



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

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

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

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

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

Instructions to complete the form: Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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

Submission date

Tuesday, September 30, 2014 14:48:13

Submission number

1412078253833-3827



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease: Classical swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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1.1 Contact

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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) :

According to official statistics, on the 31st of December 2013 in Romania there was a number of 4,145,958 domestic swines, from which:

1,910,040 pigs in 348 industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments,

19,102 pigs in 713 commercial pigs establishments type A, and

2,216,816 pigs in 750,724 non-commercial pigs establishments (non-professional holdings, also known as backyards farms of rural population, where pigs are reared for self-consumption).

The number of game-funds is 2151 having a hunting area size of 219.884 square km in which there are 83164 wild boars. Typically, the density of feral pigs is under 1 individual per square km.

In year 2009: tissues samples (organs and blood) collected from 11387 wild boars were tested in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) by serological and virological analysis. All the samples analyzed by virological tests IFD and RT-PCR had negative results (432 samples by RT-PCR and 10686 by IFD).

In 2010: were performed 8557 ELISA tests, 2962 IFD and 534 RT –PCR tests. The methods are accredited and are performed in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF). No positive result for virological tests was found.

In 2011: were performed 7385 ELISA tests, 10387 IFD and 2016 RT –PCR tests. The methods are

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accredited and are performed in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF). No positive result for virological tests was found.

In 2012: in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) were performed serological and virological samples (organs and blood) collected from 11000 hunted wild boars. No positive result for virological IDF and RT-PCR tests was found.

In 2013: in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) were performed serological and virological samples (organs and blood) collected from 14208 hunted wild boars. No positive result for virological IDF and RT-PCR tests was found.

In the given epidemiological context, since 2007, Romania has drawn up Programmes of monitoring, control and eradication of CSF, approved annually by the European Commission, which included:

- the plan to eradicate the CSF in wild boars;
- plans for the emergency vaccination against CSF in wild boars for years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011;
- a plan for the emergency vaccination of domestic pigs kept in large commercial pigs establishments that are veterinary approved, with marker vaccine (applied until April 2008);
- a plan for the emergency vaccination of domestic pigs kept in non-professional holdings, with live attenuated conventional vaccine (applied in December 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).

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) :

The monitoring and control program in 2015 is applied all over Romanian territory. The veterinary surveillance of domestic and wild pigs by clinical, anatomopathological and laboratory examinations is applied all over Romanian territory.

The program are to be carried out taking into account the following aspects:

- the European legal provisions on the implementation of monitoring and control measures;
- the existing types of domestic pigs rearing systems, with many non-professional holdings and industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments and commercial pigs establishments type A;
- the control the pigs' movements from non-professional holdings;
- the absence of CFS cases in swine populations during October 2007-present;
- low density of wild boars population, less than 1 head per square km.

Since 2011, there has been developed a new scientific strategy having as objective the recovery of "CSF free status", and the last DGSANCO missions confirmed that, Romania has made progresses in this field. The surveillance periods, the animal categories, the prevalence and confidence percent are established

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in conformity with the measures agreed with the experts from the European Commission.

1. NON-PROFESSIONAL HOLDINGS

1.1. Clinical Surveillance:

The clinical surveillance is carried out by the free-practice veterinarian whenever the owner requests him/her to investigate the cases of ill or dead pigs or any time the pig is moved, when he/she has to issue the veterinary health certificate(★).

The free-practice veterinarian is responsible for carrying out the mandatory clinical inspections during February-April and September-October

The strategic Programme for each year is approved by Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority and by Government Decision, in which, there are provided the attributions of the free practice veterinarians. The strict coordination of the activity carried out by the free practice veterinarians and official veterinarians regarding the classical swine fever surveillance, is carried out in conformity with the official procedures for each active Surveillance Campaign and permanently for passive surveillance, submitted by service notes. The authorization of holdings is carried out in conformity with the Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 16/2010 approving the sanitary veterinary Norm on the procedure for the sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of the collection centers /assemblies, holdings of origin and means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare, of the establishments involved in the storage and neutralization of animal byproducts, which are not intended for human consumption , and of processed products.

1.2. Serological Surveillance

1.2.1 Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for E2 protein by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from all sows that have aborted.

1.2.2. Active serological surveillance(**).

a) The 1st campaign:

The active surveillance is carried out during inspections of the holdings in the period February-April. Samples will be taken from all breeding sows kept in holdings with targeted animals. The sampling will be done from the sows having piglets and from the sows which are in the first 90 days of pregnancy. The sows which are in the last month of gestation will not be sampled, samples from these animals will be taken after they will give given birth.

b) The 2nd campaign:

The active surveillance is carried out during June-July.

Samples for the detection of antibodies to E2 protein by ELISA tests will be taken from holdings with porcine animals in order to perform the surveillance of non-professional holdings situated in locations within a zone of 3 km around the commercial industrial holdings, in locations which are situated in an area of 3 km along the Romania land border with Ukraine and Serbia and around the border crossing points between Romania and Moldova.

c) The 3rd campaign:

The active surveillance is carried out after the inspections of holdings.

In November, from pig holdings, samples will be randomly taken from locations chosen from each and every county according to the prevalence of 0.5% and a confidence of 95%.

1.3. Virological Surveillance

Passive virological surveillance, targeted on ill pigs, died pigs, killed pigs (urgently slaughtered) and sows that have aborted:

- It is performed through PCR tests on organ samples collected from died pigs, killed pigs having clinical signs that could be assigned to CSF.

- It is performed through PCR tests on blood with EDTA samples collected from pigs having clinical signs

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that could be assigned to CSF and from sows that have aborted.

- It is performed through PCR tests on abortions.

(★) In any of the mentioned situations, free-practice veterinarian, authorized in accordance with the legal provisions, will fill in an Inspection Form, will try to identify the possible sick or dead animals and will request information relating to possible changes in health status or the possible evolution of certain diseases in pigs. Inspection forms will be filled in during the checks of any type of commercial establishments and non-professional holdings. If an authorized free-practice veterinarian finds sick or dead animals with clinical signs that could be assigned to classical swine fever, he/she shall take samples for specific laboratory tests, shall immediately notify the CSVFSD and shall immediately apply the legal measures. Prior to applying the official measures, CSVFSD has to verify if the notification of free-practice vet, the first epidemiological information and the laboratory tests results justify continuing the official activities, as that the official veterinarian to complete the epidemiological inquiry and to take official samples in order to clarify the situation.

(★★) Sampling and testing of samples for the detection of antibodies to E2 protein by ELISA tests is carried out during the active surveillance the non-professional holdings.

2. COMMERCIAL PIGS ESTABLISHMENTS TYPE A

Surveillance in commercial pigs establishments type A

At 31 December 2013 Romania there were 713 commercial pigs establishments type A.

Live pigs, meat and meat products, originated from this kind of farms, are marketed only in Romania.

2.1. Clinical surveillance is carried out by:

The free-practice veterinarian when the owner requests the certification of the movements.

The official veterinarian who is responsible for filling in the Clinical Inspection Form, once a semester, according to Decision 106/2002/EC.

2.2. Serological Surveillance

2.2.1. Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for E2 protein by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from all sows that have aborted.

2.2.2. Active serological surveillance (★)

Is performed for antibodies detection for E2 protein by ELISA tests on blood samples taken as follows:

a) - from all boars and sows;

b) - from all pig categories, except the categories listed at a), samples will be taken for a prevalence of 5% and confidence of 95%.

2.3. Virological Surveillance

Passive virological surveillance, in order to perform PCR tests:

a) the organs samples are taken (but not from more than 10 pigs of each concerned pig category);

b) the blood with EDTA samples are taken from sick pigs with clinical signs that could be assigned to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted;

c) the organs samples are taken from dead pigs that show clinical signs or lesions that may be attributed to classical swine fever, regardless of mortality rate;

d) from all abortions;

(★) Sampling and testing of samples for the detection of antibodies to E2 protein by ELISA tests are performed by the official veterinarian during the active surveillance of commercial holdings, in June and July.

3. INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL VETERINARY APPROVED PIGS ESTABLISHMENTS

Industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments

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At 31 December 2013 Romania there were 348 commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments. The main measures applied in these establishments aim at:

- ensuring health assistance, general rules of biosecurity based on specific procedures in relation with the specific of the industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments, in order to prevent dissemination pigs' diseases;
- marketing of live pigs in approved slaughterhouses or to the non-professional swine holdings for immediate slaughter or to breeding and fattening.
- control of movements through the compulsory identification, documentation for movement and health certification.

The commercial holdings are 100% tested by the active surveillance in June-July and the non-professional holdings are tested by the active surveillance during the three campaigns in conformity with the prevalence and confidence established at the level of localities, holdings and animals from each county (see 3.(1.; 2.;3.)).

3.1. Clinical Surveillance is carried out by:

The free-practice veterinarian when the owner requests the certification of the movements.

The official veterinarian who is responsible for felling in the Clinical Inspection Form, once a semester, according to Decision 106/2002/EC.

3.2. Serological Surveillance

3.2.1. Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for E2 protein by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from sows that have aborted over the average abortion rate of every exploitations. The abortion rate is calculated by every animal during the elaboration of biosafety programme.

Three samples are collected from all the sows which have aborted in the non-professional holdings, such as: one blood sample for the detection of antibodies by ELISA tests; the second sample is collected on EDTA for PCR tests (see 3(1.3)); the third sample is collected from aborted embryos if there are any, for PCR tests (see 3(1.3). In November, during the third active surveillance campaign in the non-professional swine holdings, there shall be collected samples in conformity with the 0.5% prevalence and 95% confidence, only from localities chosen at random from each county (see 3(1.2.2.c)).

Having regard to the experience during the years 2013 and 2014, there are not many samples.

3.2.2. Active serological surveillance (★)

Is performed for antibodies detection for E2 protein by ELISA tests on blood samples taken as follows:

- sample will be taken from all pigs categories within reproduction, growth and fattening establishments, ensuring the prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence, reported to the whole livestock.
- sample will be taken from pigs originated from intra-Community trade, ensuring the prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence, will only be made if at least 14 days have passed from the intra-Community movement.

3.3. Virological Surveillance

3.3.1. Passive virological surveillance

a) When the number of dead pigs exceeds the rate of daily mortality*, the organ samples will be taken for PCR testing.

b) Sampling from pigs with clinical signs that can be attributable to classical swine fever and from sows that were aborted when their number are over the average rate of ill in each farm: -blood on EDTA for PCR testing

c) Organs samples for PCR testing will be taken from dead pigs who presented clinical signs or lesions that may be attributed to classical swine fever, regardless the mortality rate.

d) Abortions -for PCR tests.

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(*) Sampling and testing of samples for the detection of antibodies to E2 protein by ELISA tests are performed by the official veterinarian during the active surveillance of commercial holdings, in June and July.

(**)The daily rate mortality is calculated dividing the number of pigs, which died in the respective day in the same house, to the number of existing pigs in the house and the result being multiplied by 100. Each establishment has also calculation for mortality rate for a monthly and a production cycle.

4. MEASURES FOR THE WILD BOARS POPULATION

- the census of wild boar population, on age and sex, their densities distribution in each game fund, their mortality and migration;
- the organization of additional hunting sessions, out of the regular hunting seasons;
- the retention of the hunted wild boars while awaiting the results of laboratory tests;
- the compliance with the conditions of carrying out the evisceration and disposal of animals;
- the ensuring of sampling the hunted, dead, injured wild boars;
- the organizing and ensuring that the collection centers for the processing of wild game are operating, are having their own fixed or mobile refrigeration spaces, are equipped with refrigeration aggregate storages for wild game destined to own consumption;
- the assessment of health status of wild pigs in each hunting found within the county, based on a solid viral and serological surveillance of the hunted, dead, injured wild boars and on a proper epidemiological evaluation of results;
- the applying of communitarian legal provisions, in the event of virological positive results in the territory and, when appropriate, the application of emergency vaccination programs, in areas considered as infected.

WILD BOARS SURVEILLANCE

The objectives are the epidemiological monitoring. In order to achieve this objective, the samples will be collected from wild boars hunted in hunting seasons throughout the year 2015 and hunted in additional hunting seasons, as well as from wild boars found dead, injured, they are to be subject to serological and virological examinations.

The samples will be examined within the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF).

4.1. Serological Surveillance

Samples of serum or thoraco abdominal fluid will be taken from all hunted wild boars regardless of age. The samples collected for the serological examination shall be accompanied by a twin sample collected from the from the same animal, for virological tests. The following serological tests are used:

1. ELISA for antibody detection on samples of serum or liquid thoraco-abdominal;
2. virus neutralization in case of ELISA positive result on samples collected in game-found where no vaccination was made.

The interpretation of serological results of any positive samples will be made taking into account the history regarding the vaccination against classical swine fever in the hunting grounds and the age of the animal in relation to the last vaccination, or the possible detection of maternal antibodies.

4.2. Virological Surveillance

4.2.1. The RT-PCR for detection of viral genome is performed, on samples taken from:

- a) all wild boars found dead;
- b) all hunted wild boars, regardless of age.

4.2.2. Immunofluorescence assay on samples from all animals referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b)

4.2.3. Virus isolation test on cell cultures shall be carried out in each and every case with positive result on IFD or RT-PCR.

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For virological tests the following sample will be collected:

- organs: spleen, tonsil, lympho-ganglion;
- breastbone.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2015

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):

1. The National sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA) is the Romanian central veterinary authority responsible to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Programme. NSVFSA is responsible for the funds allocation to cover the needs in emergency situations and the costs of killing or slaughtering of pigs, removal and processing of dead bodies, carcasses and contaminated materials, in accordance with the law.

At the territorial level, the veterinary authorities responsible for the application of the Program are all the 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Division, including Bucharest, (CSVFSD).

At the national level, is acting the Network of Classical Swine Fever, in accordance with the legislation, under the coordination of the Director of Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General-Directorate, within NSVFSA.

According to the provisions of the Law No. 1 of 8 January 2008 for the modification and completion of the Government Ordinance No. 42/2004 concerning the organization of sanitary veterinary activities, the administrative structure responsible for diseases control in Romania has been changed. Therefore, through Government's Decision it was established the National Disease Eradication Center, within the National Committee for Emergency Situations. The National Disease Eradication Center is the interministerial management body that acts under the direct supervision of the Minister of the administration and interior, in coordinating of the Prime Minister.

Government Ordinance No 1189, of 3 October 2009 settle the organisation, functioning and responsibilities of the National Disease Eradication Center and for its structures, as follows:

- a) the Central Unit for Decisions (U.C.D), is led by the Minister of administration and interior is composed by members of the National Committee for Emergency Situations;
- b) Central Operational Unit (U.O.C), is led by the President of central public administration authority, within the bodies of specialists and certain subordinated institutions and units, as well as representatives from other stakeholders concerned in epizootic diseases eradicating, which support the Central Operational Unit in the implementation of the measures needed in disease control; is led by the President of NSVFSA, supported by the Director of Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General-Directorate;
- c) Central Support Unit (U.C.S) consists in experts and specialists from the central public administration, its professional bodies and subordinated institutions and units, which are designated by their leaders, representants of employers' patronizes concerned in animal diseases eradication. At territorial level, the structure responsible for diseases eradication is the Local Center for Disease Eradication functioning in each and every county; there are 42 of such centers established at prefectures, having a similar structure whit the one at the central level.

2. The Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health

- a) establishes the strategy of County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL) with regard to the diagnosis of classical swine fever;
- b) coordinates the activity of diagnosis of classical swine fever;
- c) draws up the epidemiological reports based on interpretation of results concerning classical swine fever;
- d) through the National Reference Laboratory cooperates with the Community Reference Laboratory for

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Classical Swine Fever.

3. The Institute for Biological Products Control and Drugs Veterinary Usage

a) provide consultation regarding biological products used for immunisation against classical swine fever in Romania and, in case of need, for emergency vaccination in feral pigs;

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

a) elaborates the strategy of domestic pigs rearing systems in Romania;

b) apply the measures disposed by NSVFSA in zootechnical farming systems in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and spread of classical swine fever;

c) advises and trains animals' owners in order of corect implementation of biosecurity general rules for preventing the risk of occurrence and spread of animal diseases;

5. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Changes

a) maintains the population of wild boars in number and areas of reasonable limits, by approving additional hunting sessions, off-season of hunting, in order to support the program of disease eradication;

b) provides, through personnel of hunting-founds (gamekeeper), the sampling and sending of samples to laboratories in order to assure the CSF control by laboratory surveillance and diagnosis of african swine fever, in accordance with the approved programs for sampling and evaluation of post-vaccine immunity;

c) keeps in function the system of collecting, transporting and neutralization of dead bodies, products and by-products derived from meat of domestic and wild pigs;

d) make decisions, together with the Ministry of Health, the conditions of animal farming in cities and municipalities;

6. The Territorial Forest and Hunting Inspectorate

a) make available to County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL) the cadastral-survey of wild boar populations, the geographical coordinates of hunting funds in order to establish the GIS maps;

b) monitor and evaluate the density of wild boar populations within the Romanian hunting-funds;

c) monitors and controls the implementation of the gamekeepers responsibilities;

d) cooperate with County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL), for the implementation of the CSF Programme;

7. Ministry of Public Finances

a) provides the necessary funds for the implementation of the CSF Programme;

b) acts, through the National Customs Authority, at the Romanian border crossing points, for the information of passengers on some veterinary restrictions arranged as a result of classical swine fever.

8. The Ministry of Internal Affairs

a) coordinate, within the National Committee for Emergency Situations, the eradication measures of CSF disposed by the National Disease Eradication Center;

b) provide, through County Committee for Emergency Situations, including Bucharest, at the Local Disease Eradication Centers, including Bucharest requests, the necessary support to quickly organize the Intervention Centers in Territory, as close as possible to the outbreak;

c) apply at Romanian border crossing points, along with custom authorities, the disposals of National Disease Eradication Center;

d) participate with specialized personnel to perform the prophylactic measures, as fallows:

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- o assure, along with inspectors from National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, in accordance with article 4. of Government decision no. 331/2009, fixed and mobile teams for control of live animals movements, meat products and by-products, as well as other substances and materials which can carry the virus to/ from the outbreak in the protection zone and the surveillance zone;
- o provides support for the implementation of all restrictive measures ordered by the National Disease Eradication Center;
- o provide support to the competent sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities in identifying and dissuading the illegal slaughtering of animals and illegal trade with live animals, products and by-products of pig meat, in unauthorized places;
- o provide the link with the County Committee for Emergency Situations, including Bucharest, which coordinate and support the implementation of the measures imposed in the territory and how all the factors involved in disease eradication perform these activities.

9. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

- a) participates in the determination of the routes and provides support in giving indications and control in circulation of means of transport in the areas affected by the disease;
- b) ensure compliance with the legal provisions related to collection and destruction in airport incinerators of catering waste derived from international air transports;
- c) ensure the awareness of population in airports, ports, railway and bus stations on the restrictive measures imposed by the sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities in relation with epidemiological situation and the means of reducing the risk to spread the disease.

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) :

The programme is applied on the whole Romanian territory on domestic and wild swine populations taking into account the rearing system of domestic pigs.

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) :

Is regulated by:

- a.) Directive 2001/89/EC transposed in national legislation by NSVFS Order No. 67/2012 concerning the animal health conditions to be respected in relation to the movement of live pigs on Romanian territory and for modification of certain veterinary rules;

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- b.) Council Directive 82/894/EEC transposed in national legislation by NSVFSA Order 77/2005 on the notification of animal diseases including subsequent amendments and additions.
- c.) The Order 79/2008 of President of NSVSA approving veterinary sanitary Norm on the internal notification of official declaration of certain communicable animals diseases, as well as the procedure of extinction of notifiable diseases, with subsequent amendments and additions.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

According to official statistics, on the 31st of December 2013 in Romania there was a number of 4,145,958 domestic swines, from which:

1,910,040 pigs in 348 industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments,
19,102 pigs in 713 commercial pigs establishments type A, and
2,216,816 pigs in 750,724 non-commercial pigs establishments (non-professional holdings, also known as backyards farms of rural population, where pigs are reared for self-consumption).

The number of game-funds is 2151 having a hunting area size of 219.884 square km in which there are 83164 wild boars. Typically, the density of feral pigs is under 1 individual per square km.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

The legal base

- Council Directive 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of pigs.
- Commission Decision 2000/678/EC laying down detailed rules for registration of holdings in national databases for porcine animals as foreseen by Council Directive 64/432/EEC.
- Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 16 / 2010 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the procedure on sanitary-veterinary registration and authorization of units and means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare.
- Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 85 of October 6, 2008 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the system for identification and registration of swine's.
- Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 40 of April 29, 2010 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the implementation of the identification and registration system for pigs, sheep, goats and bovines.

In compliance with the hereinbefore listed legislation, the registration of pigs holdings and the identification of all pigs (swine) before leaving the origin holding is mandatory.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

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(max. 32000 chars):

It is not applied.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

In case of epidemiological peace, the movements of pigs is regulated by the Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 67/2012 concerning the animal health conditions to be respected in relation to the movement of live pigs on Romanian territory.

In case of suspicions and/or confirmation of classical swine fever, the provisions of Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever are applied.

In the situation of epidemiological silence, the movement of domestic swine on the territory of Romania, is governed by the provisions of the Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 67 /2012 on the sanitary veterinary conditions which must be complied with at the movement of live swine on the territory of Romania and amending certain sanitary veterinary norms, published in the OFFICIAL JOURNAL no. 774 of 16th of November 2012. The active surveillance in the sanitary veterinary authorized commercial holdings is carried out during the period of June-July by collecting blood samples for ELISA test, from all the categories of swine including swine originated from intra-community trade, only within minimum 14 days of the intra-community movement) ensuring 5% prevalence and 95% confidence (see 3(3.2.2. Active serological surveillance(*)).

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

The legal basis for animal testing is the Commission Decision 2002/106/EC, of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever, transposed into national legislation by the Order of the President of SVFSA no. 66/2005.

The clinical examinations, the post-mortem examinations, sampling and virological and serological tests are performed in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual for classical swine fever, Chapter IV, V, VI, VII (Commission decision 2002/106/EC). The principle is to detect CSF with a confidence of at least 95%, and an estimated prevalence of the disease by 5%.

Because from 2007 to 2009 was carried out a vaccination programme, the serological surveillance has to take this situation into consideration. Therefore, the procedures regarding serological testing as are laid down in the diagnostic manual are applied solely to unvaccinated pigs.

As a general rule, in case of suspicion of classical swine fever, samples of the wild boar population is done according to the estimated number of animals and not according to the number of hunted animals.

The analysis of the collected samples in the framework of this programme is carried out in the county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and of Bucharest municipality, which have accredited diagnosis methods for CSF also in the CSF NRL from IDAH. In case of positive or uncertain results, registered in the county laboratories, the samples necessary for the virus isolation, the genome

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identification and the sequencing analysis are submitted to the National Reference Laboratory for CSF. All the county laboratories participate periodically in „ring tests” organized by the National Reference Laboratory for CSF from Bucharest. All the tests are carried out in conformity with the Diagnosis Manual for CSF –Commission Decision 2002/106/CE.

The description of tests:

- the ELISA test for the detection of antibodies;
- The fluorescent antibody virus neutralization test (FAVN) or the neutralization peroxidase-linked antibody assay / antibody assay (NPLA) for the confirmation of positive results of ELISA test.
- The direct immunofluorescence test (a rapid test for the detection of CSF antigen);
- the Immunoperoxidase procedure for the differentiation of pestiviruses by monoclonal antibodies
- The virus isolation carried out in PK-15 cell culture
- the RT – PCR test for the detection of the viral nucleic acid from CSF

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

It is not applied.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In the industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments these are regulated by the Order of President of no. NSVFSA 63/2008 approving the Sanitary Veterinary Norms concerning the general bio-safety rules in pig holdings sanitary veterinary registered/approved. In accordance with this Order, the manager of the respective farm, depending on the holding type, is obligated to develop his/her own procedures, which will be sent to the competent veterinary authority, for getting the approval.

These establishments are allowed to market live pigs on the national market to the authorized abattoirs or to the keepers of animals with non-professional holdings.

The obligation to ensure the compliance with the general rules on biosecurity lies with economic operators, as legal persons, under the permanent supervision of the official veterinarian within CSVFSD.

General rules on biosecurity for commercial pigs establishments type A, set out the necessity of these holdings to be sanitary veterinary registered and also to be registered at the Chamber of Commerce.

Pigs reared in these establishments are allowed to be market as live pigs and can be moved to the authorized abattoirs. It is prohibited the marketing of pork products and by-products, directly from the holding.

The type A holdings are registered at the Trade Register and comply with the biosecurity measures provided in the Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 63/2008 approving the sanitary veterinary Norm on the general biosecurity rules in the sanitary veterinary registered/authorized swine holdings. The swine from the non-professional holdings are reared for own consumption and the owner complies with the minimum biosecurity and animal movement measures.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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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) :

If the specific laboratory tests confirm the classical swine fever, the Communitarian legal provisions of Council Directive 2001/89/EC and Commission decision 2002/106/EC (transposed into national legislation by the Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 66/2005 and the Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 67/2005) are to be exactly applied. are applied European laws governed by, transposed into national law by SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS President Orders No. 66/2005 and no. 67/2005.

If, following the carrying out of specific laboratory exams, the classical swine fever is confirmed, there are applied accordingly, the provisions of the European legislation established by the Council Directive 2001/89/CE and Commission Decision 2002/106/CE, transposed into the national legislation by the NSVFSA President Orders no.66/2005 and no.67/2005.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures and legislative provisions regarding the compensation of owners of slaughtered, killed, death animals, and also of collateral losses are covered by Governmental decision no. 1214, of October 7, 2009 concerning the methodology for the determination and payment of compensation that is adequate for animals' owners, killed or otherwise affected by the procedure of the liquidation of outbreaks of communicable animals diseases.

According to the provisions of art. 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 349/2005 the period for granting of compensations must not exceed 90 days, implying the cutting of eligible costs for reimbursement.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The control of the implementation of the programme shall be carried out by the General Directorate of Sanitary Veterinary and for Food Chain Safety within the Central veterinary authority (NSVFSA) and by CSVFSDs, on the national programme base, approved by the Order of President of NSVFSA.

At the NSVFSA and CSVFSDs level (central and counties veterinary authorities), there are persons responsible for classical swine fever, who verify the implementation the program and prepare reports.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal and public health points of view.

(max. 32000 chars) :

- To get the status of: Romanian territory free of classical swine fever.
- To regain the permission for free marketing of the Romanian live domestic pigs, pork and meat products from domestic pigs and wild boars on the European market and in third countries.

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For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence , and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

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

no

6.1 *Evolution of the disease*

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

6.2 *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : 2013

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	Domestic pigs	serological test	ELISA	280 146	0	X
Romania	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	RT - PCR	18 021	0	X
Romania	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	FAT	1 352	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	serological test	ELISA	20 805	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	RT - PCR	9 278	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	FAT	14 477	0	X
Total				344 079		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	ELISA	208 475	67	X
Romania	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR	25 138	0	X

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Romania	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	FAT	6 817	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	serological test	ELISA	6 191	31	X
Romania	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	PCR	10 264	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	FAT	10 884	0	X
Total				267 769		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	Domestic pigs	serological test	ELISA	183 732	372	X
Romania	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR + FAT	48 673	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	serological test	ELISA	7 385	90	X
Romania	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR	14 419	0	X
Total				254 209		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

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

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	Domestic pigs	serological test	ELISA	31 353	0	X
Romania	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	PCR + FAT	42 916	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	serological test	ELISA	8 586	405	X
Romania	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	PCR + FAT	12 325	0	X
Total				95 180		
				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	Domestic pigs	serological test	ELISA	123 173	0	X
Romania	Domestic pigs	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR + FAT	22 392	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	serological test	ELISA + VNT	10 686	1 342	X
Romania	Wild boar	microbiological or virological test	RT-PCR + FAT	11 387	0	X
Total				167 638		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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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...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2013**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Romania	wild boar	hunting bag	74 715	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2012**

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Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Romania	wild boar	hunting bag	72 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2011**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Romania	wild boar	hunting bag	70 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2010**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Romania	wild boar	hunting bag	64 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2009**

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

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Romania	wild boar	hunting bag	63 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2013

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	9 432	0	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	RT - PCR	9 278	0	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	FAT	14 477	0	X
			ADD A NEW ROW			

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	6 191	0	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	PCR	10 264	0	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	FAT	10 884	0	X

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

			ADD A NEW ROW	
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6.6.2 *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :*

2011

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	7 385	90	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	RT-PCR	2 016	0	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	FAT	12 403	0	X
			ADD A NEW ROW			

6.6.2 *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :*

2010

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	8 586	405	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	RT-PCR	952	0	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	FAT	11 373	0	X
			ADD A NEW ROW			

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

6.6.2 *Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :*

2009

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Romania	wild boar	serological test	ELISA	10 686	1 342	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	RT-PCR	419	0	X
Romania	wild boar	virological test	FAT	11 387	0	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :* **2013**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :* **2012**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Romania	0	0	0	0	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

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6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2011**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Romania	42 323	31 626	3	30 000	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2010**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Romania NV 8 Counties	42 353	30 000	3	30 000	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2009**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Romania (33 counties)	200 000	214 304	3	214 304	X
ADD A NEW ROW					

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

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 : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Romania(Comercial holdings +Non-profesio	ELISA	Pigs	serum	surveillance	280 000	X
Romania	VNT	Pigs	serum	confirmation of suspected cases	500	X
Romania(Comercial holdings +Non-profesio	PCR	Pigs	Blood,organs, tonsils, spl	confirmation of suspected cases	18 000	X
Romania	Virus isolation	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
Romania	Secvection	Pigs	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
Romania	Elisa	Wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	24 000	X
Romania	VNT	Wild boar	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X

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Romania	RT PCR	Wild boar	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	24 000	X
Romania	FAT	Wild boar	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	24 000	X
Romania	Secvention	Wild boar	organs	confirmation of suspected cases	20	X
Total					370 580	
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 : **2015**

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	
Commercial farms	Domestic pigs	1 061	1 061	1 061	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X

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non-commercial farms	Domestic pigs	750 724	750 724	84 864	0	0	0	0	11,3	0	0	X
Total		751 785	751 785	85 925	0	0	0	0	11,43	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 :

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)	
Commercial farms	Domestic pigs	1 929 142	1 929 142	71 096	0	0	0	0	3,69	0	X
non-commercial farms	Domestic pigs	2 216 816	2 216 816	215 718	0	0	0	0	9,73	0	X
Romania	Wild boar	83 164	83 164	22 000	0	0	0	0	26,45	0	X
Total		4 229 122	4 229 122	308 814	0	0	0	0	7,3	0	

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									Add a new row	
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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

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : **2015**

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 sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	286 000	1.5	429 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	268 000	4	1 072 000	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	22 000	1.5	33000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	18 000	30	540 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus Isolation	Individual animal sample/test	40	11	440	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	22 000	11.5	253 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	22 000	4	88000	yes	X

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Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	22 000	30	660 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT)	Individual animal sample/test	22 000	1.1	24200	yes	X
						Add a new row	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union 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. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
6. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Training courses	implemenation	sessions	90	150	13500	no	X
						Add a new row	

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	Total				3 113 140,00 €		
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8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

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Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)

Buget state funds from Romania's Government

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

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](#), [xlsx](#), [doc](#), [docx](#), [ppt](#), [pptx](#), [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!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3827_3396.xls	3827_3396.xls	65 kb
		Total size of attachments :	65 kb