

**Priority question for written answer P-002708/2025
to the Commission**

Rule 144

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Subject: Ban on the export of live animals from Romania to the EU

Peste des petits ruminants (Ovine Rinderpest) is a viral disease that affects ruminants, sheep and goats, but does not affect humans, if and where it is present.

After applying initial restrictions to Romania, the Commission recently announced the extension of the ban on exports of live animals from Romania to the EU, including their transit through EU countries, although there is no evidence to support this.

I should point out that, in November 2024, I warned of a violation of Romanian law, the absence of the disease, and abuses of power by the authorities, and that, following my actions, Romania and the Commission decided not to apply any sanctions. However, the Romanian authorities have slaughtered around 600 000 sheep without any evidence for doing this, which is ruining Romanian farmers.

If this *peste* is present, it has come from Ukraine because there are no checks on goods transiting Romania from Ukraine.

1. What criteria underpin this decision, bearing in mind there is no official information on research into this disease in Romania? Might it not be that the aim is to ruin Romanian farmers?
2. What criteria have been used to determine the size of the restricted area, protection area and monitoring area, in which farmers are prohibited from exporting live animals to other EU countries, even if no relevant research has been conducted into the disease, unlike in the other Member States?

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