



**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 : ELLADA

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**

**Thursday, December 08, 2022 10:14:30**

**1670487315208-19215**



## 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) :

African Swine Fever (ASF) had never been confirmed in Greece up to 2020.

Due to the recent epidemiological evolution of the disease in Europe and especially in neighbouring countries, the Central Competent Veterinary Authority (CCVA), since 2018, has proceeded in the following preparedness activities:

- Request to the Veterinary Services of the Regional Units (RUs) bordering Bulgaria to implement increased surveillance and alertness, for ASF, by means of a) regular clinical examinations of swine in all farms, b) controls during swine movements, c) enhanced awareness campaigns for the diseases in all involved stakeholders.
- Regular meetings with the Local Veterinary Authorities, as well as with hunting societies and forestry services, in order to coordinate preventive actions and surveillance activities (modifications in hunting rules, etc).
- Intensification of controls on the disinfection systems at the borders with Bulgaria and enhanced collaboration among the Veterinary Authorities and the Customs Services.
- Establishment of the National Experts ASF Team and Local Disease Control Centers in 2019.
- Emergency recruitment of veterinarians in high risk RUs in the Regions of Central Macedonia, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Western Macedonia and Ipiros for the period 2019-2020.
- Inclusion of the RUs of Evros, Drama, Xanthi, Rodopi and Serres (zones of 20km from the Bulgarian borders) in Part 1 of the Annex of Implementing Decision 2014/709 by the Commission Implementing Decision 1952/25.11.2019 EE.
- Training courses for all involved stakeholders.
- Collaboration with the army.

On the 5th of February 2020, the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for ASF confirmed the presence of the virus in samples from a backyard pig, in Nikokleia village, in the Municipality of Visaltia, in the RU of Serres, in the Region of Central Macedonia (ADNS ref. No. 2020/1). The affected holding consisted of 32 pigs (5 breeding pigs - 14 fattening pigs – 13 piglets). All measures according to the National Contingency Plan and the Directive 2002/60/EC were implemented, after suspicion and confirmation of disease. Extended protection and surveillance zones had been established in Serres and Thessaloniki RUs. The protection zone included a geographical area of a radius of approximately 35 km, while the surveillance zone was extended to a radius of approximately 65km around the outbreak.

Following the ASF outbreak in Greece, the actions herebelow were performed:

- In the protection zone, clinical examination in all swine farms was performed, as well as sampling in all farms (a total of 167 samples), according to the provisions of Dir. 60/2002 (art. 10) and Dec. 2003/422/EC after the 23th of March (45 days following the completion of preliminary cleansing and disinfection of the affected farm) with negative results.

- In the surveillance zone, clinical examination in all swine farms, sampling and laboratory testing in a number of them (Dir. 60/2002 & Dec. 2003/422/EC) was performed, with negative results, after the 18th of March (40 days following the completion of preliminary cleansing and disinfection of the affected farm). Measures were lifted on 15.04.2020.

A remote audit was carried out from 12 to 27 October 2020 from the Commission services. The audit was added to the work programme after the outbreak of African swine fever (ASF). The general objective of the remote audit was to evaluate the official animal health controls on ASF. The specific objectives were a) to evaluate the effectiveness of clinical and laboratory surveillance for early detection of ASF, b) to prevent the disease from spreading into the domestic pig population and outside infected areas and c) to evaluate the implementation of the 2020 National ASF control and eradication programme. On the 30th of September 2021, the CCVA was informed by the European Commission that all recommendations were addressed and assessed as satisfactory.

A total hunting ban was applied in Greece in 2020. Following the efforts made by the CCVA, three RUs of northern Greece (Evros, Rodopi, Xanthi) were exempted from the hunting ban on 20 January 2021. Since 14 May 2021, hunting restrictions had been lifted for hunting groups leading in enhanced surveillance activities. Movement restrictions, teleworking, in combination with quarantine measures have caused problems in surveillance during the last two years.

Apart from the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, a long term constraint is the understaffing of the Central and Local Veterinary Authorities, combined with the increased surveillance responsibilities imposed on our country due to our geographical position and the proximity with countries where listed and exotic diseases are confirmed. In order to deal with staff deficiencies, the CCVA has proceeded in the hiring of 31 seasonal veterinarians (14 veterinarians in Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, 17 veterinarians in Central and Western Macedonia) who are already in their place.

Furthermore, especially regarding ASF, one additional constraint is the difficulty in the cooperation and coordination among bodies of different administrative authorities, that is Ministry of Rural Development and Food which is the Central Competent Veterinary Authority for ASF control, Forestry Authorities which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment and Hunting Associations, which despite their intention to collaborate are difficult to supervise. For this purpose, except continuous communications among central authorities, the Joint Ministerial Decision No 147/21886/2021 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 313) has been issued entitled 'Programme for epizootic surveillance, prevention and control of African swine fever in wild boar' Setting out a framework for cooperation between competent authorities and operators in managing the wild boar population, reinforcing surveillance for African swine fever in wild boar and managing outbreaks of the disease in wild boar', which provides a legal basis for the application of biosecurity rules during wild boar hunting and enables the competent authorities to start carrying out official controls and enforce those rules in hunting grounds. Roles and responsibilities of all involved bodies and stakeholders are described in detail therein, with special emphasis on the responsibility at Regional level to constitute a coordinative body including representatives from the local veterinary and forestry authorities, as well as from hunting associations.

In 2021, a total of 1386 domestic pigs and 182 wild boars were tested as regards Active Surveillance of ASF.

In 2022, up to date, a total of 273 domestic pigs and 491 wild boars were tested as regards Active Surveillance of ASF.

The efforts made by the CCVA including the coordination between Forestry Services and Hunters, the lifting of COVID-19 movements restriction, the financial motivation regarding wild boars sampling and the contribution of seasonal veterinarians have prompted improvement of active surveillance of ASF.

### 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 main objective of this programme is to enhance early detection of the disease by improving passive surveillance for ASF both in wild boars and domestic pigs in the entire country. Our main goal is the prompt detection of virus introduction in the country in order to immediately react and avoid further spread of the disease. The proximity of northern RUs with Bulgaria, the Republic of North Macedonia and Albania, countries which pose the risk of ASF introduction, due to outbreaks confirmed therein and/or their proximity to endemic countries increases the risk of potential ASF virus entrance. Thus, focus is placed in higher risk areas, considering the epidemiological situation in neighboring countries and especially Bulgaria.

Activities in these areas by the local veterinary authorities include:

- ☑ Checks on the implementation of biosecurity measures during hunting in a checklist form, four (4) times a year performed by the local veterinary authorities.
- ☑ In the context of wild boar population reduction, compensation is foreseen for selective hunting killing female adult wild boars.
- ☑ Intensification of border control measures at customs with the distribution of leaflets, posters display and operational checks of vehicles disinfection systems.
- ☑ Increased active and passive surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars.
- ☑ Visits to backyard and commercial pig farms and raising of awareness of the owners concerning ASF. Registration of livestock. Biosecurity compliance controls, in the form of checklist, during visits at a frequency that is based on the risk analysis and taking into consideration a) the distance of the farm from the borders, b) the proximity to forest area, c) the number of animals in the farm, d) the compliance of the owner with legislation demands and biosecurity measures, e) the density of the pig farms in the area, f) the farming type (backyard, commercial), g) the farming system (indoor, outdoor).

Permanent staff in veterinary services as well as seasonal veterinarians have been in the first line of the ASF prevention strategy in Greece; among their other duties, emphasis had been given to awareness campaigns for pig breeders and hunters, pointing out the importance of immediate notification of suspicions to the veterinary services. Seasonal staff recruited in the RUs Veterinary Authorities are required to continue the work already carried out by the former seasonal staff and permanent official veterinarians therein in performing regular checks in biosecurity measures and in the registration and identification of backyard pigs.

Veterinarians recruited in the framework of the programme (their contracts being annually renewed) are obliged to send monthly calendars and checklists as regard the implementation of biosecurity measures on hunting grounds and at pig farms.

As regard monitoring / controls of the progress of the implementation of the programme activities and achievement of targets, the Central Competent Veterinary Authority (CCVA) which is the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate registers all the above information gathered in a data base and evaluates the outcome.

Moreover, for verification purposes during 2023, teleconferences among the CCVA and local Veterinary

Services of the Regions/Regional Units (RUs) and/or on the spot visits in high risk areas are planned, with the aim to verify the implementation of the programme, as well as discuss any issues or difficulties.

The submitted programme for 2023-2024 is focusing on the enhancement of passive surveillance. As an additional means to this purpose, is the financial motivation of hunters for notification of suspicion in wild boars and selective hunting. Indeed, increased remuneration for passive surveillance has already been foreseen in the yearly Joint Ministerial Decision for animal health compensations in Greece. On the other hand, targets of active surveillance are increased in high risk areas, which are areas in the RUs of Serres, Drama, Xanthi, Drama, Evros and Rodopi which are at a 20km distance from the Greek-Bulgarian borders.

In case of disease suspicion and/or confirmation the National Contingency Plan for ASF is activated. The surveillance activities of ASF are clearly described in two legislative texts; a) A Joint Ministerial Decision signed by the Minister of Rural Development and Food and the Minister of Environment and Energy defining the activities regarding surveillance of wild boars b) A Ministerial Decision signed by the Minister of Rural Development and Food defining the surveillance activities and the biosecurity measures applied to every pig holding. Specifically:

In regard to wild boar population management and according to the Union strategic approach, the Joint Ministerial Decision No 147/21886/2021 (Government Gazette Series II, No 313) has been issued regarding: a) epizootiological surveillance, prevention and control program for ASF in wild boars, b) establishment of a framework for cooperation between competent authorities and bodies for the management of the wild boar population, c) enhanced surveillance of ASF in wild boar populations, d) management of outbreaks in wild boars.

The Ministerial Decision No 1102/182415/2021 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 3211) has been issued, entitled 'Programme of epizootiological surveillance, prevention and control for ASF in swine farms, controls on biosecurity requirements, as well as measures and sanctions in swine farms with the aim to prevent ASF virus introduction and spread. In Article 5 of this Decision, biosecurity measures and requirements are described. According to Article 6 of the same Decision, the implementation of checks on biosecurity measures in swine farms in the entire Greek territory is to be carried out by official veterinarians from the Veterinary Departments of the RUs.

These on farm visits include:

1. Provision of information to swine farmers regarding the disease.
2. Inspection on identification of animals and their registration in the on line National Database, according to national and Union legislation.
3. Record keeping controls in swine farms, especially regarding updates of the farm registration records including movements of live animals for purchase and slaughter from and to into the holding.
4. Clinical examination of animals and collection of samples if necessary.
5. Biosecurity checks regarding measures described in detail therein; a questionnaire designed for this purpose is to be filled and submitted by the official veterinarian to the CCVA.
6. In cases where biosecurity measures described therein are not implemented, a timetable for applying corrective actions is set by the Veterinary Authorities, re-evaluation is performed in scheduled on farm visits and sanctions are posed if corrective measures are then assessed as insufficient.

Frequency of checks is set at least once a year, based on a risk assessment and the following criteria: distance of the swine farm from our borders, its proximity with the forest, the number of animals in the holding and the compliance of the swine farmer to national legislation regarding animal registration and marking, as well as on biosecurity measures. Guidelines on the Decision implementation are included in the Circular No 700/99835/13-04-2022 (attached)."

Overall, the programme consists of five pillars:

1. Implementation of the plan for wild boar population decrease in the entire country.
- a) Establishment of Regional Coordinating Bodies, which will monitor the activities of the official hunting

groups and the evolution of the wild boar population decrease strategy on regional level.

b) Division of the country in reference grids (10x10 km) where specific targets of wild boar population decrease are set, officially approved hunting groups are activated and enhanced active surveillance in high risk Regions.

c) Selective hunting of female wild boars: renumeration for hunters in RUs bordering with foreign countries.

2. Passive surveillance in wild boars and domestic pigs in the entire country: collection of blood and/or tissue samples from dead animals and/or of those with clinical symptoms and/or pathological findings similar to the disease.

-renumeration to every involved stakeholder for notification of clinical symptoms of the disease in affected wildboars and for wildboars found dead with the aim to enhance surveillance.

3. Active surveillance in hunted wild boars: according to estimated wild boar density and the corresponding hunting bag, specific targets have been set for 2023 in high risk areas and in the rest of the mainland, as well as in the islands of Lesbos, Limnos, Samos, Ikaria and Thassos.

4. Active surveillance in domestic pigs according to regular guidelines by the Directorate General of the Hellenic Ministry of Rural development and Food.

5. Management of outbreaks in domestic pigs and wild boars.

## 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) :

In the surveillance, control and monitoring activities of the programme for ASF the following are involved:

1. The Central Competent Veterinary Authority (CCVA) is the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate of Directorate General of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, responsible for the planning, coordination and management of measures regarding ASF surveillance and control (in case of detection of the disease) at national level. In collaboration with the Local Veterinary Authorities, it assembles, analyzes and interprets clinical, laboratory, epidemiological data, resulting from the ASF surveillance implementation on regional and national level. The CCVA establishes the measures included in the surveillance programme. It designates the Veterinary Authorities, Organizations, bodies and individuals, involved in the implementation of the programme, as well as their responsibilities. It is in close communication with the European and International competent authorities in matters involving the objectives, the targets and the outcomes of the programme. It organizes and participates in ASF awareness campaigns, meetings and training courses for veterinarians, hunters, farmers and other involved stakeholders.
2. The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for ASF is the Department of Molecular Diagnostic, Foot and Mouth Disease, Virological, Rickettsial and Exotic Diseases of the Directorate of Athens Veterinary Center of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, responsible for carrying out serological/molecular diagnostic methods, as described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines.
3. The Veterinary Authorities in the RUs of the Country are responsible for: a) investigating suspicions of

the disease in both domestic swine and wild boars, b) conduct blood and/or tissue samplings, c) clinical investigation in farms, d) notifying results of laboratory examinations to farmers, e) implement measures defined in the contingency plan for ASF in case of suspicion and/or confirmation of the disease and f) organizing ASF awareness campaigns in local level.

#### 4. Farmers.

It is compulsory for pig farmers to notify any suspicion of the disease to the competent veterinary authorities and follow all indications/recommendations designated by the CCVA and the Local Veterinary Authorities.

#### 5. Association of Pig Keepers.

Dissemination of information for the disease in farm owners, especially regarding biosecurity measures.

#### 6. Hunters/game keepers

They are involved in the notification of wild boars with clinical symptoms and/or found dead to the local veterinary authorities. Their role is crucial for passive surveillance and decrease of wild boar populations.

#### 7. Forestry Service of the Hellenic Ministry of Environment.

It is the official central competent authority regulating hunting rules.

In addition, the Hellenic Police, the Hellenic Army as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Municipalities) have been already informed regarding the risk of the disease introduction in Greece and requested to offer their assistance when required.

## 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) :*

Passive surveillance in wild boars and domestic pigs is implemented in the entire Greek territory.

Active surveillance in hunted wild boars is implemented according to estimated wild boar density and the corresponding hunting bag.

Active surveillance in domestic pigs is implemented according to regular guidelines by the Directorate General of the Hellenic Ministry of Rural development and Food.

Detailed information is included in section 4.3.5.

## 4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.3.1 Notification of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Notification of the disease is implemented according to the provisions of the Animal Health Law, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

National legislation includes the Presidential Decree No 133/1992 and the Ministerial Decision No 260918/22.01.2009, containing the National Contingency Plan for ASF.

It is compulsory for all involved stakeholders (swine farmers/owners, hunters, etc) to immediately notify suspicion of the disease to the Veterinary Authorities. Notification of suspicion causes activation of the National Contingency Plan. The Regional Veterinary Authorities inform immediately the CCA within the Directorate General of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food. The National Disease Control Center and the Local Disease control centers are established and in close collaboration to ensure measure implementation until disease is confirmed. In case disease is not confirmed, measures are lifted.

### 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 boar estimated populations of the entire country are presented in the attached Circular No 545/82161/28-03-2022. Information as regards distribution and density of wild boars and domestic pigs populations of the entire country are presented in the Annex of the submitted form.

### 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) :

Animals and farms are registered according to the provisions of the Animal Health Law, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

All types of farms are registered in the online national veterinary database in which any changes must immediately be recorded, as well as in the holding records. The database is based on the Joint Ministerial Decision No 297286/2005 (Government Gazette Series II, No 1170) . in which any changes must immediately be recorded, as well as in the holding records.

The registration number of the holding contains the two capital Latin letters EL, encoding the country of Greece, two numbers encoding the Regional Unit where the farm is located and four numbers as the serial number of the farm.

Identification of animals is as follows:

All newborn animals in the holding are marked until the age of three (3) months, with each of the following methods:

a. If they are going to be moved to another holding for breeding purposes or if they are intended to be



kept for breeding purposes in the farm (boars and sows) where they were born, they are marked with two earrings, one in each ear, each one of which bears a registration number containing the two capital Latin letters EL, encoding the country of Greece, two numbers encoding the Regional Unit where the farm is located, four numbers as the serial number of the farm where they are born and six numbers as the serial number of the pig, following the structure herebelow:

EL (two Latin characters in capitals for the country of origin)

XX (two numbers for the RU)

XXXX (four numbers for the holding of birth)

XXXXXX (six numbers for the identification code of the pig)

b. If they are going to be moved for slaughter or to another holding for fattening or if they are intended to be kept for fattening in the farm where they are born they are marked with

-either with one earring which bears a registration number containing the two capital Latin letters EL, encoding the country of Greece, two numbers encoding the Regional Unit where the farm is located, four numbers as the serial number of the farm where they are born or

-with permanent colour marking (tattoo).

#### 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 general, animal movements are under the control of the RU Veterinary Authorities, according to Union and national legislation.

In case of suspicion and/or confirmation of ASF, animal movements will be subjected to the restrictions and measures according to Union and national legislation.

Provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 laying down special control measures for African Swine Fever are in force. The Circular No 935/142564/31-05-2021 describing terms and requirements for movement of porcine animals maintained in areas within the restricted zone 1 according to the Commission Implementing Regulation 605/2021 has been issued and sent to the local Veterinary Authorities.

#### 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):

##### A. Surveillance activities

1. Passive surveillance is performed in the entire Greek territory and comprises constant collection and laboratory investigation of tissue and/or blood samples with Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (Real-Time PCR) and, in case of positive results, antibody ELISA from serum samples, for purposes of the

epidemiological investigation, from dead domestic pigs and wild boars, including wild boars killed during car accidents and domestic pigs and wild boars showing clinical signs and/or pathological findings similar to ASF (for instance farms where increased number of deaths is observed, animals with symptoms of hemorrhagic disease, wild boars with lethargy and mobility disorders, etc).

2. Active surveillance is conducted in the entire Greek territory and comprises collection and laboratory investigation as follows:

- clinically healthy hunted wild boars all over the country: tissue and/or blood samples are examined with Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (Real-Time PCR)

- clinically healthy domestic pigs in the restricted zone 1: blood samples are examined with Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (Real-Time PCR)

- clinically healthy domestic pigs in areas others the restricted zone 1: blood samples are examined with Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (Real-Time PCR) and/or antibody ELISA

Number of samples in Regional Units differs according to the epidemiological situation of the disease and a risk assessment.

In any case of samples with positive results, second protocol Real-Time PCR (different assay from the aforementioned one), antigen ELISA, immunoperoxidase test (IPT), conventional PCR, genotyping sequencing and phylogenetic analysis are conducted additionally, for verification purposes.

Maps depicting Active Surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars in 2021 are attached.

The Circular No 700/99835/13.04.2022 (attached) designates the sampling plan for active surveillance in domestic pigs until the end of 2022, according to swine population in each RU and the results of the relative risk assessment. Additionally, in areas 20km away from the Greek borders with Bulgaria which are included in the restriction zone I according to Annex I, Part I of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 (areas in the RUs of Serres, Xanthi, Drama, Rodopi and Evros), animal dispatch with destination outside the restriction zone is only permitted after laboratory testing for detection of the ASF virus with negative results performed for at least 15 days before dispatch; at least the first two dead swine aged >60 days each week or any other dead weaned pig in each epidemiological unit are examined. Also, blood samples from the animals to be moved are examined before their dispatch, according Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, Annex I, point A.2. In early 2023, a similar Circular will be issued, in order to set surveillance targets adjusted to the swine population at the time. Numbers in the respective Tables herein are filled based on population densities and the epidemiological data of the current year.

The Circular No 545/82161/28-03-2022 (attached) designates the sampling plan for active surveillance in wild boars until the end of 2022, according to the estimated wild boar density and the corresponding hunting bag, as well as the results of the relative risk assessment. In early 2023, a similar Circular will be issued, in order to set surveillance targets adjusted to the estimated hunting bag at the time. Numbers in the respective Tables herein are filled based on population densities and this year's epidemiological data.

Passive and active surveillance activities for ASF may be combined with activities in the framework of national programmes for Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD) and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), such as clinical examinations of animals, checks on record keeping and animal registration, samplings, etc.

Regarding enhancement of passive surveillance, in the entire Greek territory, remuneration is foreseen as an extra motivation a) for involved stakeholders, such as citizens, farmers, hunters, forestry personnel, etc when locating dead wild boars and notifying the local Veterinary Services for sampling, b) for hunters and forestry personnel when assisting with the sanitary burial of wild boar carcasses under the supervision of official veterinarians, as well as when collecting samples from dead wild boars (training is a prerequisite for these activities) and submitting them to the local Veterinary Services.

Additional financial motivation is foreseen for hunters in the Regional Units along our northern borders

with Albania, Republic of North Macedonia and Bulgaria (RUs of Thesprotia, Ioannina, Kastoria, Florina, Pella, Kilkis, Serres, Xanthi, Drama, Rodopi and Evros) for selective hunting of female wild boars. The exact amounts of these remunerations are defined in the yearly Joint Ministerial Decision regarding approval of costs, compensations and remunerations related to the implementation of investigation, prevention, surveillance, control, eradication and contingency planning for animal diseases in Greece. Motivation for enhanced hunting and subsequent reduction of wild boar population is anticipated to also increase the possibility of detecting sick and/or dead wild boars in the process

#### B. Inspection regime

In the Article 5 of the Ministerial Decision No 1102/182415/2021 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 3211) which has been mentioned in part A.3, biosecurity measures and requirements are described. According to Article 6 of the same Decision, the implementation of checks on biosecurity measures in swine farms in the entire Greek territory is to be carried out by official veterinarians from the Veterinary Departments of the Regional Units. Frequency of checks is set at least once a year, based on a risk assessment and the following criteria: distance of the swine farm from our borders, its proximity with the forest, the number of animals in the holding and the compliance of the swine farmer to national legislation regarding animal registration and marking, as well as on biosecurity measures. Guidelines on the Decision implementation are included in the Circular No 700/99835/13.04.2022 (attached).

For the purpose of conducting biosecurity controls at farm level, a checklist of biosecurity rules is included in the Annex of the Ministerial Decision No 1102/182415/2021 to be used by the official veterinarians, so that results are gathered in a uniform and comparable way. Those checklists filled and signed by both the farmer and the veterinarian-inspector are sent to the CCVA every six months. In cases of non-compliances, the measures included in Article 7 of the aforementioned Decision are put in force. These include immediate slaughter or culling of non registered animals, as well as of animals of commercial, non commercial and outdoor holdings where repeated non compliance with biosecurity measures is recorded.

Furthermore, in order to supervise the work of the seasonal staff with the aim to intervene when insufficient controls are conducted, reports of their daily activities are sent on a monthly basis to the CCVA.

#### 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

A number of Circulars have been distributed by the CCVA to all Veterinary Services of Regions/RUs, as well as to swine farmers associations and hunting federations focusing on the necessity of adoption of strict biosecurity measures in swine farms (commercial and backyards) and during hunting. These measures have also been presented during training courses conducted by the CCVA, in collaboration with the Veterinary School of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, in 2019. Also, a Manual/e-book Biosecurity Measures for pig farmers in collaboration with Aristotle University of Thessaloniki has been published. Further, leaflets and posters illustrating the main biosecurity rules have been designed and delivered to both hunters and pig farmers.

The Ministerial Decision No 1102/182415/2021 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 3211) has been issued, entitled 'Programme of epizootiological surveillance, prevention and control for ASF in swine farms, controls on biosecurity requirements, as well as measures and sanctions in swine farms with the aim to prevent ASF virus introduction and spread' (attached). In Article 5 of this Decision, biosecurity measures and requirements are described. According to Article 6 of the same Decision, the implementation of checks on biosecurity measures in swine farms in the entire Greek territory is to be carried out by official veterinarians from the Veterinary Departments of the Regional Units.

These on farm visits include:

1. Provision of information to swine farmers regarding the disease.
2. Inspection on identification of animals and their registration in the on line National Database, according to national and Union legislation.
3. Record keeping controls in swine farms, especially regarding updates of the farm registration records including movements of live animals for purchase and slaughter from and to into the holding.
4. Clinical examination of animals and collection of samples if necessary.
5. Biosecurity checks regarding measures described in detail therein; a questionnaire designed for this purpose is to be filled and submitted by the official veterinarian to the CCVA.
6. In cases where biosecurity measures described therein are not implemented, a timetable for applying corrective actions is set by the Veterinary Authorities, re-evaluation is performed in scheduled on farm visits and sanctions are posed if corrective measures are then assessed as insufficient.

Frequency of checks is set at least once a year, based on a risk assessment and the following criteria: distance of the swine farm from our borders, its proximity with the forest, the number of animals in the holding and the compliance of the swine farmer to national legislation regarding animal registration and marking, as well as on biosecurity measures. Guidelines on the Decision implementation are included in the No 1172/196069/23.07.2021 Circular (attached).

In the Article 5 of the Ministerial Decision No 1102/182415/2021 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 3211) biosecurity measures and requirements are described. According to Article 6 of the same Decision, the implementation of checks on biosecurity measures in swine farms in the entire Greek territory is to be carried out by official veterinarians from the Veterinary Departments of the Regional Units. Frequency of checks is set at least once a year, based on a risk assessment and the following criteria:

- a) The type of the pig holding
- b) The livestock population of the holding
- c) The density of pig holdings in the RU or a specific area
- d) The method of pigs housing
- e) The distance of the holding from the borders with neighboring countries (especially Bulgaria)
- f) The distance of the holding from wild boar habitats
- g) The commercial activities of the holdings
- h) The pig breeder's compliance with legislation demands such as census of livestock, animals tagging, abundance with biosecurity measures.

Guidelines on the Decision implementation are included in the Circular No 700/99835/13.04.2022 (attached). For the purpose of conducting biosecurity controls at farm level, a checklist of biosecurity

rules is included in the Annex of the Ministerial Decision No 1102/182415/2021 to be used by the official veterinarians, so that results are gathered in a uniform and comparable way. Those checklists filled and signed by both the farmer and the veterinarian-inspector are sent to the CCVA every six months. In cases of non-compliances, the measures included in Article 7 of the aforementioned Decision are put in force. These include immediate slaughter or culling of non registered animals, as well as of backyard animals where repeated non compliance with biosecurity measures is recorded.

Regarding wild boar population management and according to the Union strategic approach, the Joint Ministerial Decision No 147/21886 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 313) has been issued defining: a) epizootiological surveillance, prevention and control program for ASF in wild boars, b) establishment of a framework for cooperation between competent authorities and bodies for the management of the wild boar population, c) enhanced surveillance of ASF in wild boar populations, d) management of outbreaks in wild boars. In Annex IV of this Decision, biosecurity requirements applicable to hunting grounds are included, according to point 3.1.6 in the «Strategic approach to the management of ASF for the EU» – SANTE/7113/2015-Rev 12. In paragraph 10 of this Annex, by derogation and until the establishment of wild boars handling facilities, guidelines for handling wild boar carcasses are provided, including disinfection and on the spot sanitary burial.

Further, the Circular No 545/82161/28.03.2022 provides guidelines regarding frequency of inspections/controls of implementation of biosecurity requirements applicable to hunting grounds. More specifically, in the Regional Units along our northern borders with Albania, Republic of North Macedonia and Bulgaria (RUs of Thesprotia, Ioannina, Kastoria, Florina, Pella, Kilkis, Serres, Xanthi, Drama, Rodopi and Evros), checks on biosecurity measures applicable to hunting grounds are conducted at least four (4) times yearly and in the rest of the Country, at least twice yearly. For the purpose of conducting biosecurity controls during hunting, a checklist of biosecurity rules is used by the official veterinarians, so that results are gathered in a uniform and comparable way. Those checklists filled are sent to the CCVA every six months.

### 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) :

Measures in case of suspicion and/or confirmation of the disease are implemented according to the provisions of the Animal Health Law, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605.

National legislation includes the Presidential Decree No 56/2005 and the Ministerial Decision No 260918/22.01.2009, containing the National Contingency Plan for ASF.

When suspicion of the disease is raised, the National Contingency Plan for ASF is activated.

Administratively, Regional Decisions are issued for measure implementation. These measures include:  
a) official supervision of the affected holding,

- b) prohibition of animal movements/products
- c) conduction of epidemiological investigation,
- d) collection of samples for laboratory testing, enhancement of surveillance (including active),
- e) lifting of measures, in case suspicion is not confirmed,
- f) zoning,
- f) hunting ban in the affected area.

#### *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):

Measures in case of confirmation of the disease are implemented according to the provisions of the Animal Health Law, Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council and of the Council and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687, supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council. Also, Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing and Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption are applied.

National legislation includes the Presidential Decree No 56/2005 and the Ministerial Decision No 260918/22.01.2009, containing the National Contingency Plan for ASF.

In the case of confirmation of ASF in a farm, depopulation therein is applied following the relevant decision of the Regional Authorities. Killing method depends on the capacity of the holding and the available infrastructure. In low-capacity farms, the proposed method is the electric stunning (electric shock), while for high-capacity pig farms, gas (carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>) euthanasia is considered the best and fastest method. Taking into consideration the experience of other countries dealing with ASF epizootics, animals should, after inventory, be assembled in closed containers or trucks, which will be sealed by a durable seal/cover making sure the gas leak is prevented. The concentration of carbon dioxide in the euthanasia chamber should be greater than 80%. There is an available photographic material describing the process of euthanasia and landfilling of pig carcasses/products distributed to all veterinary services with a circular of the CCA.

Preventive slaughter will be considered for backyard farms in high risk areas not complying with the designated biosecurity measures and depending on the epidemiological situation of ASF in Greece at the time. All carcasses will be disposed of under official supervision with sanitary burial on the spot or in a rendering plant.

#### *4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals*

(max. 32000 chars):

Each year a Joint Ministerial Decision (Ministry of Rural Development and Food and Ministry of Financial Affairs) determines the way of calculation of compensation for pig farmers (until 2018 this calculation was based on the exact weight of the animals culled, whereas since 2019, the compensation is based on the age category corresponding to a weight range in which the pigs are assigned).

The issuance of the aforementioned Joint Ministerial Decision is carried out by the Department of

Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate of the Directorate General of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

#### 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):

Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in Greece for this disease is carried out by the Animal Health Directorate, of the Directorate General of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases therein. Reports on ASF suspicions are investigated by the local Veterinary Authorities of the Regions/Regional which notify them to the CCVA. Laboratory testing is performed by the National Reference Laboratory for ASF and results are notified to the CCA and the local Veterinary Authorities.

#### 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 km<sup>2</sup>*
- *sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied*

(max. 32000 chars):

Regarding wild boar population management and according to the Union strategic approach, the Joint Ministerial Decision No 147/21886/2021 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 313) has been issued regarding epizootiological surveillance, prevention and control program for ASF in wild boars. The establishment of a framework for cooperation between competent authorities and bodies for the management of the wild boar population is included therein. To this purpose, Regional Coordinating Bodies are to be established which will monitor the activities of the official hunting groups and the evolution of the wild boar population decrease strategy on regional level. Wild boar population reduction, as well as surveillance are further enhanced through the activation of officially approved hunting groups foreseen in this Decision. Also, management of outbreaks in wild boars is defined therein. On the other hand, in Annex IV of this Decision, biosecurity requirements applicable to hunting grounds are included, according to point 3.1.6 in the «Strategic approach to the management of ASF for the EU” – SANTE/7113/2015-Rev 12. In paragraph 10 of this Annex, by derogation and until the establishment of wild boar handling facilities, guidelines for handling wild boar carcasses are provided, including disinfection and on the spot sanitary burial. Regarding the plan for reduction of wild boar population size in the entire Country, in this Decision, the Country is divided in reference grids (10x10 km) depending on the density of wild boars and other factors as the ecology of the species, its population status, its geographical distribution, the extent and quality of its habitat and the epidemiological data for the ASF. In each grid, specific targets for selective hunting of female wild boars and the rest of other wild boars are set on a yearly basis. Finally, in this Decision, financial motivation is foreseen a) for hunters in the Regional Units (RUs) along our northern borders with Albania, Republic of

North Macedonia and Bulgaria (RUs of Thesprotia, Ioannina, Kastoria, Florina, Pella, Kilkis, Serres, Xanthi, Drama, Rodopi and Evros) regarding selective hunting of female wild boars, b) for involved stakeholders, such as citizens, farmers, hunters, forestry personnel, etc when locating dead wild boars and notifying the local Veterinary Services for sampling, c) for hunters and forestry personnel when assisting with the sanitary burial of wild boar carcasses under the supervision of official veterinarians, as well as when collecting samples from wild boars (training is a prerequisite for these activities) and submitting them to the local Veterinary Services. The exact amounts of these remunerations are defined in the yearly Joint Ministerial Decision regarding approval of costs, compensations and remunerations related to the implementation of investigation, prevention, surveillance, control, eradication and contingency planning for animal diseases in Greece.

This Decision also describes in Article 6 training of hunters and forestry personnel on sampling from dead and hunted wild boars, biosecurity during sampling, good practices during hunting and carcasses/animal by-products transport, as well as on their contribution to the procedures following confirmation of outbreak. Training is performed by official veterinarians of the local Veterinary Authorities.

Regarding ban of sustained feeding, the Decision No ΥΠΕΝ/ΔΔΔ/71418/54/2019 by the Minister of Environment (Government Gazette, Series II, No 3139) has been issued, prohibiting provision of feed to wild boars.

#### 4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Awareness actions are addressed to all involved stakeholders and are being carried out intensively the recent years. These include:

1. Meetings organized for the information of all involved services and stakeholders (hunters, veterinarians, swine farmers, etc) are being conducted: with Local Veterinary Services (2018, 2019, 2020), Forestry Services (2018,2019,2020), the Greek Confederation of Hunters-Hunters associations (2017-2019, 2020), Pig breeders' Representatives (2018, 2019, 2020), the Customs Services (2018) and the Army (2019).
  2. Leaflets and posters regarding the disease focusing on biosecurity measures were distributed to all involved stakeholders. Also, posters on ASF and risks of imported meat/meat products have been distributed at the airports of Athens and Thessaloniki, as well as informative leaflets-posters to hunters' associations and pig farmers in 2018.
  3. Organization of trainings for veterinarians and pig farmers with the collaboration of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and Local Veterinary Services in 2019.
  4. Training of veterinarians on sampling in 2019.
  5. Publication of Biosecurity Measures Manual/e-book for pig farmers in collaboration with Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in 2019.
  6. EURL training activities–visit in NRL, Athens in 2019.
  7. Visits of Greek official Veterinarians of the CCVA to Lithuania, for collection of information on the management of the disease and field visits in the field, as well as from the NRL to the NRL of Latvia in 2019.
  8. Participation of Greek veterinarians from the CCVA and the RUs Veterinary Authorities in BTSF programmes in 2019.
  9. A TV spot on the disease and the biosecurity measures has been released 2020.
  10. Informative EFSA videos regarding ASF have been uploaded on the MRDF website ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eyQ4t1wHI2M&feature=emb\\_title](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eyQ4t1wHI2M&feature=emb_title)) in 2018 and 2020.
- Unfortunately, the CCVA could not conduct on-the-spot visits in the field in order to inspect ASF



programme activities and discuss problems of the implementation of the programme. However, a teleconference was carried out on 24.02.2022 among the CCVA and the Regional Veterinary Authorities of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace in order to discuss problems in surveillance implementation. Moreover, training material was uploaded to the official site of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food (<http://www.minagric.gr/index.php/el/for-farmer-2/animal-production/pigs/1126-asthenxoiron>). This material can be used by the local Veterinary Services so as the hunter to be properly trained and informed concerning their key-role in combating ASF and complying biosecurity measures in the field. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 restrictions caused a significant reduction in hunters training activities. For the rest 2022 and for 2023, we plan to distribute more informative-training material, especially regarding blood sampling collection by hunters, to conduct teleconferences with all involved stakeholders and hopefully-if the pandemic situation allows it-to conduct visits to certain RUs, in order to meet with local Authorities and Associations, as well as perform on farm visits.

## 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) :*

Benefits of the programme for "ASF surveillance in wild boars and domestic swine population" are the early detection of virus circulation and, subsequently, the early adoption of measures in case the disease enters the country in order to prevent its spread. All activities described in this programme focus on enhancing surveillance, in order to timely detect possible disease introduction and demonstrate absence of virus.

ASF has not been confirmed in Greece, since the one outbreak confirmed in Northern Greece in 2019. However, Greece is bordering with countries where the disease is confirmed, as well as with countries bordering with endemic areas, thus posing a major risk of disease entrance. Disinfectants are essential for vehicle disinfection at our northern borders. The planned cost of disinfectants herein includes their purchase cost not covered by the budget of the involved Regional Authorities, as well possible increase disinfectant costs for sanitary burial in case the number of wild boars found dead is increased, as it is anticipated, given that the programme includes actions aiming at enhancing passive surveillance in wild boars.

# 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	
ELLADA	Passive Surveillance -Entire	Backyard	300	50	150	4	12	X
ELLADA	Passive Surveillance-East	Commercial	146	35	120	2	1	X
ELLADA	Passive Surveillance-Centre	Commercial	179	20	80	2	1	X
ELLADA	Passive Surveillance-West	Commercial	50	10	80	0	0	X
ELLADA	Passive Surveillance -Epirus	Commercial	56	10	70	0	0	X
ELLADA	Passive Surveillance Rest	Commercial	966	50	100	0	0	X
<b>Totals : 1 697</b>				175	600	8	14	
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>		
						600		

# 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	
ELLADA	Evros	11 031	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	108	4	X
ELLADA	Xanthi	6 678	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	34	2	X
ELLADA	Rodopi	7 855	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	48	2	X
ELLADA	Drama	15 513	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	94	2	X
ELLADA	Kavala-Thassos	6 005	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	18	0	X
ELLADA	Imathia	4 653	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	10	0	X
ELLADA	Thessaloniki	8 927	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	20	0	X

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

ELLADA	Kilkis	6 267	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	50	0	X
ELLADA	Pella	7 828	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	54	0	X
ELLADA	Pieria	4 550	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	8	0	X
ELLADA	Serres	10 865	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	126	4	X
ELLADA	Chalkidiki	10 543	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	8	0	X
ELLADA	Eastern Attiki	3 910	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	4	0	X
ELLADA	Western Attiki	3 729	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	4	0	X
ELLADA	Piraeus Islands of Saronikos	1 261	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	4	0	X
ELLADA	Lesvos-Limnos	6 475	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	4	0	X
ELLADA	Samos-Ikaria	2 078	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	4	0	X
ELLADA	Grevena-Kozani	20 553	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	20	0	X
ELLADA	Kastoria	7 260	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	20	0	X
ELLADA	Florina	6 706	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	36	0	X
ELLADA	Arta-Preveza	10 231	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	26	0	X
ELLADA	Thesprotia	6 947	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	124	0	X
ELLADA	Ioannina	24 166	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	166	0	X
ELLADA	Karditsa-Trikala	21 943	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	26	0	X
ELLADA	Larissa	14 432	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	28	0	X
ELLADA	Magnesia-Sporades	8 425	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	10	0	X
ELLADA	Aitolokamania	21 272	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	36	0	X
ELLADA	Achaia	12 715	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	14	0	X
ELLADA	Ilia	6 877	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	8	0	X
ELLADA	Viotia	9 159	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	8	0	X
ELLADA	Evia	16 606	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	14	0	X
ELLADA	Evritania	9 818	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	12	0	X
ELLADA	Fthiotida	15 529	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	34	0	X

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

ELLADA	Fokida	10 157	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	12	0	X
ELLADA	Argolida-Arcadia	29 245	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	32	0	X
ELLADA	Korinthia	8 098	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	6	0	X
ELLADA	Lakonia-Messinia	26 106	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Active	20	0	X
ELLADA	Entire Greece	404 413	Data derived from	Wild Boar	Passive	160	14	X
<b>Totals :</b>		808 826				1 410	28	
						<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Animals sampled Active in MS</b>						1250		
<b>Animals sampled Passive in MS</b>						160		
<b>Animals sampled - Total in MS</b>						1410		

### 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
ELLADA	Entire Greece	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	0	0	0	X
ELLADA	Entire Greece	Domestic pigs	IPT	Sera	210	250	0	X
ELLADA	Entire Greece	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	2 400	2650	0	X

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

ELLADA	Entire Greece	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	2 400	2650	4		X
ELLADA	Entire Greece	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	160	200	14		X
ELLADA	Entire Greece	Wild boar	PCR	Blood	160	200	14		X
<b>Totals :</b>					5 330	5 950	32		
<b>Add a new row</b>									
<b>Total tests ELISA in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests PCR in MS</b>						5 700			
<b>Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests IPT in MS</b>						250			
<b>Total tests (Other) in MS</b>						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):

Veterinarians in the RUs Veterinary Authorities perform the samplings from wild boars found dead and domestic pigs with clinical signs of the disease are evident and/or massive deaths are reported in a commercial farm. As regards sampling in the framework of active surveillance, in the area of 20km from the Greek-Bulgarian borders in high risk RUs, hunters may be involved after training. Due to restrictions up to date in force because of the COVID-19

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

pandemic, training is planned to be conducted via dissemination of training material to involved stakeholders. If the pandemic situation allows it, training will be conducted by the official veterinarians in the Local Veterinary Authorities for hunters.

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):*

Testing of samples is performed in the NRL, as well as in the Thessaloniki Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food; related costs are included in the aforementioned Joint Ministerial Decision.

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 foreseen for the selective hunting of female wild boar in the entire RUs alongside the borders, in the yearly Joint Ministerial Decision for animal health compensations in Greece. Hunters are obliged to report the coordinates of the location where the wild boars were killed to the local veterinary authorities, in order to verify the radius of 50 km from the borders of the infected areas  
The controls by the local veterinary authorities to ensure that selective hunting of female wild boars is implemented in a radius of 50 km from the border of the infected area (as per call) are conducted in the framework of biosecurity measures controls, conducted during hunting, four (4) times a year.  
In a case of a dead wild boar, local veterinary authorities are notified to inspect the carcass, take samples and record the coordinates of the location.  
In addition, ADIS weekly notifications permit immediate access to information about outbreaks in neighbouring countries including the coordinates of the outbreak, important for cross-examination of the confirmation of the measures (dead wild boar(s) shall be disposed of in full respect of proper biosecurity practices) taken within a radius of 50 km from a case or an outbreak of ASF.



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

The controls to ensure that measures “dead wild boar to be disposed of in full respect of biosecurity practices”; is implemented in a radius of 50 km from a case or an outbreak of ASF (as per call) are conducted in any case of wild boar found dead by the local veterinary authorities.  
Evaluation of application for remunerations and compensations is carried out by the Veterinary Authorities of the Regional Units.  
The Central Competent Veterinary Authority approves and funds related costs.

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):

Not applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The CCVA has planned to organize two (2) awareness campaigns, involving all stakeholders, in the form of a) informative leaflets regarding the biosecurity measures against ASF and b) posters regarding clinical signs, epidemiology and prevention of ASF.  
Moreover, a meeting with involved stakeholders (farmers/farmers associations) in two (2) Regions of the country, considered as high risk areas, according to the programme is also planned from the CCVA, in order to raise awareness for ASF.

Total financial cost has been estimated up to amount claimed in the financial table of the GR – 2023- African Swine Fever programme.

Awareness campaign	Number	Total cost
Posters (Information about ASF)		
Leaflets (Biosecurity measures for farms)		

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

Organization of meeting with farmers/farmers associations to raise awareness as regards the programme

(costs of catering, hall

### 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.

*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:*

# 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
	19215_14941.pdf	19215_14941.pdf	871 kb
	19215_14942.pdf	19215_14942.pdf	860 kb
	19215_14943.pdf	19215_14943.pdf	668 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	<b>2687 kb</b>

**The total size of the attachments is more than 5 MB. You should delete some attachments, otherwise submission won't work.**