



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).

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- 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 Classical Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

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

1. Contact data

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Submission Date

Friday, December 09, 2022 11:44:10

Submission Number

1670579049598-19221



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) :

- o Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year: - For 2021 was 0.
- o Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year: - For 2021 was 0.
- o Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year: - For 2021 was 0.
- o Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year: - For 2021 was 0.
- o A possible constraint that could prevent the effective implementation of the CSF surveillance in RO would be the failure to meet the target for active wild boar surveillance, which is mitigated by the competent authority by providing incentives to hunters for sampling.

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 monitoring and control program in 2023 is applied all over Romanian territory. The veterinary surveillance of domestic and wild pigs by clinical, anatomopathological and laboratory examinations is applied all over Romanian territory.

o The main objective of the programme is for Romania to no longer be part of Annex I (restriction zone) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934, and also to regain disease free status.

The program are to be carried out taking into account the following aspects:

- the European legal provisions on the implementation of monitoring and control measures;
- the existing types of domestic pigs rearing systems, with many non-professional holdings and industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments and commercial pigs establishments type A or other kinds of holdings ;
- the control the pigs movements from non-professional holdings;
- the absence of CFS cases in swine populations during October 2007-present;
- low density of wild boars population, less than 1 head per square km.

1. NON-PROFESSIONAL HOLDINGS

1.1. Clinical Surveillance:

Clinical surveillance is carried out by:

1. the authorized veterinarian, when requested by the owner to investigate cases of sick or dead pigs and on the occasion of certifying the movement of pigs*);
2. the authorized veterinarian by the mandatory inspections carried out between February 1 and May 31, with the aim of identifying animals with clinical signs.

*) In any of the mentioned situations, the authorized free practice veterinarian completes an inspection sheet, follows the identification of possible sick or dead animals and requests information regarding possible changes in the state of health or the possible evolution of some diseases in pigs. The inspection sheets are completed both when checking any type of commercial exploitation, as well as in the case of non-professional ones. If the authorized practicing veterinarian identifies dead animals or with clinical signs that can also be attributed to classical swine fever, he takes samples for specific laboratory tests, immediately notifies the Sanitary-Veterinary and Food Safety Department and takes the measures provided by the sanitary-veterinary legislation. The Sanitary-Veterinary and Food Safety Department ensures that the notification of the authorized practicing veterinarian, together with the first epidemiological information transmitted by him and the results of the laboratory tests, justifies the taking of official measures, so that the official veterinarian completes the epidemiological investigation and collects official samples in the purpose of clarifying the situation.

1.2. Serological Surveillance

1.2.1 Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from all sows that have aborted.

The main characteristics for the passive surveillance of domestic swine include:

- the monitoring of sick , dead, emergency slaughtered swine,
- the sows which have aborted and the collection of samples,
- the carrying out of official clinical inspections in non-professional holdings,
- the clinical examination before the certification of swine movement.

1.3. Virological Surveillance

Passive virological surveillance, targeted on ill pigs, died pigs, killed pigs (urgently slaughtered) and sows that have aborted:

- It is performed through PCR tests on organ samples collected from died pigs, killed pigs having clinical

signs that could be assigned to CSF.

- It is performed through PCR tests on blood with EDTA samples collected from pigs having clinical signs that could be assigned to CSF and from sows that have aborted.
- It is performed through PCR tests on abortions.

(*) In any of the mentioned situations, free-practice veterinarian, authorized in accordance with the legal provisions, will fill in an Inspection Form, will try to identify the possible sick or dead animals and will request information relating to possible changes in health status or the possible evolution of certain diseases in pigs. If an authorized free-practice veterinarian finds sick or dead animals with clinical signs that could be assigned to classical swine fever, he/she shall take samples for specific laboratory tests, shall immediately notify the CSVFSD and shall immediately apply the legal measures. Prior to applying the official measures, CSVFSD has to verify if the notification of free-practice vet, the first epidemiological information and the laboratory tests results justify continuing the official activities, as that the official veterinarian to complete the epidemiological inquiry and to take official samples in order to clarify the situation.

2. COMMERCIAL PIGS ESTABLISHMENTS TYPE A or other categories of legal farms

Surveillance in commercial pigs establishments type A

At 2021 Romania there were 1908 commercial pigs establishments type A.

Live pigs, meat and meat products, originated from this kind of farms, are marketed only in Romania.

2.1. Clinical surveillance is carried out by:

1. The authorized veterinarian when requested by the owner and in order to certify the movement of pigs
2. The official veterinarian - once a year

It is mandatory to complete a clinical inspection sheet in the farm.

2.2. Serological Surveillance

2.2.1. Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from all sows that have aborted.

2.3. Virological Surveillance

Passive virological surveillance, in order to perform PCR tests:

- a) the organs samples are taken (but not from more than 10 pigs of each concerned pig category);
- b) the blood with EDTA samples are taken from sick pigs with clinical signs that could be assigned to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted;
- c) the organs samples are taken from dead pigs that show clinical signs or lesions that may be attributed to classical swine fever, regardless of mortality rate;
- d) from all abortions;

3. INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL VETERINARY APPROVED PIGS ESTABLISHMENTS

Industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments

At 2021 Romania there were 386 commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments.

The main measures applied in these establishments aim at:

-ensuring health assistance, general rules of biosecurity based on specific procedures in relation with the specific of the industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments, in order to prevent

dissemination pigs' diseases;

-marketing of live pigs in approved slaughterhouses or to the non-professional swine holdings for immediate slaughter or to breeding and fattening.

-control of movements through the compulsory identification, documentation for movement and health certification.

3.1. Clinical Surveillance is carried out by:

1. The authorized veterinarian - when requested by the owner and in order to certify the movement of pigs

2. The official veterinarian - once a year

It is mandatory to complete a clinical inspection form in the farm.

3.2. Serological Surveillance

3.2.1. Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from sows that have aborted over the average abortion rate of every exploitations. The abortion rate is calculated by every animal during the elaboration of biosecurity programme.

3.3. Virological Surveillance

3.3.1. Passive virological surveillance

The main characteristics for the passive surveillance of swine from industrial commercial holdings include the monitoring of sick, dead pigs, (when the normal rate of mortality is exceeded), emergency slaughters, aborting sows (when the normal rate of abortions is exceeded), sampling, carrying out official clinical inspections, and clinical examination before the certification of swine movement.

a) When the number of dead pigs exceeds the rate of daily mortality**, the organ samples will be taken for PCR testing.

b) Sampling from pigs with clinical signs that can be attributable to classical swine fever and from sows that were aborted when their number are over the average rate of ills in each farm: -blood on EDTA for PCR testing

c) Organs samples for PCR testing will be taken from dead pigs who presented clinical signs or lesions that may be attributed and to classical swine fever, regardless the mortality rate.

d) Abortions -for PCR tests.

(**)The daily rate mortality is calculated dividing the number of pigs, which died in the respective day in the same house, to the number of existing pigs in the house and the result being multiplied by 100. Each establishment has also calculation for mortality rate for a monthly and a production cycle.

4. MEASURES FOR THE WILD BOARS POPULATION

In the strategic program, in the previous programs approved by the Commission Decision, and in Ministry of Waters and Forests (MWF) regulations, there is specified that, all hunted, dead, and wounded wild boars must be tested. Every year, there have been registered progresses wild boars tested out of the total of hunted pigs . There is a request for missions, in order to increase the Member States awareness, regarding that, the classical swine fever virus does not exist and does not circulate in domestic swine and wild boars.

General aspects

- the census of wild boar population, on age and sex, theirs densities distribution in each game fund, theirs mortality and migration;

- the organization of additional hunting sessions, out of the regular hunting seasons;
- the retention of the hunted wild boars while awaiting the results of laboratory tests;
- the compliance with the conditions of carrying out the evisceration and disposal of animals;
- the ensuring of sampling the hunted, dead, injured wild boars;
- the organizing and ensuring that the collection centers for the processing of wild game are operating, are having their own fixed or mobile refrigeration spaces, are equipped with refrigeration aggregate storages for wild game destined to own consumption;
- the assessment of health status of wild pigs in each hunting found within the county, based on a solid viral and serological surveillance of the hunted, dead, injured wild boars and on a proper epidemiological evaluation of results;

WILD BOARS SURVEILLANCE

The objectives are the epidemiological monitoring. In order to achieve this objective, for ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE, the samples will be collected from all wild boars hunted from 10 counties at the border with Moldavia, Ukraine and Serbia (Map attached), in hunting season and hunted in additional hunting seasons. For PASIVE SURVEILLANCE, is applied all over Romanian territory, from ALL wild boars found dead, injured, they are to be subject to serological and virological examinations.

The samples will be examined within the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF).

4.1. Serological Surveillance

Samples of serum or abdominal thorax fluid will be taken from hunted wild boars regardless of age. The samples collected for the serological examination shall be accompanied by a sample collected from the same animal, for virological tests. The following serological tests are used:

1. ELISA for antibody detection on samples of serum or abdominal thorax fluid;
2. virus neutralization in case of ELISA positive result.

4.2. Virological Surveillance

The Real Time RT-PCR for detection of viral genome is performed, on samples taken from:

a) all wild boars found dead. In conformity with the provisions of ANSVSA President Order no. 35/2016, with further completions and modifications, regarding the internal notification and the official declaration of some transmissible animal diseases, for each wild boar found dead-there shall follow the monitoring of traceability of the taken actions and of the documents. ;

4.2.1. Virus isolation test on cell cultures shall be carried out in each and every case with positive result on Real Time RT-PCR.

For virological tests the following sample will be collected:

- organs: spleen, tonsil, lymph-node;
- breastbone.

o Regarding the passive surveillance of domestic pigs, according to the internal legislation, if on the analysis request only ASF is required, the reimbursement is made through the ASF programme, if on the analysis request both ASF and CSF are required, it is considered a single sample and reimbursement it is done through the CSF programme.

o Regarding the passive surveillance in wild boars, the testing is done for both CSF and ASF, for the same sample taken and the reimbursement is made through the ASF programme.

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):

1. The National sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA) is the Romanian central veterinary authority responsible to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Programme. NSVFSA is responsible for the funds allocation to cover the needs in emergency situations and the costs of killing or slaughtering of pigs, removal and processing of dead bodies, carcasses and contaminated materials, in accordance with the law.

At the territorial level, the veterinary authorities responsible for the application of the Program are all the 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Division, including Bucharest, (CSVFSD).

At the national level, is acting the Network of Classical Swine Fever, in accordance with the legislation, under the coordination of the Director of Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General-Directorate, within NSVFSA.

2. The Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health

a) establishes the strategy of County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL) with regard to the diagnosis of classical swine fever;

b) coordinates the activity of diagnosis of classical swine fever;

c) draws up the epidemiological reports based on interpretation of results concerning classical swine fever;

d) through the National Reference Laboratory cooperates with the Community Reference Laboratory for Classical Swine Fever.

3. The Institute for Biological Products Control and Drugs Veterinary Usage

a) provide consultation regarding biological products used for immunisation against classical swine fever in Romania and, in case of need, for emergency vaccination in feral pigs;

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

a) elaborates the strategy of domestic pigs rearing systems in Romania;

b) apply the measures disposed by NSVFSA in zootechnical farming systems in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and spread of classical swine fever;

c) advises and trains animals' owners in order of correct implementation of biosecurity general rules for preventing the risk of occurrence and spread of animal diseases;

5. The Ministry of Waters and Forests (MWF)

a) maintains the population of wild boars in number and areas of reasonable limits, by approving additional hunting sessions, off-season of hunting, in order to support the program of disease eradication;

b) provides, through personnel of hunting-founds (gamekeeper), the sampling and sending of samples to laboratories in order to assure the CSF control by laboratory surveillance and diagnosis of african

swine fever, in accordance with the approved programs for sampling;

- c) keeps in function the system of collecting, transporting and neutralization of dead bodies, products and by-products derived from meat of domestic and wild pigs;
- d) make decisions, together with the Ministry of Health, the conditions of animal farming in cities and municipalities;

6. The Territorial Forest and Hunting Inspectorate

- a) make available to County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL) the cadastral-survey of wild boar populations, the geographical coordinates of hunting funds in order to establish the GIS maps;
- b) monitor and evaluate the density of wild boar populations within the Romanian hunting-funds;
- c) monitors and controls the implementation of the gamekeepers responsibilities;
- d) cooperate with County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL), for the implementation of the CSF Programme;

7. Ministry of Public Finances

- a) acts, through the National Customs Authority, at the Romanian border crossing points, for the information of passengers on some veterinary restrictions arranged as a result of classical swine fever.

8. The Ministry of Internal Affairs

- a) coordinate, within the National Committee for Emergency Situations, the eradication measures of CSF disposed by the National Disease Eradication Center;
- b) provide, through County Committee for Emergency Situations, including Bucharest, at the Local Disease Eradication Centers, including Bucharest requests, the necessary support to quickly organize the Intervention Centers in Territory, as close as possible to the outbreak;
- c) apply at Romanian border crossing points, along with custom authorities, the disposals of National Disease Eradication Center;
- d) participate with specialized personnel to perform the prophylactic measures, as follows:
 - o assure, along with inspectors from National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, in accordance with article 4. of Government decision no. 331/2009, fixed and mobile teams for control of live animals movements, meat products and by-products, as well as other substances and materials which can carry the virus to/ from the outbreak in the protection zone and the surveillance zone;
 - o provides support for the implementation of all restrictive measures ordered by the National Disease Eradication Center;
 - o provide support to the competent sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities in identifying and dissuading the illegal slaughtering of animals and illegal trade with live animals, products and by-products of pig meat, in unauthorized places;
 - o provide the link with the County Committee for Emergency Situations, including Bucharest, which coordinate and support the implementation of the measures imposed in the territory and how all the factors involved in disease eradication perform these activities.

9. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

- a) participates in the determination of the routes and provides support in giving indications and control in circulation of means of transport in the areas affected by the disease;
- b) ensure compliance with the legal provisions related to collection and destruction in airport incinerators of catering waste derived from international air transports;
- c) ensure the awareness of population in airports, ports, railway and bus stations on the restrictive measures imposed by the sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities in relation with epidemiological situation and the means of reducing the risk to spread the disease.

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) :

1. For domestic pigs, testing is done for both CSF and ASF on passive surveillance and CSF is tested as follow:

Commercial Holdings

I. Serological surveillance

For the detection of classical swine fever virus antibodies by ELISA tests, blood samples are taken from sows that have aborted above the average abortion rate of each holding. The abortion rate is calculated by each animal owner once the biosecurity program is drawn up.

Type A Holdings - In order to detect classical swine fever virus antibodies by means of ELISA tests, blood samples are taken from all sows that have aborted. (Type A)

II. Virological surveillance

To perform Real Time RT-PCR tests:

- a) organ samples are collected, when the number of dead pigs exceeds the daily mortality rate);
- b) blood is taken on EDTA from sick pigs with clinical signs that can also be attributed to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted when their number increases above the average disease rate of each farm;
- c) organ samples are taken from dead pigs that have shown clinical signs or have lesions that can be attributed to classical swine fever, regardless of the mortality rate;
- d) samples are collected from all abortions.

Type A Holdings - To perform Real Time RT-PCR tests:

- a) organ samples are taken, but not from more than 10 pigs from each affected category;
- b) blood is taken on EDTA from sick pigs with clinical signs that can also be attributed to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted;
- c) organ samples are taken from dead pigs that have shown clinical signs or have lesions that can be attributed to classical swine fever, regardless of the mortality rate;
- d) samples are collected from all abortions.

Backyard Holdings

I. Serological surveillance

For the detection of classical swine fever virus antibodies by ELISA tests, blood samples are taken from all

sows that have aborted.

II. Virological surveillance

It is carried out for sick, dead or necessarily slaughtered pigs and for sows that have aborted, by performing Real Time RT-PCR tests through:

- a) taking samples of organs from dead pigs and those slaughtered by necessity with signs that can also be attributed to classical swine fever;
- b) taking blood samples on EDTA from sick pigs with clinical signs that can also be attributed to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted;
- c) taking samples from all abortions.

For wild the samples are tested for both CSF and ASF, and testing for CSF is done as follows:

I. Serological surveillance

Samples taken for serological examinations are accompanied by paired samples, taken from the same animals, for virological examinations. The following serological tests are used:

1. ELISA test for the detection of antibodies on blood serum samples and/or blood collected intracardiacally or from body cavities;

II. Virological surveillance

1. The Real Time RT-PCR test is performed for the detection of the viral genome, in the laboratory closest to the hunting fund, on samples taken from::

- a) all wild boars found dead;
- b) all wild boars, regardless of age, only in the 10 counties located on the border with Ukraine, Moldova and Serbia (Satu Mare, Maramureş, Suceava, Botoşani, Iasi, Vaslui, Galati, Tulcea, Timiş and Caraş-Severin)

2. Not applicable.

3. Not defined.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

- Animal Health Regulation

- Commission Implementing Regulation (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;

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

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 1 939 984 domestic pigs,
- 1908 "type A" holdings with 21 209 domestic pigs,
- 474 278 non-professional holdings, with 1 558 110 domestic pigs.

The distribution all over the country of the wild boars can be observed in the attached table containing the CSF surveillance for 2021.

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;

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/culled wild boars, in the 10 counties on the border with third countries (attached to the map).

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) :

- 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

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) :

- 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;

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) :

o Commercial holdings

Serological surveillance (passive)

For the detection of classical swine fever virus antibodies by ELISA tests, blood samples are taken from sows that have aborted above the average abortion rate of each holding. The abortion rate is calculated by each animal owner once the biosecurity program has been drawn up.

Virological surveillance (passive)

- organ samples shall be taken when the number of dead pigs exceeds the daily mortality rate;
- blood is taken on EDTA from sick pigs with clinical signs that can also be attributed to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted when their number increases above the average disease rate of each farm;
- samples of organs are taken from dead pigs which have shown clinical signs or show lesions which can be attributed to classical swine fever, regardless of the mortality rate;
- samples are collected from all abortions.

o Non-commercial holdings

Serological surveillance (passive)

- Blood samples are taken from all sows that have had an abortion to detect classical swine fever virus antibodies by ELISA.

Virological surveillance (passive)

- It is performed for sick, dead or slaughtered pigs and for sows that have aborted, by performing Real Time RT-PCR tests by:
 - a) taking samples of organs from dead pigs and those slaughtered by necessity with signs that can also be attributed to classical swine fever;
 - b) taking blood samples on EDTA from sick pigs with clinical signs that can be attributed to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted;
 - c) sampling from all abortions.

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

• Planned targets

o Non-commercial: 7791 (0,5% of pigs in the non-commercial holdings) – No. of pigs per country: 1558119

o Commercial – 6790 (0,35% of pigs in the commercial holdings) – No. of pigs per country: 1939984

- Type A – 106 (0,5 of pigs in the Type A holdings) – No. of pigs per country: 21209

o Regarding the passive surveillance in wild boars, the testing is done for both CSF and ASF, for the same sample taken and the reimbursement is made through the ASF programme.

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) :

o 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 laid down in Regulation 625/2016), going up to 4 inspections/year in the case of high risk farms. Private veterinarians are obliged by contract to provide professional advice concerning biosecurity measures in case of backyards, and also to notify all the health issues (10 sessions/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 are given in accordance with GD 984/2005.

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 aplication in which are included all holdings with pigs in Romania;
- i) all sick or dead pigs are examined for CSF as well as ASF;

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 Ist 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 II nd 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 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 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.

In order to avoid the spread of African swine fever viruses and classical swine fever virus, and to enhance the biosecurity in the wild during hunting parties, special rules of bio-security for managing the hunted wild boars have been issued and shared to the responsible of hunting grounds. The hunting with dogs is

banned.

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.

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.

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

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) :

Not applicable.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures and legislative provisions regarding the compensation of owners of slaughtered, killed, death animals, and also of collateral losses are covered by Governmental decision no. 1214, of October 7, 2009 concerning the methodology for the determination and payment of compensation that is adequate for animals' owners, killed or otherwise affected by the procedure of the liquidation of outbreaks of communicable animals diseases.

According to the provisions of art. 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 349/2005 the period for granting of compensations must not exceed 90 days, implying the cutting of eligible costs for reimbursement.

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 control of the implementation of the programme shall be carried out by the General Directorate of Sanitary Veterinary and for Food Chain Safety within the Central veterinary authority (NSVFSA) and by CSVFSDs, on the national programme base, approved by the Order of President of NSVFSA.

At the NSVFSA and CSVFSDs level (central and counties veterinary authorities), there are persons responsible for classical swine fever, who verify the implementation the program and prepare reports.

o 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 laid down in Regulation 625/2016), going up to 4 inspections/year in the case of high risk farms. Private veterinarians are obliged by contract to provide professional advice concerning biosecurity measures in case of backyards, and also to notify all the health issues (10 sessions/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 are given in accordance with GD 984/2005.

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

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) :

Not applicable.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

o In order to raise awareness on CSF, trainings were also organized with the border counties with third countries that emphasize the immediate control measures of the Classical and African Swine Fever.

Actions must be implemented accordingly Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/934 of 9 June 2021 laying down special control measures for classical swine fever.

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) :

To be present the permission for free marketing of the Romanian live domestic pigs, pork and meat products from domestic pigs and wild boars on the European market and in third countries.

o The benefits of the programme represent the safety in relation to the unknown disease status for classical swine fever in relation to third countries, Romania representing a barrier for entry into the European Union of products or live animals from third countries.

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	RO	Backyard	474 278	50	50	0	0	
ROMANIA	RO	Type A	1 908	20	10	0	0	
ROMANIA	RO	Commercial	386	40	240	0	0	
Totals : 476 572				110	300	0	0	
Add a new row								
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)							300	

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

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	RO	Backyard	474 278	7 791	7 791	0	0	X	
ROMANIA	RO	Type A	1 908	106	106	0	0	X	
ROMANIA	RO	Commercial	386	386	6 790	0	0	X	
Totals : 476 572				8283	14 687	0	0		
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)							Add a new row		
							14687		

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	RO	56 589	Counting	Wild Boar	Passive	622	0	
ROMANIA	RO	56 589	Counting	Wild Boar	Active	6177	0	
Totals :		113 178				6 799	0	
Add a new row								
							6177	
							622	
					Animals sampled Active in MS			
					Animals sampled Passive in MS			

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

	Animals sampled - Total in MS
	6799

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

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km ²	
ROMANIA	RO	1	Not applicable	0	0	X
Totals :				0		
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS					Add a new row	
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in neighbouring third countries				0		

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	RO	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	300	300	0	X
ROMANIA	RO	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	15 257	10000		X

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

ROMANIA	RO	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Sera	6 177	6 177	0	0	X
ROMANIA	RO	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	6 799	4000	0	0	X
Totals :					28 533	20 477	0	0	
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						6 477			
Total tests PCR in MS						14 000			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						0			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

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

C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

C.1. Cost per year

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

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

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

Costs of the planned activities for year:

2023

1. Sampling									
Cost related to	Specification	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	Union funding requested	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (blood)	300	1.07	321	yes	45	144,45	yes	144,45
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (organ)	14 687	2.39	35101.93	yes	45	15 795,87	yes	15 795,87
Sampling	Wild boar sampled active	6 177		0	no	45	0	no	0
Sampling	Wild boar sampled passive	622		0	no	45	0	no	0
2. Testing									
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	Union funding requested	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Testing	ELISA	6 477	3.4	22021.8	yes	45	9 909,81	yes	9 909,81
Testing	PCR	14 000	11.34	158,760	yes	45	71 442	yes	71 442

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

Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	27.36	0	yes	45	0
3. Vaccines							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Vaccination	Vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS	0		0	no	45	0
Vaccination	Distribution of oral vaccine for wild animals in MS	0		0	no	45	0
Vaccination	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0		0	no	100	0
4. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
5. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
6. Duly justified measures							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign			0	no	45	0
				Add a new row			
Total with Union funding request (€):				216,204.73	including		97292.13

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

Total without Union funding request (€):	0	= requested EU contribution in €
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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):

Authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services 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)

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):

Regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

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 is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services.

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):

Not applicable.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

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

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.

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

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:

Thre status: "Free from Classical Swine Fever".

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](#), [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
	19221_14948.jpg	19221_14948.jpg	1265 kb
	19221_14949.pdf	19221_14949.pdf	288 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1841 kb