



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses 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 of eradication, control and surveillance 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).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

**If encountering difficulties:**

- concerning the information requested, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).

- on the technical point of view, please contact [SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu](mailto: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:

**Instructions to complete the form:**

1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .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: 2021 2.1.1

Member state : OESTERREICH

Disease : African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

To end of

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

**1. Contact data**

Name

Phone

Email

Your job type

within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**Thursday, November 04, 2021 09:29:13**

**Submission Number**

**1636014554115-17975**



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

## 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) :*

Austria is free of African swine fever (ASF) and never had cases in domestic pigs or wild boars. Despite great efforts to prevent the spread of ASF in the European Union since its first appearance in 2014, several neighboring countries were affected or are affected by the disease. In June 2017, Czech veterinary authorities reported ASF in wild boars only 80km away from Austria. The Czech Republic was able to eradicate the disease within 2 years and is currently free of ASF. Hungary reported first cases in wild boars in April 2018 and the Slovak Republic in July 2019. From both countries, there is a continuous spread of infected wild boar towards the Austrian border. Together with the possibility of human mediated spread, this situation means a substantial risk of introduction of ASF into Austria, posing a great threat to national pig production. The competent authority (Central Veterinary Authority under supervision of the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection (BMSGPK)) has taken precautionary measures to prevent introduction and to enable early detection.

Measures in domestic pigs:

Early disease detection is primarily based on passive surveillance. To support passive surveillance awareness measures are in place. Additionally, a risk based active surveillance programme is set up since 2015 to demonstrate disease freedom.

With the spread of ASF to the Czech Republic in 2017, Austria declared regions adjacent to the border to areas at risk with enhanced passive and active surveillance. With the epidemiological change in 2019 (Czech Republic declared disease freedom but disease jumped to Belgium) Austria extended the area at risk to the whole territory beginning with 15 December 2019, but suspended targeted active surveillance in free range holdings in that area.

Measures in wild boar:

Early disease detection is primarily based on passive surveillance. Since June 2017 a national regulation required that wild boars found dead in the area at risk established close to the border with the Czech Republic are tested for ASF. In February 2019 a fact finding mission (FFM) by the EU commission evaluated Austrian measures with respect to prevention of introduction, surveillance and emergency preparedness in wild boar. It was recommended by the FFM to extend the area at risk to the entire Austrian territory. This was also endorsed by the Austrian ASF Task Force group. Austria declared the entire territory to be area at risk beginning with 15 December 2019.

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

## 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 objectives are prevention of introduction and early detection of outbreaks. It includes:-  
(Enhanced) passive surveillance in wild boars (see 3.1. and 2.)

- Passive and active surveillance in domestic pigs (see 3.1. and 2.)
- Awareness campaigns (see 3.3.)
- Biosecurity in domestic pigs (see 4.3.7.)
- Biosecurity in wild boars (see 4.3.7. and 4.3.12.)

### 1. Monitoring:

Austria is free of ASF but the spread of the disease to and in neighboring countries increases the likelihood of introduction. To ensure early detection the susceptible population (domestic pig, wild boar) is monitored by passive and active surveillance.

### Domestic pig:

Surveillance is primarily based on passive surveillance as it provides the most reliable means for early detection. Surveillance based on passive surveillance is effective if disease awareness is sufficiently high to report any suspicion to the competent authorities. Therefore competent authorities established a comprehensive ASF awareness programme addressing farmers, veterinarians and other stakeholders to inform about disease epidemiology, obligation of notification of suspicion to official veterinarians and importance of immediate investigation. In 2020, suspicious cases in 10 holdings were investigated and negatively tested for ASF in the context of passive surveillance. Additionally active surveillance is performed since 2015 using a nation-wide risk-based sampling plan (legal basis: national regulation "Schweinegesundheits-Verordnung BGBl II 406/2016", attachment 1). Samples taken from slaughtered pigs not fit for human consumption after post mortem inspection and from fallen animals brought to rendering plants and diagnostic facilities are tested with PCR. A statistical sampling plan ensures that samples are taken from pig farms distributed over the entire territory and from animals of any age, but emphasis is put on the coverage of regions with a high pig farm density. Since 2015 all samples tested were negative for ASF (in 2020 1488 samples), demonstrating disease freedom.

### Wild boar:

Surveillance is based on passive surveillance as it provides the most reliable means for early detection. The testing of found dead and sick wild boars with suspicious clinical or post mortem signs is legally required by the Austrian Animal Disease Act. As passive surveillance is most effective if disease awareness is sufficiently high to report any suspicion to the competent authorities, awareness campaigns targeted at hunters and other relevant stakeholders were established to inform about disease epidemiology and importance of rapid notification. Additionally the wild boar population is under intensified passive surveillance. In June 2017 an area at risk was established close to Czech republic with national legislation "ASP-Revisions- und Biosicherheitsmaßnahmen BGBl II 167/2017". It

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

laid down the mandatory notification and testing of dead wild boars found in that area. Since December 2019 the mandatory testing of found dead wild boars for ASF virus is extended to the entire Austrian territory by national regulation "ASP Revisions- und Frühwarnverordnung BGBl II 399/2019" (attachment 2). In 2020 236 wild boars were negatively tested. All samples tested in domestic pigs or wild boars are recorded within the electronic database VIS.

## 2. Eradication:

In case of an outbreak in domestic pigs measures will be in accordance with EU legislation (before April 21 2021: Directive 2002/60/EC, after April 21 2021: Regulation 2016/429, Animal Health Law) and national legislation (Austrian Animal Disease Act RGGI 1909/177, ASP-Verordnung BGBl II 2005/193). If ASF is confirmed in domestic pigs, holdings in established restriction zones need to be monitored before lifting of restrictions is allowed. Figures given for serology are an estimate of how many samples are expected in this situation.

In case of an outbreak in wild boars applied measures will be in accordance with EU legislation (before April 21 2021: Directive 2002/60/EC, after April 21 2021: Regulation 2016/429, Animal Health Law) and national legislation (Austrian Animal Disease Act RGGI 1909/177, Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 2004/35).

## 3. Awareness of stakeholders

To prevent introduction and to enable passive surveillance - both in domestic pigs and wild boar - a high level of disease awareness of relevant stakeholders (i.e. farmers and hunters) is considered crucial. An awareness campaign starting in 2018 focused on the current disease situation in Europe, etiology, clinical symptoms, regulatory procedures to inform the competent authorities and biosecurity measures. Additional target groups were identified (farm workers, nursing personnel, truck drivers, tourists, etc.) and tailored information material was produced and provided, dealing with issues such as possible ways of introduction and effective biosecurity measures. Numerous different media (videos, leaflets, posters, articles, etc.) on how to avoid an introduction of the disease and to explain what the consequences of an outbreak of ASF in Austria would be were used. This information packages are regularly updated / amended and provided to target groups in order to keep the awareness level high. In case of an outbreak in Austria or its close proximity, intensified initiatives will be necessary and additional material and ways of distribution will be produced.

## § Target population:

2020: Domestic pigs: 2.780.169 animals in 26.187 holdings Wild boar: To estimate the Austrian wild boar density the number of hunted wild boars per district (=hunting bag) is used (attachment 3: number of hunted wild boar per km<sup>2</sup>) for more information see 4.3.2

## § Areas of implementation of the programme

### Monitoring:

#### Domestic pig:

Passive and active surveillance is applied nationwide.

#### Wild boars:

Passive and enhanced passive surveillance is applied nationwide.

History of enhanced passive surveillance: With the spread of ASF to the Czech Republic in 2017 Austria declared regions adjacent to the border to be areas at risk. The wild boar population in that area was put under intensified passive surveillance beginning with June 2017 (mandatory testing of dead wild boar found in that area). With the change in the epidemiological situation in 2019 (Czech Republic declared disease freedom but disease jumped to Belgium) Austria extended enhanced passive surveillance in wild boars to the whole territory beginning with 15 December 2019.

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

Amendment according to questions from HaDEA from 5.October 2021:

- description of the implementation of ASF surveillance in wild boar, including more details on efforts/strategy to meet testing targets for 2021/2022 (i.e. to find 1500 sick/dead wild boar) – parts A.3., A.4.3.5 and B;

Answer AT: With the programme for 2021/2022 (and with programmes submitted for 2019 and 2020) Austria covers not only the current situation (ASF freedom, surveillance is performed to demonstrate disease freedom and to enable early detection) but also the situation if ASF gets introduced (which is likely due to the situation in affected neighbouring countries). Numbers given in Table B are an estimate of both situations. This explains why planned figures are considerably higher than those actually achieved (up to now, Austria is free). As long as Austria is free of ASF, surveillance in wild boar is done as described in 3. and 4.3.5. If ASF is detected in wild boar, we will establish an infected zone of a radius of approximately 10 km. Within the infected zone, there will be an active search for live and dead wild boar and each hunted or found dead wild boar will be tested. In accordance with experiences made by member states already affected by disease, we estimate the number of actively (hunted) tested wild boar in an infected zone to be 5000 animals and passively (found dead) tested wild boar in an infected zone to be 1500 per year.

- clarify the calculation of the sample size for active surveillance of ASF in both domestic pigs and wild boar / revise the testing targets accordingly - parts A.3., A.4.3.5, B;

Answer AT: Numbers given in Table B/B.1 and B.2 are the sum of 2 different surveillance situations: 1. the current situation (Austria is ASF free): active and (enhanced) passive for demonstration of disease freedom and early detection is performed; here the calculated numbers are comparable to the numbers described in 3. for 2020 (1488 domestic pig samples in active surveillance, 10 suspicions in passive surveillance); 2. the likely situation that ASF gets introduced into wild boar and/ or domestic pigs: here the given numbers are an estimate of the most likely situation, e.g. we assume, that in such an situation approximately 500 establishments and approximately 5000 animals have to be sampled. We estimate to find at least 1 establishment with active infection and 1 establishment with serologically positive result. For wild boar we estimated to test 5000 animals in active surveillance (shot animals) and 1500 animals in passive surveillance (found dead). Estimates are approximate because we have not dealt with such a situation before and have no practical experience. Numbers will also very much be dependent on the location of the outbreak (low/high wild boar density, low/high domestic pig density). One comment: we get questions to the figures each year and each year we explain the same situation. We would suggest providing the form for the programme in such a form that it is easier recognisable, which figures come from current disease-free situation and which figures are an estimate of the situation after an

- revise the reference to EU legislation applicable in case of an outbreak of ASF, add/amend as appropriate – parts A.3, A.4.3.1.

Answer AT: I am not sure whether I understand this question correctly; however I will try to specify the already given answers in this respect. ad A.3: 2. Eradication: In case of an outbreak in domestic pigs measures will be in accordance with EU legislation (before April 21 2021: Directive 2002/60/EC, after April 21 2021: Regulation 2016/429, Animal Health Law; Delegated Regulation 2020/687; Delegated Regulation 2020/689) and national legislation (Austrian Animal Disease Act RGBI 1909/177, ASP-Verordnung BGBl II 2005/193). In case of an outbreak in wild boars applied measures will be in accordance with EU legislation (before April 21 2021: Directive 2002/60/EC, after April 21 2021: Regulation 2016/429, Animal Health Law; Delegated Regulation 2020/687; Delegated Regulation



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

2020/689) and national legislation (Austrian Animal Disease Act RGGI 1909/177, Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 2004/35).ad A.4.3.1:Legal basis for notification of ASF is the Austrian Animal Disease Act (RGGI 1909/177; §16 Z. 15) and Regulation 2016/429. It requires that any suspicion has to be notified immediately to the competent veterinary authority. This includes clinical symptoms as well as post-mortem signs that might indicate virus presence. After notification, competent authorities investigate the suspicious case to confirm or rule out the disease. In case of suspicion/confirmation of an ASF outbreak, measures laid down in Regulation 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation 2020/687 are implemented. The national legislation is provided by regulations "Afrikanische Schweinepest-Verordnung BGBl II 193/2005" and "Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 35/2004".

### 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) :

Central Veterinary Authority (CVA): Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection, Dep. III/B/10, Radetzkystrasse 2, 1030 Vienna

The CVA initiates, supervises and coordinates the surveillance/outbreak measures by providing legislation, sampling plans and implementing animal movement restrictions. Reporting towards EU, OIE, neighboring countries is also done by CVA.

9 Local Veterinary Authorities (LVA) (one for each federal province) are responsible for the operative fulfillment of the measures and have to report to the CVA.

The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) located in the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES) carries out all the laboratory tests and reports to the CVA. It is also responsible for data compilation.

Hunters organized in hunting associations (e.g. Jagd Österreich, Jägerschule, Landesjagdverband NÖ) are widely implemented in prevention, monitoring or eradication strategies in wild boars as they fulfill an important role in wild boar management. They are part of the National Expert Group assisting CVA and LVA in applying biosecurity measures and defining an infected area after an outbreak.

Expert group animal disease control: according to EU legislation and national regulation "Tierseuchen-Experten-Verordnung BGBl II 2004/324" Austria has established an expert group which includes members of CVA, LVA, NRL, University and other experts. Additionally an ASF subcommittee within this expert group (Task Force team for ASF) has been established consisting of 21 members. The duties of the Task force are to assist the competent authority and the national disease control center in case of a disease outbreak.

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

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

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) :

## 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar

Passive and active surveillance in holdings is applied nationwide.  
Passive and intensified passive surveillance in wild boar is applied nationwide.  
For detailed description of surveillance, see section 3.

## 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination

not applicable as no vaccine exists to combat ASF virus

## 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined

Since December 2019 the mandatory testing of found dead wild boars for ASF virus is regulated by national regulation "ASP Revisions- und Frühwarnverordnung BGBl II 399/2019" in the entire Austrian territory.

## 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

see point 3

## 4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Legal basis for notification of ASF is the Austrian Animal Disease Act (RdGBl 1909/177; §16 Z. 15) and Regulation 2016/429. It requires that any suspicion has to be notified immediately to the competent veterinary authority. This includes clinical symptoms as well as post-mortem signs that might indicate virus presence. After notification, competent authorities investigate the suspicious case to confirm or rule out the disease. In case of suspicion/confirmation of an ASF outbreak, measures laid down in Regulation 2016/429 are implemented. The national legislation is provided by regulations "Afrikanische Schweinepest-Verordnung BGBl II 193/2005" and "Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 35/2004".

Amendment according to questions from HaDEA from 5.October 2021:

- revise the reference to EU legislation applicable in case of an outbreak of ASF, add/amend as appropriate – parts A.3, A.4.3.1.

Answer AT: I am not sure whether I understand this question correctly; however I will try to specify the already given answers in this respect.

ad A.3: 2. Eradication: In case of an outbreak in domestic pigs measures will be in accordance with EU

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

legislation (before April 21 2021: Directive 2002/60/EC, after April 21 2021: Regulation 2016/429, Animal Health Law; Delegated Regulation 2020/687; Delegated Regulation 2020/689) and national legislation (Austrian Animal Disease Act RGBI 1909/177, ASP-Verordnung BGBl II 2005/193). In case of an outbreak in wild boars applied measures will be in accordance with EU legislation (before April 21 2021: Directive 2002/60/EC, after April 21 2021: Regulation 2016/429, Animal Health Law; Delegated Regulation 2020/687; Delegated Regulation 2020/689) and national legislation (Austrian Animal Disease Act RGBI 1909/177, Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 2004/35).

ad A.4.3.1: Legal basis for notification of ASF is the Austrian Animal Disease Act (RGBI 1909/177; §16 Z. 15) and Regulation 2016/429. It requires that any suspicion has to be notified immediately to the competent veterinary authority. This includes clinical symptoms as well as post-mortem signs that might indicate virus presence. After notification, competent authorities investigate the suspicious case to confirm or rule out the disease. In case of suspicion/confirmation of an ASF outbreak, measures laid down in Regulation 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation 2020/687 are implemented. The national legislation is provided by regulations "Afrikanische Schweinepest-Verordnung BGBl II 193/2005" and "Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 35/2004".

### 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) :

2020:

Domestic pigs:

2.780.169 animals in 26.187 holdings

Most animals are kept in the federal states Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich, Steiermark and Kärnten with roughly 2.700.000 pigs in 22.000 holdings (mean number of animals per holding: 121).

Wild boar population: To estimate wild boar density the number of hunted wild boars per district (=hunting bag) is used. The mean number of hunted wild boar in Austria is 0.8/km<sup>2</sup>. The risk of introduction by spread from infected wild boars from neighboring countries is considerably higher in the eastern parts of Austria. In the Eastern federal states Niederösterreich, Wien, Steiermark and Burgenland the mean number of hunted wild boar is considerably higher (1.2/km<sup>2</sup>) than in the Western federal states Kärnten, Oberösterreich, Salzburg, Tirol and Vorarlberg (0.1/km<sup>2</sup>).

Passive surveillance comprises all susceptible animals (domestic pigs, wild boars). Mandatory disease notification is laid down by the Austrian Animal Disease Act RGBI 1909/177. Additionally enhanced passive surveillance in wild boar has been implemented in Austria (compulsory testing of found dead wild boar).

Active surveillance in pig holdings is performed according to a risk-based sampling plan covering the entire Austrian territory with an emphasis on areas with high pig density.

Amendment according to questions from HaDEA from 5.October 2021:



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

- type and number of pig farms in AT and number of pigs per farm type – part A.4.3.2 ;

Answer AT: The Austrian pig establishments are not distinguished in commercial and non-commercial establishments. Each establishment holding pigs is registered in an electronic database, which is accessible to all competent veterinary authorities, and is subject to the same surveillance measures. As regards farm types, only free-range holdings have to be approved by competent veterinary authority according to national regulation "Schweinegesundheitsverordnung BGBl II 2016/406" (Definition of free-range holding: Keeping pigs outdoors without a stable, but only protective facilities). In 2020 341 establishments with 10.151 pigs were approved as free-range holdings.

The following table provides more information on Austrian pig establishments stratified for region and type of production.

- provide (as an annex to the programme 2021/2022) a map showing the spatial distribution of pig farms, stratified by type (commercial, non-commercial and outdoor farms) – part A.4.3.2;

Answer AT: map is attached to email

### 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):

All holdings are electronically identifiable within the database VIS (Verbrauchergesundheitsinformationssystem). All pigs are holding-related identifiable according to Austrian legislation (Tierkennzeichnungs- und Registrierungsverordnung 2009 BGBl II 2009/291) in accordance with Regulation 2016/429.

### 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):

Movement of animals within the European Union is in accordance with Regulation 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation 2020/688, which is implemented into Austrian legislation by regulation "Veterinärbehördliche Binnenmarktverordnung 2008 BGBl II 2008/473". In case of an ASP outbreak in Austria and subsequent regionalization, movement of animals within and from infected zones will also be regulated by Implementing 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):

The test used, when are to be used and in which animals:

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

For the detection of viral genome real-time PCR from tissue and blood samples is performed. PCR protocols used are published in Haines et al. 2013 (Screening) and Fernandez-Pinero et al. 2013 (Confirmation). PCR is used in samples gained from active and passive surveillance measures in domestic pigs and wild boars.

For the detection of antibodies, blood samples are analyzed with ELISA INgezim PPA Compac (Ingenasa, Madrid, Spain). Antibody detection with ELISA will be used for samples gained from restricted zones if ASF has been introduced to domestic pigs.

Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme:

for details please see 3.1 and 3.2

Diagnostic procedures, sampling and laboratory testing is carried out in accordance with Regulation 2016/429, Delegated Regulation 2020/687 and national contingency plan.

Sampling scheme in wild populations:

for details see 3.1 and 3.2

Sampling in area at risk (and in infected zones if disease gets introduced) is based on enhanced passive surveillance, meaning that found dead and sick wild boars are tested for ASF using PCR.

Diagnostic procedures, sampling and laboratory testing is carried out in accordance with Regulation 2016/429, Delegated Regulation 2020/687 and national contingency plan.

Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards):

Inspection is performed by state veterinarians or contracted veterinarians of the veterinary service (for details see 3.1).

The sampling and analysis will be done in accordance with Regulation 2016/429, Delegated Regulation 2020/687 and national contingency plan.

As Austria is free of ASF current surveillance activities in domestic pigs are mainly based on passive surveillance. Additionally pig farms are monitored by a risk-based active surveillance programme (for details see 3.1).

National regulation "Schweinegesundheitsverordnung BGBl II 406/2016" requires that pig holdings exceeding a certain size (>30 fattening pigs, >5 sows) and open range holdings are inspected regularly (at least once per year) by an attending veterinarian.

Health status and compliance with biosecurity measures in all pig holdings is checked by official veterinarians in accordance with a risk-based control plan.

In case of detection of ASF in domestic pigs the inspection regime in holdings will be in accordance with Regulation 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation 2020/687: in the protection zone all holdings are visited as soon as possible by an official veterinarian to control the establishment, to conduct a clinical examination of susceptible animals and, if necessary, to take samples; in the surveillance zone a subset of holdings is visited by an official veterinarian to control the establishment, to conduct a clinical examination and, if necessary, to take samples

Amendment according to questions from HaDEA from 5.October 2021:

- surveillance for early detection of ASF on non-commercial pig holdings; as well as testing regime to be implemented (on both commercial and non-commercial holdings) in case of the detection ASF in wild boar population in the country – parts A.4.3.5;

Answer AT: Austria does not distinguish between commercial and non-commercial pig establishments.

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

Therefore surveillance for early detection of ASF is performed in all pig establishments as described in 4.3.5, 3.1 (Surveillance activities to demonstrate disease freedom and early detection) and 3.2 (Surveillance activities after outbreaks).

In case of detection of ASF in wild boar the testing regime in pig establishments in the infected zone is going to be like this (and in accordance with Delegated Regulation 2020/687):

1. Collecting and reviewing records of all categories of pigs in all establishments
2. Visits of pig establishments in infected zone by official veterinarian, clinical examination of animals, if necessary laboratory investigation
3. Examination of all sick or dead pigs on establishments by official veterinarian

Furthermore, to provide for regionalisation to enable movements of animals and products from infected zones/restricted zones, measures according to Implementing Regulation 2021/605 will be implemented.

- description of the implementation of ASF surveillance in wild boar, including more details on efforts/strategy to meet testing targets for 2021/2022 (i.e. to find 1500 sick/dead wild boar) – parts A.3., A.4.3.5 and B;

Answer AT: With the programme for 2021/2022 (and with programmes submitted for 2019 and 2020) Austria covers not only the current situation (ASF freedom, surveillance is performed to demonstrate disease freedom and to enable early detection) but also the situation if ASF gets introduced (which is likely due to the situation in affected neighbouring countries). Numbers given in Table B are an estimate of both situations. This explains why planned figures are considerably higher than those actually achieved (up to now, Austria is free).

As long as Austria is free of ASF, surveillance in wild boar is done as described in 3. and 4.3.5. If ASF is detected in wild boar, we will establish an infected zone of a radius of approximately 10 km. Within the infected zone, there will be an active search for live and dead wild boar and each hunted or found dead wild boar will be tested. In accordance with experiences made by member states already affected by disease, we estimate the number of actively (hunted) tested wild boar in an infected zone to be 5000 animals and passively (found dead) tested wild boar in an infected zone to be 1500 per year.

- clarify the calculation of the sample size for active surveillance of ASF in both domestic pigs and wild boar / revise the testing targets accordingly - parts A.3., A.4.3.5, B;

Answer AT: Numbers given in Table B/B.1 and B.2 are the sum of 2 different surveillance situations:

1. the current situation (Austria is ASF free): active and (enhanced) passive for demonstration of disease freedom and early detection is performed; here the calculated numbers are comparable to the numbers described in 3. for 2020 (1488 domestic pig samples in active surveillance, 10 suspicions in passive surveillance);
2. the likely situation that ASF gets introduced into wild boar and/ or domestic pigs: here the given numbers are an estimate of the most likely situation, e.g. we assume, that in such a situation approximately 500 establishments and approximately 5000 animals have to be sampled. We estimate to find at least 1 establishment with active infection and 1 establishment with serologically positive result. For wild boar we estimated to test 5000 animals in active surveillance (shot animals) and 1500 animals in passive surveillance (found dead).

Estimates are approximate because we have not dealt with such a situation before and have no practical experience. Numbers will also very much be dependent on the location of the outbreak (low/high wild boar density, low/high domestic pig density).

One comment: we get questions to the figures each year and each year we explain the same situation. We would suggest providing the form for the programme in such a form that it is easier recognisable, which figures come from current disease-free situation and which figures are an estimate of the situation after an outbreak

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

### 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 (vaccination not available)

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

#### Farms:

To prevent the introduction of ASF into pig holdings, comprehensive biosecurity measures have been implemented with national regulation "Schweinegesundheitsverordnung BGBl II 406/2016".

The following biosecurity measures apply in all farms (except free range):

- Premises must be in a good structural condition
- Unauthorized persons are not allowed to enter the farm
- Buildings must be built in such a way that animals cannot escape
- Outdoor areas must have a livestock-proof fencing
- Pigs must be kept in a way that there is no direct or indirect contact with wild boars
- Buildings and equipment must allow for appropriate cleaning, disinfection and disinfestation
- Buildings must be properly illuminated
- Farm must be equipped in a way that footwear can be cleaned and disinfected

In farms exceeding a certain size (>30 fattening pigs, >5 sows) the following biosecurity measures apply additionally:

- Farm must have a possibility to change clothes and footwear
- Farm must have appropriate facilities for storage of feed and litter, which cannot be accessed by wild boars
- Farm must have facilities allowing for the appropriate disinfection of vehicles and any other equipment used for handling/transport of animals
- Farm must have facilities for the appropriate storage of fallen animals, which cannot be accessed by wild boars
- Farm must have facilities to isolate sick animals; any equipment used in isolation area must not be used in other areas of farm

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

- External persons are only allowed to enter premises after changing clothes/footwear
- Cleaning, disinfection and disinfestation procedures for buildings, vehicles and fomites must be in place and carried out continuously and verifiably
- Newly entering breeding pigs must be kept in isolation areas for at least 3 weeks

In free-range holdings the following biosecurity measures apply:

- Holding needs approval by veterinary authority (is only granted if biosecurity measures are appropriate)
- Area needs to be double-fenced
- Entries into area must be secured against unauthorized access
- Spatial segregation of sick animals must be possible
- Entrance area must be equipped to allow biohygienic measures (cloth/footwear changing; washing and disinfection of hands and footwear)
- Holding must have facilities allowing for the appropriate disinfection of vehicles and any other equipment used for handling/transport of animals
- External persons are only allowed to enter after having changed clothes
- Farm must have appropriate facilities for storage of feed and litter, which cannot be accessed by wild boars
- Farm must have facilities for the appropriate storage of fallen animals, which cannot be accessed by wild boars
- Pigs must be kept in a way that there is no direct or indirect contact with pigs from other holdings or wild boars- Cleaning, disinfection and disinfestation procedures for buildings, vehicles and fomites must be in place and carried out continuously and verifiably- Newly introduced pigs must be kept in isolation areas for at least 3 weeks

Some biosecurity measures are described in more detail at [https:// www.verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at/tiere/publikationen/szgk.html](https://www.verbrauchergesundheit.gv.at/tiere/publikationen/szgk.html); with link "Biosicherheit Schwein" a brochure describing biosecurity measures for farmers can be downloaded.

Hunting grounds:

To prevent the introduction of ASF into wild boars, biosecurity measures have been implemented by national regulation "ASP Revisions- und Frühwarnverordnung BGBl II 399/2019", which establishes that the entire territory of Austria is area at risk. It requires that the following biosecurity measures apply on all hunting grounds in Austria:

- hunting has to be carried out in such a way as to minimize the spread of the disease which may be present;
- any direct or indirect contact of the wild boar carcass or meat with domestic swine needs to be avoided;
- the measures ordered by the authority on the basis of the epidemic situation for an epidemic-safe disposal of animal materials resulting from hunting must be observed;

Biosecurity measures for hunting grounds were drawn up by the ASF expert group and will be part of the eradication plan coming into force if ASF is detected in wild boars (in accordance with Regulation 2016/429, Delegated Regulation 2020/687 and national regulation "Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 2004/35").

Examples of biosecurity measures in hunting grounds are:

Avoid contamination of hunting equipment, hunting dogs, clothing, footwear, equipment and vehicles with blood

Wash and disinfect hands after contact with dead boars before leaving the hunting ground

Change clothing after contact to dead wild boars and wash clothes with at least 40°C

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

Change footwear before leaving the hunting ground and clean and disinfect immediately  
Clean vehicles, especially carefully remove contamination with blood  
Set up central dressing facility for pressure hunts and disinfect after use  
Safe disposal of offal (do not leave in the forest)  
Separate wild collection sites for hunting grounds in ASF restriction areas;  
Prohibition of moving wild boar carcasses from ASF areas to other wild collection points

For more details see attachment 4\_Hunting measures (in German)

Amendment according to questions from HaDEA from 5.October 2021:

- biosecurity requirements for hunting grounds , information on management of wild boar population in the context of ASF (e.g. ban of sustained feeding, selective hunting) and system of collection of carcasses of wild boar found dead, submission of samples for testing, safe disposal of wild boar carcasses – part A.4.3.7;

Answer AT: I am not sure whether this question is addressed to the situation if ASF is detected in wild boar. Currently Austria is free of ASF in domestic pigs as well as in wild boar. In this situation, biosecurity in hunting grounds and wild boar management is regulated by hunting laws under the responsibility of federal provinces. Each of the nine provinces has its own hunting law and implementing regulations. However, feeding of wild boar is forbidden in all provinces. Wild boar can be hunted all year round and there is no limit on the number of wild boar to be hunted. However, "ASP Revisions- und Frühwarnverordnung" lays down minimum standards of biosecurity to be observed during hunting of wild boar in area at risk, which is currently the whole territory of Austria (for details see 4.3.7.). Each person is obliged to notify found dead wild boar to competent veterinary authority, and, as written in 4.3.12, official veterinarian takes samples and sends them to NRL. The coordinates of the location of the animal, samples and results are recorded in electronic database. Dead body of found wild boar is collected and safely destroyed in rendering plant.

### 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) :

In case of a positive result measures laid down in Regulation 2016/429, Delegated Regulation 2020/687 and Implementing Regulation 2021/605 are implemented. National specifications are provided in the Austrian Animal Disease Act RGG 1909/177 and regulations "ASP Verordnung BGBl II 2005/193" and "Wildschweine-Schweinepestverordnung BGBl II 2004/35".

Measures after confirmation of ASF in pig holdings are: culling of pigs in affected holding, safe destruction of carcasses and subsequent cleaning and disinfection of holding; the establishment of protection and surveillance zones, control of pig movement and epidemiological investigations (tracing of sources and possible spread of infection).

Measures after confirmation of ASF in wild boars are the establishment of an infected zone and an



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

eradication plan. Further measures are the organized search for wild boar carcasses and suspending hunting 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) :*

In case of a positive result in a holding culling is performed in accordance with Regulation 2016/429, Delegated Regulation 2020/687, Austrian Animal Disease Act RGBI 1909/177 and regulation "ASP-Verordnung BGBl II 2005/193".

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Compensation is done in accordance with Austrian Animal Disease Act RGBI 1909/177.

### *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) :*

In Austria, measures with respect to preservation of animal health and combating animal diseases are a federal competence in terms of legislation and enforcement. The Central Veterinary Authority is responsible for passing and enforcing legislation in these areas. The Local Veterinary Authorities implement legislation on behalf of the federal government. The Local Veterinary Authorities have to comply with the instructions issued by the Federal Ministry and are obliged to report to the Central Veterinary Authority.

The Central Veterinary Authority is informed about suspicious cases either by official veterinarians/local veterinary offices or by the NRL. The electronic animal data system VIS allows all involved authorities to monitor the actual situation and measures taken.

To coordinate measures after ASF confirmation, the national disease control center according to Regulation 2016/429 (AHL) is set up in the offices of the Central Veterinary Authority.

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

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

## 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):

If ASF is detected in wild boar, Regulation 2016/429 and Delegated Regulation 2020/687 provides for the implementation of an eradication plan, which will include a catalogue of measures to combat the disease (for details see attachment 5: Catalogue of measures wild boar). The measures to be applied are adapted from the catalogue of measures issued by the Friedrich Löffler Institut (FLI) on 10 October 2017 and are agreed with the ASF expert group. They can be immediately implemented if a case in wild boar is confirmed.

If ASF is found in wild boars, one of the first activities will be the declaration of an infected zone. The infected zone will be divided into different wild boar management zones (e.g. central high-risk area with temporary hunting ban, adjacent low risk area with intensified hunting). One of the main goals within the infected zone is the finding of cases to estimate disease prevalence and spread. As passive surveillance is the most effective method for detection, the testing of as many "found dead" animals as possible and all hunted animals in the infected area is a priority. To secure passive surveillance incentives will be paid for each found wild boar. Carcass collection and testing under strict biosecurity measures will be implemented. To reduce wild boar population the targeted hunting of adult and sub-adult females will be implemented in the low risk area.

Possible obstacles and constrains that may hamper progress of eradication-surveillance programme:

The organization of wild boar carcass finding, sampling and disposal in infected zones will be a challenge, as it requires many resources and coordination between stakeholders as hunters, forest workers, veterinarians and laboratory. However, the already gained hands-on-experiences in current areas at risk demonstrate a well-functioning system, which can be expanded if needed. Additionally the planned provision of incentives for notifying dead wild boar will be critical to ensure a well-functioning passive surveillance system.

To fulfill the goals of early disease detection and mitigation of disease spread (if possible), the involvement of stakeholders as hunters and forest rangers is of critical importance. To enhance stakeholder involvement awareness building measures as information meetings, printed leaflets and awareness campaigns on television and internet were implemented.

Fencing might be used to avoid spread of ASF in the wild boar population. As the currently used fencing methods (solid, electrical, odor/light/sound repellents) are not considered 100% wild boar proof, a thorough cost/benefit analysis based on the local outbreak scenario needs to be done before implementation.

Another challenge for the eradication of ASF from the wild boar population might be that figures on wild boar density in the affected area are based on the annual hunting bag and are therefore only estimates of the actual number of wild boars.

Details on measures to prevent ASF introduction in wild boar:

In Austria, the hunting law is in the responsibility of the federal provinces. Each of the nine provinces has its own hunting act and implementing regulations.

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

Unlike for domestic pigs, there are no national legal requirements establishing the minimum standards of biosecurity to be observed during the hunting of wild boar.

However, the federal regulation establishing the mandatory testing of found dead wild boar in Austria ("ASP Revisions- und Frühwarnverordnung BGBl II 399/2019") also establishes the following general biosecurity requirements that apply on hunting grounds within that area:

- hunting has to be carried out in such a way as to minimize the spread of the disease which may be present;
- any direct or indirect contact of the wild boar carcass or meat with domestic swine needs to be avoided;
- the measures ordered by the authority on the basis of the epidemic situation for an epidemic-safe disposal of animal materials resulting from hunting must be observed;

It also requires that found dead wild boar are sampled by an official veterinarian. Samples are sent to National Reference Lab and samples and results are recorded in the electronic database VIS.

To prevent introduction by hunters into wild boar a high level of awareness of hunters is considered crucial. Therefore, an awareness campaign starting in 2018 focused on possible ways of introduction and biosecurity measures to prevent transmission. Tailored information material was produced and provided; numerous different media (videos, leaflets, posters, articles, etc.) were used to explain how to avoid an introduction of the disease and to explain what the consequences of an outbreak of ASF in Austria would be. This information is regularly updated, if needed.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

A nation-wide awareness campaign targeting not only special risk groups such as veterinarians, farmers, hunters or suppliers of goods and services to pig farms, but also other entities, especially from the meat industry, transport sectors and operators involved in the international passenger traffic was set up in 2018. In order to keep the awareness at a high level the information material is regularly updated, if needed. In case of further escalation of the ASF situation, comparable - but even intensified - distribution will take place (see also pt 3.2.).

Amendment according to questions from HaDEA from 5.October 2021:

- type/number of planned ASF awareness raising activities in 2021/2022, target groups / planned number of participants – part A.4.3.13, table B.

Answer AT: Austria is performing continuously ASF awareness raising activities: e.g. training of official veterinarians as regards new developments in ASF legislation and sharing of experiences in ASF disease control with an affected district head in Germany during an 2-days-training event organized by the organisation of official veterinarians and the competent Ministry on 16./17. September 2021 in Wieselburg/Lower Austria. Another example is the organisation of cross border conferences with affected neighbouring countries (e.g. Hungary, Slovakia) (last conference on 29. June 2021) for mutual information regarding the current situation and measures to prevent and combat ASF. One consequence of cross border conferences was the establishment of a memorandum of understanding, which should clarify the way of information if ASF continues to approach the Austrian border. However, these activities are not eligible to co-financing as no specific information material is produced or websites are established. We do expect that eligible tasks will increase the moment we have the disease in the country and figures given in table B are an estimate of this situation. Austria is currently also developing an electronic tool (app) for reporting of found dead animals to competent veterinary and

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

hunting authorities and an electronic tool to support the onsite registration of found dead animals into the electronic data base VIS.

### 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):*

The main aim of the programme is to prevent ASF introduction and early detection in case of introduction. Spread of ASF to Austria is likely within the next years and the described programme ensures reliable information concerning the epidemiological situation and fast eradication measures.

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

### B. Targets

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

Targets for year : **2021**

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	
OESTERREICH	Austria	Commercial and Backyard	26 187	1 000	1 600	0	0	X
Totals :			26 187	1000	1 600	0	0	
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>		
						1600		

#### B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	
								X
Totals :			0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>		
						0		

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

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

Targets for year : **2022**

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	
OESTERREICH	Austria	Commercial and Backyard	26 187	1 000	5 000	1	1	X
Totals :			26 187	1000	5 000	1	1	
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>		
						5000		

### B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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	
								X
Totals :			0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>		
						0		

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





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

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

*B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results*

*Targets for year :* **2021**

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	
OESTERREICH	Austria	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	1 600	1610	0		X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	300	310	0		X
<b>Totals :</b>					1 900	1 920	0		
<b>Add a new row</b>									
<b>Total tests ELISA in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests PCR in MS</b>						1 920			
<b>Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests IPT in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests (Other) in MS</b>						0			

*Targets for year :* **2022**

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

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	
OESTERREICH	Austria	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	5 000	5100	10	estimated number of outbreaks	X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	100	110	1	estimated number of outbreaks	X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Domestic pigs	Virus isolation	Tissue	5	7	5	estimated number of outbreaks	X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Domestic pigs	IPT	Sera	30	35	15	estimated number of outbreaks	X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	6 500	6600	200	estimated number of outbreaks	X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	500	550	20	estimated number of outbreaks	X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Feral pigs	Virus isolation	Tissue	5	7	5	estimated number of outbreaks	X
OESTERREICH	Austria	Feral pigs	IPT	Sera	25	35	20	estimated number of outbreaks	X
<b>Totals :</b>					12 165	12 444	276		
<b>Add a new row</b>									
<b>Total tests ELISA in MS</b>						660			
<b>Total tests PCR in MS</b>						11 700			
<b>Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS</b>						14			
<b>Total tests IPT in MS</b>						70			
<b>Total tests (Other) in MS</b>						0			

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

## C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### C.1. Cost per year

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

### Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2021**

1. Sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	1 600	4.27	6832	yes	50	3 416
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	0	10	0	yes	50	0
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	300	10	3000	yes	50	1 500
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	300	20	6000	yes	50	3 000
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	300	40	12000	yes	50	6 000
2. Testing							

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

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	ELISA	0	6.63	0	yes	50	0	
Testing	PCR	1 920	24.58	47193.6	yes	50	23 596,8	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	62.43	0	yes	50	0	
Testing	Immunoperoxidase test	0	15	0	yes	50	0	
<b>3. Vaccines</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>4. Compensation paid to owners</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>5. Cleaning and disinfection</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>6. Duly justified measures</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars	0	50	0	yes	50	0	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>				

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

<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>	75025.6	including	37512.8
<b>Total without Union funding request (€):</b>	0		= requested EU contribution in €

*Costs of the planned activities for year :*

**2022**

1. Sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	5 000	4.27	21350	yes	50	10 675
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	5 000	10	50000	yes	50	25 000
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	1 500	10	15000	yes	50	7 500
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	1 500	20	30000	yes	50	15 000
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	1 500	40	60000	yes	50	30 000
2. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Testing	ELISA	660	6.63	4375.8	yes	50	2 187,9
Testing	PCR	11 700	24.58	287,586	yes	50	143 793
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	14	62.43	874.02	yes	50	437,01
Testing	Immunoperoxidase test	70	15	1050	yes	50	525



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

3. Vaccines								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
4. Compensation paid to owners								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
5. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
6. Duly justified measures								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	30000	30000	yes	50	15 000	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease	1	3000	3000	yes	50	1 500	X
Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars	500	50	25000	yes	50	12 500	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>				
<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>				528,235.82	including		264,117.91	
<b>Total without Union funding request (€):</b>				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

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

## 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):

State veterinarians or authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the federal veterinary services (state budget); in case of an outbreak in wild boars it might be that hunters or similar stakeholders will be involved in sampling;

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)

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

(max. 32000 chars):

NRL performs the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by 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):

not applicable

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

awareness campaign: paid by the federal veterinary services  
desinfection measures: paid by the federal veterinary services

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

*The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:*

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

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

### 3. 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*

### 4. 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 monitoring

## 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
	17975_13384.pdf	17975_13384.pdf	182 kb
	17975_13385.png	17975_13385.png	854 kb
	17975_13386.pdf	17975_13386.pdf	198 kb
	17975_13387.pdf	17975_13387.pdf	61 kb
	17975_13388.pdf	17975_13388.pdf	84 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1378 kb