EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10879/2012

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

Survey programme for Bluetongue

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Romania

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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 Community co-financing from beginning of : 2012

1.1   Contact

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2.   Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, 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, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 environment protection.

The objectives of bluetongue surveillance were the following:
â•¢ Early detection of any evidences of bluetongue occurrence on Romanian territory
â•¢ Urgent and efficient intervention in case of a bluetongue outbreak
â•¢ Establishing of breeding and survival sites for bluetongue virus vectors
â•¢ Establishing of the risk zones for bluetongue in Romania
â•¢ Fulfilling of the requirements of the Terrestrial Animals Health Code Chapter 2.2.13. Article 2.2.13.2. which stipulates that â••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 50Â°N or south of 34Â°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.â••

Components of the strategy

2.1. Passive surveillance by:

Monitoring of the documents.

2.2. Active surveillance by:

â•¢ Inspection of animals belonging to domesticated or wild species, susceptible to the BT virus, existing on Romanian territory, as follows:

- in â••targetâ•• localities located in districts considered to present a major or lower risk for trans boundary contamination;

- in â••quarantine farmsâ•• for imported or exported animals, during a period of time equally to the maximum incubation period of the disease;

â•¢ Inspection in slaughterhouses of all susceptible animals originating from â••targetâ•• localities or from import â••quarantine farmsâ••;

â•¢ 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.

â•¢ 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;

â•¢ Organization of epidemiological activities to asses the health status related to BT of susceptible wild and transhumant animals;

â•¢ In case of an outbreak of bluetongue, the contingency plan is immediately enforced.

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 2006 - 2010

During the period 2005 - 2010 the location of â••targetâ•• localities was established inside of 25 square kms quadrates.

Year 2006

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, AGID

Number of tested samples: 18,680

Positive samples: 0

Year 2007

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, AGID

Number of tested samples: 70,569

Positive samples: 0

Year 2008

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, AGID

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
2.4. Vectors surveillance during years 2006 â•• 2010
Year â•• 2006
No. of districts â•• 38
No. of localities (sites) â•• 38
No. of catches â•• 842
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
Culicoides pulicaris
During 2005, 2006 and 2007 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 asses the sezonal incidence and abundance of the vectors.
In five districts HOBO meteostations 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 meteostations (yellow) during the season 2005-2006

Year â•• 2007
No. of districts â•• 34
No. of localities (sites) â•• 34
No. of catches â•• 430
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
    Culicoides pulicaris
Year â•• 2008
No. of districts â•• 32
No. of localities (sites) â•• 35
No. of catches â•• 1,279
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
    Culicoides pulicaris
    Culicoides nubeculosus
    Culicoides dewulfi
Year 2009
No. of districts â•• 38
No. of localities (sites) â•• 38
No. of catches â•• 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 â•• 35
No. of localities (sites) â•• 35
No. of catches â•• 1,554
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
      Culicoides pulicaris
      Culicoides nubeculosus
      Culicoides dewulfi
2.5. Results of the surveillance performed during 2006 â•• 2010
Based on the investigations performed during 2006 â•• 2010 risk maps for bluetongue virus were realized. The maps show the areas were 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

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and 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 2012:
â•¢ Early detection of any evidences of bluetongue occurrence on Romanian territory;
â•¢ Immediate and efficient intervention in case of a bluetongue outbreak;
â•¢ Establishing of breeding and survival sites for bluetongue virus vectors;
â•¢ Establishing of the risk zones for bluetongue in Romania;
â•¢ Qualification of domesticated ruminants populations in Romania as â••free of bluetongueâ••.

The target herds were established into quadrates of 25/25 kms recte 525 square kms during the season May to October (figure 8) and 50/50 kms recte 2500 square kms , from November to April (figure 9) depending of the season of vectors activities. In each quadrate one target herd was established.
Figure 8. Quadrates of 25/25 kms for target localities from Mai-October

Figure 9. Quadrates of 50/50 kms for target localities from November to April

Testing strategy:

- from May to October: monthly surveillance by competitive ELISA on serum samples taken from susceptible animals (bovines, ovines, goats) in order to assure a detection of virus circulation at a level of 2% prevalence with 95% confidence;
- from November to April: monthly surveillance by competitive ELISA on serum samples taken from susceptible animals (bovines, ovines, goats) in order to assure a detection of virus circulation at a level of 15% prevalence with 95% confidence;

3.2. Serological survey
In Romania, the estimated number of ruminants at risk for bluetongue is the following
- bovines: 2,162,664
- sheep: 10,309,502
- goats: 1,337,235
The estimated number of ruminants that should be surveyed by serology and Real Time
RT - PCR in 2012 is 78,966.

During the intense activity of the vectors (from May to October): 41,328 of ruminants will tested by ELISA competitive (an average of 1008 serum samples/county)

Table 1. Sampling model from May to October

During the low activity season of vectors (from November to April) 31,488 of ruminants will be tested by ELISA competitive (an average of 768 serum samples/county).

Table 2. Sampling model from November to April

Table 3. Sampling model for Real Time RT-PCR testings

The methodology for establishing the target herds to collect the serum samples is the same applied for the year 2011.
All serum samples will be tested in district veterinary laboratories.
The test to be used for serologic surveillance is competitive ELISA.

3.3. Monitoring of culicoid vectors
Identification of the genus and the species and seasonal abundance and distribution as follows:
- by capturing the insects with mobile light traps, during the activity season of the insects (from May to October) according to a monthly timetable for each capturing site (table 4);

Table 4. Monthly timetable of vectors collections by mobile traps

Table 5. Weekly timetable of vectors collections by permanent traps

Black light traps type South Africa will be used.

3.4. Monitoring of environmental parameters with HOBO meteostations

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In 3 districts (Botosani, Caras Severin, Constanta) along with the permanent light traps, HOBO meteostations are 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.

3.5. Surveillance on wild ruminants

Laboratory tests (virology and molecular biology) are applied on found dead wild ruminants or sick animals killed by shouting 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.

4.   Measures of the submitted programme

4.1   Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2012

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. Descrive the responsabilities 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, Dudului street no. 37, district 6, postal code 060603, 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
- it establishes the strategy of County and Bucharest Municipality Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories regarding the surveillance and diagnosis of bluetongue;
- it coordinates the laboratory activity of surveillance and diagnosis of bluetongue;
- it makes up epidemiological reports, based on the interpretation of the results regarding bluetongue;
- it cooperates with The Laboratory of Community Reference for bluetongue.

Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.)
    There are 41 county official laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.).

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- 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
- it authorizes medical immunological products against bluetongue and reagents (kits) that are to be traded in Romania;
- 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
- 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 if 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 evolvements 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.

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Fig. 10. 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 community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Order 107/2005 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) :

â•¢ Emergency Government Ordinance no. 108/2001 approved through Law no. 166/10.04.2002 regarding agricultural holdings which settles at Chapter II â•• â••The apportion of the commercial agricultural holdingsâ••, 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. â•¢ Order no. 16 of 16th March 2010 on the approval of â••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

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for human consumption and of processed productsâ••, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 194 of 26 March 2010, which repeals Order no. 62/2007, with further amendments.
â•¢ Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2004 of 29 April 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards ear tags, passports and holding registers, with further amendments.
â•¢ Council Regulation (EC) of 21 December 2004 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.
â•¢ 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:
â•¢ animal holding registry;
â•¢ animal movement document;
â•¢ sanitary veterinary transport 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 â•• RT PCR. The sampling scheme was described in point 3.2.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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 treatmen t 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) :

â•¢ 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.

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 â••RO BT-Netâ•• network.

5.   Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Romania considers that it is necessary to rapidly put in place a harmonized BT monitoring and surveillance scheme in the EU. This harmonized system will allow the full and secure implementation of the measures foreseen in Regulation (EC) no. 1266/2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC ensuring transparency among the Member States and also as regards the Third Countries. The serological monitoring will allow to qualify the ruminants in Romania as free of bluetongue and therefore the farmers will be able to export animals.
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

Data already submitted via the online
system for the years 2006 - 2009 :

no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease :   ○ *Not applicable*   ○ *Applicable...*

6.1.1 Data on herds for year : **2010**

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	% herds coverage	Indicators % positive herds Period herd prevalence	Indicators % new positive herds Herd incidence
										X	X
Romania (42 districts)	Bovines	9 297	541	541	0	0	0		100		
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	9 288	485	483	0	0	0		99,588		

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	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	% herds coverage
Total	18 585	1 026	1 024	0	0	0		99,805

Add a new row

6.1.1   Data on herds for year :   **2009**

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	% herds coverage	Indicators	
										% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
Romania (42 districts)	Bovines	8 661	563	559	0	0	0		99,29	X	X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	8 661	535	512	0	0	0		95,701		
Total		17 322	1 098	1 071	0	0	0		97,541		

Add a new row

6.1.1   Data on herds for year :   **2008**

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	% herds coverage	Indicators	
										% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
Romania (42 districts)	Bovines	394 000	537	640	0	0	0		119,181	X	

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Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	1 118 527	1 647	735	0	0	44,627	X
Total		1 512 527	2 184	1 375	0	0	62,958	

Add a new row

6.1.1   Data on herds for year :   **2007**

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	% herds coverage	Indicators % positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
Romania (42 districts)	Bovines	4 365	400	400	0	0	0	0	100		X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	6 090	510	510	0	0	0	0	100		X
Total		10 455	910	910	0	0	0	0	100		

Add a new row

6.1.1   Data on herds for year :   **2006**

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	% herds coverage	Indicators % positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence

Region	Animal species							
Romania (20 districts)	Bovines	1 780	180	180	0	0	100	X
Romania (20 districts)	Sheep & goats	2 640	220	220	0	0	100	X
Total		4 420	400	400	0	0	100	

Add a new row

6.1.2 Data on animals for year : 2 010

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	2 010 543	45 301	41 655	41 655	0	0	0	91,952	0 X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	10 624 583	35 415	29 577	29 577	0	0	0	83,515	0 X
Total		12 635 126	80 716	71 232	71 232	0	0	0	88,25	0

ADD A NEW ROW

6.1.2   Data on animals for year :   **2 009**

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	1 939 095	51 850	44 975	44 975	0	0	0	86,741	0	**X**
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	9 403 269	32 360	27 124	27 124	0	0	0	83,82	0	**X**
Total		11 342 364	84 210	72 099	72 099	0	0	0	85,62	0	
								ADD A NEW ROW			

6.1.2   Data on animals for year :   **2 008**

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

Region	Animal species								X
Romania (42 districts)	Bovines	2 328 842	39 000	54 082	0	0	0	138,672	X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	10 624 560	22 000	31 646	0	0	0	143,845	X
Total		12 953 402	61 000	85 728	0	0	0	140,54	0

ADD A NEW ROW

6.1.2   Data on animals for year :   **2 007**

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		X
							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	2 750 000	47 000	47 046	47 046	0	0	0	100,098	0	X
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & goats	11 946 166	23 500	23 523	23 523	0	0	0	100,098	0	X
Total		14 696 166	70 500	70 569	70 569	0	0	0	100,1	0	0

ADD A NEW ROW

6.1.2   Data on animals for year :   **2 006**

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 (20 districts)	Bovines	1 000 000	11 208	11 208	11 208	0	0	0	100	0	X
Romania (20 districts)	Sheep & goats	2 000 000	7 470	7 472	7 472	0	0	0	100,027	0	X
Total		3 000 000	18 678	18 680	18 680	0	0	0	100,01	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 : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Romania (42 districts)	Bovine	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	41 655	0 **x**
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & Goats	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	29 577	0 **x**
Total				71 232	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Romania (42 districts)	Bovine	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	44 975	0 **x**
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & Goats	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	27 124	0 **x**
Total				72 099	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1   Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :   **2008**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Romania (42 districts)	Bovine	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	54 082	0
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & Goats	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	31 646	0
Total				85 728	
					ADD A NEW ROW

6.2.1   Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :   **2007**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Romania (42 districts)	Bovine	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	47 046	0
Romania (42 districts)	Sheep & Goats	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	23 523	0
Total				70 569	
					ADD A NEW ROW

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :   **2006**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania (20 districts)	Bovine	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	11 208	0	**X**
Romania (20 districts)	Sheep & Goats	serological test	**Competitive ELISA**	7 472	0	**X**
Total				18 680		
				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...

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...

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 :   **2012**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania (42 districts)	Competitive ELISA	Bovines, sheep & goats	serum	qualification, surveillance	72 816	**X**
Romania (42 districts)	Real Time RT-PCR	Bovines, sheep & goats	blood	qualification, surveillance	6 150	**X**
				Total	78 966	
					Add a new row	

7.1.2   Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1   *Targets on testing herds*   ○ *Not applicable*   ○ *Applicable...*

7.1.2.1   *Targets on the testing of herds for year :*   **2012**

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)	Bovines, sheep & go	10 455	902	902	0	0	0	0	100	0	0 **X**
Total		10 455	902	902	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
									Add a new row		

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals   ○ *Not applicable*   ○ *Applicable...*

7.1.2.2   Targets on the testing of animals for year :   **2012**

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)	Bovines, sheep &	13 809 401	78 966	78 966	78 966	0	0	0	100	0 **X**
Total		13 809 401	78 966	78 966	78 966	0	0	0	100	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...

8. *Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :* **2012**

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

1. Testing

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Cost of analysis	Elisa (serum antibody detection)	Individual animal sample/test	72 816	4.6	334953.6	yes X
Cost of analysis	PCR (animal samples)	Individual animal sample/test	6 150	20	123000	yes X
Cost of sampling	Serum samples	Individual animal sample/test	47 478	1.6	75964,8	yes X
Cost of sampling	Blood samples	Individual animal sample/test	31 488	1.5	47232	yes X
Other costs	Packing and transportation	Individual animal sample/test	78 966	0.5	39483	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	Community funding requested
					Add a new row	

3. Slaughter and destruction

Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
version : 2.1

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
					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	Community 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	Community 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	Community funding requested
Entomological survey	Vectors collecting	catch	1 500	1	1500	yes	X
Entomological survey	Vectors identification	catch	1 500	1	1500	yes	X
					Add a new row	

Total			623 633,40 €

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 : .zip, jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna.
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!*
5) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.

Figure 9. Quadrates of 50/50 kms for target localities from November to April

Figure 8. Quadrates of 25/25 kms for target localities from Mai-October

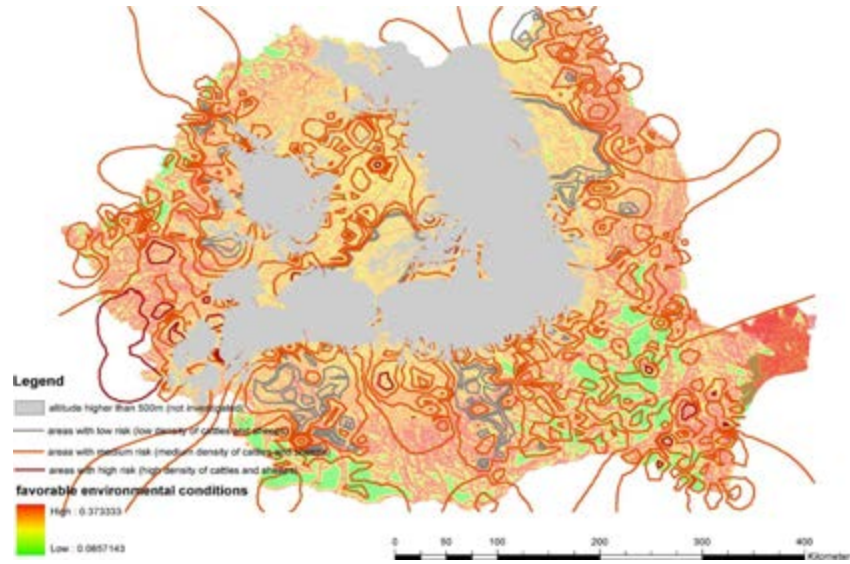Figure 7. Map of risk areas for bluetongue (up to 500m altitude)

Fig. 10. Administrative map of Romania with the 41 counties and the municipality of Bucharest:

Figure 1. Sites of location of the districts considered to present high risk (red) or low risk (blue) of contamination
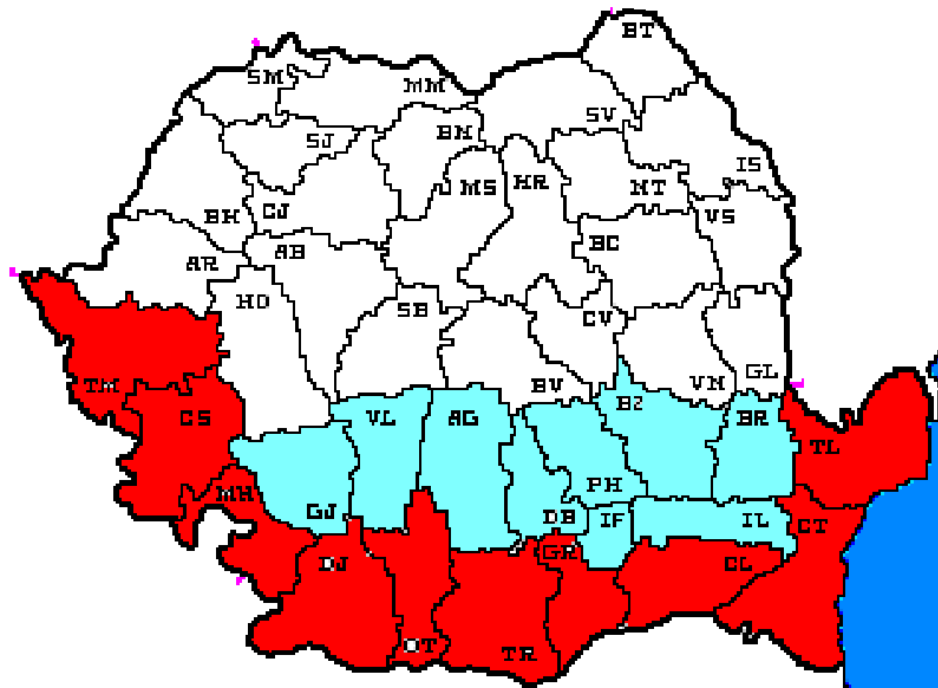
Figure 6. Map of favourable environmental conditions for culicoid vectors . C.obsoletus and C. pulicaris (up to 500m altitude)
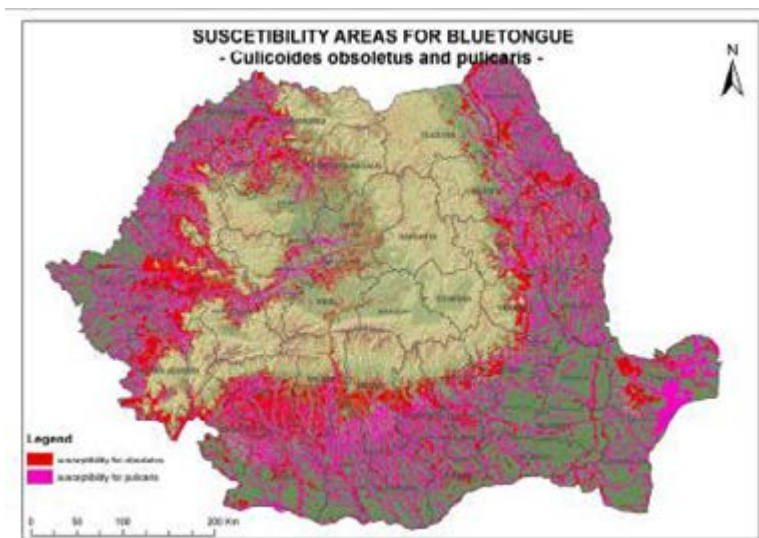
Table 4. Monthly timetable of vectors collections by mobile traps

Black light trap code	Days of the month (from May to Octobre)																													
	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
CMYYYYZZ**		*							*							*							*							

*Days of capturing

** CM = Mobile 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.

- by weekly catches with permanent traps, covering the whole territory of the country (one permanent trap per district) and all over the year (table 5).

Table 5. Weekly timetable of vectors collections by permanent traps

Black light traps code	The name of the farm of collection site	Catching interval
XXYYYYZZ*	.....	One night/week January ⟹ December

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

Table 1. Sampling model from May to October

Number of quadrats of 25 /25km (525 skm)	390
Average number of target herds per county	14
Average number of samples /county/period	1008
Average number of samples/target herds/month	12
Total number of animals to be tested during the period	41,328

During the low activity season of vectors (from November to April) 31,488 of ruminants will be tested by ELISA competitive (an average of 768 serum samples/county).

Table 2. Sampling model from November to April

Number of quadrats of 50 /50km (2500 skm)	98
Average number of target herds per county	8
Average number of samples /county/period	768
Average number of samples/target herds/month	16
Total number of animals to be tested during the period	31,488

Table 3. Sampling model for Real Time RT-PCR testings

Average number of samples /county/year	150
Total number of animals to be tested during the period	6,150

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

Figure 3. Sites of vectors identification in 2009.

Figure 2. Site of distribution of the permanent traps (red) and HOBO meteostations (yellow) during the season 2005-2006