



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10531/2014

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

**The programme for
the eradication of rabies**

Romania

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

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.23

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

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

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

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

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Instructions to complete the form:

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Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

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Monday, August 26, 2013 09:05:27

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

version : 2.23

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease Rabies

Species: Fox

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2014

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

version : 2.23

1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies is mortal, acute encephalitis of warm blooded animals and humans, caused by a RNA-virus of Genus Lyssavirus, which spreads mainly by the saliva of diseased animals, as a result of their bites. The disease can also spread by the contamination of wounds of the skin or mucosal membranes with the saliva of diseased animals. All warm blooded animals are affected. Rabies has two clinical forms – furious and dumb. Both forms are characterized by signs showing the affection of the central nervous system, behavioral deviation, salivation and the paralysis of the skeletal and pharyngeal muscles. The incubation period for rabies varies between 6 days and 6 months, or more.

Animals infected with rabies can spread the virus 10-14 days before the occurrence of clinical signs. Following the occurrence of clinical signs, animals die in approximately 10 days.

Rabies is spread in the whole world, excepting for certain countries in which, due to geographical particularities, either the virus never entered or the country became free of the disease, consequently to the application of certain serious control measures (UK, the British Isles, Scandinavia , Spain and Portugal , Luxemburg).

Lately, it has been noticed a recrudescence of rabies in different regions of the world due to maintenance of the virus in the population of wild animals.

Romania is one of the countries with the highest number of rabies cases from Europe.

Romania has a surface of more than 237500 km² of which 62346 km² is covered by forests.

The livestock of foxes estimated in 2012 is 61360. The fox population is distributed in 2103 hunting funds administered by the National Administration of Forests, Associations of Hunters and Fishermen and by private administrators, in which these are officially registred.

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

version : 2.23

From numerical point of view, in the last years the fox population in Romania was maintained in steady limits, which determine that their density is under 1 animal per km².

The stock-taking of foxes is done annually in spring, when is also established the quota for fox hunting. Rabies in foxes has evolved since many years ago in forests.

The prevalence of rabies, especially in silvatic reservoir, is a high risk for the most important zoonosis in Romania.

It must be added, that the Danube Delta is a particular area, protected under the Administration of Biosphere's Reservation, where beside the fox population and other wild animals, there are also living domestic animals in a semi wild environment. The veterinarian central service aims to draw up a special program for Danube Delta after study of the existing situation.

In comparison with the situation presented, it can be appreciated that rabies evolves sporadically also in the population of wild animals, other than foxes, its occurrence not being dependent by the existence of infected foxes in the respective area.

Most cases of rabies were recorded in dogs and a high number was also recorded in the population of cats and bovines. Most positive cases in dogs were registered in rural area. The spread of disease was from wild animals to domestic ones (wild animals-dogs).

In 2011 it was carried out the oral vaccination of foxes in 16 counties (Arad, Alba, Bihor, Mureș, Maramureș, Bistrița Năsăud, Brașov, Cluj, Covasna, Caraș-Severin, Harghita, Hunedoara, Sălaj, Sibiu, Satu Mare, Timiș) in the West and center of Romania, which is the entire territory bounded by the Carpathian Mountains. The bait distribution included Hungarian, Serbian and part of Ukrainian border.

The vaccination of foxes was carried out by air distribution of baits (approx. 20 baits/km²) and also by manual distribution around localities and areas difficult to reach by plane (approximately 25 baits/km²).

At a minimum 45 days' time since the end of the vaccination campaign, there have been achieved hunting session of foxes for the control of efficiency of vaccination. In order to motivate hunters to get involved in the actions within the National program for the eradication of rabies in foxes, for each fox that was shot and sent to LSVSJ there was paid 50 lei in conformity with GD 55/2008.

The oral vaccination of foxes was carried out with vaccinal baits intended exclusively for this species. Baits are made up of two components: live vaccine represented by SAD Bern, closed in an aluminium-plastic blister and the cover of bait is made up of a palatable paste of meat with a strong fish smell.

In one bait there is one vaccination virus dose (1.8 ml), closed in an aluminium-plastic blister. The bait is round, dark brown and is made of a feed mixture which is strongly attractive for foxes.

The vaccine is used in several Member States with appropriate results.

In 2011, following the spring vaccination campaign, 982 mandibles of foxes were tested for the presence of tetracycline, of which there were found 269 tetracycline positive results. Chest cavity fluid was available for 770 foxes and 102 were positive for rabies antibodies. The shooting foxes campaign to determine the effectiveness of vaccination continued in 2012, following the autumn vaccination campaign in 2011. The mandibles of 1808 foxes were tested for the presence of tetracycline, 681 samples with positive results for tetracycline. Chest cavity fluid was available for 1363 foxes and 278 were positive for post-vaccinal antibodies against rabies.

In 2011 the hunting funds were privatized. This has led to an increased number of hunting territory managers involved in the shooting of foxes to assess the efficacy of the vaccination campaign.

For this reason the number of foxes tested to determine the effectiveness of vaccination has been reduced.

In 2012, due to political and legislative changes that took place in Romania, the legal basis for approving the oral vaccination of foxes in the whole territory was not approved until the 1st of June, 2012.

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

version : 2.23

Therefore, in Romania the spring vaccination campaign of foxes against rabies was not performed. In August 2012 the legal basis has been approved in order to implement the oral vaccination of foxes in the whole territory. We are currently in conflict with the company of aerial distribution of vaccinal baits. The NSVFSA makes all efforts to implement (perform) the oral vaccination campaign of foxes. The NSVFSA addressed to The Ministry of National Defence, by requesting the support for the carrying out of autumn campaign in 2012, by air distribution of antirabies vaccines, as vaccinal baits for foxes, but from legal and economic reasons, this could not be carried out. From these reasons, in the autumn of 2012, Romania failed to carry out the vaccination of foxes by manual distribution to dens of 80475 vaccinal baits (58.680 national vaccination +21.795 emergency vaccination in counties AG, DB, PH, VN) in 41 counties (aprox. 3350 km²). In the autumn of 2012, there has been purchased a number of 80.520 baits, of which 40 baits were sampled for testing for establishing the stability of vaccinal titre and 5 baits being kept as countersamples. Of 40 baits samples, 16 baits were tested for virus titre and stability of virus titre. For 2013 the program for surveillance, control and eradication of rabies in Romania approved by Commission Decision 2012/761/CE, submitted by Romania , provides application in 41 counties. On 20.05.2013, the subsequent contract for the services of storage, the air distribution of antirabies vaccine for foxes as vaccine baits and the distribution of informative materials and the campaign of people's warning was signed between the service provider and N.S.V.F.SA., for both 2013 vaccination campaigns applying on whole territory of Romania. The first campaign of antirabies oral vaccination will start on June 07, 2013 and was completed in July 13, 2013. The bait distribution includes border with Serbia, Hungary, Ukraine, Moldavia and Bulgaria. The vaccination of foxes was carried out by air distribution of baits (number of 3.846.098 baits with an approx. 20 baits/km²), see the map, and also by manual distribution (number of 57499 baits) around localities and areas difficult to reach by plane (approximately 25 baits/km²). At a 45 days'time following first vaccination campaign, there shall be performed the hunting of foxes in order to assess the efficiency of vaccination, for this purpose, there shall be shot 4 foxes/year/100 km². Shooting campaign of foxes for vaccination efficacy determination started in august 6.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

For 2014, the Programme of Monitoring, Control and Eradication of rabies will rule on the entire territory of Romania and it will be applied to the entire population of foxes.

Concerning the vaccination strategy adopted to the domestic animals, there shall be vaccinated dogs and cats from backyards and also emergency vaccination will be done only for the domestic animals in the outbreaks.

- Its objectives will take into account that:

- rabies develops in Romania both in animal population wildlife, especially in foxes, wild dogs and also in domestic animals population;

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

version : 2.23

- rabies develops endemically in foxes and dogs and occasionally in other animals;
- most cases of rabies in domestic animals have been recorded in dogs and cats. The situation is not casual if we consider that Romania has a very large number of stray dogs and cats;
- The Danube Delta, a unique biotope where wild animals live together with domestic animals can be regionalized.

The objectives of the programme comprise :

- surveillance of rabies in wild animals population in Romania
- control of rabies in fox population in Romania
- monitoring of oral vaccination in fox population in Romania
- efficiency of vaccination
- surveillance of rabies' prevalence in the population of domestic animals, including dogs and cats

Actions undertaken for the fulfillment of the objectives:

- oral vaccination of foxes by airplane distribution in order to obtain an territory free of rabies;
- creating vaccination barriers around localities by the manual vaccination in foxes in order to decrease the prevalence of rabies in domestic animals;
- public awareness campaigns regarding oral vaccination of foxes;
- monitoring of evolution of rabies correlated with the plan for application of vaccination and the results obtained;
- control of the application of vaccination plans and evaluation of its effectiveness;
- collection of data, their proper registration, their statistic and informatics procession and their presentation in proper forms in order to be used in the practice of control and eradication of rabies in Romania;
- vaccination of domestic animals in outbreak;
- compulsory vaccination of dogs and cats; identification and registration of dogs and cats
- monitoring of animal movements in conformity with CE Reg. no.998/2003 regarding animal health requirements regulating trade and imports of animals, semen and embryos in Community that are not subject to animal health requirements established by the Community norms provided in Annex A, point I to Directive 90/425/EEC.

Oral vaccination of foxes will be carried out in two vaccination campaigns, in spring and autumn, mostly by plane distribution, 25 baits/ campaign/km² with a distance between flight lines of 500 m., by avoiding the territories of localities, water surfaces, highways, etc.

In these areas and around localities where rabies has evolved, distribution of vaccinal baits shall be done manually, at den.

At a 45 days'time following each vaccination campaign, there shall be performed the hunting of foxes in order to assess the efficiency of vaccination, for this purpose, there shall be shot 4 foxes/year/100 km².

For the monitoring of vaccination campaign, there shall be taken samples of thoracic liquids in order to determine post-vaccinal antirabic antibodies and samples of mandible in order to determine vaccinal marker (Tetraciline).

Concerning the surveillance of rabies, there shall be taken samples from suspect animals following clinical examinations and from those found dead or killed by accident by cars.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

version : 2.23

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014 _____

First year :

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

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

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

version : 2.23

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main institutions implicated in the application of the programme for control, monitoring and eradication of rabies are:

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA), County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (CSVFSA), Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH), Ministry of Environment, National Administration of Forests, District Forest Ranges, Associations of Hunters and Fishers of Romania and Private Hunting Associations, Institute for Control of Biological Products and Medicines for Veterinary Use .

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority is the central veterinary structure of Romania which is responsible to supervise and coordinate the implementing of the programme.

NSVFSA is also responsible for assuring funds to cover the needs created by implementation of the programme.

At county level, the departments responsible for the programme implementation are all the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates.

NSVFSA, invested as central unit responsible for acquisition of services of foxes vaccination is responsible for organizing the tender and for the monitoring and evaluation of vaccination efficacy and the activities of vaccination shall be conducted under the coordination of the company which was selected as winner of tender.

CSVFSD shall verify the transport and vaccine storage conditions, monitor vaccine circulation within the territory, control the training of personnel in charge with vaccination and participate at manual vaccination at dens.

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

- It coordinates and administrates the testing capacity of the county laboratories, the training of personnel in order to apply the diagnosis methods;
- Coordinates the diagnostic activity for rabies;
- Draws up epidemiological reports, based on the interpretation of the results regarding rabies;
- The National Reference Laboratory for rabies uses the diagnostic methods in accordance with OIE
- It cooperates through the National Reference Laboratory (NLR) with The Community Reference Laboratory for rabies for the typization and sub-typization of wild strain rabies viruses.

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

The main responsibilities are:

- authorizes marketing of immunological products used for immunization against rabies in Romania;
- it performs the quality control of all vaccine baits against rabies, in conformity with European Pharmacopoeia, OIE Diagnostic Manual and the SCAHAW report, for the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies, adopted on October, 23 2002;
- provides consultancy regarding immunologicals veterinary medicinal products used for the immunization against rabies in Romania;

Ministry of Environment and Forests manages The National Administration of Forests, and The Associations of Hunters and Fishermen of Romania and supervises The Private Hunting Associations.

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

version : 2.23

The National Administration of Forests

The main responsibilities are:

- it assures the maintenance of foxes population within reasonable limits, by performing the seasonal hunting according to the approved hunting percentage, it authorizes additional hunting percentage to the to the already approved hunting quota, in order to observe the present Programme;
- it assures, by the personnel from hunting funds, the achievement of sampling and their transport to laboratory for the accomplishing of laboratory surveillance for the diagnosis of rabies, and for the assessment of post-vaccinal immunization, according to the approved programme;

The National Administration of Forests estimates each year the fox population and establishes the annual the number of foxes proposed to be hunted (hunting quota).

The Associations of Hunters and Fishermen of Romania and The Private Hunting Associations

The main responsibilities are:

- monitoring and evaluation of the density of foxes population from Romania's hunting funds;
- monitoring and control of the implementation of measures which are the tasks of the administrators of hunting funds;
- cooperating with CSVFSD for the implementation of the programme;

The hunting associations of Romania organize hunting sessions following the completion of vaccination campaigns, assuring the transport of the samples (shot foxes) collected by the personnel in charge with sampling at the level of the county laboratories within the CSFSD.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will rule in all the country, taking into account the whole territory. The estimate surface for aerial distribution it is 190456 km² by distributing 25 vaccine-baits/km²

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Rabies prophylaxis under legislative aspects in Romania is regulated by the following Orders and Laws:

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

version : 2.23

- Order No. 29/28.03.2008 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary norm regarding general measures for preventing and control of rabies in domestic and wild animals
- Government Decision No. 55/16.01.2008 for the approval of the strategic programme for surveillance, control and eradication of rabies in foxes in Romania, with further modifications and completions;
The programme of the actions of surveillance, prevention, control, and eradication of animal diseases, of those transmissible from animals to man, for protection of animals and environment, of yearly identification and registration of bovines, swines, ovines and caprines, as well as of methodological norms of yearly applying of The programme of surveillance and control in the field of food safety .
According to the above mentioned rules, in Romania, the vaccination and registration of domestic dogs and cats is compulsory.
Disease notification

Rabies is a notifiable disease in Romania; it is notified at both local and central level in accordance with the NSVFSA President Order No.79/2008, approving the sanitary veterinary norm regarding the internal notification and the official declaring of some diseases transmissible to animals, as well as the procedure of stamping out of some notifiable diseases.

The empowered free-practice veterinarian is obliged to notify the official veterinarian all suspected cases of rabies. Rabies suspicion is notified to the county SVFSD, and the samples are sent to the county sanitary veterinary laboratory which is authorised and acknowledged for the diagnosis of rabies.

The official veterinarian responsible for animal health issues at the level of SVFSD shall notify all suspect cases of rabies by rapid communication to the Director of Animal health and welfare directorate at the level of NSVFSA, using a notification report form for the notification of all confirmed cases of rabies to NSVFSA .

Following to laboratory confirmation of rabies, the county SVFSD and of the Bucharest Municipality shall notify all confirmed cases of rabies, by using a notification report form to NSVFSA.

Following to laboratory confirmation of rabies, the county SVFSD and of the Bucharest Municipality shall notify all confirmed cases of rabies, by using a notification report form to NSVFSA.

If rabies is confirmed in a domestic animal, the owner is also notified and a complete file is issued in order to apply the control measures.

The situation concerning the cases of rabies is notified twice a year to OIE and quarterly to the European Institute for Rabies Control.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target animals of this programme are foxes. The population of foxes for the year 2012 is estimated at 61.360 animals.

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

version : 2.23

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

not applied

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

not applied

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

not applied

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Virological and serological tests used shall comply with the Manual of standards for diagnostic tests for OIE.

The most widely used test for rabies diagnosis which is recommended by both OIE and OMS. This test may be used directly on a smear of brain, and it can also be used to confirm the presence of rabies antigen in cell culture or brain tissues of mice that have been inoculated for diagnosis. The FAT test gives reliable results on fresh specimens within an hour in more than 95-99% of cases.

For the diagnosis of rabies, the smears of a mixture of nervous tissue including the cerebral trunk are fixed in high-grade cold acetone and then stained with a drop of specific conjugate. Anti-rabies fluorescent conjugates may be prepared in the laboratory.

Those available commercially are either polyclonal conjugates specific of the entire virus or specific of nucleocapsid protein, or they may be prepared from a mixture of different monoclonal antibodies. The specific aggregates of nucleocapsid protein are identified by their immunofluorescence. The specificity and sensitivity of these anti-rabies fluorescent conjugates against the local predominant virus variants shall be checked before use.

The number of animals estimated to be tested by IFD shall be recovered in chapter 7, point 7.1.1.

The antirabies vaccination in foxes showed that from 1645 foxes that were shot in 2011 within the

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

version : 2.23

programme and checked by FAT, 51 of them were positive, in 2012 were tested by FAT 1645 foxes shot of which 45 were positive and in first semester 2013 were tested by FAT 546 foxes shot of which 44 were positive.

Taking into account the high incidence of rabies cases in Romania, and the fact that some infected foxes do not show any clinical/nervous symptoms when they are shot, there has been decided that all foxes shall be tested by FAT.

FAT negative samples are sent to NRL for rabies for tetracycline marker and antibodies detection by ELISA, and FAT positive samples are sent to NRL to genotype them and differentiate between wild and vaccinated strains.

Immunoenzymatic assay (ELISA)

Immunoenzymatic assays allow a detection of post-vaccinal rabies antibodies from thoracic liquids originated from shot foxes.

According to OIE recommendations, the protective value of antibodies titre shall be greater or equal to 0,5 U.I./ml.

Whereas the recommendations regarding the sampling fraction of foxes for the detection of rabies antibodies level is not provided in UE normative acts, 6965 animals shall be examined in 2014.

Test for the detection of tetracycline marker

Vaccinal baits contain tetracycline as a marker that assures a long-term marking, by being stored at the level of bones and teeth where there is easily detected post-mortem.

The control of efficiency of vaccination shall be tested by tetracycline biomarker in the whole area of vaccination, from the mandibule (teeth and bones) of shot foxes, by microscopic examination in ultraviolet light.

This identification of tetracycline has an important role in monitoring the consumption of vaccinal baits by foxes.

Identification and characterization of specific genome of rabies virus

Materials and methods:

Biological material is represented by brain homogenate samples, confirmed by standard methods (direct immunofluorescence). They are selected for geographical distribution in order to cover as much as possible from Romanian territory or from the territory subject to oral vaccination of foxes.

All samples are initially homogenized using MagNa Lyzer instrument (Roche Applied Science), centrifuged and supernatant ones are collected.

RNA extraction is performed using commercially available kits, such as RNEasy Mini Kit (Qiagen) or High Pure RNA Isolation Kit (Roche Applied Science), according to manufacturer specifications, by using 200µl supernatant sample and the elution of RNA in 50µl final volume.

Reverse-transcription and amplification: the protocol is a conventional RT-PCR with primers specific of the nucleoprotein viral gene, generating an amplification product of 606bp (base pairs, Heaton et al.).

The technology of amplification is specific of "single tube" technique- both the stage of reverse transcription and amplification are performed in the same tube of reaction and there are used commercially available kits.

The final concentration for each reagent and the thermic profile of reaction are those recommended by the producer.

Electrophoresis is conducted in 2% agarose gel and TBE buffer (Tris-Borate-EDTA) concentration IX, stained with ethidium bromide.

Isolation and purification of amplicons in gel: we use commercial kits, according to manufacturer recommendations. Quantification of purified amplicons is carried out in a spectrophotometrical way.

Direct sequencing is performed by means of Sanger technology- commercial kit BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit version 1.1 or 3.1, and model 3130 Genetic Analyzer formed 4 capillars.

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

version : 2.23

Results obtained (generated sequencing) are compared with international data banks (GenBank, SUA) and the data bank of IDSA for the confirmation of rabies genome. For harmonization/processing, there are used dedicated programs (Bio Edit Sequence Alignment Editor, Clustal W), resulting in a final fragment of 322bp (base pairs).

Dendrograms were obtained also using available software (Mega Software version 4.0), using algorithmic Neighbor-Joining.

In the period 2011-2012 samples subjected to phylogenetic investigations were selected according to geographical distribution in order to cover the whole Romanian territory – therefore not all positive samples are tested, but only some of them that are relevant for spatial distribution.

All samples selected for phylogenetic investigations were sent to IDAH (NRL for rabies) and they were processed.

So far, all analyzed samples belong to the wild virus category, with high degree of genetic diversity (at least six lineages) - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20178821>. For quality assessment, NRL for rabies participate to intercomparative trials organised by Community Reference Laboratory, including phylogenetic analysis. During the two 2011 vaccination campaigns, there were not submitted positive samples to Community Reference Laboratory.

All positive detected cases from domestic and wild animals (samples) in vaccinated areas will be differentiated from the vaccine strain. The samples will be sent to IDAH (NRL for rabies) and they will be processed as described above.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Live rabies vaccines used for the oral vaccination of foxes shall fulfill the requirements of the European Pharmacopoeia monographs as well as the efficacy and safety recommendations of the OIE manual. Vaccine titres of each batch at release shall be at least 10 times greater than the dose that assures the entire vaccinal protection of the experimental group (indicative of 100% protective dose). Each series of vaccine shall be put to test regarding the viral titre in conformity with the European Pharmacopoeia, OIE standards, WHO recommendations and the SCAHAW report for the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies, adopted on October, 23 2002.

Vaccine producers shall put to the availability of The Official Laboratories for the Control of Medicines detailed information on the stability of baits used in the field.

The Community Reference Laboratory shall perform additional tests or trials if required.

The proof of compliance about vaccine titre shall be demonstrated in certificates issued by the official quality control laboratories recognized by EDQM (European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines).

The laboratory involved in the testing of rabies vaccine shall monitor viral titres from vaccinal baits before the beginning of vaccination campaign for all vaccine batches that shall be used in the vaccination campaign.

During the vaccination campaign, there shall be carried out a monitoring of viral titres in order to check the observance of storage requirements; the controlled batches shall be chosen at random.

The melting point of the bait casing shall be in conformity with OIE recommendations in order to ensure that the capsule of vaccine suspensions is still covered by the mixture of bait if exposed to such temperatures in the field, following distribution.

The Community Reference Laboratory shall perform additional tests or trials if required.

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

version : 2.23

The transport, storage and distribution of vaccine baits will be done in the conditions of the temperature specified by the manufacturer in the product prospect.

The service provider of the storage vaccine baits sends daily to NSVFSA the thermogram cold storage and the delegates of the CSVFSA check daily the cold warehouse and thermograms of vaccine baits from the cold warehouse.

The use of tetracycline as a biomarker in the teeth and bones of foxes is recommended to evaluate vaccinal baits-uptake in animals.

The vaccines against rabies which are to be used in vaccination campaigns against rabies in foxes are presented as vaccine baits, administered by plane over the most important surface from the area established for vaccination, and manually, in the areas where the administration by plane is not possible. The used vaccines shall be immunogenic, harmless and produced for the main susceptible species at rabies, so as to be used in most of the vaccination campaigns established during the year, irrespective of weather conditions.

The oral vaccination of foxes shall be carried out by distributing vaccine baits (25 baits/km²) by plane or by helicopter, on smooth surfaces or in case of areas where access is burdened, and around the localities, it is done manually (25 bites/km²) by the managers of the hunting founds, being assisted by the official vets. In areas with significant surfaces of water, vaccination shall be done manually.

In order to be appropriate for use in Romania, vaccines against rabies need to be authorized for trade in our country.

The trade authorization shall be performed in accordance with the NSVFSA Order no. 187/2007 regarding The Code of veterinary medical products, published in the Official Journal of Romania Part I, No. 804 bis/26.XI.2007 or in accordance with Regulation 726/2004/EC for establishing the Community procedures concerning authorization and surveillance of medicines for humans and veterinary use and for founding an European Agency for medicines, published in O. J. No. L 136, 30.04.2004.

The authorization conditions for vaccines against rabies are:

- To contain live attenuated vaccine strains;
- To be intended for oral immunization of foxes;
- The way of presentation shall be appropriate for aerial distribution

At delivery, every vaccine series shall be accompanied by the Official Analysis report, in accordance with the request of EDQM (European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines).

The number of vaccination campaigns, the vaccination scheme and the way in which vaccination is effectively done are described in the 3-rd chapter: "The description of the programme" and 7.3.2. "Data on the vaccination programme in foxes"

For the vaccination of livestock (dogs, cats and other domestic animals), the vaccine is used in accordance with national and EU legislation.

Vaccination of domestic carnivores (dogs and cats) – each animal shall be vaccinated against rabies from the age of three months with yearly revaccination according with the NSVFSA President Order No.29/2008 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary norm regarding general measures for preventing and control of rabies in domestic and wild animals and Commission Decision 94/275/EC on recognizing antirabies vaccines.

Prophylactic vaccination of dogs and cats in backyards and dogs from the sheepfold with inactivated vaccine is made by organizing mass vaccination campaigns, during autumn-winter, followed by completing vaccination.

Vaccination of domestic animals in the outbreak is done according to the national legislation in force.

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

version : 2.23

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

not applied

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

When rabies is confirmed in domestic or wild animals, specific control measures are applied, in accordance with the NSVFSA President Order No. 29/ 28.03. 2008 for the approval of sanitary veterinary norm regarding general measures of prevention and control of rabies in domestic and wild animals.

For these cases the following procedure is applied:

A. Measures applied in case of rabies confirmation in animals from a holding, locality, area
After rabies confirmation, the county SVFSD and of Bucharest municipality acts as follows:

- a) shall perform the final epidemiological enquire ;
- b) shall establishe the protection and the surveillance area;
- c) shall issue the control plan with deadlines and responsibilities;

The control measures in the protection area include:

- drawing up of epidemiological maps;
- euthanasia of carnivores which were bitten or scratched by sick animals, if they were not vaccinated against rabies, or if they have less than 21 days since first vaccination,
- isolation by the rest of the animals of the vaccinated carnivores which have been bitten or scratched by the sick animal;
- placement under observation of all animals from that holding for 14 days, beginning with the contact moment ;
- killing of all animals from that holding, in case they show clinical signs of rabies in this period of time of 14 days; animals which do not show clinical signs of rabies are released from observation;
- inspection of carnivores from the protection area which have been bitten or scratched by the sick animal is performed by the free practice empowered veterinarian, for 14 days, and, if they don't show clinical signs are released from observation;
- interdiction of animal movements for the animals which were under observation for a period of at least 3 months.

The control measures in the surveillance zones include:

- a catagraph of all dogs and cats;
- vaccination of dogs and cats with inactivated vaccine;

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

version : 2.23

- surveillance and movement control of dogs and cats

B. Measures applied in the hunting funds, in case rabies is confirmed in wild animals

When rabies is confirmed, the county SVFSD and of Bucharest Municipality shall take the following measures:

- a) they shall perform the epidemiological enquiry ;
- b) they shall establish and declare the infected area ;
- c) they shall ask the managers of hunting funds to evaluate the wild animal population, especially of the foxes;
- d) they shall release the control measures plan with deadlines and responsibilities;
- e) they shall release and implement a vaccination programme for foxes ;
- f) they shall ask for the organization of hunting campaigns for foxes, without using hunting dogs ;
- g) they shall order the banning of skinning of wild animals that were killed or found dead.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies is included on the list of the diseases for which the government assures the compensation of farmer's losses in case control measures are applied.

The legal measures and provisions regarding the compensation of owners for the killing of slaughtered, killed animals and animals which represent sources of contamination and also compensation for animals killed or affected in some other way in the process of killing on the infected premises are covered in Government Decision (GD) No. 1214/2009 with subsequent amendments.

Government Decision No. 1214/2009 specifies the beneficiaries of compensations (under art. 4), the method of compensation and the source of the funds for disease control operations and describes the basis for this calculation (covered in art. 4 and Appendix no. 2).

Appendix no. 1 of Government Decision No. 1214/2009 with further modifications and completions presents the list of diseases for which compensations are granted.

In case of confirmation of an outbreak of rabies, compensations are granted for animals of economic interest and the animals receptive of rabies from sanitarily-veterinarily zoo gardens, others than wild carnivores. The compensation will be paid to the owner, by market value.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars) :

The control of implementing the programme shall be performed by the NSVFSFA by the Directorate of Inspections and Control, in accordance with the provisions of the National programme for inspections, approved through NSVFSFA President Order.

At the level of county SVFSD, the control is performed by sanitary veterinary official officers from The Inspection Service, in collaboration with the official veterinarians from Animal Health Service and with the official zonal veterinarian who draw up reports concerning the fulfillment of the programme.

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

version : 2.23

Aerial distribution of antirabies vaccin to foxes in Romania is done by planes which are equiped with automatic machines for distribution of the vaccine baits, with GPS equipment to monitor each vaccine baits distributed and flight routes also, by recording the geographical coordinates of latitude and longitude for each bait.

Distance between flight lines will be 500 m.

Distribution service provider will report daily air distribution activities for each flight on the aerial distribution of vaccine baits for foxes and notify the CSVFSA of vaccine baits distribution destination area.

NSVFSA based on daily reports of the distribution service provider will prepare maps regarding flight routes daily.

At the end of the vaccination campaign aerial distribution service provider will provide electronically dates containing information about the geographical coordinates in WGS coordination system, which are imported in ARC GIS system and will be done the checking about distance between baits per square kilometer distributed, distance between flight lines, vaccination of usefully area covered, and any corrective actions to complete vaccination.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The effective completion of the programme for control and monitoring of rabies in Romania shall reduce the possibility of spreading of rabies in wild and domestic animal population, by eliminating the risk of rabies transmission to humans and allowing our country to grant the status of 'free of rabies'.

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

no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

version : 2.23

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

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Romania | Foxes | serological test | ELISA | 1 442 | 287 | X |
| Romania | Foxes | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 2 366 | 300 | X |
| Romania | Foxes | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 19 | 6 | X |
| Romania | Foxes | other test | Test for the detection of testis | 1 897 | 713 | X |
| Romania | Foxes | other test | Identification and characterization | 26 | 26 | X |
| Romania | Wild boar | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Wild cat | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 10 | 6 | X |
| Romania | Wild cat | other test | Identification and characterization | 1 | 1 | X |
| Romania | Wolf | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 10 | 2 | X |
| Romania | Jakal | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 2 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Cervid | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 29 | 1 | X |
| Romania | Cervid | other test | Identification and characterization | 1 | 1 | X |
| Romania | Mustelide | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 10 | 1 | X |
| Romania | Bat | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Rat | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 3 | 0 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|----|----------|
| Romania | Bear | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 11 | 2 | X |
| Romania | Squirrel | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 2 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Bison | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Monkey | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Bear | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Horses | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 10 | 5 | X |
| Romania | Horses | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 1 | 1 | X |
| Romania | Bovine | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 215 | 40 | X |
| Romania | Bovine | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 5 | 2 | X |
| Romania | Bovine | other test | Identification and characterization | 2 | 2 | X |
| Romania | Sheep | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 127 | 9 | X |
| Romania | Sheep | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 2 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Sheep | other test | Identification and characterization | 1 | 1 | X |
| Romania | Goats | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 56 | 3 | X |
| Romania | Goats | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 2 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Goats | microbiological or virological test | Identification and characterization | 1 | 1 | X |
| Romania | Domestic pigs | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 6 | 0 | X |
| Romania | Dogs | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 335 | 49 | X |
| Romania | Dogs | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 8 | 3 | X |
| Romania | Dogs | other test | Identification and characterization | 5 | 5 | X |
| Romania | Cats | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 154 | 30 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---|----------|
| Romania | Foxes | microbiological or virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 5 | 0 | X |
| Total | | | | 6 769 | | |
| ADD A NEW ROW | | | | | | |

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

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| ROMANIA | Foxes | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 2 084 | 238 | X |
| ROMANIA | Foxes | serological test | ELISA | 770 | 102 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other wild animals | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 36 | 9 | X |
| ROMANIA | Dogs | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 270 | 40 | X |
| ROMANIA | Cats | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 92 | 19 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other domestic animals | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 200 | 35 | X |
| Total | | | | 3 452 | | |
| ADD A NEW ROW | | | | | | |

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

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

version : 2.23

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| ROMANIA | Foxes | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 989 | 319 | X |
| ROMANIA | Foxes | serological test | ELISA | 30 | 0 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other wild animals | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 48 | 19 | X |
| ROMANIA | Dogs | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 215 | 46 | X |
| ROMANIA | Cats | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 67 | 25 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other domestic animals | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 261 | 65 | X |
| Total | | | | 1 610 | | |
| | | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | |

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

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| ROMANIA | Foxes | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 1 173 | 404 | X |
| ROMANIA | Foxes | serological test | ELISA | 275 | 25 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other wild animals | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 48 | 17 | X |
| ROMANIA | Dogs | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 287 | 38 | X |
| ROMANIA | Cats | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 97 | 29 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other domestic animals | microbiological or virological te | FAT | 353 | 48 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|----------------------|--|
| Total | | | | 2 233 | |
| | | | | ADD A NEW ROW | |

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

| Region | Animal Species | Test Type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| ROMANIA | Foxes | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 964 | 951 | X |
| ROMANIA | Foxes | serological test | ELISA | 17 | 2 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other wild animals | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 67 | 26 | X |
| ROMANIA | Dogs | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 396 | 43 | X |
| ROMANIA | Cats | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 157 | 60 | X |
| ROMANIA | Other domestic animals | microbiological or virological test | FAT | 470 | 57 | X |
| Total | | | | 2 071 | | |
| | | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | |

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

version : 2.23

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2012

| Region | Animal Species | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Romania | Horses | 4 | 5 | X |
| Romania | Bovines | 27 | 40 | X |
| Romania | Sheep | 3 | 9 | X |
| Romania | Goats | 3 | 3 | X |
| Total | | 37 | 57 | |
| | | Add a new row | | |

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2011

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

version : 2.23

| Region | Animal Species | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Romania | Domestic animals | 77 | 94 | X |
| Total | | 77 | 94 | |
| | | | Add a new row | |

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2010**

| Region | Animal Species | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Romania | Domestic animals | 100 | 136 | X |
| Total | | 100 | 136 | |
| | | | Add a new row | |

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2009**

| Region | Animal Species | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Romania | Domestic animals | 93 | 115 | X |
| Total | | 93 | 115 | |
| | | | Add a new row | |

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2008**

| Region | Animal Species | Number of herds infected | Number of animals infected | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Romania | Domestic animals | 161 | 161 | X |
| Total | | 161 | 161 | |
| | | | Add a new row | |

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds : Not applicable Applicable...

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

version : 2.23

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

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

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is : Not applicable Applicable...

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

| Region | Species | Method of estimation | Estimation of the population | |
|--------|---------|---|------------------------------|---|
| ALBA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 641 | X |
| ARAD | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 964 | X |
| ARGES | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 123 | X |
| BACAU | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 280 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|-------|---|
| BIHOR | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 750 | X |
| BISTRITA-NASAUD | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 462 | X |
| BRASOV | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas a | 2 185 | X |
| BRAILA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 500 | X |
| BOTOSANI | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 157 | X |
| BUZAU | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 518 | X |
| CARAS-SEVERIN | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 768 | X |
| CALARASI | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 955 | X |
| CLUJ | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 729 | X |
| CONSTANTA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 407 | X |
| COVASNA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 092 | X |
| DAMBOVITA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 920 | X |
| DOLJ | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 852 | X |
| GALATI | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 403 | X |
| GIURGIU | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 392 | X |
| GORJ | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 820 | X |
| HARGHITA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 540 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|---|-------|---|
| HUNEDOARA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 090 | X |
| IALOMITA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 700 | X |
| IASI | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 245 | X |
| ILFOV | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 321 | X |
| MARAMURES | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 520 | X |
| MEHEDINTI | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 023 | X |
| MURES | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 4 100 | X |
| NEAMT | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 007 | X |
| OLT | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 400 | X |
| PRAHOVA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 503 | X |
| SALAJ | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 044 | X |
| SATU-MARE | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 330 | X |
| SIBIU | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 485 | X |
| SUCEAVA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 244 | X |
| TELEORMAN | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 611 | X |
| TIMIS | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 846 | X |
| TULCEA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 050 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|---|----------------------|---|
| VASLUI | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 1 420 | X |
| VALCEA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 2 959 | X |
| VRANCEA | fox | the identification of den, direct observations on certain areas | 800 | X |
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | |

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

| Region | Species | Method of estimation | Estimation of the population | |
|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | |

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

| Region | Species | Method of estimation | Estimation of the population | |
|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | |

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

| Region | Species | Method of estimation | Estimation of the population | |
|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | |
|--|--|--|---------------|--|

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2008**

| Region | Species | Method of estimation | Estimation of the population | |
|--------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | |

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year : **2012**

| Region | Species | Test type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|---------|-----------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Romania | fox | serological test | ELISA | 1 442 | 287 | X |
| Romania | fox | Biomarker detection | Test for the detection of tetracycline marker | 1 897 | 713 | X |
| Romania | fox | virological test | FAT | 2 366 | 300 | X |
| Romania | fox | virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 19 | 6 | X |
| Romania | fox | other test | Identification and characterization of specific genes | 26 | 26 | X |
| Romania | wild boar | virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | wild cat | virological test | FAT | 10 | 6 | X |
| Romania | wild cat | other test | Identification and characterization of specific genes | 1 | 1 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----|---|---|
| Romania | wolf | virological test | FAT | 10 | 2 | X |
| Romania | jakal | virological test | FAT | 2 | 0 | X |
| Romania | cervid | virological test | FAT | 29 | 1 | X |
| Romania | cervid | virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 1 | 1 | X |
| Romania | mustelide | virological test | FAT | 10 | 1 | X |
| Romania | bat | virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | rat | virological test | FAT | 3 | 0 | X |
| Romania | bear | virological test | FAT | 11 | 2 | X |
| Romania | bear | virological test | FAT for mice inoculation | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | squirrel | virological test | FAT | 2 | 0 | X |
| Romania | bison | virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| Romania | monkey | virological test | FAT | 1 | 0 | X |
| ADD A NEW ROW | | | | | | |

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2011

| Region | Species | Test type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| ADD A NEW ROW | | | | | |

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

version : 2.23

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2010

| Region | Species | Test type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | | |

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2009

| Region | Species | Test type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | | |

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2008

| Region | Species | Test type | Test Description | Number of samples tested | Number of positive samples | |
|--------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | ADD A NEW ROW | | | |

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

2012

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

version : 2.23

| Region | Square km | Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered | Number of campaigns | Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered | |
|----------------------|-----------|--|---------------------|--|---|
| ROMANIA | 3 350 | 24 | 1 | 80 430 | X |
| ADD A NEW ROW | | | | | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

version : 2.23

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2008**

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

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

version : 2.23

7. Targets

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

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

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

| Region | Type of the test | Target population | Type of sample | Objective | Number of planned tests | |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| ROMANIA | Serological test | Fox | Serum (thoracic liquid or/ | monitoring of campaigns | 6 965 | X |
| ROMANIA | Biomarker detection | Fox | teeth and mandibles | monitoring of campaigns | 6 965 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Fox | brain | surveillance | 7 945 | X |
| ROMANIA | Genotyping (all positive cases) | Fox | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 300 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Wild animals | brain | surveillance | 275 | X |
| ROMANIA | Genotyping (all positive cases) | Wild animals | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 35 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Dog | brain | surveillance | 400 | X |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|--------|---|
| ROMANIA | Genotyping (all positive cases) | Dog | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 90 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Cats | brain | surveillance | 200 | X |
| ROMANIA | Genotyping (all positive cases) | Cats | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 40 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Horses | brain | surveillance | 15 | X |
| ROMANIA | Genotyping (all positive cases) | Horses | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 5 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Bovines and buffalo | brain | surveillance | 220 | X |
| ROMANIA | Genotyping (all positive cases) | Bovines and buffalo | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 40 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Sheep and goat | brain | surveillance | 180 | X |
| ROMANIA | Genotyping (all positive cases) | Sheep and goat | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 20 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Pigs | brain | surveillance | 15 | X |
| ROMANIA | Virological test | Pigs | brain | differentiation wild strain -vaccinal strain | 5 | X |
| ROMANIA | Vaccine titre (3 baits/test) | Baits | Vaccinal baits | Testing of vaccine | 35 | X |
| Total | | | | | 23 750 | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | |

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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

version : 2.23

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

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

7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

Targets on qualification of herds and animals *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

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

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

version : 2.23

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

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2014**

| Region | Square km | Targets on vaccination or treatment programme | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign | Expected number of campaigns | Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered | |
| ROMANIA (aerial vaccination) | 190 456 | 25 | 2 | 9 522 800 | X |
| ROMANIA (manual vaccination) | 6 030 | 25 | 2 | 150 800 | X |
| Total | | 50 | | 9 673 600 | |
| | | | Add a new row | | |

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

version : 2.23

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

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

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

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

| 1. Testing | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | | |
| Cost of analysis | Elisa (antibody) | Individual animal sample/test | 6 965 | 12 | 83580 | yes | X | |
| Cost of analysis | Tetracycline detection | Individual animal sample/test | 6 965 | 5 | 34825 | yes | X | |
| Cost of analysis | Fluorescent Antibody test (FAT) | Individual animal sample/test | 9 250 | 18 | 166 500 | yes | X | |
| Cost of analysis | Virus sequencing | Individual animal sample/test | 535 | 60 | 32100 | yes | X | |
| Cost of analysis | Live vaccine titration | Individual animal sample/test | 35 | 255 | 8925 | yes | X | |
| Cost of sampling | Wild animals | Individual animal sample/test | 8 220 | 11.5 | 94530 | yes | X | |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | | |
| 2. Vaccination or treatment | | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | | |

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

version : 2.23

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 9 673 600 | 0.6 | 5,804,160 | yes | X |
| Distribution costs | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 9 522 800 | 0.54 | 5,142,312 | yes | X |
| Distribution costs | Wildlife oral vaccination | Vaccine dose | 150 800 | 0.4 | 60320 | yes | X |
| Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product | Livestock parenteral vaccination | Animal vaccinated | 7 000 | 0.7 | 4900 | yes | X |
| Administering costs | Livestock parenteral vaccination | Animal vaccinated | 7 000 | 1.5 | 10500 | yes | X |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 3. Slaughter and destruction | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 4. Cleaning and disinfection | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Community funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |
| 6. Consumables and specific equipment | | | | | | | |
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| | | | | | | Add a new row | |

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

version : 2.23

| 7.Other costs | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Cost related to | Specification | Unit | Number of units | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR | Union funding requested | |
| inspection | supervision and inspection on the spot | pieces | 10 | 300 | 3000 | no | X |
| training sessions | training sessions for vaccination campaign | people trained | 90 | 150 | 13500 | no | X |
| | | | | | Add a new row | | |
| Total | | | | | 11 459 152 | | |

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

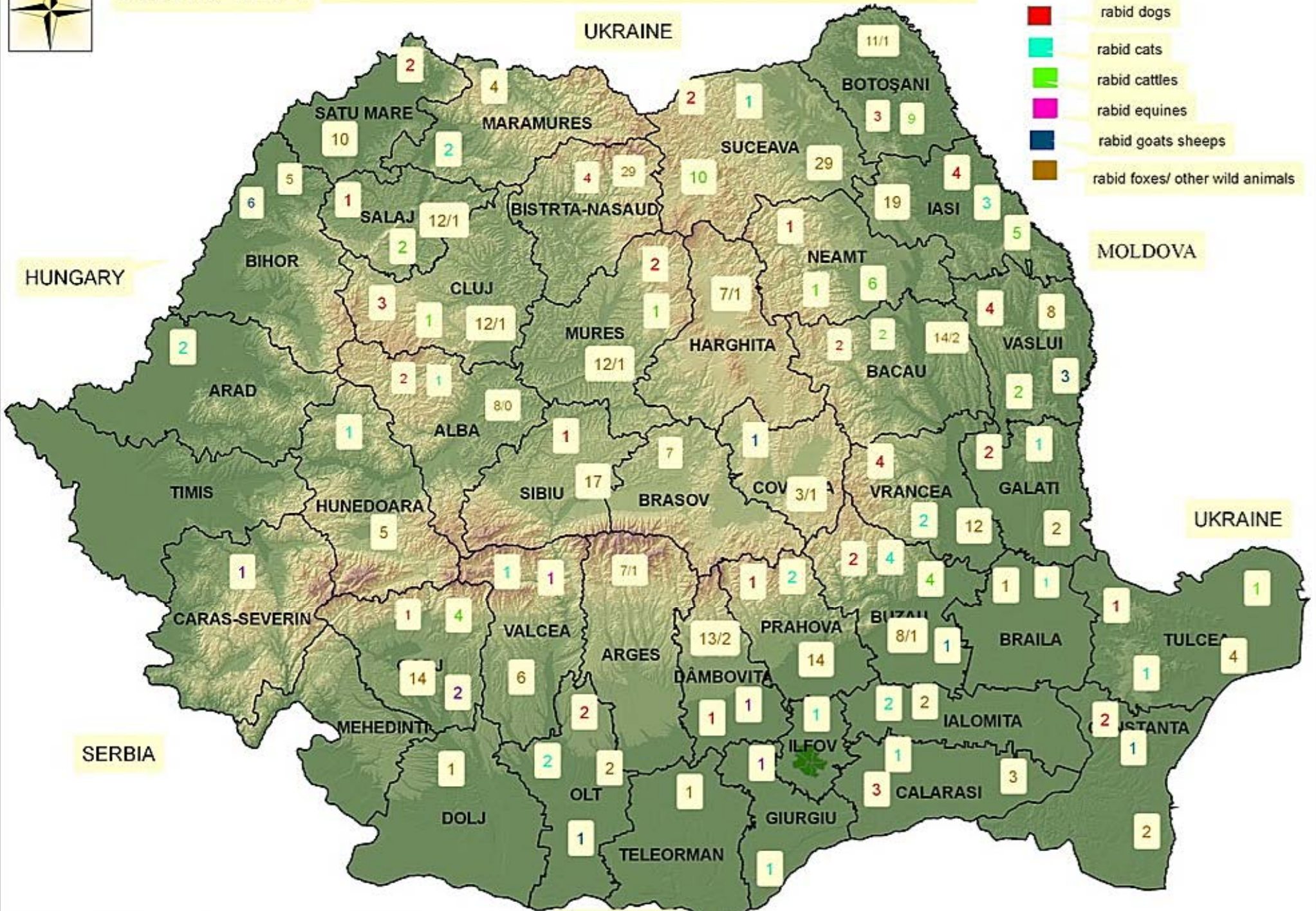
- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message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



ROMANIA

Rabies cases at wild and domestic animals 01.01.2012-31.12.2012

- rabid dogs
- rabid cats
- rabid cattles
- rabid equines
- rabid goats sheeps
- rabid foxes/ other wild animals



95,000 47,500 0 95,000 Meters

Aerian distribution of antirabies vaccin baits for foxes in spring 2013 - ROMANIA -

