



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.

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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: 2021 2.1.1

Member state : BELGIQUE-BELGIE

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

Tuesday, November 16, 2021 15:24:33

Submission Number

1637072673961-18041



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) :

In September 2018, African swine fever (ASF) was for the first time reported in wild boar in BE. Previous to this introduction, the disease had only been observed once before, in 1985 in domestic pigs in the northwestern part of the country. The infected wild boar were found in the most southern part of BE, in the province of Luxembourg, near the border with France and Luxembourg. Their carcasses had been collected in the framework of the surveillance set up to detect as soon as possible the possible introduction of ASF from the contaminated areas in Eastern Europe.

In 2018 and the first months of 2019, the disease spread rapidly in the wild boar population. However, since the spring of 2019, the epidemiological situation regarding ASF evolved very favorably in BE. The last fresh ASF positive carcass was found in August 2019. Since, only traces of ASF virus were demonstrated in 6 aged carcasses consisting in only bones found within zone II. Three of these were found in 2019 (in October, November and December) and 3 in 2020 (January, February and March). The maturation and state of the bones and additional laboratory testing indicated a time of death of the animals of 3 to more than 6 months prior to their discovery.

In total, from 2018 to 2020, more than 5.200 wild boar were collected in the zones and analysed for ASF. 833 turned out to be positive.

All this time, an extensive surveillance and cadaver search and extraction of wild boar in the zones I and II were maintained. Activities were organised to maximally reduce the number of wild boar present in the zones. As no indication for circulation of ASF was found in the wild boar population after September 2019, BE requested at the end of October 2020 the lifting of the ASF zones. This was approved by the EC and the PAFF committee on 20 November 2020. In addition, the Belgian self-declaration to regain the OIE-status "free of ASF in all suidae" was approved by OIE in December 2020.

In April 2021, the measures regarding the management of the small remaining wild boar population in the former ASF zones I and II were almost all lifted.

Outside the ASF zones, a passive and active surveillance of the wild boar population has been maintained in the last years. This surveillance has not revealed spread of the disease to wild boar populations outside the known restriction zones.

All these years, not a single incursion of the disease was observed in pigs. The lifting of the ASF zones in November 2020 has led again to a normal situation in the southern part of Belgium. Pig holdings of the initial delimited restriction zone that were emptied in September 2018, have been allowed to restock in January 2021. I

During the whole of the epizootic, the domestic pig population was intensively monitored. This surveillance has not revealed any indication of ASF virus being transmitted or introduced into the pig herd.

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Regarding the surveillance in wild boar, as the ASF surveillance has only been implemented since 2017 - it was specifically elaborated in light of the worsening situation in eastern Europe - and most of the time since has been covered by the fight against the virus introduced in the south of the province of Luxembourg, there are little specific figures available for ASF to compare to prior to the introduction in 2018. However, since more than a decade, BE already had a successful monitoring running for CSF in wild boar that was organized in the same way. This official program has run all these years in collaboration with hunters and other forest users and relies in part on the notification of carcasses discovered by these stakeholders. It is also based on a solid collection network that is able to collect and sample the carcasses in an short period after discovery. This collaboration has year after year been able to provide sufficiently high numbers of dead wild boar for the surveillance. As authorities keep the vigilance for ASF high in informing the stakeholders of developments of the disease in the EU and their own role in the early detection of the disease, it is therefore not expected that the 2021-2022 ASF surveillance in wild boar will encounter particular constraints.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The program will be applied in the whole of BE. It targets both wild boar and domestic pigs.

The objectives are the following.

- In wild boar, the program aims at collecting and analyzing throughout all wild boar territory in the country as many carcasses of suspiciously dead wild boar as possible in order to detect a new introduction of the disease in the Belgian wild boar population as soon as possible. The program therefore focuses on animals found dead in nature in the whole of BE, and in addition on traffic victims (as infected wild boar show abnormal behavior and less escaping behavior towards traffic) in Flanders, where wild boar numbers are lower.
- In domestic animals, the program also aims at detecting an introduction of the disease in the pig herd. It achieve this by investigating suspicious clinical cases on farms reported by veterinarians and analyzing in the framework of the enhanced surveillance minor clinical problems in pigs that are not immediately indicative of ASF.

1. Wild boar

With regard to wild boar, 2 different types of surveillance are organized.

a) Despite the lifting of the zones I and II in November 2020, the measures regarding the management of the wild boar population in these former ASF zones will be maintained at least to the end of April 2021, including the active search and recovery of dead wild boar. Hence , a higher level of surveillance is still in place in this former ASF areas, compared to the rest of the country.

In practice all animals found dead or shot in the former zone II are virologically analyzed. In addition, all animals found dead and 20% of animals shot in the former zone I are virologically analyzed.

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b) In parallel, the competent authorities of Wallonia, Flanders and the Brussels-Capital Region responsible for all matters relating to wildlife, organize a passive and, in the case of Flanders, also an active surveillance in their wild boar population, destined at detecting an new introduction of the disease as early as possible.

In practice, in the whole of BE outside the zones, all wild boar found dead are collected and virologically analyzed. As the wild boar population in Flanders is small, traffic victims are also added to the tally in this Region. Furthermore, in Flanders part of the hunting bag is sampled for a serological analysis.

As the sample size of the passive surveillance is influenced by the mortality figures in wild boar, the discovery rate of the carcasses and the reporting willingness to authorities, it is not possible to predict how many dead animals will be found and notified. The figures given in the application are based on the average sample size of previous years and take into account a likely increase in Flanders due to the traffic victims that are added to the surveillance.

2. Domestic pigs

With regard to domestic pigs, most of the additional general measures that were put into place in September 2018 were lifted at the beginning of 2021. However, the same surveillance as in 2020 was kept into place, consisting in:

- a) a follow up of clinical suspicions,
- b) an enhanced passive surveillance in case of smaller clinical problems.

a) When dealing with a clinical suspicion, tissue and blood samples are sent in for a virological and serological analysis.

b) In the framework of the enhance surveillance, a farmer noticing disease in his pigs must invite his vet for a clinical check. No treatment can be carried out if no dead pig or 3 blood samples have been submitted to ARSIA or DGZ – the first line laboratories – to exclude ASF through analysis.

As the main program focuses on examining clinical suspicions indicative for ASF and minor clinical problems that are not particularly indicative for ASF, factors influencing the number of samples sent in are e.g. the general disease situation in the pig herd, the willingness to send in samples and the choice of the vet for either 3 blood samples or one dead animal. It is thus not possible to predict the exact sample size and the figures given in the application are based on the real sample size observed in the 2018-2020 period and the evolution in the first half of 2021.

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):

Many authorities and stakeholders are involved in the management and prevention of ASF in BE, in particular regarding wild boar, as the wildlife is a regional competence. The main actors are the following.

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1. FASFC

The Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC) is the federal body responsible for controls in the food chain in BE. It is the sole competent authority for the control of animal diseases in domestic stock, thus also of ASF in pigs. The FASFC develops and implements all ASF measures and surveillance regarding domestic pigs and the food chain, in casu the measures taken in the pig sector to prevent the spread of ASF to farms, the special surveillance introduced in domestic pigs and the measures taken in game establishments to deal with the carcasses of wild boar shot at hunting activities. The FASFC has 9 Local Control Units (LCU) that are the Agency's field branches. The LCU are responsible for implementing and controlling all measures in the pig farms concerned.

2. The regional authorities for wildlife management

Wallonia, Flanders and Brussels-Capital Region are on their respective territories responsible for all matters relating to wildlife and nature and environmental management in general. All necessary control and prevention measures for wild boar, including hunting measures, and wild boar surveillance are implemented at their level. The Walloon Nature and Forestry Department (DNF, Département Nature et Forêt), the Flemish Agency for Nature and Forest (ANB, Agentschap Natuur en Bos) and Brussels Environnement (LB, Leefmilieu Brussel) are the departments responsible for wildlife management and monitoring.

3. Laboratories

Sciensano is the national reference laboratory for ASF approved by the EU. It is responsible for the analysis and diagnosis for ASF in wild boar and pigs. Only the results of analyses carried out by Sciensano can officially confirm or refute an ASF contamination. In addition, the FASFC has designated two laboratories as first line laboratories: ARSIA in Wallonia and DGZ in Flanders. Their activities include, among others:

- the collection, post-mortem examination and sampling of dead pigs;
- the collection and preparation of samples to be analysed by Sciensano;
- the first-line serological and virological analyses of the samples taken in the pig sector in the framework of the compulsory enhanced surveillance put into place since the detection of ASF in September 2018.

DGZ is also responsible for the sampling in the framework of the passive surveillance in dead wild boar put into place by ANB in Flanders.

4. Réseau de Surveillance Sanitaire de la Faune Sauvage (RSSFS)

The Wildlife Health Surveillance Network, part of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Liège, is the body responsible for wildlife health monitoring on behalf of the Walloon Region. It has been organizing the monitoring in wild boar and other game in Wallonia since 2004. In the context of the control of ASF, the RSSFS is called upon for its scientific expertise, organizes the monitoring in wild boar in the delimited ASF zones and the rest of Wallonia and plays an important role in training and raising awareness among official staff and hunters.

5. Hunting organizations

Hunting is a regional competence. Hunting of wild boar is only allowed in Flanders and Wallonia, as all hunting has been prohibited since 1991 in the Brussels-Capital Region. In Wallonia and Flanders, hunting is organized in somewhat similar ways.

- Wallonia is subdivided into 49 territorial units, each corresponding to a hunting council (CC, conseil cynégétique). These CCs are non-profit organizations whose purpose is to coordinate hunting management at the local level. The CCs therefore constitute an essential information channel towards

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holders of hunting rights in Wallonia and are able to coordinate any action relating to the management of game within their respective territories.

- In Flanders, hunting territories are grouped into so-called wildlife management units (WBE, wilbbeheereenheden). A WBE is a voluntary association of at least 5 hunting territories with at least 1000 ha of land. It can only be made up of hunters, but must always invite to its general assembly representatives of ecological associations, farmers and foresters. These wildlife management units aim, in consultation with all parties concerned, to maintain and/or develop ecological wildlife through local wildlife management plans.

6. Veterinarians

Approved veterinarians are important partners of the FASFC and the Regions in the event of an incident with an epizootic animal disease. They are an essential link between the authority and farm animal keepers, they carry out the first risk analysis when a suspicion arises, they carry out all kinds of tasks and monitoring activities on behalf of the Agency, and are better placed than the FASFC itself to inform farmers about the disease and the measures involved.

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) :

1. Zoning

As explained above, no more European zoning has been in place since the end of November 2020. However, as the operational wild boar management in the former ASF zones will be maintained until at least April 2021, Wallonia has maintained the operational zoning for wild boar that was in place at the end of 2020. The outer limits of these zones correspond with the outer limits of the former zones I and II (see image 1).

2. Risk areas

The highest densities of pig farms in BE are found in the north and the northwest of the country, in Flanders and in particular in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp and Limburg (see image 2).

- As no wild boar are present in the provinces of East Flanders and West Flanders, nor in large parts of Antwerp, these provinces are not considered as particular risk areas. They are however considered as high density areas for domestic pigs and thus as high risk areas once ASF should be introduced in the pig herd.

- Relatively high numbers of wild boar are present in the province of Limburg. As conditions to apply the same control strategy in infected wild boar are more difficult in this province and a high number of big sized commercial pig farms is present, this province is a particular risk should ASF be introduced here,

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either in pigs or in wild boar.

- High numbers of wild boar are present almost everywhere in Wallonia. Although the south of BE has the smallest number of holdings and on average much smaller holdings than the north of BE, it poses a particular risk should ASF be introduced again and start spreading. In particular the numerous pig farms with outdoor rearing of pigs are a difficult to manage risk category.

3. Surveillance in domestic pigs

- All pig holdings in BE have to be visited by the farm vet 3 times a year. The results of each visit are reported in the central animal database Sanitel.

- In addition, starting in 2021, all pig farms have to perform once a year a biosecurity check based on an online app made available by FASFC.

4. WAMTA

In view of the current favourable epidemiological situation in BE, no specific WAMTA has been defined.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

1. Wild boar

As indicated above, the ASF surveillance in wild boar is the same as the CSF surveillance that has run for more than a decade in BE. Any wild boar found dead anywhere in BE is automatically considered to be a suspicion of ASF. As this surveillance depends on the notification of dead animals, the Belgian authorities do an important effort to keep all stakeholders informed about the situation on ASF in the EU and about their role in detecting the disease as early as possible. This information is widely spread in the hunting and forestry community in BE through different channels (e.g. websites, general hunting organizations, regional hunting authorities, the local hunting grounds). Hunters and people active in the forests are supposed to notify findings of dead wild boar to authorities. Throughout the years of its existence, this program has continuously achieved in collecting sufficient samples. It must however be noted that during the period 2018-2020, when ASF was present in wild boar in the province of Luxembourg, efforts of the competent Walloon authorities was focused on fighting the disease in the delimited zones. Therefore, during this period less effort has been given to the passive surveillance in the other Walloon provinces and the number of dead animals collected and reported there has been lower than the years prior.

As ASF has been eradicated in BE, it is expected that from 2021 on the passive surveillance in the whole of Wallonia will be again at the usual level of the years prior to 2018. In addition, in Flanders, where the wild boar population is much smaller than in Wallonia and the number of dead animals detected has therefore always been lower, the competent wildlife authorities have decided to include from 2021 on traffic victims in the surveillance.

In order to facilitate the collection and sampling of dead wild boar reported, authorities have organized specific networks to this purpose.

- In Wallonia, anyone finding a dead wild boar can contact 24/7 the call center (telephone number 1718) operated by the Walloon Public Service. All notifications received are immediately forwarded to the forestry administration that will do the necessary to collect the carcass for a sampling by the RSSFS

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network.

- In Flanders, a notification of a dead wild boar to authorities is forwarded to one of the selected refuge centers that will collect the carcass and contact DGZ who will then take the samples necessary to confirm/rule out the disease.

- In Brussels, a dead wild boar is collected by Brussels Environment that will also perform the necessary sampling.

2. Domestic pigs

According to the Royal Decree of 19 Mar 2004 on the control of African swine fever, a farmer observing a clinical suspicion of ASF in his pigs is obliged to have all his pigs immediately examined by the farm vet. The farm vet is obliged to report the suspicion to the FASFC immediately. The obligation to report a suspicion of ASF is further mandatory for everybody having pigs or working in the pig industry (e.g. vets, pig transporters, slaughterhouse staff, inseminators, ...) and for all laboratories.

In addition, since the introduction of ASF in wild boar in 2018, an enhanced surveillance has been made mandatory on pig farms. Since, a farmer noticing disease in his pigs has to invite his vet for a clinical check. No treatment can be carried out unless a dead pig or 3 blood samples have been submitted to the first line labs ARSIA or DGZ to exclude ASF.

3. Notification to the EC

The FASFC reports all lab confirmed outbreaks and cases of ASF to the EC through the ADIS.

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) :

1. Wild boar

Wild boar numbers have been constantly increasing throughout BE in the last decades. In the last 30 years, the species has expanded its range from the south to the northeast and has invaded big parts of the territories involved. The species is now present almost everywhere in Wallonia and in the eastern part of Flanders, in the province of Limburg. It is also present on patches throughout the central part of the country.

The highest densities are recorded in Wallonia with particularly heterogeneous hunting bags in the 49 hunting councils covering the entire region. In 2015-2016, the median estimate based on the hunting bags was 1.46 boar per km², the maximum was 9.92 boar per km² (see image 3). In Flanders, numbers are much lower (see image 4). In on the Brussels territory, only a small population is present (see image 5). As no precise figure on the current numbers is known, the population is mainly estimated based on the data of the hunting bags. The obligation to tag a wild boar shot with an official traceability bracelet from the administration makes it possible to obtain information on the number of wild boar killed each year in Wallonia and Flanders. In addition, the Walloon and Flemish hunting legislation require the production

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of detailed reports on shooting statistics, distinguishing between age groups and gender. The quality of these reports varies greatly depending on the hunting ground.

Passive surveillance is carried out in all areas where wild boar are present. Active surveillance is performed in the hunting territories in Flanders and until at least April 2021 in the former ASF zones.

2. Domestic pigs

In January 2021 the Belgian pig population had almost 7,000 registered pig farms with a capacity of about 470,000 breeding pig places and about 5,100,000 fattening pig places.

The highest densities of pig farms in BE are found in the north and the northwest of the country, in Flanders and in particular in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp and Limburg (see image 2).

These 7,000 farms are distributed as follows:

- approximately 50% are holdings (2.1 million places) with only fattening pigs; the majority are holdings with more than 50 pigs, the number of people fattening a few pigs for themselves being a minority;
- about 25% of farms have sows (350,000 places);
- more than 900 keepers keep company pigs; they keep an average two pigs;
- only a small number of farms keep wild boar in captivity; these holdings are considered as domestic pig holdings and the wild boar present must meet the same requirements as conventional pig holdings.

Only some 400 commercial farms keep pigs outdoors, mostly situated in Wallonia.

Sampling is being carried out throughout BE in the context of the enhanced surveillance put into place following the introduction of ASF in BE. This means that in a group of sick pigs 3 samples or a dead animal have to be analysed for ASF by the first line labs DGZ or ARSIA.

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):

The identification and registration of pigs is described in Royal Decree 1 Jul 2014 establishing a system for the identification and registration of pigs and laying down the conditions for the admission of pig holdings.

1. Registration of holdings

Anybody keeping one or more pigs must register in the central animal database Sanitel. This registration is also compulsory when keeping companion pigs, but not all requirements that apply to bigger pig farms have to be met by smaller holdings:

- Holdings with up to 3 fattening pigs are only required to identify and re-mark their animals, keep a farm register and use movement documents. Until 2020, these fattening holdings for own consumption were exempt from the obligation to appoint a farm vet, but this derogation has since been banned in the light of the ASF situation.
- Holdings with up to 3 pet pigs have no further obligation but registration; they are not required to (re) identify their animals, nor to keep a holding register or to use movement documents. However, as soon as such keeper breeds or wishes to breed with his pet pigs, the status of the holding changes and the animals are henceforward considered as breeding pigs, with all registration and identification

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requirements to apply in full. As above, until 2020, pet holdings were exempt from the obligation to appoint a farm vet, but this derogation has since been banned in the light of the ASF situation.

2. Identification of pigs

At weaning age, each pig must be marked with a herd ear tag from the holding, thus identifying its origin when being moved to another premise. Each time the pig leaves to a new herd, it must be identified by an additional ear tag of the herd of departure. A pig may therefore bear more than one ear tag. When leaving a herd for direct transport to the slaughterhouse, no ear tags are applied, but the herd code is then applied when leaving the farm by means of a hammer stamp or by placing a slaughter clip. This latter is a fireproof identifier on which the herd code is mentioned. A special pair of pliers is required to place a slaughter clip. The use of the hammer stamp is only permitted for pigs of the slaughtering pig category.

The identification and registration rules allow the tracing of pigs throughout the chain, from birth till slaughter.

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):

1. Wild boar

The buying, selling and movement of live wild boar is prohibited in the whole of BE by the relevant hunting legislation of the 3 Regions. Exceptionally, derogations to this general prohibition are possible, however only in the framework of scientific and conservation purposes.

2. Domestic pigs

The movement of domestic pigs outside of the ASF zones is regulated by the following legislation:

- Royal Decree 1 July 2014 establishing a system for the identification and registration of pigs and laying down the conditions for the admission of pig holdings.
- Royal Decree 10 July 2014 on the conditions of transport, collection and marketing of farm animals.

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):

1. Laboratories

Sciensano is the national reference laboratory for ASF approved by the EU. It is responsible for the analysis and diagnosis for ASF in wild boar and pigs. Only the results of analyses carried out by Sciensano

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can officially confirm or refute an ASF contamination.

In addition, the FASFC has designated two laboratories as first line laboratories: ARSIA in Wallonia and DGZ in Flanders. Their activities include, among others:

- the collection, post-mortem examination and sampling of dead pigs;
- the collection and preparation of samples to be analysed by Sciensano;
- the first-line serological and virological analyses of the samples taken in the pig sector in the framework of the compulsory enhanced surveillance put into place since the detection of ASF in September 2018.

DGZ is also responsible for the sampling in the framework of the passive surveillance in dead wild boar put into place by ANB in Flanders.

2. Sampling

In wild boar, the main samples taken are

- spleen, nasal swabs and bones for virological analysis;
- blood for serological analysis.

In domestic pigs, according to the situation the following samples are taken:

- serum samples for serological analysis;
- blood, organ samples (tonsils, kidneys, lung, spleen, lymph nodes) or nasal swabs for virological analysis.

3. Analysis of the samples

All analyses are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the European Diagnostic Manual and the instructions of the European Reference Laboratory.

a. Serological tests

Serological tests allow the detection of antibodies against ASF. Only ELISA tests are available. They are essentially used in domestic pigs in the framework of the active surveillance.

In the event of a positive or doubtful ELISA result, a confirmation test using RT-PCR is required.

b. Virological tests

RT-PCR is the main virological assay that detects sequences of the genome of the ASF virus. It is used as the standard method to detect ASF virus in wild boar (found dead or shot at hunting) and domestic pigs (clinical suspicion or increased surveillance scheme).

As RT-PCR only detects part of the virus genome and not a complete virus, where relevant viral isolation is used to officially confirm the presence of ASF virus.

4. Sampling scheme in wild boar

In the former ASF zones (until at least April 2021):

- all sampling is performed in the sole remaining collection centre;
- the collection and transport of the carcasses identified by the search teams is performed by specialized teams and is done with the utmost respect of biosecurity;
- all sampling is performed by vets from the RSSFS team.
- after sampling, the carcasses are collected for destruction by the rendering plant Rendac.

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In the rest of BE, the sampling of dead wild boar found in the framework of the passive surveillance is done either by designated vets, that work under supervision of the RSSFS (Wallonia) or by vets of DGZ (Flanders, Brussels). The sampling usually takes place either on the spot or at designated sampling sites (e.g. refuge centres, local sites of the authorities, autopsy rooms of the university of Liège). After sampling, the carcasses are collected by Rendac.

5. Sampling scheme in domestic pigs

Sampling is performed by vets, usually the farm vet of the holding involved. All samples are sent to or collected at the veterinary practices by DGZ and ARSIA where the first line serological/virological analysis of blood and/or a necropsy are performed. When confirmation of a positive analysis result or an analysis on tissue samples are needed, samples are sent asap to the reference lab Sciensano.

Samples collected by FASFC's LCU in the framework of clinical suspicions are directly sent to Sciensano.

6. Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

The Royal Decree of 15 February 1995 on special measures for the epidemiological surveillance and prevention of notifiable pig diseases stipulates that every pig farmer must appoint a vet who will visit the holding three times a year with an interval of at least three months for inspection.

During this visit, the vet checks the health of the animals, the register, the identification and registration and reports his findings into the central animal database Sanitel.

In addition, starting in 2021, each farm has to perform once a year a compulsory biosecurity check based on an online checklist (based on the Biocheck tool of the University of Ghent) made available by FASFC. The data are collected and stored and are available for control and benchmarking by the FASFC.

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) :

1. Wild boar

In view of the ASF problems, staff of authorities involved and a lot of hunters (through training given by authorities) have undergone biosecurity training given by amongst others the RSSFS. The topic is also

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strongly promoted by the hunting associations. See e.g. "http://www.favv.be/avp/publicaties/brochures/_documents/Flyer_JAGER_01-10-2018.pdf" for an example of the basic biosecurity that is expected to be applied on all hunting grounds.

2. Domestic pigs

The preventive measures normally applied in BE are set out in the Royal Decree of 18 June 2014 on measures to prevent notifiable pig diseases. This decree describes the minimum biosecurity measures to be respected by pig keepers and other operators in the pig chain. It not only applies to ASF, but also to any other reportable swine disease.

At the level of pig farms, the farmer has to ensure that the following infrastructure and equipment conditions are met:

- The farm has a loading and unloading area for pigs in concrete that can be cleaned and disinfected.
- The holding has a fixed storage place for carcasses that allows the collection of carcasses by Rendac without having to pass through the entire holding. This storage area is cleaned and disinfected after each collection.
- The farm has a hygiene room, separate from the stables. It is equipped with a sink with running water and soap, a foot bath for cleaning and disinfecting boots, and clean boots and overalls, to allow visitors to change before entering the stables.
- The farm has a disinfectant supply and cleaning and disinfection equipment adapted to the needs of the holding, even when regular cleaning and disinfection of the stables is performed by a specialised company. The minimum equipment consist in a a high-pressure cleaner and at least 5 liters of an approved disinfectant.

In addition, the farmer ensures that the following operating conditions are met:

- The farm is closed off in such a way that the stables are only accessible after registering with the farmer and after proper use of the hygiene and handwashing airlock.
- Farm buildings shall be closed to access from wild birds.
- An effective vermin control program is implemented.
- Each stable or compartment must be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least once a year. A compartment may only be repopulated after it has been completely dried after cleaning and disinfection.
- A visitor register is kept.
- Access to the farm is prohibited to any vehicle, person or equipment which, within the 72 hours following any contact with pigs or a pig holding in a third country or a risk area.
- Newly introduced pigs in the holding have to quarantined. If not, except for slaughter pigs the movement of pigs from the holding is prohibited for 4 weeks.
- When filling a compartment or stable of the holding with fattening piglets from another holding, the interval between the arrival of the first and the last pig shall be a maximum of 8 days. Similarly, when filling a compartment of a post-weaning holding with piglets from another holding, the interval shall be a maximum of 3 days.

In order to prevent direct and indirect contact between pigs and wild boar, the following biosecurity measures apply for the whole of BE. These requirements are obviously even more relevant in areas where wild boar are present:

- The farmer must ensure that no (part of) wild boar found dead or shot are introduced into his farm.
- The farmer shall ensure that contact with pigs from his holding is prohibited to any person who has been in contact with a wild boar in the previous 48 hours.

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- The farmer shall ensure that any direct contact between pigs on a holding and feral pigs is avoided, either by housing the pigs in buildings that do not allow such contact, or by means of a double fence or a separation of hard materials if pigs in the herd have access to an outdoor grazing area.
- The farmer shall ensure that the equipment and feed used for the pig farm is protected against any contact with feral wild boar. Feed silos have to be protected by a fence to prevent contact with wild boar at all times.
- When wild boar have entered the premise, the farmer informs the FASFC, that will start an investigation to confirm or exclude contamination.

Certain exceptions to these general rules are made for holdings where not more than three pigs are kept for fattening or as pets, where the pigs have been brought in by a personal means of transport, and from which no pigs or products derived therefrom are sold or transported. However, a minimum level of biosecurity must also be guaranteed in this type of pig farming, in particular as regards contact with wild boar.

In addition, a series of prevention and biosecurity measures also apply to the pig transport sector:

- A vehicle used for the transport of pigs must be cleaned and disinfected after each transport.
- In addition, any vehicle used for the transport of pigs in a third country or an ASF risk area must be cleaned and disinfected a second time under the supervision of the FASFC after the return to BE.

As mentioned above, the tool Biocheck developed by the University of Ghent is used as an online tool to perform the compulsory yearly biosecurity evaluation of every pig farm in BE. This is a risk-based scoring system that allows the evaluation of the quality of biosafety on a pig farm in a scientific and independent manner. The online application has been developed in collaboration with DGZ/ARSIA. It is aimed at keeping the focus on biosafety high, in order to prevent the introduction of pig diseases in general.

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) :

1. Wild boar

When an animal is found positive for ASF, the same approach will be used as developed and used in the period 2018-2020 to eradicate the disease successfully. This includes the immediate delimitation of a restriction zone that will be as soon as possible replaced by the zones I and II and the application in these zones of the full strategy as foreseen by EU legislation and recommendations.

2. Domestic pigs

All the measures that are taken following the confirmation of ASF in domestic pigs are described in the Royal Decree of 19 Mar 2004 on the control of ASF. These measures are completely in line with the measures laid down in the European legislation and comprise:

- the culling of all pigs on the infected farm;

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- the pre-emptive culling of pigs on certain contact holdings;
- the delimitation of a 3 and 10 km zone around the infected site with strict measures for all pig farms involved and a ban on the movement of pigs and pig products;
- nationwide measures, including if necessary a 72h standstill, for movement of pigs and certain pig products, ban on gatherings, increased biosecurity measures, transport restrictions.

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) :

1. In case of an outbreak of ASF

When the presence of ASF on a holding is confirmed, the pigs of the outbreak will be slaughtered and disposed of, in accordance with the EU legal requirements.

The methods used are:

- killing with electricity,
- gas euthanasia (using carbon dioxide) for small pigs,
- euthanasia by lethal injection (individual killing of small numbers of pigs).

Samples will be taken from the pigs killed for laboratory examination and epidemiological inquiry. All carcasses will be disposed of under official supervision in the rendering plant Rendac.

2. Slaughtering policy in ASF zones with only virus circulation in wild boar

Although a general pre-emptive culling of all pigs in the zones - as was performed in September 2018 following the detection of ASFV in wild boar - is not ruled out, generally an approach based on an individual risk assessment in each farm is applied: as soon as a pig farm finds itself in an ASF zone, it is immediately checked by the FASFC for compliance with biosecurity measures, and in particular potential contacts with wild boar. A farm that does not meet the strict biosecurity standards imposed by the Belgian legislation must remedy the shortcomings in a short period of time. When the second verification, the biosecurity issues have not yet been resolved, the slaughter or killing of pigs on that holding is imposed and the restocking of the holding is prohibited for the duration of the ASF epizootic. The same applies when the pig keeper is unable to fulfill the obligation of keeping his pigs at all times indoors.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Royal Decree of 19 Mar 2004 on the control of ASF provides a compensation from the Sanitary Fund for all pigs killed by authorities during an epizootic of ASF. The same compensation applies to pigs killed in the framework of the slaughtering policy in the ASF zones described in section 4.3.9.

The compensation paid is in line with the market value of the pigs and is set out in compensation tables according to a number of fixed criteria that will guarantee an equitable compensation for all farms involved.

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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 wild boar, the regional authorities for wildlife - DNF (Wallonia), ANB (Flanders) and BE (Brussels-capital region) - are the responsible entities for surveillance and control.

In domestic pigs the FASFC is responsible for monitoring and controlling the implementation of all measures.

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. Sustained feeding of wild boar

Sustained feeding of wild boar has been banned in the whole country. As an exception, during the control of ASF in the affected zones, small quantities of bait were allowed in the traps set out to trap wild boar. The quantities used always stayed way below the threshold allowed by the European guidelines.

2. Targeted hunting

As requested by EU, an overall programme to manage wild boar populations was laid down, its objective being the overall reduction of wild boar numbers to acceptable levels. This is achieved by imposing specific hunting bags adapted to the specifics of the place or region involved.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. To the general public

Communication to the general public is a joint responsibility of the regional authorities and the FASFC. This information has been considerably reinforced since the introduction of ASF in BE.

- The websites of the regional authorities include all relevant information concerning the state of play in wild boar and the measures to be taken. These sites are constantly updated, according to the evolution of the situation and contain valuable information regarding biosecurity.

- The FASFC website (www.afsca.be), although it mainly informs pig owners and other operators in the food chain, also contains information and documents that are accessible to the general public. This site

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also refers to the sites of the regional authorities.

In addition, in Wallonia, the region touched by ASF:

- a specific ASF menu was installed in Sep 2018 on the unique call number 1718. Receptionists were provided with a procedure inform caller with the proper information;
- an information and awareness-raising brochure entitled "African swine fever. Let's act together!" was published for the general public. This document, also available online, has been distributed as widely as possible in the municipalities involved in the area, in leisure centres, tourist centres, etc.
- once a week, an update of the situation and the evolution of the disease is given by the competent Minister.

2. To hunters, professional users and other forest users

Hunters (federations, hunting councils and local hunters) and forest users are informed by the regional authorities. The means of information are mainly the respective websites of the Regions, brochures and documents made available via these websites and distributed through the channels of the various hunting federations, and information meetings organised with (representatives of) hunters. This information sharing is more intensive in Wallonia as this region is affected by the disease.

The information below illustrates the initiatives developed in Wallonia:

- Hunters have long been informed by various means, including:
 - preventive communication,
 - monthly progress reports on disease progression and associated measures,
 - biosafety training,
 - cartographic update,
 - online surveys,
 - information and consultation meetings,
 - technical information bulletin.
- Professional forestry workers are kept informed via:
 - letters recalling the measures,
 - monthly sectoral information and consultation meetings, and in particular when specific measures are taken involving them.
- Other forest users are informed via:
 - the installation of posters,
 - the dissemination of information at the level of the provincial government and municipalities, police zones, emergency services, forest operators involved in the area,
 - the publication of a brochure intended for the general public (see above), widely distributed in the municipalities involved in the area, in leisure centres, tourist institutions, etc.

3. To the agents and collaborators of the authorities concerned

The officials of the various authorities concerned are informed through the usual channels of these authorities. In view of the specific activities to be undertaken in the areas delimited since the introduction of ASF in BE, the Walloon Region has made a particular effort to train and inform its staff involved in controlling the problem through:

- awareness meetings;
- training and specific information on the biosecurity measures to be implemented and respected;
- weekly inventory of fixtures;
- cartographic update;
- consultation meetings;
- service meetings;
- operational briefings during field activities;

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- creation of different crisis units and multidisciplinary working groups to coordinate harvesting activities and swine fever control strategy.

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 Belgian 2021-2022 program for ASF continues the control strategy and operational design put into place to free the country again of the ASF virus that was introduced since September 2018 and that was formally eradicated by the end of 2020.

In wild boar, the program aims at preventing the (re)introduction of ASF into to wild boar population and, should despite all an introduction happen, at detecting the disease as quickly as possible. This is achieved by informing and sensitizing stakeholders on ASF and by maintaining a strong surveillance and an efficient notification and collecting network.

In domestic pigs, the enhanced surveillance and mandatory laboratory testing when diseased pigs are observed will significantly contribute to the awareness of stakeholders and the early detection of ASF in the pig herd.

The newly imposed yearly biosecurity checks will help to improve the biosecurity level of pig farms in BE and aims at the same time at improving the awareness in farmers and veterinarians regarding the importance of biosecurity in the reduction of the risk of introduction of ASF or other diseases into the pig farms.

The increased overall controls on pig farms that were put into place since 2018 in the whole country contribute to the general awareness and preparation regarding the prevention of spread of ASF to the pig herd.

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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	
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - enhanced surveillance	Commercial	6 100	5 200	30 000	0		X
Totals :			6 100	5200	30 000	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						30000		

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	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						Add a new row		
						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	
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE	Commercial	6 100	5 200	30 000	0	0	X
Totals :			6 100	5 200	30 000	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						30000		

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	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)						Add a new row		
						0		

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

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Targets for year: **2021**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	Flanders	4 000	hunting bag	wild boar	Passive	50	0	X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	Wallonia	80 000	hunting bag	wild boar	Passive	150	0	X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	Flanders	4 000	hunting bag	wild boar	Active	700	0	X
Totals :		88 000				900	0	
						Add a new row		
						700		
						200		
						900		

Animals sampled Active in MS

Animals sampled Passive in MS

Animals sampled - Total in MS

Targets for year: **2022**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	Flanders	4 000	hunting bag	wild boar	Passive	50	0	X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	Wallonia	80 000	hunting bag	wild boar	Passive	150	0	X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	Flanders	4 000	hunting bag	wild boar	Active	700	0	X
Totals :		88 000				900	0	
						Add a new row		
						700		
						200		

Animals sampled Active in MS

Animals sampled Passive in MS

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Animals sampled - Total in MS	900	
--------------------------------------	-----	--

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	
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - enhanced <input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	28 000	4000	0	samples are pooled where <input type="checkbox"/>	X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - enhanced <input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	2 000	2000	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE	Domestic pigs	IPT	Blood	50	50	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - passive surveillance <input type="checkbox"/>	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	200	200	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - active surveillance <input type="checkbox"/>	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	350	350	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - active surveillance <input type="checkbox"/>	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	350	350	0		X
Totals :					30 950	6 950	0		
					Add a new row				
					Total tests ELISA in MS				
					350				
					Total tests PCR in MS				
					6 550				
					Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS				
					0				

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Total tests IPT in MS	50
Total tests (Other) in MS	0

Targets for year : **2022**

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	
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - enhanced	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	28 000	4000	0	samples are pooled where	X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - enhanced	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	2 000	2000	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - enhanced	Domestic pigs	IPT	Blood	50	50	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - passive sl	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	200	200	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - active sur	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	350	350	0		X
BELGIQUE-BELGIE	whole of BE - active sur	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	350	350	0		X
Totals :					30 950	6 950	0		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						350			
Total tests PCR in MS						6 550			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						50			
Total tests (Other) in MS						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	30 000	5.26	157,800	yes	50	78 900
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	700	10	7000	yes	50	3 500
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)	700	10	7000	yes	50	3 500
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	200	20	4000	yes	50	2 000
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	200	40	8000	yes	50	4 000
2. Testing							

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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	350	7.59	2656.5	yes	50	1 328,25	
Testing	PCR	6 550	28.13	184,251.5	yes	50	92 125,75	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	74.02	0	yes	50	0	
Testing	Immunoperoxidase test	50	15	750	yes	50	375	
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				0	no	50	0	X
				Add a new row				

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

Total with Union funding request (€):	371,458	including	185,729
Total without Union funding request (€):	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	30 000	5.26	157,800	yes	50	78 900
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	700	10	7000	yes	50	3 500
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)	700	10	7000	yes	50	3 500
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	200	20	4000	yes	50	2 000
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	200	40	8000	yes	50	4 000
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	350	7.59	2656.5	yes	50	1 328,25
Testing	PCR	6 550	28.13	184,251.5	yes	50	92 125,75
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	74.02	0	yes	50	0
Testing	Immunoperoxidase test	50	15	750	yes	50	375

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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				0	no	50	0	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				371,458	including		185,729	
Total without Union funding request (€):				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):

1. Wild boar

Sampling in wild boar is carried out by the RSSFS (Wallonia), refuge centres and DGZ (Flanders), private vets (Brussels-capital region). All actors are paid for by the competent regional authorities of Wallonia (DNF), Flanders (ANB) and Brussels-capital region (BE).

2. Domestic pigs

Sampling in domestic pigs is performed by private vets. They are paid for by the Sanitary Fund.

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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) :

1. Wild boar

All testing in wild boar is performed by the national reference laboratory Sciensano . All analysis are paid for by the competent regional authorities of Wallonia (DNF), Flanders (ANB) and Brussels-capital region (BE).

2. Domestic pigs

The testing in domestic pigs is mainly done by the first line laboratories DGZ and ARSIA, except for tissue samples that are tested by the National reference laboratory Sciensano. Positive samples are retested by the national reference laboratory Sciensano . All analysis are paid for by the FASFC.

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) :

1. Wild boar

if compensation would be granted to hunters for wild boar collected, it would be paid for by the regional authorities.

2. Domestic pigs

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

The compensation of animals culled in the framework of ASF is paid for by the Sanitary Fund.

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):

Not applicable.

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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

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.

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

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:

Not applicable.

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
	18041_13503.pdf	18041_13503.pdf	719 kb
		Total size of attachments :	719 kb