



African Swine Fever facing Romania

(main problems and measures)



Summary

Main problems facing Romania as a risk country

Supplimentary measures to prevent the occurrence of ASF in Romania

Results of Programme for eradication, control and surveillance for 2015, 2016

Media campaign





Main problems for Romania as a risk country for ASF

The traffic of animals – there is a risk that the ASF virus may be entered in our country, in particular on localities which are carrying out "unauthorized local trade". We cannot manage, really, the illegal traffic of animal products.

The relatively **large number of border crossing points** with Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. There are: 7 crossing points on the border with the Republic of Moldova and 5 crossing points on border with Ukraine

Lack of an efficient rendering system in situations of large farms with over 10.000 pigs

The weak cooperation with Republic of Moldova and Ukraine regarding the communication of the epidemiological situation in relations with wild boars.





Main problems for Romania as a risk country for ASF

Since the first CVET Mission from this year, NSVFSA made progress in promoting two government decisions:

One referring to the control of passengers at national border and the framework of ASF strategy in Romania; this Decision establishes the administrative competences in border control and confiscation of illegal meat products at BIP's

One which enforce the ASF strategy and the Contingency plan for ASF. This Decision includes biosecurity measures in backyard farms, compensations for those who brings sample for passive surveillance and for hunters.





Supplementary measures to prevent the occurrence of ASF in Romania

N.S.V.F.S.A. held constant activity for preparing the legal framework for disease control, staff training, specific resources for intervention and prevention of this disease. In this regard, developed necessary support documentation, has conducted simulation exercises, issued leaflets, concluded protocols with unit decision structures, and trained the administration responsible for animal disease in Romania

We called up the Local Center of Combating Disease of the Prefect Institution from each county, by notice about the risk in which Romania is subjected on ASF, in order to support actions against ASF and information on taking all measures that will be required to be imposed in case of occurrence of the virus

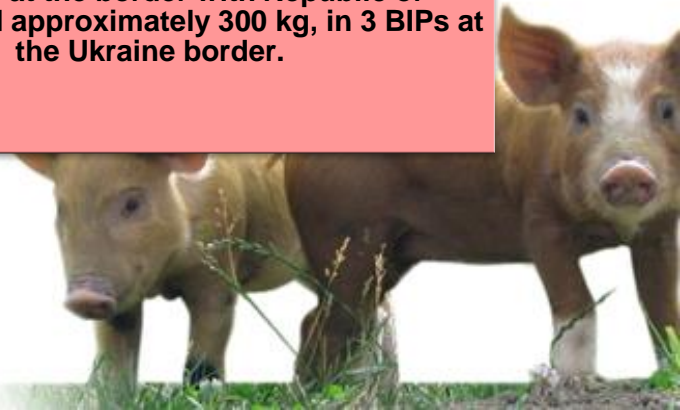
We informed all the official and free practice veterinarians regarding of ensuring of a proper active surveillance of this disease. A particular attention was addressed to the communities located on the border with the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in terms of morbidity and mortality cases occurred in domestic pigs in this period.

We informed all hunting and fishing associations from each county regarding the risk of our country to contracted the virus, with the express request to urgently notify any symptom that is affecting wild boars (morbidity, mortality)

We supplemented the measures on border control in order to avoid the entrance of

African swine fever virus in Romania - the control of animal movements, particularly on localities which are carrying out "unauthorized local trade". The controls at borders on passenger luggages have been intensified in BIP's since May 2016, and the permanence of personnel was assured 24/24 hours.

All confiscated illegal goods were destroyed. Approximately 4000 kg goods were confiscated in 4 BIPs at the border with Republic of Moldova, and approximately 300 kg, in 3 BIPs at the Ukraine border.





Supplementary measures to prevent the occurrence of ASF in Romania

We informed farmers regarding their obligation to disinfect imported livestock transport from Romania and issue of documents attesting disinfection in accordance with the provisions of Dec. 2013/426.

In 2016, it was extended the passive surveillance for all 42 counties and active surveillance only in the 8 counties found at risk;

Version for 2017 was updated and compensations were introduced for samples presented for passive surveillance and wild boar females hunting;

On 13th of October 2016 it took place a trilateral reunion between Romania, Ukraine and Republic of Moldova in Odessa - Ukraine. It was established a focal point between the all three countries and it was emphasized that we will inform each other regarding all the measures we will take regarding this disease. Also, we assumed a public MEDIA information campaign meant to ban animal origin products, especially pork, coming to Romania throughout personal luggage.

In 2014, it was drafted and sent to the European Commission the program for ASF surveillance (passive and active) on 2015, in the counties found at the border with Ukraine and Moldova (SM, MM, SV, BT, IS, VS, GL, TL), and approved by the Grant Decision SANTE/VP/2015/RO/SI2.700828/30.01.2015;

On 16th of November 2016 it was published in the Oficial Monitor of Romania the Government Decision no. 830/2016 for approving veterinary actions contained in the National Programme for surveillance, prevention and control of African swine fever and for supplementing certain acts.

The Decision includes biosecurity measures in backyard farms, as follows:

- the domestic pigs from backyards must be kept in enclosed spaces without the possibility of coming in contact with domestic pigs from other farms, or with wild boars or foreign owners of domestic pigs.
- the animals are not fed with food scraps/swill which are containing scraps of pork cooked in the family, in accordance with Reg (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council from 21 October 2009 laying down rules concerning animal by-product and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 1774/2002
- there is no contact between domestic pigs and any product or by-product originating from feral pigs, including those hunted or dead
- sows/boars are not removed from the holding for mating with animals from another holding



Results of Programme for eradication, control and surveillance 2015

The programme was applied in 8 counties found at borders with Ukraine and Moldova Republic (SM, MM, SV, BT, IS, VS, GL, TL) and considered at risk.

Passive surveillance domestic pigs (PCR tests)	Passive surveillance wild boars (PCR tests)	Active surveillance wild boars (PCR tests)	Active surveillance wild boars (ELISA tests)
152	21	732	2155



Results of Programme for eradication, control and surveillance 2016 (first six months)

Passive surveillance: entire country

Active surveillance: the eight counties and considered at risk (SM, MM, SV, BT, IS, VS, GL, TL)

Passive surveillance domestic pigs (PCR tests)	Passive surveillance wild boars (PCR tests)	Active surveillance wild boars (PCR tests)	Active surveillance wild boars (ELISA tests)
240	53	1701	2223





Media campaign outcome

**NATIONAL SANITARY VETERINARY
AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY**

ATTENTION

**AFRICAN SWINE FEVER
THREATENS ROMANIA**

FORBIDDEN

**IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DISEASE FROM ENTERING ROMANIA IT IS
FORBIDDEN TO BRING INTO THE COUNTRY:
LIVE PIGS, FRESH PORK, REFRIGERATED OR FROZEN PORK,
PORK PRODUCTS (SAUSAGES, HAM, SALT-CURED MEAT)**

FROM UKRAINE AND THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

- Rising awareness
- Building public trust
- Voluntary compliance



*Thank you for your
attention!*

