



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

Annex I.d : Programme for the control and eradication of Bluetongue submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.06

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Friday, September 04, 2015 13:05:35

Submission Number

1441359688262-6667



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ROMANIA

Disease: Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species: Bovines, ovine and caprine animals

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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1.1 Contact

Name : Dr. Ioana Neghirla

Phone : 0040751.264.645

Your job type within the CA : Head of Disease Control Office

Email : neghirla.ioana@ansvsa.ro

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Introduction

Bluetongue (BT) is an infectious, noncontagious disease of domestic and wild ruminants. It is a vector borne disease and the biologic vectors of the bluetongue virus (BTV) some species of insects belonging to the genus *Culicoides*.

Usually, the virus can be introduced into a free area with infected ruminants originating from countries or zones where virulent virus strains are present or with infected vectors that can reach new free of the disease areas.

BT is worldwide spread and it is thought that the endemic areal of BTV is limited by the 53° N and 35° S latitudes. In 2006 BTV disseminated towards the north of Europe affecting Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg.

This new situation demonstrated that the majority of the European countries are exposed to the risk for bluetongue, not only the states from the Mediterranean basin.

The previous serologic and entomologic studies performed by the present in Romania showed that almost 70% of the territory of the country is at risk for BTV infection.

Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

In Romania the surveillance of bluetongue was applied since year 2000 in the frame of the annual Programme for the surveillance, prophylaxis and control of animal diseases, of zoonotic diseases and environment protection.

Until 2014, Romania had the status free of bluetongue. Starting with 2014, in Romania the circulation of the serotype 4 of bluetongue virus was demonstrated.

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2.1. Historical data concerning the BT surveillance until 2014

The objectives of bluetongue surveillance were the following:

- Early detection of any evidences of bluetongue occurrence on Romanian territory
- Urgent and efficient intervention in case of a bluetongue outbreak
- Establishing of breeding and survival sites for bluetongue virus vectors
- Establishing of the risk zones for bluetongue in Romania
- Fulfilling of the requirements of the Terrestrial Animals Health Code concerning the declaration of the country free of bluetongue status.

Components of the strategy

2.1.1. Passive surveillance by:

- Monitoring of the documents.
- Inspection of animals belonging to domesticated or wild species, susceptible to the BT virus, existing on Romanian territory.

2.1.2. Active surveillance by:

- serological survey, to detect the possible trans boundary contamination;
- monitoring of culicoid vectors, identifying the genus and the species, with mobile or permanent black light traps (South Africa type), on whole territory of country, during entire year.

2.1.3. Serological surveillance during years 2010 - 2014

Year - 2010

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA

Number of tested samples: 71,232

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2011

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, RT-PCR

Number of tested samples: 73,806

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2012

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, RT-PCR

Number of tested samples: 70,100

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2013

Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, Real Time RT-PCR

Number of tested samples: 46,445

Positive samples: 0

Year - 2014

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Samples: ruminants sera

Tests: competitive ELISA, Real Time RT-PCR

Number of tested samples: 29,721

Positive samples: 8,800

2.1.4. Vectors surveillance during years 2009 – 2012

Year - 2009

No. of districts – 38

No. of localities (sites) – 38

No. of catches – 1,450

Identified vectors: *Culicoides obsoletus*

Culicoides pulicaris

Culicoides nubeculosus

Culicoides dewulfi

Year - 2010

No. of districts – 35

No. of localities (sites) – 35

No. of catches – 1,554

Identified vectors: *Culicoides obsoletus*

Culicoides pulicaris

Culicoides nubeculosus

Culicoides dewulfi

Year – 2011

No. of districts – 38

No. of localities (sites) – 38

No. of catches – 1,573

Identified vectors: *Culicoides obsoletus*

Culicoides pulicaris

Culicoides nubeculosus

Culicoides dewulfi

Year – 2012

No. of districts – 39

No. of localities (sites) – 39

No. of catches – 1,731

Identified vectors: *Culicoides obsoletus*

Culicoides pulicaris

Culicoides nubeculosus

Culicoides dewulfi

2.1.5. Results of the entomological surveillance performed during 2009 – 2012

Based on the entomological investigations performed during 2008 – 2012 were realized risk maps for bluetongue virus. The maps show the areas where competent vectors from *Culicoides obsoletus* and *Culicoides pulicaris* exist, up to the altitude of 500 m (figure 1).

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Figure 1. Map of favourable environmental conditions for culicoid vectors. *C. obsoletus* and *C. pulicaris* (up to 500m altitude)

Figure 2. Map of risk areas for bluetongue (up to 500m altitude)

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case taking into account the provisions of Commission Regulation 1266/2007

(max. 32000 chars) :

3. Description of the submitted program

3.1. Objectives of the bluetongue monitoring programme in 2016:

- Fulfilment of the point 1, letters b) and c) of the Annex I to the (EC) Regulation 1266/2007 provisions.

3.2. Passive surveillance

Within the passive surveillance, it is compulsory for the owners to report any signs of disease in receptive animals, to private or state veterinarians or to city hall. Communication will be made as soon as possible, using the latest communication devices available. Samples for serological and virusological testing will be collected from suspected animals, (serum and EDTA blood). If dead animals are available, organs will be collected.

3.3 Active surveillance

3.3.1 Serological survey

In Romania, the estimated number of ruminants at risk for bluetongue is the following

- bovines: 2,522,995
- sheep: 12,682,508
- goats: 1,999,343
- buffaloes: 22,672

The serological surveillance will be made in target localities established into epidemiological units represented by quadrates of 50/50 kms respectively 2500 square kms.

Each epidemiological unit has a target locality.

The identification of the target localities is made by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate respectively of the municipality of Bucharest, by overlapping grid of squares over the county area, so between the target localities to be a minimum distance of 50 km; the target localities are approved by the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority.

Active serological monitoring will be performed in the months June, September and November by competitive/blocking ELISA on serum samples taken from sentinel susceptible seronegative animals ,

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unvaccinated (particularly cattle then sheep and goats) in order to assure a detection of virus circulation at a level of 5% prevalence and 95% confidence (figure 3).

Figure 3. Epidemiological units of 50/50 kms

The estimated number of ruminants that should be monitored by competitive/blocking ELISA in 2016 is 20,178(table 1).

Table 1. Sampling model in June, September and November

To this figure 10,000 tests will be added, which will be carried out during the period January-February, or the latest until the end of the vector free period, in order to select the sentinel animals.

Also, we estimate that 5,000 samples will be tested, during suspicions, within passive surveillance.

3.3.2 Virusological and molecular testing

In 2016, virusological and molecular testing will be applied on:

- suspicions for the confirmation of the disease to the animals with positive result to ELISA test (animals with clinical signs which were tested by ELISA and seropositive sentinel animals)

We estimate that 5,000 samples will be tested, during suspicions, by Real Time RT-PCR.

All serum samples will be tested in county veterinary laboratories or IDAH.

3.3.3 Monitoring of culicoid vectors

Entomological surveillance has the following objectives:

- establishing of the beginning and the end of the vector free period;
- identification of culicoid species and genera;
- establishing of the specific composition and the vectorial abundance;
- identification of bluetongue virus in vector pools by PCR.

Entomological surveillance will be implemented as follows:

- weekly catches with fixed traps placed in every county (1 fixed trap/county) in March and November or until relevant data is obtained, in order to determine the beginning and the end of the vector free period;
- weekly catches with fixed traps placed in every county (1 fixed trap/county) during the vector season, in order to establish the spatial and temporal abundance of culicoid vectors;
- monthly catches with mobile traps during the vector season (1 mobile trap/county). The mobile trap will be placed in a different target locality, in each month. The purpose will be to establish the distribution of the culicoid species.
- monthly catches with fixed traps (1 fixed trap/county), inside shelters, during the vector free period.
- catches from the last week of June, September and November will be tested by PCR in order to identify the bluetongue virus genome.

The traps will be placed only in the target localities where serological monitoring is in place.

For each trap collection place latitude, longitude and altitude coordinates will be recorded with GPS

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devices.

3.4. Regarding the vaccination programme, in 2016, the vaccination of the susceptible animals will be applied on the voluntary basis, at the requested of the animal's keeper. Inactivated vaccine will be used and it will be administered according to the manufacturer of the vaccine. Vaccination is carried out by the free practice veterinarians, under the surveillance and official control of the local sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2016

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In Romania, the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA) is the authority that approves and coordinates the national programme for monitoring, control and eradication of bluetongue. NSVFSA assures the necessary amount of money for granting compensations for the animals owners within 90 days, in accordance with European legislation, in limits of allocate budget.

The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority is led by its President, State Secretary, and the headquarter is located in Bucharest, Piața Presei Libere no. 1, Corp D1, district 1, postal code 013701, phone: 0040374150200, fax: 0040213124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

At the county level, the departments responsible for the implementing of the programme are the 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (CSVFSA).

Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health

- establishes the strategy of County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories regarding the surveillance and diagnosis of bluetongue;
- coordinates the laboratory activity of surveillance and diagnosis of bluetongue;
- makes up epidemiological reports, based on the interpretation of the results regarding bluetongue;
- cooperates with The Laboratory of Community Reference for Bluetongue.

Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.)

There are 40 county official laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.).

- Laboratory examination in the frame of the programme is carried out under technical supervision of NRL.

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

- authorizes immunological veterinary medicinal products against bluetongue, in accordance with the Sanitary Veterinary Norm regarding the Code relating to veterinary medicinal products approved by the NSVFSA President Order no. 187/2007 as amended;
- authorizes diagnostic reagents and kits for veterinary use in accordance with the Sanitary Veterinary Norm regarding the procedure of the marketing and use of diagnostic reagents and kits veterinary use approved by the NSVFSA President Order no. 81/2008 as amended;
- checks the official batch release certificate for vaccines against bluetongue - OBPR - Official Batch Protocol Review - issued by the competent authority of another EU Member State, in accordance with Art. 81 of Directive 2001/82 establishing a Community Code on veterinary medicinal products and with EDQM requirements for all series of vaccine against bluetongue;
- releases officially vaccine series against bluetongue by OBPR in accordance with Art. 85 of the NSVFSA President Order no. 187/2007 as amended and with EDQM requirements for vaccines authorized by nationally procedure.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- elaborates the strategy regarding the domestic ruminants breeding system from Romania;
- assures together with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests and NSVFSA the functioning if collection, transport and neutralizing system for corpses, products and by-products;
- decides, together with the Ministry of Public Health over the conditions of breeding animals in cities and municipalities.

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The Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest

- monitors the population of wild ruminants from Romania, the predicted evolvments and draws up strategies of maintaining livestock within reasonable limits, so that the circulation of virus be controlled;
- assures the sampling and their submission to laboratory in order to achieve the laboratory surveillance for the diagnosis of bluetongue;
- monitors and controls the implementing of measures for the managers of hunting areas.

The Territorial Forestry and Hunting Inspectorates

- makes available the catagraph of wild ruminants to the County and Bucharest Municipality Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates, and geographical coordinates of hunting funds for draw up the GIS maps;
- monitors and asses the density of wild ruminants from the hunting area of Romania;
- monitors and controls the implementing of measures for the managers of hunting funds;
- cooperates with the County and Bucharest Municipality Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates in order to implement the Program.

The Public Finances Ministry

- assures the necessary funds for the complete implementation of the Program.

The implementation of the monitoring programme

In the frame of the passive surveillance, it is compulsory for the owners to report any signs of disease in receptive animals, to free practice empowered veterinarians or to official veterinarians. Communication will be made as soon as possible, using the latest communication devices available. The free practice empowered veterinarian or the official veterinarian will collect samples for serological and virusological testing from suspected animals (serum and EDTA blood). If dead animals are available, organs will be collected.

Active surveillance

The testing frequency the serological testing is carried out in the following months: June, September and November.

The monitoring programme is carried out on sentinel animals, serological negative, unvaccinated (particularly cattle then sheep and goats) in order to assure a detection of virus circulation at a level of 5% prevalence and 95% confidence, from the target localities designated within the epidemiological units represented by quadrates of 50/50 kms respectively 2500 square kms calculated depending by the total area of each county.

Each epidemiological unit has a target locality.

The identification of the target localities is made by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate respectively of the municipality of Bucharest, by overlapping grid of squares over the county area, so between the target localities to be a minimum distance of 50 km; the target localities are approved by the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority.

The percentages of prevalence and confidence are applied for each target locality.

The selection of the sentinel animals which will be included in the monitoring serological programme is done in period January-February 2016, by competitive/blocking ELISA test in order to establish if they are serological negative.

The sampling for the selection of the sentinel animals and for the further testing is carried out by the free practice empowered veterinarian under the supervision of the official veterinarian.

In order to be selected as sentinels, the animals will be subject to two serological tests two weeks apart,

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by the same laboratory, with the same kit, by the same operator.

The sentinel animals from the past year could be selected as sentinels in 2016, but they have to be tested in the period January-February 2016.

The animals with seroconversion are eliminated from testing, and other animals will be tested until completion of the necessary number of seronegative animals for the monitoring programme. In this case, the sentinel animals have to be selected the latest until the end of the vector free period.

The selection of the sentinel animals will be carried out only from the non-professional holdings; their owners are notified about the „sentinel” status of the animal and about their obligations in relation to this.

In addition to the necessary number of the sentinels 10% more animals will be sampled; these animals will constitute the reserve for replacing the sentinels removed (sold by their owner, emergency culled etc.)

In the frame of the sampling actions in the months June, September and November they have to sample both blood samples for serological (ELISA) and virusological (PCR) tests.

The sentinel animals which presents seroconversion in period June – November are considered suspicions and they are eliminated from the serological testing. They are tested further by PCR on blood sample foreseen in the previous paragraph, for confirming/infirming of the disease outbreak. If within the county at least one outbreak of bluetongue is already declared and if the target locality is situated within the 20 km around this outbreak, than this locality is removed from testing.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

The programme will be applied to the whole territory of Romania.

Fig. 4. Administrative map of Romania with the 41 counties and the municipality of Bucharest

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures implemented taking into account the provisions of Directive 2000/75/EC and Regulation 1266/2007. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

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(max. 32000 chars) :

- Order 77/2005 for the approval of the Sanitary Veterinary Norm regarding the notification of animal diseases, with all subsequent amendments, for the official transposition of Council Directive 82/894/EEC on the notification of animal diseases within the Community, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 964/31 October 2005.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is targeted to all domesticated ruminants of the entire territory of Romania

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

- Government Emergency Ordinance no 113/2012 regarding the identification and registration of bovine animals in Romania.
- Government Emergency Ordinance no 23/2010 regarding the identification and registration of swine, sheep and goats and for amending of other regulations.
- The Law 191/2012 for approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no 23/2010 regarding the identification and registration of swine, sheep and goats and for amending of other regulations.
- Order no. 16 of 16th March 2010 on the approval of „sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the procedure for the sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of establishments/ assembly centre/holdings of origin and of means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare, of the establishments involved in the storage and neutralization of animal by products which are not intended for human consumption and of processed products”, published in the Official Journal of Romania, Part I, no. 194 of 26 March 2010, with further amendments.
- Commission Regulation (EC) no. 1760/2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97.
- Commission Regulation (EC) no. 911/2004 of April 29, 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards ear tags, passports and holding registers, with further amendments.
- Council Regulation (EC) no. 21/2004, of December 17, 2003 establishing a system for the identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC, with further amendments.
- Order 40/2010 on the approval sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the implementation process of identification and registration of swine, bovine, sheep and goat, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 286/30 April 2010, with further amendments.

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4.4.4 Rules for the movement of animals

A description is provided taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation on bluetongue

(max. 32000 chars) :

The movements of ruminants is in conformity with the EC Regulation 1266/2007.

The movement of ruminants is controlled with the following documents:

- animal holding registry;
- the passport for bovine animals;
- animal movement document;
- sanitary veterinary certificate for live animals.

The ruminants are allowed to move from farm to farm, animal collection centers, animal markets, slaughterhouses or rendering plants accompanied by the above mentioned documents. These movements are registered in the database for each animal which is the subject of the movement.

4.4.5 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Competitive/blocking ELISA, Virus neutralisation , Real Time – RT PCR and PCR typing. The sampling scheme includes the sampling activity related to sentinel selection and the sampling activity related to sentinel testing.

4.4.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccines used for active immunization of animals susceptible to bluetongue must be authorized for marketing in accordance with the NSVFSA President Order No. 187/2007 as amended or in accordance with the Regulation EC No. 726/2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency.

Where, at the onset of the public procurement procedure, the vaccine does not meet the requirements above mentioned, A.N.S.V.S.A. applies provisions of Art. 8 of Directive 2001/82 establishing a Community Code of veterinary medicinal products, transposed into national law through art. 8(1) of the NSVFSA President Order No. 187/2007, as amended.

Vaccines against bluetongue virus, serotype/ serotypes isolated in Romania, should be inactivated, immunogenic and safe for animal species susceptible to bluetongue.

Vaccination against bluetongue is carried out by parenteral inoculation of the vaccine dose in ruminants, in compliance with the instructions contained in the approved leaflet of the vaccine, except for animals used in active serological surveillance.

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4.4.7 Information on bio-security measures implemented in the holdings and their assessment by official services.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Order no. 34/2009 on the approval sanitary veterinary Norm regarding general bio-security rules in bovine holdings, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 420/19 June 2009.

4.4.8 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive herds taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Animals serologically positive will be further tested, by Real Time RT-PCR. For index cases, serum neutralisation and PCR Typing tests will be performed. The confirmation of diseases is made by PCR test. The measures in the case of suspicion or confirmation of disease are applied according to the Order no. 32/2006 for approving of the sanitary veterinary norm which establishes specific procedures for control and eradication of bluetongue disease, with further amendments. This Order transposes the Council Directive 2000/75.

4.4.9 Control of the implementation of the programme by the Competent Authority - Documentation of the official controls

(max. 32000 chars) :

The control of implementing of the programme is performed by the inspection body according to the National Control Programme, which is part to Multi-annual National Control Plan. Reporting of the surveillance results is performed every month by the county Sanitary Veterinary and for Food Safety Directorates in an electronic database to which National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority has acces in real time.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

- control and eradication of the disease;
- prevention of the clinical signs by reducing the viral circulation;
- risk reduction of spreading the disease beyond the restricted zones;
- lifting the restrictive measures of animal movement.

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7. Targets

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

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

2016

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Romania (42 countries)	ELISA	bovines, ovines, caprines	serum	monitoring	30 178
Romania (42 countries)	ELISA	bovines, ovines, caprines	serum	suspicious	5 000
Romania (42 countries)	PCR	bovines, ovines, caprines	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	5 000
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on sampling

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7.1.2.1 Targets on sampling animals

Targets on sampling for year: **2016**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Romania (42 counties)	bovines, ovines, (17 227 518	17 227 518	15 000	15 000	0	0	0	0,09	0	X
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on sampling herds

Targets on the sampling of herds for year: **2016**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	Target indicators	
									% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
Add a new row										

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7.2 Targets on vaccination

Targets on vaccination for year:

2016

		Targets on vaccination							
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated
Romania (42 countries)	bovines, ovines, caprin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add a new row									
									X

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8.2. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

The official sampling is performed by the authorised private vets and they are paid by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates and the municipality of Bucharest (state budget). The sampling equipment is paid by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates and the municipality of Bucharest (state budget).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars):

The testing of the official samples is performed by the official county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and the National Reference

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Laboratory for Bluetongue (IDAH). The testing of the official samples is paid by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates and the municipality of Bucharest (state budget) in which administration these laboratories work.

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The compensation is paid by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates and the municipality of Bucharest (state budget).

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the vaccination programme will be approved, the vaccine will be provided by the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority. The administration of the vaccine will be performed by the authorised private vets and they are paid by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates and the municipality of Bucharest (state budget).

- e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority orders certain measures and implements them through the local sanitary veterinary services (county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates); the pay is made by the state budget (e.g. for the entomological surveillance, the acquisition of the traps is made by the state budget).

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 100% (max 32000 characters)

We consider that, the co-financing rate should be increased for all measures, presented in the programme, especially for the vaccination programme, in order to reduce the financial effort from the state budget and to make possible the implementation of the programme.

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

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2.500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES**. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_) :	File size
	6667_4177.pdf	6667_4177.pdf	538 kb
		Total size of attachments :	538 kb