

In addition, some hunting programmes targeting the young are carried out all year long.

In commercial holdings, rigorous biosafety measures are enforced and these are evaluated annually by the officials of the Veterinary Authority of Romania. Animal movements throughout Romanian territory are certified by veterinary authorities for all domestic live pigs, from both commercial and backyard holdings. The feeding of domestic pigs with swill of animal origin is forbidden.

Despite the favourable results achieved by annual programmes in previous years, in 2013 Romania continues to apply a rigorous surveillance programme throughout its entire territory, both for domestic pigs and wild boar.

Romania can provide documented proof of the results obtained by the surveillance programme to the OIE and to interested countries.

Therefore, considering the information detailed above, and:

– that more than five years have elapsed since the last diagnosed case of CSF in Romania

– that vaccination against CSF ended in domestic pigs in 2009

– that no vaccinated pigs remain in pig holdings

– that a stamping-out policy is applied in the event of detection of any outbreak of CSF

– that, as a result of the CSF surveillance programme, there is no evidence of virus circulation in Romanian territory

– in accordance with the defined requirements of Article 15.2.3. of Chapter 15.2. on CSF of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* (2012);

the Delegate of Romania to the OIE declares that his country has regained its CSF-free status, as of 1 February 2013.

Self-declaration from Romania on the recovery of its Newcastle disease-free status

submitted to the OIE on 18 February 2013 by Dr Lazar Niculae, Delegate of Romania to the OIE, Acting Director General, National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, Bucharest, Romania

Background information

In Romania, Newcastle disease is immediately notifiable and a stamping-out policy is applied in the event of any outbreak.

Epidemiological data

The last outbreak of Newcastle disease, which occurred in backyard holdings in Brasov County, was notified to the OIE by Romania on 12 October 2012. Follow-up reports were provided as the outbreak evolved. A final report, stating that the event had been resolved on 13 November 2012, was provided to the OIE on 14 November 2012. Disinfection of all affected backyards was carried out and no new outbreaks have been reported since November 2012.

Surveillance programme

In the meantime, Romania has carried out a sustained surveillance programme during this three-month period, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 10.9.22. to 10.9.26. of Chapter 10.9. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

Therefore, considering the above information, and:

– that three months have elapsed since the Newcastle disease event was resolved and no new case has been diagnosed

– that Romania applies a stamping-out policy in the event of the detection of an outbreak of Newcastle disease

– that Romania continues to deploy surveillance programmes for Newcastle disease and there is no evidence of virus circulation on its territory

– in accordance with Articles 10.9.22. to 10.9.26. of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* (2012);

the Delegate of Romania declares that his country has regained its Newcastle disease-free status, as of 14 February 2013.