



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex IV: Programme for the surveillance of Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds

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 Avian Influenza

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : To end of

Request year for multiannual programme :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :



Submission Date

12/12/2022 11:05:54

Submission Number

1670839555471-19265



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2. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in poultry

2.1.1 Designation of the authorities in charge of supervising coordinating and implementing the programme. Please describe in details who designs, who implements, and who monitors the programme in poultry. (Roles of central authority, local authorities, vets, farmers, labs, hunting associations, etc.)

(max. 32000 chars) :

At central level, the sanitary veterinary activity is represented by the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA), lead by a President–Secretary of State and three Vice-presidents. In conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance no. 42/2004 on the organization of veterinary activity: The sanitary veterinary and food safety services are organized and they function as an unique veterinary system and they are structured as it follows:

- a) the public sanitary veterinary and food safety services;
- b) the free practice sanitary - veterinary activities.

The public sanitary veterinary services are organized following an unitary concept, as a system having pyramidal hierarchy control flow, on the territorial principle, as distinct and independent sector, having the following structure:

- a). The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, denominated the Authority, is the central sanitary-veterinary and food safety authority, which technically and administratively coordinates the entire activity of the sanitary-veterinary and food safety services, it organizes and controls the carrying out of the public sanitary-veterinary and food safety activities;
- b). Veterinary institutes, reference institutes at national level for the specific competence fields, with legal competence, under the subordination of the Authority; there are three national reference institutes:
 - The Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health (I.D.A.H.) within which, there are national reference laboratories for all animal diseases; its representatives participate annually in „inter-laboratory tests” organized by the community reference laboratories; county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories functions under the technical subordination of I.D.A.H.
 - Institute for Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health (I.H.V.P.H.);
 - Institute for Control of Veterinary Biological Products and Medicines (ICVBM)
- c). The County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directions and of Bucharest municipality, county sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities and of Bucharest municipality, with legal competence, under the subordination of the Authority, which are constituted by the reorganization of the county sanitary-veterinary and food safety directions and of Bucharest municipality, decentralized public services which function under the subordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- d) The Zonal Sanitary Veterinary Circumscriptions and Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Circumscriptions, without legal competence, organized within the structure of the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directions and of Bucharest municipality;
- e) The Border Inspection Posts, without legal competence, organized within the structure of the Authority.

The program will be performed in close co-operation with epidemiologists and ornithologists; The competent authority for nature conservation (Danube Delta Biosphere, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hunting Directorate, Romanian Ornithological Society) shall be ensured for designing the surveillance, assisting in species identification and optimizing the sampling. The design of the surveillance shall be adapted to the national situation as regards

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selection of species to be sampled according to species predominance and bird population sizes. Sampling must consider the seasonality of migration patterns, which may vary in different Member States. It shall take into account the behavior of bird species as regards migratory flyways, main habitats, gregariousness and degree of mixing during migration and the results obtained from previous surveillance during 2020-2022.

The state supports the activity on the protection of animal health, the surveillance, prevention and control of diseases which can be transmitted from animals to humans, by ensuring institutional and legal framework, financial resources, technical and material basis needed to develop the activities within sanitary veterinary field under the best conditions.

The Romanian territory is constituted of 42 counties and Bucharest municipality, in each of them being one county sanitary veterinary and food safety direction / of Bucharest municipality (CSVFSD) which represents the competent veterinary authority at the territorial level; there are also 41 county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories /of Bucharest municipality .

In Romania, there are developed yearly programmes of active and passive surveillance of animals regarding major diseases and in conformity with European legislative requirements. Besides the approved programmes that are co-financed by the European Commission and there are national programmes yearly approved by Government Decisions and Orders of the NSVFSA President.

To promote sanitary veterinary policies in agriculture, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority participate quarterly at meetings with representatives of Veterinarian Society in Avian Pathology and Small Animals of Romania and Poultry Breeders Union of Romania.

2.1.2 Description of System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

Each commercial animal holding is sanitary veterinary authorized only if, it has biosecurity conditions and develops programmes for the sanitary veterinary surveillance of animal livestock. All the commercial holdings are located on the map of Romania using GIS programme. In case of a disease suspicion/confirmation, the affected holding is isolated and it is maintained under control by establishing certain (minimum 3km radius) protection zones and (minimum 10 km radius) surveillance zones. Within the eradication activities, there are also used the natural and artificial barriers. In case, the outbreak is located at the border, they should collaborate with the central veterinary authority of that country.

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

- 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');
- The Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 21/2018 for the approval of the Sanitary-Veterinary Regulation on the conditions of biosecurity on commercial poultry holdings, as well as the conditions on the movement of live birds and their by-products;
- The Order of the President of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority no. 16/2010 for approving the sanitary and veterinary norm on the sanitary- veterinary registration / authorization of

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the units / collection centers / farms of origin and of the means of transport in the field of health and animal welfare, of the establishments involved in the storage and neutralization of animal by-products not intended for human consumption and of processed products.

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

- appropriate facilities and operation;
- application of the "Program of surveillance, prevention and animal disease control, of the diseases transmissible from animals to humans, animal protection and environment protection" approved by Order of the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority President .
- at least one inspection visit per year by the official veterinarian;
- additional checks to verify the compliance of the establishment with the hygiene measures and the operation of the establishments.

2.1.3 Design (risk based surveillance, or surveillance based on representative sampling taking into account criteria in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Provide justification for the choice of the design. Please refer also explicitly to the objectives of the surveillance programme as mentioned in section 2 of Annex II Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The objectives of the surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry are to inform the competent authority of circulating avian influenza virus with a view to controlling the disease in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2020/689, by the annual detection through active surveillance for:

(a) low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) of subtypes H5 and H7 in gallinaceous birds (namely chickens, turkeys, guinea fowl, pheasants, partridges and quails) and ratites thereby complementing other existing early detection systems;

(b) LPAI of subtypes H5 and H7 and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in domestic waterfowl (namely ducks, geese);

In active surveillance program for poultry are combined two methods of surveillance:

1. Surveillance based on representative sampling
2. Surveillance based on a risk assessment and the specific situation concerning Romania

2.1.3.1 Short description of predominant poultry population and types of poultry production.

Please provide also a table with the number of poultry holdings and birds existing for each poultry type, and map with the geographic distribution and density of poultry holdings. (If not available, please explain)

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Romania there are: 219 holdings of laying hens, 43 holdings of chicken breeders, 3 holdings of ratites,

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6 holdings of pheasants, 13 holdings of quails, 17 holdings of turkeys, 3 holdings of palmipedes (web-footed poultry).

Also, the noncommercial holdings will be sampled situated in target localities, accordingly with the specific requirements for detection of infections with H5/H7 subtypes of Avian Influenza in poultry, so that samples can be considered as representative for the whole territory.

Consequent the adoption of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority in Romania is taking into account the high risk areas in Romania based on the criteria provided by the Reg.

The County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates provided the requested data, including food business operators that operate within these designated areas, as well as a full census of domestic and captive birds from backyards. The provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 were correlated with several materials pertaining national migration routes, censuses of national and migrating wild birds, production input and output of avian profile food business operators in Romania, as well as with other criteria regarding animal husbandry traditions, disease history and vaccination against other relevant avian diseases. Following a data assessment process and the risk analysis based on risk assessment following the prevision of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, the Sanitary Veterinary Central Competent Authority in Romania has a number of localities with high risk areas.

The provisions of the Regulation (EU) 2020/689 were correlated with several materials pertaining national migration routes, censuses of national and migrating wild birds, production input and output of avian profile food business operators in Romania, as well as with other criteria regarding animal husbandry traditions, disease history and vaccination against other relevant avian diseases. Following a data assessment process and the risk analysis based on risk assessment following the prevision of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, the Sanitary Veterinary Central Competent Authority in Romania has identified a number of 667 localities as high risk areas. These areas will represent the new targets for the Program for active Avian Influenza surveillance. We mention that within the same noncommercial holdings situated in these target localities, both gallinaceous and domestic waterfowl birds are kept in backyards for own/family consumption.

2.1.3.2 Criteria and risk factors for risk based surveillance (1) Please describe the risk factors as regard the criteria set in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(a) The types of production specific for Romania, and their specific risks: commercial farms positioned in areas that are the biotope of wild birds, backyard flocks where poultry are keeping outdoor, the vicinity with wetlands, the vicinity with water sources, lakes and pools, the presence of more than one species on the holding or other relevant factors;

(b) The number of turkey, duck and goose commercial or non-commercial holdings to be sampled will be defined to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval; also regarding the commercial poultry holdings, all this holding will be sampled, excepting broiler holdings.

(c) Where holdings producing game, ratites and quails are present, they shall be included in the programme. With regard to quails only adult (or laying) breeders shall be sampled.

(d) The sample will be harvested in the seasonal production, for the commercial farms, and during the entire year, for backyards. However, where appropriate, sampling can be adapted to other identified periods at local level, during which time the presence of other poultry hosts on a holding might pose a

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greater risk for disease introduction (e.g. in the Danube Delta area, along Danube River and in the neighbourhood of pools and lakes that are biotope for wild birds .

(e) Surveillance will be obligatory extended to backyards flocks, their number being significant for Romania.

In the detail the calculation of number of holdings sampled is:

For the number of turkey, duck and goose commercial or non-commercial holdings to be sampled are defined to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval; also regarding the commercial poultry holdings, it was taken the decision that all these holdings to be sampled, excepting broiler holdings. The sampling action plan for the next year took into account the following elements:

- epidemiological situation regarding evolution of Avian Influenza in Romania and in Europe in 2020-2022 and possible epidemiological situation in the future.
- the four main migration routes that are crossing the country.
- the prolonged laying and rearing time of flocks (laying hens and breeders)

Regarding backyards, consequent the adoption of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority in Romania identifying high risk areas in Romania based on the criteria present in the Decision. Following a data assessment process and the risk analysis based on risk assessment following the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, the Sanitary Veterinary Central Competent Authority in Romania has a number of localities with high risk areas, all over the national territory. These areas will represent the new targets for the Program for active Avian Influenza surveillance. We mention that within the same noncommercial holdings (backyards) situated in these target localities, there are gallinaceae as well as waterfowl birds kept for own consumption.

For the number of samples per holding for each category of poultry it was taken into account the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, and are combined the two main internationally recognized methods, the Risk-Based Surveillance and Surveillance based on Representative Sampling. So, for each poultry production category, except those of ducks, geese and mallards, the number of poultry holdings to be sampled shall be defined so as to ensure the identification of at least one infected poultry holding where the prevalence of infected poultry holdings is at least 5 %, with a 95 % confidence interval. Also, The numbers of birds (except ducks, geese and mallards) to be sampled in the poultry holding shall be defined so as to ensure 95 % probability of identifying at least one bird that tests sero-positive for avian influenza, if the prevalence of sero-positive birds is ≥ 30 %.

In practical terms, taking into account holdings with an average of 3 houses, it was taken the decision to test 30 samples /holding/year.

(1) Including maps showing target sampling sites identified as being particularly at risk for the introduction of avian influenza virus, taking into account criteria set out in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

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2.2 Target populations

Please explain:

- 1) The strategy of selection of the holdings to be sampled. (Random, risk based, geographic distribution)
- 2) The number of holdings sampled, with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex II section 9 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.
- 3) The number of samples taken in each holding with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex II section 9 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The sampling of the following poultry species and production categories shall be included in the surveillance programme:

- (a) laying hens;
- (b) chicken breeders;
- (c) turkeys;
- (d) ratites;
- (e) pheasants (farmed gallinaceous game);
- (f) quails (farmed gallinaceous game);
- (g) gallinaceous birds from backyards;
- (h) waterfowl birds (duck and goose) from backyards ;
- (i) waterfowl holdings.

For The number of turkey, duck and geese commercial or non-commercial holdings will be sampled so to ensure the identification of at least one infected holding if the prevalence of infected holdings is at least 5%, with a 99% confidence interval; also regarding the commercial poultry holdings, all this holding will be sampled, excepting broiler holdings. The sampling action plan for the next years took into account the following elements:

- epidemiological situation regarding evolution of Avian Influenza in Romania and in Europe
- the four main migration routes that are crossing the country
- the prolonged laying and rearing time of flocks(laying hens and breeders)

Regarding backyards, consequent the adoption of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, the National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority in Romania based on high risk areas in Romania and a data assessment process based on risk assessment following the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689, the Sanitary Veterinary Central Competent Authority in Romania

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has identified localities with high risk areas. . The County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Directorates provided the requested data, including food business operators that operate within these designated areas, as well as a full census of domestic and captive birds from backyards. The provisions of the Regulation were correlated with several materials pertaining national migration routes, censuses of national and migrating wild birds, production input and output of avian profile food business operators in Romania, as well as with other criteria regarding animal husbandry traditions, disease history and vaccination against other relevant avian diseases. These areas will represent the new targets for the Program for active Avian Influenza surveillance. We mention that within the same noncommercial holdings situated in these r“target”localities, there are reared gallinaceous as well as domestic waterfowl considered poultry from backyards grown just for own/family consumption.

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2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS ^(a) (except ducks, geese and farmed game birds (waterfowl e.g. mallards) to be sampled

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

Targets for year

2023

Category : laying hens

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
RO1	90	90	30	2 700	2 700	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	2 700	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	38	38	30	1 140	1 140	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	1 140	HI-test (H7)	X
RO3	49	49	30	1 470	1 470	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	1 470	HI-test (H7)	X
RO4	42	42	30	1 260	1 260	HI-test (H5)	X
RO4	0	0	0	0	1 260	HI-test (H7)	X

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RO	219	6	2	18	18		X
RO	0	0	0	0	54		X
Total					13 212		

Add a new row

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

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : chicken breeders

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
RO1	9	9	30	270	270	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	270	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	16	16	30	480	480	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	480	HI-test (H7)	X
RO3	17	17	30	510	510	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	510	HI-test (H7)	X
RO4	1	1	30	30	30	HI-test (H5)	X
RO4	0	0	0	0	30	HI-test (H7)	X
RO	43	5	1	5	5	PCR test	X

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RO	0	0	0	0	5	Virus isolation test	X
Total					2 590		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>							

Category : fattening turkeys

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
RO1	16	16	30	480	480	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	480	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	1	1	30	30	30	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	30	HI-test (H7)	X
RO	17	5	1	5	5	PCR test	X
RO	0	0	0	0	5	Virus isolation test	X
Total					1 030		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>							

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Category : ratites

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
RO1	2	2	30	60	60	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	60	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	1	1	30	30	30	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	30	HI-test (H7)	X
RO	3	1	5	5	5	PCR test	X
RO	0	0	0	0	5	Virus isolation test	X
Total					190		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>							

Category : farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

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NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
RO1	2	2	30	60	60	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	60	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	7	7	30	210	210	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	210	HI-test (H7)	X
RO3	8	8	30	240	240	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	240	HI-test (H7)	X
RO4	1	1	30	30	30	HI-test (H5)	X
RO4	0	0	0	0	30	HI-test (H7)	X
RO	19	1	5	5	5	PCR test	X
RO	0	0	0	0	5	Virus isolation test	X
Total					1 090		

Add a new row

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

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested

(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : backyard flocks

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
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RO1	75	75	30	2 250	2 250	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	2 250	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	319	319	30	9 570	9 570	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	9 570	HI-test (H7)	X
RO3	192	192	30	5 760	5 760	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	5 760	HI-test (H7)	X
RO4	77	77	30	2 310	2 310	HI-test (H5)	X
RO4	0	0	0	0	2 310	HI-test (H7)	X
RO	663	25	1	25	25	PCR test	X
RO	0	0	0	0	25	Virus isolation test	X
Total					39 830		

Add a new row

(a) *Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.*

(b) *Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested*

(c) *Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.*

Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total poultry 2023	57 942	28 953

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2.2.2 *DUCKS ,GEESE AND FARMED GAME BIRDS (WATERFOWL e.g. MALLARD) HOLDINGS (a) to be sampled.*

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

Targets for year **2023**

Category : fattening ducks

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI –H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
RO1	1	1	25	25	25	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	25	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	25	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	1	1	25	0	25	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	25	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	25	HI-test (H7)	X
RO3	1	1	25	0	25	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	25	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	25	HI-test (H7)	X
RO	3	1	5	5	5	PCR test	X
RO	0	0	0	0	5	Virus isolation test	X

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Total					235	
						Add a new row
<p>(a) <i>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested</i></p>						

Category : backyard flocks (waterfowl)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
RO1	75	75	25	1 875	1 875	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	1 875	HI-test (H5)	X
RO1	0	0	0	0	1 875	HI-test (H7)	X
RO2	319	319	25	7 975	7 975	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	7 975	HI-test (H5)	X
RO2	0	0	0	0	7 975	HI-test (H7)	X
RO3	192	192	25	4 800	4 800	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	4 800	HI-test (H5)	X
RO3	0	0	0	0	4 800	HI-test (H7)	X
RO4	81	81	25	2 025	2 025	HI-test (H5)	X
RO4	0	0	0	0	2 025	HI-test (H5)	X
RO4	0	0	0	0	2 025	HI-test (H7)	X
RO	667	25	1	25	25	PCR test	X
RO	0	0	0	0	25	Virus isolation test	X
Total					50 075		

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Add a new row

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

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2023	50 310	16 730

TOTALS for Poultry (2.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (2.2.2) and farmed game birds for year :

2023

Poultry + Ducks/Geese /farmed game birds	Total number of tests
Grand Total	108 252
Grand Total ELISA	0
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	62 390
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	45 640
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	75
Grand Total PCR test	75
Grand Total Samplings	45 683

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing taking into account criteria set out in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

For each poultry category please detail the place of sampling (holding or slaughterhouse), the period and frequency of the testing, and who is in charge of the sampling.

(max. 32000 chars):

Sampling procedures, sampling periods and testing frequency. The sampling procedures must be carried out in conformity with the Diagnostic Manuals. The samples are to be collected during the season production for the commercial farms, and during the entire year for the non-commercial holdings. However, if necessary, the sampling can be adapted to other periods identified at local level, during which, the presence of other host like poultry from a holding, can represent a higher risk, regarding the disease introduction (e.g. in the Danube Delta area, across the Danube and in the proximity of ponds and lakes which represent the biotope for the wild birds). The surveillance shall be mandatory on the entire territory of Romania

2.4. Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used.

Please describe the tests to be used and their purpose (screening test or confirmatory test or follow-up investigations) for each category of poultry.

Please explain the number of tests calculation for each poultry category, and if it is in line with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Description of the used serological tests : (max 32000 chars)

laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

Testing of samples shall be carried out at National Laboratories for avian influenza (NLs) in Romania and at county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and Bucharest sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratory under the control of the NRL.

- All results will be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation. A good flow of information must be ensured. The CRL shall provide technical support and keep an enlarged stock of diagnostic reagents. Antigens for use in the surveillance shall be supplied to NLs by the

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

CRL to ensure uniformity.

All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the CRL in accordance with Community legislation, unless a derogation according to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689. Viruses of H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the said diagnostic manual.

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

3. *Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in wild birds*

3.1.1 *Designation of the authorities in charge of supervising, coordinating, and implementing the programme and relevant collaborating partners (e.g. epidemiologists, ornithologists, nature bird observation and hunter organisations).*

Please describe in detail who designs, who implements, and who monitors the programme in wild birds.

Please detail the system in place to detect the dead wild birds; please explain who delivers the wild birds to the laboratory.

(max. 32000 chars):

a. The program will be performed in close co-operation with epidemiologists and ornithologists;

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

The migratory birds livestock cannot be estimated, but it can be confirmed that, in Romania, in the Danube Delta, there are migration routes which create

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

a favourable biotope for the wild birds and especially for the aquatic birds. The temperate climate from Romania is favourable for the migration of wild birds in a great number. In the framework of the local bird species livestock, there usually can be found species typical of temperate climate, especially: sparrows, pigeons, voyaging pigeons, the red-throated loon, the ember goose, the duck, the red crow, the black crow, the hooded crow, *Fulica atra*, the wild duck, etc.

3.1.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

max. 32000 chars):

1. Passive surveillance of wild birds shall be targeted on:

- a) areas where increased incidence of morbidity and mortality in wild birds occurs;
- b) areas close to the Black Sea, the Danube river, lakes, rivers and waterways which constitute biotopes for wild birds;
- c) areas in close proximity with poultry holdings where live the wild birds;
- d) birds belonging to identified "higher risk" species and which may come into contact with both poultry and wild birds.

2. Active surveillance on living and clinically healthy and/or clinically diseased, injured or hunted birds shall be targeted on:

- a) migratory birds belonging to the order of Anseriformes (water fowl) and Charidriiformes (shorebirds and gulls);
- b) at identified areas for concentration and mixing of high number of migratory birds involving different species and in particular when these areas are in proximity to domestic poultry farms;
- c) a selection of higher risk species .

3. The investigations of live and dead wild birds shall be focused on the birds:

- a) in the areas where cases of HPAI were identified in wild birds and/or poultry ;
- b) in the areas epidemiologically related to these cases ;
- c) that came in direct contact with the poultry holdings .

3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

Please provide main species, number of birds, migratory routes, geographic distribution or risk areas.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

(max. 32000 chars):

The migratory birds livestock cannot be estimated, but it can be confirmed that, in Romania, in the Danube Delta, there are migration routes which create a favourable biotope for the wild birds and especially for the aquatic birds. The temperate climate from Romania is favourable for the migration of wild birds in a great number. In the framework of the local bird species livestock, there usually can be found species typical of temperate climate, especially: sparrows, pigeons, voyaging pigeons, the red-throated loon, the ember goose, the duck, the red crow, the black crow, the hooded crow, *Fulica atra*, the wild duck, etc.

3.2 Design, criteria, risk factors and target population(3)

(max. 32000 chars):

The objective of the surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds is the timely detection of HPAI in wild birds in order to protect poultry in poultry holdings and safeguard veterinary public health.

a) A risk-based surveillance (RBS) shall be implemented as a "passive" surveillance system by laboratory investigation of moribund wild birds or birds found dead and it shall be specifically directed towards water bird species.

(b) Wild birds, in particular migratory water birds, that have been shown to be at a higher risk of becoming infected with, and transmitting the HPAI H5N1 virus, the target species (TS), shall be specifically targeted.

(c) Areas close to the sea, lakes and waterways where birds were found dead; and in particular when these areas are in close proximity to poultry holdings, especially in areas where there is a high density of poultry holdings, shall be targeted.

(d) Close cooperation with epidemiologists and ornithologists and the competent authority for nature conservation shall be ensured in the preparation of the surveillance programme, assisting in species identification and optimising sampling adapted to the national situation.

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

- ensuring early detection of HPAI by investigating increased incidence of morbidity and mortality in wild birds, in particular in selected higher risk species.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

- in the event that HPAI is detected in wild birds, then surveillance of live and dead wild birds shall be enhanced to determine whether wild birds of other species can act as asymptomatic carriers or bridge species.
 - continuing a baseline surveillance of different species of free living migratory birds as part of continuous monitoring of LPAI viruses. Anseriformes (water fowl) and Charadriiformes (shorebirds and gulls) shall be the main sampling targets to assess if they carry LPAI viruses of H5 and H7 subtypes (which would in any case also detect HPAI, if present). Higher risk species must be targeted in particular.
 - Sampling shall not extend beyond 31 December of the year of implementation of the programme.
 - Testing of samples shall be carried out at National Laboratories for avian influenza (NLs) in Member States and at county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and Bucharest sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratory under the control of the NRL.
 - All results will be sent to the Community Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza (CRL) for collation. A good flow of information must be ensured. The CRL shall provide technical support and keep an enlarged stock of diagnostic reagents. Antigens for use in the surveillance shall be supplied to NLs by the CRL to ensure uniformity.
 - All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the CRL in accordance with Community legislation, unless a derogation according to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 provisions. Viruses of H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the said diagnostic manual.
- (e) If the epidemiological situation for the HPAI H5N1 virus so requires, surveillance activities shall be enhanced by awareness raising and active searching and monitoring for dead or injured wild birds, in particular for those belonging to targeted wild bird populations.
- f) that come in direct contact with the poultry holdings .

(3) Areas at risk (wetlands in particular where links with high density poultry populations), previous positive findings as referred to in Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 should be taken into account and if possible complemented by a map.

3.2.1 WILD BIRDS focussed on target species

Investigations according to the surveillance programme set out in conformity with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Targets for year

2023

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Total number of wild birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of wild birds to be samples for passive surveillance	Type of test	Number of tests	
RO1	66	66	PCR test	132	X
RO1	0	0	Virus isolation test	12	X
RO2	72	72	PCR test	144	X
RO2	0	0	Virus isolation test	12	X
RO3	54	54	PCR test	108	X
RO3	0	0	Virus isolation test	12	X
RO4	60	60	PCR test	120	X
RO4	0	0	Virus isolation test	12	X
Total	252	252		552	
			Add a new row		

(a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	552
Total Virus isolation tests	48
Total PCR tests	504
Total Other tests	0
Total number of wild birds to be sampled for passive surveillance	252

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

Please also explain which samples are taken from wild birds

max 32000 chars :

Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

Virological tests:

a. RT – PCR

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

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

(a) Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

(b) Cloacal and tracheal/oropharyngeal swabs and/or tissues from wild birds found dead or moribund shall be sampled for molecular detection (PCR) and/or virus isolation.

(c) Specific care must be taken for the storage and transport of samples in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter IV of the Diagnostic Manual. All avian influenza virus isolates of cases in wild birds shall be submitted to the EURL, unless a derogation has been granted as provided for in paragraph 4(d) of Chapter V of the Diagnostic Manual. Viruses of the H5/H7 subtype shall be submitted to the EURL without delay and shall be subjected to the standard characterisation tests (nucleotide sequencing/IVPI) according to the Diagnostic Manual.

(d) Sampling shall not extend beyond 31 December of the year of implementation of the surveillance programme.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

3.4 Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used .

Please explain also which laboratory do the tests for the wild birds, and which, and how many tests are planned for each wild bird

max 32000 chars :

Laboratory tests shall be carried out in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual.

Virological tests:

a. RT – PCR

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

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

Testing of samples shall be carried out at National Laboratories for avian influenza (NL) in Romania and at county sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratories and Bucharest sanitary veterinary and food safety laboratory under the control of the NRL.

4. Short description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in poultry during the last five years

max 32000 chars :

In 2020, two outbreaks in commercial farms with laying hens, were confirmed on 14th of January 2020 and 18th of January , respectively. These outbreaks, (primary and secondary) occurred in the same area in Seini locality - Maramures county.

From the epidemiological inquiries, it resulted that the source of infection was the wild birds in the primary outbreak and a manure vehicle for the secondary outbreak.

I 2021 there were 8 outbreaks confirmed in poultry population (3 primary outbreaks and 5 secondary outbreaks).

The first outbreak of HPAI H5N8 was confirmed in Ilfov county on January 14th by NRL for AI, in a didactic farm where poultry were kept for educational purposes, with rare breeds of birds (rare breeds of duck and geese), respectively a number of 228 geese and 970 ducks.

The second outbreak of HPAI was confirmed by NRL for AI in Timiș county on February 25, for the H5N5 subtype, in a backyard from Folea village.

The third primary outbreak was confirmed by NRL for AI in Mureș County on May 6th, for the H5N8 subtype, in a commercial farm of pre-grown chicken.

Consequent to this third primary outbreak, 5 secondary outbreaks occurred, in two counties, respectively Mureș county – 3 outbreaks and Harghita county – 2 outbreaks.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

In 2022, 3 more primary outbreaks were confirmed, respectively :

1 HPAI H5N1 outbreak in non - commercial farm (backyard) – Ialomița county - 11.02.2022

1 HPAI H5N1 outbreak in a laying hens commercial farm – Giurgiu county - 18.03.2022

1 HPAI H5N1 outbreak in a non- commercial farm (backyard)– Giurgiu county - 27.03.2022

The identified HPAI subtype was H5N1.

5. *Short description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in wild birds during the last five years*

(max. 32000 chars):

8 cases of HPAI H5 were identified in 2021, in 2 counties:

- 7 cases were identified along the seashore in Constanța county ,

- one case was within the Danube Delta Biosphere reservation area in Tulcea, respectively.

The first cases were identified in winter swans - 6 (*Cygnus Cygnus*) and the last ones in summer swans (*Cygnus olor*).

The HPAI H5N5 subtype was identified in 3 cases - and for 5 cases the H5 clade of type A virus was confirmed.

13 cases of HPAI H5N1 were confirmed in 2022, in 6 different counties:

Cluj county (3 cases)

Tulcea county (1 case)

Galati county (1 case)

Ialomița county (1 case)

Neamț county (4 cases)

Constanta county (2 cases)

Braila county (1 case)

Most cases were identified in winter swans (*Cygnus Cygnus*) and summer swans (*Cygnus olor*). 2 cases were confirmed in a Dalmatian pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*) population and another two cases in sea gull.

The HPAI H5N1 subtype was identified in all cases.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

6. Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

Please explain also briefly the measures implemented in case of suspicion or confirmation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

All cases of sick animals are to be notified compulsorily by farmers or sanitary veterinary staff assuring the surveillance of livestock. The primary notification is carried out to the local veterinary competent authority which shall notify the central veterinary authority of Romania in a rapid manner. In the event that a disease suspicion is not notified in due time, there are sanctions applied (contraventions) according to the specific national legislation and there can be no compensations granted to those animal owners who do not comply with this mandatory requirement.

7. Costs

7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry including ducks, geese and farmed game birds

Please also check the consistency between the numbers mentioned in tables 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 7.2.1, and the information provided in box 2.3 and 2.4. Please comment also the cost-efficiency aspects of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

Costs for 2023

SEROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEILLANCE IN POULTRY

Sampling in poultry: 45 683 samples x euro = Euro

Haemagglutination and haemagglutination inhibition tests in poultry 108030 tests x euro = Euro

VIROLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE IN POULTRY (follow-up in case of positive serological result)

Total PCR test in poultry in case of serological positive Haemagglutination and haemagglutination inhibition tests 75 x euro = Euro

Total Virus Isolation in case of PCR positive 75x euro = Euro

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

C. Financial information

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget)

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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):

NA

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

(max. 32000 chars):

NA

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.

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:

NA

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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
	importFile.txt	importFile.txt	896 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1184 kb