

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR WILD PORCINE ANIMALS IN ORDER TO AVOID THE SPREAD OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN THE UNION

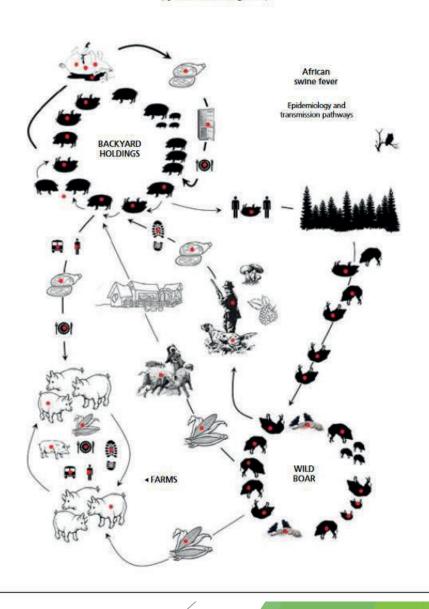


SCoPAFF 19-20.10.2023



FIGURE 2

Complex of epidemiological factors and transmission pathways involved in sustaining endemicity and facilitating geographical expansion of ASFV in eastern Europe (cycles 3 and 4, Figure 1)



OBJECTIVES

- Early detection of ASF in wild boar population
- Prevention of the spread of ASF in wild boar population
- Prevention of the introduction of ASF in the domestic pig population
- Biosecurity during hunting
- Searching, sampling and safe disposal of found dead
- Reducing the density of wild boar population
- Increasing incentives amount for passive surveillance and active search
- Granting incentives for active surveillance/hunting
- Limit the amounts of feed allowed for baiting



WILD BOARS CONTROL STRATEGY

National Legal Framework:

- ✓ Law no. 122/2023 regarding pig farms and control of african swine fever in Romania - "Pig Law"
- ✓ The NSVFSA Order no. 130/2023 implementing norms for Pig Law
- ✓ The NSVFSA/AgricRDM Order 132/418/2023 biosecurity conditions for pig establishments
- ✓ The NSVFSA Order no. 35/2016 for the approval of the Strategic Programme
- ✓ Law 407/2006 on hunting and protection of hunting fund
- ✓ Minister of Environment, Waters an Forests annual orders approving hunting quotas
- ✓ Good practices ASF guide in wild boar population and biosecurity during hunting;

 http://www.ansvsa.ro/download/man.oper_.plan_.contingenta/Ghid-bune-practici-privind-biosecuritatea-in-timpul-vanatorii-in-contextul-evolutiei-pestei-porcine-africane.pdf
- National Center for Disease Control decisions

NEW!!

NEW!!

NEW!!



MEASURES FOR WILD BOARS

Pig Law

Ro NSVFSA in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests has applied measures, in accordance with the European Strategy, to reduce viral pressure in the forest environment by:

- ✓ granting/increasing incentives for:
 - active search of carcasses; incentives for fuel used during patrolling
- NEW!!

- passive surv: testing and safe disposal of dead wild boars
- active surv: hunting and testing wild boar
- ✓ reducing the density of wild boars by achieving annual hunting quotas
- ✓ allowing wild boar hunting activities to be carried out throughout Romania by all permitted hunting methods, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force with the obligation to comply with all biosecurity measures
- ✓ limiting the feeding of wild boars to (1) attracting them for hunting or (2) avoiding migration during winter time
- ✓ encouraging hunting especially for adult and sub-adult females, extending the yearround hunting period for wild boar (female and piglets)



MEASURES FOR KEPT PIGS

Biosecurity requirments

- backyards noncomercial establishments
- small commercial farms registred establishments
- big commercial farms authorised establishments

- Pig Law - Order 132/418/ 2023



Movement requirments - as provided in CIR (EU) 2023/594

- compliant farms to other establishment or to designated slaughterhouse art. 44
 - meat with special health mark for RO territory only
- noncompliant farms to designated slaughterhouse art. 44, on risk base analyze;
 - meat marked and sent for processing (Annex VII of DR 687)

Inspection regime

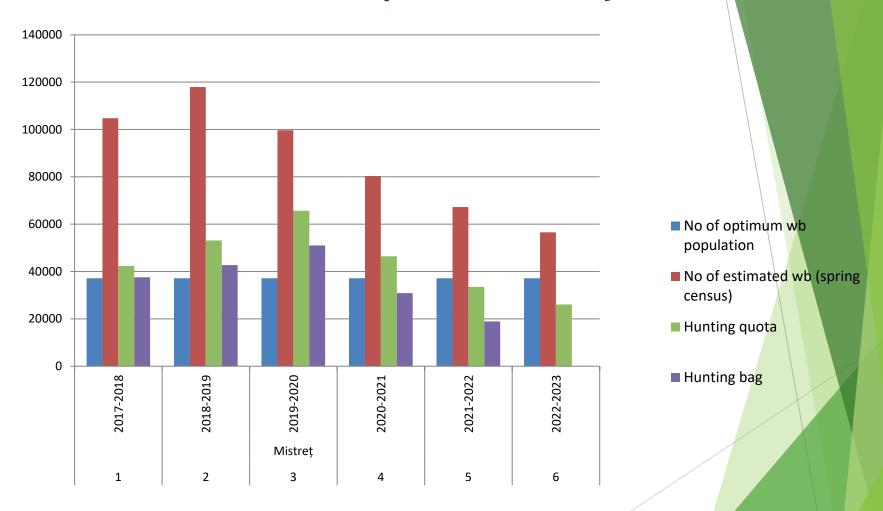
- noncommercial farms min once per year + owner request, other s-v actions
 - counselling actions (10/month/empowered vet)
 - risk base approach
- commercial farms as provided in CIR (EU) 2023/594

- Order 130/2023

<u>Traffic controls</u> (Vets&Police&Jandarms) with the aim of detecting illegal movements of pigs and their products



Wild Boar Population Dynamic





ASF National Surveillance Programme



Domestic pigs:

Passive surveillance, allover the country.

Dead, slaughtered or sick pigs with ASF/CSF lesions/clinical signs

NSVFSA Order no. 35/2016 Last amendment Ord 73/2022

Supplementary in commercial farms: min two dead >2 month pigs/week/production unit, allover the country; and whenever mortality increases



Wild boars:

Passive surveillance, allover the country.

All found dead or sick wild boars, including road accidents

Virusologic (RT-PCR) and serology (ELISA)

Active surveillance - allover the country.

All hunted wild boars

Virusologic (RT-PCR) and serology (ELISA)

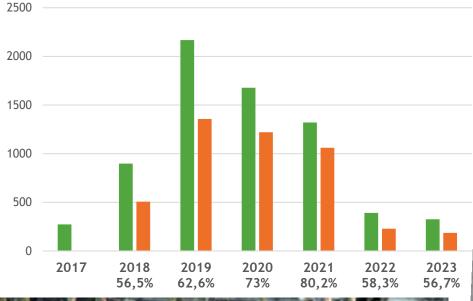
All permitted hunting methods

Obligation to comply with all biosecurity measures during hunting

Negative carcasses are consumed by the hunter or heat treated



Dead Wild Boar Surveillance











SURVEILLANCE 2023 (01.01-30.09)

No. of hunting grounds	No. of estimated wild boars (spring 2023)	Hunting quota (2023-2024)		
2.135	53.256	22.169		

	No of tested wb	Positive					
E CORA		PCR+ ELISA +	PCR+ ELISA - (or without ELISA)	PCR - ELISA +			
Found dead wb	326	5	176	3			
Hunted wb	9645	16	85	74			



BIOSECURITY MEASURES (1) -during hunting and carcass removal-

Pig Law

Hunting grounds are required to have access to:

- dressing facilities
- place for keeping the game in hygienic conditions until lab results (ASF, CSF, Trichinella spp.
- transport facilities for carcasses to ABP storage space; C&D mandatory
- transport facilities for hunted wb to game handling area; C&D mandatory
- forbidden to abandon the offals
- storage and safe disposal of ABP
- periodic trainings

Good practices ASF guide in wild boar population and biosecurity during hunting



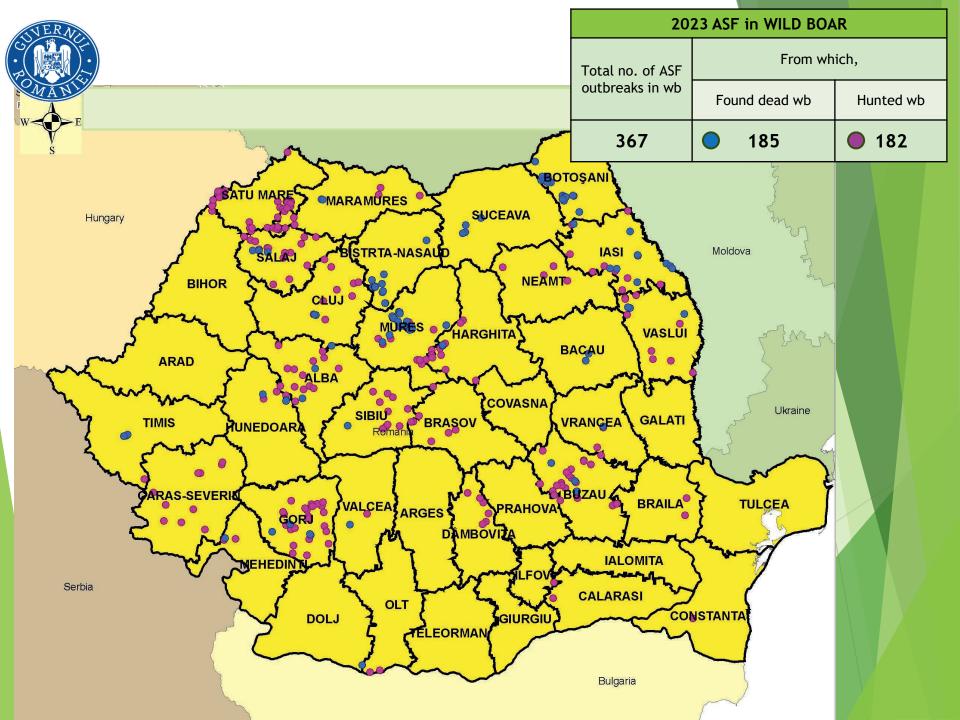
BIOSECURITY MEASURES (2) -during hunting and carcass removal-

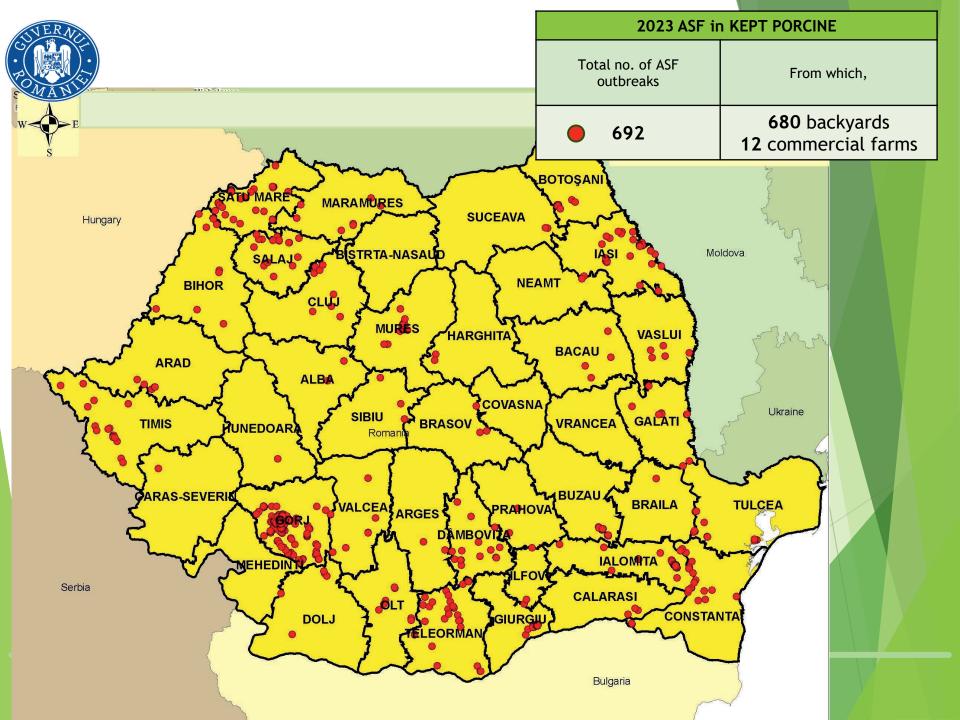
Pig Law

<u>Game complexes</u> are required, in addition to biosecurity measures for hunting grounds, to fulfill:

- fence to prevent direct or indirect contact between wild boars
- disinfection facilities at the entrance for means of transport, staff, visitors,
- collection of waste water resulting from the disinfection of means of transport, personnel, game dressing
- contract with ABP unit
- veterinary assistance (postmortem exams, sampling)
- periodic trainings

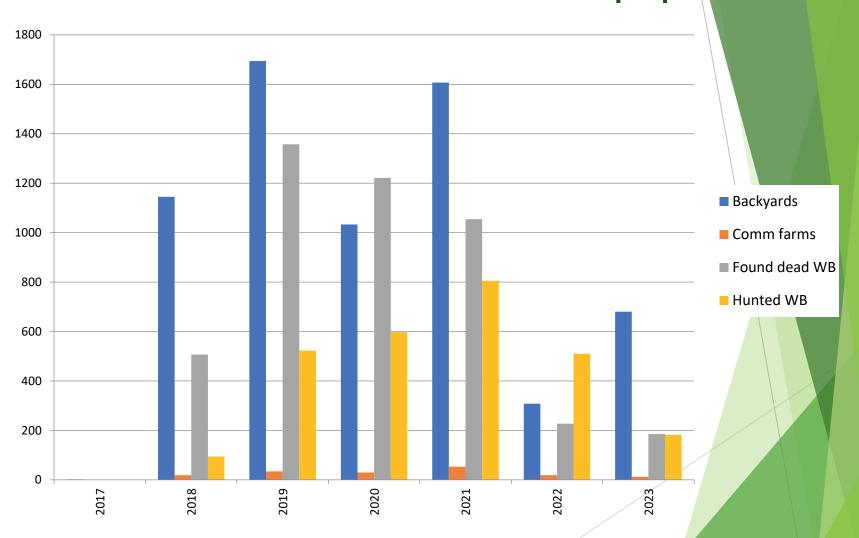
Good practices ASF guide in wild boar population and biosecurity during hunting







ASF outbreaks distribution/population





Direcția Sanitară Veterinară și pentru Siguranța Alimentelor CSVSAO

ANCHETĂ EPIDEMIOLOGICĂ pentru PESTA PORCINĂ AFRICANĂ în exploatațiile non-comerciale, exploatațiile comerciale tip A și în exploatațiile tip "gospodăria țărănească" conform Legii nr. 6/2022

Efectuată în unitatea...... Tipul unității ¬exploatație non-comerciale, ¬ exploatație comercială tip A ¬ exploatație tip "gospodăria țărănească" conform Legii nr. 6/2022 Numele si prenume proprietar/detinător de animale Adresa: judetul....., comuna...., localitatea...,
Nr. telefon....., Cod exploatație.....

- 1. Informatii privind exploatatia:
- 1.1 Schita exploatației (desen de mână)



control

exploatatiei

FIȘA DE INSPECȚIE

ÎN EXPLOATAȚIILE COMERCIALE DE PORCINE (Ferme de reproducție, ferme de creștere și îngrășare)

111	gitimatie	de	control	nr.				,	ordin	de	deplasare	nr.			
ĸ															
l	numirea	explo	atatiei	contro	late						numărul	autoria	zatiei	sanitare	veterinar
K		-		adresa											

INSTRUIRE PPA

Projecte legislative **CUPRINS**

Proiect HG despăgubiri

BAZĂ LEGALĂ Proiect Reg de abrogare Reg

functia

nistrator/conrezentant legal

....profilul

structura

unității

scasor. În situații ercepționale, cu acordul AC, mijosiri cărre o unhane din același lanț alimemar din ZR II, același SM, Camea și produade rămân pe serteriul RO, cu marcare anecială Alingray, 4,4

lippare door agre abator, în aceasyl 29 III, cât mai agroage ames door agre processre termică

Proiect HG măsuri

control si

eradicare

11

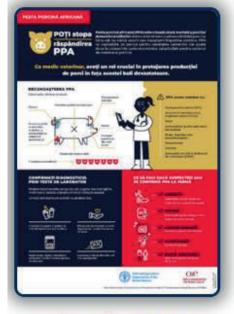
Supraveghere mistret

Diagrama Flux 12

Dinamica viremiei Interpretarea rezultatelor



13



Pesta porcină africană



Pesta porcină africană



Pesta porcină africană



Pesta porcină africană



Cum să fii cu un pas înaintea pestei porcine africane (link video)



EFSA - STOP African swine fever

The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority of Romania



Thank you for your attention! Questions?

