



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/12931/2010

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

Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever

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

Romania

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

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1. Identification of the Programme

Member State: Romania

Disease : Classical swine fever (CSF)

Year of implementation: 2011

Reference for this document: NSVFSA – National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety
Authority
Nr. / .04.2009
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Date of transmission to the Commission: 30.01.2010 revised 10.09.2010.

2. Historical data on epidemiological evolution of classical swine fever.

2.1 Overall population of domestic pigs and wild boars in Romania

According to official statistics, on March 31 2010, in Romania there were over 5 million domestic pigs, of which over 2 million are reared in 294 sanitary veterinary registered industrial commercial holdings, situation comparable to the industrialized production of pig from other Member States. In approximately 1.3 million non-professional holdings, so-called backyard of the villages, are reared for family consumption, about 3 million pigs..

The wild boar population of Romania is about 60,000 animals. The number of hunting funds is over 2000. Typically, the density of feral pigs is less than 1 animal per square km. In 2009 were shouted more than 10.000 wild boars, 25 % of them having less than 1 year of age, 31 % between 1 - 2 years old, and over 44 % over 2 years.

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

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

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

From October 2007 until now, there has not been diagnosed the presence of swine fever virus neither in domestic pigs nor in wild boars. In 2009, and the first 3 months of 2010, there was no outbreak of classical swine fever diagnosed in Romania.

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

In 2008, in November and December, vaccination in wild boars was done in 22 counties and 33 other counties in 2009. In 2010, the vaccination will be performed in 8 counties, in the contact area, on the East border with third countries.

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

Table 1 Overview of CSF in Romania during 2001- 2009 (31 .03. 2009)

	2007 ¹⁾		2008	2009
	Non-professional holdings	Commercial holdings		
CSF outbreaks in domestic pigs	165	3	0	0
Died pigs due to CSF	507	7263	0	0
Porcei eliminați din cauza PPC	1502	45698	0	0
Total number of pigs affected	2009	52961	0	0
Localities affected	95	2	0	0
Counties affected	19	1	0	0
CSF cases in wild boars	25	0	0	0

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

Wild boars surveillance situation

In 2005 were examined 5.826 samples;

In 2006 were examined 7.780 samples;

In 2007: were examined 8.978 samples.

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

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

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

In year 2009, within the county sanitary-veterinary laboratories or the National Reference Laboratory for CSF within the IDAH, there were serological and virusological examination on tissue samples taken from 11.387 hunted wild boars. The virusological testing through IFD and RT-PCR had proven negative results for all samples: **432 samples by RT-PCR, except one positive case in Tulcea, in January 2009; 10.686 by IFD, all negative.**

- **There was a case of CSF in 12.01.2009 in wild boars (a pig under one year old shouted in a hunting found with a low pig density, no more of 30 wild pigs in all) in the Danube Delta area.**
- **The RT-PCR test for the detection of CSF virus genome was positive.**
- **The FAT made on sternal bone marrow smear and eriosection of spleen was negative.**
- **The virus isolation of CSF virus on cell culture PK15 was also negative.**
- **NRL for CSF performed the phylogenetic analysis following to viral ARN sequences of glycoprotein gene E2. This strain belongs to subgroup 2.3, having an identity of 99% with the wild virus strains isolated previously in Romania.**
- **The sample was sent to the CRL for further investigation**

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

- The plan to eradicate CSF in feral pigs;

- Plans for emergency vaccination against CSF in feral pigs for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010;
- A plan for emergency vaccination of domestic pigs in large commercial farms, with the marker vaccine applied by April 2008;
- A plan for emergency vaccination of domestic pigs from non-professional holdings with live attenuated conventional vaccine, in the years 2006 (December), 2007, 2008, 2009.

3. Description of the programme

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

The program will be unrolled taking account:

- the provisions of the European legislation for the appliance of the control measures and of the eradication of CSF;
- the presence of the rearing system of domestic pigs, with many non-professional holdings and type A commercial exploitations;
- the movement of pigs originated in non-professional holdings;
- the absence of CSF cases during 2009 in domestic pig populations;
- the presence of the different stages for implementing the general rules of biosafety in commercial industrial holdings sanitary veterinary authorized, in type A commercial exploitations, sanitary-veterinary registered and in non-professional holdings;
- the reduced density of wild boars population, under 1 specimen/1 km²;
- the presence of the positive serological results in wild boars on some hunting founds;
- the lack of information related to CSF in domestic pigs and wild boars in third countries which Romania are neighbored.

3.1. The main objectives of the programme

a) Romania will apply the European policy of non-vaccination, with the appliance of the community legislation in the field;

- b) the quick and efficient appliance of the control measures and the eradication of the disease on the entire Romanian territory;
- c) the control of live pigs movement from all holdings and of the pork-meat and of the derivative products coming from this;
- d) the control of hunted boars and of their carcass;
- e) the issuing of general biosecurity rules and appliance of specific hygiene and biosecurity rules, detailed for all holdings, especially in commercial ones, based on own procedures, approved by the territorial competent authority;
- e) the surveillance of CSF through monitoring of live pigs, of the death ones, of the live, death or accidented wild boars;
- f) the adequate registering of the epidemiological data, the appliance of the disease control and eradication measures and of the financial aspects of the programme;
- g) the assurance of the operationality of the Monitoring Network of CSF at territorial level;
- h) the assurance of the partnership with professional associations for breeding domestic pigs and with the specialist from agriculture;
- i) the appliance of the vaccination of the wild boars only in high risk epidemiological areas;
- j) the changing of the epidemiological status of Romania, in view of it's including in the CD 2008/855/CE Annex 2;
- k) the acceding with live pigs, fresh meat and products of pork meat on the community market and of the third countries;

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

- 1.1. Requests imposed by the diversity of breeding system of domestic pigs, these being as follows:
 - (a) commercial industrial holdings sanitary veterinary registered;
 - (b) type A commercial exploitations;
 - (c) non-professional holdings;
- 1.2. the presence of wild boars population and the risk of contact with the domestic pigs from different systems;
- 1.3. the result of clinical and laboratory surveillance for CSF;
- 1.4. the assurance of the investigation and diagnostic at central and regional level;
- 1.5. the performing of risk analysis related to the disease backsliding;
- 1.6. the presence of the major obstacles, naturals or artificials, in movement of pigs on the entire territory;

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

4. Descriptions of the measures of the program

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

After having stopped the vaccination, following a risk analysis and classification of holding based on the minimal biosafety measures, the holding categories are reevaluated and reconsidered, according to the minimal biosafety measures such as the following:

a) Measures in the non-profesional holdings

This breeding system includes the holding where the domestic pigs are reared for own consumption, . The pigs are slaughtered inside holding, and the resulted meat and meat products cannot be commercialized.

For 2011, the vaccination against CSV will cease, and will be applied the Council Directive 2001/89/EC provisions. An entire set of other measures follow to be applied simultaneously, as follows:

1. the careful census of the domestic pig populations in all breeding systems;
2. the registering in an operational database of all pig holdings on breeds, categories of life and production, and the operating of every event at the date of its occurrence;
3. the strict and permanent control of domestic pigs movement, for assurance of traceability:
 - mandatory identification;
 - movement documents;
 - supplementary health certification;
 - animal movement notification.
4. the banning of rearing domestic pigs on the garbage platform or in the vicinity of hunting funds to avoid the contact with the wild boars populations;
5. the banning of feeding pigs with swill;
6. the control of the animal transportation means in respect of biosafety norms and of the terms of respecting the hygiene rules at shipment and landing of pigs;

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

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

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

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

Surveillance in non-professional holdings

Clinical surveillance

1. Daily -- by the animal owner;
2. The free practice veterinarian will elaborate the control chart for CSF when is request by owner to investigate the diseased or dead pigs. The control chart drawn up in these conditions will be registered in the consultation and treatment registry, as well as the performed medical services (annex 1)
3. The free practice veterinarian will elaborate the control chart once visiting the holding in order to certify the pigs' movement for sale.
4. The official veterinarians responsible for inspections and animal health will randomly inspect, on a monthly basis, 10% of the non-professional swine holdings in each locality. The action can be performed separately or within other official mandatory control actions.
5. A copy of the control chart for CSF elaborated by the official and the empowered veterinaries will be kept and registered in a special registry, available in the monitoring and disease department of the local authority.
6. The elaboration of the CSF control chart will be free of charge.

Serological surveillance – not to be performed.

Virulogical surveillance

1. There will be sample harvesting from organs and sternum from pigs with clinical symptoms or from dead pigs presenting lesions typical for CSF.
2. There will be sampling of blood on EDTA from diseased animals presenting fever and clinical signs, in order to perform the PCR test.

3. All pigs slaughtered for family consumption throughout the year and tested for trichinellosis, are also sampled for performing the virusological immunofluorescence (FAT).
4. From 5% of the pigs sacrificed in December and tested for trichinellosis, there are samples taken from sternum and organs, in order to perform the virusological exam (FAT).

B. Commercial type A holdings

These exploitations must have veterinary authorization and must be registered at the Commerce Chambers. These holdings will receive state subsidy for providing such conditions as to ensure animal protection, animal breeding and animal health status increase, in accordance with regulation (CF) no. 1974/2006.

Measures will be installed in respect to:

- mandatory animal identification, with the holding serial number (code)
- supplementary health certification;
- movement notification.

Pigs bred in such holdings can be sold to non-professional holdings and authorized slaughterhouses, the meat and products resulting from pigs can be sold on national market.

Surveillance

Clinical surveillance

- 1 Daily -- by the animal owner;
- 2 The free practice veterinarian will elaborate the control chart for CSF weekly See Annex 1. The control chart thus drawn up will be registered in the consultation and treatment registry, as well as the performed medical services.
- 3 The official veterinarian will visit and fill in the CSF control chart monthly. The action can be performed separately or within other official mandatory control actions.
- 4 A copy of the control chart for CSF elaborated by the official and the empowered veterinaries will be kept and registered in a special registry, available in the monitoring and disease department of the local authority.
- 5 The elaboration of the CSF control chart will be free of charge.

Serological surveillance

Randomly sampling 1% per year, of all healthy swine categories, planned monthly.

Virusological surveillance

1. There will be organs and sternum sample harvesting from pigs with clinical symptoms or from dead pigs presenting lesions typical for CSF - 10 samples / month.
2. There will be sampling of blood on EDTA from diseased animals presenting fever and clinical signs, in order to perform the PCR test.

C) Measures in the commercial holdings sanitary veterinary authorized

The system includes more than 294 holdings, distributed on the entire Romanian territory, having their own biosecurity rules, comparative with those from other Member States. The live pigs, meat products and by-products which originated from this system are traded only on national market. These holdings are registered, and are under official sanitary veterinary surveillance.

The main measures in commercial holdings have as purpose:

- the assurance of the sanitary veterinary assistance, of the general biosafety rules based on self procedures, based on sanitary veterinary registered commercial holding, in order to prevent the spreading the pig diseases in pigs originated in non-professional holdings;
- clinical, necropsy and laboratory monitoring for CSF, including of the new introduced pigs, in accordance with the provisions of Commission Decision 2002/106/EC, transposed through NSVFSA President Order no.66/2005 ;
- trading of live swine in authorized slaughterhouses or towards non-professional holdings . for immediate sacrifice, breeding or fattening.
- movement control by compulsory identification, movement documents and supplementary health certification.

Surveillance

Clinical surveillance

1. Daily - by the animal owner;
2. The free practice veterinarian will elaborate the control chart for CSF weekly. The control chart thus drawn up will be registered in the consultation and treatment registry, as well as the performed medical services.
3. The official veterinarian will visit and fill in the CSF control chart monthly. The action can be performed separately or within other official mandatory control actions.

4. A copy of the control chart for CSF elaborated by the official and the empowered veterinaries will be kept and registered in a special registry, available in the monitoring and disease department of the local authority.
5. The elaboration of the CSF control chart will be free of charge.

Serological surveillance

Randomly sampling 1% per year, of all healthy swine categories, planned monthly.

Virusological surveillance

1. There will be organs and sternum sample harvesting from pigs with clinical symptoms or from dead pigs presenting lesions typical for CSF -- minim 10 samples / month.
2. There will be sampling of blood on EDTA from diseased animals presenting fever and clinical signs, in order to perform the PCR test.

C) *Measures for wild boar population*

- the careful census of the wild boar populations, on age and sex category, of distributions and densities in every hunting fund, of migrations and of the mortality;
- the organizing of extra hunting's besides hunting season;
- the keeping the wild boars carcasses originated from hunted wild boars until receiving the results from laboratory exams;
- the observance of the terms for evisceration of game and rendering
- the assurance of the sampling from hunted, dead or injured wild boars;
- organizing and assurance of the functioning of collecting centers of wild game intended for processing, or of the fixe or mobile own spaces for refrigeration, gifted with isotherm for the game intended for public consumption.
- the evaluation of wild boars health status from every hunting found, based on a strong virological and serological examination of hunted, dead or injured animals. inclusive a correct epidemiological evaluation of the results;
- the appliance of an vaccination policy for the wild boars from the high epidemiologic risks at the border with third countries, on buffer zones of 20 km, where the epidemiological situation is not known, taking into account the density of the wild boars and their movement;

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

Surveillance of wild boars

The objectives are to monitor the epidemiological situation and assess the results of vaccination campaigns if they are performed. To achieve these objectives, in the hunting season 2009 - 2010 and in the supplementary hunting campaigns, samples will be collected from all hunted wild boar, found dead or injured, and will be subject to virological and serological examinations.

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

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

The samples taken will be tested in the county laboratory.

a) Virological surveillance.

It will be used use the following virological tests:

- i) RT-PCR to detect specific viral genome, on samples taken from:
 - wild boars found dead or injured;
 - hunted wild boars, which have lesions that induce the suspicion of classical swine fever;
 - all wild boar up to the age of 1 year.

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

- ii) immunofluorescence test on samples from all hunted animals or found dead;
- iii) virus isolation on cell culture in all positive cases.

b) Serological surveillance:

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

In the hunting funds where the vaccination will continue in 2011, serological tests will be performed on samples from all hunted wild boar regardless of age category.

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

It will be used the following serological tests:

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

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

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In slaughterhouses, there can be sacrificed only pigs proceeding from commercial holding, accompanied by health certificates.

Surveillance

The surveillance will consist in clinical exam, following the ante and post mortem inspection. Also, there will be EDTA blood samples for PCR, taken from diseased animals presenting fever and clinical symptoms. From 5% of the slaughtered pigs, there will be harvested organs and sternum samples for virusological tests.

4.1. Synthetic presentation of the measures provided in the programme

Duration of the programme : 1 year.
1.01.2011-31.12.2011.

Eradication
Control
Testing
Killing and rendering the animals tested positive
Slaughtering of the contact animals
Vaccination of wild boars
Monitoring
Disposal of the products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government Decision no. 1.189 / 03.10.2009 establish the organization form, functioning a responsibilities of the National Center for Disease Control and of its structures, as following:

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

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

taking necessary measures for eradication.

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

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

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

Institute for Control of Biological Products and Medicines for Veterinary Use

Provides consultancy regarding biological products used for the immunization against classical swine fever in Romania;

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- a) elaborates the strategy regarding the systems for growing domestic pigs in Romania;
- b) apply the measures disposed by NSVFSA in the zootechnical systems in order to reduce the risk of appearance and transmission of classical swine fever;
- c) counseling and train animal owners for the implementation of biosecurity general rules which are necessary for preventing the risk of appearance and spreading animal diseases;

Ministry of Environment and Forests

- a) ensures the maintaining of wild boars population within reasonable limits and areas, by performing seasons hunting's, supplemented according to the ratio and approves additional hunting funds, outside hunting season, in order to sustain the present program;
- b) ensures, by personnel from cynegetic fund, the achievement of sampling and transmission of samples in order to accomplish laboratory surveillance for the diagnosis of CSF, according with the approved sampling program and for the evaluation of postvaccinal immunization.
- c) assures the function of the system for collecting, transport and neutralizing of cadavers, products and byproducts from domestic and wild pigs;
- d) decides, together with the ministry of Health, the conditions for raising animals in towns and cities.

Territorial Inspectorates of Forester regime and Hunting

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

Ministry of Public Finance

- a) assures the necessary funds for complete implementation of the Program
- b) proceeds, by the National Customs Authority, at the points for trespassing the Romanian st border, for informing the travelers regarding to some sanitary veterinary restrictions impose by the evolution of classical swine fever;

Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs

- a) coordinates, in the framework of National Committee for Emergency Situations, the measures for eradication of classical swine fever imposed by National Diseases Control Center;
- b) assures, by the county committees for emergency situations, at the request of Local Diseases Control Center; at the county level, the necessary support for prompt organization, as close to the outbreak is possible, of the Centers for Intervention in the Field;

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

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

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

Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

a) participates to the route assessment and offer support for leading and control the circulation of the means of transport in arias affected by the disease;

b) assures the conformation with the in place legal provisions, regarding the collection and destruction in the airports incinerators of the catering waste resulted from internationals flights;

c) assures the information of population in the airports, ports, train stations and buss stations regarding the restriction measures imposed by sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities, in correlation with the epidemiological situation and regarding the reduction of risk for spreading the disease.

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

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

4.4 Descriptions of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notifications of the disease:

Is regulated by:

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

4.4.2 Animals and target populations:

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

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

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

- aprox. 2 mil pigs in 294 commercial exploitations
- aprox. 3 mil. Pigs in over 1.3 mil nonprofessional holdings

2. The population of wild boars is aprox. 60.000 boars and it is spread in over 2100 hunting fonds, most commonly in the heel and plain sides of the country.

4.4.3 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the swine identification and registration of swine holdings

Are regularized by:

- Council Directive no. 71/2008 on the identification and registration of pigs;
- Commission Decision no.2000/678/EC, laying down detailed rules for registration of holdings in national databases for porcine animals as foreseen by Council Directive 64/432/EEC;
- Order of the president of NSVFSA no. 62/2007 for approval of sanitary veterinary normative regarding the procedure of registration and authorization of sanitary veterinary establishments and of the means of transport from animal health and welfare domain.
- Order of the president of NSVFSA no. 85/2008 for approval of sanitary veterinary normative regarding system of identification and registration of swine.
- Order of the president of NSVFSA no. 83/2008 for approval of the methodology of applying the Program regarding the identification and registration of swine in commercial holdings.

According to the provisions of the above mentioned legislation, it is compulsory the registration of swine exploitations and the identification of every sinew before existing the origin holding.

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

Not applicable

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

In case of epidemiological peace, movement of domestic animals in Romanian territory it is regularized in prevision of a new order that is to be published in the Official Monitor in 2010.

In case of suspicions and/or confirmations classical swine fever, diseases will applied Council Directive 89/2001/CI:

4.4.6. Used tests and sampling scheme

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

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

In CSF suspicion:

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

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

As a general rule, when a suspicion of CSF is present, the sampling is made in accordance with the estimated number of animals, but not in accordance with the number of hunted animals. The purpose is to detect the CSF with a confidence of 95% and a prevalence no higher of 5%. For this purpose, will be

sampled at least 59 animals from every identified zone. In every county, shall to be identified the harvesting zones, in accordance with the surface of every county and of the local conditions.

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

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

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

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Romania applies the European policy for non vaccination.

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

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

The vaccinal baits presented as blister contains approximately 1.6 ml suspension and is incorporated in a corn envelope. The vaccine contain the viral vaccinal strain (MLV), having a titre of $\geq 10^{4.5}$ TCID₅₀ per dosis. The vaccinal virus is inoculated through breakage the capsula, by chewing. In accordance with recommendation of the producers, a single bait is enough for immunization of an wild boar against CSF.

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

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

These holdings may trade live pigs on national market towards sanitary veterinary approved slaughterhouses, or towards nonprofessional holdings.

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

The general biosafety rules for type A commercial holdings stipulate that these exploitations must have sanitary-veterinary authorization, must be registered at the Commerce Chambers. The swine raised in such holdings may be traded alive and may be taken to slaughterhouses for commercialization. It is banned the meat, products and byproducts trade directly from the exploitation.

The general biosafety rules for non-professional holdings, registered sanitary veterinary, namely the backyards, are not achieved according to the existing comunitary legislation.

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

4.4.10 Reimbursement provisions for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

The measures and legal provisions regarding reimbursement for owners of slaughtered, killed or dead animals, as well as collateral damage, are regulated in Decision no. 1.214 / 01.10.2009 in respect of methodology for establishing and payment of reimbursment that are due to owners of animals slaughtered, killed or otherwise affected in view of rapid termination of animal transmissible diseases outbreaks.

According to the provisions of art. 9 of CEE Regulation no. 349/2005, the period for payment of reimbursment is not to surpass 90 days; the delay of the reimbursment term implies the reduction of expences eligible for refund.

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

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

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

- animal health service;
- welfare and identification service;

- sanitary veterinary zonal office;

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

The reports will be sent as follows:

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

Rendering capacities

For 2011, are available the following rendering plants:

i) 133 rendering plants having a annually capacity of 93.852 tones from which 19 are rendering plants for third unities, having a capacity of 60012 to/year. A number of 50 holding for cremation are located around the pigs holdings.;

ii) 3 rendering plants having a capacity 117.000 tones/year.

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

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

In 2010, NSVFA signed a lease contract for cremation mobile units, to ensure the possibility of use in emergency situations in case of Classical Swine Fever confirmation. The incinerators have a capacity of 1 t. / hour and can be used by all competent local authorities, following a request filed in case if CSF confirmation and prior use instructions.

Diagnostic capacities

All county laboratories may perform tests: FAT, IPO⁶ and ELISA for CSF diagnostic

- 9 county laboratories are able to perform tests RT-PCR for PPC;

- 29 county laboratories from those 41, CSF may be diagnosed without be necessary the confirmation from the NRL for CSF. When counties laboratories registered positive or doubtful samples, they are sent for virus isolation, identification of the genome and sequevalization analisys to the NRL for CSF. All county laboratories take part regularilly to „ring tests” organized by the NRL for CSF at Bucharest.

5. Benefits of the programme:

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

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

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

6.1. Evolution of the disease

6.1.1. Data on evolution of the disease

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

6.1.1.

Year 2005

Disease: CSF

Animal species: Porcine

Holding Type	Total No of herds(explotations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of positive herds	No of new positive herds	No of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	%positive herds Period herd prevalence	%new positive herds Herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$
România										
Non-professional	2,000,000	2,000,000	50,000	1508	1500	1508	100	2,5	3,01	0,22
Commercial	278	278	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,000,278	2,000,278	50,278	1508	1500	1508	100	2,51	2,99	0,218

Year 2006

Disease: CSF

Animal species: Porcine

Holding Type	Total No of herds(exploations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of positive herds		No of herds depopulated	% positive herds		Indicators		
				positive herds	new positive herds		depopulated herds	% herd coverage	%positive herds Period prevalence	%new positive herds incidence	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
România											
Non-professional	1,700,000	1,700,000	100,000	803	803	803	100	5,88	0,80	0,80	
Commercial	278	278	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1,700,278	1,700,278	100,278	803	803	803	100	5,89	0,80	0,80	

Year 2007

Disease: CSF

Animal species: Porcine

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

Year 2008

Disease: CSF

Animal species: Porcine

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

Year 2009
Disease: CSF

Situation on date: 31.03.2009
Animal species: Porcine

Holding Type	Total No of herds (exploitations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of positive herds	No of new positive herds	No of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators		
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period	% new herds Herd incidence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$
România										
Non-professional	1524854	1524854	1524854	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Commercial	275	275	275	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	1525129	1525129	1525129	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

Year 2010
Disease: CSF

Situation on date: 30.03.2010
Animal species: Porcine

Holding Type	Total No of herds (exploitations)	Total No of herds under the programme	No of herds checked	No of positive herds	No of new positive herds	No of herds depopulated	% positive herds		Indicators		
							depopulate d	% herd coverage	% positive herds Period	herd prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$	
România											
Non-professional	1.296.652	856.452	617.452	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0
Commercial	294	274	267	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0
Total	1.296.946	856.726	617.719	0	0	0	0	72.5	0	0	0

6.1.2. . Data on animals

YEAR: 2006-2010 (31.03.2010)

Boala: CSF Animal Species: Porcine

Region Romania	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of tested animals	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of slaughtered animals	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{(4/3) \times 100}{10} = (6/4) \times 100$	
2006	5188474	100000	99652	99,652	5898	1903	7801	99,65	5,91
2007	6600000	95000	78800	78800	211	920	47200	82,9	0,26
2008	4800.000	300000	44947	44947	0	0	0	14	0
2009	4.000.000	174644	8610	174644	0	0	0	5	0
2010	5.513.141	670.648	202.043	124.728	0	0	0	30	0

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Description of the used serological tests:

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

Description of the used virological tests:

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

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Years: 2006-2010 (31.03.2010)

Disease: CSF

Species : Porcine Domestic Pigs

România	Serological tests		Teste virologice		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of probe positive
Year						
2006	66041	896	33611	8545	0	0
2007	121602	689	22526	256	0	0
2008	105917	136	14184	0	0	0
2009	123.173	0	22.392	0	0	0
2010	4.890	0	1.200	0	0	0

6.3. Data on infection (one row per year)

Years: 2006 – 2010 (31.03.2010)

Disease: CSF Animal Species: Swines

România ¹⁶⁾	<u>Nr. de curti infectate</u>	<u>Numărul de animale infectate</u>
2006	803	7801
2007	168	58198
2008	0	0
2009	0	0
2010	0	0

6.4 Do not apply

6.5. Data on vaccination programmes

In 2007 and 2008 and 2009, vaccination for classical swine fever was performed on the entire territory of Romania, for all categories of pigs in non-professional holdings, using live **attenuated vaccine**. The pigs from commercial holdings were vaccinated until April 2008 with a **marker vaccine**.

Domestic pigs Vaccinations against CSF in Romania during 2006-2010

Romania	Informations regarding vaccinations program							
	Total number of herds	Total Number of animals	Number of herds under the programme vaccinations	Number of herds vaccinated	Total Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine used	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young pigs vaccinated
2006	1700278							
2007	1900164	5,400,000	1,400,186	1,400,186	9,949,672	10,490,103	1954436	7995236
2008	expl.noimpref. 150926	4800000	3452057	5620623	2394361	6082919	294462	5525161
	expl.comerci ale 175	1297816	1432338	1432338	1432338			1122216
2009	expl.noimpref. 1,296,652	3,548,548	1,296,652	1,296,652	5,769,620	6,011,840	3,138,482	2,631,138
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.6. Data on wild life

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

The annual evaluation of wild boars population is made by hunting funds administrators, under the supervision of Territorial Inspectorates of Forester regime and Hunting, for each hunting fund. This action is realized according to the provisions of chp. II, point 10 of "Technical instruction for evaluation of harvest ration of the hunting funds", approved by Decision no. 10.151/1995 of MAJPPM.

Depending on the specific conditions of each hunting fund, on the weather, there may be chosen one or more estimation methods:

- A. Population estimation during winter season, based on interpreting the tracks on the entire or partial territory of the fund;
- B. The method of observation during winter season;
- C. The method of observation at the feeding points.

Years: 2009-2010 Estimation method : -

County	Number of hunting fund	Area for hunting Km ² vaccinatio	Number of wild boars
Alba	54	2256,83	1,754
Arad	74	2153,65	3,617
Argeş	51	2640,36	2,573
Bacău	57	2700,88	1,962
Bihor	69	1779,89	2,838
Bistriţa	39	1766,66	1,040
Botoşani	49	363,10	480
Brăila	42	1876,26	1,754
Brayov	50	486,12	428

County	Number of hunting fund	Area for hunting Km ² vaccinations	Number of wild boars
Buzău	58	1562,70	1,491
Călărași	76	363,10	2,898
Caras S	49	4128,50	1,048
Cluj	56	1683,19	2,354
Constanța	57	178,81	877
Covasna	34	1730,40	2,326
Dâmbovița	41	1099,53	784
Dolj	77	602,20	430
Galati	43	610,50	655
Giurgiu	24	609,78	700
Gorj	44	2152,00	1113
Ialghita	45	1990,96	3,031
Hunedoara	70	3394,11	2,573
Ialomita	25	229,19	642
Iasi	55	1012,12	1,095
Ifov	23	236,16	949
Maramures	54	2504,61	1,574
Mehedinti	40	1254,60	1,035
Mures	64	1961,05	2,462
Neamt	51	2515,50	1,217

County	Number of hunting foud	Area for hunting Km ² Geographical zone for vaccinations	Number of wild boars
Olt	34	437,86	927
Prahova	43	1412,80	1,133
Sălaj	49	959,00	948
Satu Mare	33	586,80	1,122
Sibiu	46	1575,20	2,440
Suceava	71	4236,85	2,575
Teleorman	62	675,67	1,543
Timiș	86	1202,49	1,940
Tulcea	54	1149,32	1,005
Vâlcea	43	2670,32	1,053
Vaslui	47	695,06	1,243
Vrancea	40	1780,26	1409
Bucuresti	0		0
Total	2,079	63.246,49	63.038

6.2. *Monitoring of wildlife*

Years: 2005 – 2010(31.03) Disease: CSF

Animal Species: wild boars

Description of the used serological tests:

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

Description of the used virological tests:

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

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

Romania	Virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2005	5826	43	2775	96	Na se aplica	Na se aplica
2006	7780	18	6136	160	Na se aplica	Na se aplica
2007	13420	25	7701	373	RT-PCR	0
2008	10285	0	9353	267	RT-PCR /51	0
2009	11,387	0	10,686	1,342	RT-PCR/419	1

6.6.3.

Data on vaccination of wildlife

Year: 2001 - 2009

Disease: CSF

Animal Species: wild boars

Description of the used vaccination scheme:
Historical Data

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

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

In 2008 it was performed only one vaccination (with booster) in 26 counties. In 2008, vaccination (with a booster administration) was conducted during November-December, in only 1577 hunting funds, at 43112 wild boars, applying bait vaccination of 131,794, of which 3451 baits were recovered and destroyed as unused.

In 2009 there were 3 vaccination campaigns in 33 counties, with a total vaccinated population of 47.938 wild boars.

România ⁰⁾	Square km Wild boar population	Vaccination programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine administered
	nu există date	nu există date	nu există date	nu există date
2001	39.187			
2002	43.193			
2003	47.986	52.900	1	32.900
2004	49.192	30.100	1	30.100
2005	53.123	0	0	30.630
2006	56.725	0	0	0
2007	57.000	0	0	0
2008 26 counties	61055	244210	1	131794
2009 33 counties	63.038		3	214.304

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

The epidemiological aspects of CSF are taken into consideration for defining the targets for testing herds and animals. Epidemiologically, there are two categories of pigs in Romania:

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

7.1.1. Target on diagnostic test:

7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests

Disease: CSF

Animal species: A - pigs in commercial holdings

Region :	Type of test;	Target population;	Type of sample;	objective;	Number of planned tests
Romania	FAT	Pigs in professional holdings	Organs	surveillance	40.000
	RT-PCR	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood, organs	surveillance	991
	Virus isolation	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood, sternum, tonsils, kidneys	surveillance	200
	ELISA for the detecting of Erns protein antibodies	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood	Monitoring of the vaccinated herds with marker vaccine	20.000
	Immunoperoxidaze test (IPO)	Pigs in professional holdings	From all field isolation strains	Surveillance	100
Virus neutralization test	Pigs in professional holdings	Blood	Surveillance	500	
Total					61.791

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

County	No. of farms	No. of samples for serological test from fattening pigs	No of samples for serological test from sows	No. of blood samples on anticoagulant for RT-PCR	No. of samples for viral exams on organs
Alba	1	1,800	20	10	220
Arad	20	67,440	700	350	2,500
Argeş	12	47,159	500	250	1,400
Bacău	8	17,918	200	100	1,100
Bihor	13	37,881	400	200	1,600
Bistriţa-Năsăud	3	5,026	50	50	460
Botoşani	0	0	0	0	0
Brăşov	5	39,881	400	200	700
Brăila	13	213,666	2000	1000	1,660
Buzău	8	39,545	400	200	1,060
Carăş-Severin	4	8,686	80	50	580
Călăraşi	15	51,059	500	250	1,900
Cluj	8	99,887	1000	500	1,060
Constanţa	6	58,258	600	300	920
Covasna	3	3,397	40	30	460
Dâmboviţa	7	6,816	70	40	940
Doj	4	7950	80	40	980
Ginăji	7	18,460	200	100	940
Giurgiu	3	5190	50	30	460
Gorj	2	109800	1000	500	340
Harghita	0	0	0	0	0
Hunedoara	2	17,033	200	200	340
Ialomiţa	6	68,761	700	350	820
Iaj	8	21,751	200	100	1,060
Ifov	6	112,417	700	350	820
Maramureş	10	15,815	200	100	1,300
Mehedint	4	8,100	80	40	580

Mureș	11	21208	20	125	1400
Neamț	5	51,472	500	250	700
Olh	7	29,262	300	150	940
Prabova	7	9828	100	100	940
Satu Mare	10	47,597	500	250	1300
Sălaj	5	6296	70	50	700
Sibiu	4	36,784	400	200	580
Suceava	4	14,986	150	100	580
Teleorman	6	17,966	200	200	820
Timiș	40	526,311	5000	2500	4900
Tulcea	4	49,305	500	250	580
Vaslui	1	2,101	30	15	220
Vâlcea	3	6300	70	30	460
Vrancea	9	61481	700	350	1180
Total	294	1,964,593	19,140	9910 samples 991 tests	39,500

Disease: CSF

Species: B- pigs in non-professional holdings

Region ^(b)	Type of test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests	
România	FAT	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Organs	surveillance	37.000	
	RT-PCR	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Blood, organs	surveillance	5380	
	Virus isolation	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Blood, sternum, tonsils, kidneys	surveillance	400	
	Virus neutralizations	Pigs in non-professional holdings	Blood	diagnostic	1000	
	Sequencing	Pigs in non-professional holdings	From all field isolated strains	surveillance	10	
	Immunoperoxidaze test	Pigs in non-professional holdings	From all field isolated strains	Surveillance	500	
	IPO	Pigs in non-professional holdings				
		Total				44.290

Table 2: Plan for surveillance of nonprofession... farms (back yards)

County	No. of holdings	No. of animals	No. of commune	No. of villages	No. of viral exams	No. of serological exams	No. of blood samples on anticoagulant for RT-PCR
AB	23,578	77,027	67	656	870		120
AR	32,961	137,833	62	270	820		120
AG	59,022	142,128	95	576	1150		150
BC	35,491	68,086	85	491	1050		130
BH	35,866	160,386	90	429	1100		150
BN	24,589	153,084	58	235	780		100
BT	35,234	76,405	71	333	910		120
BV	9,691	32,557	48	149	680		90
BR	21,381	68,432	40	140	600		80
BZ	38,473	103,576	82	475	1020		130
CS	14,127	48,931	60	180	800		120
CL	23,312	56,344	50	160	700		100
CJ*	28,879	108,572	75	420	950		130
CT	16,989	54,794	58	188	780		100
CV	14,345	61,800	40	122	600		80
DB	42,525	107,712	82	353	1020		140
DJ	60,938	313,588	104	378	1240		180
GL	49,725	145,175	60	180	800		120
GR	23,709	76,534	51	167	710		100
GJ	51,312	182,665	61	411	810		120

HR	17,898	88,998	58	222	780	120
HD	13,012	51,943	55	457	750	110
IL	19,519	67,466	58	127	780	120
IS	45,976	81,116	93	418	1130	180
IF	3,458	10,039	32	91	520	70
MM	30,948	95,100	63	226	830	120
MH	40,900	81,540	61	344	810	120
MS	27,772	110,523	91	464	1110	180
NT	33,140	52,011	78	344	980	160
OT	56,925	160,095	104	377	1240	190
PH	41,868	55,101	90	405	1100	180
SM	28,632	95,160	57	226	770	120
SJ	24,603	72,535	53	281	730	110
SB	12,534	41,169	97	162	1170	180
SV	48,925	92,028	92	379	1120	150
TR	45,973	79,846	92	231	1120	200
TM	18,744	78,542	86	313	1060	200
TL	17,604	55,106	46	133	660	90
VS	47,375	97,076	81	449	1010	150
VL	49,543	164,410	78	556	980	130
VN	36,687	52,422	68	331	880	120
Mun.B	69	175	0	0	0	0
Total	1,296,652	3,858,050	2872	12862	36,920	5380

Disease: CSF

Species: wild boars

Region :	Type of test:	Target population:	Type of sample;	objective;	Number of planned tests	
Romania	FAT	Wild Boars	Organs	surveillance	16482	
	RT-PCR	Wild Boars	Blood, organs	surveillance	2039	
	Virus Isolation	Wild Boars	Blood, sternum, tonsils, kidneys	diagnosis	100	
	SequentiaIization	Wild Boars	From all field isolated strains	molecular epidemiology	100	
	IPO	Wild Boars	Organs,	diagnosis	100	
	ELISA	Wild Boars	Serum, Blood	Surveillance	16482	
	Virus neutralization	Wild Boars	Serum, Blood	Diagnosis	100	
			Total			35403

Table 3 :Plan for surveillance of wild boar

County	No. of samples for serological and viral tests from wild boar with more 1 year age	No. of samples for serological test from wild boar up to 1 year age	No. of RT-PCR samples from wild boar up to 1 year age
Alba	652	130	130
Arad	1172	150	150
Argeş	382	36	36
Bacău	299	68	68
Bihor	784	150	150
Bistriţa Năsăud	216	73	73
Botoşani	464	50	50
Braşov	112	2	2
Brăila	154	5	5
Buzău	465	75	75
Caraş Severin	419	9	9
Călăraşi	544	35	35
Cluj	581	130	130
Constanţa	376	30	30
Covasna	687	45	45
Dâmboviţa	68	5	5
Dolj	158	28	28
Galaţi	157	8	8
Giurgiu	246	30	30
Gorj	105	15	15
Harghita	1070	38	38
Hunedoara	636	44	44
Ialomiţa	331	90	90
Iaşi	268	41	41
Ilifov	127	31	31

Maramureş	236	40	40
Mehedinţi	135	14	14
Mureş	1075	120	120
Neamţ	92	25	25
Olt	287	40	40
Prahova	209	35	35
Satu Mare	366	35	35
Sălaj	353	19	19
Sibiu	544	40	40
Suceava	368	10	10
Teleorman	393	32	32
Timiş	712	150	150
Tulcea	371	45	45
Vaslui	197	34	34
Vâlcea	357	39	39
Vrancea	305	43	43
Bucureşti	0	0	0
Total	16482	2039	2039

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1. Targets on the testing of herds

Disease: CSF

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

Region	Total number of herds	Number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS			
								Expected herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$	
România											
Commercial holding,	294	294	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non profit holding											
	1,296,652	1,296,652	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,296,946	1,296,946	200,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.2.2. Targets on testing of animals

Disease: CSF

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

Region România	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total Number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage At animal level	% positive animals Expected animal prevalence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Comercial holdings	2,000,000	2,000,000	55,791	55,791	0	0	0	0	0
non-prof. holdings	4,000,000	4,000,000	36,000	36,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,000,000	6,000,000	91,791	91,791	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.2.3. Targets on testing of animals

Disease: CSF

Animal species: wild boars

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	TARGET INDICATORS
Romania						
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Total	63.000	63.000	16.400	16.400	30	
						Expected % coverage At animal level
						$9 = (4/3) \times 100$
						% positive animals Expected animal prevalence
						$10 = (6/6) \times 100$
						0,33

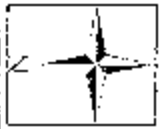
7.2 Targets an qualifications of herds and animals
Not applied

7.3. Targets on vaccination

7.3.1. *Targets on vaccination of wildlife 2010*

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

Countries	No of hunting found at 20 km near border	No. of wild boar in hunting found.	AREA Km ²	Density	Targets on vaccinations of wild life		
					No. of estimated baits which will be administrated in 3 companies 2 plus 2 baits/wild boar	No. of estimated baits/companies 3 administrations plus 3 (buster)	No. of total baits
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
SM	12	490	2834	0,20	1960	5880	6000
MM	23	319	2811	0,11	1276	3828	4000
SV	9	230	936	0,24	920	2760	3000
BT	31	269	2761	0,09	1076	3228	3500
IS	23	276	2239	0,1	1104	3312	3600
VS	16	394	1760	0,22	1576	4728	5000
GL	17	234	1550	0,15	936	2808	3000
TL	26	832	3602	0,2	3228	9684	10000
Total	178	3044	18493		12076	36228	38100



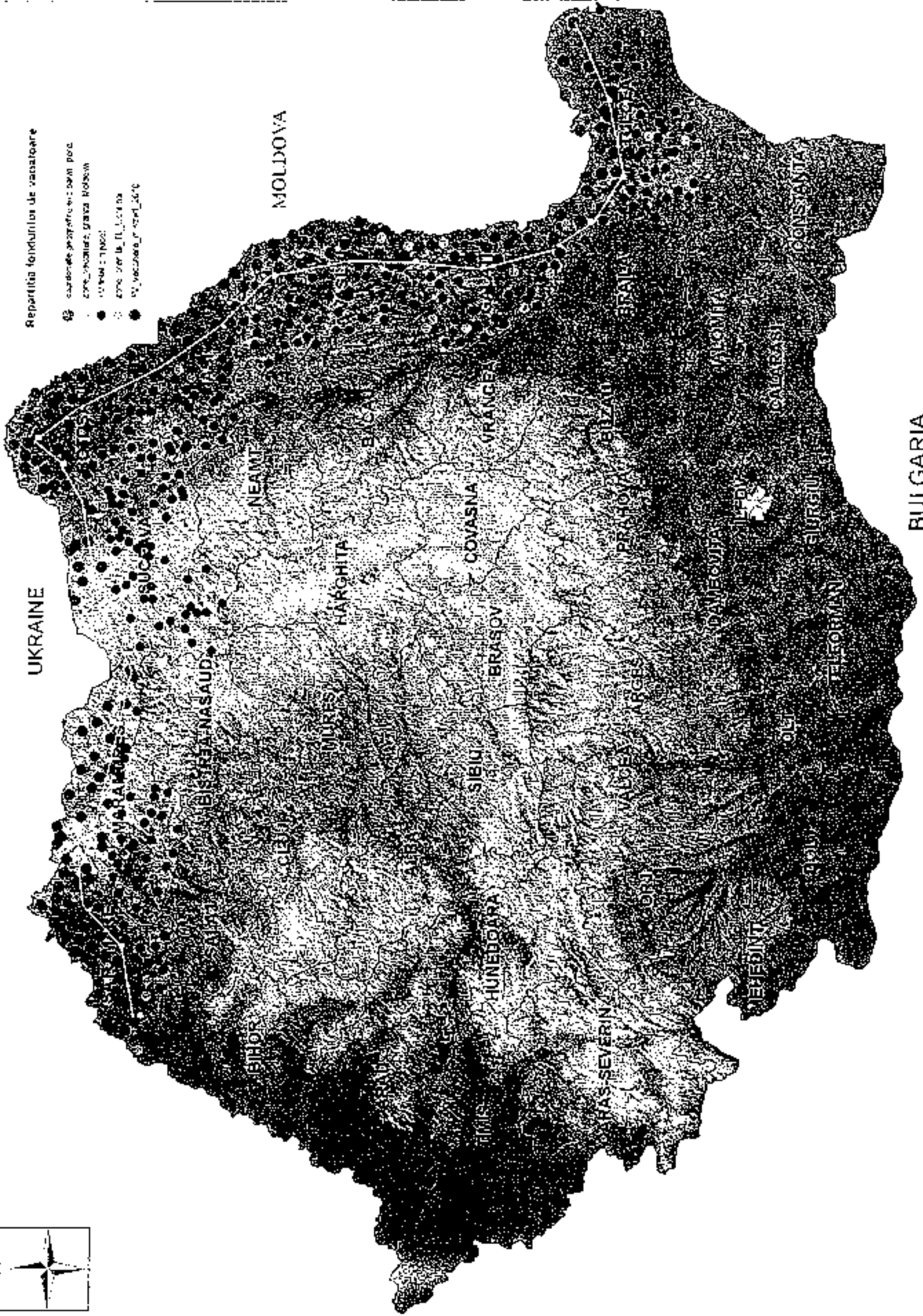
UKRAINE

MOLDOVA

BULGARIA

Repartiția fondurilor de vasezoare

- cantonate propriu-zis de vasezoare
- cantonate propriu-zis de vasezoare
- cantonate propriu-zis de vasezoare
- cantonate propriu-zis de vasezoare
- cantonate propriu-zis de vasezoare



61.500 30.500 0 61.000 Meters



8. Detailed analyses of the programme costs

Costs related to	Specifications	Number of units	Unitary Costs in €	Total amount €	Community Funding requested (yes/no)
<i>I. Testing</i>					
<i>I.1. Costs of the analysis for commercial holdings</i>					
	Polymerase chain reactions (PCR)	991	51€	50.541 €	yes
	Flourescent antibody test (FAT)	40.000	1.1€	44.000 €	yes
	Imunoperoxidase test	100	3,80 €	380 €	yes
	Virus Isolations	200	11.2 €	2.240 €	yes
	ELISA for antibody	20.000	4,0 €	80.000 €	yes
	Virus neutralizations	500	15 €	7.500 €	yes
	Subtotal			184.461 €	yes
<i>I.1.2 Costs of the analysis for non - professional holdings</i>					
	Flourescent antibody test (FAT)	37.000	1.1€	40.700 €	yes
	Polymerase chain reactions (PCR)	5380	51€	274 380 €	yes
	Antigen identification with: monoclonal antibodies (I.P.O)	500	3,8€	1900 €	yes
	ELISA	0	4€	0 €	yes
	Virus neutralizations	1000	15€	15000€	
	Sequentiaisations	10	200€	2000 €	yes
	Virus Isolations	400	11.2€	4480 €	yes
	Subtotal			338.460 €	yes

<i>1.1.3. Costs of the analysis for wild boars</i>	Flourescent antibody test (FAT)	16482	1,1€	18130€	yes
	Polymerase chain reactants (PCR)	2039	51€	103 989€	yes
	Antigen identification with monoclonal antibodies (I.P.O)	100	3,8€	380€	yes
	Virus isolations	100	11,2€	1120€	yes
	Seventualisations	100	200€	20000€	yes
	ELISA	16482	4€	65928€	yes
	Virus neutralizations	100	15	15000€	
	Subtotal			224 547 €	yes
	Total Testare			747.781 €	
2. Vaccination					
<i>2.1.1. Purchase of vaccine including transport for wild boars</i>	Wild boars	38100	1,€	38 100€	yes
<i>2.2.2 Storage and distributions costs for non for wild boars</i>				€	yes
Total costs for vaccinations				38100€	
<i>3. Slaughter and destructions</i>					
<i>3.1 Compensations of animals for comercial holdings</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak				
<i>3.1.1. Compensations of animal for nonprofessional holdings</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak				

3.2 Transport costs	Applicable in case of an outbreak tone	
3.3. Costs for disposal	Applicable in case of an outbreak tone	
<i>Total costs for cleaning and disinfections</i>	Applicable in case of an outbreak	
4. Cleaning and disinfections	Applicable in case of an outbreak	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)		
5.1 In non-professional holdings	Nr. de persoane (100 x l luna)	00
	Total costuri salariale	€
6. Other costs		00
6.1 In commercial holdings		
6.2 In non commercial holdings		
	Total costs Other costs	
	TOTAL	785.881

CONTROL CHART FOR ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE / SAMPLE HARVEST FOR CSF

1. Code of the region:

2. Municipality:

3. Settlement:

Animal holding with vet. reg. № RO

4. Number of pigs kept in the holding:

4A. Sows

5. Categorization/type of pig holdings:

Commercial holding

Non-professional holding

6. Date and hour of veterinary control

Day Month year Hour Minutes

7. Owner of the animal holding/keeper or other authorized person

Personal data (CNP):

Name and Surname

8. Plan for CSF control:

1. Number of pig to be clinically examined/observed in accordance with the plan.		
2. Number of really clinically examined/observed pigs. (Fill the data from the Annex attached)		
	Yes	No
3. Is there register of the pig holding?		
4. Are there copies in the holding of all given veterinary movement certificates in case of movement of pigs?		
5. Are all pigs identified?		
6. Are the pigs fed with kitchen wastes?		
7. Do the pigs have access to dunghills or landfills with wastes?		
8. Do the pigs have access to pastures? Are they left to go free outside the farm?		
9. Do the pigs have any contacts with pigs from other holdings?		
10. What are the feed sources / suppliers?		
- Feed bought and delivered from feed mills		
- Feed produced in the farm		
- Feeding in "home" conditions		
11. Are there hunters working in the farm?		
a) Is the owner of the farm a hunter?		
12. Are other people except the owner and the keepers of the animals to enter into the farm?		
13. Is the register for visits to the farm fulfilled correctly (people, vehicles, animals)?		

9. Regulile generale de biosecuritate sunt aplicate in mod corespunzător?

	Yes	No	Remark
Stable fence/wall			
Vet-sanitary filter for persons			
Place/platform for disinfection of the vehicle;			
Place/platform for dead animals			

1. Application of veterinary medicines
- Is the ambulatory book filled strictly and correctly?

Type of manipulation	Manipulations provided	DD/MM/YYYY	Yes	No
Last treatment				
Vaccinations	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
	4.			
	5.			
Antibiotic treatments				
Others				
			Yes	No
2. Abortions observed during the last 40 days				
3. Mortality in pigs during the last 40 days.				
If Yes: specify the number of dead pigs				
4. Sick animals observed during the inspection				

If the answer is "Yes" - fill in the following data:

Clinical signs/symptoms	Affected pig category	Number of pigs with clinical signs	Identification Number
Increased temperature			
Lack of appetite			
Gastrointestinal disorders			
Respiratory system disorders			
Petechial skin haemorrhagics			
Uncoordinated movements, unstable walking			
Apathy, sleepiness			
Abortions, bearing of not vital piglets			
Other symptoms (specify)			

10. Number of samples taken for testing:

Type of sample	Number of taken samples
Blood	
kidneys	
tonsils	
limfonoduri	
sternum	
others	

All cases suspected of CSF that are not confirmed following lab tests are also investigated for ASF.

11. Measures prescribed by the veterinarian who has performed the inspection of the pig holding:

	Yes	No
Ban of the holding till receiving the results of the tests of the taken samples;		
Enforcement of the measures for disinfection all critical points of the farm;		
Deratization to be performed and application of other measures for decreasing the number of rodents.		
Measures for restriction of the contact of the pigs with insects and wild birds;		
Isolation of defined pig category;		

No	Name and Surname of the person who visited the holding	Profession, occupation	Scope of visit	Date of visit
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Veterinarian doctor:
 (name, surname, sign and seal)