

About this dossier

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Eradication: Final report for African Swine Fever 2019

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20200424-KLDNTMRU

Country code: RO

Reporting period

From: 2019

To: 2019

Year of implementation: 2019

1. Technical implementation of the programme

1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

The first half of this reporting period was characterised by many new cases in wild boar, detected both in found-dead and hunted animals. Regarding the ASF situation in domestic pigs, outbreaks were confirmed both in already affected areas and also in areas far away from the previous outbreaks. All the necessary resources have been allocated to ensure that there is no circulating virus in the restricted areas and so the vast majority of ASF outbreaks have been closed.

In the second half of this reporting period ASFV had spread aggressively in the area of the Danube Delta, and several cases in wild boar were detected in the Dobrogea region. Human-mediated spread, however, is still considered as the main risk factor. The low level of biosecurity in backyard farms and the traditional particularities of pig keeping in Romania have facilitated the introduction of ASF in many backyard farms over a short period of time.

By the end of 2019, there were confirmed 1728 outbreaks in domestic pigs (34 commercial farms, 1694 backyards) and 1880 positive wild boar cases (1357 found dead and 523 hunted wild boars).

1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

During 2019, sampling for the ASF programme was implemented as follows:

- passive surveillance in wild boars all over the country;

- passive surveillance in domestic pigs originated in backyard farms and commercial farms all over the country;
- supplementary, first 2 dead pigs over 60 days old are tested from each unit/commercial holdings all over the country ;
- active surveillance in wild boars, all over the country;
- active surveillance in domestic pigs, in the restriction area of the two outbreaks, accordingly to the provisions of the Commission Decision 2003/422/EC, in view of lifting the restrictions imposed;

Technical difficulties

In backyards:

- the traditional socio-cultural particularities of pig raising system in Romania,
- the high number of backyards with low level of biosecurity, in particular in Danube Delta region,
- difficult access to backyards in Danube Delta region due to geographical distribution,
- overwhelming no. of outbreaks in a short period of time which led to workload on field teams and in laboratories,

In commercial holdings:

- deficiencies of culling and disposal facilities that led to delays in control of outbreaks,
- In wild life:
- Danube Delta particularities as a natural Biosphere Reservation,
- multifocal introduction of the virus through wild boars from infected areas across the border,
- difficulties of the hunters in complying with biosecurity during hunting and collecting,
- financial difficulties for disposal of carcasses.

1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

Please find map attached

2. Tables for SWINE DISEASES PROGRAMMES monitoring outcome of the year

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12)

Table A - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN DOMESTIC PIGS

Region	Number of clinical examined holdings	Number of farms sampled	Type of farm	Number of animals sampled	Number of farms with serologically positive result	Number of farms with active infection detection	Number of outbreaks
RO	1,649	476	Commercial	33,584	4	34	34
RO	195,347	45,969	Backyard	137,763	40	1,694	1,694
Total	196,996	46,445		171,347	44	1,728	1,728

Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
RO	Active	46,612	523	1.12 %	523
RO	Passive	2,167	1,357	62.62 %	1,357
Total		48,779	1,880	3.85 %	1,880

Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION

Region/Area	Month	Number of baits	Size of vaccinated area (km ²)
Total		0	0

Table D - DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND RESULTS

Region	Animal population	Laboratory test used	Number of animals tested	Number of tests carried out	Number of positive results	Comments
RO	domestic pigs	ELISA	126,480	126,533	110	
RO	domestic pigs	PCR	47,058	47,203	5,869	
RO	feral pigs	ELISA	37,727	37,727	194	
RO	feral pigs	PCR	49,051	49,051	2,000	

RO	feral pigs	IPT	241	241	230	
Total			260,557	260,755	8,403	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

1.9.1 SANTE Data Collection Platform - PRODUCTION • Contact us at SANTE-XMLGATE3@ec.europa.eu