CHAPTER 2.6.6.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

Article 2.6.6.1.

The pig is the only natural host for African swine fever (ASF) virus. The definition of pig includes all varieties of *Sus scrofa*, both domestic and wild, warthogs (*Phacochoerus spp*.), bushpigs (*Potamochoerus spp*.) and giant forest hog (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*). For the purposes of this chapter, a distinction is made between domestic pigs (permanently captive and farmed free-range pigs) and wild pigs (including feral pigs and wild boar) as well as between *Sus scrofa* and African pig species.

All varieties of *Sus scrofa* are susceptible to the pathogenic effects of ASF virus, while the African wildpigs are not and act as reservoirs of the infection. Ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros* are natural hosts of the virus and act as biological vectors of the infection.

For the purpose of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* in *Sus scrofa* is 15 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.6.6.2.

The ASF status of a country, *zone* or *compartment* can only be determined after considering the following criteria in domestic and wild pigs, as applicable:

1. ASF should be notifiable in the whole country, and all clinical signs suggestive of ASF should be subjected to field and/or laboratory investigations;

2. an on-going awareness programme should be in place to encourage reporting of all *cases* suggestive of ASF;

3. the *Veterinary Administration* should have current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic pigs in the country, *zone* or *compartment*;

4. the *Veterinary Administration* should have current knowledge about the population and habitat of wild pigs in the country or *zone*.

Article 2.6.6.3.

ASF free country, zone or compartment

1. ASF free status

a) Historically free status

A country or *zone* may be considered free from the disease without formally applying a specific surveillance programme if the provisions of Article 3.8.1.6. are complied with.

b) Free status as a result of an eradication programme

A country or *zone* which does not meet the conditions of point a) above or a *compartment* may be considered free from ASF when:

i) there has been no *outbreak* of ASF during the past 3 years; this period can be reduced to 12 months when there is no evidence of tick involvement in the epidemiology of the infection;

ii) surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place in domestic pigs for the past 12 months;

iii) no evidence of ASFV infection has been found during the past 12 months;

AND

in the case of a *country* or *zone*, surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been in place to determine the ASF status of the wild pig population, and:

c) there has been no clinical evidence, nor virological evidence of ASF in wild pigs during the past 12 months;

d) no seropositive wild pigs have been detected in the age class 6-12 months during the past 12 months;

e) imported wild pigs comply with the relevant requirements in Article 2.6.6.9.

Article 2.6.6.4.

Recovery of free status

Should an ASF *outbreak* occur in a free country, *zone* or *compartment*, the status of the country, *zone* or *compartment* may be restored where surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8. has been carried out with negative results, either:

1. 3 months after the last *case* where a *stamping-out policy* is practised and there is no evidence of tick involvement in the epidemiology of the infection;

OR

2. in the case where ticks are suspected to be involved in the epidemiology of the infection, 3 months after the last *case* where a *stamping-out policy*, followed by acaricide treatment

and the use of sentinel pigs, is practised;

OR

3. where a *stamping-out policy* is not practiced the provisions of point b) of Articl 2.6.6.3. should be followed;

AND

4. in the case of a *country* or *zones*, based on surveillance in accordance with Appendix 3.8.8., ASF infection is not known to occur in any wild pig population in the country or *zone*.

Article 2.6.6.5.

When importing from countries, *zones* or *compartments* free of ASF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;

2. were kept in a country, *zone* or *compartment* free of ASF since birth or for at least the past 40 days.

Article 2.6.6.6.

When importing from countries or *zones* with ASF infection in domestic pigs, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. were kept since birth or for the past 40 days in a ASF free *compartment*;

2. showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment

Article 2.6.6.7.

When importing from countries or *zones* free of ASF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of shipment;

2. have been captured in a country or *zone* free from ASF;

Article 2.6.6.8.

When importing from countries, *zones* or *compartments* free of ASF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor animals:

   a) were kept in a country, *zone* or *compartment* free of ASF since birth or for at least 40 days in accordance with Article 2.6.6.6.;

   b) showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of collection of the semen;

2. the semen was collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.2.2.

Article 2.6.6.9.

When importing from countries or *zones* considered infected with ASF in domestic pigs, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for semen of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the donor animals were kept in a *compartment* free of ASF and the semen was collected in accordance with Article 2.6.6.8.

Article 2.6.6.10.

When importing from countries, *zones* or *compartments* free of ASF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

1. the donor females:

   a) were kept in a country, *zone* or *compartment* free of ASF in domestic pigs since birth or for at least 40 days in accordance with Article 2.6.6.6.;

   b) showed no clinical sign of ASF on the day of collection of the embryos;

2. the embryos were collected, processed and stored in conformity with the provisions of Appendix 3.3.1.

Article 2.6.6.11.

When importing from countries or *zones* considered infected with ASF in domestic pigs, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *in vivo* derived embryos of pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the donor females were kept in a *compartment* free of ASF and the embryos were collected in accordance with 2.6.6.10.

Article 2.6.6.12.

When importing from countries, *zones* or *compartments* free of ASF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *fresh meat* of domestic pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from animals which:

1. have been kept in a country, *zone* or *compartment* free of ASF since birth or for at least the past 40 days;

2. have been slaughtered in an *approved abattoir*, have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections and have been found free of any sign suggestive of ASF.

Article 2.6.6.13.

When importing from countries or *zones* free of ASF, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for *fresh meat of* wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which:

1. have been killed in a country or *zone* free of ASF;

2. have been subjected to a post-mortem inspection in an approved examination centre, and have been found free of any sign suggestive of ASF.

Article 2.6.6.14.

Veterinary Administrations of *importing countries* should require:

for *meat products* of pigs (either domestic or wild), or for products of animal origin (from *fresh meat* of pigs) intended for use in animal feeding, for agricultural or industrial use, or for pharmaceutical or surgical use, or for trophies derived from wild pigs

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. have been prepared:

    a) exclusively from *fresh meat* meeting the conditions laid down in Articles 2.6.6.12. or 2.6.6.13., as relevant;

    b) in a processing establishment:

        i) approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes;

        ii) processing only meat meeting the conditions laid down in Articles 2.6.6.12. or 2.6.6.13., as relevant;

OR

2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus and that the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the product with any source of ASF virus.

Article 2.6.6.15.

Veterinary Administrations of *importing countries* should require:

for products of animal origin (from pigs, but not derived from *fresh meat)* intended for use in animal feeding and for agricultural or industrial use

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. have been prepared:

    a) exclusively from products meeting the conditions laid down for *fresh meat* in Articles 2.6.6.12. or 2.6.6.13., as relevant;

    b) in a processing establishment:

        i) approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes;

        ii) processing only products meeting the conditions laid down in point a) above;

OR

2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus and that the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the product with any source of ASF virus.

Article 2.6.6.16.

Veterinary Administrations of *importing countries* should require:

for litter and manure (from pigs)

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the products:

1. come from a country, *zone* or *compartment* free of ASF; or

2. have been processed in an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for export purposes so as to ensure the destruction of the ASF virus and that the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of the product with any source of ASF virus.