

WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2025

This report has been submitted: 20 janvier 2026 15:10

LABORATORY INFORMATION

*Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOAHO Reference Laboratory:	African swine fever
*Address of laboratory:	Carretera de Algete el Casar s/n
*Tel:	+34916202300
*E-mail address:	gallardo@inia.csic.es
Website:	
*Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Prof. Noemí Sevilla Hidalgo
*Name (including Title and Position) of WOAHO Reference Expert:	Dr. María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura
*Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:	Governmental Research agency

TOR1: DIAGNOSTIC METHODS

1. Did your laboratory perform diagnostic tests for the specified disease/topic for purposes such as disease diagnosis, screening of animals for export, surveillance, etc.? (Not for quality control, proficiency testing or staff training)

Yes

Diagnostic Test	Indicated in WOAHO Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests			
INgezim ASF-BLOCKING ELISA R.11.PPA.K.3/5	No	0	18
Indirect immunoperoxidase technique (IPT)	Yes	0	269
Immunoblotting (IB)	Yes	0	2
Direct diagnostic tests			
Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013)	Yes	0	899
Virus isolation and Haemadsorption test (HAD)	Yes	0	237

TOR2: REFERENCE MATERIAL

2. Did your laboratory produce or supply imported standard reference reagents officially recognised by WOAHO?

No

3. Did your laboratory supply standard reference reagents (nonWOAH-approved) and/or other diagnostic reagents to WOAHO Members?

Yes

Type of reagent available	Related diagnostic test	Produced/ provide	Amount supplied nationally (ml, mg)	Amount supplied internationally (ml, mg)	No. of recipient WOAHO Member Countries	Country of recipients
ASF semipurified	WOAH indirect ELISA	PRODUCED	16,000 DOSES	0	1	SPAIN,

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

antigen (ASF-Ag)						
ASF positive reference sera (ASF-PC)	WOAH indirect ELISA WOAH IPT WOAIB	PRODUCED	0	6.2 ML	5	BELGIUM, CROATIA, ESTONIA, POLAND, UKRAINE,
ASF negative reference sera (ASF-NC)	WOAH indirect ELISA WOAH IPT WOAIB	PRODUCED	0	2.2 ML	4	CROATIA, ESTONIA, POLAND, UKRAINE,
ASF limit reference sera (ASF-LC)	WOAH indirect ELISA WOAH IPT WOAIB	PRODUCED	0	3,2 ML	5	BELGIUM, CROATIA, ESTONIA, POLAND, UKRAINE,
ASFV ISOLATES	PCR and virus isolation	PRODUCED	0	17 ML	3	BELGIUM, ITALY, SLOVENIA,
IMMUNOBLOTTING STRIPS	WOAH IB	PRODUCED	0	173 STRIPS	3	BELGIUM, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA,
Fixed ASFV monkey stable cells 96- wells immuno-plates (ASF-IPT)	WOAH-IPT	PRODUCED	0	13 plates (1200 determinations)	4	CROATIA, ESTONIA, NORWAY, SLOVENIA,
Secondary antibody protein-A peroxidase (HRP-Protein A)	WOAH indirect ELISA WOAH IPT WOAIB	IMPORTED	0	2 MG	2	CROATIA, ESTONIA,
ASF-REF1 ASF reference panel of serum samples	For the evaluation, validation and internal verification of ASF antibody detection techniques	PRODUCED	0	10 ml	1	POLAND,
ASF-REF2 ASF reference panel of serum and tissue samples	For the evaluation, validation and internal verification of DNA extraction methods	PRODUCED	0	16 ml	1	POLAND,
ASF-REF3 ASF reference panel of DNAs	For the validation and internal verification of ASF-PCR techniques	PRODUCED	0	21	1	POLAND,

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

No

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to WOAIB Members?

TOR3: NEW PROCEDURES

6. Did your laboratory develop new diagnostic methods for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

7. Did your laboratory validate diagnostic methods according to WOAIB Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

Yes

Name of the new test or diagnostic method developed	Description and References (Publication, website, etc.)
GPS Genetic PCR Solutions	Report title: Evaluation of the GPS Genetic PCR commercial kit / experimental kit for the virological diagnosis of African swine fever (*) Date of publication: 10 March 2025 DIGITAL.CSIC, Spanish National Research Council (Spain)
KleverVet ASFV PCR Kit	Report title: Evaluation of the KleverVet ASFV PCR Kit commercial kit / experimental kit for the virological diagnosis of African swine fever (*) Date of publication: 27 January 2025 DIGITAL.CSIC, Spanish National Research Council (Spain)

8. Did your laboratory develop new vaccines for the designated pathogen or disease?

9. Did your laboratory validate vaccines according to WOAIB Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

TOR4: DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FACILITIES

10. Did your laboratory carry out diagnostic testing for other WOA Members?

Yes

Name of WOA Member Country seeking assistance	Date	Which diagnostic test used	No. samples received for provision of diagnostic support	No. samples received for provision of confirmatory diagnoses
CROATIA	2025-04-10	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOA-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)	0	12
LATVIA	2025-04-16	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOA-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)	0	92
BULGARIA	2025-04-25	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOA-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)	0	20
CZECH REPUBLIC	2025-05-08	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOA-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022) - Commercial ELISA: INgezim ASF-BLOCKING ELISA R.11.PPA.K.3/5 - WOA- Immunoblotting (IB)	0	10
MOLDOVA	2025-05-20	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOA-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022) - Commercial ELISA: INgezim ASF-BLOCKING ELISA R.11.PPA.K.3/5 - WOA- Immunoblotting (IB)	0	15
ROMANIA	2025-05-29	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOA-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)	0	26
ESTONIA	2025-05-29	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOA-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022) - Commercial ELISA: INgezim ASF-BLOCKING ELISA R.11.PPA.K.3/5 - WOA- Immunoblotting (IB)	0	26
GREECE	2025-06-10	- WOA-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and	0	10

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

		HAD test - WOAH-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)		
NORTH MACEDONIA (REP. OF)	2025-07-18	- WOAH-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOAH-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)	0	22
ESTONIA	2025-08-11	- WOAH-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOAH-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)	0	14
ESTONIA	2025-09-24	- WOAH-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOAH-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022) - Commerical ELISA: INgezim ASF-BLOCKING ELISA R.11.PPA.K.3/5 - WOAH- Immunoblotting (IB)	0	10
CROATIA	2025-10-17	- WOAH-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOAH-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022) - Commerical ELISA: INgezim ASF-BLOCKING ELISA R.11.PPA.K.3/5 - WOAH- Immunoblotting (IB)	0	20
SPAIN	2025-12-01	- WOAH-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013)	0	2
SPAIN	2025-12-09	- WOAH-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOAH-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022) - Commerical ELISA: INgezim ASF-BLOCKING ELISA R.11.PPA.K.3/5 - WOAH- Immunoblotting (IB)	0	12
ROMANIA	2025-12-18	- WOAH-Real-time PCR procedure 2 (Fernández-Pinero et al., 2013) - Virus isolation and HAD test - WOAH-indirect Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) (Gallardo et al., 2022)	0	2

11. Did your laboratory provide expert advice in technical consultancies on the request of an WOAH Member?

Yes

Name of the WOAH Member Country receiving a technical consultancy	Purpose	How the advice was provided
	Expert technical advice on ASFV molecular epidemiology and multigene genotyping, specifically regarding the interpretation and classification of MGF	

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

KOREA (REP. OF)	variants (MGF-1 to MGF-8) within genotype II ASFV, including clarification of criteria used to distinguish MGF subtypes and their relevance within the multigene genotyping framework developed and validated at eh EURL and WOAHA reference lab.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and expert clarification).
JAMAICA	Expert technical advice on ASFV molecular diagnostics, specifically on the selection and implementation of internal extraction and amplification controls for real-time PCR assays in a country with a naïve ASFV population and restrictions on the importation of ASFV biological material.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and expert guidance).
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1. Expert technical advice on ASF diagnostic sampling strategies, specifically regarding sample pooling (blood and spleen swabs) for ASFV real-time PCR detection, including clarification of recommended pooling ratios, study design, and Ct value ranges evaluated across different stages of infection, to support diagnostic assay validation activities. 2. Expert technical advice on ASFV inactivation procedures and biosafety, including guidance on validated inactivation approaches including verification by virus isolation. Provision of the standard operating procedures (SOPs) related to virus isolation and handling, to support work under appropriate containment conditions.	Remote technical consultancy, including sharing of SOPs and technical guidance via scientific correspondence.
NEPAL	Expert technical advice to support the establishment of ASF laboratory diagnostic capacity, including access to EU Reference Laboratory (EURL) and WOAHA-recommended diagnostic protocols and related technical guidance, following difficulties with previously implemented methods.	Remote technical consultancy, including provision of access to EURL ASF diagnostic protocols and scientific correspondence.
ARGENTINA	Expert technical advice on ASF serological diagnosis, specifically regarding confirmatory methods beyond ELISA, including guidance on the availability and use of immunoperoxidase test (IPT) and immunofluorescence assay (IFA) for ASF diagnosis and their applicability in routine laboratory settings.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and technical guidance).
CROATIA	Expert technical advice on ASF serology and virus characterization, including interpretation of antibody-positive results compatible with chronic ASF infection in wild boar, clarification of the ASFV serotype concept and its relevance in Europe, and guidance on the feasibility and limitations of ASF antibody serotyping in relation to circulating genotype II viruses.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and expert guidance).

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

SLOVENIA	Expert technical advice supporting laboratory accreditation of ASF serological diagnostics, specifically addressing ELISA (Ingenasa 1.1.K3) incubation temperature settings, validation of WOAAH and EURL-recommended conditions (37 °C ± 2 °C) versus manufacturer instructions, and interpretation of these parameters in the context of external audit and quality management requirements.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and technical guidance).
FRANCE	Expert technical advice on ASF virus isolation procedures, specifically regarding the use of blood samples collected in EDTA versus heparin tubes for ASFV isolation on porcine macrophages, in line with WOAAH Manual recommendations and EURL standard operating procedures, to support the optimisation and simplification of laboratory workflows.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and technical guidance).
HUNGARY	Expert technical advice on ASF virus isolation and molecular characterization, including guidance on sample type and quality (blood/fluids, tonsils), virus isolation on porcine macrophages (PAM/PBMs), interpretation of HAD-positive and HAD-negative strains, selection of genomic regions for diagnosis, genotyping and subtyping (p72 and multigene approach), and advice supporting the design of a PhD research project and collaborative studies on ASFV isolates circulating in Hungary.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence, protocol guidance and expert recommendations).
NORWAY	Expert technical advice on ASF serological diagnosis, specifically regarding the performance of commercial competition ELISA kits for ASF antibody detection (INGEZIM® PPA COMPAC K3 and ID Screen® ASF Competition), including information derived from WOAAH and EURL validation studies on sensitivity and specificity, to support laboratory decision-making while maintaining neutrality regarding manufacturers.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and expert guidance).
THE NETHERLANDS	1- Expert technical advice on ASF diagnostic workflows for suspicion cases, including guidance on the appropriate use of PCR as frontline testing, the role and timing of serology in suspicion and follow-up investigations, handling of sample matrices (EDTA blood, target organs, serum), and consideration of alternative techniques (e.g. IPT) under specific epidemiological scenarios, while respecting national contingency planning responsibilities. 2. Expert technical advice on ASF sampling	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and expert guidance).

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

		strategies and pooling practices, including guidance on tissue selection in experimental vs field conditions,	
PORTUGAL		Expert technical advice on ASF serological diagnostics, specifically regarding the performance and validation of the ID.VET competitive ELISA, including interpretation of specificity and sensitivity results under field and experimental conditions, impact of sample matrix effects (e.g. hemolysis in hunted wild boar), and guidance on confirmatory testing strategies (IPT or alternative assays) within surveillance programmes.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and expert guidance).
ROMANIA		Expert technical advice on ASFV detection in meat and feed samples, including clarification of the regulatory framework, recommended PCR methods, and sample preparation procedures.	Remote technical consultancy (scientific correspondence and protocols).
SWITZERLAND		Expert technical advice on ASFV molecular diagnosis, including guidance on the replacement of discontinued UPL probes by a TaqMan probe, confirmation of equivalent diagnostic performance, and provision of the EURL/WOAH real-time PCR protocol and SOPs.	Remote technical consultancy, including sharing of protocols and technical documentation.

TOR5: COLLABORATIVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES

12. Did your laboratory participate in international scientific studies in collaboration with WOAHP Members other than the own?

Yes

Title of the study	Duration	Purpose of the study	Partners (Institutions)	WOAH Member Countries involved other than your country
Multigene molecular characterization of African swine fever virus genotype II circulating in Europe (2007–2025)	2025	Comprehensive molecular characterization of ASFV genotype II circulating in Europe using a multigene approach (Gallardo et al., 2023), enabling the identification of 29 genetic groups. The study aimed to improve molecular epidemiology, trace virus spread across countries and hosts, and support surveillance, control and risk assessment strategies at European level.	EU, FAO and WOAHP Reference Laboratory for ASF (CISA-INIA/CSIC) in collaboration with National Reference Laboratories (NRLs) of the participating WOAHP Member Countries.	BULGARIA CROATIA CZECH REPUBLIC ESTONIA GREECE LATVIA MOLDOVA NORTH MACEDONIA (REP. OF) ROMANIA SPAIN

13. In exercising your activities, have you identified any regulatory research needs* relevant for WOAHP?

Yes

Research need : 1

Please type the Research need: Harmonisation of molecular characterization strategies for African swine fever virus (ASFV) during outbreak investigations

Relevance for WOAHP: Disease Control, Capacity Building, Standard Setting, Facilitation of international collaboration,

Relevance for the Code or Manual: Manual,

Field: Epidemiology and Surveillance, Diagnostics,

Animal Category Terrestrial,

Disease:

African swine fever

Kind of disease (Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases) Transboundary diseases,

Additional keywords if needed: One keyword per entry

ASF, Molecular epidemiology, Whole genome sequencing, Multigene genotyping, Outbreak investigation

If any, please specify relevance for Codes or Manual, chapter and title

(e.g. Terrestrial Manual Chapter 2.3.5 - Minimum requirements for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture)

Answer: WOAHO Terrestrial Manual – Chapter on African swine fever (diagnostic methods and molecular characterization)

Notes:

Answer: The main regulatory gap identified for African swine fever (ASF) concerns the lack of harmonised molecular characterization approaches applied during outbreak investigations. At present, molecular characterization is not performed in a homogeneous manner across affected countries, largely due to the large size and complexity of the ASFV genome, which makes whole genome sequencing (WGS) difficult to implement routinely at National Reference Laboratories (NRLs). There is a clear need to strengthen and standardise WGS activities at international reference laboratories, generating high-quality reference data for ASFV circulating in affected countries. In parallel, it is essential to define and harmonise validated multigene genotyping approaches that can be applied by NRLs lacking WGS capacity. Incorporating both WGS and standardised multigene characterization protocols into the WOAHO Terrestrial Manual would significantly enhance molecular epidemiology, improve outbreak tracing, support disease control strategies, and ensure comparability of data between countries.

TOR6: EPIZOOLOGICAL DATA

14. Did your Laboratory collect epidemiological data relevant to international disease control?

Yes

If the answer is yes, please provide details of the data collected:

The laboratory collected epidemiological and molecular data on African swine fever virus (ASFV) from samples submitted by WOAHO Member Countries, including host species (wild boar/domestic pig), geographical origin, epidemiological context (case/outbreak), and molecular characterization data generated through a multigene genotyping approach and, when applicable, whole genome sequencing. These data support transboundary disease monitoring, outbreak investigation and international disease control.

15. Did your laboratory disseminate epidemiological data that had been processed and analysed?

Yes

If the answer is yes, please provide details of the data collected:

Processed and analysed molecular epidemiological data were disseminated to National Reference Laboratories, Competent Authorities, WOAHO, FAO and the European Commission, including results of multigene characterization, assignment to genetic groups, and interpretation of virus circulation and spread across affected countries. Data were also shared through scientific publications, international meetings and expert networks.

16. What method of dissemination of information is most often used by your laboratory? (Indicate in the appropriate box the number by category and list the details in the box)

a) Articles published in peer-reviewed journals:

2

1. Torresi C, Biccheri R, Cammà C, Gallardo C, Marcacci M, Zoppi S, Secondini B, Rivero C, Soler A, Casciari C, Pela M, Rossi E, Pellegrini C, Iscaro C, Feliziani F, Giammarioli M. Genome-Wide Approach Identifies Natural Large-Fragment Deletion in ASFV Strains Circulating in Italy During 2023. *Pathogens*. 2025 Jan 10;14(1):51. doi: 10.3390/pathogens14010051. PMID: 39861012; PMCID: PMC11769418.

2. Kamber Taslaman, M.; Prpić, J.; Božiković, M.; Lolić, M.; Barbić, L.; Gallardo, C.; Nieto, R.; Jemeršić, L. Epizootiology of African Swine Fever in the Croatian Wild Boar Population and the Estimation of the Surviving Dynamics (2023–2024). *Viruses* 2026, 18, 15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/v18010015>

b) International conferences:

4
28–29 Apr 2025 – Global African Swine Fever Research Alliance (GARA) Scientific Meeting.

Organiser: GARA. Location: Rome, Italy. Type: Oral presentation.

Title: African swine fever: leveraging molecular and biological virus knowledge to enhance diagnostics and control.

Author: Gallardo C.

3 Jun 2025 – Workshop on Laboratory Diagnosis of ASF and CSF.

Organiser: EU Reference Laboratories for ASF and CSF with DG SANTE (EC). Location: Madrid, Spain. Type: Oral presentation.

Title: Report of the ASF EURL activities in 2024–2025.

Author: Gallardo C.

Link: <https://asf-referencelab.info/annual-meetings/workshop-asfcsf-2025/>

17–19 Jun 2025 – Global Laboratory and Epidemiology Networking Workshop on Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) – ASF Laboratory diagnostics.

Organiser: IAEA. Location: Vienna, Austria. Type: Oral presentation.

Title: ASF Laboratory diagnostics.

Author: Gallardo C.

10–12 Dec 2025 – EUVET Mission on African swine fever in Spain.

Organiser: European Union Reference Laboratory for ASF. Location: Barcelona, Spain. Type: Oral presentation.

Title: Molecular characterization of the ASF Spanish isolate.

Authors: Gallardo C., Nieto R.

c) National conferences:

0

d) Other (Provide website address or link to appropriate information):

1

Due to the widespread circulation of genotype II ASFV, high-resolution molecular tools are required for effective outbreak tracing and molecular epidemiology. The WOAHP for ASF maintains a dedicated genotype II sequence database, based on a harmonised multigene approach, allowing the discrimination of 28 genetic clusters and supporting outbreak investigations and disease control funding by the EC under the EURL framework.

<https://asf-referencelab.info/sequence-database-info/>

TOR7: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

17. Did your laboratory provide scientific and technical training to laboratory personnel from other WOAHP Members?

No

TOR8: QUALITY ASSURANCE

18. Does your laboratory have a Quality Management System?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)	
ISO/IEC 17025	Spanish Accreditation Service (ENAC) with accreditation number No 969/LE1865 under ISO/IEC 17025	969_LE1865.pdf

19. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
ASF antibody detection by commercial blocking ELISA SOP/CISA/PPA/ELISA/2	ENAC
ASF antibody detection by the WOAHP indirect ELISA SOP/CISA/PPA/ELISA/1	ENAC
ASF antibody detection by WOAHP Immunoblotting (confirmatory test) SOP: SOP/CISA/ASF/IB/1	ENAC

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

ASF virus detection by WOAHP conventional PCR SOP: SOP/CISA/ASF/PCR/1	ENAC
ASF virus detection by the WOAHP real-time PCR procedure 1 SOP: SOP/CISA/ASF/PCR/2;	ENAC
ASF virus detection by the WOAHP real-time PCR procedure 2 SOP/CISA/ASF/PCR/3	ENAC
ASF antibody detection by the WOAHP Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) SOP: SOP/CISA/ASF/IPT/1	ENAC

20. Does your laboratory maintain a "biorisk management system" for the pathogen and the disease concerned?

Yes

The activities related to African swine fever (ASF) are carried out at the Centre for Research on Animal Health (CISA-INIA/CSIC), a high-containment biosafety level 3 (BSL-3) facility located in Valdeolmos (Madrid, Spain). CISA was established by Spanish Royal Decree and is integrated within the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC). CISA operates under a comprehensive biorisk management system, with controlled access, trained personnel, validated standard operating procedures, and dedicated infrastructure for the safe handling of high-consequence animal pathogens. The biosafety facility includes BSL-3 laboratories and animal facilities, air-lock systems, sealed infrastructures, decontamination barriers and autoclaves, ensuring full containment and biosecurity. CISA is part of the Network of High Biosafety Laboratories (RLASB) and the Laboratory Network for Biological Alert (RELAB) in Spain. In addition, CISA biosecurity is accredited under UNE-CWA 15793 / ISO 35001, and the institute is designated as a FAO Reference Centre for Biorisk Management, demonstrating internationally recognised expertise in biosafety and biosecurity.

TOR9: SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

21. Did your laboratory organise scientific meetings related to the pathogen in question on behalf of WOAHP?

No

22. Did your laboratory participate in scientific meetings related to the pathogen in question on behalf of WOAHP?

Yes

Title of event	Date	location	Role (speaker, presenting poster, short communications)	Title of the work presented
WOAHP Reference Centres Network Meeting (Joint WOAHP Reference Centre Network Meeting)	2025-05-21	Paris, France	Speaker / technical contributor with short communication on ASF reference reagents	Availability and sharing of reagents
GF-TADs for Africa – Fifth Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on ASF (Topic: ASF vaccines and vaccination)	2025-10-13	Lomé, Togo	Speaker (oral presentation)	Update on the global ASFV vaccine situation and guidance for African context

TOR10: NETWORK WITH WOAHP REFERENCE LABORATORIES

23. Did your laboratory exchange information with other WOAHP Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen or disease?

Yes

24. Are you a member of a network of WOAHP Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen?

Yes

NETWORK/DISEASE	ROLE OF YOUR LABORATORY (PARTICIPANT, ORGANISER, ETC)	NO. PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATING WOAHP REF. LABS
Reference Laboratory Network for African swine Fever	Participant	7	- CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness — Australia - National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease, Canadian Food Inspection Agency — Canada - National ASF Reference Laboratory, China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center — People's Republic of China - Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Agricultural Research Council — South Africa - Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal (CISA-INIA/CSIC) — Spain - The Pirbright Institute — United Kingdom - National Veterinary Services

WOAHP Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2025

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

		Laboratories (NVSL), USDA-APHIS — United States of America
--	--	--

25. Did you organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with WOA Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen during the past 2 years?

Yes

Purpose of the proficiency test:	Role of your Reference Laboratory (organiser/ participant)	No. participating Laboratories	Participating WOA Ref. Labs/ organising WOA Ref Lab
1. EURL-XXI Inter-Laboratory comparison tests for ASF (ILCT-ASF) 2023-2024. Harmonisation of ASF serological and virological diagnostic tests, organised by the EURL for ASF and funded by the European Commission for EU Member States; WOA non-EU laboratories participated on a self-funded basis.	ORGANIZER	36	WOAH Reference Laboratory for ASF – UCM (Madrid), Spain (participant); WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF – Australia (participant)
2. EURL-XXII Inter-Laboratory comparison tests for ASF (ILCT-ASF) 2024-2025. Harmonisation of ASF serological and virological diagnostic tests, organised by the EURL for ASF and funded by the European Commission for EU Member States; WOA non-EU laboratories participated on a self-funded basis.	ORGANIZER	39	WOAH Reference Laboratory for ASF – UCM (Madrid), Spain (participant); WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF – Australia (participant) National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease, Canadian Food Inspection Agency — WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF, Canada (participant)
3. EURL-XXIII Inter-Laboratory comparison tests for ASF (ILCT-ASF) 2025-2026. Harmonisation of ASF serological and virological diagnostic tests, organised by the EURL for ASF and funded by the European Commission for EU Member States; WOA non-EU laboratories participated on a self-funded basis.	ORGANIZER	37	CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness — WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF, Australia (participant) National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease, Canadian Food Inspection Agency — WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF, Canada (participant) Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, Agricultural Research Council — WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF, South Africa (participant) National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL), USDA-APHIS — WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF, United States of America (participant) Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal (CISA-INIA/CSIC) — WOA Reference Laboratory for ASF, Spain (organiser)

26. Did your laboratory collaborate with other WOA Reference Laboratories for the same disease on scientific research projects for the diagnosis or control of the pathogen of interest?

No

TOR11: OTHER INTERLABORATORY PROFICIENCY TESTING

27. Did your laboratory organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with laboratories other than WOA Reference Laboratories for the same pathogen during the past 2 years?

Yes

Purpose for inter-laboratory test comparisons ¹	Role of your reference laboratory (organizer/participant)	No. participating laboratories	Name of the test	WOAH Member Countries
--	---	--------------------------------	------------------	-----------------------

Harmonisation of ASF serological and virological diagnostic capacities in Latin American WOA

ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA,

María del Carmen Gallardo Frontaura - -

Member Countries, through inter-laboratory proficiency testing organised within the WOAHP framework, to strengthen diagnostic readiness, comparability of results and regional preparedness for ASF.

ORGANIZER

8

II WOAHP-ASF ILCT
2025

COSTA RICA, CUBA,
ECUADOR, PARAGUAY, PERU,
URUGUAY,

TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

28. Did your laboratory place expert consultants at the disposal of WOAHP?

Yes

Kind of consultancy	Location	Subject (facultative)
Participation in WOAHP Reference Centres Network Meeting	Paris, France (22–23 May 2025)	Expert contribution to the WOAHP Reference Centres Network, focusing on genomic platforms, point-of-care testing (POCT), inter-laboratory comparison tests (ILCTs), availability and sharing of diagnostic reagents, and harmonisation of ASF diagnostic and surveillance approaches, including collaboration with other WOAHP Reference Laboratories.

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

No