



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

**SANCO/12957/2010**

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

**Survey programme for Avian Influenza in  
poultry and wild birds**

**Approved\* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU**

**Romania**

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

9/16/2010

## ROMANIAN SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA IN POULTRY AND WILD BIRDS IN 2011

### I. Identification of the programme

Member State: **ROMANIA**

Disease: **AVIAN INFLUENZA**

Year of implementation: **2011**

Reference of this document: no. /

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Dead line for sending to the European Commission: **30.04.2010**

### II. Description of the surveillance programme

#### II.A) Description of the surveillance programme in poultry

1. The surveillance program for Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Directive 2005/94/EC, and in compliance with the Diagnostic Manual for the Avian Influenza approved by the Commission Decision 2006/437/CE.
2. During 2011 the A.I. surveillance programme will be performed as in 2010 at the poultry in professional and nonprofessional holdings, throughout the country and at wild birds, especially in the target locations. Quarterly all the laboratory tests results of wild and domestic birds surveillance are transmitted to the EC through the on-line system.

3. All the positive samples at the serological and molecular biological tests will be investigated by virological isolation and viral identification exams and the conclusions of the investigations will be reported to the European Commission and to the Reference Community Laboratory (RCL).

4. The specific protocols that will accompany the submission of the material to RCL and the reporting tables for the collection of the surveillance data will be provided by the Reference National Laboratory (L.N.R.). În aceste tabele se vor indica metodele de testare folosite în laborator. Tabelele prevăzute vor fi folosite pentru a trimite rezultatele într-un singur document.

5. Blood samples for serological examination will be collected from all species of poultry including those reared in free-range systems, from at least 5 to 10 birds (except ducks, geese and quail) per holding, and from the different sheds, if more than one shed is present on a holding. In case of several sheds the sample size per holding should be increased appropriately. It is recommended to take at least 5 birds per shed.

6. Sampling are stratified throughout the territory of Romania, so that samples can be considered as representative for the whole territory, taking into account:

- (a) the number of holdings to be sampled (excluding ducks, geese and turkeys) is defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 95% confidence interval, and
- (b) the number of birds sampled from each holding is defined so as to ensure 95% probability of identifying at least one positive bird if the prevalence of sera-positive birds is  $\geq 30\%$ .

7. Based on a risk assessment and the specific situation concerning Romania, the sampling design also considered:

- (a) The types of production specific for Romania, and their specific risks: commercial farms positioned in areas that are the biotope of wild birds, backyard flocks where poultry are keeping outdoor, the vicinity with wetlands, the vicinity with water sources, lakes and pools, the presence of more than one species on the holding or other relevant factors;
- (b) The number of turkey, duck and geese from commercial or non-commercial holdings to be sampled will be defined to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval (see table 2).

- (c) Where holdings producing game, raites and quails are present, they shall be included in the programme. With regard to quails only adult (or laying) breeders shall be sampled.
- (d) The sample will be harvested in the seasonal production, for the commercial farms, and during the entire year, for backyards. However, where appropriate, sampling can be adapted to other identified periods at local level, during which time the presence of other poultry hosts on a holding might pose a greater risk for disease introduction (e.g. in the Danube Delta area, along Danube River and in the neighbourhood of pools and lakes that are biotope for wild birds .
- (e) Surveillance will be obligatory extended to backyards flocks, their number being significant for Romania.

• **OBJECTIVES, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA**

1. The detecting of sub-clinical infections with LPAI of subtypes H5 and H7 at poultry and wild birds;
2. contributing to the demonstration of a free status of a certain country, region or compartment from notifiable Avian Influenza in the frame of international trade according to the community legislations and OIE rules.
3. Sampling shall not extend beyond 31 December of the year 2010.  
For poultry, sampling shall cover a period appropriate to production periods of each poultry category, as required.
4. Testing of samples will be carried out at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health, National Reference Laboratory for avian influenza and Newcastle Disease (NRL) in Romania and at county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and Bucharest sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratory under the control of the NRL;
5. All positive results (both serological and virological) shall be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation, according to the Commission Decision 2006/437/EC which approved the Diagnosis Manual for Avian Influenza;
6. The CRL shall provide technical support and keep an enlarged stock of diagnostic reagents.
7. Viruses of H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing HPAI) according to that Diagnostic Manual.
8. Whenever possible, NRL shall submit to the CRL H5 or H7 positive sera collected from Anseriformes in order that an archive be established to facilitate future test development.

• **SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DETECTION OF INFECTIONS WITH H5/H7 SUBTYPES OF AVIAN INFLUENZA IN DUCKS, GEESE AND QUAILS**

1. Blood samples for serological testing shall be taken preferably from birds which are kept outside in fields or from birds kept in non-commercial holdings (backyards) located in the target villages.
2. From each selected commercial holding 25-50 blood samples shall be taken for serological testing. From each target locality with ducks, geese and quails, also 25-50 samples will be sampled.

**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION:**

Will be sampled poultry from the commercial holdings, and poultry from noncommercial holdings. All category of poultry from

commercial holdings (except turkey, duck and goose holdings, which will be sampled specially) will be sampled respecting the indication herein after:

**Number of holdings to be sampled of each poultry category  
(except turkey, duck and goose holdings)**

Number of holdings per poultry category per member state	Number of holdings to be sampled
Up to 34	All
35 - 50	35
51 - 80	42
81 - 250	53
> 250	60

Also, the noncommercial holdings will be sampled situated in target localities, accordingly with the specific requirements for detection of infections with H5/H7 subtypes of Avian Influenza in poultry, so that samples can be considered as representative for the whole territory. The carried out risk analysis revealed the existence of 767 „target” localities. We mention that within the same noncommercial holdings situated in the respective 767 “target”localities, there are reared gallinaceae as well as palmipedes.

**At the end of the first semester of 2010, in conformity with the reportings from the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directions/from Bucharest, in Romania there are:**

- a) 268 commercial farms of broiler (table no.1);
- b) 156 commercial holdings of laying hen (table no.2);
- c) 41 commercial holdings of chicken breeder (table no.3);
- d) 5 commercial holdings of fattening turkey (table no. 4)
- e) 1 commercial holdings of ratite (table no.5);
- f) 6 commercial holdings of pheasant (table no.5);
- g) 7 commercial holdings of quail (table no.5);
- h) 767 risk areas („target” localities - table no. 6);
- i) 2 commercial holdings of palmiped (tablel no.7);

• **GALLINACEAE AND RATTITES SURVEILLANCE - COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL HOLDINGS**

**Table no. 1 POULTRY HOLDINGS<sup>(a)</sup> (except ducks and geese) TO BE SAMPLED**

**Serological investigation according to point B of Annex I to Commission Decision 2007/268/EC<sup>1</sup> on holdings of broilers**

NUTS3) code <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of holdings <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of holdings to be sampled <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of sheds per holding to be sampled <sup>(e)</sup>	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis
121 AB	12	5	25	250	500	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO421 AR	1	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO311 AG	5	4	20	200	400	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO211 BC	13	7	35	350	700	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO111 BH	12	7	35	350	700	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

<sup>1</sup> Reference to the present Decision

(a) 11 holdings equal farms

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. <sup>1</sup>

(c) Total number of holdings of poultry from county

(d) Number of holdings of poultry from risk zones

(e) Number of sheds from risk zone holdings

(f) Number of samples from holdings (counted on sheds)



RO112 BN	3	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO212 BT	5	4	20	200	400	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO221 BR	0	0	0	0	0	
RO122 BV	13	9	45	450	900	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO321 BUC	0	0	0	0	0	
RO222 BZ	11	6	30	300	600	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO312 CL	22	10	50	500	1000	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO422 CS	3	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO113 CJ	13	9	45	450	900	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO223 CT	9	5	25	250	500	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO123 CV	2	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO313 DB	10	5	25	250	500	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO411 DJ	6	3	15	150	300	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO224 GL	2	2	10	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO314 GR	8	4	20	200	400	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO412 GJ	4	2	10	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO124 HR	1	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO423 HD	2	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO315 II	14	7	35	350	700	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO213 IS	13	6	30	300	600	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO322 UF	3	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO114 MM	7	3	15	150	300	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO413 MIJ	0	0	0	0	0	
RO125 MS	3	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO214 NT	1	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO414 OT	2	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO316 PII	15	7	35	350	700	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO116 SJ	2	1	5	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO115 SM	12	6	30	300	600	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO126 SB	3	2	8	80	160	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO215 SV	4	2	10	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO317 TR	3	2	10	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO424 TM	3	1	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO225 TL	0	0	0	0	0	
RO216 VS	15	7	35	350	700	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO415 VL	5	3	15	150	300	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO226 VN	6	3	15	150	300	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

Total	268	142	705	7050	14100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
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The total number of broiler holdings in the whole country is 268. Total number of holdings to be sampled is 142.

\* samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (IIA and HI for H5/H7)

**Table no. 2. LAYING HEN HOLDINGS<sup>(a)</sup> (except ducks and geese) TO BE SAMPLED**

**Serological investigation according to point B of Annex I to Commission Decision 2007/268/EC<sup>2</sup> on holdings of laying hen**

NUTS code <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of holdings <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of holdings to be sampled <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of sheds per holding to be sampled <sup>(e)</sup>	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis.
RO121 AB	5	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO421 AR	2	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

<sup>2</sup> Reference to the present Decision

- (a) Holdings equal farms
- (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin.<sup>2</sup>
- (c) Total number of holdings from county
- (d) Number of holdings from risk zones
- (e) Number of sheds from risk zone holdings
- (f) Number of samples from holdings (counted on sheds)

RO311 AG	5	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO211 BC	2	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO111 BH	2	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO112 BN	5	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO212 BT	1	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO221 BR	4	4	12	120	240	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO122 BV	4	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO321 BUC	0	0	0	0	0	
RO222 BZ	0	0	0	0	0	
RO312 CL	0	0	0	0	0	

RO422 CS	1	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO113 CF	11	5	15	150	300	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO223 CT	2	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO123 CV	3	2	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO313 DB	4	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO411 DJ	0	0	0	0	0	
RO224 GL	8	5	15	150	300	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO314 GR	3	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO412 GJ	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO124 HR	2	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO423 HD	5	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO315 IL	2	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO213 IS	1	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO322 IF	0	0	0	0	0	
RO114 MM	11	7	14	140	280	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO413 MH	1	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO125 MS	16	7	14	140	280	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO214 NT	5	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO414 OT	4	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO316 PH	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7



RO116 SJ	4	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO115 SM	10	7	14	140	280	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO126 SB	7	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO215 SV	2	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO317 TR	4	2	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO424 TM	11	7	14	140	280	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO225 TL	0	0	0	0	0	
RO216 VS	5	3	9	90	180	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO415 VL	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO226 VN	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
Total	156	97	255	2550	5100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

The total number of laying hens holdings in the whole country is 156. Total number of holdings to be sampled is 97.

\* samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (HA and HI for H5/H7)

**Table no. 3 COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS OF CHICKEN BREEDER FROM WHICH SAMPLES ARE TO BE TAKEN**

**The serological investigation in conformity with the point B of Annex 1 to the Commission Decision 2007/268/CE<sup>2</sup> regarding commercial holdings of chicken breeder**

NUTS code <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of holdings <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of holdings to be sampled <sup>(d)</sup>	Total number of sheds per holding to be sampled <sup>(e)</sup>	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis.
RO121 AB	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO421 AR	0	0	0	0	0	

RO311 AG	2	2	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO211 BC	4	4	8	80	160	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO111 BH	2	2	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO112 BN	0	0	0	0	0	
RO212 B1	0	0	0	0	0	
RO221 BR	1	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO122 BV	3	3	6	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO321 BUC	0	0	0	0	0	
RO222 BZ	3	2	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO312 CL	2	2	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO422 CS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO113 CJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO223 CT	1	1	2	20	40	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO123 CV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RO313 DB	4	3	6	60	120	60	120	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO411 DJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RO224 GL	1	1	2	20	40	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO314 GR	2	2	4	40	80	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO412 GJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RO124 HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

RO423 HD	2	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO315 H.	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO213 IS	1	1	3	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO322 IF	0	0	0	0	0	
RO114 MM	0	0	0	0	0	
RO413 MH	0	0	0	0	0	
RO125 MS	0	0	0	0	0	
RO214 NT	0	0	0	0	0	
RO414 OT	0	0	0	0	0	
RO316 PH	3	2	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO116 SJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO115 SM	6	5	10	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7		
RO126 SB	0	0	0	0	0			
RO215 SV	0	0	0	0	0			
RO317 TR	0	0	0	0	0			
RO424 TM	0	0	0	0	0			
RO225 TL	0	0	0	0	0			
RO216 VS	0	0	0	0	0			
RO415 VL	0	0	0	0	0			

RO226 VN	2	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7</b>

The total number of chicken breeders holdings in the whole country is **41**. Total number of holdings to be sampled is **35**.

\* samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (HA and HI for H5/H7)

**Table no. 4 FATTENING TURKEY HOLDINGS<sup>(a)</sup> TO BE SAMPLED**

**Serological investigation according to point B of Annex I to Commission Decision 2007/268/EC<sup>3</sup> on holdings of fattening turkey**

NUTS (3) code <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of holdings <sup>(c)</sup> sampled	Total number of sheds per holding to be sampled	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis
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<sup>3</sup> Reference to the present Decision

- (a) Holdings equal farms
- (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. <sup>1</sup>
- (c) Total number of holdings from county
- (d) Number of holdings from risk zones
- (e) Number of sheds from risk zone holdings
- (f) Number of samples from holdings (counted on sheds)

RO 122 BV	2	2	4	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 113 CJ	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 411 DJ	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 125 MS	1	1	2	20	40	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7</b>

- samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (HA and HI for H5/H7)

Table no. 5 PHEASANT, QUAIL AND RABBIT HOLDINGS<sup>(a)</sup> (except ducks and geese) TO BE SAMPLED

Serological investigation according to point B of Annex I\* to Commission Decision 2007/268/EC<sup>1</sup> on holdings of pheasant, quail and rabbit

NDTS code <sup>(b)</sup>	(3) Total number of holdings <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis.
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RO 311 AG	1 - quails	1	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 314 GR	1 - raites 1 - quails 1 - pheasants	3	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 322 IF	2 - quails 1 - pheasants	2 1	60 40	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 213 IS	1 pheasants	1	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 413 MH	1 pheasants	1	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 414 OT	1 quails	1	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 316 PH	1 pheasants	1	40	80	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 126 SB	1 - quails	1	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 215 SV	1 quails	1	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 424 TM	1 pheasants	1	30	60	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
Total	14	14	480	960	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

\* samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (HA and HI for H5/H7)

(a) Holdings equal herds, flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin.

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned ADNS region.

Table no. 6 BACKYARD FLOCKS<sup>(a)</sup> (except ducks and geese) TO BE SAMPLED

Serological investigation according to point B of Annex I\* to Commission Decision 2007/268/EC<sup>5</sup> on backyard flocks

ONLY FROM THE RISK AREAS 11537

NUTS (3) code (b)	Total number of target localities <sup>a</sup>	Total number of target localities <sup>a</sup> to be sampled	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis
RO 121 AB	5	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 421 AR	12	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 312 CL	30	12	300	600	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 422 CS	23	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 113 CJ	7	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 223 CT	82	33	825	1650	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 123 CV	7	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 313 DB	17	9	225	450	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 411 DJ	36	15	375	750	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 224 GL	10	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 314 GR	50	25	625	1250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 412 GJ	5	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 124 HR	6	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 423 HD	7	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 315 IL	33	15	375	750	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 213 IS	29	15	375	750	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 322 IF	38	17	425	850	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 114 MM	5	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 413 MIJ	17	9	225	450	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 125 MS	10	3	75	150	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 214 NT	10	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 414 OT	35	20	500	1000	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 316 PII	17	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO116 SI	10	3	75	150	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 115 SM	13	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 126 SB	8	4	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 215 SV	12	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 317 TR	10	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 424 TM	13	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 225 TL	50	30	750	1500	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 216 VS	14	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 415 VL	10	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 226 VN	14	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
<b>Total</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>8525</b>	<b>17050</b>	<b>Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7</b>

\* samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (HA and HI for H5/H7)

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin.<sup>2</sup>

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned ADNS region.

In determining the number of samples from one target locality was applied the same principle as for a holding.

## SURVEILLANCE IN DUCKS AND GEESE

In Romania there are 2 commercial holdings of palmiped; will be sampled all, in accordance with the table below:

Number of holdings per Member State	Number of holdings to be sampled
Up to 46	All
47 -60	47
61-100	59
101-350	80
>350	90

Table no. 7. HOLDINGS OF DUCK AND GOOSE TO BE SAMPLED\* <sup>(a)</sup> according to point C of Annex I to Decision 2007/268/EC <sup>6</sup>

Serological investigation in commercial farms

NUTS(3) code <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis
RO22 BZ	1	1	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 322 1F	1	1	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7</b>

(a) Holdings equal herds, flocks or establishments as appropriate

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case Nuts 2 code can not be used, coordinates (long/lat) are requested

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned ADNS region.

\* samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (1A and 1B for H5/H7)

**Table no. 8. NONCOMMERCIAL HOLDINGS OF DUCK AND GOOSE TO BE SAMPLED\* <sup>(a)</sup> according to point C of Annex I to Decision 2007/268/EC.**

**Serological investigation in backyard flocks**

NUTS (3) code <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of target localities <sup>a</sup>	Total number of target localities <sup>a</sup> to be sampled	Total number of samples	Total number of tests to be performed per method	Methods of laboratory analysis
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RO 121 AB	5	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 421 AR	12	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 311 AG	10	3	75	150	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 211 BC	12	4	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 111 BH	6	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 112 BN	5	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 212 BT	23	10	250	500	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 221 BR	13	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 122 BV	24	11	275	550	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 321 BUC	1	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 222 BZ	28	10	250	500	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 312 CL	30	12	300	600	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 422 CS	23	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 113 CJ	7	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 223 CT	82	33	825	1650	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 123 CV	7	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 313 DB	17	9	225	450	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 411 DJ	36	15	375	750	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 224 GL	10	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 314 GR	50	25	625	1250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 412 GJ	5	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 124 HR	6	1	25	50	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 423 HD	7	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 315 IL	33	15	375	750	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 213 IS	29	15	375	750	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 322 IF	38	17	425	850	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 114 MM	5	2	50	100	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 413 MEI	17	9	225	450	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 125 MS	10	3	75	150	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 214 NT	10	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 414 OT	35	20	500	1000	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 316 PH	17	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO116 SJ	10	3	75	150	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 115 SM	13	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 126 SB	8	4	100	200	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 215 SV	12	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7

RO 317 TR	10	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 424 TM	13	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 225 TL	50	30	750	1500	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 216 VS	14	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 415 VL	10	5	125	250	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
RO 226 VN	14	7	175	350	Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7
<b>Total</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>8525</b>	<b>17050</b>	<b>Haemagglutination inhibition tests for H5 and H7</b>

\* samples number x 2 tests/sample/method (HA and HI for H5/H7)

- (a) 1 holding equal flocks, flocks or establishments as appropriate  
(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case Nuts 2 code can not be used, coordinates (long/lat) are requested  
(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned ADNS region.

In determining the number of samples from one target locality was applied the same principle as for a holding.

**LABORATORY TESTING: DESCRIPTION OF THE LABORATORY TESTS USED**

1. Laboratory tests will be carried out in accordance with the avian influenza diagnostic manual (Commission Decision 2006/437/EC) laying down the procedures for the confirmation and differential diagnosis of avian influenza (including examination of sera from ducks and geese by).

2. Haemagglutination-inhibition (HI) tests for H5 and H7 samples will be carried out at the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health, National Reference Laboratory for avian influenza and Newcastle Disease (NRI) in Romania and at county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and Bucharest sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratory under the control of the NRI;

3. All positive serological findings will be confirmed by the National Reference Laboratory for avian influenza and Newcastle Disease (Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health), using designated strains supplied by the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease:

for **H5** subtype:

(i) Initial testing using teal/England/7894/06 (H5N3);

(ii) Testing of all positives with chicken/Scotland/59(H5N1) to eliminate N3 cross reactive antibodies

for **H7** subtype:

(i) Initial testing using Turkey/England/647/77 (H7N7);

(ii) Testing of all positive with African Starling/983/79 (H7N1) to eliminate N7 cross reactive antibodies."

#### **II B). DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME IN WILD BIRDS:**

- a. The program will be performed in close co-operation with epidemiologists and ornithologists;
- b. The competent authority for nature conservation (Danube Delta Biosphere, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hunting Directorate, Romanian Ornithological Society) shall be ensured for designing the surveillance, assisting in species identification and optimising sampling. The design of the surveillance shall be adapted to the national situation as regards selection of species to be sampled according to species predominance and bird population sizes. Sampling must consider the seasonality of migration patterns, which may vary in different Member States. It shall take into account the behaviour of bird species as regards migratory flyways, main habitats, gregariousness and degree of mixing during migration and the results obtained from previous surveillance during 2003-2010. For H5N1 IIPAI, all those factors shall be considered in relation to the probability of wild bird exposure to infected poultry and wild birds in outbreak areas and the probability of contact of wild birds with domestic poultry, especially the "higher risk" species. Liaisons with bird conservation/watching institutions and ringing stations shall be encouraged. Sampling, where appropriate, shall be carried out under the supervision of staff from these groups/stations, by hunters and other ornithological skilled persons.

1. **Passive surveillance** of wild birds shall be targeted on:
  - a) areas where increased incidence of morbidity and mortality in wild birds occurs;
  - b) areas close to the Black Sea, the Danube river, lakes, rivers and waterways which constitute biotopes for wild birds;
  - c) areas in close proximity with poultry holdings where live the wild birds;
  - d) birds belonging to identified "higher risk" species and which may come into contact with both poultry and wild birds.
  
2. **Active surveillance** on living and clinically healthy and/or clinically diseased, injured or hunted<sup>9</sup> birds shall be targeted on:
  - a) migratory birds belonging to the order of Anseriformes (water fowl) and Charadriiformes (shorebirds and gulls);
  - b) at identified areas for concentration and mixing of high number of migratory birds involving different species and in particular when these areas are in proximity to domestic poultry farms;
  - c) a selection of higher risk species<sup>10</sup>.
  
3. Moreover, the investigations of live and dead wild birds shall be focussed on the birds:
  - a) in the areas where cases of HPAI H5N1 were identified at wild birds and poultry ;
  - b) in the areas epidemiologically related to these cases ;
  - c) that come in direct contact with the poultry holdings .

• **OBJECTIVES, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA**

Virological surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds aim to identify the risk of introduction of AI viruses (LPAI and HPAI) to domestic poultry by:

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<sup>9</sup> Hunting by respecting the requirements of Council Directive 79/409/EEC<sup>14</sup> on the protection and conservation of all naturally occurring wild birds.  
<sup>10</sup> To be provided by the European Commission's Environment Directorate-General.

- ensuring early detection of HPAI H5N1 by investigating increased incidence of morbidity and mortality in wild birds, in particular in selected "higher risk" species.
- in the event that HPAI H5N1 is detected in wild birds, then surveillance of live and dead wild birds shall be enhanced to determine whether wild birds of other species can act as asymptomatic carriers or "bridge species".
- continuing a "baseline" surveillance of different species of free living migratory birds as part of continuous monitoring of LPAI viruses. Anseriformes (water fowl) and Charadriiformes (shorebirds and gulls) shall be the main sampling targets to assess if they carry LPAI viruses of H5 and H7 subtypes (which would in any case also detect HPAI H5N1 and other HPAI, if present). "Higher risk species" must be targeted in particular.
- Sampling shall not extend beyond 31 December of the year of implementation of the programme.
- Testing of samples shall be carried out at National Laboratories for avian influenza (NL) in Member States and at county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and Bucharest sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratory under the control of the NRL.
- All results will be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation. A good flow of information must be ensured. The CRL shall provide technical support and keep an enlarged stock of diagnostic reagents. Antigens for use in the surveillance shall be supplied to NLs by the CRL to ensure uniformity.
- All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the CRL in accordance with Community legislation, unless a derogation according to paragraph 4 of Chapter V under Differential diagnosis in the avian influenza Diagnostic Manual laid down in Decision 2006/437/EC is granted. Viruses of H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/EVPI) according to the said diagnostic manual.

- **Design and implementation**

**The procedures for sampling, packaging, labelling and transport of samples should comply with the provisions of Decision 2006/437/EC.**

1. Oropharyngeal and cloacal swabs for virological examination shall be taken from living birds. If for any reason it is impossible to take cloacal swabs from live birds carefully collected fresh faeces samples may serve as an alternative. However, traceability in case of mixed sites frequented by different bird species must be ensured.
2. Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues (namely the brain, heart, lung, trachea, kidney and intestines) from wild birds found dead or shot shall be sampled for the carrying out of molecular biology tests (RT-PCR) and of virus isolations.



3. The sampling, packaging, labeling and transport of samples taken for the diagnosis of A.I. shall observe the provisions of Chapter IV 'General procedures for the sampling and transport of samples' of Decision Commission no. 437/2006/EC.

**Table no. 1 WILD BIRDS - investigation according with the programme for surveillance of Avian Influenza in wild birds set out in Annex II to Decision 2007/268/EC<sup>1)</sup>**

NUTS (3) code <sup>(a)</sup>	Wild birds to be sampled <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of samples to be taken for active surveillance	Total number of samples to be taken for passive surveillance
RO121	45	35	10
RO421	45	35	10
RO311	45	35	10
RO211	45	35	10
RO111	45	35	10
RO112	45	35	10
RO212	90	70	20
RO221	150	130	20
RO122	45	35	10
RO321	45	35	10
RO222	90	70	20

<sup>1)</sup> Reference to the present Decision

RO312	150	130	20
RO422	90	70	20
RO113	45	35	10
RO223	200	170	30
RO123	45	35	10
RO313	45	35	10
RO411	150	130	20
RO224	90	70	20
RO314	150	130	20
RO412	45	35	10
RO124	45	35	10
RO423	45	35	10
RO315	150	130	20
RO213	90	70	20
RO322	45	35	10
RO113	45	35	10
RO413	150	130	20
RO125	45	35	10
RO214	45	35	10
RO414	150	130	20
RO316	45	35	10
RO116	45	35	10
RO115	45	35	10

RO126	45	35	10
RO215	45	35	10
RO317	90	70	20
RO424	45	35	10
RO225	200	170	30
RO415	90	70	20
RO216	90	70	20
RO226	45	35	10
Total	3295	2685	610

- (a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case Nuts 2 code can not be used, coordinates (long/lat) are requested
- (b) General description of the wild birds are intended to be sampled in the framework of the active and passive surveillance.

### LABORATORY TESTING: DESCRIPTION OF THE LABORATORY TESTS USED FOR THE SURVEILLANCE OF WILD BIRDS

The serological surveillance is not used in Romania for the surveillance of AI in wild birds

#### **Virological tests:**

##### **a. RT – PCR**

The method is based on the amplification and identification of a genetic fragment of matrix proteins, the common fragment for all viruses subtype A of A.I

b. **Virus isolation** by the inoculation of embryonated specific pathogen free (SPF) eggs (only for positive samples at PCR).

### DESCRIPTION OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF THE DISEASE IN POULTRY DURING 2002 - 2010

The first highly pathogenic Avian Influenza case H5N1 was diagnosed in Romania on 7-th of October 2005 (first time was declared in 1941) at poultry in backyards, in a very exposed at risk area, in Danube Delta. During the winter of 2005-2006 (October -- April), the disease extended at 53 outbreaks in nine counties from the South-East area of the country.

After a short period of peace-time, highly pathogenic A.I H5N1 evolved during May – July 2006, in 5 commercial holdings of Brasov County: SC DRACOM SILVA SRL, SC PATI-PROD SRL - farm no.3, SC PATI-PROD SRL – turkey farm, SC AVI-PROD 2002 Ploiesti, SC PATI-PROD SRL farm no. 5, and 122 backyards from 18 counties located in the Centre and East of the country, and in Bucharest City

During November-December 2007, in Mureșul a town of Tulcea county, was confirmed an outbreak of highly pathogenic A.I H5N1 in gallinaceae and palmipedes from a non-commercial holding. Measures have been instituted by the European Commission under the Commission Decision 2007/770(C)E.

On 07.02.2009, Community Reference Laboratory confirmed a case of H5N3 low pathogenic A.I, in 19 sentinel poultry, placed by Tulcea Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorate in wild environment of the Danube Delta - Conadara channel.

In the first quarter of 2010, in Tulcea County, there were confirmed two outbreaks of Highly pathogenic A.I H5N1 in the poultry reared in backyards. The first outbreak was confirmed on March 15, in the hens of the backyards located in Letea community. The case was notified to the European Commission and the OIE. Restrictive measures were imposed by the European Commission in accordance with Commission Decision 2010/158/UE. The second outbreak was confirmed on March 27, in the hens raised in backyards in Plauru - village located in Area B of the first outbreak. Restrictive measures were imposed by the European Commission in accordance with Commission Decision 2010/218/UE.

**In respect of results of supervision by laboratory tests for AI to poultry, they are sent to the European Commission on-line quarterly.**

## MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME FOR POULTRY SURVEILLANCE

1. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

The central authority in charge with the supervising and coordinating the departments implementing the programme is the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority. The programme for the surveillance of Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds is drawn up at the Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate, based on the data regarding the risk analysis sent by the county and Bucharest municipality sanitary-veterinary and food safety directorates.

2. System in place for the registration of holdings:

The registration of laying hens holdings shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Council Directive 2002/4/CE, transposed into Romanian legislation through President Order no. 73/2005. Every holdings receive a distinctive number which follows to be marked on the egg intended for human consumption.

### **General rules for approval of an establishment**

Poultry commercial holdings are registered and sanitary veterinary approved in order to be able to operate. The legal framework for carrying out commercial activity with poultry and poultry products is represented by:

- Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no 144/2006 for the approval of the Sanitary veterinary norm on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs transposes Council Directive 90/539/EEC on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of poultry and hatching eggs.

- The Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 16/2010 for approving the sanitary and veterinary norm on the sanitary- veterinary registration / authorization of the units / collection centers / farms of origin and of the means of transport in the field of health and animal welfare, of the establishments involved in the storage and neutralization of animal by-products not intended for human consumption and of processed products.

In order to be sanitary veterinary approved, poultry holdings shall satisfy, in accordance with the legislation in force, the following conditions:

- appropriate facilities and operation;

- application of the "Program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" approved by Order of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President.

- at least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;

- additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

Each poultry holding receives a distinct approval number, number that can be the same with the one given in compliance with the Council Regulation no. 1905/2016/EEC 2872/5/3/EEC

**Short description: buildings, facilities, division in profiles;**

**a) Premises for poultry meat:**

- Area per building : 10/60 sqm - 2000 sqm
- Materials used for construction : bricks, concrete or sandwich with thermo isolation;
- Estimated period of usage - 60 years;
- Premises' floor is totally made of concrete;
- Concrete access ways to the shelter, within the farm;
- Modernised rearing equipment in the ratio of 70 - 80%;
- b) Premises for hens producing eggs for consumption :**
- Area per building, 1000 sq m
- materials used for construction : brick, concrete, or sandwich with thermo isolation;
- Estimated period of usage of 60 years;
- Premises' floor is totally made up of concrete;
- Concrete access ways to the shelter, within the farm,
- Usage degree of the premises is between 10 and 50 %;
- Modernised rearing equipment in a ratio of 20%.

**c) Slaughterhouses:**

- Capacities between 5 million to 20 million slaughtered chickens/year;
- Materials used for construction: brick, concrete or prefabricated metallic panels, with thermo isolation;
- Estimated period of usage of 60 years ;
- Degree of buildings usage is between 5 and 50% ;
- Modern slaughtering equipments in a ratio of 50% of the constructed capacity.

**HATCHING**

**HATCHING CAPACITY**

Chickens (meat and eggs) :

- Number of hatcheries - 22
- Number of incubation installations - 270 apparatus
- Incubation capacity per series - 13.652.046 places
- Incubation capacity per year - 236.180.396 places
- Capacity used at present - 165.050.200 places
- The buildings of the hatcheries are made of concrete, brick and metallic panels - sandwich type.

- Period of usage of 60 years
- Degree of usage: 5-50 %
- Modernization degree of equipments - 80%

Generally speaking, the facilities in the poultry industry are in good shape, they allow the application of some modern technologies and of effective biosecurity programmes. The poultry industry is in a continuous modernization, this until the year 2009 it should be in compliance with the European standards and prepared for accomplishing the production estimated for the year 2013

### **Facilities and operation**

According to holding type, facilities and operation of the holding complies with provisions of the Council Directive 90/539/CEE.

#### **A. Pedigree breeding, breeding and rearing establishments:**

- a) the siting and lay out of the facilities must:
  - be compatible with the type of production;
  - assure prevention of disease introduction, best hygiene conditions, and allow health status surveillance;
  - allow control when a disease outbreak occurs;
- b) have a clear separation between species in cases where an establishment houses several poultry species.
- b) the equipment must be compatible with the type of production and shall allow the optimum cleansing and disinfection;
- c) the rearing techniques must be based as far as possible on the "protected rearing" principle and on the "all in/all out" principle. Cleansing, disinfection and depopulation must be carried out between batches;
- d) pedigree breeding and breeding establishments as well as breeding and rearing establishments shall house only poultry from the establishment itself.
- e) Flock history, register or data medium must be kept for each flock, for at least two years after the disposal of the livestock.

#### **B. Hatcheries have to comply with the following requirements:**

- a) to be physically and operationally separated from the rearing facilities;
- b) to allow the various functional units listed below to be kept separate:
  - eggs storage and grading;
  - eggs disinfection

- pre-incubation
  - hatching,
  - dispatch
- c) Buildings must:
- be protected against rodents and wild birds;
  - have floors, walls and equipment made of water-proof materials, easily washable, resistant to wearing off and disinfectants
  - have lighting, air flow and temperature systems appropriate to the holding type.
  - be provided with a hygienic system of waste evacuation;
- d) operation must be based on a one-way circuit for eggs, mobile equipment and personnel;
- e) hygiene rules must be drawn up by the management of the establishment, the hired personnel must wear appropriate working clothing and visitors must wear protective clothing;
- f) the following must be disinfected:
- eggs, between the moment of their arrival and the incubation process,
  - incubators, regularly;
  - hatcheries, upon every batch of hatched chicken;
- g) A microbiological quality control programme must be used to assess the health status of the hatchery;
- h) the notification of any modification in the production performances or of any other sign that may indicate a contagious disease, to the official veterinarian,
- i) a flock history, register or a data medium on livestock for incubation shall be kept for at least 2 years

#### **Suspending or withdrawing approval of an establishment**

- a) Suspending approval shall be performed when:
- 1 the requirements for facilities and operation of establishments are not complied with;
  - 2 the epidemiological survey reveals that:
- the establishment is suspected of avian influenza or Newcastle disease;
  - the establishment has received poultry and hatching eggs from an establishment with suspected or actual infection by avian influenza or Newcastle disease;
  - contact between the establishment and an outbreak of avian influenza or Newcastle disease has occurred



3. there is a suspicion of infection by *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, *Salmonella arizonae*, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* or *Mycoplasma meleagridis*, until the suspicion is informed;

b) Approval withdrawal shall be performed when:

1. avian influenza or Newcastle disease occurs in the establishment;
2. the presence of infection by *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, *Salmonella arizonae*, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* or *Mycoplasma meleagridis* is confirmed;
3. the deficiencies are not removed following the second notice by the official veterinarian.

**Restoring approval of an establishment:**

- When the deficiencies found by the official veterinarian, and under which the approval was withdrawn/suspended, are removed;
- After at least 21 days following the final cleansing and disinfection, in case of avian influenza or Newcastle disease, according to contingency plans;
- After negative results have been recorded in two tests performed with an interval of 21 days, following sanitary slaughter of the flock, and final cleansing and disinfection, in case of infection by *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum* or *Salmonella arizonae*;
- After negative results have been recorded in two tests performed on the entire flock with an interval of 60 days, in case of infection by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* or *Mycoplasma meleagridis*.

**DATA ON VACCINATION**

In Romania, it is not carried out the vaccination of birds against Avian Influenza

**DESCRIPTION OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION OF DISEASE IN WILD BIRDS DURING 2005-2010**

The highly pathogenic A1 H5N1 virus was isolated in wild life from 24 wild birds: 14 swans, 4 wild geese, 1 water hen, 1 wild pigeon, 2 coots, 1 heron and 1 owl

In respect to the results of supervision by laboratory tests results for AI in wild birds, they are sent to the European Commission on-line quarterly.

### MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAMME FOR WILD BIRDS SURVEILLANCE

1. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme;

The central authority in charge with the supervising and coordinating the departments implementing the programme is the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority. The programme for the surveillance of Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds is drawn up at the level of the Sanitary Veterinary General Directorate, based on the data regarding the risk analysis sent by the county and Bucharest municipality sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates.

2. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied:

The programme will be applied on the entire territory of Romania, taking account of the high risk areas; there are identified 767 target localities of high and medium risk for AI, located in the S-E of the country, and around lakes and pools where wild birds are present after migration; from this, will be sampled only the most exposed holdings, professional and non-professional ones

3. Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population.

One cannot estimate the flock of migratory birds, but one can confirm that, in Romania in the Danube Delta there are three migration tracks, creating a favorable biotope for wild birds, especially the water birds. The temperate climate in Romania is favourable to the migration of wild birds in a large number.

Within the local flock of bird species, there are usually found out species typical of temperate climate, in particular sparrow, pigeon, ring dove, red-throated diver, loon, duck, red crow, black crow, hooded crow, moor hen, wild duck etc.

### MEASURES IN FORCE AS REGARDS THE NOTIFICATION OF THE DISEASE

The AI notification shall be carried out in accordance with the Council Directive 1982/894/CEE, amended through Commission Decision 2004/216/CE, transposed into Romanian legislation through President NSVPSA Order no. 79/2008.

The suspicion / confirmation of A.I. shall notify the European Commission by the Annual Disease Notification System (ADNS) and the OIE, through WAHIS.

## Costs

### I. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE COSTS:

#### A.1. SEROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN POULTRY

Haemagglutination and haemagglutination inhibition tests in poultry

##### a. COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS

Broilers: 14 100 x 12 euro = 169 200 euro

Laying hens: 5 100 x 12 euro = 61 200 euro

Chicken breeders: 1 240 x 12 euro = 14 880 euro

Turkey: 200 x 12 euro = 2 400 euro

Pheasants, quails and rarities: 960 x 12 euro = 11 520 euro

Geese and ducks: 209 x 12 euro = 2 400 euro

TOTAL: 21 800 tests x 12 euro/test = 261 600 euro

##### b. NONCOMMERCIAL HOLDINGS (backyards)

Gallinaeae (poultry): 17 050 x 12 euro = 204 600 euro

Geese and ducks: 17 050 x 12 euro = 204 600 euro

TOTAL: 34 100 tests x 12 euro/test = 409 200 euro

TOTAL TESTS SEROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE = 55 900 from which:

TOTAL TESTS- POULTRY IN COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS = 21 800

TOTAL TESTS – POULTRY IN NONCOMMERCIAL HOLDINGS = 34 100

#### A.2. VIRUSOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN POULTRY

##### a. COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS

RT-PCR test 50 x 15 euro = 4 500 euro

Virus isolation = 50 x 30 euro = 1 500 euro

##### b. NONCOMMERCIAL HOLDINGS (backyards)

RT-PCR test 400 x 15 euro = 6000 euro

Virus isolation = 50 x 30 euro = 1 500 euro

TOTAL TESTS VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE = 550 from which:

TOTAL TESTS - POULTRY IN COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS = 100

TOTAL TESTS - POULTRY IN NONCOMMERCIAL HOLDINGS = 450

TOTAL COSTS SEROLOGICAL AND VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE POULTRY = 680 550 euro from  
which:

SEROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

HAEMAGGLUTINATION AND HAEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS = 670 800 euro

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE

RT-PCR test and virus isolation = 9750 euro

B). VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BIRDS

SAMPLING WILD BIRDS 1000 x 20 euro = 20 000 euro

RT-PCR test = 1000 x 15 euro = 15 000 euro

Virus isolation = 100 x 30 Euro = 3000 EURO

TOTAL COSTS SURVEILLANCE WILD BIRDS = 38 000 euro

TOTAL COSTS SURVEILLANCE POULTRY AND WILD BIRDS = 718 550 euro

**SUMMARY OF THE COSTS**

**I. POULTRY SURVEILLANCE**

Measures eligible for co-financing surveillance in poultry		
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number of tests to perform per method	Unitary test cost (per method)
<b>SEROLOGIC</b>		
Hemagglutination (HA) and hemagglutination inhibition test (HI) for H5N1 <sup>1)</sup>	55 900	12 Euro
<b>VIROLOGICAL</b>		
RT PCR	450	15 euro RT – PCR
Virus isolation	100	30 euro virus isolation
Other measures to be covered	Specify activities	
Others		
<b>Total cost for surveillance in poultry:</b>		<b>680 550 euro</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Specify number of tests for H5 and for H7

**2. WILD BIRDS SURVEILLANCE**

Measures eligible for co-financing surveillance wild birds				Total cost
Methods of laboratory analysis	Number tests to perform per method	Unitary test cost (per method)		
SAMPLING WILD BIRDS	1000	20 euro		20 000 euro
PCR TEST	1000	15 euro		15 000 euro
VIRUS ISOLATION TEST	100	30 euro		3 000 euro
Other measures to be covered				
Others	Specify activities			
<b>Total cost of surveillance in wild birds</b>				<b>38 000 euro</b>

**TOTAL COST FOR SURVEILLANCE IN POULTRY AND WILD BIRDS IN ROMANIA: 718 550 EURO**