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MEASURES TO PREVENT ASF INTRODUCTION SERBIAN EXPERENCES

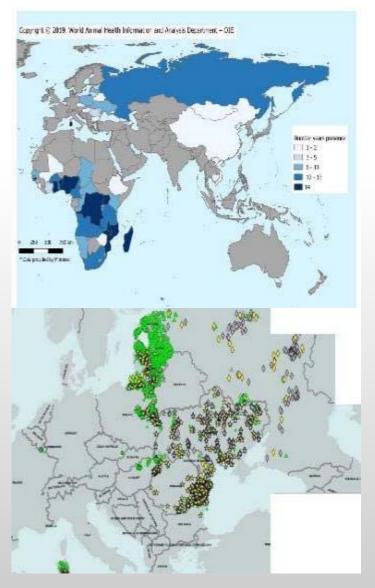
BORDER CONTROL TO PREVENT ASF INTRODUCTION



IN ADDITION TO GLOBAL FRAMEWORK

The continuity in monitoring of the reports with the traceability in time and location of the occurrence of outbreaks is a key point in determining of priority criterias for risk analysis in terms of confirming of relevance of the available data.

In relation to the presumed or confirmed cause of the disease and the available information pointing to the extent of infected area and the increased number of cases or sudden occurrence at a new location, provides a hypothesis made about the time and length of the possible presence of the causative agent on the infected farm or inside the hunting ground.

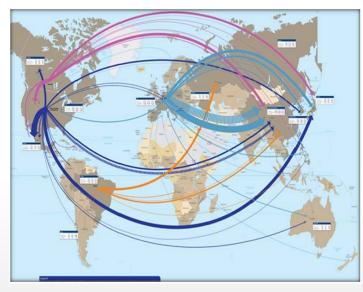


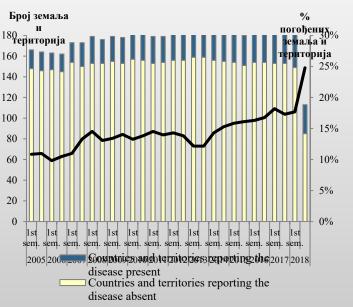
INCREASED RISKS

Based on the **relevant parameters** out of the reports of the disease occurence, it can be asumed with certainty whether the spread of the disease was due to uncontrolled trade or movement.

However, tracing backwards **leeds to further delay** which needs an additional
time for epidemiological inquiry of the event.

As the result, the effectiveness of the control of the movement of live pigs, pork meat, pork products and by-products of pork origin within the affected country in relation to the frequency of ASF outbreaks for these reasons, indicates the lack of adeqate control of traffic and trade within the transit and transportation of consignments that can transmit the virus outside of the Country.





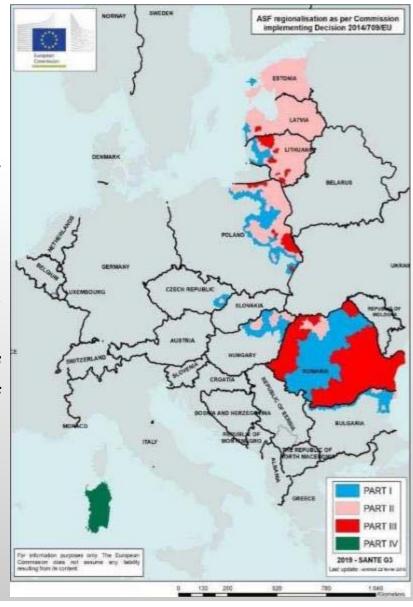
EU REGIONALIZATION / PROBLEMATICS

 Although the control of cross-border traffic in European countries is performed compulsorly, it is often provided with varying success

The international trade between EU member states is carried out consisting the related legislation with the certain restrictions in applying the principles of regionalization, which regognize the areas free or affected of ASF, in order to relax the intracomunity trade.

This sometimes result on the **consequences of failures** in registering the cause and the origin of the virus only after the onset and spread of the disease.

However, **geting experiences** from reliable sources might be of great importance, comparing the possible introduction of ASFV in such ways into the other unaffected countries.

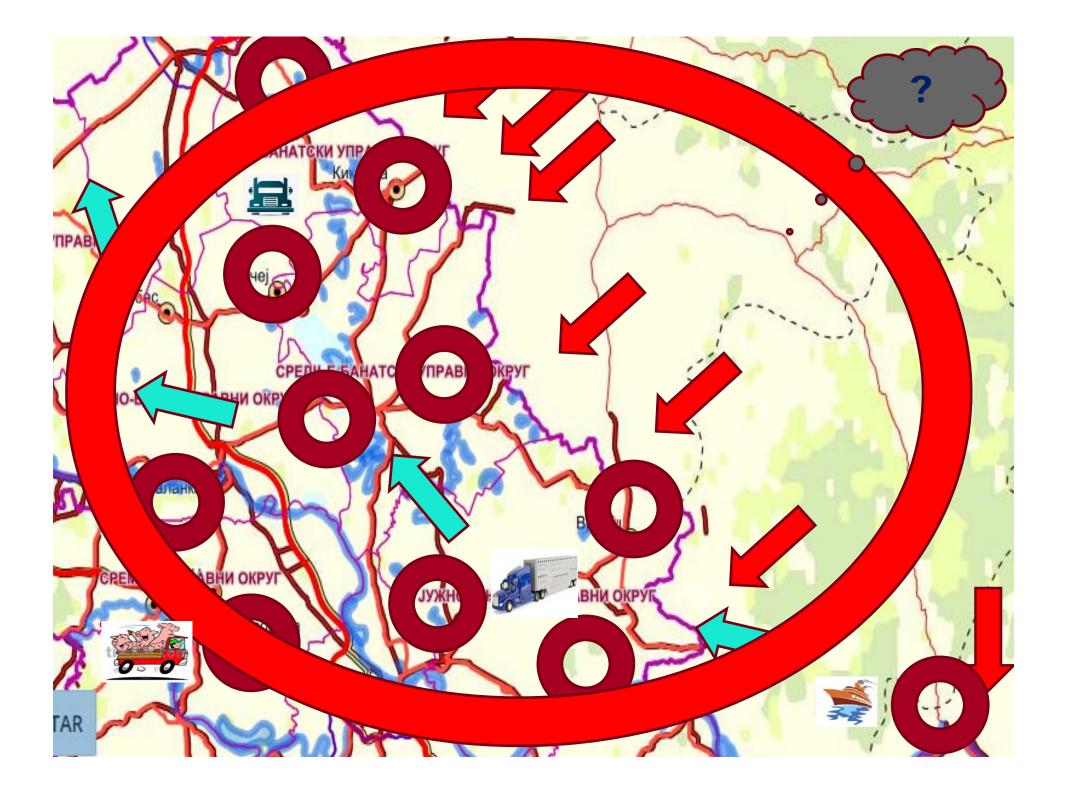


EU MEMBER STATES EPIDEMICS

ANIMAL DISEASE NOTIFICATION SYSTEM: OUTBREAKS per DISEASE NOTIFICATI

From 03/06/2019 to 09/06/2019

Disease	Country	Latest ADNS Dispatch Date	N° of cases/outbreaks from 1 January 2019	N° of cases/outbreaks (03/06/2019 to 09/06/2019)
			BY ADNS DISPATCH DATE *	
ASF	ITALY	13/02/2019	16	-
	LITHUANIA	06/06/2019	2	2
	POLAND	04/06/2019	4	1
	ROMANIA	06/06/2019	117	10
		Total N° of outbreaks	139	13
A.S.F.W.B.	BELGIUM	03/06/2019	469	4
	BULGARIA	06/06/2019	12	1
	ESTONIA	06/06/2019	48	1
	HUNGARY	03/06/2019	715	17
	ITALY	17/04/2019	23	-
	LATVIA	07/06/2019	146	2
	LITHUANIA	07/06/2019	263	9
	POLAND	07/06/2019	1262	30
	ROMANIA	06/06/2019	271	7
		Total N° of cases:	3209	71

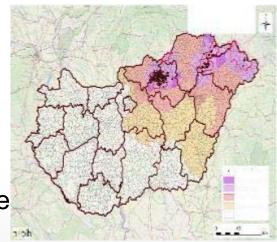


SERBIA / current situation

The eastern part of the Serbia is bordering to three ASF affected EU Countries:Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

Hungary:

Although the disease is present since 2018 only in the wild boar population, a significant increase in the number of cases in the expanded infected



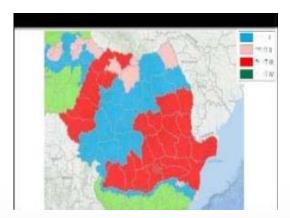
area has been recorded In recent months. Since the infected area with wild pigs is geographically isolated and distant from the farms, there has been no spread of the disease to domestic pigs.

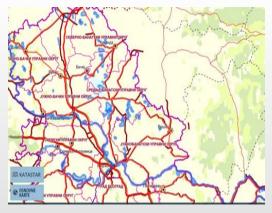
However, a large number of new cases continuously increase the possibility of further infection.

HAZARD: the border crossing with Hungary is one of the two border crossings with the highest traffic frequency that includes the transit through Serbia towards the southern part of Europe, Turkey and Asia.

SERBIA / current situation

- Romania:
- The first case was registered in 2017.
- ASF is continuously present in the population of wild boars and domestic pigs with a large number of outbreaks and cases.
 - One of the recent outbreaks occured in the bordering area to Serbia
- HAZARD: illegal movements of pigs, uncontrolled trade and trade in pork, pork products
- Bulgaria:
- ASF was recorded in domestic and wild pigs, since 2018. There were no cases or outbreaks near Serbian border.







HAZARD: trade and increased wild boar population

NATIONAL VETERINARY LEGISLATION

- Law on Veterinary Matters
- Regulation on the establishment of early detection, diagnosis, prevention, stop spreading and eradication of ASF, as well as the ways of their implementation
- Regulation on the List of Particularly Infectious Animal Diseases and the Lists of Infectious Diseases for Mandatory Reporting, as well as the ways of their notification
- Animal Health Protection Measures Program (Annual Regulation)
- Contingency plan and Operative Manual on ASF

LAW ON VETERINARY MATTERS

- CHAPTER XI: VETERINARY-SANITARY CONTROL AND INTERNATIONALTRADE (Articles 120-130)
- Border Veterinary-Sanitary Control
- Requirements for Importation and Transit Consignments
- Issuing of Importation and Transit Permits
- Quarantine for Imported animals
- Threat of Entry of a Infectious Disease into the Republic of Serbia :

In case of a threat of the entry of a notifiable infectious disease, into the territory of the Republic of Serbia, or it can be transmitted through imported or consignments in transit, the Minister may order:

- a ban or limitation on the import, export or transit of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items;
- 2) control of the trade of animals, products of animal origin, food of animal origin, animal feed and related items in endangered border area including roads, bridges and ferry boats;
- 3) disinfection of persons and vehicles at crossing borders in the endangered area;

SERBIA /CHALANGES IN COMBATING ASF

-National legislation suported by the State:

Order on the of measures for preventing of entry of ASF into the Republic of Serbia (including the measures to be aplied within the established risk areas);

- Government's Conclusion on the engagement of the all Ministries in the implementation of measures for ASF control In Serbia.
- <u>National Crisis Center, as wel as Regional /</u>
 <u>Local Crisis Centers are established</u> and enforsed in bordering districts to Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria.

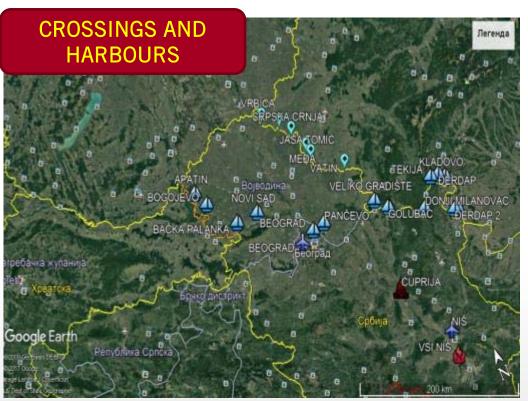
Acivities of RCC are carried out within the framework of the supervision of veterinary services, state bodies and institutions, as well as local self-governments whose representatives are members of these centers.

- The active and passive surveillance in the population of domestic and wild boar is carried out continuously. All found dead and hunted wild boars in high risk areas must be tested on ASF.
- Categorization of pig farms based on biosecurity measures is carried out together with the control of movements and identification of pigs and holdings

BORDER INSPECTION POSTS



CONTROL AT ALL BORDER!!!



Category 1 ONLY FOR DISPOSAL





BORDER CONTROL / DIFFICULTIES

The maiin difficulties in sustaining and maintaining the efficiency of cross-border control at border crossings are generally reflected in the scope of consistent implementation of the rules and legislation, but often limitated within the juriddiction of certain services and relevant circumstances, especially in periods of increased traffic, with the control of products of uncertain origin carried out on the basis of risk analysis on the spot, provided by custom cervice by themself.



BORDER CONTROL / DIFFICULTIES

The major problem could exist in a lack of the control at the so-called small border crossings and checking points, where there are not police, customs and veterinary services present all the time, with no strict control of vehicles that can transmit a virus via the product and food for personal consumption.

In addition, the control of ships and boaths and the air traffic as well, decidively require an specialy integrated kitchen waste disposal systems as a particulary important segments which need an special engagement in a consisting aspects of conducting of traffic control.







AWARENESS CAMPAIGNE

targeted to:

Official vets Private vets Commercial farmers Small backyard farmers Traders / Middlemen Transporters Travellers/Agencies Hunters/assossiations Forestry services Local comumities Medias Ministries/Institutions





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- To improve the level of preparedness of VS, put the early warning system in place;
- Educations and exercises, recognizing weaknesses and using experiences in strengthening of capacities;
- Facilities and available human resources, real estimation;
- Economic impact and funds evaluation, financial support at the moment;
- To define clearly priorities and goals, procedures and chain of command;
- To establish and obtain the coordination and cooperation between the institutions in all levels,
- To ffollow the rules and regulations;
- To rise public awareness and to provide available relevant information;
- Social impact, food safety and control

reterinarians

Animal health protection and welfare, keep remember we are

Thank you for your attention



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