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

Survey programme for Bluetongue

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Romania

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC
1. Identification of the programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member state</th>
<th>ROMANIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Bovines and sheep and goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This program is multi annual</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request of Community co-financing from beginning of</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1 Contact

Name: Dr. Niculae LAZAR
Phone: +40374150200
Fax: +40213124967
Email: office@ansvsa.ro

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

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

The objectives of bluetongue surveillance were the following:
- Early detection of any evidences of bluetongue occurrence on Romanian territory
- Urgent and efficient intervention in case of a bluetongue outbreak
- Establishing of breeding and survival sites for bluetongue virus vectors
- Establishing of the risk zones for bluetongue in Romania
- Fulfilling of the requirements of the Terrestrial Animals Health Code Chapter 2.2.13. Article 2.2.13.2. which stipulates that a country or a zone may be considered free from BTV when bluetongue is notifiable in the whole country and either:
  1. the country or zone lies wholly north of 50°N or south of 34°S, and is not adjacent to a country or zone not having a free status; or
  2. a surveillance programme in accordance with Appendix 3.8.X. has demonstrated no evidence of BTV in the country or zone during the past 2 years; or
  3. a surveillance programme has demonstrated no evidence of Culicoides likely to be competent BTV vectors in the country or zone.

Components of the strategy
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2.1. Passive surveillance by:
Monitoring of the documents.

2.2. Active surveillance by:
- Inspection of animals belonging to domesticated or wild species, susceptible to the BT virus, existing on Romanian territory, as follows:
  - in target localities located in districts considered to present a major or lower risk for trans boundary contamination;
  - in quarantine farms for imported or exported animals, during a period of time equally to the maximum incubation period of the disease;
- Inspection in slaughterhouses of all susceptible animals originating from target localities or from import quarantine farms;
- Monitoring of culicoid vectors, identifying the genus and the species as follows:
  - by capturing the insects with mobile light traps, during the activity season of the insects (from May to October);
  - by weekly catches with permanent traps, covering the whole territory of the country (one permanent trap per district) and all over the year.
- Serological survey, to detect the eventual trans boundary contamination, as follows:
  - in districts considered to present high risk of contamination (CS, CL, CT, DJ, GR, OT, MH, TL, TM, TR), located in the southern part of the country, very close to the national border, on serum samples collected from a number representing 3% of ruminants, minimum 1200 samples/year/district (figure 1);
  - in districts presenting lower risk of contamination (AG, BR, BZ, DB, IF, GJ, IL, Bucharest, PH, VL), in the proximity of the above mentioned districts, on serum samples collected from 2% of ruminants, minimum 400 samples/year/district (figure 1);
  - 10% monthly, on sentinel animals in sentinel farms located in areas very close to the Danube river;
- Organization of epidemiological activities to assess the health status related to BT of susceptible wild and transhumant animals;
- In case of an outbreak of bluetongue, the contingency plan is immediately enforced.

Figure 1. Sites of location of the districts considered to present high risk (red) or low risk (blue) of contamination

2.3. Serological surveillance during years 2006 - 2010
During the period 2005 - 2010 the location of target localities was established inside of 25 square kms quadrates.

Year 2006
Samples: ruminants sera
Tests: competitive ELISA, AGID
Number of tested samples: 18,680
Positive samples: 0

Year 2007
Samples: ruminants sera
Tests: competitive ELISA, AGID
Number of tested samples: 70,569
Positive samples: 0

Year 2008
Samples: ruminants sera
Tests: competitive ELISA, AGID
Number of tested samples: 92,639
Positive samples: 0
Year 2009
Samples: ruminants sera
Tests: competitive ELISA
Number of tested samples: 72,151
Positive samples: 0
Year 2010
Samples: ruminants sera
Tests: competitive ELISA
Number of tested samples: 71,232
Positive samples: 0

2.4. Vectors surveillance during years 2006 â€“ 2010
Year â€“ 2006
No. of districts â€“ 38
No. of localities (sites) â€“ 38
No. of catches â€“ 842
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
Culicoides pulicaris

During 2005, 2006 and 2007 permanent black light traps (South Africa type) were installed in every district (one light trap/district) and vectors were collected weekly (one night/week) in order to assess the seasonal incidence and abundance of the vectors.

In five districts HOBO meteostations were installed in order to monitor the environment parameters that can influence the activity and competence of the vectors (figure 2).

Figure 2. Site of distribution of the permanent traps (red) and HOBO meteostations (yellow) during the season 2005-2006

Year â€“ 2007
No. of districts â€“ 34
No. of localities (sites) â€“ 34
No. of catches â€“ 430
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
Culicoides pulicaris

Year â€“ 2008
No. of districts â€“ 32
No. of localities (sites) â€“ 35
No. of catches â€“ 1,279
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
Culicoides pulicaris
Culicoides nubeculosus
Culicoides dewulfi

Year 2009
No. of districts â€“ 38
No. of localities (sites) â€“ 38
No. of catches â€“ 1,450
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
Culicoides pulicaris
Culicoides nubeculosus
Culicoides dewulfi
Figure 3. Sites of vectors identification in 2009.

Figure 4. Sites of C. obsoletus vectors identification in 2009.

Figure 5. Sites of C. pulicaris vectors identification in 2009.

Year 2010
No. of districts â•• 35
No. of localities (sites) â•• 35
No. of catches â•• 1,554
Identified vectors: Culicoides obsoletus
  Culicoides pulicaris
  Culicoides nubeculosus
  Culicoides dewulfi

2.5. Results of the surveillance performed during 2006 â•• 2010
Based on the investigations performed during 2006 â•• 2010 risk maps for bluetongue virus were realized. The maps show the areas were competent vectors from Culicoides obsoletus and Culicoides pulicaris exist, up to the altitude of 500 m (figure 6).
Figure 6. Map of favourable environmental conditions for culicoid vectors . C.obsoletus and C. pulicaris (up to 500m altitude)
Figure 7. Map of risk areas for bluetongue (up to 500m altitude)

3. Description of the submitted programme

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

3. Description of the submitted program
3.1. Objectives of the bluetongue surveillance programme in 2012:
 â•• Early detection of any evidences of bluetongue occurrence on Romanian territory;
 â•• Immediate and efficient intervention in case of a bluetongue outbreak;
 â•• Establishing of breeding and survival sites for bluetongue virus vectors;
 â•• Establishing of the risk zones for bluetongue in Romania;
 â•• Qualification of domesticated ruminants populations in Romania as â••free of bluetongueâ••.

The target herds were established into quadrates of 25/25 kms recte 525 square kms during the season May to October (figure 8) and 50/50 kms recte 2500 square kms , from November to April (figure 9) depending of the season of vectors activities. In each quadrate one target herd was established.
Figure 8. Quadrates of 25/25 kms for target localities from Mai-October

Figure 9. Quadrates of 50/50 kms for target localities from November to April
Testing strategy:
- from May to October: monthly surveillance by competitive ELISA on serum samples taken from susceptible animals (bovines, ovines, goats) in order to assure a detection of virus circulation at a level of 2% prevalence with 95% confidence;
- from November to April: monthly surveillance by competitive ELISA on serum samples taken from susceptible animals (bovines, ovines, goats) in order to assure a detection of virus circulation at a level of 15% prevalence with 95% confidence;

3.2. Serological survey
In Romania, the estimated number of ruminants at risk for bluetongue is the following
- bovines: 2,162,664
- sheep: 10,309,502
- goats: 1,337,235
The estimated number of ruminants that should be surveyed by serology and Real Time RT - PCR in 2012 is 78,966.

During the intense activity of the vectors (from May to October): 41,328 of ruminants will tested by ELISA competitive (an average of 1008 serum samples/county)
Table 1. Sampling model from May to October

During the low activity season of vectors (from November to April) 31,488 of ruminants will be tested by ELISA competitive (an average of 768 serum samples/county).
Table 2. Sampling model from November to April

Table 3. Sampling model for Real Time RT-PCR testings
The methodology for establishing the target herds to collect the serum samples is the same applied for the year 2011.
All serum samples will be tested in district veterinary laboratories.
The test to be used for serologic surveillance is competitive ELISA.

3.3. Monitoring of culicoid vectors
Identification of the genus and the species and seasonal abundance and distribution as follows:
- by capturing the insects with mobile light traps, during the activity season of the insects (from May to October) according to a monthly timetable for each capturing site (table 4);

Table 4. Monthly timetable of vectors collections by mobile traps

Table 5. Weekly timetable of vectors collections by permanent traps
Black light traps type South Africa will be used.

3.4. Monitoring of environmental parameters with HOBO meteostations
In 3 districts (Botosani, Caras Severin, Constanta) along with the permanent light traps, HOBO meteo-stations are installed. The stations record the environmental data every hour. All the data stocked in the HOBO dataloger are transferred every month to a laptop and used for spatial and statistic analyses and correlated with the dimension and structure of the vectors populations in order to quantify the influence of the environmental factors on the biology of the insects.

3.5. Surveillance on wild ruminants

Laboratory tests (virology and molecular biology) are applied on found dead wild ruminants or sick animals killed by shouting because they show symptoms that might be attributed to bluetongue, in order to collect useful data for epidemiological and risk analysis. Close collaboration with forestry administration and hunting associations is enforced.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2012

First year:
- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring
4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

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

The National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority is led by its President, State Secretary, and the headquarter is located in Bucharest, Dudului street no. 37, district 6, postal code 060603, phone: 0040374150200, fax: 0040213124967, e-mail: office@ansvsa.ro.

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

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

Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.)
- There are 41 county official laboratories (S.V.F.S.L.).
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- laboratory examination in the frame of the programme under technical supervision of NRL.

The Institute for the Control of Biological Products and Medicine of Veterinary Use
- it authorizes medical immunological products against bluetongue and reagents (kits) that are to be traded in Romania;
- it carries out the control of series of vaccine quality against bluetongue, in conformity with the provisions of Surveillance, prevention and control actions of animal diseases, of those transmissible from animals to people, animal and environment protection, approved by The NSVFSA â•President â•Order.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- it elaborates the strategy regarding the domestic ruminants breeding system from Romania;
- it assures the maintenance of wild ruminants livestock within reasonable limits and area, by carrying out the seasonal hunting;
- it assures the sampling and their submission to laboratory in order to achieve the laboratory surveillance for the diagnosis of bluetongue, according to the approved sampling programs;
- it assures together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and NSVFSA the functioning if collection, transport and neutralizing system for corpses, products and by-products;
- it decides, together with the Ministry of Public Health over the conditions of breeding animals in cities and municipalities.

General Directorate of Forestry and Hunting Control
- it monitors the population of wild ruminants from Romania, the predicted evolvements and draws up strategies of maintaining livestock within reasonable limits, so that the circulation of virus be controlled;
- it monitors and controls the implementing of measures for the managers of hunting areas, according to the Program;
- it draws up methodologies specific of the field of activity for the control and surveillance of bluetongue for wild ruminants from Romania.

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

The Economy and Finance Ministry
- it assures the necessary funds for the complete implementation of the Program.

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

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.
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(max. 32000 chars):

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

Fig. 10. Administrative map of Romania with the 41 counties and the municipality of Bucharest:

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):


4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme is targeted to randomly selected domesticated ruminants.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

- Order no. 16 of 16th March 2010 on the approval of â•sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the procedure for the sanitary-veterinary registration/authorization of establishments/ assembly centre/ holdings of origin and of means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare, of the establishments involved in the storage and neutralization of animal by products which are not intended


Order 40/2010 on the approval sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the implementation process of identification and registration of swine, bovine, sheep and goat, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 286/30 April 2010, with further amendments.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars):

All domesticated ruminants in Romania are free of bluetongue.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

The movement of ruminants is controlled with the following documents:

- animal holding registry;
- animal movement document;
- sanitary veterinary transport certificate for live animals.

The ruminants are allowed to move from farm to farm, animal collection centers, animal markets, slaughterhouses or rendering plants accompanied by the above mentioned documents. These movements are registered in the database along with all relevant documents.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

Competitive ELISA and Real Time RT PCR. The sampling scheme was described in point 3.2.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes
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(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable.

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars):


4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

(max. 32000 chars):

Animals serologically positive will be further retested by serum neutralisation and real time RT-PCR on serum and blood samples.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Governmental Decision 1214/2009 regarding methodology for determining and paying compensation to owners of slaughtered animals, killed or otherwise affected in order to rapid elimination of transmissible animal disease outbreaks, published in the Official Journal of Romania, no. 741/9 November 2009.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars):

The control of implementing of the programme is performed by the inspection body according to the National Inspection and Control Programme, which is part to Multi-annual National Control Plan. Reporting of the surveillance results is performed every month by the district Sanitary Veterinary and for Food Safety Directorates to the National Reference Laboratory for bluetongue in the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health by RO BT-Net network.
5. **Benefits of the programme**

A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

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Romania considers that it is necessary to rapidly put in place a harmonized BT monitoring and surveillance scheme in the EU. This harmonized system will allow the full and secure implementation of the measures foreseen in Regulation (EC) no. 1266/2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC ensuring transparency among the Member States and also as regards the Third Countries. The serological monitoring will allow to qualify the ruminants in Romania as free of bluetongue and therefore the farmers will be able to export animals. On the other hand an early detection of any incursion of BTV into Romanian territory could be rapidly regulated by the veterinary administration. The identification of bluetongue risk areas in Romania, will allow to the veterinary services to enforce the prophylactic action in those areas.
6. **Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years**

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2006 - 2009: 

- **no**

### 6.1 Evolution of the disease

**Evolution of the disease:**

- **Not applicable**
- **Applicable**

#### 6.1.1 Data on herds for year: **2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of herds</th>
<th>Total number of herds under the programme</th>
<th>Number of herds checked</th>
<th>Number of positive herds</th>
<th>Number of new positive herds</th>
<th>Number of herds depopulated</th>
<th>% positive herds depopulated</th>
<th>% herds coverage</th>
<th>% positive herds Period herd prevalence</th>
<th>% new positive herds Herd incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>9 297</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>9 288</td>
<td>485</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Romania (42 districts):**
  - **Bovines:**
    - Total number of herds: 9 297
    - Total number of herds under the programme: 541
    - Number of herds checked: 541
    - Number of positive herds: 0
    - Number of new positive herds: 0
    - Number of herds depopulated: 0
    - % positive herds depopulated: 0
    - % herds coverage: 100
    - % positive herds Period herd prevalence: 0
    - % new positive herds Herd incidence: X
  - **Sheep & goats:**
    - Total number of herds: 9 288
    - Total number of herds under the programme: 485
    - Number of herds checked: 485
    - Number of positive herds: 0
    - Number of new positive herds: 0
    - Number of herds depopulated: 0
    - % positive herds depopulated: 0
    - % herds coverage: 99.588
    - % positive herds Period herd prevalence: 0
    - % new positive herds Herd incidence: X
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**version : 2.1**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Total number of herds</th>
<th>Total number of herds under the programme</th>
<th>Number of herds checked</th>
<th>Number of positive herds</th>
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<th>Number of herds depopulated</th>
<th>% positive herds depopulated</th>
<th>% herds coverage</th>
<th>% positive herds</th>
<th>Period herd prevalence</th>
<th>% new positive herds</th>
<th>Herd incidence</th>
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Add a new row

### 6.1.1 Data on herds for year: 2009

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<th>Total number of herds</th>
<th>Total number of herds under the programme</th>
<th>Number of herds checked</th>
<th>Number of positive herds</th>
<th>Number of new positive herds</th>
<th>Number of herds depopulated</th>
<th>% positive herds depopulated</th>
<th>% herds coverage</th>
<th>% positive herds</th>
<th>Period herd prevalence</th>
<th>% new positive herds</th>
<th>Herd incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>8 661</td>
<td>563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
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<td>535</td>
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Add a new row

### 6.1.1 Data on herds for year: 2008

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<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of herds</th>
<th>Total number of herds under the programme</th>
<th>Number of herds checked</th>
<th>Number of positive herds</th>
<th>Number of new positive herds</th>
<th>Number of herds depopulated</th>
<th>% positive herds depopulated</th>
<th>% herds coverage</th>
<th>% positive herds</th>
<th>Period herd prevalence</th>
<th>% new positive herds</th>
<th>Herd incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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### 6.1.1 Data on herds for year: 2007

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<th>Total number of herds</th>
<th>Total number of herds under the programme</th>
<th>Number of positive herds</th>
<th>Number of new positive herds</th>
<th>Number of herds depopulated</th>
<th>% positive herds depopulated</th>
<th>% herds coverage</th>
<th>% positive herds</th>
<th>Period herd prevalence</th>
<th>% new positive herds</th>
<th>Herd incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
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<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>6 090</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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### 6.1.1 Data on herds for year: 2006

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<tr>
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<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of herds</th>
<th>Total number of herds under the programme</th>
<th>Number of positive herds</th>
<th>Number of new positive herds</th>
<th>Number of herds depopulated</th>
<th>% positive herds depopulated</th>
<th>% herds coverage</th>
<th>% positive herds</th>
<th>Period herd prevalence</th>
<th>% new positive herds</th>
<th>Herd incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

**version : 2.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Number of animals to be tested under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animals tested</th>
<th>Number of positives</th>
<th>Number of animals tested individually</th>
<th>Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>% coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (20 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>1 780</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (20 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>2 640</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4 420</strong></td>
<td><strong>400</strong></td>
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</table>

**6.1.2 Data on animals for year: 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Number of animals to be tested under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animals tested</th>
<th>Number of positives</th>
<th>Number of animals tested individually</th>
<th>Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>% coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>2 010 543</td>
<td>45 301</td>
<td>41 655</td>
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<td>91,952</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>10 624 583</td>
<td>35 415</td>
<td>29 577</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>83,515</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12 635 126</strong></td>
<td><strong>80 716</strong></td>
<td><strong>71 232</strong></td>
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<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>88,25</strong></td>
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### 6.1.2 Data on animals for year: 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
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<th>Number of animals to be tested under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animal tested</th>
<th>Number of animals tested individually</th>
<th>Number of positives animals</th>
<th>Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>% coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>1,939,095</td>
<td>51,850</td>
<td>44,975</td>
<td>44,975</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86.74%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>9,403,269</td>
<td>32,360</td>
<td>27,124</td>
<td>27,124</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>83.82%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,342,364</td>
<td>84,210</td>
<td>72,099</td>
<td>72,099</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85.62%</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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### 6.1.2 Data on animals for year: 2008

<table>
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<th>Number of animals to be tested under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animal tested</th>
<th>Number of animals tested individually</th>
<th>Number of positives animals</th>
<th>Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>% coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>1,939,095</td>
<td>51,850</td>
<td>44,975</td>
<td>44,975</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>86.74%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>9,403,269</td>
<td>32,360</td>
<td>27,124</td>
<td>27,124</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>83.82%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,342,364</td>
<td>84,210</td>
<td>72,099</td>
<td>72,099</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85.62%</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Standard requirement for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

**version : 2.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Number of animals to be tested under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animal tested</th>
<th>Number of animals tested individually</th>
<th>Number of positives animals</th>
<th>Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>% coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals</th>
<th>Animal prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>2,328,842</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>54,082</td>
<td>54,082</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>138,672</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>10,624,560</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>143,845</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>12,953,402</td>
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</table>

**ADD A NEW ROW**

### 6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

#### 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Number of animals to be tested under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animal tested</th>
<th>Number of animals tested individually</th>
<th>Number of positives animals</th>
<th>Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>% coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals</th>
<th>Animal prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>2,750,000</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>47,046</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>100,098</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>11,946,166</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td>23,523</td>
<td>23,523</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,098</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,696,166</td>
<td>70,500</td>
<td>70,569</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>100,1</td>
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</table>

**ADD A NEW ROW**
### 6.1.2 Data on animals for year: 2006

<table>
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Number of animals to be tested under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animal tested</th>
<th>Number of animals tested individually</th>
<th>Number of positives animals</th>
<th>Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals slaughtered</th>
<th>% coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (20 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>11,208</td>
<td>11,208</td>
<td>11,208</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (20 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>7,470</td>
<td>7,472</td>
<td>7,472</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>100,027</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,678</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,680</strong></td>
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</table>

### 6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests
### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year: 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal Species</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Number of samples tested</th>
<th>Number of positive samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>41,655</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>29,577</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>71,232</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year: 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal Species</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Number of samples tested</th>
<th>Number of positive samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>44,975</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>27,124</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>72,099</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year:

### 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal Species</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Number of samples tested</th>
<th>Number of positive samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>54,082</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>31,646</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85,728</td>
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</table>

### 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal Species</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Number of samples tested</th>
<th>Number of positive samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>47,046</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>23,523</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70,569</td>
<td>X</td>
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</table>
### 6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year: 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal Species</th>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Test Description</th>
<th>Number of samples tested</th>
<th>Number of positive samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (20 districts)</td>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>11 208</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (20 districts)</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goats</td>
<td>serological test</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>7 472</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18 680</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADD A NEW ROW**

### 6.3 Data on infection

- **Data on infection**
  - ○ Not applicable
  - ○ Applicable...
6.4 Data on the status of herds

| Data on the status of herds          | ☐ Not applicable | ☐ Applicable... |
6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is  ☐ Not applicable  ☐ Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is:  ☐ Not applicable  ☐ Applicable...
### 7. Targets

**7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:** 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Type of the test</th>
<th>Target population</th>
<th>Type of sample</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Number of planned tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Competitive ELISA</td>
<td>Bovines, sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>serum</td>
<td>qualification, surveillance</td>
<td>72 816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Real Time RT-PCR</td>
<td>Bovines, sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>blood</td>
<td>qualification, surveillance</td>
<td>6 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>78 966</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Add a new row

### 7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

---

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple programs.
### 7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

○ Not applicable

○ Applicable...

#### 7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Total number of herds</th>
<th>Total number of herds under the programme</th>
<th>Number of herds expected to be checked</th>
<th>Number of expected positive herds</th>
<th>Number of expected new positive herds</th>
<th>Number of herds expected to be depopulated</th>
<th>% positive herds expected to be depopulated</th>
<th>Expected % herd coverage</th>
<th>Expected % herd prevalence</th>
<th>Expected herd incidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines, sheep &amp; goats</td>
<td>10 455</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10 455</strong></td>
<td><strong>902</strong></td>
<td><strong>902</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add a new row

### 7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

○ Not applicable

○ Applicable...
### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year: 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Total number of animals</th>
<th>Number of animals under the programme</th>
<th>Number of animals expected to be tested</th>
<th>Number of animals to be tested individually</th>
<th>Number of expected positive animals</th>
<th>Number of animals expected to be slaughtered or culled</th>
<th>Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered</th>
<th>Expected % coverage at animal level</th>
<th>% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania (42 districts)</td>
<td>Bovines, sheep &amp;</td>
<td>13 809 401</td>
<td>78 966</td>
<td>78 966</td>
<td>78 966</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13 809 401</strong></td>
<td><strong>78 966</strong></td>
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<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Add a new row**

### 7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

**Targets on qualification of herds and animals**  
- Not applicable
- Applicable...
### 7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is</th>
<th>☐ Not applicable</th>
<th>☐ Applicable...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is | ☐ Not applicable | ☐ Applicable... |
8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year: 2012

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Testing</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost related to</strong></td>
<td><strong>Specification</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of analysis</td>
<td>Elisa (serum antibody detection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of analysis</td>
<td>PCR (animal samples)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sampling</td>
<td>Serum samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sampling</td>
<td>Blood samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
<td>Packing and transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Add a new row**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Vaccination or treatment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost related to</strong></td>
<td><strong>Specification</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Add a new row**

| 3. Slaughter and destruction |  |
### 4. Cleaning and disinfection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost related to</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Unitary cost in EUR</th>
<th>Total amount in EUR</th>
<th>Community funding requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add a new row

### 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost related to</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Unitary cost in EUR</th>
<th>Total amount in EUR</th>
<th>Community funding requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add a new row

### 6. Consumables and specific equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost related to</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Unitary cost in EUR</th>
<th>Total amount in EUR</th>
<th>Community funding requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add a new row

### 7. Other costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost related to</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Number of units</th>
<th>Unitary cost in EUR</th>
<th>Total amount in EUR</th>
<th>Community funding requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entomological survey</td>
<td>Vectors collecting</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomological survey</td>
<td>Vectors identification</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add a new row
**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: .zip, .jpg, .jpeg, .tiff, .tif, .xls, .doc, .bmp, .pna.
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) Zip files cannot be opened (by clicking on the Open button). All other file formats can be opened.
Figure 9. Quadrates of 50/50 kms for target localities from November to April
Figure 8. Quadrates of 25/25 kms for target localities from Mai-October
Figure 7. Map of risk areas for bluetongue (up to 500m altitude)
Fig. 10. Administrative map of Romania with the 41 counties and the municipality of Bucharest:
Figure 1. Sites of location of the districts considered to present high risk (red) or low risk (blue) of contamination
Figure 6. Map of favourable environmental conditions for culicoid vectors. C. obsoletus and C. pulicaris (up to 500m altitude)
Table 4. Monthly timetable of vectors collections by mobile traps

| Black light trap code | Days of the month (from May to October) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| CMYYYYZZ**            | Days of capturing                       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

Days of capturing
**CM = Mobile light trap: YYYY = the name in short of the locality of collection site; ZZ = the acronym of the district name. Example: the code CPVORBT means: mobile light trap located in Vorona village, district Botosani.
- by weekly catches with permanent traps, covering the whole territory of the country (one permanent trap per district) and all over the year (table 5).

Table 5. Weekly timetable of vectors collections by permanent traps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black light traps code</th>
<th>The name of the farm of collection site</th>
<th>Catching interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XYYYYYYZZ</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>One night/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>January ➔ December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5. Sites of C. pulicaris vectors identification in 2009.
Table 1. Sampling model from May to October

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of quadrats of 25/25km (525 km²)</th>
<th>390</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of target herds per county</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of samples/county/period</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of samples/target herds/month</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of animals to be tested during the period</td>
<td>41,328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the low activity season of vectors (from November to April) 31,488 of ruminants will be tested by ELISA competitive (an average of 768 serum samples/county).

Table 2. Sampling model from November to April

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of quadrats of 50/50km (2500 km²)</th>
<th>98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of target herds per county</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of samples/county/period</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of samples/target herds/month</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of animals to be tested during the period</td>
<td>31,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Sampling model for Real Time RT-PCR testings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average number of samples/county/year</th>
<th>150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of animals to be tested during the period</td>
<td>6,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4. Sites of C. obsoletus vectors identification in 2009.
Figure 3. Sites of vectors identification in 2009.
Figure 2. Site of distribution of the permanent traps (red) and HOBO meteostations (yellow) during the season 2005-2006