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Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

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

## **Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever**

**Approved\* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC**

**Romania**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

## **Programme for the Eradication, Monitoring and Control of Classical Swine Fever in Romania**

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### **1. Identification of the Programme**

<i>Member State:</i>	<b>Romania</b>
<i>Disease :</i>	<b>Classical swine fever (CSF)</b>
<i>Year of implementation:</i>	<b>2010</b>
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## **2. Historical data on epidemiological evolution of classical swine fever.**

### **2.1 Overall population of domestic pigs and wild boars in Romania**

According to official statistics, on March 31 2009, in Romania there were over 5 million domestic pigs, of which over 1.5 million are reared in 275 sanitary veterinary registered industrial commercial holdings, situation comparable to the industrialized production of pig from other Member States. In approximately 1.5 million non-professional holdings, so-called backyard of the villages, are reared for family consumption, about 3.5 million pigs. In the Danube Delta and the Danube ait, temporarily during certain periods of the year, 1500 of these are reared free around.

The domestic pigs from backyard are slaughtered in the traditional way, in December, around Christmas.

The wild boar population of Romania is about 55,000 animals. The number of hunting funds is over 2100. Typically, the density of feral pigs is less than 1 animal per square km. In 2008 were shoted more than 10.000 wild boars, 25 % of them having less than 1 year of age, 31 % between 1 - 2 years old, and over 44 % over 2 years.

### **2.2 Overview image of CSF epidemiological evolution in domestic pigs and wild boars**

Before 2001, when they were officially notified the first CSF outbreaks, the prophylactic vaccination was mandatory for all domestic pigs in Romania. For vaccination there has been used a live attenuated vaccine. Vaccination was banned in 2003 for pigs in non-professional holdings being accepted some exemptions for commercial operators with large herds of pigs, where vaccination was applied until 31. of December 2005. Between 2001 and 2007, CSF was diagnosed especially in non-professional holdings. The last outbreak in domestic pigs was diagnosed in October of 2007.

The main majority of CSF cases occurred before 2007 were diagnosed in small backyards in southern Romania and in domestic pigs reared temporarily free from Braila County. In August 2007, the disease has evolved into three large farms in the western part of Romania and has affected more than 50.000 domestic pigs.

From October 2007 until now, has not been diagnosed the presence of swine fever virus either in domestic pigs or in wild boars too. In 2008, and the first 3 months of 2009, there was no outbreaks of classical swine fever diagnosed in Romania.

Before 2005, the wild boars were vaccinated orally using baits (hen eggs inoculated with attenuated live vaccine virus strain C). Theoretically, for each boar was a distribution of one vaccine bait, represented by an inoculated egg. Vaccination was performed only in winter time. Before 2005, there were no programs for serological monitoring of feral pigs vaccinated with these baits, nor other data available to demonstrate the effectiveness of oral vaccination.

In 2008, in November and December, emergency vaccination in wild boars was done in 22 counties and 4 other counties in 2009.

A situation of CSF outbreaks of the past 9 years in domestic pigs and wild boars is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Overview of CSF in Romania during 2001- 2009 (31.03.2009)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006**	2007 <sup>1</sup>		2008	2009
							Non-professional holdings	Commercial holdings		
CSF outbreaks in domestic pigs	1	45	155	180	1508*	803	165	3	0	0
Died pigs due to CSF	13	452	1021	634	2982	1903	507	7263	0	0
Porci eliminați din cauza PSC	0	985	3592	1624	8045	5898	1502	45698	0	0
Total number of pigs affected	13	1437	4613	2258	11027	7801	2009	52961	0	0
Localities affected	1	45	155	161	482	393	95	2	0	0
Counties affected	1	17	16	26	33	35	19	1	0	0
CSF cases in wild boars	5	2	6	4	43	18	25	0	0	0

\* From August, the backyard was considered an outbreak of classical swine fever;

\*\* Vaccination against CSF in domestic pigs started with December.

1) The last outbreak was notified on October, 9, 2007

### Wild boars surveillance situation

In 2005 were examined 5.826 samples;

In 2006 were examined 7.780 samples;

In 2007: were examined 8.978 samples.

A total of 14 of 25 cases were confirmed in feral animals younger than 1 year age.

In 2008, in the county veterinary laboratories or NRL for CSF were examined, virusological and serological, samples of tissues (organs and blood) taken from 10285 hunted wild boars. FAT virusological test and RT-PCR has expressed **negative results in all samples examined: 158 samples by RT-PCR, all negative 10285 through FAT also negative.**

Serological testing showed positive results as follows:

- 28 samples from wild boars younger than 1 year;
- 32 samples from wild boars 1-2 years age;
- 177 samples from wild boars older than 2 years.

An epidemiological molecular study conducted on CSF virus strains isolated in outbreaks between 2005-2007, that have evolved in Romania, has shown that all belong to subgroup 2.3. The degree of identity between virus isolates of classical swine fever in Romania is of 98-100% and forms a homogeneous cluster in subgroup 2.3, reaching the conclusion that, so far, only one genotype of the virus has circulated in Romania.

Because of low density of wild boars population and that diseased animals become easy prey for carnivore and omnivore animals, clinical cases are difficult to detect.

Even if, in the past, feral pigs were vaccinated on the basis of positive results in laboratory serological testing, this disease has been suspicioned in some herds of wild boars in Romania.

In the above mentioned epidemiologic context, starting with 2007, Romania has developed programs to monitor, control and eradicate CSF, annually approved by the European Commission, which included:

- The plan to eradicate CSF in feral pigs;
- Plans for emergency vaccination against CSF in feral pigs for 2007, 2008, 2009;
- A plan for emergency vaccination of domestic pigs in large commercial farms, with the marker vaccine applied by April 2008;
- A plan for emergency vaccination of domestic pigs from non-professional holdings with live attenuated conventional vaccine, in the years 2006 (December), 2007, 2008, 2009.

In 2008, Romania had to revise the vaccination plan for domestic pigs in commercial holdings, due to some unconfomities with parameter for which the vaccine was approved. Romania's program was modified and sent to the European Commission in June 2008.

Emergency vaccination with live attenuated conventional vaccine, which was conducted from 2006 (December) had a beneficial influence on the CSF, the incidence of outbreaks in small households gradually reducing to extinction.

### **3. Description of the programme**

For 2010, the eradication programme follow to be applied on the entire Romanian territory. Concerning the vaccination, strategy adopted foresees the cessation of the vaccination for all domestic pigs and emergency vaccination only for the wild boars, in the risk areas. The sanitary veterinary surveillance of domestic pigs and of wild boars through clinical, necropsy and laboratory exams follow to be applied to the entire territory.

The program will be unrolled taking account:

- the provisions of the european legislation for the appliance of the control measures and of the eradication o CSF;
- the presence of the rearing system of domestic pigs, with many non-professional holdings;
- the movement of pigs originated in non-professional holdings;
- the absence of CSF cases during 2008 in domestic pig populations;
- the presence of the different stages for implementing the general rules of biosafety in comercial industria holdings sanitary veterinary registered and in non-professional holdings;
- the reduced density of wild boars population, under 1 specimen/1 km<sup>2</sup>
- the presence of the positive serological results in wild boars on some hunting sounds;
- the lack of information related to CSF in domestic pigs and wild boars in third countries which Romania are neighboured.

#### **3.1. The main objectives of the programme**

a) the ceasing, beggining with 01.01.2010, of the vaccination policy for all domestic pigs on the entire territory of Romania, and alignment to the European policy with non-vaccination, with the appliance of the community legislation in the field;

- b) the quick and efficient appliance of the control measures and the eradication of the disease on the entire Romanian territory;
- c) the control of live pigs movement from the non-professional holding and of the pork-meat and of the derivative products coming from this;
- d) the control of hunted boars and of their carcasses;
- e) the issuing of general biosecurity rules and appliance of specific hygiene and biosecurity rules, detailed for all holdings, especially in commercial ones, based on own procedures, approved by the territorial competent authority;
- e) the surveillance of CSF through monitoring of live pigs, of the death ones, of the live, death or accidented wild boars;
- f) the adequate registering of the epidemiological data, the appliance of the disease control and eradication measures and of the financial aspects of the programme;
- g) the assurance of the operability of the Monitoring Network of CSF at territorial level;
- h) the assurance of the partnership with the paternal and professional associations for breeding domestic pig and with the specialist from agriculture;
- i) the appliance of the emergency vaccination of the wild boars only in high risk epidemiological areas;
- j) the changing of the epidemiological status of Romania, in view of it's including in the CD 2008/855/CE Annex;
- k) the acceding with live pigs, fresh meat and products of pork meat on the community market and of the third countries;

1. During implementation of the programme, the competent veterinary authority shall to pay special attention to:

1.1. Requests imposed by the diversity of breeding system of domestic pigs, these being as follows:

- (a) commercial industrial holdings sanitary veterinary registered;
- (b) non-professional holdings;

(c) Pigs reared temporarily or permanently free;

1.2. the presence of wild boars population and the risk of contact with the domestic pigs from different systems;

1.3. the result of clinical and laboratory surveillance for CSF;

1.4. the assurance of the investigation and diagnostic at central and regional level;

1.5. the performing of risk analysis related to the disease backsliding;

1.6. the presence of the major obstacles, natural or artificial, in movement of pigs on the entire territory;

1.7. the Romanian capacity for the assurance of the rendering the territory in peace epidemiological time or in crisis time;

#### **4. Descriptions of the measures of the program**

All applied measures in suspected and infected holdings shall be in accordance with the European legislation Council Directive 2001/89/EC and Commission Decision 2002/106/EC and with the measures provided in the contingency plan. The detection of the CSF has as result the killing of pigs in the infected holding and of those from the connected holding. Due to the diversity of the breeding system of domestic pigs in Romania, are applied specific measures for each of these.

##### ***a) Measures in the non-professional holdings***

This breeding system includes the holding where the domestic pigs are reared for own consumption, they may be commercialized in the respect of the provisions of the Procedures from the Annex 1. The pigs are slaughtered inside holding, and the resulted meat and meat products cannot be commercialized.

For 2010, the vaccination against CSF will cease, and will be applied the Council Directive 2001/89/EC provisions. An entire set of other measures follow to be applied simultaneously, as follows:

1. the careful census of the domestic pig populations in all breeding systems;



2. the registering in an operational database of all pig holdings on races, categories of life and production, and the operating of all events;

3. the strict and permanent control of domestic pigs movement, for assurance of traceability, in accordance with the procedures from Annex A;

4. the banning of rearing domestic pigs on the garbage platform or in the vicinity of hunting funds to avoid the contact with the wild boars populations;

5. the banning of feeding pigs with swill;

6. the control of the animal transport means in respect of biosafety norms and of the terms of respecting the hygiene rules at shipment and landing of pigs;

7. the organizing, by town halls, of places for slaughtering pigs coming from non-professional holding under sanitary veterinary control;

8. the banning of trading fresh meat and of the products derived from pork meat following to pig slaughtering in non-professional holding;

9. the increasing of responsibility of pig breeders concerning the immediate notification of the empowered free practice veterinarians and of the official vets, about the changes which may appear in the health status of the pigs, registering of death animals in own holdings;

10. the assurance of the rendering the territory, in accordance with the legislative provisions in the field;

11. the assurance of the functioning of the LDCC in crisis time;

The eradication of the disease in free range pigs is assured through the same measures as for domestic pigs from the non-professional systems, the veterinary controls are made in accordance with the Diagnostic manual for CSF (Commission Decision 2002/106/EC).

#### ***b) Measures in the commercial industrial holdings sanitary veterinary registered***

The system includes more than 275 holdings, distributed on the entire Romanian territory, having their own biosecurity rules, comparative with those from other Member States. The live pigs, meat products and by-products which originated from this system are traded only on national market. These holdings are registered and are under official sanitary veterinary surveillance.

The main measures in commercial holdings have as purpose:

- the assurance of the sanitary veterinary assistance, of the general biosafety rules based on self-procedures, based on sanitary veterinary registered commercial holding, in order to prevent the spreading the pig diseases in pigs originated in non-professional holdings;

- clinical, necropsy and laboratory monitoring for CSF, including of the new introduced pigs, in accordance with the provisions of Commission Decision 2002/106/EC, transposed through NSVFSÁ President Order no.66/2005 ;

The trade of live pigs only in authorized slaughterhouses or towards the non-professionals pig holdings for immediate slaughtering or for fattening, in accordance with the provisions from the Annex no. I.

*c) Measures for wild boar population*

- the careful census of the wild boar populations, on age and sex category, of distributions and densities in every hunting fund, of migrations and of the mortality;

- the organizing of extra huntings besides hunting season;

- the keeping the wild boars carcasses originated from hunted wild boars until receiving the results from laboratory exams;

- the observance of the terms for evisceration of game and rendering

- the assurance of the sampling from hunted, dead or accidented wild boars;

- organizing and assurance of the functioning of collecting centers of wild game intended for processing or of the fixe or mobile own spaces for refrigeration, gifted with isotherm for the game intended for public consumption.

- the evaluation of wilde boars health status from every hunting found, based on a strong virological and serological examination of hunted, dead or accidented animals, inclusive a correct epidemiological evaluation of the results;

- the appliance of an emergency vaccination policy for the wild boars from the high epidemiologic risks at the border with third countries, on buffer zones of 20 km, where the epidemiological situatiuon is not known taking into account the density of the wild boars and their movement;

- the appliance of the community legislative provisions, in case of appearance of some positive virological results in the field where the vaccination of the wild boars is not applied, and, where necessary, the appliance of some emergency vaccination programme, in areas considered infected

#### **4.1. Synthetic presentation of the measures provided in the programme**

Duration of the programme : 1 year.  
1.01.2010-31.12.2010.

**Eradication**

**Control**

**Testing**

**Killing and rendering the animals tested**

**positive**

**Slaughtering of the contact animals**

**Vaccination of wild boars**

**Monitoring**

**Disposal of the products**

#### **4.2. Organizing, surveillance and the role of all stakeholders involved in the programme**

*The tasks of the central sanitary veterinary authority responsible with the supervising and coordination of the departments which implement the Programme.*

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVSA) is central structure from Romania responsible for coordinating and monitoring implementation of the Program.

NSVSA is responsible for allocating funds to cover the needs created in emergency situations and expenses related to the killing or slaughter of pigs, removal and processing of bodies, carcasses and contaminated materials, according to the legislation in force;

At county level, departments responsible for the Program implementing are the 42 county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions and the Bucharest Direction.

At national level was created a network for monitoring classical swine fever, under the coordination of the General Director of Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate.

Under the provisions of Law no. 1 of 8 January 2008 amending and completing Government Ordinance no 42/2004 regarding organization of veterinary activity and food safety, the administrative structure responsible for combating diseases in Romania has changed. Consequently, by Government decision, under the National Emergency Committee, it is constituted according to the law, the National Disease for Control Center, as a cross-governmental structure, under direct administration of the Ministry of Interior, in the Prime Minister's coordination.

The NDCC is a cross - governmental structure and has the following components:

- a) **The Central Decision Making Unit (CDMU)**, headed by the Minister of the Interior and Administrative Reform, comprised of the members of the National Committee for Emergency Situations.
- b) **The Central Operational Unit (COU)**, constituted at NSVFSA level under the leadership of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority.
- c) **The Central Support Unit (CSU)** which has a main responsibility of supporting the Central Operational Unit and is comprised of experts and specialists provided by government and from representatives of stakeholders who have an interest in the combating of epizootic diseases and can assist the COU taking necessary measures for eradication.

The administrative structure for disease control at a county level is the Local Disease Control Center; we have 42 such centers across country, related to the prefecture, with a structure similar to the central one.

#### **Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health**

- a) establish the strategy of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories regarding the diagnostic of classical swine fever;
- b) coordinates the diagnostic activity for classical swine fever;
- c) draw up the epidemiological reports, based on the interpretation of the results regarding classical swine fever;
- d) cooperates by National Reference Laboratory with Comunitary Reference Laboratory for classical swine fever.

#### **Institute for Control of Biological Products and Medicines for Veterinary Use**

- a) Authorize, for commercialization, biological products used for immunization against classical swine fever in Romania;
- b) Perform the quality control for series of the vaccine against classical swine fever, according with the provisions of the Program of the actions for surveillance, prevention and control of animal diseases, or those transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection, approved by Government Decision;
- c) Provide consultancy regarding biological products used for the immunization against classical swine fever in Romania;

### **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development**

- a) elaborates the strategy regarding the systems for growing domestic pigs in Romania;
- b) apply the measures disposed by NSVFSA in the zootechnical systems in order to reduce the risk of appearance and transmission of classical swine fever;
- c) assures the maintenance of wild boars population in the limits and reasonable areas, by performing the seasonal hunting approved as a supplement to the already approved hunting quota, approve supplementary hunting quota outside the approved hunting season in the scope of sustaining the present Program;
- d) assures, by the personnel from cynegetic fund, the achievement of sampling and transmission of the samples for accomplish of laboratory surveillance for the diagnosis of classical swine fever, according with the approved sampling program and for the evaluation of postvaccinal immunization;
- e) assures the function of the system for collecting, transport and neutralizing of cadavers, products and byproducts from domestic and wild pigs;
- f) decide, together with Ministry for Environment and Ministry for Health, the conditions for growing animals in towns and cities;
- g) counseling and train animal owners for the implementation of biosecurity general rules which are necessary for preventing the risk of appearance and spreading animal diseases;

### **Territorial Inspectorates of Forester Regime and of Hunting**

- a) maintain at the disposition of CSVFSD the catagrafy of wild boars population, geographical coordinates of the hunting funds with the purpose of drawing up the GIS maps;
- b) monitoring and evaluate the density of wild boars population from Romania's cynegetic fund;
- c) monitoring and control the implementation measures which are incumbent on the administrators of hunting funds;
- d) cooperates with CSVFSD for the implementation of the Program;

## **Ministry of Public Finance**

a) assures the necessary funds for complete implementation of the Program

b) proceed, by the National Customs Authority, at the points for trespassing the Romanian state border for informing the travelers regarding to some sanitary veterinary restrictions impose by the evolution of classical swine fever;

## **Ministry of Administration and Interior**

a) coordinates, in the framework of National Committee for Emergency Situations, the measures for eradication of classical swine fever imposed by National Diseases Control Center;

b) assures, by the county committees for emergency situations, at the request of Local Diseases Control Center; at the county level, the necessary support for prompt organization, as close to the outbreak is possible of the Centers for Intervention in the Field;

c) apply at the points for trespassing the Romanian state border, together with custom authorities, the dispositions of National Diseases Control Center;

d) participate with specialized personnel to the execution of the prophylactic measures, hereby:

1. assures, together with the NSVFSA inspectors which are competent to find out the contraventions according with art. 12 of Government Decision 331/2009, fix and mobile teams for the control of movements of live animals, products and byproducts from pig meat, as well as other substances and materials which are virus carriers, to and from the outbreak, respective in the protection zone and in the surveillance zone;
2. assures support for application of all the restrictive measures disposed by National Diseases Control Center; assures support to the competent territorial veterinary authorities for the control of the means of transport with the purpose of detecting the illegal transports of live animals, of products and byproducts from pig meat;
3. assures support to sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities for the identification and discouraging the clandestine slaughter of animals and illegal commercialization in unauthorized places of live animals, of products and byproducts from pig meat;
4. assures the link with county committees for emergency situations, which coordinates and sustain the application of the measures imposed in the territory and monitoring the mode of conformation of it by all the factors involved in diseases eradication.

## **Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure**

- a) participates to the route assessment and offer support for leading and control the circulation of the means of transport in areas affected by the disease;
- b) assures the conformation with the in place legal provisions, regarding the collection and destruction in the airports incinerators of the catering waste resulted from international flights;
- c) assures the information of population in the airports, ports, train stations and buss stations regarding the restriction measures imposed by sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities, in correlation with the epidemiological situation and regarding the reduction of risk for spreading the disease.

### **4.3 Descriptions and demarcations of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented**

The program applies to the entire territory of Romania in domestic pig populations taking into account existing breeding systems.

### **4.4 Descriptions of the measures of the programme**

#### **4.4.1 Notifications of the disease:**

Is regulated by:

- a) Directive 2001/89/CE is transposed by NSVSA President Order 67/2005;
- b) Directive 82/894/CEE is transposed by NSVSA President Order 77/2005 for notifications of the disease with modifications and additions subsequent.
- c) The President Order 79/2008 which approved the Veterinary Sanitary Norm regarding the internal notification and the official declaration of certain transmissible animal diseases and the eradication procedure for notifiable diseases

Are regularized by:

- Council Directive no. 71/2008 on the identification and registration of pigs;
- Commission Decision no.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 NSVFSA no. 62/2007 for approval of sanitary veterinary normative regarding the procedure of registration and authorization of sanitary veterinary establishments and of the means of transport from animal health and welfare domain.
- Order of the president of NSVFSA no. 85/2008 for approval of sanitary veterinary normative regarding system of identification and registration of swine.
- Order of the president of NSVFSA no. 83/2008 for approval of methodology of applying the Program regarding the identification and registration of swine, ovine and caprine as well as the Program regarding the identification and registration of bovine.

#### **4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:**

In case of epidemiological peace, movement of domestic animals in Romanian territory it is regularized in prevision at annex 1

In case of suspicions and/or confirmations classical swine fever, diseases will apply Council Directive 89/2001/CE.

#### **4.4.6. Used tests and sampling scheme**

The legal basis for testing animals is the Commission Decision 2002/106/EC, transposed into national legislation through NSVFSA President Order 66/2005.

The clinical and necropsy examination, the sampling and the virological and serological testing are made in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual for CSF, chapter IV, V, VI, VII (Commission Decision 2002/106/EC). The main principle is to detect CSF with a confidence of at least 95%, with an estimated prevalence of 5%, for sows, or 10% for fattening pigs. Having regard, the sampling and testing details are established in accordance with the specific situation of the herds (e.g. suspect herd). Besides, considering the type of the holding (intended for reproduction, fattening, non-professional, free range pigs) will be analyzed the control strategy and for sampling, taking regard the situation.

In CSF suspicion:

- the killing of all pigs when CSF was confirmed;
- the killing of pigs as a protection measures in a suspect holding;
- the giving of movement authorization for pigs from the protection or surveillance zone, when these are intended for slaughtering or killing;
- the repopulation of the holding;
- the lifting the restrictions from the protections or surveillance zones;



Having regard that between 2007-2009 was applied a vaccination programme, the serological results shall to be interpreted in consequence. Thus, the procedures from wild boars concerning the serological testing provided in the Diagnostic Manual are applied only for unvaccinated pigs.

As a general rule, when a suspicion of CSF is present, the sampling is made in accordance with the estimated number of animals, but not in accordance with the number of hunted animals. The purpose is to detect the CSF with a confidence of 95% and a prevalence no higher of 5%. For this purpose, will be sampled at least 59 animals from every identified zone. In every county, shall to be identified the harvesting zones, in accordance with the surface of every county and of the local conditions.

There where hunting is more intense and regularly, or where the hunting is selective as a control measures of the disease, approximately 50% of the animals belongs to the group of age 3 months-1 year age 35% belongs to the group of 1-2 year age, and 15% belongs to the group of over 2 year age.

There where the hunting is not practiced, or is reduced, shall be sampled at least 32 animals for every those three age groups.

The sampling is made in a very short time, preferably in along 2 month.

The containment of the surveillance for CSF of domestic pigs and of wild boars is present in the Annex 2 of this Programme.

#### **4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:**

The vaccination programme for domestic pigs in commercial and nonprofessional holding is banned, beginning with 01 of January 2010.

When the presence of the CSF virus is confirmed in hunting funds in wild boar population, the emergency vaccination is performed per os, using baits containing vaccinal strains. In this case, the application of the vaccine is performed in accordance with the producers recommendation.

The necessary of vaccinal baits will be calculated taking account the number of wild boars and of the number of feeding places. Will be administered vaccinal baits twice, every 28 days. Before administering the baits, the wild boars are enticed towards feeding places by extra feeding. 4 days after vaccination, the hunting is banned and the vaccinal baits which were not eaten and the utilized capsules are collected after 5 days following to booster vaccination, by the responsible personell.

The vaccinal baits presented as blister contains approximately 1.6 ml suspension and is incorporated in a corn envelope. The vaccine contain the viral vaccinal strain (MLV), having a titre of  $\geq 10^{4.5}$  TCID<sub>50</sub> per dosis

The vaccinal virus is inoculated through breakage the capsula, by chewing. In accordance with the recommendation of the producers, a single bait is enough for immunization of an wild boar against CSF.

#### **4.4.8. Informations and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructures in place in the holding involved:**

The general rules for biosafety for non-professional holdings sanitary veterinary registered, there are not in compliance with the community legislation in force.

In comercial holdings sanitary veterinary registered, these are reglemented by the NSVFSA President Order 63/2008 which approves the sanitary veterinary norm regarding the general rules for biosafety, the manager of that holding, in accordance with the type of holding, having the obligation to issues it's own procedures, which shall be presented, for aproval, to the territorial veterinary competent authority.

These holdings may trade live pigs on national market towards sanitary veterinary approved slaughterhouses, or towards nonprofessional holdings, in accordance with the porcedure of the Annex no.1.

The obligativity of assuring and respecting the general norms of biosecurity comes to the the economic operators, as juridical entities, under the permanent control of the official veterinarian at the level of County SVFSD.

The infrastructure from nonprofessional holdings have impact on appliance of the sanitary veterinary measure concerning the control of the disease.

#### **4.4.11. Control of the implementations of the programme and reporting:**

The control of implementing the programme is made by the NSVFSA by the Directorate for Checks and BIP Coordination, in accordance with the provisions of the National Programme for Checks, approved through President order.

At the level of county SVFSD, the control is performed by sanitary veterinary official officers from the service for checks, in colaboration with the official veterinarianian from:

- animal health service;
- welfare and identification service;
- sanitary veterinary zonal office;

At the level of the County SVFSD there is a responsible for CSF who draw up reports concerning the fulfill of the programme. These reports about surveillance shall be sent monthly towards the central veterinary authority and to the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health.

The reports will be sent as follows:

- the local inspectors send reports towards the Executive Director of the SVFSD, and to the responsible with CSF at county level;
- the inspectors from Directorate for Checks and BIP Coordination send report towards NSVFSA President and to the coordinator for CSF Programme.

### ***Rendering capacities***

For 2010, are available the following rendering plants:

- i) 66 rendering plants having a annually capacity of 93.852 tones from which 16 are rendering plant for third unities, having a capacity of 60012 to/year. A number of 50 holding for cremation are located around the pigs holdings.;
- ii) 3 rendering plants having a capacity 117.000 tones/year.

For remove the all types of carcasses or by-products from the slaughterhouses in case of CSF suspicions or o the outbreaks of CSF, when they cannot be broughten at the rendering plants, may be used the cremation and burying as an alternate solution, with the previous permission of the local environment authorities.

SC Protan SA, the concessionaire of the rendering activities in Romania, has 150 means of transport for taking over and transport of the by-products originated from animals, which are nor allowed to human consumption, to be distroyed in above mentioned unities.

### ***Diagnostic capacities***

All county laboratories may perform tests: FAT, IPO<sup>6</sup> and ELISA for CSF diagnostic

- 9 county laboratories are able to perform tests RT-PCR for PPC;
- 29 county laboratories from those 41, CSF may be diagnosed without be necessary the confirmation from the NRL for CSF. When counties laboratories registered positive or doubtful samples, they are sent for

virus isolation, identification of the genome and sequentialization analysis to the NRL for CSF. All county laboratories take part regularly to „ring tests” organized by the NRL for CSF at Bucharest.

### **5. Benefits of the programme:**

The eradication of PPC will bring large economical benefits and at the same time, social and political advantages by:

- the free status CSF of Romanian territory due to the eliminating of swine fever virus;
- the elimination of losses caused by death and slaughter of infected swines;
- the elimination of extremely high costs registered for breeders' compensation and for the territory rendering;
- Romania's return on the European and third countries' market with the possibility of unrestricted trade of live domestic pigs, fresh meat and meat products from domestic pigs and wild boars;
- the possibility to resume, without further restrictions, the live swine internal movements, under the strict supervision of the state's authorities responsible for animal disease prevention
- the surveillance programmes applicable in swine exploitations will contribute to the virus spread prevention by live swine movement control and by controlled meat products' transport

### **6. Date privind evoluția epidemiologică în ultimii 5 ani**

#### **6.Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last six years**

##### **6.1. Evolution of the disease**

##### **6.1.1. Data on evolution of the disease**

**Data on herds exploitations (one table per year per disease/species)**

Year 2005

Disease: CSF

Animal species: Porcine

Holding Type	Total No of herds(explotations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of		No of		No of herds		% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators		
				positive herds	new positive herds	depopulated herds	% positive herds	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7					$9=(4/3)\times 100$	$10=(5/4)\times 100$	$11=(6/4)\times 100$	
România														
Non-profesionale	2,000,000	2,000,000	50,000	1508	1500	1508					2,5	3,01	0,22	
Profesionale	278	278	278	0	0	0					0	0	0	
Total	2,000,278	2,000,278	50,278	1508	1500	1508					2,51	2,99	0,218	

Year 2006

Disease: CSF

Animal species: Porcine

Holding Type	Total No of herds(explotations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds			No of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators		
			herds checked	positive herds	new positive herds				% positive herds Period	herd prevalence	% new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$	
România											
Non-profesionale	1.700.000	1.700.000	100.000	803	803	803	100	5,88	0,80	0,80	
Profesionale	278	278	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1.700.278	1.700.278	100.278	803	803	803	100	5,89	0,80	0,80	

Holding Type	Total No of herds(explorations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of positive herds	No of new positive herds	No of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	%positive herds Period	%new positive herds incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8-(7/5) \times 10$	$9-(4/3) \times 10$	$10-(5/4) \times 10$	$11-(6/4) \times 10$
România							0			
Non-profesionale	1,900,000	1,900,000	1900,00	164	164	164	100	100	0,008	0,008
			0							
Comercial	164	164	164	3	3	3	100	100	1.8	1.8
Industrial										
Total	1,900,164	1,900,164	1900,16	167	167	167	100	5,27	0,159	0,156
			4							

Holding Type	Total No of herds(explontations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of positive herds	No of new positive herds	No of herds depopulated	% positive herds	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	%positive herds Period prevalence	%new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = \frac{(7/5) \times 100}{100}$	$9 = \frac{(4/3) \times 100}{100}$	$10 = \frac{(5/4) \times 100}{100}$	$11 = \frac{(6/4) \times 100}{100}$
România										
Non-profesionale	1520.920	1520.920	1520.920	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Comerciale	175	175	175	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Industriale										
Total	1.521.095	1.521.095	1.521.095	0	0	0	0	100	0	0



Year 2009

Situation on date: 31.03.2009

Disease: CSF

Animal species: Porcine

Holding Type	Total No of herds(explorations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of positive herds	No of new positive herds	No of herds depopulated	% effective		Indicators	
							positive depopulate	acoperire efective	% effective pozitive	Perioada de prevalență a efectivelor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = \frac{7}{5} \times 100$	$9 = \frac{4}{3} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{5}{4} \times 100$	$11 = \frac{6}{4} \times 100$
România										
Non-profesionale	1524854	1524854	1524854	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Comerciale	275	275	275	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Industriale										
<b>Total</b>	1525129	1525129	1525129	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

6.1.2. . Data on animals

YEAR: 2005-2009 ( 31.03.2009)

Boala: CSF Animal Species: Porcine

Region Romania	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of tested animals	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of slaughtered animals	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{4}{3} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{4} \times 100$
2005	4908674	90000	80250	80250	5339	2982	11027	89,16	6,65
2006	5188474	100000	99652	99,652	5898	1903	7801	99,65	5,91
2007	6600000	95000	78800	78800	211	920	47200	82,9	0,26
2008	4800.000	300000	44947	44947	0	0	0	14	0
2009	4.000.000	174644	8610	174644	0	0	0	5	0

## **6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests**

All tests performed are in accordance with the Diagnostic manual for CSF (Commission Decision 2002/106/EC)

### Description of the used serological tests:

1. ELISA test for antibody detection.
2. Fluorescent antibody virus neutralization test (FAVN) or Neutralising peroxidase-linked antibody assay (NPLA) to confirm ELISA positive results

### Description of the used virological tests:

1. The direct immunofluorescent test (a rapid test detect CSFV antigen).
2. Immunoperoxidase Test for differentiation of pestiviruses by monoclonal antibody.
3. Virus isolation performed on PK-15 cell line
4. RT – PCR to detect CSFV nucleic acid

## **6.2.1.Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests**

Years: 2005-2009 (31.03.2009)

Disease: PPC

Species : Porcine Domestic Pigs

România Year	Serological tests		Teste virusologice		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Numărul de probe pozitive
2005	58369	437	57611	5339	Nu există date	Nu există date
2006	66041	896	33611	8545	Nu există date	Nu există date
2007	121602	689	22526	256	0	0
2008	105917	136	14184	0	0	0
2009	6416	0	2002	0	0	0

### 6.3. Data on infection (one row per year)

Years: 2005 – 2009 ( 31.03.2009)

Disease: PPC Animal Species: Porci

România <sup>(b)</sup>	Nr. de curii infectate	Numărul de animale infectate
2005	1508*	11027
2006	803	7801
2007	168	58198
2008	0	0
2009	0	0

\* From August 2005, the backyard was considered outbreak of classical swine fever;

### 6.4 Don't applied

### 6.5. Data on vaccination programmes

Starting with 2002, vaccination against classical swine fever was banned with all domestic pigs kept in sanitary veterinary authorized units and backyards situated in the counties of : Arad, Bihor, Caras Severin, Salaj, Satu Mare, Timis, later on 6 more counties were included : Cluj, Alba, Maramures, Mehedinti, Gorj, Hunedoara starting with 2003.

Before accessions, during 2002-2005, in Romania, all domestic pigs kept in backyards and sanitary-veterinary authorized units, used to be subject to prophylactic vaccination according to the schematic plan/ concept approved by the central veterinary authority as follows:

- 1.- 55- 60 days old, 2. - 120 days old.

Due to certain situations, such as poor feeding of the pigs, vaccination was carried out at 90 days age for underdeveloped / runt populations.

- breeding sows and boars twice a year during the campaign

- breeding young sows and young boars when they are transferred to the gestation sector.

Starting with the 1st of January 2006, Romania took on the responsibility to ban prophylactic vaccination on the whole territory.

In 2006 vaccination was banned on all territory of Romania for all domestic pigs and wild boar. However, in December of 2006, according to the Commission Decision 2006/802/F.C., starts the Program for eradication of classical swine fever based on emergency vaccination of domestic pig.

In 2007 and 2008 (till April) vaccination for classical swine fever was performed on the entire territory of Romania, for all categories of pigs in professional and non-professional holdings. The pigs from commercial industrial holdings were vaccinated with a **marker vaccine** and the pigs from non-professional holdings were vaccinated with a **live attenuated vaccine**.

Domestic pigs Vaccinations against CSF in Romania during 2005-2009

Romania	Informations regarding vaccinations program							
	Total number of herds	Total Number of animals	Number of herds under the programme vaccinations	Number of herds vaccinated	Total Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine used	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young pigs vaccinated
2005	2000278	4,908,674			1,090,000	1,100,000		
2006	1700278							
2007	1900164	5,400,000	1,400,186	1,400,186	9,949,672	104,90103	1954436	7995236
2008	expl.comprof. 180920	4820000	3552057	5820623	2394361	6082919	294462	5525161
	expl.comprof. ale 175	1297816	1432338	1432338	1432338			1122216
2009 (31.03.)	expl.comprof.	1525129	1524854	106629	270191	309671	15580	254611

## 6.6. Data on wild life

### 6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Ani: 2008-2009

Metoda de estimare : -

County	Number of hunting fund	Area for hunting Km <sup>2</sup> Geographical zone for vaccinatio	Number of wild boars
Alba	54	2256,83	1774
Arad	74	2153,65	3534
Argeş	51	2640,36	1776
Bacău	57	2700,88	1386
Bihor	69	1779,89	2315
Bistriţa	39	1766,66	904
Botoşani	49	363,10	364
Brăila	50	1876,26	331
Braşov	44	486,12	1746
Buzău	58	1562,70	1354
Călăraşi	49	363,10	965
Caray S	76	4128,50	1840
Cluj	56	1683,19	2109
Constanţa	56	178,81	727
Covasna	34	1730,40	2310



County	Number of hunting fund	Area for hunting Km <sup>2</sup> Geographical zone for vaccinations	Number of wild boars
Dâmbovița	41	1099,53	477
Dolj	77	602,20	477
Galati	44	610,50	497
Giurgiu	43	609,78	511
Gorj	44	2152,00	1081
Harghita	45	1990,96	2964
Hunedoara	70	3394,11	2518
Ialomița	44	229,19	563
Iași	55	1012,12	840
Ifov	22	236,16	461
Maramureș	54	2504,61	1353
Mehedinți	40	1254,60	1024
Mureș	64	1961,05	2626
Neamț	51	2515,50	997
Olt	57	437,86	812
Prahova	53	1412,80	1051
Sălaj	49	959,00	880
Satu Mare	33	586,80	795
Sibiu	46	1575,20	2175
Suceava	71	4236,85	2575

County	Number of hunting fund	Area for hunting Km <sup>2</sup> Geographical zone for vaccinatio	Number of wild boars
Teleorman	62	675,67	860
Timiș	86	1202,49	1707
Tulcea	54	1149,32	1036
Vâlcea	47	2670,32	1243
Vaslui	49	695,06	604
Vrancea	44	1780,26	1165
<b>Total</b>	<b>2161</b>	<b>63246,49</b>	<b>54793</b>

Description of the used serological tests:

1. ELISA test for antibody detection.
2. Fluorescent antibody virus neutralization test (FAVN) or Neutralising Peroxidase-Linked Assay (NPLA)

Description of the used virological tests:

1. Direct Immunofluorescent
2. Immunoperoxidase Test
3. Virus isolation
4. RT-PCR

All serological and virological tests are performed according to the diagnostic manual of the EU

România	Virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2005	5836	43	2775	96	Not applied	Not applied
2006	7780	18	6136	160	Not applied	Not applied
2007	13420	25	7701	373	RT-PCR	0
2008	10285	0	9353	267	RT-PCR/ISI	0
2009	4546	0	4978	565	RT-PCR/229	1

6.6.3.

Data on vaccination of wildlife

Year: 2001 - 2009

Disease: CSF

Animal Species: wild boars

Description of the used vaccination scheme:

Historical Data

Since 2002, wild boars were orally vaccinated in the majority of the counties using chicken eggs containing a live attenuated strain virus. Theoretically, one bait was distributed for each wild boar. Vaccine baits were used twice a year during campaigns of revaccination in the cold season, only if snow was present.

In the years 2007-2008 until November vaccination against Classical Swine Fever in wild pigs was compromise because of certain juridical aspects regarding the tender.

In 2008 it was performed only one vaccination (with booster) in 26 counties. In 2008, vaccination (with a booster administration) was conducted during November-December, in only 1.577 hunting funds, at 43112 wild boars, applying bait vaccination of 131,794, of which 3451 baits were recovered and destroyed as unused.

	Square km	Vaccination programme			
		Wild boar population	Number of doses of vaccine to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine administered
România <sup>B)</sup>					
2001	39.187	nu există date	nu există date	nu există date	
2002	43.193	nu există date	nu există date	nu există date	
2003	47.986	32.900	1	32.900	
2004	49.192	30.100	1	30.100	
2005	53.123	0	0	30.630	
2006	56.725	0	0	0	
2007	57.000	0	0	0	
2008	61055	244210	1	131794	
2009 (31.03.2009)	26 counties				

## 7. Targets

### **7.1. Targets related to testing**

The epidemiological aspects of CSF are taken into consideration for defining the targets for testing herds and animals.

Epidemiologically, there are two categories of pigs in Romania:

- Domestic pigs ( in commercial industrial and non professional holdings, including free range pigs)
- Wild boar

#### **7.1.1. Target on diagnostic test:**

##### **7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests**

**Disease:** CSF

**Animal species:** A - pigs in commercial holdings

<b>Region :</b>	<b>Type of test;</b>	<b>Target population;</b>	<b>Type of sample;</b>	<b>objective;</b>	<b>Number of planned tests</b>
<b>Romania</b>	FAT	Pigs in professional holdings	Organs	surveillance	31060
	RT-PCR	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood, organs	surveillance	1110
	Virus isolation	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood, sternum, tonsils, kidneys	surveillance	300
	ELISA for the detecting of Erns protein antibodies	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood	Monitoring of the vaccinated herds with marker vaccine	42838

Immunoperoxidase test (IPO)	Pigs in professional holdings	From all field isolation strains	Surveillance	200
Virus neutralization test	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood	Surveillance	1000
<b>Total</b>				<b>76508</b>

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests	
România	FAT	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Organs	surveillance	28720	
	RT-PCR	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Blood, organs	surveillance	5380	
	Virus isolation	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Blood, sternum, tonsils, kidneys	surveillance	400	
	EIISA for the antibodies level E2	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Blood	surveillance	370551	
	Virus neutralizations	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Blood	diagnostic	1000	
	Sequencing	Pigs in non-professional holdings	From all field isolated strains	surveillance	10	
	Imunperoxidaze test IPO	Pigs in non-professional holdings	From all field isolated strains	Surveillance	500	
			<b>Total</b>			<b>401761</b>

Region :	Type of test;	Target population;	Type of sample;	objective;	Number of planned tests	
Romania	FAT	Wild Boars	Organs	surveillance	16482	
	RT-PCR	Wild Boars	Blood, organs	surveillance	2039	
	Virus Isolation	Wild Boars	Blood, sternum, tonsils, kidneys	diagnosis	100	
	Serventialization	Wild Boars	From all field isolated strains	molecular epidemiology	100	
	IPO	Wild Boars	Organs	diagnosis	100	
	ELISA	Wild Boars	Serum, Blood	Surveillance	16482	
	Virus neutralization	Wild Boars	Serum, Blood	Diagnosis	100	
			Total			35.403



## 7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals

### 7.1.2.1. Targets on the testing of herds

#### Disease: CSF

#### A. Animal species: pigs in commercial and non professional holdings

Region	Total number of herds	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	% positive herds Expected herd incidence	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$	
România											
Commercial holding.	275	275	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non prof. holding	1524854	1524854	300.000	50	50	50	100	19,6	0,1	0,1	
Total	152129	152129	152129	50	50	50	100	19,6	0,1	0	

7.1.2.2. Targets on testing of animals

Disease: CSF

A. Animal species: Pigs in commercial and non-professional holdings

Region România	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{43}{100}$	$10 = \frac{6}{4} \times 100$
Commercial holdings	5.200.000	5.200.000	85.000	85.000	0	0	0	0	0
non-prof. holdings	4.800.000	4.800.000	400000	400000	50	50	1000	8,3	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.000.000</b>	<b>10.000.000</b>	<b>485000</b>	<b>485000</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1.200</b>	<b>1.114</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>0,1</b>

7.1.2.3. Targets on testing of animals

Disease: CSF

Animal species: wild boars

Region Romania	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		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=(7/5)x100	Expected % coverage At animal level	% positive animals expected animal prevalence
Total	54 793	54 793	16 400	16 400	55	55	250	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
								30.00	0.33

## 7.2 Targets an qualifications of herds and animals

Not applied

## 7.3. Targets on vaccination

### 7.3.1. Targets on vaccination of wildlife 2010

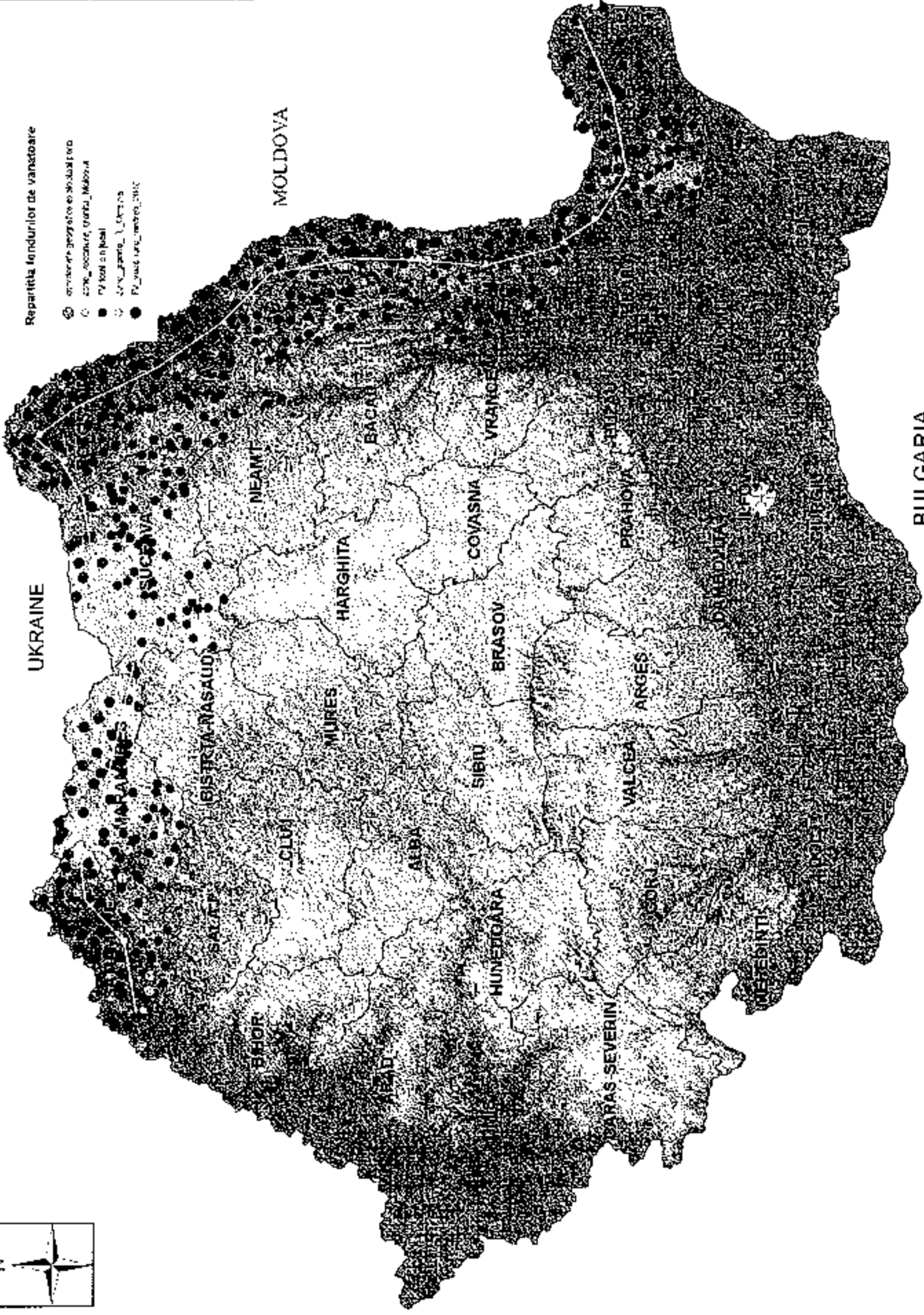
Will be applied an emergency vaccination policy for the wild boars from the high epidemiologic risks at the border N and NE; with third countries, on buffer zones of 20 km, where the epidemiological situation is not known, taking into account the density of the wild boars and their movement;

Countries	No of hunting found at 20 km near border	No. of wild boar in hunting found.	AREA Km <sup>2</sup>	Density	Targets on vaccinations of wild life		
					No. of estimated baits which will be administrated in 3 campaigns 2 plus 2 baits/wild boar	No. of estimated baits/campaigns 3 administrations plus 3 (buster)	No. of total baits
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>SM</b>	33	490	2834	0,20	1960	5880	6000
<b>NM</b>	23	319	2811	0,11	1276	3828	4000
<b>SV</b>	9	230	936	0,24	920	2760	3000
<b>BT</b>	31	269	2761	0,09	1076	3228	3500
<b>IS</b>	23	276	2239	0,1	1104	3312	3600
<b>VS</b>	16	394	1760	0,22	1576	4728	5000
<b>GI.</b>	17	234	1550	0,15	936	2808	3000
<b>TI.</b>	26	832	3602	0,2	3228	9684	10000
<b>Total</b>	178	3044	18493		12076	36228	38100



Repartitiia fondurilor de vanstoare

- terenurile gestionate de statul român
- terenurile ocupate de statul Moldovei
- terenuri în posesie
- terenuri în posesie
- terenuri în posesie



61,000 30,500 0 61,000 Meters

## 8. Detailed analyses of the programme costs

Costs related to	Specifications	Number of units	Unitary Costs in €	Total amount €	Community Funding requested (yes/no)
<i>I. Testing</i>					
<i>I.1. Costs of the analysis for commercial holdings</i>					
	Polymerase chain reactions (PCR)	1110	51 €	56510 €	yes
	Flourescent antibody test (FEAT)	31060	1.1 €	34166 €	yes
	Immunoperoxidase test	200	3.80 €	760 €	yes
	Virus Isolations	300	11.2 €	3360 €	yes
	ELISA for antibody	42838	4,0 €	171352 €	yes
	Virus neutralizations	1000	15 €	15000 €	yes
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>281 148 €</b>	yes
<i>I.1.2 Costs of the analysis for non-professionale holdings</i>					
	Flourescent antibody test (FEAT)	28720	1.1€	31592 €	yes
	Polymerase chain reactions (PCR)	5380	51€	274 380 €	yes
	Antigen identification with monoclonal antibodies (L.P.O)	500	3.8€	1900 €	yes

ELISA	370551	40	1 482 484 €	yes
Virus neutralizations	1000	15€	15000€	
Severifications	10	200€	2000 €	yes
Virus Isolations	400	11.20	4480 €	yes
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1 811 836 €</b>	yes

<i>1.1.3. Costs of the analysis for wild boars</i>	Flourescent antibody test (FAT)	16482	1,16	18130€	yes
	Polymerase chain reactions (PCR)	2039	51€	103 989€	yes
	Antigen identification with monoclonal antibodies (I.P.O)	100	3,8€	380€	yes
	Virus isolations	100	11,2€	1120€	yes
	Severifications	100	20€	2000€	yes
	ELISA	16482	4€	65928€	yes
	Virus neutralizations	100	15	1500€	
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>224 547 €</b>	yes
	<b>Total Testare</b>			<b>2 317 531 €</b>	
<i>1.2. Cost of sampling for commercial holdings</i>	Blood Sampling	50000	1,5€	75 000 €	yes
	Sampling of organs	31000	2,5€	77 500 €	yes
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>152 500 €</b>	yes
<i>1.2. Costs of sampling for nonprofessional holding</i>	Sampling of organs	29000	2,5€	72 500 €	yes
	Blood Sampling	375000	1,5€	562 500 €	yes
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>635 000 €</b>	yes
<i>1.2.2 Cost of sampling for wild boars</i>	Blood Sampling and organs	16500	2,5€	41250€	yes
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>41250 €</b>	yes



<i>1.3. Other costs for commercial holdings</i>	Costs of containers	81000	1,00 €	81000 C	yes
	Costs for transport of samples	81000	0,50 €	40500 €	yes
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>121 500 €</b>	
<i>1.3 Other costs for non-professionals</i>	Costs of containers	400000	1,0€	400000 €	yes
	Costs for transport of samples	400000	0,50€	200000€	yes
	<b>Clinical Examinations in suspicions</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>0,57€</b>	<b>1140€</b>	<b>yes</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>601.140 €</b>	<b>yes</b>
	<b>Total costs for testing</b>				<b>yes</b>
				<b>3 868 921C</b>	<b>yes</b>
<i>2. Vaccinated</i>					
<i>2.1.1. Purchase of vaccine including transport for wild boars</i>	Mistrefi	38100	1,€	38 100€	yes
<i>2.2.2 Storage and distributions costs for non for wild boars</i>				€	yes
<b>Total costs for vaccinations</b>				<b>38100€</b>	
<i>3. Slaughter and destructions</i>					
<i>3.1.1.1. Compensations of animals for commercial holdings</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak	50000	140C	7 000 000€	
<i>3.1.1.1. Compensations of animal for nonprofessional holdings</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak	2000	140€	280 000€	
<i>3.2 Transport costs</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak <b>tone</b>	2600	134€	348 400€	
<i>3.3. Costs for disposal</i>	Applicable in case of an	2600	331€	421 032€	

	outbreak	tone		
<i>Total costs for cleaning and disinfections</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak			8 049 432
<i>4. Cleaning and disinfections</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak			
<i>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</i>				
<i>5.1 In non-professional holdings</i>	Nr. de persoane (100 x 1 luna)	100	208€	20 800€
				no
	<b>Total costuri salariale</b>			20.800 €
<i>6. Other costs</i>				no
<i>6.1 In commercial holdings</i>				
<i>6.2 In non commercial holdings</i>				
	<b>Total costs Other costs</b>			
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>11 939 144€</b>

## **PROCEDURE**

### **regarding compulsory conditions for the movements of live domestic pigs**

**Art.1.** According with the provision of art.2 from Law no. 215/2004 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 42/2004, regarding organization of sanitary veterinary and food safety activity, " Physical and juridical persons which owns or keep live animals or semen of animal origin, the ones who produce, deposit, collect, transport, process, intermediate, put on the market, import, export or commercialize live animals or semen of animal origin, products and byproducts of animal origin, medical veterinary products, waste, byproducts of animal origin not intended for human consumption or pathogen agents of animal origin, products and materials used in animal nutrition or other materials and products which can influence the animal health status, are responsible for the application and fulfilling of the sanitary veterinary legislation, in order to assure and guaranty animal health, public health, animal protection, environment protection and food safety.

### **Art.2. Compulsory conditions regarding movement of live pigs from non professional holdings**

(1) according with the provisions of " Program regarding monitoring, control and eradication of classical swine fever in Romania", domestic pigs from non professional holdings are grown for assuring the homely consumption of pig meat, pig meat products as result after the slaughtering of the pigs in the own house;

(2) it is forbidden the commercialization of fresh pig meat and of the fresh pig meat products;

(3) it is forbidden the introduction and slaughtering in abattoirs of pigs from non professional holdings;

(4) live pigs can be commercialize within locality, between the citizens of the locality, only for assuring the homely consumption;

(5) locality of origin is in the competence area of an official veterinarian who has in responsibility one ore more localities where is in place a sanitary veterinary circumscription in which the empowered private veterinarian assure the sanitary veterinary assistance for the animals in respective locality;

(6) official veterinarian from the zonal veterinary circumscription is making the Monthly official control which consist in evaluation of:

- (i) pig livestock catagrafy by age and production category;
- (ii) feeding from the daily food components point of view;
- (iii) data regarding clinical inspections and post mortem exams issued by empowered private veterinarian in the locality of responsibility;
- (iv) mortality loses on circumscription or spot-check to the keepers, correlative with the implementation of the classical swine fever surveillance program;
- (v) virusological and serological surveillance with the scope of earlier detection of classical swine fever or for the assessment of postvaccinal protection;
- (vi) the implication level of the empowered private veterinarian in assuring sanitary veterinary expertise ante/post mortem and performing of the trichineloscopic exam for the carcasses result from the slaughtering of the pigs for homely consumption;
- (vii) the mode of registering of the consultations and treatments done by empowered private veterinarian;

If the controls and the tests do not confirm the circulation of the classical swine fever virus in the locality, the official veterinarian can allow the movement of live domestic pigs between two non professional holdings on the same locality territory.

**Art. 3. Compulsory conditions regarding the movement of live domestic pigs from commercial industrial holdings sanitary veterinary registered**

According with the provisions from Chapter IV of Commission Decision 2002/106/CE and art. 4(2) from Council Directive 2001/89/CE, official veterinarian from the zonal sanitary veterinary circumscription perform:

- (1) activity evaluation of the empowered private veterinarian which is working in the commercial pig holding;
- (2) evaluation of assuring and keeping the general rules for biosecurity based on own procedures, endorsed by the local competent veterinary authority;
- (3) inspection of every subunit of the holding and if the empowered private veterinarian made the clinical examination of the pigs from the holding, including the thermometry;
- (4) check the evidence of production inclusive of the moved in pigs, as the health status of the pigs from the holding;
- (5) evaluation of the mortality on age and production category, of the execution and registration of daily necropsic exams, in correlation with the classical swine fever sanitary veterinary surveillance program, own by the holding;
- (6) control of the register for consultation and treatments drawn up by empowered private veterinarian;

If the controls and the tests made in the commercial industrial holding and in non professional holdings from the locality on which is based the commercial industrial holding does not confirm the circulation of the classical swine fever virus, the official veterinarian can allow the movement of the live domestic pigs from the commercial industrial holding to:

- (i) another farm of the same commercial industrial holding;
- (ii) another commercial industrial holding;
- (iii) an authorized abattoir ;
- (iv) non professional holdings for immediate slaughtering or for fattening for assuring homely consumption; from commercial industrial holdings are moved to one non professional holding 1-5 live domestic pigs (fat pigs for immediate slaughtering, castrated porklets for growing and fattening).

**Art. 4.** (1) Live pigs transferred in the conditions provided at (i) – (iv) are not coming back in the holding of origin;

(2) Economic operator of the commercial industrial holding of origin is notifying to the CSVFSD the intention of moving the live pigs to the non professional holding pointing the final destination and the plan route, performing:

- (i) certification at origin;
- (ii) official control at destination.

(3) The registration of the movements are made on base of the communication of the transport of animals between the CSVFSD from the origin and destination. The communication to the CSVFSD of destination is made by the official veterinarian from the CSVFSD of origin, at the request of the veterinarian which issued the health certificate and the movement forms;

(4) Live domestic pigs which come from commercial industrial holdings transferred in non professional holdings are submit to immediate sanitary veterinary surveillance by inspections, clinical, morphopatological and laboratory exams, according with the Program.

**Art. 5. Compulsory conditions regarding pigs identification and registration**

The obligations of the pig owners at the commercialization of the animals from the commercial industrial holdings are provided by the art. 4 point (1) and point (2) d), from the Order of the president of NSVFSA no 85/ 6 October 2008 for approval of the Sanitary veterinary norm regarding the system of identification and registration of pigs, published in Official Journal of Romania nr. 688 from 9 October 2008.

**Anex 2**

**Surveillance for classical swine fever in 2010**

**I. Surveillance in commercial farms**

Monitoring in industrial commercial holdings is based on pathological, clinical and laboratory examinations. Animals that show clinical signs (ex. fever) are preferably used for virological examinations.

**I. Clinical examination:**

Objectives of clinical examination:

- Early detection of classical swine fever;
- Shortening the period of high risk of classical swine fever;

Clinical examination is carried out respecting the following conduct:

**A) Daily clinical inspections** of all pigs, carried out by the private veterinarian or keeper of livestock. Animals showing changes in health status will be subject to clinical examination including obligatory measurement of body temperature. Result of inspections or clinical examination shall be recorded in register of the farm.

**B) Daily Postmortem examination** conducted by private veterinarian. The minimum number of pigs that will be subject to postmortem examination is at least 6. Target of postmortem examination are the recently dead pigs or pigs in agony that had fever and clinical signs of classical swine fever. Results of postmortem examination are recorded in the register of farm.

**C) Other actions:**

- Daily records of mortality performed by keeper of animals on ages group, sex etc.
- Weekly reporting by the animal keeper to the County Directorate of mortality;
- Notifying, performed by keeper of animals, to the County Directorate of any changes of health status (particularly when they introduced antibiotic treatments) or increase of mortality over the technology. Based on this notification, official veterinarian goes to the farms to perform a supplementary official control.

**Official monthly control** conducted by the official veterinarian which consists of:

- Verification of the documents regarding to the parameters of production, mortality during each month, records of clinical inspection, records of postmortem examination and treatments performed daily by the farm veterinarian
- Checking the biosecurity measures of the farm.
- Clinical inspections of all pigs performed by farm veterinarian.

Target is represented by suckling piglets, young animals, underdeveloped animals, recently recovered animals, recently introduced animals in the farm. Animals showing changes in health status will be subject to clinical examination including measurement of body temperature. The minimum number of pigs to be examined should allow detection of fever with a prevalence of 10% and 95% confidence. From animals showing fever and clinical signs of classical swine fever will be taken samples of blood on anticoagulant for RT-PCR test.

- Postmortem examination of dead animals. The number of animal subjected to postmortem examination is at least 10.

## **2. Viral examination (surveillance)**

Objectives of virological examinations are:

- Early diagnosis of classical swine fever;
- Prevention of disease dissemination by a shorter period of high risk of classical swine fever;

For viral exams the samples will be taken from:

- Diseased pigs that during clinical exams presented fever and clinical signs seen in classical swine fever. It will be taken, mainly, samples of blood on the anticoagulant for RT-PCR test;
- Dead pigs or pigs in agony that at the postmortem examination show lesions indicating classical swine fever. It will be taken samples of organs and sternum;
- Dead pigs, independently of the presence of lesions of classical swine fever. Monthly, from each farm shall be taken 10 sets of organs and sternum for virological exams.

It will be made the following virological tests:

- RT-PCR to detect specific viral genome;
- Rapid tests for immunofluorescence;
- Identification of the viral antigen with monoclonal antibodies – immunoperoxidase test(IPO);
- Virus isolation.
- Sequencing in case of positive results

### 3. Serological examination (serological surveillance)

National Reference Laboratory for classical swine fever and county laboratories will perform tests to detect antibodies specific for classical swine fever.

Objectives of serological surveillance are:

- Increasing the possibility of detection of classical swine fever;
- Demonstrating the absence of classical swine fever virus in pig farms;

For this purpose it will be taken samples as follows:

- From fattening pigs, over 4 months of age, from each holding, quarterly, will be taken samples of serum to detect a prevalence of 10% with 95% confidence .
- From sows which were not vaccinated, from each farm, 2 times per year, will be taken samples of serum to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence.

For serological surveillance will be used ELISA kits to detect antibodies against protein E2.

The procedures to be applied after the positive serological results are set out explicitly in legislation. According to Chapter III of Commission Decision 2002/106/EC, such holdings are considered as suspicion. Measures to be applied for diagnosis are provided in Chapter IV to VII of the Decision 2002/106/EC and art. 4 of Council Directive 2001/89/EC. These include:

- Visiting of suspected farm by official veterinarians;
- Checking the records of production and health status of pigs from the holding;
- Inspection of each sub-units of the holding;
- Clinical examination of farm animals;
- Retesting of samples by comparative virus neutralization test using the 3 pestiviruses: classical swine fever virus, border disease virus (BDV) and bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV). If the comparative tests show a virus neutralisation titre in more than one pig equal to or higher than 10 ND50 and this titre is equal or higher than the titres to other pestiviruses, the competent authority shall ensure that classical swine fever shall be confirmed, on the basis of epidemiological evidence.
- Retesting of animals after at least two weeks in doubtful cases; in the framework of this further sampling, the pigs already sampled and tested shall be re-sampled and tested for a comparative serological testing with the previously collected samples to detect sero-conversion for classical swine fever virus or for ruminant pestiviruses.
- These measures should be supplemented by virological tests for detection of viral genome, virus isolation on cell culture, direct immunofluorescence and sequencing in case of viral positive results.

If these further checks and tests do not allow confirmation of classical swine fever, measures applied in case of suspicion according to art. 4 of Directive 2001/89 EC may be lifted.

**Table 1: Plan for surveillance of pigs from industrial commercials farms**

County	No. of farms	No. of samples for serological test from fattening pigs	No of samples for serological test from sows	No. of blood samples on anticoagulant for RT PCR	No. of samples for viral exams on organs
Alba	0	0	0	0	0
Arad	19	2204	500	812	2280
Argeş	8	784	120	58	840
Bacău	4	464	240	174	480
Bihor	13	1508	720	812	1560
Bistriţa Năsăud	3	540	120	174	360
Botoşani	0	0	0	0	0
Braşov	6	1080	240	348	720
Brăila	13	1508	480	348	1560
Buzău	6	700	0	232	720
Călăraşi	1	180	0	58	120
Suceava					



Călărași	15	1740	960	596	1800
Cloj	8	928	170	290	960
Constanța	6	700	240	232	420
Covasna	2	232	60	58	120
Dâmbovița	7	812	240	290	840
Dolj	3	348	120	116	240
Galati	7	812	400	406	840
Giurgiu	3	348	0	58	240
Gorj	3	540	20	174	360
Harghita	0	0	0	0	0
Hunedoara	3	540	0	160	340
Ialomița	4	464	60	290	480
Iași	8	1440	120	464	960
Ilfov	6	700	480	290	720
Maramureș	8	1440	0	464	960
Mehedinți	3	348	0	116	300
Mureș	12	1392	600	290	1000
Neamț	5	580	240	116	600
Olt	7	812	240	116	840
Prahova	7	812	20	290	840
Satu Mare	11	1276	700	754	1320
Sălaj	4	464	0	174	400
Sibiu	5	580	150	290	600
Suceava	4	464	0	58	400
Teleorman	6	700	520	406	700
Timiș	35	4060	840	1392	4200
Tulcea	4	720	380	232	480
Vaslui	2	240	0	0	200
Vâlcea	3	350	0	0	300
Vrancea	8	928	120	58	960
Total	275	33738	9100	11036 samples 1110 tests	31060

## 2. Surveillance in nonprofessional farms (back yards)

In order to test pigs from nonprofessional holdings, village will be considered epidemiological unit. For the monitoring of nonprofessional holdings will be respect the following:

### 1. Clinical examinations:

- Clinical inspection of all pigs from nonprofessional farms at least twice a year.

From animals with fever or clinical signs of classical swine fever, will be taken blood samples on anticoagulant for RT-PCR test.

- Quarterly clinical inspections (for times a year), of all farms with over 10 pigs. From animals with fever or clinical signs of classical swine fever, will be taken blood samples on anticoagulant and the samples will be tested by RT-PCR in the pools of 10 samples.

**2. Virological tests on samples taken as follows:**

- a) from animals that during clinical exams, presented fever and clinical signs of classical swine fever will be taken blood for RT-PCR;
- b) from dead animals that have lesions of classical swine fever will be taken samples of organs and sternum for RT-PCR and immunofluorescence tests;
- c) from dead animals, independently of the presence of classical swine fever lesions, from each commune will be taken 10 samples of organs and sternum for immunofluorescence test.

**3. Serological tests** are made on serum samples taken in the second half of 2010 from the **unvaccinated animals** over the age of 6 months. From each locality (village) samples will randomly be taken to detect a prevalence of 10% with 95% confidence.

The samples will be tested by ELISA for detection of antibodies against to E2 protein.

In the case of positive results in ELISA for antibodies against the E2 protein, on samples from the unvaccinated animals over the age of 6 months, measures for diagnosis are set out explicitly in legislation (Chapter IV-VII of Decision 2002/106/EC and art. 4 of Council Directive 2001/89/EC). These include:

- Visiting of suspected farm by official veterinarians;
- Checking the records of production and health status of pigs in the holding;
- Inspection of each sub-units of the holding;
- Clinical examination of farm animals;
- Retesting of samples by comparative virus neutralization test using the 3 pestiviruses: classical swine fever virus, border disease virus (BVDV) and bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV). If the comparative tests show a virus neutralization titre in more than one pig equal to or higher than 10 ND50 and this titre is equal or higher than the titres to other pestiviruses, the competent authority shall ensure that classical swine fever shall be confirmed, on the basis of epidemiological evidence.
- Retesting of animals after at least two weeks in doubtful cases; in the framework of this further sampling, the pigs already sampled and tested shall be re-sampled and tested for a comparative serological testing with the previously collected samples to detect sero-conversion for classical swine fever virus or for ruminant pestiviruses.
- Additional sampling of sera from unvaccinated animals over the age of 6 months from the other holdings of the village.
- These measures should be supplemented by virological tests for detection of viral genome, virus isolation on cell culture, direct immunofluorescence and sequencing in case of viral positive results.

If these further checks and tests do not allow confirmation of classical swine fever, measures applied in case of suspicion according to art. 4 of Directive 2001/89 EC may be lifted.

**Table 2: Plan for surveillance of nonprofessional farms ( back yards)**

County	No. of commune	No. of villages	No. of viral exams	No. of serological exams	No. of blood samples on anticoagulant for RT-PCR
AB	67	656	670	19024	120
AR	62	270	620	7830	120
AG	95	576	950	16704	150
BC	85	491	850	14326	130
BH	90	429	900	12441	150
BN	58	235	580	6815	100
BT	71	333	710	9657	120
BV	48	149	480	4321	90
BR	40	140	400	4060	80
BZ	82	475	820	13775	130
CS	60	180	600	5220	120
CL	50	160	500	4669	100
CJ*	75	420	750	12180	130
CT	58	188	580	5452	100
CV	40	122	400	3539	80
DB	82	353	820	7337	140
DJ	104	378	1040	10962	180
GL	60	180	600	5220	120
GR	51	167	510	4843	100
GJ	61	411	610	11919	120
HR	58	235	580	6815	120
HD	55	457	550	13253	110
IL	58	127	580	3683	120

IS	93	418	930	12122	180
IF	32	91	320	2639	70
MM	63	226	630	6554	120
MH	61	344	610	9976	120
MS	91	464	910	13456	180
NT	78	344	780	9976	160
OT	104	377	1040	10933	190
PH	90	405	900	11745	180
SM	57	226	570	6554	120
SJ	53	281	530	8149	110
SB	97	162	970	4698	180
SV	92	379	920	10991	150
TR	92	231	920	6699	200
TM	86	313	860	9077	200
TL	46	133	460	3857	90
VS	81	449	810	13021	150
VL	78	556	780	16124	130
VN	68	331	680	9599	120
Mun.B	0	0	0	336	0
Total	2872	12862	28720	370551	5380

### 3. Surveillance of wild boar

The objectives are to monitor the epidemiological situation and assess the results of vaccination campaigns if they are performed. To achieve these objectives, in the hunting season 2009 - 2010 and in the supplementary hunting campaigns, samples will be

collected from all hunted wild boar, found dead or injured, and will be subject to virological and serological examinations.

For the monitoring of classical swine fever will take the following sets of samples:

- a) organs: tonsil, spleen, lymph nodes, kidney, parts of ileon;
- b) blood from heart or toracoabdominal fluid;
- c) sternum;

The samples taken will be tested in the county laboratory.

**a) Virological surveillance.**

It will be used use the following virological tests:

i) RT-PCR to detect specific viral genome. on samples taken from:

- wild boars found dead or injured;
- hunted wild boars, which have lesions that induce the suspicion of classical swine fever;
- all wild boar up to the age of 1 year.

RT-PCR test can be performed on pool of 10 samples.

ii) immunofluorescence test on samples from all hunted animals or found dead;

iii) virus isolation on cell culture in all positive cases.

**b) Serological surveillance:**

*In the hunting funds where in 2009 was carried out vaccination against classical swine fever and in 2010 will not be performed vaccination, serological monitoring will be made only on samples from animals up to 1 year age, taken in hunting season of the second half of the year.*

*In the hunting funds where the vaccination will continue in 2010, serological tests will be performed on samples from all hunted wild boar regardless of age category.*

*In the hunting funds where in 2009 was not carried out vaccination against classical swine fever, serological tests will be performed on samples from all hunted wild boar.*

It will be used the following serological tests:

- ELISA test to detect antibodies in serum samples
- Virus neutralization test in case of the positive ELISA samples originating from hunting funds where the vaccination was not performed.

*Interpretation of serological results will be made taking into account whether the vaccination against classical swine fever was performed or not in those hunting funds.*

**Table 3 :Plan for surveillance of wild boar**

County	No. of samples for	No. of samples for	No. of RT –PCR
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	serological and viral tests from wild boar with more 1 year age	serological test from wild boar up to 1 year age	samples from wild boar up to 1 year age
Alba	652	130	130
Arad	1172	150	150
Argeş	382	36	36
Bacău	299	68	68
Bihor	784	150	150
Bistriţa Năsăud	216	73	73
Botoşani	464	50	50
Braşov	112	2	2
Brăila	154	5	5
Buzău	465	75	75
Caraş Severin	419	9	9
Călăraşi	544	35	35
Cluj	581	130	130
Constanţa	376	30	30
Covasna	687	45	45
Dâmboviţa	68	5	5
Dolj	158	28	28
Galaţi	157	8	8
Giurgiu	246	30	30
Gorj	105	15	15
Harghita	1070	38	38
Hunedoara	636	44	44
Ialomiţa	331	90	90
Iaşi	268	41	41
Ifov	127	31	31
Maramureş	236	40	40
Mehedinţi	135	14	14
Mureş	1075	120	120
Neamţ	92	25	25
Olt	287	40	40
Prahova	209	35	35
Satu Mare	366	35	35
Sălaj	353	19	19
Sibiu	544	40	40
Suceava	368	10	10
Teleorman	393	32	32
Timiş	712	150	150
Tulcea	371	45	45

Vaslui	197	34	34
Vâlcea	357	39	39
Vrancea	305	43	43
București	0	0	0
Total	16482	2039	2039

**From:** Marius Grigore [grigore.marius@ansvsa.ro]  
**Sent:** jeudi 30 juillet 2009 17:28  
**To:** ZORKO Olga (SANCO)  
**Cc:** lazar@ansv.ro  
**Subject:** CSF-RO Program 2010 Clarifications.

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Red

Dear OLGA

I apologize for my answer's delay. Please find enclosed the clarifications in the requested order. Some of the missing points were written in the Romanian programme, but they were lost in the translation and the final check. I hereby assure you of my unconditioned future cooperation

Mr. Director Lazar has been informed about the September meeting of the TF group

Best regards

2.2. Wild boars surveillance situation: In 2005 were examined 5.826 samples; In 2006 were examined 7.780 samples. Not mentioned the number of positive animals!

In Program at chapter 6.6.2., Monitoring of wildlife(wild boar) there is a table where there are the figures for all the examined samples and the number of the positive samples at wild boar.

3. Description of the submitted programme: The ceasing, beginning with 01.01.2010, of the vaccination policy for all domestic pigs, on the entire territory of Romania,

Some procedures are mentioned in the Annex1 but please clarify:

Is the detailed strategy for this action prepared, please give us some more details about controls in backyard population specially on identification and movements of animals in the backyards who were so far marked at the time of vaccination, swill feeding, control of trade of meat derived from animals slaughtered at home and not intended/allowed for trade, biosafety measures....

It's strongly recommended to respect also the recommendations from EFSA report on:

*Control and eradication of CSF in wild boar and Animal health safety of fresh meat derived from pigs vaccinated against CSF*

[http://www.efsa.europa.eu/cs/BlobServer/Scientific Document/ahaw\\_report\\_csf\\_en.pdf?sgbinary=true](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/cs/BlobServer/Scientific Document/ahaw_report_csf_en.pdf?sgbinary=true)

Regarding relations between vaccinations and identifications, we would like to mentioned that the identification of pigs is legal specified independently that moment of vaccinations. Legal Act regarding identifications it is Order nr. 83 for approval of methodology of applying the Program regarding the identification and registration of swine, ovine and caprine as well as the Program regarding the identification and registration of bovine.



This order states very clearly the responsibility of the owner to collaborate with the empowered veterinarian as the pigs to be identified and registered. The pigs from non professional holdings have to be identified on a maximum period of 60 days from the date of birth or when they leave the holding of birth if the exit is taking place before animals have 60 days of age.

Local competent Authorities CSVFSD are running controls based on annual control schedule, in minimum 10% of the non professional holdings.

Regarding control of movements in the backyard NSVFSA together with Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs, General Inspectorate of Romanian Police signed the Protocol no. 2361/12.06.2006. Based on this protocol CSVFSD together with local police are running controls on public roads for verification of the transports of animals, including pigs. During this controls, transports of pigs are verified for complying with sanitary veterinary legislation which includes rules for identification and movement documentation. Prohibition of trade with meat derived from pigs from backyard is already stipulated in the Program to point 4), 8.

Specific legislations which punished failure measures foreseen in the Program

#### **Regarding swill feeding,**

The remains of food of animal origin from restaurants, slaughterhouses, processing units, food stores or supermarkets shall not be administered in Romania. The habit of using their own kitchen waste for the food of pigs from non-commercial holdings is increasingly reduced, being considered non-economic, even by breeders.

Most farmers who raise pigs and other animals in their backyards have farms on which they traditionally grow cereals, potatoes and other vegetables for their own use and for feeding animals in the backyards.

The feedingstuffs of pigs in backyards are administered as such or blended dry or wet, according to family traditions inherited. According to the traditions of small breeders in Romania and to the typical way of life of peasants, food remains of animal origin or feedingstuffs containing such food remains have not been used and continue not to be used for the feeding of animals.

The veterinary authorities continue to inform on breeders from non commercial holdings with respect to biosecurity rules, feeding and animal welfare by means of local administration councils, or in a direct manner, by means of empowered veterinarians, during their visits in holdings.

However, the fact that these small breeders are not organized in associations is an element of difficulty also with regard to informing.

*The biosafety measures are detailed in order president NSVSA no.147/2006 for bird, no.63/2008 for pigs and no.34/2009 for bovine.*

4.4.2., /4.4.3. and 4.4.4 points are missing

Points that are missing you have below.

4.4.2 Animals and target populations:

In Romania, there are 2 systems of raising domestic pigs:

- the nonprofessional holdings, where pigs are bred to ensure the family's meat consumption;
- the commercial breeding system

1. The domestic pigs population is aprox. 5.0 mil., distributed within nonprofessional holdings and commercial systems as follows:

- aprox. 1.5 mil pigs in 275 commercial exploitations

- aprox. 3.5 mil. Pigs in over 1.5 mil nonprofessional holdings

2. The population of wild boars is aprox. 55.000 boars and it is spread in over 2100 hunting fonds, most commonly in the heal and plain sides of the country.

#### 4.4.3 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals

Are regularized by:

- Council Directive no. 71/2008 on the identification and registration of pigs;
- Commission Decision no.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 NSVFSA no. 62/2007 for approval of sanitary veterinary normative regarding the procedure of registration and authorization of sanitary veterinary establishments and of the means of transport from animal health and welfare domain.
- Order of the president of NSVFSA no. 85/2008 for approval of sanitary veterinary normative regarding system of identification and registration of swine.
- Order of the president of NSVFSA no. 83/2008 for approval of methodology of applying the Program regarding the identification and registration of swine, ovine and caprine as well as the Program regarding the identification and registration of bovine.

#### 4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

Not applicable

#### 4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes: Information about tests used is missing at this place

Information about tests used are described at chapter 6.2 and annex 2

#### 4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes: Is vaccine produced in Romania? Company producing the vaccine?

Vaccin used for vaccinations in 2008 were : PESTIVAC M- SNI Pasteur SA Bucharest and RIEMSER Schweinepest - oral vakzine Riemser Arzneimittel AG , for next year it is possible to use the same vaccines for vaccinations against CSF.

#### 4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result and 4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals are missing

##### 4.4.9. Measures in case of positive results

If following to specific laboratory exams. a CSF case is confirmed, there are applied just like the provisions of the european legislation Council Directive 2001/89/EC and the Commission Decision 2002/106/EC, transposed into national legislation by NSVFSA President Order no.66/2005 and no.67/2005.

4.4.10 By the Government UG no. 27/2009, the NSVFSA has ceased to be under the coordination of the Agricultural Minister; therefore, it has been established that the compensation payments for slaughtered or otherwise affected animals, in the purpose of rapid eradication of contagious animal diseases outbreak, is to be ensured by the State budget, through the Authority's budget. The payments are to be subjected to terms established by Government decision. The compensation schemes are stipulated in the Government decision, lawfully elaborated, which takes into consideration the European specific provisions, mainly the Council Decision no 90/424/CEE and the Commission 90/424/CEE