



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state :

Disease

Species :

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

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

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Thursday, December 01, 2022 12:55:31

Submission Number

1669895732183-18971



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Before June 2017, African swine fever (ASF) was never detected on the territory of the Czech Republic. Passive surveillance has been carried out in the wild boar population on the whole territory in the Czech Republic since 2014. All found dead wild boar are laboratory tested on ASF (virologically and serologically).

Passive surveillance of found dead wild boar on all territory of the Czech Republic from 1. 1. 2014 to 31. 12. 2021 is presented in Tab. 1, Attachment 1.

The first ASF positive case was confirmed in found dead wild boar on 26. 6. 2017 in the Region of Zlín, district of Zlín, cadastral territory Příluky u Zlína, therefore the development of indicators in previous years does not exist.

The introduction of ASF in the Czech Republic was probably due to human activity, in the time of confirmation of the first ASF case on the national territory the closest positive cases were at that time reported approximately 400 km away (Poland, Ukraine). Nevertheless, it has not been possible to determine precisely the way of ASF introduction.

The State Veterinary Administration (SVA) has adopted immediately extraordinary veterinary measures (EVM) in order to limit the ASF spread within the wild boar population, to prevent introduction of ASF into domestic pigs' farms and to subsequently finally eradicate ASF from the national territory.

Consistent perseverant application of the measures adopted allowed to indeed limit the ASF spread within wild boar population and to prevent its introduction into domestic pigs' farms. The last positive ASF cases were reported on 8. 2. 2018 in a shot wild boar and on 15. 4. 2018 in a found dead wild boar. In this late case the cadaver was nevertheless presumably 5 to 6 months old.

In total from 26.6.2017 to 15.4.2018 230 positive cases of ASF were found in wild boar, from which 212 in found dead and 18 in shot ones. All positive cases were detected only in a small infected area of a part of Zlín district.

Based on the results of ASF monitoring the EC implementing decision (EU) 2019/404 from 12. 3. 2019 withdrew all parts of national territory from part I and part II of the Annex to EC implementing decision 2020/605/EU. By this decision the EC officially approved the CR did successfully achieve the ASF eradication and the whole Czech Republic has been acknowledged ASF free again ranging among ASF free Member States.

Subsequently the OIE has renewed on 19. 4. 2019 by a publication of a self-declaration of the CR its ASF free status (<http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/self-declared-disease-status/>).

ASF in the Czech Republic has been detected only in wild boar. No positive cases were detected in domestic pigs.

Due to unfavourable ASF situation in neighbouring countries – in Poland and in Germany – where the ASF spread lead to the move of positive ASF cases in wild boar closer to the Czech national territory, in

fact to only 60 km from the national border, the SVA has issued, with entry into force as of 16. 11. 2020, extraordinary veterinary measures (EVM) establishing a 'buffer zone' - a zone with intensive wild boar hunting in parts of Liberec and Ústí nad Labem regions. This area of 1 440 km² (square kilometres) is the most endangered from the view point of possible AMP introduction by wild boars.

During to the constantly deteriorating disease situation in 2021 in neighboring countries - especially in Poland, when the closest confirmed cases of ASF in wild boars were detected about 8 -10 km from the border with the Czech Republic was on 30.11.2021 the original area with intensive hunting of wild boars extended by the border areas of the Hradec Králové, Pardubice, Olomouc and Moravian-Silesian regions along the entire border with Poland. This is an area of about 8,500 km².

Intensive wild boar hunting and all hunted wild boars' ASF testing is performed there. In 2021 in total 7 309 wild boars were hunted and ASF tested there, all with negative result. EVMs remain in force during 2022 as well.

Note:

Due to the long-term unfavorable disease situation in the neighboring states, the Czech Republic will maintain the area with intensive hunting of wild boars in 2023, but we have decided to exclude this area from the veterinary programme. For that reason, changes are made to the application.

In the framework of the ASF monitoring in total 3 626 domestic pigs and 9 673 wild boars (from which 2 364 found dead and 7309 hunted) were tested in 2021. All these tests were ASF negative.

No technical difficulties were showed during ASF programme implementation. No obstacles and constrains have been identified.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- *The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.*
- *Target population*
- *Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures*
- *Areas of implementation of the programme*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program will be applied on the whole territory of the Czech Republic in different areas depending on the epidemiology situation (see point 4.2 of the program)

The ASF prevention and monitoring program includes the following main objectives:

- protection of the territory of the Czech Republic against the introduction of ASF from areas with ASF occurrence
- early detection of ASF in case of its introduction into the territory of the Czech Republic
- protection of pig holdings against the introduction of ASF
- raising awareness of ASF risks among all stakeholders

Target population: domestic pigs, feral pigs

Main measures:

1) Passive surveillance of domestic pigs (on holdings) throughout the Czech Republic:

- laboratory testing of dead domestic pigs for no apparent reason or in the case of mass deaths (virologically and serologically)
- laboratory testing of all sick and dead domestic pigs with ASF clinical signs (virologically and

serologically)

- laboratory testing of all sows which underwent abortion (virologically)
- control of biosecurity measures in pig holdings

2) Passive surveillance in wild boar throughout the Czech Republic:

- active searching and laboratory testing (virologically and serologically) of all wild boar found dead or killed by vehicles on the whole territory of the Czech Republic

3 Raising awareness of ASF risks:

- organising of training courses and seminars for hunters / hunting areas users, pig farmers, private veterinary surgeons and other stakeholders
- updated information on SVA website available and understandable to a broad public
- information both orally and via informative leaflets during controls of/working visits to pig farming enterprises

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

Describe

- *The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities*
- *Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

1) Competent authority responsible for the implementation of the programme

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "SVA") is the competent authority responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of all activities in the field of veterinary care which performs its competences in the entire territory of the Czech Republic (see § 47 of Act No 166/1999); the SVA co-ordinates activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (hereinafter referred to as the "RVA").

The ASF monitoring on the whole national territory is performed based on the Methodology of animal-health control and prescribed vaccination for the given year.

The organisation chart of the State Veterinary Administration and regions and districts in the Czech Republic, see Attachment 2.

2) Stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme:

- Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic
- State Veterinary Administration (SVA)
 - Central Veterinary Administration (CVA)
 - Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA)
- State Veterinary Institutes (SVI) - Praha, Jihlava, Olomouc
- National reference Laboratory for ASF SVI Jihlava
- University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno
- scientific and educational institutions – Veterinary Research Institute, Czech Agricultural University in Prague, Mendel University in Brno
- Chamber of veterinary surgeons of the Czech Republic

- Union of Pig Keepers
- hunters' organisations
- Agriculture Chamber of the Czech Republic
- local government – Regional office, municipalities with extended powers
- Police of the Czech Republic
- Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic
- Rendering Plant Association
- National Disease Control Centre

Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic:

- the central state administration authority for veterinary care issues
- governs the performance of state administration in matters of veterinary care
- approves the SVA emergency plan for ASF
- approves the Methodology
- processing information on the wild pig population in the Czech Republic
- elaboration of the concept of wild boar hunting in the Czech Republic
- approves the financing of preventive and eradication measures

Central Veterinary Administration (CVA):

- prepares proposal of the emergency plan for ASF
- prepares the Methodology
- manages RVAs and SVIs
- orders extraordinary veterinary measures
- determines areas according ASF risk
- coordinates co-operation between all stakeholders
- informs all stakeholders and the public about current ASF situation and adopted veterinary measures
- submits reports and informs the European Commission
- proposes to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic the budget for the preventive and eradication measures

Regional Veterinary Administration (RVA):

- prepares proposal of the regional emergency plan for ASF
- orders regional extraordinary veterinary measures
- organizes, ensures and controls the implementation of veterinary measures
- performs state veterinary supervision – control of domestic pigs' farm, sampling for laboratory examination, control of pigs moving, control of home slaughter, veterinary supervision in the slaughterhouse, veterinary supervision in the rendering plants, organization and control of hunting of wild, organization and control of safe disposal of cadavers of wild boar
- assesses the ASF current situation in the infected area
- organizes and conducts training for hunters
- coordinates regional co-operation between all stakeholders
- pays of financial compensations to hunters
- informs CVA of the current situation and results of the examinations and of the measures taken

State Veterinary Institutes (SVI):

- provides complete laboratory tests

National reference Laboratory for ASF SVI Jihlava:

- provides complete laboratory tests

- provides confirmatory laboratory tests, including the IPM method
- cooperates with the European Reference Laboratory for ASF

University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences in Brno, scientific and educational institutions:

- cooperate internationally in particular in the scientific field
- disseminate information between the professional public

Chamber of veterinary surgeons of the Czech Republic:

- monitors the epidemiology situation in domestic pig holdings on the whole territory of the Czech Republic
- disseminates information among the professional public

Union of Pig Keepers:

- disseminates information focussed on biosecurity of the farms among breeders of domestic pigs

Hunters' organisations:

- disseminate information focussed on biosecurity during hunting
- hunters perform searching of cadavers and hunting of wild boar
- hunters can take samples for laboratory testing from the hunted wild boar
- collecting and providing of information on the number and occurrence of wild boar

Agriculture Chamber of the Czech Republic:

- spreading of information to farmers
- cooperation with hunters especially in the harvest of agricultural crops

Local government:

- cooperation with the SVA (RVA) in implementing veterinary measures
- implementation of some veterinary measures
- spreading of information between the public

Police of the Czech Republic (only in the case of occurrence of ASF):

- hunting of the wild boar in the infected area in cooperation with SVA
- monitoring the occurrence of wild boar using a helicopter with thermal imaging camera in the infected area

Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic:

- cooperation with the SVA in removing the wild boar cadavers

Rendering Plant Association:

- sampling for ASF laboratory testing from domestic pigs and from most found dead wild boar is carried out in rendering plants by official veterinarians
- all dead wild boar and domestic pigs are safely removed in rendering plants

Operational expert group (only in the case of occurrence of ASF):

- it was established in accordance with requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
- main activities:
 - assessing the epidemiological situation and its evolution;
 - defining the infected zone;

- establishing the appropriate measures to be applied in the infected zone in accordance with this Chapter and their duration
- developing an eradication plan, when relevant

Communication and coordination between all parties is ensured by the SVA:

- regular meetings of Central Health Commission
- regular meetings of SVA with representatives of Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic
- regular negotiations with hunters, pig breeders
- organizing training sessions and seminars
- information on SVA websites (<https://www.svscr.cz/zdravi-zvirat/amp-aktualni-informace/>)

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

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar
- 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined
- 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Principles of ASF surveillance strategy in domestic pigs

1) The whole territory of the Czech Republic

Despite the fact that ASF has never occurred in domestic pigs in the Czech Republic, a passive monitoring in these is set up.

These measures are implemented throughout the Czech Republic:

- PCR testing for ASF in all sows that aborted;
- testing (PCR, ELISA) for ASF of all cases of domestic pigs' mass deaths without apparent clear reason
- laboratory testing (PCR, ELISA) of all sick and dead pigs suspect of ASF;
- Long term monitoring and statistics of deaths – checks and examination/testing in the case of increased deaths;
- Registration of all pig movements, including the exact address of the final holding;
- Strengthening of checks on biosafety on holdings based on risk analysis;

There is also an obligation for all domestic pigs' farmers/breeders/holdings' operators to immediately report to the relevant RVA all suspicion for ASF in domestic pigs – this obligation is pursuant the Veterinary Act.

Principles of ASF surveillance strategy in wild boar

1) The whole territory of the Czech Republic

These measures are implemented throughout the Czech Republic:

- passive surveillance in wild boar - all dead found wild boar including killed by the means of transport are laboratory tested on ASF (PCR, ELISA)
- intensive year-round hunting of all individuals of wild boar irrespective of their age category and sex
- ban on feeding of wild boar, except for game preserves recognised for keeping wild boar, only baiting at baiting places shall be performed; permitted amount of feed at baiting place is 20 kg/0,5 km² of

hunting area

- prohibition on the movement of wild boars on the territory of the Czech Republic, their export or import into the Czech Republic

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Notification of the ASF infection is governed by the Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act, as amended by Decree No 202/2003 and in accordance to the Regulation (EU) 2016/429 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002.

On the whole territory of the Czech Republic, the obligation to report suspicion of ASF infection to the State Veterinary Administration applies to pig breeders, veterinarians and other persons (owner, intermediary or importer, recipient, forwarder, seller or person empowered to dispose of live animals, products of animal origin, waste of animal origin, animal by-products) who come into contact with live pigs, their carcasses, meat and meat products from pigs and pig-related animal products. The notifier is obliged to allow examination of the suspect animal / material.

There is an obligation to report every dead found wild boar throughout on the whole territory of the Czech Republic; all dead found wild boar including killed by the means of transport are laboratory tested on ASF (PCR, ELISA).

In the case of laboratory confirmation of the ASF positive case, the laboratory sends a test result to the relevant RVA; the RVA inserts the sampling and result obtained to the information system of the SVA CR. SVA reports about ASF occurrence in the Czech Republic to the European Commission through ADIS.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002

Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act (§ 11; § 10)

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

Domestic pigs:

8 321 registered pig holdings with 1 558 048 pigs were in the Czech Republic in 2021 (31 December 2021).

Number of pig holdings and number of pigs in the Czech Republic by regions, see Attachment No 4.

Wild boar:

It is difficult to obtain reliable data on the wild boar population. The most accurate information is obtained by the yearly number of hunted wild boar and spring census (Attachment No 4).

Target population:

1) Domestic pig

The whole territory of the Czech Republic:

- PCR testing for ASF of all sows that aborted;
- testing (PCR, ELISA) for ASF in cases of deaths of domestic pigs in the age category from weaning till maturity without clear reason and in case of mass death without clear reason;
- laboratory testing (PCR, ELISA) of all sick and dead pigs suspect of ASF;

2) Wild boar

The whole territory of the Czech Republic:

- passive surveillance in wild boar - all dead found wild boar including killed by the means of transport are laboratory tested on ASF (PCR, ELISA)
- passive surveillance in wild boar – all hunted wild boar suspect of ASF are laboratory tested on ASF (PCR, ELISA)

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Breeders of pigs in the Czech Republic are obliged to ensure the identification of pigs by prescribed identification means - tattooing, ear marks (§ 22 of Act No 154/2000; § 18, § 19, § 20 and § 21 of Decree 136/2004).

The breeders of pigs in the Czech Republic are obliged to register with authorized persons all their farms and to inform about any changes in the listed data (§ 23 of Act No 154/2000; § 28, § 29, § 31, § 32, § 52, § 53, § 54 and § 55 of Decree 136/2004).

The above mentioned obligations are not compulsory for pig keepers/back-yard-farmers, who purchase a domestic pig in order to have it for a 'home slaughter', such a domestic pig has to be slaughtered within 7 days from purchase. The meat from that pig has to be designed for home consumption in the keeper's household. These pigs are in evidence thanks to a report sent by the pig's original farmer from which farm it has been dispatched to the place of 'home slaughter'. The evidence report is sent to the central register and it has to always contain at least the name and full correct address of the pig keeper to whom the pig has been dispatched.

Identification data of the holding and animals are kept in the central register.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/605

Act No 154/2004,

Decree 136/2004

4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the Czech Republic, the movement of pigs is governed by the provisions of Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act and in accordance with European legislation. The movement of pigs shall be carried out in accordance with health situation in the holding concerning ASF infection and depending on the area in which the holding is located. Due to the fact that the CR is currently free of ASF, the conditions for domestic pigs' intra-territorial moves are on the whole national territory the same. The intra-territorial transfers of domestic pigs are registered in the central register, based on the report by the pigs' farmer which is to be sent within 7 days after transport.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/687

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605

Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act (§ 11; § 10)

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratory testing

1. Laboratories

Samples taken within the framework of this programme are tested in only three laboratories of the State Veterinary Institutes (SVI) – SVI Prague, SVI Olomouc and SVI Jihlava. Activities of the laboratories are coordinated by the National Reference Laboratory for ASF in the SVI Jihlava (hereinafter referred to as the "NRL") and the laboratories are mutually connected via the information system of the SVA CR. All these laboratories provide complete ASF laboratory tests (PCR, ELISA) except in the case of suspicion of ASF and in the case of confirmatory tests. Laboratory tests in cases of suspected ASF and confirmatory tests are only performed in the NRL, including IPMA tests.

2. Sampling (domestic pigs, wild boar)

- coagulated blood;
- organs – spleen, lungs, kidney (if appropriate), sample from a long bone or sternum in the case of a massive autolysis bone marrow is then used for further testing;
- transport of cadavers, performance of an autopsy and sampling at a rendering plant is ordered;
- general rules for taking all samples are the following:
- strict compliance with the basic bio-security rules at sampling,
- sampling performed aseptically, if possible,

- avoidance of cross-contamination of samples from different animals with contaminated aids, tools, utensils, surfaces, etc.,
- proper packaging of samples using impervious materials, proper identification and rapid transport to the laboratory under given temperature conditions,
- proper identification of consignments of samples intended for testing for ASF (e.g. using words "testing for ASF") enabling their proper identification at testing laboratory (opening and processing thereof shall then proceed under specific bio-security conditions),
- applications for laboratory testing shall not be placed inside the packaging but be attached to the surfaces of the consignments.

3. Testing methods

1. Used testing methods are the following:

- 1) Testing for the presence of ASF virus using Real-time PCR method
- 2) Testing for the presence of antibodies against ASF virus using ELISA method
- 3) IPMA method is used as a confirmation test for ELISA

Detailed specification of methods used falls under the competence of the NRL for ASF.

2. Use methodology of virological and serological tests:

- test for the presence of ASF virus using Real-time PCR method and at the same time test for the presence of antibodies against ASF virus using ELISA method are used in the case of:
 - a) Found dead wild boar including killed by the means of transport in the whole territory of the Czech Republic
 - b) Hunted wild boar suspect of ASF in the whole territory of the Czech Republic
 - c) Domestic pigs where a suspicion on ASF infection has been declared (sick and dead)
 - d) testing for ASF in cases of deaths of domestic pigs in the age category from weaning till maturity without clear reason and in case of mass death without clear reason;
- only test for the presence of ASF virus using Real-time PCR method is used in the case of:
 - a) testing of all sows that aborted

Criteria to include an animal or holding in the sampling scheme

Domestic pigs

- All Domestic pigs (sick and dead) where a suspicion on ASF infection (e.g. fever, haemorrhagic lesions, etc.) has been declared in whole territory of the Czech Republic
- Dead domestic pigs in the age category from weaning till maturity without clear reason and in case of mass death without clear reason – in the whole CR territory;
- all sows that aborted – in the whole CR territory;
- Samples for laboratory testing shall also be taken in case of specific patho-anatomic lesions found at slaughtering.

Wild boar

- All found dead wild boar in whole territory of the Czech Republic
- All hunted wild boar suspect of ASF in the whole territory of the Czech Republic

Inspection regime in farms

- Inspections in pig holdings aimed in particular at biosecurity measures are carried out throughout the Czech Republic on the basis of a risk analysis.

4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable for this program.

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Domestic pigs

- In accordance with Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1069/2009 and Decree No 299/2003, feeding pigs with catering or kitchen waste is prohibited to all pig keepers.
- All pigs shall be kept in a way preventing their contacts with wild boar; wild boar must not have access to any material, and in particular to feed, litter and water, which may subsequently come into contact with the pigs on the holding;
- Appropriate disinfection means shall be used at the entrances and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself;
- Hygiene measures to reduce the risk of African swine fever virus spreading shall be applied by pig keepers coming into contact with wild boar;
- No materials which could be contaminated with African swine fever virus shall be brought into a pig holding;
- In pig holdings, ban on the use of straw originated from countries with occurrence of ASF;
- All dead or sick domestic pigs with African swine fever symptoms (e. g. lack of appetite, fever, apathy, haemorrhagic lesions, etc.) shall be notified to the RVA;
- No parts of wild boar, whether hunted or found dead, nor any material or equipment which can be contaminated with ASF virus, shall be brought into a pig holding.

Inspections of the implementation of biosecurity measures in pig farms:

In 2021, almost 700 inspections were carried out on pig farms (129 of them with violations). The checking of biosecurity measures (BM) is a standard part of routine on-farm checks. More than 170 inspections focused exclusively on compliance with BM (41 of them with noncompliance).

In the event of violations of compliance with the rules of BM, RVA will order the breeder to provide a remedy (by a certain date) and then RVA perform a follow-up inspection. RVA can also impose a sanction (fine) on the breeder.

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

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

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Domestic pigs:

In cases where the presence of ASF on a holding is confirmed, the SVA orders measures in accordance with Czech and EU legislation - Act 166/1999, Veterinary Act, Contingency Plan of SVA CR for ASF, Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605

Immediate measures include in particular:

determining of the ASF outbreak, ban on the movement of pigs, the killing of all pigs on the holding under official supervision, the destruction of carcasses under official supervision in the rendering plant, the disinfection of the holding, sampling for laboratory tests in accordance with diagnostic manual, epidemiological inquiry, disposal of all materials likely to be contaminated (under official supervision) – including semen, ova, embryos, waste, feeding stuffs, straw.

We do not plan serological surveillance in domestic pigs as a part of ASF outbreak investigation.

Around the outbreak site, establishment of protection and surveillance zones (protection zone with a radius of at least three kilometres around the outbreak site, which is itself included in a surveillance zone of a radius of at least ten kilometres). Measures in these zones include in particular: clinical examination of the pigs and to check the register and the pig identification marks, ban of the movement of pigs, disinfection of all materials which may be contaminated, including vehicles, ASF testing (PCR) of all sick and dead pigs in holdings.

Wild boar:

In the case of occurrence of ASF in wild boar an infected area is immediately delimited with appropriate EVMs being set up.

In the infected area, all dead found wild boar and all hunted wild boar are laboratory tested on ASF (PCR, ELISA).

All dead found wild boar including killed by the means of transport and all hunted wild boar are safely disposed of under official supervision in the rendering plant. The rules of biosecurity apply to the handling of cadavers (see Attachment No 5 and No 6).

In the case of occurrence of ASF in the Czech Republic, it is necessary to comply with biological safety requirements when collecting wild boar carcasses and when hunting them - see Attachment No. 5 and 6. Only trained hunters are allowed to hunt in areas where ASFs occur. The training is organized by the SVA (online or face-to-face form) - the training is ready. The training is focused on the principles of biosecurity in the collection of wild boar carcasses and wild boar hunting. After completing the training, the hunter will receive the certificate, the SVA will have a list of all trained hunters available.

Samples for laboratory testing are always taken at the rendering plant to minimize the risk of contamination and spread of ASF.

In the rest of territory of the Czech Republic, all dead found wild boar including killed by the means of transport and all hunted wild boar suspect of ASF are laboratory tested on ASF (PCR, ELISA).

In cases where the presence of ASF on area outside to infected area is confirmed, the SVA defined a new infected area and prescribes to same measures as above.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605

Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act
Contingency Plan of the SVA for ASF

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In cases where the presence of ASF on a holding is confirmed, the SVA proceeds in accordance with the provisions of the Veterinary Act (§ 15), Contingency Plan of the SVA for ASF (Article 2.2), in accordance with European legislation - Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, Council Regulation (EC) 1099/2009.

The pigs will be slaughtered at the outbreak and the protection zones within the Extraordinary veterinary measures issued. Disposal is performed by SVA mobile emergency centres. Preferentially, unblood methods of killing are used.

Ways of spending:

- killing by electric shock
- gas euthanasia (using carbon oxide)
- mechanical stunning and killing by electric shock
- euthanasia by lethal injection (individual killing in killing small amount pigs)

Samples will be taken from the slaughtered pigs for laboratory examination and epidemiological inquiry.

All carcasses will be disposed of under official supervision in a rendering plant or burned at an approved incinerator.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687
Council Regulation (EC) 1099/2009
Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act
Contingency Plan of the SVA for ASF

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation is provided in the following cases in the Czech Republic :

- in the whole territory of the Czech Republic for each found dead wild boar from which a sample is taken for ASF laboratory tests 2 000,- Kč/CZK (82 €)
- in the infected area, costs for protection means, disinfection means, as well as other costs connected with specific rules of hunting are compensated to hunters or users of hunting area users according to the actual costs in full

In cases where the presence of ASF on a holding is confirmed, compensation is provided in accordance with Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act (Chapter IX, compensation for loss and damage incurred in connection with dangerous contagious diseases; § 67, § 68, § 69, § 70).

4.3.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA) is the competent authority responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of all activities in the field of veterinary care which performs its competences in the entire territory of the Czech Republic; the SVA co-ordinates activities of Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA) and State veterinary institutes (SVI).

Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA)

- organizes, ensures and controls the implementation of veterinary measures
- performs state veterinary supervision – control of domestic pigs' farm, sampling for laboratory examination, control of pigs moving, control of home slaughter, veterinary supervision in the slaughterhouse, veterinary supervision in the rendering plants, organization and control of hunting of wild, organization and control of safe disposal of cadavers of wild boar
- informs CVA about the current situation and results of the examinations and of the measures taken

State Veterinary Institutes (SVI):

- provides complete laboratory tests
- informs RVA about the results of the laboratory tests

Central Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (CVA)

- manages and controls RVAs and SVIs
- submits reports and informs the European Commission
- performs a program compliance check - through data from the professional information system of the SVA - data is downloaded from the professional system every 2 weeks. If any discrepancy or error in the data is found, the relevant Regional Veterinary Administration or a private veterinarian is contacted to clarify the discrepancies or correct the errors.

Regulation (EU) 2016/429

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU)2021/605

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

Act No 166/1999, Veterinary Act

Contingency Plan of the SVA for ASF

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

Describe

- *how sustained feeding is avoided.*
- *average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²*
- *sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied*

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(max. 32000 chars):

In the whole territory of the Czech Republic:

- ban on feeding of wild boar is ordered, except for game preserves recognised for keeping wild boar, only baiting at baiting places shall be performed; permitted amount of feed at baiting place is 20 kg/month/0,5 km² of hunting area in infected area
 - intensive year-round hunting of all individuals of wild boar irrespective of their age category and sex is ordered
 - prohibition on the movement of wild boars on the territory of the Czech Republic, their export or import into the Czech Republic
 - searching for dead wild boar; search is supported by paying off compensation for each found dead wild boar from which a sample is taken for ASF laboratory tests
 - all dead found wild boar are laboratory tested on ASF (virologically and serologically)
- doplňiť ten zákaz premiestňovania

Wild boar (WB) hunting support:

- In the whole territory of the Czech Republic, intensive WB hunting is supported by the permission of some prohibited hunting methods.
- In all meetings with hunters / hunting ground users, the awareness campaign highlights the need to reduce the population density of WB.
- In the whole territory of the Czech Republic, financial support for increased hunting of WB is paid by Ministry of Agriculture through subsidy title - payment of contributions for each caught piece of WB over the 5-year average of hunting.

However, hunting in the Czech Republic is carried out mainly by hunters as members of interest groups – it means in their free time.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars):

An information campaign is being carried out throughout the territory of the Czech Republic in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605– leaflets, posters, QR code, information publications, media information. All information, including the current situation and the measures taken, can be found on the SVA website at: <https://www.svscr.cz/zdravi-zvirat/africky-mor-prasat-amp/>

Pig breeders are informed during joint SVA and Union of Pig Keepers meetings and ASF working group meetings. During inspections of domestic pig holdings, the veterinary inspectors of SVA passes to breeders information leaflets focusing on biosecurity of the pig holdings, SVA has published a manual on Biosecurity Principles in Livestock Holdings.

Hunters are informed during ASF working group meetings, joint SVA and hunting organizations' representatives meetings.

5. Benefits of the programme

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A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

In line with the main aims of the program, the measures are designed to lead to the prevention of introduction of ASF into the Czech Republic in wild boar and at the same time to prevent the introduction of ASF into pig holdings. At the same time the monitoring is set up in a way to lead to an early detection of ASF in case of its introduction on the national territory and that both in wild boars as well as in domestic pigs.

Proposed measures and their contribution to control and eradication of ASF:

- support for the search for dead wild boar in the Czech Republic, reporting them to SVA, laboratory testing on ASF and removing cadavers from the environment: gives information on the current epidemiological situation in the CR, for early detection of possible spread of ASF to new areas or occurrence in new, spatially remote areas (human activities); removing cadavers from the environment greatly reduces the risk of spreading ASF infection;
- laboratory testing of wild boar hunted in the area with intensive hunting: serves as a source of information on the current epidemiological situation in the area with intensive hunting, provides information about serologically positive cases (wild boar that survived ASF infection), their migration and on early detection of ASF introduction into wild boar population;
- Controls on pig holdings, including laboratory examinations: serve as a source of information on the current epidemiological situation and on early detection of ASF introduction into pig holdings;
- Laboratory testing of dead domestic pigs on holdings and monitoring of the number of dead pigs: it is used for early detection of ASF introduction into pig holdings.

Expected benefits of the program:

- Continuous raising and maintaining awareness of the risks of AMP among all target groups (especially hunters, pig farmers and the general public) - this is already evident now, for example, by these facts:
 - there was an increase in the number of dead WB reported and laboratory tested for AMP (before 2017 about less than 400 WB per year; 2017-2021 more than 1,500 WB per year)
 - there is good cooperation with pig breeders in the examination for AMP in domestic pigs
 - pig farmers are aware of the risks of the possible introduction of AMP into the herd and are implementing BB measures (ban on the introduction of food originated from pigs into the holding, ban on contact with feral pigs for workers, etc.).
- Early detection in case of introduction of AMP in the Czech Republic - subsequently allows fast and timely adoption of effective measures to control and eradicate AMP (similar to the Zlín region in 2017-2018), which significantly reduces the risk of further spread, persistence of AMP in the territory and costs associated with it.

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B. Targets

B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Commercial	6 000	300	3 600	0	0	X
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Backyard	2 100	40	100	0	0	X
Totals :			8 100	340	3 700	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						3700		
Add a new row								

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B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	300 000	number of wild <input type="checkbox"/>	wild boar	Passive	2600	0	X
Totals :		300 000				2 600	0	
						Add a new row		
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>						0		
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>						2600		
<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>						2600		

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

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

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	3 700	3700	0	passive surveillance	X
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	1 000	1000	0	passive surveillance	X
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	1 900	1900	0	passive surveillance - dead	X
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Wild boar	PCR	Blood	700	700	0	passive surveillance - dead	X
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Tissue	600	600	0	passive surveillance - dead	X
CESKA REPUBLIKA	Czech Republic	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Blood	700	700	0	passive surveillance - dead	X
Totals :					8 600	8 600	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						2 300			
Total tests PCR in MS						6 300			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						0			

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Total tests (Other) in MS	0	
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Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

C.2. Financial informaton

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Sampling in dead wild boars are reported by the hunters/finders; sampling is carried out by hunters or an official veterinarian ; costs are fully paid by the State Veterinary Administration (SVA) (state budget).

Sampling in domestic pigs in the cases of the dead domestic pigs in holdings is carried out by official veterinarians in rendering plants; costs are fully paid by the SVA (state budget).

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Sampling in domestic pigs in the cases of the aborting sows is carried out by a private veterinarians in the holding; costs are fully paid by the SVA (state budget).

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):

Only the official laboratories (State Veterinary Institutes) perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the Central Veterinary Administration (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):

Wild boar carcasses finding and/or collection and delivery to CA is carried out by hunters / owners of hunting areas; costs are fully paid by the SVA (state budget).

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)

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(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable for this program.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

No other measures will be taken.

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

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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:

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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
	18971_14681.docx	18971_14681.doc	13 kb
	18971_14682.docx	18971_14682.doc	13 kb
	18971_14683.docx	18971_14683.doc	277 kb
	18971_14684.pdf	18971_14684.pdf	288 kb
	18971_14685.pdf	18971_14685.pdf	622 kb
	18971_14686.docx	18971_14686.doc	126 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb

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			Total size of attachments :	1627 kb
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