



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).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Protection of Your Personal Data:

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

[Privacy Statement](#)

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 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 : EESTI

Disease : African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

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	Submission Number
Monday, December 12, 2022 13:41:29	1670848891201-19279



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) :

Wild boar

In 2021 9145 wild boars were tested, 87 were ASF positive (68 of them were only ELISA positive, 26 were PCR positive and 7 were both ELISA and PCR positive).

In 2020 7327 wild boars were tested, 77 of them were ASF positive (65 of them were only ELISA positive, 16 were PCR positive and 4 were both ELISA and PCR positive).

In 2019 4836 wild boars were tested, 84 were ASF positive (78 ELISA positive, 6 PCR positive and 2 were both ELISA and PCR positive).

In 2018 4961 wild boars were tested, 281 of them were ASF positive

In 2017 total 9574 wild boars were tested, 867 were ASF positive.

In 2016 total 1572 wild boars were tested ASF positive.

In 2015 total 1095 wild boars and in 2014 73 wild boars were ASF positive.

On Annex I ASF positive wild boar locations are marked on different months.

As it can be seen from data, most of the ASF positive wild boars are ELISA positive for the last few years, small amount of pigs are virus positive. Most of the ELISA/IPT positive wild boars are older than 2 years, meaning that quite a many wild boars survive ASF and have antibodies against ASF and they remain for quite a long time. PCR positive animals indicate that virus is still circulating in the area.

Domestic pigs

For the period of 2018-2020 0 outbreaks were confirmed (last outbreaks were in 2017 , in total 3 outbreaks).

In 2021 1 outbreak in domestic pigs was confirmed.

In 2017 52 domestic pigs were ASF positive (from which 20 were also ELISA positive).

From domestic pigs 6 outbreaks were confirmed in 2016 (in 2015 18 outbreaks were confirmed).

In 2016 31 domestic pigs were ASF positive (from which 10 were also ELISA positive).

In 2015 185 domestic pigs were PCR positive and 5 ELISA positive; in 2014 no positive pigs were detected.

The obstacles that might hamper the progress of eradication:

1. movements of wild boars can not be managed by humans;
2. farms, especially back yard farms who lack following biosecurity rules;
3. lack of co-operations with hunters in some regions (wishing to maintain wild boar population)
4. lack of following biosecurity rules by hunters.

Ways to overcome those obstacles: continuous meetings and information campaigns with hunters and pig farmers. Regular inspections and advising.

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) :

Main objectives:

1. To improve animal health status in the Estonia and In European Union in general;
2. Reduction of incidence, prevalence of ASF and increase the number of areas free from ASF;
3. To protect domestic pigs from ASF;
4. To prevent the further spread of ASF in the EU territory.
5. Early detection of ASF both in domestic pigs and in wild boar in non-affected area (island Hiiumaa).

Wild boars

Estimations for the year show that the population of wild boar in Estonia is approximately 4940 wild boars (before mating season, data from year 2021), after mating season approximately 18 940, compared to previous year, population has grown in all counties. In Annex II the density of wild boar per hunting ground is shown. From the data it can be seen that the density of wild boar is the highest in Saare (Island Muhu) and Hiiumaa county (the areas affected with ASF the latest or not yet). There are also two hunting grounds which have reported higher number of wild boars (East and South Estonia).

Domestic pigs

As of April 2022, there are 118 pig establishments with 300623 pigs.

1. Sampling scheme of wild boars

1.1 Sampling in restricted areas.

Samples will be collected from the hunted wild boars that are:

- hunted in the counties where ASF virus has been detected during the previous year;
- hunted in the areas next to Latvian border next to areas where ASF virus have been detected in Latvia
- intended to be taken to meat plant for processing (sampling in Part I is not included in the programme)

In addition we expect ASF to spread and have additional 2 ASF virus positive counties where sampling will take place after the confirmation of ASF.

Both PCR and ELISA/IPT will be done.

1.2 Testing scheme of wild boars found dead

All wild boar found dead are tested for African swine fever virologically (PCR) and, if necessary, serologically (ELISA) (serologically tested if African swine fever has already been diagnosed in the area). Organ sample (tonsils, spleen, lymph nodes, kidney) is taken from fresh carcasses, the femur is taken from decayed carcasses.

2. Sampling scheme in domestic swines

2.1 African swine fever tests in swine herds

The following are tested virologically (PCR) for the African swine fever:

a) swine carcasses found in the herd – first two fresh swine carcasses (over 2 months of age that perished within up to 36 hours) are tested each week. The sampling procedure for swine carcasses found in the herd must be described in the animal keeper's biosecurity plan, approved by the AFB. If no pigs fall under that category, then samples are taken from dead pigs post-weaning.

b) swines suspected of being infected with the African swine fever (both fallen and alive).

Fresh swine carcasses found in the herd and swines suspected of being infected with African swine fever are primarily subjected to organ samples and, if possible, blood samples.

If organ samples cannot be taken (decayed carcass), the long bone (femur) is to be sampled.

2.2 African swine fever testing in restricted areas.

2.2.1 Swine farms in the areas listed in Parts I, II and III of the Annex to the Implementing Regulation 2021/605 of the European Commission are investigated 2–4 times a year. In determining the frequency of supervision, the production objective, type of production, frequency and nature of movements of the swine farm, the level of biosecurity measures applied on the farm and other factors affecting the level of risk in the farm are considered.

Blood samples from swines over 60 days of age are taken the virological (PCR) testing for the African swine fever virus. Samples are taken in the herd from all units, depending on the number of swines kept there, so that 10% serum reactivity is detectable with a 95% probability.

Swines from the following target groups should be sampled:

- sick or anorectic swines;
- recently purchased swines from confirmed outbreak or suspected outbreak areas;
- swines kept in subunits recently visited by unauthorized persons;
- swines that have been serologically tested but the results of tests do not exclude the presence of African swine fever, and swines exposed to them;
- swines that have recently been ill and healed.

Positive wild boars which are found dead are buried in the same place if possible. If burial is not applicable, container collection system for positive wild boars has been organised. Hunted positive wild boars have to be taken to containers. All offals must be placed into the same containers.

(see additional text in point 4.3.8)

Selective hunting is carried out - hunters focus on shooting adult and sub-adult females. From all hunted adult and sub-adult wild boars - 60% have to be female. Sub-adults are 6-12 months old wild boars and adults are older than 12 months. The age and sex of the shot wild boar is marked on the accompanying letter by veterinarian when sending samples to laboratory and also the same information is on the shooting/hunting license. For getting compensation, organ sample is taken to local veterinary centre, each sample is registered.

By the decree of Environmental Board additional feeding is not allowed, unless for bating (max 100 kg of feed per feeding place per month). The minimum distance of feeding/bating places is 1 km and max 1 feeding place per 100 square kilometers is allowed). As maximum number of allowed feeding places is 1 per 1000 hectares (which is 10 km²), then in total it makes 100 kg of feed: 10 km² of hunting ground, which equals 10 kg of feed per km² which is also stated in ASF strategy for the EU. Also all feeding places must be registered and it is not allowed to establish new feeding places. Environmental Board is responsible for the control of implementation of this decree.

In regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 27 „Rules for the eradication of African swine fever“ from 19.05.2022, more clear rules for biosecurity measures during hunting have been added. Those specific measures set the rules for handling hunted wild boars until laboratory results are available and also handling of ASF positive wild boar carcasses.

Sampling targets (2x blood samples and carrying passive surveillance), are observed based on laboratory data sheet. Targets set in the application are indicative and are achieved based on current situation (number of the farms present, if there are dead pigs etc). Regards wild boars, the fulfilment of the hunting bag and selective hunting (females, younger wild boars) are controlled by Environmental board and also by hunting society. Meetings and information letters are exchanged between all parties.

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) :

Agriculture and Food Board (AFB), a governmental agency, is a merged board from Agricultural Board and the Veterinary and Food Board and started operating from 1 January 2021.

The new agency is encompassing the supervision of the entire agricultural food chain (the maintenance of arable land, plant production, animal husbandry, food production safety).

The responsibilities of the Agricultural Board include land improvement, plant protection, plant health, plant variety right, seed propagating material, organic farming, management of genetically modified crops, fertilisers and horticultural products, i.e. fruits and vegetables, and the implementation of control measures against wild oats.

The responsibilities of the Veterinary and Food Board are food safety, veterinary activities, feed safety, breeding of farmed animals, market regulation, organic farming, animal protection and commercial fishing.

With the establishment of the joint agency, these two broad areas will be bound into a coherent whole. The new agency will continue to carry out all the responsibilities of both the Agricultural Board and the Veterinary and Food Board and the majority of new functions will be related to the various sections of a longer agricultural food chain.

The organization of the AFB consists of the Central Office and 4 regions with 15 local offices - local veterinary centres in the counties. The main objective of the Central Office is to coordinate supervision while the local offices carry out supervision.

One of the departments in central office is Animal Health and Welfare Department. Animal Health and Welfare Department organizes infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from zoonoses; executes supervision over the identification and registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls over the movement of animals; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers; arranges the work of the state veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organizes registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept.

There is an animal health specialist in every local veterinary centre, who is responsible for carrying out tasks of this field.

In addition to the employees at Central Office and local veterinary centres there are authorised veterinarians who have been granted the authority to check the state of the objects that are within the competence of VFB pursuant to the Veterinary Act.

Veterinary and Food Laboratory is responsible for priority statutory testing under various farm and wild animal disease surveillance and food safety control programs, also provides inspection authorities with relevant analytical support.

Management of wild boars is carried out with cooperation with hunters organisation and Environmental Board. Most of the hunters in Estonia are members of the Estonian Hunters Society, they manage the game and hunt on about 85% of Estonia's hunting territory.

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) :

The programme will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Estonia. There are 15 counties, each of them has local veterinary centre which carries out surveillance in the administrative area concerned.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to Veterinary Act:

§ 49. Requirement to notify of a suspected and diagnosed animal disease and keep records thereof

(1) The animal keeper, pet animal keeper, veterinarian, laboratory or other relevant person notifies the Agriculture and Food Board of a suspicion and diagnosis of an especially dangerous animal disease without delay.

(2) The animal keeper, pet animal keeper or other relevant person notifies the veterinarian of a suspicion of an animal disease other than a compulsorily notifiable especially dangerous animal disease and of an anomaly in the health of the animal detected in the course of surveillance in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(3) The veterinarian notifies the Agriculture and Food Board, the animal keeper and a pet animal keeper of diagnosing a compulsorily notifiable animal disease specified in subsection 2 of this section.

(4) The laboratory notifies the Agriculture and Food Board of a laboratory finding of a compulsorily notifiable animal disease or zoonotic agent specified in subsection 2 of this section, keeps records of the laboratory findings of a compulsorily notifiable and other animal disease and zoonotic agent and submits a report on the findings to the Agriculture and Food Board.

Notification is in line with articles 18 and 19 of Animal Health Law.

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):

Wild boars

Estimations for the year show that the population of wild boar in Estonia is approximately 4940 wild boars (before mating season, data from year 2021), after mating season approximately 18 940, compared to previous year, the population has increased in all counties. In Annex II the density of wild boar per hunting ground is shown. From the data it can be seen that the density of wild boar is the highest in Saare (island Muhu) and Hiiu county. There are two hunting grounds (South and East Estonia) that have reported higher number of wild boar.

Domestic pigs

As of April there are 118 pig establishments with 300623 pigs. 17% of the holdings (20 farms) have less than 10 pigs.

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):

Pigs are identified in line with Regulation 2019/2035.

According to Veterinary Act:

24. Notification requirement

(1) For the purposes of this Act, 'notification requirement' means the registration of an establishment or plant within the meaning of Part IV of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the

Council and Article 23 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

(2) A notice of economic activities is submitted to the Agricultural Registers and Information Board for engaging in the following fields of activity:

- (1) the fields of activity specified in Articles 84(1), 87(1), 90(1), 172(1) and 176(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- 2) the fields of activity specified in Article 3(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for establishments keeping terrestrial animals and hatcheries, and the traceability of certain kept terrestrial animals and hatching eggs (OJ L 314, 05.12.2019, pp 115–169);
- 3) the fields of activity specified in Articles 3(1)(a) and (b) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/691 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of Council as regards rules for aquaculture establishments and transporters of aquatic animals (OJ L 174, 03.06.2020, pp 345–378);
- 4) the fields of activity specified in Article 23(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- 5) the keeping of the animals specified in Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council for the purpose of production of food and feed.

§ 30. Identification of a kept animal

(1) An animal keeper identifies a terrestrial animal kept by them, except for a dog, cat or ferret, in accordance with the rules provided in Articles 112–115 and 117 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035.

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):

During the movement the requirements mentioned in point 4.4.3 apply (the identification of pigs). When pigs are taken to slaughterhouse animals must be accompanied with food chain information and certificate 9T where the information regarding ASF restrictions are marked (if any). During the transport the rules of regulation 2021/605. When moving live animals then animal health certificate is filled in (the status of the herd is marked - eg if the herd has some restrictions regarding regulation 2021/605).

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):

Samples taken from domestic pigs and wild boar are tested in Estonian Veterinary and Food Laboratory. Samples are tested virologically (PCR) and if epidemiologically relevant then also serologically (ELISA). In the case of positive test results in new areas, the diagnose will be confirmed by EU reference laboratory. For confirmation immunoblotting test and immunoperoxidase assay (prescribed by EURL-

ASF).

1. Sampling scheme of wild boars

1.1 Sampling in restricted areas.

Samples will be collected from the hunted wild boars that are:

- hunted in the counties where ASF virus has been detected during the previous year;
- hunted in the areas next to Latvian border next to areas where ASF virus have been detected in Latvia
- intended to be taken to meat plant for processing

In addition we expect ASF to spread and have additional 2 ASF virus positive counties where sampling will take place after the confirmation of ASF.

Both PCR and ELISA/IPT will be done.

1.2 Testing scheme of wild boars found dead

All wild boar found dead are tested for African swine fever virologically (PCR) and, if necessary, serologically (ELISA) (serologically tested if African swine fever has already been diagnosed in the area). Organ sample (tonsils, spleen, lymph nodes, kidney) is taken from fresh carcasses, the femur is taken from decayed carcasses.

2. Sampling scheme in domestic swines

2.1 African swine fever tests in swine herds

The following are tested virologically (PCR) for the African swine fever:

a) swine carcasses found in the herd – first two fresh swine carcasses (over 2 months of age that perished within up to 36 hours) are tested each week. The sampling procedure for swine carcasses found in the herd must be described in the animal keeper's biosecurity plan, approved by the AFB. If no pigs under that category, then dead piglets are sampled after weaning.

b) swines suspected of being infected with the African swine fever (both fallen and alive).

Fresh swine carcasses found in the herd and swines suspected of being infected with African swine fever are primarily subjected to organ samples and, if possible, blood samples.

If organ samples cannot be taken (decayed carcass), the long bone (femur) is to be sampled.

2.2 African swine fever testing in restricted areas.

2.2.1 Swine farms in the areas listed in Parts I, II of the Annex to the Implementing Regulation 2021/605 of the European Commission are investigated 2–4 times a year. In determining the frequency of supervision, the production objective, type of production, frequency and nature of movements of the swine farm, the level of biosecurity measures applied on the farm and other factors affecting the level of risk in the farm are considered.

Blood samples from swines over 60 days of age are taken the virological (PCR) testing for the African swine fever virus. Samples are taken in the herd from all units, depending on the number of swines kept there, so that 10% serum reactivity is detectable with a 95% probability.

Swines from the following target groups should be sampled:

- sick or anorectic swines;
- recently purchased swines from confirmed outbreak or suspected outbreak areas;
- swines kept in subunits recently visited by unauthorized persons;
- swines that have been serologically tested but the results of tests do not exclude the presence of African swine fever, and swines exposed to them;
- swines that have recently been ill and healed.

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) :

No vaccination is implemented.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

General biosecurity measures are listed in Animal Health Law (article 10).

In addition to that there is also a list of compulsory biosecurity rules that are applied in case that there is ASF situation in the country (The Regulation of Minister of Rural Affairs No 27 from 24.05.2022, § 2).

According to that, animal keeper is obliged to follow the rules below:

- keep animals in the building in the way that there is no contact with other animals
- vehicle transporting ABP can not enter fenced area of the farm;
- no inventory, feed and bedding exchange with other farms/holdings;
- no contact to any part of feral pig (hunted or dead wild boar/meat/by-products) at the farm territory;
- forage or any other substance that can be contaminated, can not enter the farm;
- feed must be stored at least 30 days before usage and kept away from animals or any other substances/things that can carry virus or that feed is heat-treated outside farm;
- bedding must be stored at least 30 days before usage and kept away from animals or any other substances/things that can carry virus;
- farm area is fenced;
- no swill feeding.

Biosecurity measures listed in Annex II of Regulation 2021/605 are also applied.

In the areas under restrictions home slaughtering must be notified to local veterinary centre who will organise the supervision and if necessary sampling.

Farms in general are inspected once in 3 years. The farms situated in areas belonging to Part 1, Part 2 (areas regulated by Regulation 2021/605) are inspected 2-4 times a year. Biosecurity conditions are checked among other things during those inspections. If there is non-compliance, the owner/keeper of the pigs receives precept and deadline to fulfill precept. Follow-up inspection is carried out and in case the precept is not fulfilled, penalty fine can be issued (or new deadline to correct shortcomings).

Biosecurity during hunting: all hunting equipment (vehicle, boots, clothing etc) must be cleaned and washed after hunting; vehicles used to transport hunted wild boar and animal by-products must be leak-

proof; storage room for hunted wild boar and equipment in hunting lodges must be cleaned and disinfected.

Disinfectant will be distributed to the hunters for disinfection of equipment and carcass burial sites (disinfectant is given to hunters). Disinfectant will be bought when there is a need for new shipment. Product will be Virkon or Virex which both are suitable in case of ASF. The price per kg depends on the price at the moment of ordering.

Hunted wild boar must be kept in cold storage room until ASF testing results have arrived (positive carcass must be taken into special container). Hunted wild boar can not be taken outside from hunting ground before test results have arrived.

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

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) :

ASF suspicion means any pig or pig carcass exhibiting clinical symptoms or showing post mortem lesions or reactions to laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual which indicate the possible presence of African swine fever.

Confirmed case of ASF means any pig or pig carcass:

- in which clinical symptoms or post mortem lesions of African swine fever have been officially confirmed, or
- in which the presence of the disease has been officially confirmed as the result of a laboratory examination carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual;

Restrictions and other protective measures are placed in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases.

Carcasses and animal by-products are handled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation).

Cleaning and disinfection is carried out according to contingency plan (approved by the Decree of Director General of Veterinary and Food Board).

The reintroduction of pigs to holdings is in line with Chapter III of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687.

Wild boar which are found dead are buried in the same place if possible. Burial is carried out by hunters and they have to notify local veterinary centre about finding dead wild boar. Official from country veterinary centre has to take the sample and give instructions regarding burial or using container system. According to requirements listed in the contract, the burial hole must be at least 0,5m in depth.

If burial is not applicable, container collection system for positive wild boars has been organised. Containers are placed in the areas where ASF has been diagnosed in wild boars. Rendering plant changes full container (locked and solely for wild boar carcasses and related to ASF and also for wild boar offal) with empty container once a week/in case of the need, based on information received from hunting club. Containers are collected with separate truck and cleaned and disinfected each time. Full containers will be taken into rendering plant for incineration. Hunters are provided with disinfectants for their vehicles. Hunters are responsible of carrying carcasses from the finding place to containers.

Wild boars which are shot for hunting purposes are kept in refrigerated cooling places which belong to hunting organisations until lab results. When test results are positive then carcasses are taken to above mentioned containers. If the tests results are positive then storage place, all equipment and transportation means are disinfected under the supervision of veterinary inspector/official veterinarian. Offal are gathered into containers and not left into woods.

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) :

Culling will be the only option in case of confirmation of ASF outbreak. Preventive culling is applicable based on epidemiological questionnaire but decision will be made by National Disease Control centre in co-operation with experts. Until present day we have not implemented preventive culling.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation and the procedures for the owners of slaughtered and killed animals is provided in the Veterinary Act:

"§ 65. Compensation for damage arising from animal disease control

(1) The following damage caused by animal disease control is compensated to an animal keeper in the situations provided in this Act and in relevant legislation of the European Union, in accordance with the rules and at the rate provided therein and in accordance with the requirements provided in subsection 3 of § 3 of the Rural Development and Agricultural Market Regulation Act:

- 1) the value of an animal slaughtered on the basis of a compliance notice, including the value of a diagnostically slaughtered or killed animal and an animal deceased due to an animal disease;
- 2) the value of equipment, feed, packaging materials and product of animal origin or germinal product destroyed on the basis of a compliance notice."

More specific rules regarding compensation, application and payment are drawn up in Veterinary Act.

The value of agricultural animal is calculated in accordance with the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 69 from 01.12.2022. The value is calculated by the average market value of the pig meat, piglets less than 77 days are compensated based on piglet price on European Commission web page.

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) :

During the control checks the report is drawn up and signed. Separate check list has been conducted for controls of biosecurity measures.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Selective hunting is carried out - hunters focus on shooting adult and sub-adult females. From all hunted adult and sub-adult wild boars - 60% have to be female. Sub-adults are 6-12 months old wild boars and adults are older than 12 months. The age and sex of the shot wild boar is marked on the accompanying letter by veterinarian when sending samples to laboratory and also the same information is on the shooting/hunting license. For getting compensation, organ sample is taken to local veterinary centre, each sample is registered.

By the decree of Environmental Board additional feeding is not allowed, unless for bating (max 100 kg of feed per feeding place per month). The minimum distance of feeding/bating places is 1 km and max 1 feeding place per 100 square kilometers is allowed). As maximum number of allowed feeding places is 1 per 1000 hectares (which is 10 km²), then in total it makes 100 kg of feed: 10 km² of hunting ground, which equals 10 kg of feed per km² which is also stated in ASF strategy for the EU. Also all feeding places must be registered and it is not allowed to establish new feeding places. Environmental Board is responsible for the control of implementation of this decree.

For notification of found dead wild boars compensation scheme has been established. As the sample from found dead wild boar must be taken by animal health specialist or authorized veterinarian (if it is feasible), then hunter has to notify AFB. Compensation to hunters is via contract. Hunters also get compensation for removal of dead wild boar carcass (burial or placing carcass into container) and taking blood samples from hunted wild boars.

A special phone line and internet application has established for common people to notify about finding dead wild boar. They do not receive any compensation for notification.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Raising awareness regarding spreading ASF via seminars for hunters and pig farmers that AFB has done for the last few years will be continued in 2023. Seminars/information campaigns are done in different regions so that entire country will be covered.
Articles to magazines and newspapers.

5. *Benefits of the programme*

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) :

Protecting animals from infection and therefore keeping away economical losses and welfare problems and having early warning system about ASF virus spreading into new areas and especially to domestic pigs.

Expected results: no ASF positive domestic pigs and reducing numbers of positive wild boars which would eventually lead to the eradication of the disease in wild boars.

Cost efficiency is hard to calculate in the case of disease in wildlife. Due to restrictions because of ASF in wild boar, the farmers have additional costs to fulfill biosecurity rules and additional sampling and movement requirements. Eradication of the disease will help our farmers to feel more secure about their herds and improve economical situation.

Detailed costs of the programme are listed in the tables below.

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

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	
EESTI	whole country	Backyard	20	20	40	1	1	X
EESTI	whole country	Mid size	15	15	570	0	0	X
EESTI	whole country	Commercial	83	83	4 814	0	0	X
EESTI	whole country	All types for passive surv	118	83	3 901	1	1	X
Totals : 236				201	9 325	2	2	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						9325		

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

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	
EESTI	Whole country	18 940	Hunters estimation	wild boar	Active	7750	120	X
EESTI	Whole country		Hunters estimation	wild boar	Passive	100	30	X
Totals :		18 940				7 850	150	
						Add a new row		
Animals sampled Active in MS						7750		
Animals sampled Passive in MS						100		

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

Animals sampled - Total in MS	7850	
--------------------------------------	------	--

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	
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	7 750	7750	120		X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Blood	7 750	7750	40		X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	IPT	Sera	150	150	120		X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	200	200	20	passive surveillance	X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	5 461	3900	30		X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	IPT	Sera	50	50	20		X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	3 901	3901	10	passive surveillance	X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	100	100	30	passive surveillance	X
Totals :					25 362	23 801	390		
					Add a new row				
					Total tests ELISA in MS				
					7 950				

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

Total tests PCR in MS	15 651	
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS	0	
Total tests IPT in MS	200	
Total tests (Other) in MS	0	

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):

Authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by state budget (wild boars, domestic pigs). Animal health inspectors/veterinary officials take samples from domestic pigs and wild boars and they are paid by state budget. Sampling equipment will be provided by competent authority. Hunters will take samples if necessary and they are paid by state budget.

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

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):

National Reference Laboratory performs testing and it is paid from the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation is paid by the central level of state veterinary service.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

Vaccination is not carried out.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Wild boar carcass collection (collection and burial) is done by hunters and the service is paid by central veterinary service (state budget).
Selective hunting of female wild boar is carried out by hunters the service is paid by central veterinary service (state budget).
Carcass disposal and disinfections related to carcass collection is carried out by rendering plant and paid by central veterinary service.

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

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

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

NA

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

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
	Annex I - ASF positive wild boar cases in 2021.pdf	AnnexI-ASFpositivewildboarcasesin2021.pdf	442 kb
	Annex II - wild boar population map.pdf	AnnexII-wildboarpopulationmap.pdf	277 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
	importFile.txt	importFile.txt	896 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1903 kb