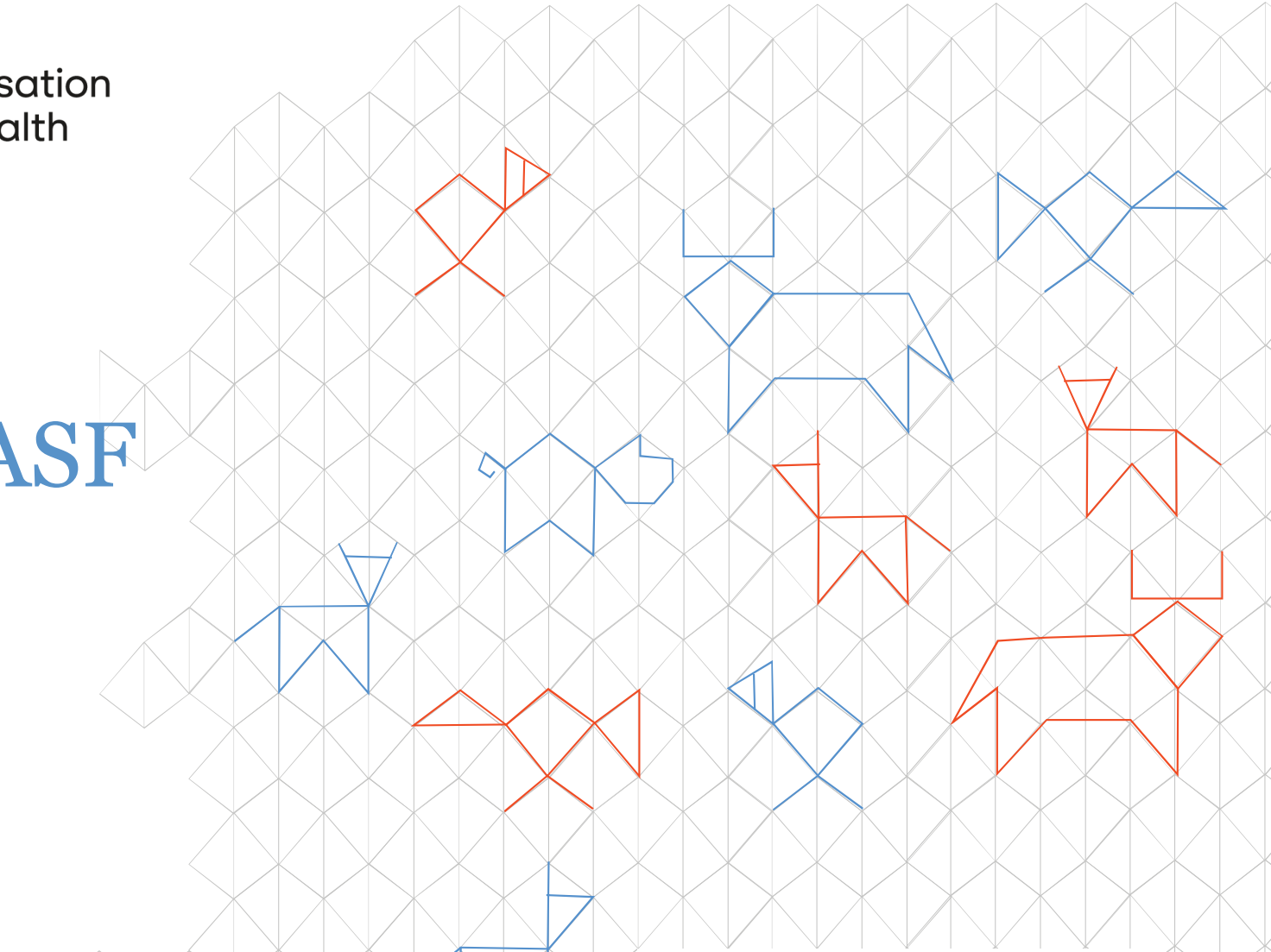
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health

Update on WOAH Standards regarding ASF and CSF



RRA/RSR-OMSA

GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

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No recent (significant) update

- **CHAPTER 15.1. Infection with African swine fever virus** [Link to chapter]
  - First adopted in 1968;
  - Most recent update adopted in 2024:
  - - Update of the list of “safe commodities” (Article 15.1.2).
  - Last significant update (i.e., full revision of the chapter) adopted in **2019**.

- **CHAPTER 15.2. Infection with classical swine fever virus** [Link to chapter]
- First adopted in 1968.
- Most recent update adopted in 2024:
- - Update of the list of “safe commodities” (Article 15.2.2).
- The last significant update was adopted in 2021, but it was a partial revision to align with Chapter 15.1 and other changes in the Code.

TERRESTRIAL MANUAL - AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 3.9

- 92nd General Assembly
- RESOLUTION No. 26
- Amendments to the WOAH Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.
- Section 3.9. Suidae, Chapter 3.9.1 African swine fever (African swine fever virus infection)

Strengthened focus on reproductive and genetic safety of MLV vaccines against ASF
Recent scientific evidence has been introduced highlighting risks associated with first-generation modified live virus (MLV) vaccines, particularly in:

Pregnant sows, where the following have been observed:

- Reversion to virulence.
- Reproductive failures (abortions, birth of mummified fetuses, etc.).
- Horizontal transmission of the vaccine virus.
- Risk of genetic recombination between vaccine strains and circulating virulent strains, which could lead to the emergence of more dangerous new variants.

Update of minimum safety and efficacy criteria

The amendments reinforce regulatory requirements for the approval of MLV vaccines, including:

- Specific evaluations in pregnant sows as a mandatory standard.
- Horizontal transmission tests, emphasizing that ideally there should be no transmission to contact animals.
- More rigorous reversion to virulence testing.
- Conditional acceptance of mortality in vaccinated animals, depending on the vaccination objective (control vs. eradication).

Thanks for your attention!