



Ministry of Agriculture,  
Nature and Food Quality



# Experience of the Netherlands in the preparation of legislation on transboundary diseases

## ASF

Christianne Bruschke  
Annemarie Bouma

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## Livestock in Netherlands

- High density of livestock and herds
- Dependent on export to third countries and trade in EU
- High level of animal health which is important for
  - animal welfare
  - the economy
  - public health

International obligations:  
EU legislation  
WOAH (OIE) standards





# Experience Netherlands in the preparation of legislation on transboundary diseases

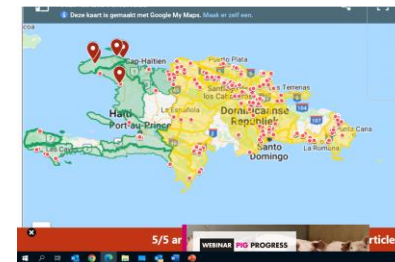
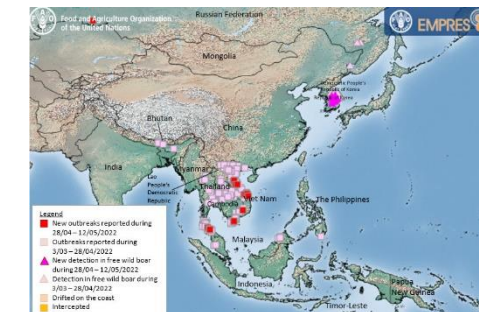
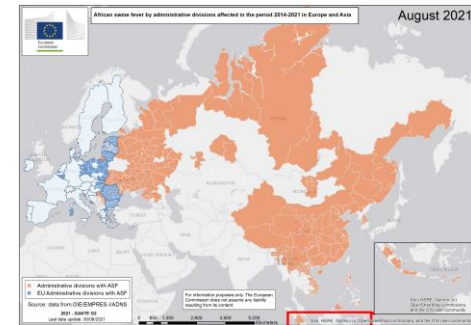
- Experience with several outbreaks of infectious diseases: CSF, HPAI, FMD, BT, ADV, ...
- ASF outbreak in 1986
- Legislation and rules on several levels
  - World (WOAH (OIE)) (new logo)
  - Europe (EU)
  - Netherlands
    - Country
    - Province
    - Municipality





# African swine fever ASF

- Before 2007: Europe 'free' from ASF (excl. Sardinia)
- 2007: first outbreak in Georgia
- Since 2014: spread of ASF in eastern parts of the EU
- 13 MS affected, 2 free from ASF again
- Spread to Asia, Dominican Republic, Haiti
- Netherlands is still free from ASF





# WOAH



- TAHC ASF standard
- ASF Status of MC is not affected when only wild boar are affected
- However, trade barriers for EU MS with ASF in WB



...and, considering the presence or absence of surveillance, the ecology of the virus and other wild pig and African wild boar populations and an assessment of the likelihood of ASF spread including taking into account the presence of Ornithodoros ticks where relevant.

7. the domestic and captive wild pig populations are separated by appropriate biosecurity, effectively implemented and supervised, from the wild and feral pig and African wild boar populations, based on the assessed likelihood of spread within the wild and feral pig and African wild boar populations, and surveillance in accordance with Article 15.1.3.1; they are also protected from Ornithodoros ticks where relevant.

Conditions of domestic or captive wild pigs can be traded safely in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter from countries complying with the provisions of this article, even if they notify infection with ASFV in wild or feral pigs or African wild boars.

Article 15.1.3.

**Country or zone free from ASF**

1. **Historical freedom**  
A country or zone may be considered free from ASF without pathogen-specific surveillance if the provisions of point 1 a) of Article 1.4.5. are complied with.
2. **Freedom in all wild**  
A country or zone which does not meet the conditions of point 1) above may be considered free from ASF when it complies with all the criteria of Article 15.1.2. and when:
  - a. surveillance in accordance with Articles 15.1.2.7. to 15.1.32. has been in place for the past three years;
  - b. there has been no case of infection with ASFV during the past three years; this period can be reduced to 12 months when the surveillance has demonstrated no evidence of presence or involvement of Ornithodoros ticks;
  - c. pig commodities are imported in accordance with Articles 15.1.7. to 15.1.20.
3. **Freedom in domestic and captive wild pigs**  
A country or zone which does not meet the conditions of point 1) or point 2) above may be considered free from ASF in domestic and captive wild pigs when it complies with all the criteria of Article 15.1.2. and when:
  - a. surveillance in accordance with Articles 15.1.2.7. to 15.1.32. has been in place for the past three years;
  - b. there has been no case of infection with ASFV in domestic or captive wild pigs during the past three years; this period can be reduced to 12 months when the surveillance has demonstrated no evidence of presence or involvement of Ornithodoros ticks;
  - c. pigs and pig commodities are imported in accordance with Articles 15.1.7. to 15.1.20.

Article 15.1.4.

**Compartment free from ASF**

The establishment of compartment free from ASF should follow the relevant requirements of this chapter and the principles in Chapters 4.3. and 4.4.

Article 15.1.5.

**Establishment of a containment zone within a country or zone free from ASF**



## European Union / Commission

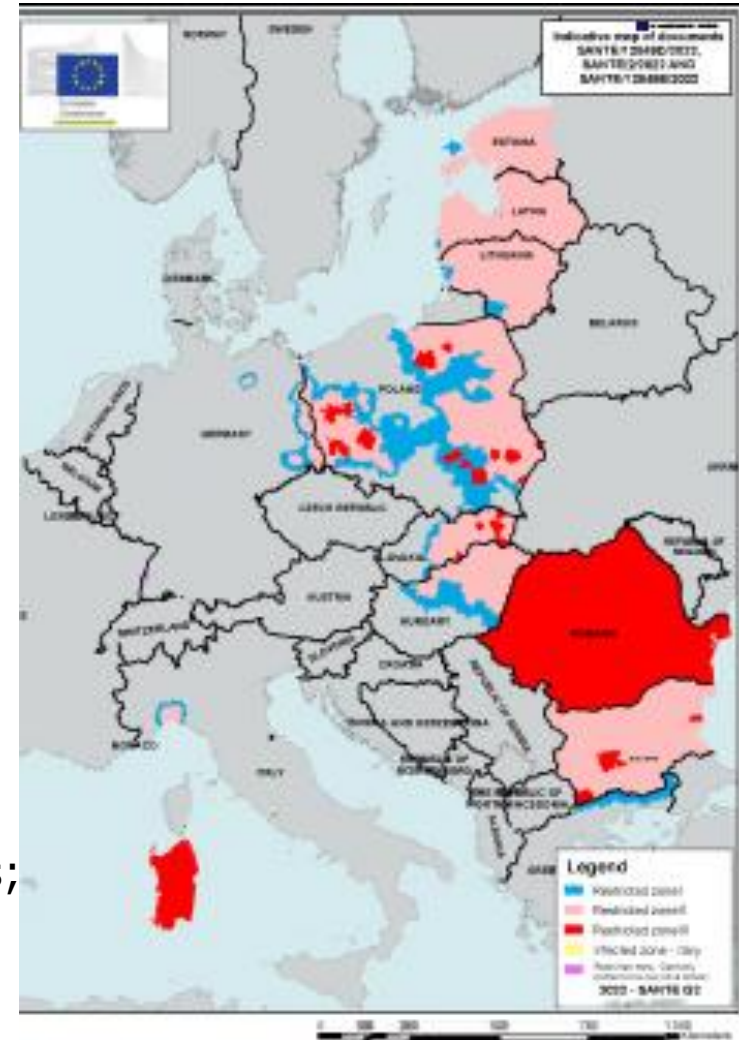


- EU trade
  - Import rules for third countries (Asia, Europe)
  - Third countries: export
- Control ASF : set of rules and measures
- EFSA reports and opinions
- EU missions to affected countries
- Financing research
- Exchange of knowledge, experiences



# EU legislation

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
  - ASF is notifiable disease, obligation for MS to control outbreaks of ASF immediately
- Regulation (EU) 2020/687
  - Control measures
- EU regulation: 2021/605
  - Regionalisation: zone with outbreaks in herds; zone with outbreaks in WB



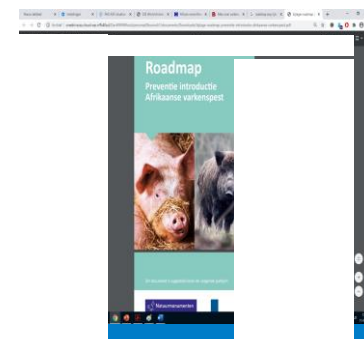


# National



Rijksoverheid

- Prevention
  - Cleaning and disinfection of livestock trucks from countries with outbreaks
  - Checks by the competent authority (Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority) on cleaning process trucks
  - Biosecurity measures on farms: private quality system (IKB)
- Control
  - 72 h standstill
  - Preventive culling of farms in 1 km around outbreak
  - Differentiation between commercial and hobby locations (<5 pigs)
  - Tailor-made where possible







## ASF prevention: Roadmap prevention ASF

- Partners
  - Provinces (responsible for wild life management)
  - POV (Pig producing organisation)
  - Nature conservation organisations
  - LNV (responsible for disease control)
- Focus on
  - Wild boar management
  - Pig sector: hygiene; information
  - Humans: information, awareness





## ASF prevention and control

- Translate knowledge into adequate measures → best practices
- Experience and knowledge from other disease epidemics (e.g. CSF): extrapolation
- Behaviour and attitude of stakeholders (farmers, truck drivers, consumers, travelers), awareness, education
- Sufficient knowledge to control ASF adequately

So why is it so difficult ?





# Dutch Kingdom

## Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Het **Koninkrijk der Nederlanden** bestaat uit 4 landen:  
Nederland, Aruba, Curaçao en Sint Maarten.



Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, Saba hebben een aparte status binnen Nederland. Zij heten **Caribisch Nederland**. Met de landen Aruba, Curaçao, en Sint Maarten vormen ze het **Caribisch deel van het Koninkrijk**.





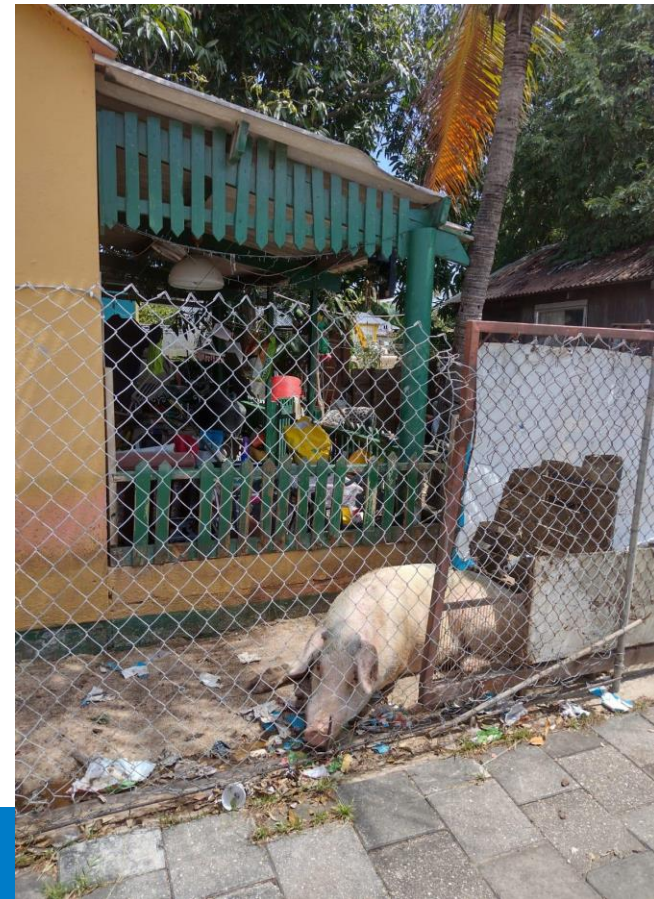
## ASF prevention and control in the Dutch Caribbean

- Small animal husbandry sector with mainly outdoor or roaming animals.
- Risk of introduction through swill feeding and roaming: awareness “campaign”.
- Preparation diagnostics with Dutch reference laboratory in Lelystad: protocol for sampling and transport of samples.
- Currently no legislation to control ASF: prevent imports, culling, compensation etc.



## ASF in the Dutch Caribbean: next steps

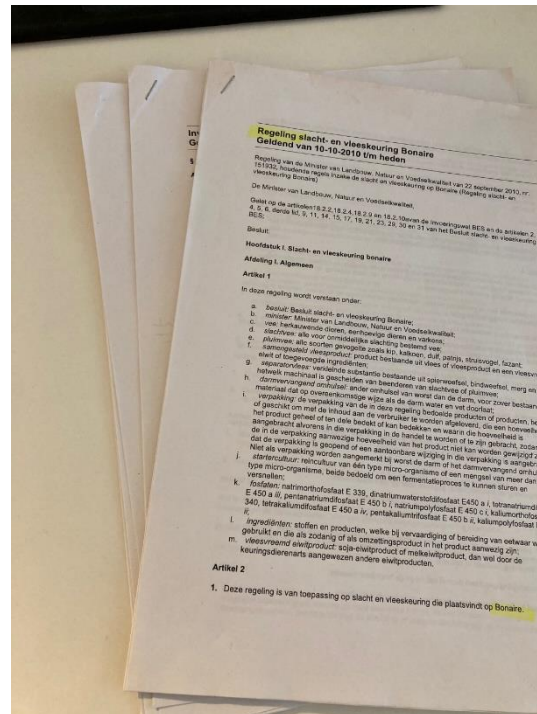
- Increase awareness with farmers
- Prevent import of contaminated products
- Prevent introduction of ASF in the pig population, kept or roaming pig





# ASF in the Dutch Caribbean: next steps

- Work on legislation for emerging diseases.





Rijksoverheid