



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Protection of Your Personal Data:

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

Instructions to complete the form:

[Privacy Statement](#)

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : ROMANIA

Disease African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Request of Community co-financing for year :

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Wednesday, December 14, 2022

10:11:12

Submission Number

1671141508487-19291



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

For 2019 the epidemiological situation of ASF in Romania was:
Domestic pigs: 1728 outbreaks , from which 1694 infected backyards, 34 infected commercial farms;
Wild boars: 1880 positive cases from which, 1357 found dead and 523 hunted wild boars.

For 2020 the epidemiological situation of ASF in Romania was:
Domestic pigs: 1063 outbreaks , from which 1033 infected backyards, 30 infected commercial farms;
Wild boars: 1818 positive cases from which, 1221 found dead and 597 hunted wild boars.

For 2021 the epidemiological situation of ASF in Romania was:
Domestic pigs: 1660 outbreaks , from which 1607 infected backyards, 53 infected commercial farms;
Wild boars: 1868 positive cases from which, 1060 found dead and 808 hunted wild boars.

Technical difficulties

In backyards:

- the traditional socio-cultural particularities of pig raising system in Romania;
- the high number of backyards with low level of biosecurity;
- uncontrolled movements of pigs carried out by illegal traders of live animals;
- overwhelming no. of outbreaks in a short period of time which led to workload on field teams and in laboratories.

In commercial holdings:

- high viral pressure from infected backyards around commercial farms;
- non-compliance with biosecurity measures, especially in households, but also in some commercial holdings;
- deficiencies of culling and disposal facilities that led to delays in control of outbreaks.

In wild life:

- inefficient passive surveillance in the sense of non-collection of wild boar carcasses for ASF testing and subsequent rendering;
- difficulties of the hunters in complying with biosecurity during hunting and collecting;
- financial difficulties for disposal of carcasses.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- Target population
- Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures
- Areas of implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objectives of the present programme are:

- surveillance in susceptible population of domestic pigs and wild boars;
- prevent and control the spread of the disease and eventually to eradicate the disease;
- preventing the disease from spreading outside the restricted areas via live domestic pigs, meat or meat products from domestic or wild boars;
- the collection and removal of wild boar carcasses, in order to decrease the infection pressure that those carcasses pose for the environment;
- active patrolling to find carcasses (trained staff) in order to reinforce passive surveillance;
- decreasing susceptible populations of wild boars through hunting management;
- decreasing the number of low biosecurity conditions units.

The target population is represented by domestic pigs, both in commercial and non-professional systems, and by wild boars.

The surveillance is structured as follows:

domestic pigs:

- a passive surveillance in domestic pigs reared in nonprofessional holdings, all over the country;
- a passive surveillance in domestic pigs kept in commercial holdings, including "type A" holdings, all over the country. Additionally, there will be tested at least two dead pigs, older than two months old, from each production unit;

wild boars:

- a passive surveillance for all wild boars found sick or dead, including car accidents, all over the country;
- an active surveillance for all hunted wild boars, all over the country.

Laboratory tests for screening:

- PCR from blood or organs has to be performed always for early detection and confirmation of ASF.
- Ab-ELISA to date the moment of introduction.
- IPT (immunoperoxidase test): confirmatory test for ASF antibody detection

For the control of disease is mandatory to provide compensation for full holding depopulation in infected holdings and compensation for full holding depopulation if preventive culling is decided.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Describe

- The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.1.1. The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA)

The Romanian central competent authority it is responsible for coordination and monitoring the programme implementation. NSVFSA it is also responsible for the funding and costs of all monitoring, surveillance and eradication activities, accordingly to the Law.

It's main role is:

- drafting the program and sending to the EU Commission for approving;
- monitoring the implementation of this programme;
- issuing and sending periodically to the EU Commission the technical and financial reports;
- reporting periodically to the EU Commission the progress in implementation of the programme.

At the territorial level, the veterinary authorities responsible for the application of the programme are the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates.

Their main role in this programme is:

- implementing at the local level this programme;
- collecting and sending the samples to laboratory;
- sending the NSVFSA periodically the data for reporting and issuing technical and financial reports.

National ASF group of experts (ASF NGE) is designated by order of NSVFSA president (CVO). The main responsibility of the ASF NGE is to adjust/amend the national strategy for the prevention, control and eradication of ASF on the territory of Romania. ASF NGE ensures technical support by advising NSVFSA president in terms of preparation activities for dealing with emergency situations.

4.1.2. The Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health and the accredited laboratories for ASF diagnostic

- performs the diagnostic for samples under this programme;
- releases the reports for laboratory results;
- send the samples and cooperating with the Community Reference Laboratory for confirmation of the results obtained at NRL.

4.1.3. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Waters

- assures the wild boars population management, by establishing the structure of the hunting bag, aimed at effectively reducing wild boar density, but at maximizing adult female proportion and thus wild boar abundance;

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

- implements the non-feeding policy of wild boars, as is specified in the EU ASF Strategic approach;
- establishes the hunting quota and approves additional hunting sessions, if it is required by the NSVFSA;
- applies the EU ASF Strategic Approach concerning selective hunting of the adult and sub-adult wild boars females, in order to support the program of disease eradication;
- notifies the DSVFSA about each case of found dead or sick wild boar;
- attending the sampling of the found dead or hunted wild boars;
- assures the necessary of collecting centers for hunted wild boars equipped with frozen facilities, on each hunting ground;
- keeps in function the system of collecting, transporting and neutralization of the hunted wild boars, and by-products coming from these;

4.1.4. The Territorial Forest and Hunting Inspectorates

- make available to County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates, including Bucharest, (CSVFSD) the cadastral-survey of wild boar populations, the geographical coordinates of hunting grounds in order to establish the GIS maps;
- monitors and evaluates the density of wild boar populations within the Romanian hunting grounds;
- monitors and controls the implementation of the gamekeepers responsibilities;
- cooperate with CSVFSD for sampling the hunted game and for notification of sick or dead wild boars;

4.1.5. Ministry of Public Finances

- provides to NSVFSA the necessary funds for the implementation of the ASF Programme;

4.1.6. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- is responsible for defining the types and dimensions of pig holdings, in order to support the implementation of the ASF surveillance, eradication and control Programme in Romania.

4.1.7. National Committee for Emergency Situation

- support the NSVFSA to implement the control measures on ASF in Romania.

4.1.8. Private sector – farmers

According to the provision of Art. 10 of Animal Health Law, operators and animal professionals have responsibilities for animal health and biosecurity measures.

Moreover, the National Program for the surveillance, prevention and control of ASF (GD 830/2016) requires that:

(1) the owners of domestic pigs from non-professional holdings have the obligation to communicate to the free practice veterinarian authorized by law the changes in the state of health of kept pigs or in the neighboring holdings, the number of dead animals.

(2) In pig commercial holdings, the contract veterinarian has the obligation to communicate to the sanitary-veterinary and food safety department the changes in the health status of pigs and the number of dead animals in holding.

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

4.1.9. Private sector – hunters and their associations

To stimulate passive surveillance, safe disposal of carcasses and active wild boar surveillance, hunters receive incentives, based on this EC approved ASF Programme.

Private game farms have additional responsibilities regarding implementation of biosecurity measures.

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

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- 1) *Surveillance in holdings/wild boar*
- 2) *Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination*
- 3) *Describe risk areas if they have been defined*
- 4) *Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)*

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legislation in force:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ("Animal Health Law");
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African swine fever;
- Document SANCO/7112/2015 regarding principles and criteria for geographically and temporally defining ASF regionalisation;
- Document SANTE/7113/2015 regarding "Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU";
- Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1995 approving the plan for the eradication of African swine fever in feral pigs in certain areas of Romania;
- Government Decision no. 830/2016 for the approval of the National Program for the surveillance, prevention and control of African Swine Fever, as well as for completing some normative acts;
- The NSVFSA Order no. 35/2016 for the approval of the methodological norms for the implementing of the Program of actions for the surveillance, prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, of those transmitted from animals to humans, protection of animals and environment protection, of identification and registration of bovines, sheep, goats and equidae, as well as of the methodological norms for the implementing of The Food Safety Surveillance and Control Program;
- Decision no. 3/01.08.2018 of the National Committee for Special Emergency Situations on the adoption of the Supplementary Action Plan to Control ASF in Romania;
- The NSVFSA Order no. 20/2018 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary norm regarding the biosecurity conditions in swine holdings;
- Government Decision no. 1214/2009 on the methodology for establishing and paying compensations to owners for the cut, killed or otherwise affected animals, for the rapid stamping out of outbreaks of communicable diseases of animals, modified by the Government Decision no. 484/2018;
- The NSVFSA Order no. 25/2008 approving the sanitary veterinary Norm on the methodology for sampling, primary processing, packaging and transporting samples intended for laboratory

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

examinations in the field of animal health;

- Law no. 407/2006 – on hunting and protection of hunting fund;

Categories subjected to testing are domestic pigs and wild boars.

Surveillance in domestic pigs

Samples for passive surveillance in domestic pigs follow to be sampled from pigs kept in non-professional holdings, in type A holding and in commercial holdings, all over the country.

Samples are sampled taking account of the next clinical criteria:

1. a) each dead pig in non-professional holdings, all over the country, which manifested fever with hemorrhagic syndrome: petechial and echymotic haemorrhages, especially in the lymph nodes, kidneys, spleen (which is enlarged and dark, particularly in the acute forms), urinary bladder and ulceration on the gall bladder (organs). Sudden death could be one of the first clinical signs observed. From pigs showing ante or post-mortem signs rising suspicion at home slaughtering (organs).

b) from those sick animals in non-professional holdings, all over the country, which manifest fever, followed by morbidity and mortality (blood on EDTA);

2. dead and sick pigs in commercial holdings, including "type A" holdings, all over the country, following the principle established by the point 2.1.5 of document SANTE/7113/2015 rev.12 "Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU", as follows:

- In case of clinical signs, such as fever or hemorrhagic lesions (blood on EDTA).
- Each week, virological testing of at least the two death (post weaning pigs or pigs older than 2 months), in each production unit (organs);

Pig holdings should be kept under strict health monitoring programme and all sick or dead pigs, for which ASF cannot be excluded on clinical or other considerations, should be inspected by an official veterinarian and examined for ASF, in accordance with the legislation in place.

In order to early detect the presence of ASF, pigs slaughtered for own-home consumption are to be inspected by an official veterinarian or by a free practice veterinarian empowered by State. Ante and postmortem examination should focus on detecting ASF signs. In case of animals with suspect or doubtful symptoms/lesions, laboratory tests should be carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual, in order to rule out the presence of ASF.

The samples in domestic pigs found dead are sampled by the official veterinarian, or by a veterinary free practitioner empowered by State in double size (both for CSF and ASF), and sent to the approved county laboratory for CSF diagnostic, and to the laboratory accredited for the ASF diagnostic.

The election tests for ASF passive surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars, as well as for active surveillance for all samples in wild boars is a virological test, Real Time-PCR, in order to detect the viral genome of ASFV;

The nominated laboratories where samples follow to be tested are the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health, the National Reference Laboratory for ASF and other 26 local laboratories (for Real Time PCR) and other 39 laboratories for ELISA.

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

In non-professional holdings, including "type A" holdings, the mortality is presumed to be around 0,5% from the entire effective.

Regular clinical examination in back yard holdings are performed allover the country, accordingly to the strategic programme of Romania.

Following confirmation of the disease, serological samples will be sampled from:

- the infected holding, before the culling, in order to establish the High Risk Period, the most probable time of introduction, during epidemiological investigation,
- in other cases, when following the confirmation of the disease in a locality, samples will be taken from other holdings when preventive culling is decided by Local Disease Control Center

Surveillance in wild boars

Wild boars will be sampled and tested for the presence of ASF genome and antibodies, as follows:

- a passive surveillance for wild boars, all over the country;
- an active surveillance on all hunted wild boars from all over the country, since all country is included in restricted zone III, for more than one year, as mentioned in Part III of the Annex I, CIR (EU) 2021/605.

In the framework of passive surveillance, will be sampled and tested for ASF all wild boars found sick or dead, including the ones killed by car accidents, all over the county. Because the ASFV is resistant in the environment, the autolysed carcasses shall be tested as well. When ASF is confirmed in wild boars, surveillance has also to be carried out in the entire infected area. The presumed mortality in wild boars was estimated around 1%.

Active surveillance by virology - Real Time PCR as an election test - has the role to early detect the infected animals which don't have showed yet clinical signs considering that antibodies appear during 7-14 days after infection and they might be met for a few days together with the virus. In such animals, the virus could be detected by Real Time - PCR test.

Serology by ELISA is performed for each wildboar in order to detect the ASF cases from eventually survivors of an infection. If a sample reacts positive at ELISA for antibody, a second test will be performed for disease confirmation: indirect immunofluorescence test (IIFT), Immunoperoxidase test (IPT) for antibody detection.

In hunted wild boars, samples will be sampled by the the trained hunters, and sent to the County SVFSD which will send them to the accredited laboratories for ASF. In order to stimulate the delivery of sampling (organs), compensations will be paid to hunters. Hunters and gamekeepers will be instructed and encouraged to continue reporting all the detected dead wild boars to the county SVFSD, including those found dead and killed in the road accidents. The sampling will be conducted by official, authorized veterinarians or trained hunters.

An epidemiological inquiry will be carried out on each wild boar found dead or hunted and diagnosed as positive. This inquiry will include the completing of an epidemiological report form, which provides detailed information.

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

The carcasses of hunted wild boar will be stored in a collecting center until laboratory result is released. In a case of positive results (genome or antibodies) carcasses will be destroyed under the supervision of an official veterinarian.

The estimated wild boar population in the entire country (spring census for 2022) is about 56589 animals divided in 2.135 hunting grounds. The hunting quota approved by the Ministry of Forestry and Waters for 2022-2023 hunting session, for all country, is of 26058 wild boars.

As an additional measure, accordingly to the Government Decision 2016/830, amended, the sustained feeding with sufficient amounts of food during the winter in wild boar it is forbidden, in order to avoid the increasing of wild boar population and density.

Also, in order to implement the EU strategy on ASF in the East European countries, the selective hunting of adult and sub adult female wild boar is encouraged by the same Government Decision 2016/830, amended; the hunting target is to reach a density of 0.5 wild boars per square km or less, to prevent the spreading of the disease, all over the country.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Is enforced by:

- Animal Health Regulation
- CIR (EU) 2020/2002 of 7 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Union notification and Union reporting of listed diseases, to formats and procedures for submission and reporting of Union surveillance programmes and of eradication programmes and for application for recognition of disease-free status, and to the computerised information system

National legislation:

- The Order 79/2008 of President of NSVSA approving veterinary sanitary Norm on the national notification of official declaration of certain communicable animals diseases, as well as the procedure of extinction of notifiable diseases, with subsequent amendments and additions;

The ASF confirmation or suspicion is immediately and compulsory notified to the territorial competent authority, therefore, will be notified:

- the ASF outbreaks in all commercial and backyard holding;
- the ASF outbreaks confirmed in slaughterhouses and in the middle of animal transport;
- the ASF cases notified in wild boars.

The CCA of Romania have to notify the disease and to immediately provide the informations to the EU Commission and to Member States regarding the following cases confirmed in an infected zone.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

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

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Romania, there are all over the country:

- 386 commercial holdings with 1939984 domestic pigs,
- 1908 "type A" holdings with 21209 domestic pigs,
- 474278 non-professional holdings, with 1 558110 domestic pigs.

The targeted animals for surveillance in domestic pigs are:

- all sick or found dead domestic pigs in non-professional holdings, for which other causes cannot be excluded, all over the country;
- all sick or found dead, in case of clinical signs, such as fever or hemorrhagic lesions, in commercial holdings all over the country;
- at least two deaths, each week, in commercial holdings, including "type A" holdings, all over the country.

The targeted animals for surveillance in wild boars are:

- all wild boars found dead or sick, including those killed by cars, all over the country;
- all hunted wild boars, all over the country, since all country is included in restricted zone III for more than one year, as mentioned in Part III of the Annex I, CIR (EU) 2021/605.

Disposal of carcasses will be assured by each Local Disease Control Centre.

An official investigation will be performed whenever a domestic pig or wild boar is found dead or sick, in order to assure the traceability in that case.

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legal basis:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs

National legislation:

- The NSVFSA Order no. 16/2010, for approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm for the registration and

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

authorization procedure of units and of the middle of transport in the health and welfare field;
- The NSVFSA Order no. 85/2008 - for approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm concerning the swine identification and registration system;
- The NSVFSA Order no. 40/ 2010 regarding the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm for implementing the process of identification and registration of swine, ovines, caprines and bovines.

Accordingly with the afore mentioned legislation, the registration of pig holdings and identification of all pigs before exit the origin holding is compulsory.

- pigs in non-professional (backyard) holdings: yellow eartag printed with a unique identification code;
- pigs in Type A commercial holdings: orange eartag printed with a unique identification code;
- pigs in commercial holdings: marking code assigned to the holding, applied by tattoo or printed on a red ear tag.

4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legal basis:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 of 28 June 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs

National legislation:

- The NSVFSA Order no. 16/2010, for approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm for the registration and authorization procedure of units and of the middle of transport in the health and welfare field;
- The NSVFSA Order no. 85/2008 - for approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm concerning the swine identification and registration system;
- The NSVFSA Order no. 40/ 2010 regarding the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm for implementing the process of identification and registration of swine, ovines, caprines and bovines.

Accordingly with the afore mentioned legislation, the registration of pig holdings and identification of all pigs before exit the origin holding is compulsory.

- pigs in non-professional (backyard) holdings: yellow ear tag printed with a unique identification code;
- pigs in Type A commercial holdings: orange ear tag printed with a unique identification code;
- pigs in commercial holdings: marking code assigned to the holding, applied by tattoo or printed on a red ear tag.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

- *The test used, when are to be used and in which animals*
- *Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme*
- *Sampling scheme in wild populations*
- *Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Surveillance in domestic pigs. Samples are sampled taking account of the next clinical criteria:

1. a) each dead pig in non-professional holdings, all over the country, which manifested fever with hemorrhagic syndrome: petechial and echymotic haemorrhages, especially in the lymph nodes, kidneys, spleen (which is enlarged and dark, particularly in the acute forms), urinary bladder and ulceration on the gall bladder (organs). Sudden death could be one of the first clinical signs observed. From pigs showing ante or post-mortem signs rising suspicion at home slaughtering (organs).

b) from those sick animals in non-professional holdings, all over the country, which manifest fever, followed by morbidity and mortality (blood on EDTA);

2. dead and sick pigs in commercial holdings, including "type A" holdings, all over the country, following the principle established by the point 2.1.5 of document SANTE/7113/2015 rev.12 "Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU", as follows:

- In case of clinical signs, such as fever or hemorrhagic lesions (blood on EDTA).
- Each week, virological testing of at least the two death (post weaning pigs or pigs older than 2 months), in each production unit (organs);

Surveillance in wild boars

Wild boars will be sampled and tested for the presence of ASF genome and antibodies, as follows:

- a passive surveillance for wild boars, all over the country;
- an active surveillance on all hunted/culled wild boars from all over the country, since all country is included in restricted zone III for more than 1 year, as mentioned in Part III of the Annex I, CIR (EU) 2021/605.

Inspection regime:

All pig holdings are inspected minimum once/year (NSVFSA Order). In addition, in the case of commercial holdings, the frequency of inspections is determined according to a risk analysis (as foreseen in Regulation 625/2016), going up to 4 inspections/year in the case of high risk farms.

Private veterinarians have the obligation by contract to perform counseling actions for small farmers on biosecurity measures and the obligation to notify any health issue (10 counseling/month/contract vet).

Also, the inspections in farms take place on various occasions when sanitary-veterinary actions are carried out from the Strategic Program or at the request of the owner.

In case of non-compliance, remediation deadlines are given, a recontrol is performed and/or sanctions

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

are given in accordance with GD 984/2005.

4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Romania, non-professional holdings with pigs have to fulfill the following biosecurity rules, accordingly to the provision of the Government Decision 830/2016:

The minimum biosecurity requests for non-professional (backyard) pig holdings are as follows:

- a) domestic pigs from non-professional holdings have to be closed in fenced spaces, without any possibility to come into contact with domestic pigs from other holdings, with feral pigs, or with another pig owners;
- b) animals are not feeded with swill which contains scrapings from pig meat cooked into the family, accordingly to the provisions of the EU Regulations (EC) no. 1.069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council since 21-st October for establishing sanitary norms for ABP and derived products wich are not intended for human consumption and of repealing the EU Regulation (EC) no. 1.774/2002;
- c) there is no contact between domestic pigs and any product or by product came from feral pigs, including from those hunted or dead;
- d) sows/boars are not permitted to leave the holding in purpose of staging with animals from another holding;
- e) in the zones where african swine fever was officialy confirmed, is banned the feeding of animals or bedding of grass or hay from zones found under restrictions;
- f) pigs are compulsory identified, and the holding are included in a national database of holdings with domestic animals;
- g) notification of disease suspicions towards the veterinarian or administration is mandatory;
- h) pigs are included in the national programme of surveillance, control and eradication for Classical Swine Fever (CSF), and the actions are monitored through an application in which are included all holdings with pigs in Romania;
- i) all sick or dead pigs are examined for CSF as well as ASF;

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

General bio-security norms applied in swine holdings are, as follows: Those provided in the NSVFSA Order no. 20/2018 for approval of the Sanitary Veterinary Norm on bio-security conditions in swine holdings.

There are established three levels of bio-security, as following:

1) The 1st Bio-security Level comprises the following general bio-security norms:

a) the introduction in the holding register provided by the Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 40/2010 approving the Sanitary Veterinary Norm on implementing the process for the identification and registration of swine, ovine, caprine and bovine animals, with further amendments and completions, of data on all entries, including the holding of origin and animal exits, as well as their destination;

b) the assurance of the sanitary veterinary assistance provided by the free practice veterinarian organized according to the law;

(c) keeping pigs in enclosed premises without the possibility of coming into contact with domestic pigs from other farms or wild boars;

(d) the ban on feeding pigs with catering waste as defined in point 22 of Annex I to the Regulation (EU) No.nr.142/2011 on February 25,2011 implementing the Regulation (EC) No 1.069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health norms concerning animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC on certain samples and products which are exempted from veterinary checks at the border in conformity with that Directive.

2) The 2nd bio-security level includes:

A. General bio-security norms

1. the introduction into the holding register provided by the Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 40/2010 approving the Sanitary Veterinary Norm on implementing the process for the identification and registration of swine, ovine, caprine and bovine animals, with further amendments and completions, data on all entries, including the holding of origin and animal exits, as well as their destination;

2. keeping pigs in enclosed premises, without the possibility of coming into contact with domestic pigs from other farms or wild boars;

3. the ban on breeding pigs in semi-freedom regime;

4. the ban on the access of foreign persons to the holding;

5. the ban on feeding pigs with catering waste, as defined in point 22 of Annex I to the Regulation (EU) No. 142/2011;

6. the use of protective equipment, namely overalls or working clothing;

7. the set up of footwear disinfectors, both at the entrance as well as at the exit from the holding;

8. assurance of the sanitary-veterinary assistance by the free-practice veterinarian organized according to the law;

9. the inclusion of holdings and animals in the action Program for the surveillance, prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, of those transmissible from animals to humans, for the protection of animals and of the environment, for the identification and registration of bovine, swine, ovine, caprine, equine.

B. General bio-security norms, in addition to those provided for at letter A, in case of swine holdings owned by legal entities organized under the law:

1. the provision, based on contract, of sanitary veterinary assistance by the free practice veterinarian organized according to the law;

2. the carrying out of decontamination, disinfection and pest control activities whenever is necessary using only products included in the official list of approved veterinary medicinal products authorized for trade and which include the active substance concentration specified in the instructions for use, and the

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

disinfecting solution must be changed at a frequency to ensure that the same concentration is maintained;

3. the existence of facilities for the decontamination of the means of transport entering / leaving the holding.

3)The IIIrd Bio-security level includes the following general bio-security rules:

a) the introduction in the holding register provided by the Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 40/2010 approving the Sanitary Veterinary Norm on implementing the process for the identification and registration of swine, ovine, caprine and bovine animals, with further modifications and completions, of data on all entries, including the holding of origin and animal exits including their destination;

(b)keeping pigs in enclosed premises, without being able to come into contact with domestic pigs from other farms or wild boars;

c)the provision, based on contract, of veterinary assistance by the free practice veterinarian organized according to the law;

d) strict delimitation of the production area from the administrative area;

e) the permission to access of foreign persons only with the approval of the holding administration and the registration of all visitors data in a special register; the elaboration of certain procedures to prevent access to the swine holding of persons who have visited other holdings of the same type during the last period; the period of interdiction will be established by each farm but may not be less than 24 hours;

f)the permission to access of staff, visitors or official inspectors to the swine holding only by strictly complying with the sanitary-veterinary norms;

(g)the existence of a special premise, denominated simply as filer locker room, appropriately arranged, in order to prevent pathogens from and on the holding; the filer locker room must comply with the following minimum operating conditions:

1. it should be located at the boundary of the production area so that the entrance of the persons in the locker room should be made outside or inside the administrative area and the exit from the locker room should ensure direct access to the production area of the holding;

2. it should have the size directly proportional to the number of employed staff;

3. it should be arranged so as to enable the change of clothing and footwear with work equipment or disposable equipment, respectively, in case of visitors, and hand decontamination;

4. the assurance of an adequate people flow by dividing the existing premises with entry into a premise intended for clothes and foot wear followed by a premise equipped with a sanitary group, shower, and finally a premise intended for the working equipment and hand decontamination, and the exit towards the production area;

5. it should be equipped, for each person operating in the production area, with personal protective equipment used only in the production area or with disposable equipment for visitors, with soap, disinfectants and towels;

6. it should be equipped with hot water facilities, and the open water supply system is forbidden;

7. it should be provided with facilities for the cleaning of working clothes, with mandatory access from the production area;

8. it should be constructed of materials easy to be cleaned and disinfected and kept permanently in a proper structural and hygienic state; the inner walls should be constructed of non-toxic, resistant, waterproof, smooth and durable materials;

(h) the setting up of footwear disinfectants at the entrance and exit to / from the locker room, as well as accessories for their mechanical cleaning;

i) the application of certain measures at the access points in the production halls for the prevention of the wild birds entry;

j) the existence of decontamination facilities for the means of transport at the entrance / exit to / from

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

the production area;

k) the ban on pig loading, for delivery, in unauthorized / unregistered sanitary-veterinary vehicles or which do not present the proof of performing decontamination actions;

l) if the vehicle supplying feeding stuffs enters the production area, there is carried out obligatorily the additional decontamination of the means of transport, including its side parts, and the protective equipment is used by the keeper of the means of transport;

m) the ban on the access to the production area of motor vehicles transporting corpses and other animal by-products not intended for human consumption coming from outside the holding;

n) the carrying out of decontamination, pest control and disinfection, whenever necessary, using only products included in the official list of approved veterinary medicinal products authorized for marketing and having the active substance concentration specified in the instructions, and the disinfecting solution must be changed at a frequency to ensure that the same concentration is maintained;

o) after each depopulation, the surfaces from the production areas must be subjected to cleaning and decontamination for a limited period of time to allow these operations to be carried out; the technological flows shall be organized in such a way as to ensure the efficient carrying out of these operations, assuring the possibility of the "all-empty" principle on the shelter subunit; for this purpose, the swine holding must have the necessary equipment to carry out mechanical and hydro-mechanical cleaning, and the application of biocidal substances;

p) the storage of dead pigs, abortions and placentas is carried out in enclosed premises to prevent the spreading of pathogens and the contact with animals or unauthorized persons;

q) the collection and neutralization of animal by-products not intended for human consumption in conformity with the specific legislation in the field;

r) the existence of suitable facilities for the carrying out of the necropsies;

s) the ban on keeping pigs at home by the personnel operating on the holding;

t) the ban on the introduction of food products of swine origin by the personnel operating on the holding.

Considering the increase of the incidence of ASF outbreaks in domestic pigs, other measures are being implemented:

- In the counties affected by ASF, in order to prevent the spread of the disease, foot disinfectors for pedestrians are being installed, the disinfection of the means of transport is being carried out by trained personnel, portable disinfection devices are installed at the entrance and exit of markets, vegetable and fruit fairs, various gatherings.

- Pig raising is prohibited in isolated areas like sheepfolds, forest cantons, etc.

- Traffic controls are being intensified. According with National Disease Control Center Decision nr.1/2019, these checks are carried out by joint teams of three institutions: IPJ (police), IJJ (gendarmes), and DSVSA (local veterinary authority).

- The framework regarding the regime of sanctioning offenses is being amended, with emphasis on increasing the amount of fines applied for movement of animals from restricted areas according to CID 709/2014/EU, without sanitary - veterinary / incomplete documents).

- In compliance with the CDR 2021/687 regarding the measures taken in order to close the ASF outbreaks, a well-founded risk analysis is carried out regarding the repopulation of the pig farms in order to prevent the recurrence of PPA outbreaks.

Wild boar hunting activities are carried out throughout Romania by all permitted hunting methods, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force, with the obligation to comply with all biosecurity measures.

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

The biosecurity rules are as follows:

1. All hunting parties shall be conducted with the prior notification of the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety County Direction which will ensure the presence of an official veterinarian at the hunting party for the post-mortem clinical examination and sampling, packing and dispatching laboratory samples.
2. Hunters are required to present for the clinical examination and sampling all shot boars and keep the game in the hunting collection center until the result of the laboratory examination is known.
3. After hunting, sampling for the laboratory test is preferable to be carried out in a hunting collection center to prevent the spread of biological residues in the environment during harvesting, from which other wild pigs may come into contact with them. The carcasses will be kept in the collection center until the laboratory results are available.
4. If a hunting collection center is not available, sampling shall be carried out after the shot game is placed on a plastic film which can then be tightened and destroyed by burning or burial.
5. The gastrointestinal tract resulting from the evisceration of the carcasses shall be collected in plastic bags and handed over by the hunting agent to a neutralizing unit or city hall within the administrative range of which the hunting grounds are located if this is not possible, it will be buried at least 1 meter deep, together with the foil that has been eviscerated, in order to avoid its digging by wild animals. It is forbidden to abandon in the woods the remains of slaughtered animals in order to avoid contact with insects and wild animals.
6. Hunting Fund Leaders participants will notify the official veterinarian on the presence of dead or sick wild boar found during hunting parties.
7. The hunters who will take the carcasses home shall not administer swill coming from wild boars shot in the consumption of the pigs in the household.

Romania had also established bio-security measures for wild boars reared in game farms. In game farms, the bio-security measures refers to:

- registration and authorization of the farm,
- notification of all dead or diseased wild boars, in applying specific bio-security measures, in order to limit the access of pathologic germs etc.
- game farms have to be fenced, to have disinfection facilities for personnel and cars, have to be equipped with collecting centers for game, room or platform space for evisceration for shot animals, and containers for collecting the evisceration mass; also, have to be equipped with containers for collecting dead animals and a written contract with a rendering plant which to collect the ABP whenever is necessary.
- game farms have to have a written contract with a veterinarian which to assist to the hunting game, to examine the shot game, to sample in purpose of diagnostic and to certify the game transport towards the processing plants.

In wild boars, all game shot is examined, sampled and kept in a collection center until the diagnostic is released. Sampling is made respecting the bio-safety measures. Gastrointestinal mass is collected and destroyed.

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

At the BIP's, are applied bio-security measures in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Decision no. 2013/426/UE.

Articles in media, posters and leaflets have been shared for the information of farmers and large public, in order to respect minimum bio-security rules in backyard holdings with domestic pigs.

Considering the increase of the incidence of ASF cases in wild boars, other measures are being implemented:

- Based on "GF-TADs Handbook on African Swine Fever in wild boar and biosecurity during hunting", a draft on "Guide to good hunting practices and biosecurity during hunting" has been prepared. This document is being discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Waters and Forests. The final document will be sent for implementation.
- Before each hunting partie, the hunters are instructed by hunting ground managers on hunting biosecurity.
- Before the activities carried out in forests (harvesting berries, mushrooms, wood cutting and such), the persons are trained by the representatives of hunting associations and forestry directorates.
- The vehicles that are used in forests and farmlands are being disinfected at exit points.
- Pig raising is prohibited in isolated areas like sheepfolds, forest cantons, etc.
- The framework regarding the regime of sanctioning offenses is being amended, with emphasis on increasing the amount of fines applied for not realizing hunting quotas.

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Measures enforced by the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases, including subsequent amendments and additions and the contingency plan of Romania for ASF are being implemented.

When the presence of ASF is confirmed in a backyard holding, measures provided for disease control are applied and the management of the disease is assured by the Local Disease Control Centre, by official veterinarian.

An official investigation is ordered, in order to find out the ASF virus traceability.

In case that, following to laboratory diagnostic, the ASF is confirmed in pigs slaughtered at home, will be established restriction zones, accordingly to the legislation in force. In those restriction zones, ante and postmortem examination should be carried out in the infected area and should focus on detecting ASF signs.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All pigs from confirmed ASF outbreaks are culled, and their carcasses are disposed by incineration in a rendering plant, or by burning / burying, accordingly to the EU Regulation 2009/1069/EC.

If the disease is suspected based on strong clinical signs and following to a suggestive epidemiological inquire, suspected sick pigs might be culled and destroyed. If the disease is confirmed by diagnostic tests, all pigs will be culled, and carcasses disposed accordingly to the legislative provisions in force. If the results of diagnostic are negative, restrictions are lifted.

In certain cases, the Local Center for Disease Control can decide to kill all pigs in an certain area, after a risk analyse, as an exceptional preventive measure.

The culling methods used are those allowed by the EU Regulation 2009/1099.

In accordance with the provisions of Law no. 55/2017 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 24/2016 regarding the organization and implementation of animal by-products neutralization activity:

- The neutralization of by-products of animal origin is carried out in authorized sanitary-veterinary units and by competent authorities regarding environmental protection, and is subject to sanitary-veterinary inspection and control, in order to prevent the spread of diseases to animals and humans;

- In the event that the transport to the nearest unit authorized for the processing or disposal of animal by-products does not meet the requirements for safe collection by the disposal units or their disposal capacities are exceeded, the competent authorities have the right to order the on-site incineration and/or burial of animal by-products.

For backyards: At the level of the counties, the county councils organizes and is responsible for carrying out the activity of neutralization of animal by-products from the households of individual animal breeders, having the obligation to ensure contractually, under the conditions of the law, carrying out this neutralization activity with an authorized ecarization unit according to the legislation in force.

For commercial pig farms, game farms, hunting complexes: must have an Emergency Plan for the intervention in outbreaks of African swine fever, drafted during "peace" time. This emergency plan will contain, at least: establishing the method of culling, identification of a large-capacity incineration unit, and in the event that the alternative method of burial is resorted to, identification of a land for burying the corpses, with the establishment of GPS coordinates and obtaining legal approvals, the trained staff needed, list of necessary equipment and their source of purchase

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legislative provisions and measures regarding the compensation of owners for animals slaughtered, killed, death and for collateral losses are established by national Government Decision no. 1214/2009 on

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

the methodology for determination and payment of compensation which are adequate to owners whose animals were slaughtered, killed or otherwise affected in the context of liquidation of infectious animals' diseases outbreaks.

The compensations are granted after the evaluations made by a Committee designated by Order of the Prefect in each county, who has the leadership of The Local Center for Diseases Control.

The members of the Committee are following:

- a) the representative of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorate/municipality of Bucharest;
- b) the territorial representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development who has responsibilities in determining the genetic value of animals - Office for Breeding and Reproduction in Zootechnies;
- c) the representative of the Local Decision Unit which is part of The Local Center for Diseases Control; this representative is designated by the Prefect;
- d) the representative of the Local Support Unit, respectively the mayor of the locality or the representative designated by him.

Upon the proposal of the representative of the county Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates, the Committee analyzes and approves the value of each animal, according to its genetic and zootechnical value, gender, age, weight, physical status, the type of production, similar to the market price when the official action to remove the poultry took place.

Note: At this moment, Government Decision no. 1214/2009 is being amended.

4.3.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The planned activities regarding sampling and testing (central level) are communicated/broken down at the county level (territorial level), later on to (local level) to :

- zonal official veterinarian, employed by the state, with competence in a certain territorial area,
- free practice private veterinarians, contracted by the state for certain actions of the Strategic Program (including sampling and testing in backyards)
- operators.

The monitoring of the implementation of the surveillance planing is done by monthly reporting to central level Animal Health Directorate.

The control of the implementation of the programme is carried out on the basis of the National Control Programme, approved by the NSVFSA Order, by the NSVFSA through:

- County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates (territorial level) with attributes to control the activity of private veterinarians and operators;
- Directorate-General for Official Inspection (central level) with attributes to verify the effectiveness of the controls carried out by territorial level, as well as to control operators.

Videoconferences/General Meetings with all territorial CA are held quarterly, including the subject of the ASF surveillance plan. At these meetings are evaluated the percentage of achievement the planned activities regarding ASF sampling and testing, or the justifying reasons for its non-fulfillment, as well as

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

applying measures.

Following the analysis of these data, measures were applied: trainings and retraining, instructions were sent, more frequent monitoring, remediation period was set, re-control, up to the application of sanctions.

Certain contraventional sanctions may lead to the non-granting of compensation in case of ASF confirmation.

In order to verify compliance with the legislation in force regarding biosecurity measures, the following inspection regime is carried out:

- All backyards are inspected minimum once/year (NSVFSA Order). Also, the inspections in farms take place on various occasions when sanitary-veterinary actions are carried out from the National Strategic Program or at the request of the owner. Private veterinarians have the obligation by contract to perform counseling actions for small farmers on biosecurity measures and the obligation to notify any health issue (10 counseling/month/contract vet).

- In the case of commercial holdings, the frequency of inspections is determined according to a risk analysis (as foreseen in Regulation 625/2016), going up to 4 inspections/year in the case of high-risk farms.

In case of non-compliance, remediation deadlines are given, a recontrol is performed and/or sanctions are given in accordance with GD 984/2005.

- In order to improve the application of biosecurity measures on commercial holdings and backyards, and to increase their efficiency, NSVFSA conducted trainings on biosecurity measures with pig keepers and official veterinarians, and has intensified checks on plans, procedures and compliance with biosecurity measures for pig or poultry holdings. In order to verify the effectiveness of the new plans and procedures, inspections will be initiated at commercial pig/poultry holdings.

Although the responsibilities for animal health and biosecurity belongs to the operator, in order to prevent the introduction of ASF virus, the commercial farms biosecurity plans must be approved by the CA.

In order to control pig movements from backyard holdings, traffic checks are organised with mixed control teams made up of representatives of the Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates, County Police Inspectorates and County Gendarmerie Inspectorates. In traffic control, to detect illegal movements of pigs and pig product, the official controls checked, among other things, the movement of pigs without documents, movement of pigs from restricted areas, movement with unauthorized/non-disinfected means of transport.

The responsibility for ASF control belongs to all Romanian institutions, with responsibilities in the field (NSVFSA, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, Local Public Authorities) and last but not least to pig farmers, the disease can not be managed exclusively by veterinary health services.

4.3.12 Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).

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

Describe

- *how sustained feeding is avoided.*
- *average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²*
- *sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures concerning the wild boar management are applied accordingly to the national legislation enforced, the Government Decision no. 2016/830, amended.

The ASF management in wild boar population is based on the control of the number of wild boars through the following measures:

- supplementing the hunting quotas for the wild boar species with the aim of reaching a density of under 0.5 wild boars per km², in order to prevent the spread of the disease;
- encouraging hunting especially for adult and sub-adult females, extending the hunting period throughout the year for the wild boar species (female and piglet);
- the prohibition of feeding wild boars, with exceptions: at the places of ambush, for baiting, with a view to harvesting and during the winter, but no more than 10 kg/km²/month;
- providing incentives for wild boar hunting and testing;
- providing incentives for the search, testing and neutralization of dead wild boars - reservoir of the PPA virus in the environment;
- allowing wild boar hunting to be carried out throughout Romania through all permitted hunting methods, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force, with the obligation to comply with all biosecurity measures.

The competent authority responsible for wild boar management is the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forestry.

Through the National Program for surveillance, prevention and control of African swine fever approved by Decision no. 830 of November 9, 2016, with subsequent amendments and additions, to art. 7 lit. k) baiting is defined as "attracting wild boars with a limited amount of food only for the purpose of hunting; the maximum amount of food must not exceed 10 kg/km²/month; baiting must not, under any circumstances, represent a continuous source of food for wild boars in order to sustain the wild boar population during the winter; "

The Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forestry states that hunting ground managers have the obligation, according to the provisions of art. 7 para. (6) from the contract for the hunting ground game management, to ensure for each existing/assessed wild boar specimen in the hunting fund a quantity of food of 78 kg for the period November 1 - March 31 (150 days), which means a quantity of 520 g/day / wild boar.

This provision has been in force since 2008, the framework model of the management contract being approved by Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development no. 219/2008 for the approval of the framework model of the contract for the hunting ground game management.

Considering that during the winter period (01 November - 31 March) the amount of food required differs depending on the age of the wild boar specimens, their weight, the presence of frost in the ground, and temperature fluctuations, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests considers that the administration of 520 g/day/specimen does not represent sustained feeding with sufficient quantities.

In order to limit the amounts of complementary food administered to wild boar specimens, the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests has ordered that on the hunting grounds where wild boar herds are registered, amounts of complementary food greater than those stipulated in the hunting ground

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

management contract shall not be administered, for this species.
The forest guards, subordinate to the Ministry of the Environment, Waters and Forests, have the obligation to verify the implementation of this measure, as well as the monitoring of the way in which managers of hunting grounds fulfill their legal obligations regarding the surveillance and prevention of African swine fever.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National Veterinary Sanitary and Food Safety Authority and its subordinate units, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the prefect's institution and the county councils take the necessary steps to inform the general public about the nature of the risk and the measures to be taken regarding African swine fever.

The information/warning campaigns aimed at stakeholders (pig owners, farm managers, hunters, managers of hunting funds, veterinarians) are carried out in such a way as to inform about the strategy followed by the authorities, the role of pig breeders in complying with biosecurity measures, the early notification of disease and active participation in monitoring the health status of the animals in custody. Continuous information actions regarding ASF and the measures that must be applied to prevent the spread of the virus, are organized. For example:

- printing leaflets and posters. The purchase of these services will be included in the cost of the programme;
- posting informative materials on the website and Facebook page of central/local veterinary authorities, through own resources;
- dissemination of the printed leaflets and posters related to the ASF, aimed for animal breeders, farmers and hunting associations, managers of hunting funds, through own resources.

From the cost estimation of 50,000 euro planned for awareness campaigns, the purchase of services to print leaflets and posters represents the main activity included in the cost of the programme, estimation of 90%, and other duly justified measures, 10%.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

Having regard that Romania is a country in which ASFV is already introduced in domestic pigs and wild boars, this programme will help to early detect the presence of the ASF virus in new areas and will allow to take the necessary measures to prevent or control the spreading of the disease in the rest of the country and, implicitly, in the EU Member States territories.

Controls on the implementation of biosecurity rules performed by the Romanian veterinary services will

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

improve biosecurity level in pig farms and prevent the introductions of ASF virus.

Continued passive surveillance will contribute to early detection of ASF cases in pigs and in wild boar population.

In case of positive findings measures will be applied to eradicate the disease and to take all necessary measures in accordance with EU and national legislation to reduce the risk of spreading the virus and to compensate losses for animal keepers.

The information campaign will be implemented on the whole territory of Romania and targeted information campaign will cover animal keepers, veterinarians, hunters and general public related to ASF control and prevention measures.

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

B. Targets

B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
ROMANIA	all country	Backyard	474 278	12 000	12 000	100	2000	X
ROMANIA	all country	Type A farm	1 908	150	300	10	20	X
ROMANIA	all country	Commercial	386	386	40 000	10	20	X
Totals :			476 572	12536	52 300	120	2 040	
						Add a new row		
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						52300		

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

B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
ROMANIA	all country	56 589	2022 spring census	wild boar	Active	26058	1000	X
ROMANIA	all country			wild boar	Passive	2500	2000	X
Totals :		56 589				28 558	3 000	
						Add a new row		
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>						26058		
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>						2500		

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

Animals sampled - Total in MS	28558	
--------------------------------------	-------	--

B.3 *Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out*

B.4 *Stratified data on diagnostic test and results*

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments		
ROMANIA	all country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	52 300	37300	5000	pooled sampling considered	X	
ROMANIA	all country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	10 000	10000	50		X	
ROMANIA	all country	Domestic pigs	IPT	Sera	30	30	20	or confirmation if ELISA posi	X	
ROMANIA	all country	Domestic pigs	Direct imunofluore:	Sera	1 000	1000	900	2nd confirmation test	X	
ROMANIA	all country	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	28 558	28558	2500		X	
ROMANIA	all country	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Sera	28 558	28558	300		X	
ROMANIA	all country	Wild boar	IPT	Sera	150	150	100	or confirmation if ELISA posi	X	
Totals :					120 596	105 596	8 870			
					Add a new row					
					Total tests ELISA in MS				38 558	
					Total tests PCR in MS				65 858	

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

Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS	0	
Total tests IPT in MS	180	
Total tests (Other) in MS	1 000	

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

C.2. Financial informaton

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 performs 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) :

Sampling is made both for CSF and for ASF, as follows:

- in domestic pigs, by the free practice veterinarian which are empowered by state, assisted by official vet;
- in wild boars, sampling is made by the hunters, in hunted wild boars, and by official vet, in case of wild boars found dead or killed in car accidents.

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

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) :

Testing of the official samples is performed as follows:

- confirmation tests are performed at the Institute for Diagnostic and Animal Health. Costs are paid by Romanian NSVFSA, through Institute of Diagnostic and Animal Health, and co-financed by EU.
- suspicions and surveillance tests are performed at the counties veterinaries laboratories. Costs are paid by Romanian NSVFSA, through the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates, and co-financed by EU.

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) :

Compensation: evaluations for compensations are done by commissions which are constituted at the level of each county prefecture. Compensations are paid by the Romanian NSVFSA, at the level of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates, and co-financed by EU.

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)

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Implementing entities of the control measures are the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates using his own personnel. The equipment is provided by both county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates and local town hall or prefectures. Payment of personnel and equipment is made by the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates.

2. 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 surveillance

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

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

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
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	288 kb