



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10323/2014

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Eradication and monitoring programme for Bluetongue

Romania

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

version : 2.23

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.

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Monday, August 12, 2013 14:50:05

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease: Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species: Bovines and sheep and goats

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:

2014

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1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Ioana Neghirla

Phone : 0040374150200

Fax : 0040213124967

Email : office@ansvsa.ro

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

Introduction

Bluetongue (BT) is an infectious, noncontagious disease of domestic and wild ruminants. It is a vector borne disease and the biologic vectors of the bluetongue virus (BTV) some species of insects belonging to the genus Culicoides.

Usually, the virus can be introduced into a free area with infected ruminants originating from countries or zones where virulent virus strains are present or with infected vectors that can reach new free of the disease areas.

BT is worldwide spread and it is thought that the endemic areal of BTV is limited by the 53° N and 35° S latitudes. In 2006 BTV disseminated towards the north of Europe affecting Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg.

This new situation demonstrated that the majority of the European countries are exposed to the risk for bluetongue, not only the states from the Mediterranean basin.

The previous serologic and entomologic studies performed by the present in Romania showed that almost 70% of the territory of the country is at risk for BTV infection.

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease: The disease never occurred in Romania.

In Romania the surveillance of bluetongue was applied since year 2000 in the frame of the annual Programme for the surveillance, prophylaxis and control of animal diseases, of zoonotic diseases and

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environment protection.

The objectives of bluetongue surveillance were the following:

- Early detection of any evidences of bluetongue occurrence on Romanian territory
- Urgent and efficient intervention in case of a bluetongue outbreak
- Establishing of breeding and survival sites for bluetongue virus vectors
- Establishing of the risk zones for bluetongue in Romania
- Fulfilling of the requirements of the Terrestrial Animals Health Code Chapter 2.2.13. Article 2.2.13.2. which stipulates that "A country or a zone may be considered free from BTV when bluetongue is notifiable in the whole country and either:
 1. the country or zone lies wholly north of 53°N or south of 34°S, and is not adjacent to a country or zone not having a free status; or
 2. a surveillance programme in accordance with Appendix 3.8.X. has demonstrated no evidence of BTV in the country or zone during the past 2 years; or
 3. a surveillance programme has demonstrated no evidence of Culicoides likely to be competent BTV vectors in the country or zone."

Components of the strategy

2.1. Passive surveillance by:

Monitoring of the documents.

2.2. Active surveillance by:

- Inspection of animals belonging to domesticated or wild species, susceptible to the BT virus, existing on Romanian territory, as follows:
 - in "target" localities located in districts considered to present a major or lower risk for trans boundary contamination;
 - in "quarantine farms" for imported or exported animals, during a period of time equally to the maximum incubation period of the disease;
- Inspection in slaughterhouses of all susceptible animals originating from "target" localities or from import "quarantine farms";
- Monitoring of culicoid vectors, identifying the genus and the species as follows:
 - by capturing the insects with mobile light traps, during the activity season of the insects (from May to October);
 - by weekly catches with permanent traps, covering the whole territory of the country (one permanent trap per district) and all over the year.
- Serological survey, to detect the eventual trans boundary contamination, as follows:
 - in districts considered to present high risk of contamination (CS, CL, CT, DJ, GR, OT, MH, TL, TM, TR), located in the southern part of the country, very close to the national border, on serum samples collected from a number representing 3% of ruminants, minimum 1200 samples/year/district (figure 1);
 - in districts presenting lower risk of contamination (AG, BR, BZ, DB, IF, GJ, IL, Bucharest, PH, VL), in the proximity of the above mentioned districts, on serum samples collected from 2% of ruminants, minimum 400 samples/year/district (figure 1);
 - 10% monthly, on sentinel animals in sentinel farms located in areas very closed to the Danube river;
- Organization of epidemiological activities to assess the health status related to BT of susceptible wild and transhumant animals;
- In case of an outbreak of bluetongue, the contingency plan is immediately enforced.

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Figure 1. Sites of location of the districts considered to present high risk (red) or low risk (blue) of contamination

2.3. Serological surveillance during years 2008 - 2012

Year - 2008

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA

Number of tested samples: 92,639

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2009

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA

Number of tested samples: 72,151

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2010

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA

Number of tested samples: 71,232

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2011

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, RT-PCR

Number of tested samples: 73,806

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2012

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, RT-PCR

Number of tested samples: 70,100

Positive samples: 0

2.4. Vectors surveillance during years 2008 à 2012

During 2007, 2008 and 2009 permanent black light traps (South Africa type) were installed in every district (one light trap/district) and vectors were collected weekly (one night/week) in order to assess the seasonal incidence and abundance of the vectors.

In five districts HOBO meteorostations were installed in order to monitor the environment parameters that can influence the activity and competence of the vectors (figure 2).

Figure 2. Site of distribution of the permanent traps (red) and HOBO meteorostations (yellow) during the season 2007-2008

Year à 2008

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No. of districts •• 32
No. of localities (sites) •• 35
No. of catches •• 1,279
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
 Culicoides pulicaris
 Culicoides nubeculosus
 Culicoides dewulfi

Year - 2009

No. of districts •• 38
No. of localities (sites) •• 38
No. of catches •• 1,450
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
 Culicoides pulicaris
 Culicoides nubeculosus
 Culicoides dewulfi

Figure 3. Sites of vectors identification in 2009.

Figure 4. Sites of C. obsoletus vectors identification in 2009.

Figure 5. Sites of C. pulicaris vectors identification in 2009.

Year - 2010

No. of districts •• 35
No. of localities (sites) •• 35
No. of catches •• 1,554
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
 Culicoides pulicaris
 Culicoides nubeculosus
 Culicoides dewulfi

Year •• 2011

No. of districts •• 38
No. of localities (sites) •• 38
No. of catches •• 1,573
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
 Culicoides pulicaris
 Culicoides nubeculosus
 Culicoides dewulfi

Year •• 2012

No. of districts •• 39
No. of localities (sites) •• 39
No. of catches •• 1,731
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
 Culicoides pulicaris

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Culicoides nubeculosus
Culicoides dewulfi

2.5. Results of the surveillance performed during 2008 – 2012

Based on the investigations performed during 2008 – 2012 risk maps for bluetongue virus were realized. The maps show the areas where competent vectors from *Culicoides obsoletus* and *Culicoides pulicaris* exist, up to the altitude of 500 m (figure 6).

Figure 6. Map of favourable environmental conditions for culicoid vectors. *C. obsoletus* and *C. pulicaris* (up to 500m altitude)

Figure 7. Map of risk areas for bluetongue (up to 500m altitude)

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

3. Description of the submitted program

3.1. Objectives of the bluetongue surveillance programme in 2014:

- Early detection of any evidences of bluetongue occurrence on Romanian territory;
- Immediate and efficient intervention in case of a bluetongue outbreak;
- Establishing of breeding and survival sites for bluetongue virus vectors;
- Establishing of the risk zones for bluetongue in Romania;
- Qualification of domesticated ruminant's populations in Romania as free of bluetongue.

3.2. Passive surveillance

Within the passive surveillance, it is compulsory for the owners to report any signs of disease in receptive animals to private or state veterinarians or to city hall. Communication will be made as soon as possible, using the latest communication devices available. From suspected animals, samples for serological and virusological testing will be collected (serum and EDTA blood). If dead animals are available, organs will be collected. Also, a serological survey will be made in the locality where the suspicion appeared, on ruminants (bovine, sheep and ovine), in order to detect the disease with an expected prevalence of 5%, with a confidence of 95%.

3.3. Active surveillance

3.3.1 Serological survey

In Romania, the estimated number of ruminants at risk for bluetongue is the following

- bovines: 2,152,038
- sheep: 10,915,884
- goats: 1,495,436

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The serological surveillance will be made in target localities established into epidemiological units represented by quadrates of 50/50 kms respectively 2500 square kms.

Each epidemiological unit has a target locality.

Serological surveillance is performed from April to November by competitive ELISA on serum samples taken monthly from susceptible animals (particularly cattle then sheep and goats) in order to assure a detection of virus circulation at a level of 20% prevalence and 95% confidence (figure 8).

Figure 8. Epidemiological units of 50/50 kms

The estimated number of ruminants that should be surveyed by competitive ELISA in 2014 is 28,224 (an average of 672 serum samples/county - table 1).

Table 1. Sampling model from April to November

Also, we estimate that 100 samples will be tested during suspicions, within passive surveillance.

3.3.2. Virusological and molecular testing

In 2014, virusological and molecular testing will be applied on:

- wild ruminants found dead or shot because they show symptoms that might be attributed to bluetongue, in order to collect useful data for epidemiological and risk analysis; close collaboration with forestry administration and hunting associations is enforced;
- suspicions.

The estimated number of samples to be tested are 200 (see table 2).

Table 2. Sampling model for virusological and molecular tests

The methodology for establishing the target herds to collect the serum samples is the same applied for the year 2013.

All serum samples will be tested in district veterinary laboratories or IDAH.

3.3.3. Monitoring of culicoid vectors

Identification of the genus and the species and seasonal abundance and distribution as follows:

- Weekly catches with permanent traps placed throughout the territories of the country (one permanent trap per region), during the vector period (April - November) (Table 3).
- Monthly catches with permanent traps placed throughout the territories of the country (one permanent trap per region) during vector free period (December-March).

Table 3. Weekly timetable of vectors collections by permanent traps

** Days of capturing

** XX = Permanent light trap; YYYY= the name in short of the locality of collection site; ZZ= the acronym of the district name. Example: the code CPVORBT means: mobile light trap located in Vorona village, district Botosani.

Black light traps type South Africa will be used.

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3.4. Monitoring of environmental parameters with HOBO meteostations

In district Botosani HOBO meteostation is installed. The stations record the environmental data every hour. All the data stocked in the HOBO dataloger are transferred every month to a laptop and used for spatial and statistic analyses and correlated with the dimension and structure of the vectors populations in order to quantify the influence of the environmental factors on the biology of the insects.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Romania, the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA) is the authority that approves and coordinates the national programme for monitoring, surveillance and control of bluetongue. NSVFSA it assures the necessary amount of money for granting compensations for the animals owners within 90 days, in accordance with European legislation, in limits of allocate budget.

The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority is led by its President, State Secretary, and the headquarter is located in Bucharest, PiaÅ£a Presei Libere no. 1, Corp D1, district 1, postal code 013701, phone: 0040374150200, fax: 0040213124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

At the county level, the departments responsible for the implementing of the programme are the 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (CSVFSA).

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

- â•Ç it establishes the strategy of County and Bucharest Municipality Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories regarding the surveillance and diagnosis of bluetongue;
- â•Ç it coordinates the laboratory activity of surveillance and diagnosis of bluetongue;
- â•Ç it makes up epidemiological reports, based on the interpretation of the results regarding bluetongue;
- â•Ç it cooperates with The Laboratory of Community Reference for bluetongue.

Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.)

There are 40 county official laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.).

- â•Ç Laboratory examination in the frame of the programme under technical supervision of NRL.

The Institute for the Control of Biological Products and Medicine of Veterinary Use

- â•Ç it authorizes medical immunological products against bluetongue and reagents (kits) that are to be traded in Romania;
- â•Ç it carries out the control of series of vaccine quality against bluetongue, in conformity with the provisions of Surveillance, prevention and control actions of animal diseases, of those transmissible from animals to people, animal and environment protection, approved by The NSVFSA â••President â••Order.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

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• it elaborates the strategy regarding the domestic ruminants breeding system from Romania;
• it assures the maintenance of wild ruminants livestock within reasonable limits and area, by carrying out the seasonal hunting;
• it assures the sampling and their submission to laboratory in order to achieve the laboratory surveillance for the diagnosis of bluetongue, according to the approved sampling programs;
• it assures together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and NSVFSA the functioning of collection, transport and neutralizing system for corpses, products and by-products;
• it decides, together with the Ministry of Public Health over the conditions of breeding animals in cities and municipalities.

General Directorate of Forestry and Hunting Control

• it monitors the population of wild ruminants from Romania, the predicted evolvments and draws up strategies of maintaining livestock within reasonable limits, so that the circulation of virus be controlled;
• it monitors and controls the implementing of measures for the managers of hunting areas, according to the Program;
• it draws up methodologies specific of the field of activity for the control and surveillance of bluetongue for wild ruminants from Romania.

The Territorial Forestry and Hunting Inspectorates

• it makes available the catagraph of wild ruminants to the County and Bucharest Municipality Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates, and geographical coordinates of hunting funds for draw up the GIS maps;
• it monitors and asses the density of wild ruminants from the hunting area of Romania;
• it monitors and controls the implementing of measures for the managers of hunting funds;
• it cooperates with the County and Bucharest Municipality Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates in order to implement the Program.

The Economy and Finance Ministry

• it assures the necessary funds for the complete implementation of the Program.

4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.3. Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented:

The programme will be applied to the whole territory of Romania.

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Fig. 9. Administrative map of Romania with the 41 counties and the municipality of Bucharest:

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Order 77/2005 for the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary Norm regarding the notification of animal diseases, with all subsequent amendments, for the official transposition of Council Directive 82/894/EEC on the notification of animal diseases within the Community, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 964/31 October 2005.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is targeted to randomly selected domesticated ruminants.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

• Emergency Government Ordinance no. 108/2001 approved through Law no. 166/10.04.2002 regarding agricultural holdings which settles at Chapter II •• The apportion of the commercial agricultural holdings••, whose implementation is made in conformity with provisions of the Governmental Decision no. 49/2002 for the approval of Methodological Norms for application of the provisions of Emergency Government Ordinance no. 108/2001 regarding agricultural holdings, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 256/16 April 2004, with further amendments.
• Order no. 16 of 16th March 2010 on the approval of ••sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the procedure for the sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of establishments/ assembly centre/ holdings of origin and of means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare, of the establishments involved in the storage and neutralization of animal by products which are not intended for human consumption and of processed products••, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 194 of 26 March 2010, which repeals Order no. 62/2007, with further amendments.
• Commission Regulation (EC) no. 911/2004 of April 29, 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards ear tags, passports and holding

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registers, with further amendments.

• Council Regulation (EC) no. 21/2004, of December 17, 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC, with further amendments.

• Order 40/2010 on the approval sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the implementation process of identification and registration of swine, bovine, sheep and goat, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 286/30 April 2010, with further amendments.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

All domesticated ruminants in Romania are free of bluetongue.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The movement of ruminants is controlled with the following documents:

• animal holding registry;

• animal movement document;

• sanitary veterinary certificate for live animals.

The ruminants are allowed to move from farm to farm, animal collection centers, animal markets, slaughterhouses or rendering plants accompanied by the above mentioned documents. These movements are registered in the database along with all relevant documents.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competitive ELISA and Real Time • RT PCR.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Order no. 34/2009 on the approval sanitary veterinary Norm regarding general bio-security rules in bovine holdings, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 420/19 June 2009.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Animals serologically positive will be further retested by serum neutralisation and real time RT-PCR on serum and blood samples.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Governmental Decision 1214/2009 regarding methodology for determining and paying compensation to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected in order to rapid elimination of transmissible animal disease outbreaks, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 741/9 November 2009, with further amendments.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The control of implementing of the programme is performed by the inspection body according to the National Inspection and Control Programme, which is part to Multi-annual National Control Plan. Reporting of the surveillance results is performed every month by the district Sanitary Veterinary and for Food Safety Directorates to the National Reference Laboratory for bluetongue in the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health by the RO BT-Net network.

5. Benefits of the programme

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A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

On the one hand, serological surveillance will allow to qualify the ruminants in Romania as free of bluetongue and therefore the farmers will be able to export animals, and on the other hand an early detection of any incursion of BTV into Romanian territory could be rapidly jugulated by the veterinary administration.

The identification of bluetongue risk areas in Romania, will allow to the veterinary services to enforce the prophylactic action in those areas.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

yes

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2012**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
									% herds coverage	% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence	
Romania (42 districts)	Bovines	10 525	562	559	0	0	0		99,466			X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep and goats	10 493	292	298	0	0	0		102,055			X

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Total		21 018	854	857	0	0	0	0	100,351		
										Add a new row	

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : **2012**

Region	Animal species	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animal tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Slaughtering		Indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence	
Romania (42 districts)	Bovines	2 076 909	57 053	55 769	55 769	0	0	0	97,749	0	X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep and goats	11 937 376	12 298	11 977	11 977	0	0	0	97,39	0	X
Total		14 014 285	69 351	67 746	67 746	0	0	0	97,69	0	
										ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania (42 districts)	Bovine	serological test	ELISA competitive	56 554	0	X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep and goats	serological test	ELISA competitive	12 091	0	X
Total				68 645		
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.4 *Data on the status of herds*

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

Data on Wildlife is : *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania (42 districts)	Competitive ELISA	Bovine, Sheep and goats	serum	surveillance	28 324	X
Romania (42 districts)	Real Time RT-PCR	Bovine, Sheep and goats	blood	surveillance	200	X
Total					28 524	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2014**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
Romania (42 districts)	Bovine, sheep and c	10 525	10 525	252	0	0	0	0	2,39	0	0	X
Total		10 525	10 525	252	0	0	0	0	2,39	0	0	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year :

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators			
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)		
Romania (42 districts)	Bovine, Sheep and goats	14 563 358	14 563 358	28 524	28 524	0	0	0	0,2	0	X	
Total		14 563 358	14 563 358	28 524	28 524	0	0	0	0,2	0		
								Add a new row				

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable

Applicable...

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is Not applicable Applicable...

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	28 324	2	56648	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR (animal samples)	Individual animal sample/test	200	17	3400	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Blood samples	individual animal sample/test	28 524	1.6	45638,4	yes	X
Other costs	Packing and transportation	Individual	28 524	0.5	14262	yes	X
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccination or treatment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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				Add a new row			
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
						Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
7. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Entomological survey	Vectors collecting	catch	1 500	10	15000	yes	X
Entomological survey	Vectors identification	catch	1 500	0.5	750	yes	X
						Add a new row	
Total					135 698,40 €		

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!

Figure 1. Sites of location of the districts considered to present high risk (red) or low risk (blue) of contamination

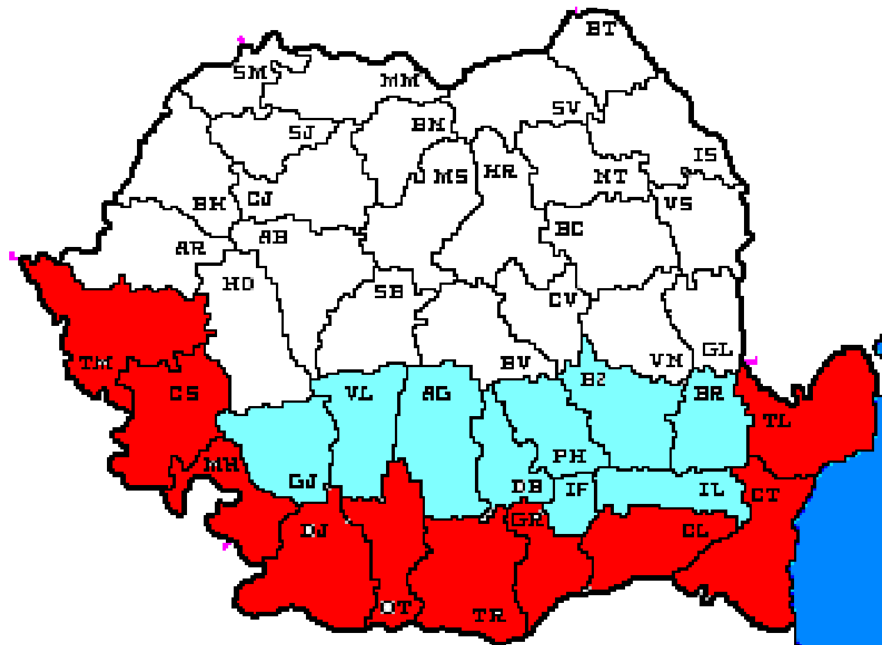


Figure 2. Site of distribution of the permanent traps (red) and HOBO meteostations (yellow) during the season 2007-2008



Figure 3. Sites of vectors identification in 2009.



Figure 4. Sites of *C. obsoletus* vectors identification in 2009.



Figure 5. Sites of *C. pulicaris* vectors identification in 2009.



Figure 6. Map of favorable environmental conditions for culicoid vectors. *C. obsoletus* and *C. pulicaris* (up to 500m altitude)

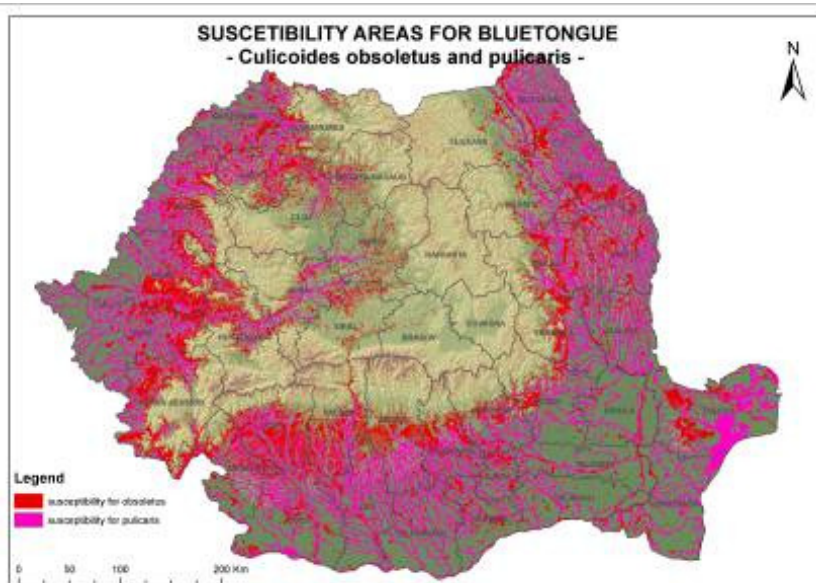


Figure 7. Map of risk areas for bluetongue (up to 500m altitude)

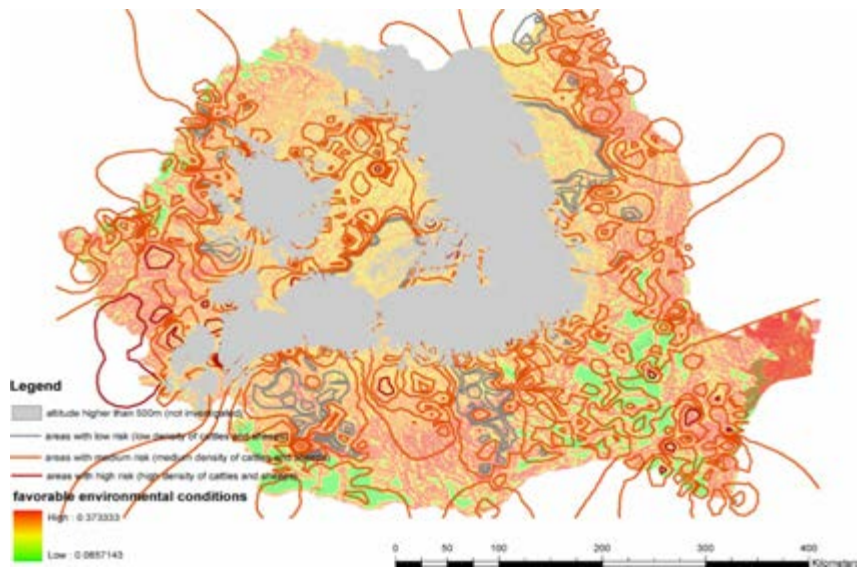


Figure 8. Epidemiological units of 50/50 kms



Table 1. Sampling model from April to November

Number of quadrats of 50/50km (2500 km)	95
Average number of target herds per county	6
Average number of samples /county/period	672
Average number of samples/target herds/month	14
Total number of samples to be tested during the period	28.224

Table 2. Sampling model for virological and molecular tests

Average number of samples /county/year	5
Total number of samples to be tested during the period	200

Table 3. Weekly timetable of vectors collections by permanent traps

Black light trap code	Days of the month (from April to November)																														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
XXYYYYZZ**		*							*							*							*								

Fig. 9. Administrative map of Romania with the 41 counties and the municipality of Bucharest:

