

Eradication: Final report for African Swine Fever 2018

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: 20190424-SUJ7RQYR

Country code: RO

Reporting period

From: 2018

To: 2020

Year of implementation: 2018

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.

Starting with June 2018, the epidemiological situation experienced an aggressive evolution especially in the region of SE of the country, where, in a short time, a large number of outbreaks were confirmed due to viral sources that developed in the region of the Danube Delta the feral pig population migrated from Ukraine. In Romania, ASF had very different epidemiological evolutions in two geographic areas: N-V region. From the epidemiological investigations performed by the veterinary officials, the possible routes of introduction of the infection into backyards, at the border with Ukraine, are represented by the illegal trade of meat and pork products and the epidemic wave in wild boars from infected areas. Even if the disease was initially confirmed in domestic pig population and subsequently in wild boar population, at present, the virus in both populations is closely related.

S-E region. The main epidemiological hypothesis of the ASFV introduction into the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation is represented by the epidemic wave in wild boar from infected areas across the border, but the anthropogenic vector is still considered as the main risk factor that led to the further spread of ASF. The low level of biosecurity in backyards and the traditional socio-cultural particularities of pig raising system in Romania facilitated the introduction of ASF virus in so many backyards in a short period of time. The circulation of ASF virus between non-professional holdings was done through pigs, meat products, people, vehicles, feed, water, etc. Due to the high virological pressure of the environment, combined with possible breaches in biosecurity, led to the introduction of ASF virus in commercial farms.

By the end of 2018, there were confirmed 1164 outbreaks in domestic pigs (19 commercial farms, 1144 backyards and 1 slaughterhouse) and 601 positive wild boar cases (507 found dead and 94 hunted wild boars).

A Grant for Emergency measures to combat ASF was awarded to Romania for 2018: Decision SANTE/EM/AH/2018/ASF/RO. All measures eligible for Emergency Measures Grant are not included in this Final Report for ASF multi-annual Programme.

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

During 2018, sampling for the ASF programme was implemented as follows:

- passive surveillance in wild pigs 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 attached map regarding ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs and ASF positive cases in wild boars for 2018.

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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
Romania	1,272	424	Commercial	17,703	0	0	0
Romania	208,644	20,604	Backyard	30,845	0	0	0
Total	209,916	21,028		48,548	0	0	0

Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
Romania	Active	30,656	56	0.18 %	58
Romania	Passive	898	173	19.27 %	170
Total		31,554	229	0.73 %	228

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
Romania	domestic pigs	ELISA	28,068	28,068	276	
Romania	domestic pigs	PCR	24,674	24,343	2,074	
Romania	feral pigs	ELISA	22,125	22,203	29	
Romania	feral pigs	PCR	31,441	31,244	217	
Total			106,308	105,858	2,596	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

A Grant for Emergency measures to combat ASF was awarded to Romania for 2018: Decision SANTE/EM/AH/2018/ASF/RO. All measures eligible for Emergency Measures Grant are not included in this Final Report for ASF multi-annual Programme.