



Preparedness for ASF control in Romania

SCOPAFF meeting 13-14-th September 2016

Brussels



Summary

- EU CVET Missions in Romania
- Measures in the risk area
- Programme for eradication, control and surveillance 2015-2016
- Elements of the Romanian strategy concerning ASF





CVET Missions in Romania

- 3 CVET Missions in 2016 requested by the CCA of Romania:
- 18-22-th January: general mission of evaluation the Romanian ASF strategy

Conclusions:

- passive surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars have to be improved;
- cooperation between ministeries and authorities having competencies in disease control have to be improved and enforced by protocols;
- the type of holdings with pigs in Romania have to be resized;
- the EU ASF strategy in wild boars have to be enforced;
- a new risk analisys have to be issued.

- 23-th June: wildlife Mission (sharing experince with EU experts in wildlife)

- 25-26-th July: disease control and rendering mission Mission (sharing experince with EU experts in disease control and rendering)





Elements of the Romanian strategy on ASF

- Contingency plans and operational manuals issued since 2011
- ASF Risk analysis: 2013, 2014, 2016
- ASF Simulation exercise in domestic pigs, in 2013, and in wildlife, in 2014
- Personnel training in 2016
- BTSF on ASF in Romania, in 2016
- ASF Leaflets, posters, awareness and information activities
- Enlarge the number of laboratories which work ASF tests from one (IDAH-LNR), to six (SM, SV, IS, TL and BR). Other additional four laboratories are in accreditation process;





Enforcing Specific National Legislation

Since the first CVET Mission, NSVFSA made progress in promoting on 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 detain 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, and competences in ASF prevention and eradication.





Measures enforced in the ASF risk area

Romania is found at the high risk due to close vicinity (less than 20 km) with an outbreak in Ukraine. In order to prevent the infection with ASF virus, Romania had:

- Raised the awareness in the counties found at risk, by spreading leaflets and press releases;
- Organized trainings and simulation exercises with official vets, and training for free practice veterinarians;
- Banned the fairs and markets for pigs in 8 counties found at risk on the N-E borders with Ukraine and Republic of Moldova;
- Called the local disease control centers in the 8 counties at risk and ordered to maintain them ready for intervention;
- Organized meetings with the leadership of the hunting grounds and hunters, and with inspectors from BIP's;
- Intensified the Clinical surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars;
- Intensified the control of passengers luggage at borders .





Quantities of pork meat and pork products collected at borders

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.

Disinfection for trucks which transported animals in Russia and Ukraine, accordingly to the Commission Decision 2013/426/UE is performed by the counties sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates.

Crt. No.	Third country	Ilegal goods introduced	Quantity (kg)
1.	Border with Republic of Moldova	Pork meat and pork products	1299 (in 4 BIPx's)
2	Border with Ukraine	Pork meat and pork products	108 (in 3 BIP's)





ASF Co-financed Programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- In 2015, cofinanced program for ASF surveillance (passive and active) in the 8 counties at the border with Ukraine and Moldova (SM, MM, SV, BT, IS, VS, GL, TL) approved by the Grant Decision SANTE/VP/2015/RO/SI2.700828/30.01.2015;
- In 2016, extended the passive surveillance for all 42 counties;
- Version for 2017 was updated and compensations introduced for samples presented for passive surveillance and wild boar females hunting.



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.09

Instructions to complete the form: Your current version of Acrobat is: 9.505

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) **IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.**
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submit notification

Submission date

Submission number



Type of surveillance

Categories subjected to testing are:

a. by passive surveillance:

- All domestic pigs and wild boars found dead or sick. They should be investigated and tested for the ASF detection in all 8 Romanian counties found at risk

b. by active surveillance:

- - All hunted wild boars all over the year, in the all 8 Romanian counties found at risk
- Clinical inspections in backyard holdings along the border with Ukraine and Moldova.
- The sampling in domestic pigs and in wild boars found dead is done by the official veterinarian.
- In hunted wild boars, sampling is done by the trained hunters.





ASF Programme for 2017

- All over the country, all sick/found dead wild boar will be sampled and tested for the presence of ASF genome and antibodies, accordingly with the Diagnostic manual for ASF. Compensation will be paid to hunters for delivery of samples (blood or organs). Hunters and gamekeepers are trained and encouraged to continue reporting all the discovered dead wild boars including those discovered dead and killed on road incidents.
- In order to implement the EU strategy on ASF in the east European countries, selective hunting of adult and sub adult female wild boar will take place, aimed at decreasing the density of wild boar population.
- As an additional measure, winter feeding will be reduced to avoid the increase of wild boar population and density.





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



Simulation exercise in domestic pigs in 2013 (EU Member States were invited to attend)



Simulation exercise in wild boars, in 2014



Leaflets



AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR

PESTA PORCINĂ AFRICANĂ AMENINȚĂ SĂ SE RĂSPÂNDEASCĂ ÎN EUROPA: FIȚI ATENȚI LA SEMNELE EI !

Cine cauzează pesta porcină africană?

Pesta porcină africană este cauzată de un virus.

La ce specii este întâlnită boala?

La porcii domestici și porcii mistreți europeni de toate vârstele, indiferent de gen.

A mai evoluat boala în România?

Până în prezent, virusul nu a pătruns pe teritoriul României. Virusul poate determina pagube importante prin procentul de mortalitate ridicat, prin dificultățile de eradicare a bolii și prin restricțiile impuse comerțului, de aceea, teritoriul țării trebuie păstrat indemn.

Unde evoluează boala în prezent în Europa?

În Italia (insula) Sardinia, în Federația Rusă, Ucraina, Belarus, foarte aproape de granița cu state ale Uniunii Europene. În ultimii zece ani, boala a mai fost prezentă în Caucaz (Georgia, Azerbaidjan, Armenia).

În trecut, boala a mai fost întâlnită pe teritoriul Spaniei și al Portugaliei.

Cât de mult durează de la infectarea porcilor, până la apariția semnelor de boală?

3-15 zile, dar în forma acută de boală semnele pot apărea în 3-4 zile.

Cum arată un porc bolnav de pesta porcină africană?

Nu există semne specifice care să indice boala, semnele pot fi atribuite și altor boli.



- mortalitatea ridicată, aproape de 100%, intervenită într-un timp extrem de scurt;
- temperatură foarte ridicată (40,5 – 42 °C) și stare febrilă;
- roșeață sau învinețire a pielii, a marginilor urechilor, a vârfului picioarelor, a abdomenului și pieptului;
- lipsa poftei de mâncare, apatie și împleticire în mers, care pot apărea cu 24-48 de ore înaintea morții;
- vomitări, diaree (uneori cu sânge) și urdori la ochi;

Cum se transmite virusul?

Prin contact direct între animalele sănătoase și cele bolnave sau indirect, prin:

- hrănirea porcilor cu resturi de la bucătărie, când originea cărnii de porc folosită la gătit nu este cunoscută;



AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR

Reguli de biosecuritate care trebuie respectate în timpul partidelor de vânătoare



Recoltarea probelor pentru laborator
de la animalele vânată

ANUNȚ PENTRU CĂLĂTORI

ATENȚIE!

Măsuri de avertizare și protecție împotriva pestei porcine africane

Pesta porcină africană este o boală răspândită în țărilor esice ale continentului.

Pentru a împiedica pătrunderea ei în România, prin PIF-uri și punctele de trecere a frontierei, este interzisă introducerea în țară a: porcilor vii, a cărnii de porc proaspătă, refrigerată sau congelată, a produselor din carne de porc (cârnați, șuncă, carne sărată, etc.) chiar în cantități mici, provenite din spațiul extra-comunitar.

Contravențiile vor fi pedepsite în condițiile legii.



AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ
VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA
ALIMENTELOR



NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS

ATTENTION!

Warning and protection measures against the African Swine Fever

The African Swine Fever is a disease prevalent in the countries located in the Eastern part of the continent.

In order to prevent its penetration in Romania, it is forbidden to introduce (through the border inspection posts and transit points at border) live pigs and, even in small quantities, fresh, chilled and frozen pig meat and meat pork products (sausages, ham, salted meat etc.) coming from extra-EU territories.

The transgressors will be punished according to the Romanian law.





Protocol for collaborating on monitoring the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservations

- During 2014, overseeing wildlife in the Danube Delta, NSVFSA initiated a protocol with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry, with the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation and the General Inspectorate of the Border Police, for cooperation in monitoring and report cases of sick animals in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation.. Under this protocol, DSVSA Tulcea has already developed a procedure for hunting extraction of wild boars in the Danube Delta and has already started the huntings.

MINISTERUL MEDIULUI, APELOR ȘI PĂDURILOR	AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ SANITARĂ VETERINARĂ ȘI PENTRU SIGURANȚA ALIMENTELOR	ADMINISTRAȚIA REZERVAȚIEI BIOSFEREI DELTA DUNĂRII	INSPECTORATUL GENERAL AL POLIȚIEI DE FRONTIERĂ
Nr. 1868 646/11.11.2015	Nr. 28281/11.11.2015	Nr. 28341/17.11.2015	Nr. 391530/12.11.2015

PROTOCOL DE COLABORARE

În temeiul prevederilor:

- **Ordonanței Guvernului nr. 42/2004** privind organizarea activității sanitare-veterinare și pentru siguranța alimentelor, aprobată cu modificări și completări prin Legea nr. 215/2004, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
- **Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1415/2009** privind organizarea și funcționarea Autorității Naționale Sanitare Veterinare și pentru Siguranța Alimentelor și a unităților din subordinea acesteia, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
- **Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 38/2015** privind organizarea și funcționarea Ministerului Mediului, Apelor și Pădurilor,
- **Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1217/2012** privind aprobarea Regulamentului de organizare și funcționare și a structurii organizatorice ale Administrației Rezervației Biosferei „Delta Dunării”, cu modificările ulterioare,
- **Legii nr. 82/1993** privind constituirea Rezervației Biosferei „Delta Dunării”, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
- **Ordonanței de urgență a Guvernului nr. 57/2007** privind regimul ariilor naturale protejate, conservarea habitatelor naturale, a florei și faunei sălbatice, aprobată cu modificări și completări prin Legea nr. 49/2011, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,
- **Ordonanței de urgență a Guvernului nr. 104/2001** privind organizarea și funcționarea Poliției de Frontieră Române, aprobată cu modificări prin Legea nr. 81/2002, cu modificările și completările ulterioare,

Având în vedere prevederile:

- **Deciziei GRANT SANTE/VP/2015/ROSI2.700815 a Comisiei Europene** de aprobare a programelor anuale și multianuale și a contribuțiilor financiare din partea Uniunii pentru eradicarea, combaterea și monitorizarea anumitor boli ale animalelor și a anumitor zoonoze,
- **Hotărârii Guvernului nr. 1156/2013** pentru aprobarea acțiunilor sanitare-veterinare cuprinse în Programul acțiunilor de supraveghere, prevenire, control și eradicare a bolilor la animale





Meetings with stakeholders and administrations

- a videoconference on November 3, 2015, to inform the CSVFSD on the measures to be applied in the territory; more task notes on ASF measures were sent in the territory beginning with 2013;
- November 18, 2015 - meeting with representative of FSNA of Moldova Republic to discuss a joint approach for ASF prevention strategy. It was decided to contact the European Commission for an assessment of the preparedness of the two countries towards ASF and financial support for Moldova;
- November 2015, January and June 2016 - meetings with representatives of hunters associations, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests, and of the Administration of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation, to discuss on measures for ASF, and quotas for hunting, having regards the new ASF strategy in the eastern states concerning the game management.





Activation of the National Disease Control Centre

- On 3-th November, 2015, the NSVFSA contacted, by letter no. 28 191 / 03.11.2015, the head of the Special National Committee for Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, to announce the increasing risk for ASF, and measures undertaken by NSVFSA with the required measures;
- On 23-th December 2015 - first meeting of the National Committee for Special Emergency Situations (NCSES) - NSVFSA presented data on disease progression in the Community and in neighbouring countries, and proposed the activation of the National Disease Control Centre, and adoption of measures to prepare the administration of Romania responsible for prompt response in disease control, in case of introduction of the virus in the territory.



Thank you for your attention!

