



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.

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

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.

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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 : EESTI

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

Wednesday, November 03, 2021 13:40:31

Submission Number

1635939633497-17949



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) :

Wild boar

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

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

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

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

In 2016 total 1572 wild boars were tested ASF positive.

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

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

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

Domestic pigs

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

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

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

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

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

The obstacles that might hamper the progress of eradication:

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

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

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3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Main objectives:

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

Wild boars

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

Domestic pigs

As of June 2021, there are 116 pig establishments with 316 907 pigs.

1. Sampling scheme of wild boars

1.1 Sampling in restricted areas.

Wild boar hunted from areas listed in Parts II and III of the Annex to Implementing Regulation 2021/605 of the European Commission are all tested for the African swine fever.

About 50% of the wild boar hunted in the areas listed in Part I of the Annex to the Implementing Regulation are tested plus those that are intended to be taken out of Part I (regardless of the target zone / health status of the destination).

Samples are tested virologically (PCR) and in cases where wild boar in the area are already diagnosed with African swine fever, also serologically (ELISA).

1.2 Testing scheme of wild boars found dead

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

2. Sampling scheme in domestic swines

2.1 African swine fever tests in swine herds

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 African swine fever testing in restricted areas.

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

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

Swines from the following target groups should be sampled:

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

2.2.2 Swine herds in the areas listed in Parts I, II and III of the Annex to the Implementing Regulation 2021/605 of the European Commission must be virologically (PCR) tested (including tests on animals transported to the slaughterhouse) twice a year, according to article 15 of Implementing Regulation 2021/605.

In swine herds, where point 3 b in article 15 is not applicable, testing will be done for the animals that are moved.

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

(see additional text in point 4.3.8)

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

By the decree of Environmental Board additional feeding is not allowed, unless for bating (max 100 kg of feed per feeding place per month). The minimum distance of feeding/bating places is 1 km and max 1 feeding place per 100 square kilometers is allowed). As maximum number of allowed feeding places is 1

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per 1000 hectares (which is 10 km²), then in total it makes 100 kg of feed: 10 km² of hunting ground, which equals 10 kg of feed per km² which is also stated in ASF strategy for the EU. Also all feeding places must be registered and it is not allowed to establish new feeding places. Environmental Board is responsible for the control of implementation of this decree.

Since 7th of November 2016 Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 179 „Rules for the eradication of African swine fever“ has been updated and more clear rules for biosecurity measures during hunting have been added. Those specific measures set the rules for handling hunted wild boars until laboratory results are available and also handling of ASF positive wild boar carcasses.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the departments in central office is Animal Health and Welfare Department. Animal Health and Welfare Department organizes infectious animal diseases control and applies measures for the protection of people from zoonoses; executes supervision over the identification and registration of animals and conducts veterinary controls over the movement of animals; controls the use of medicines and medicated feedingstuffs by veterinarians and animal keepers; arranges the work of the state

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veterinary service and coordinates and executes supervision over veterinary aid, treatment and prevention; grants approval to and organizes registration of buildings and facilities where animals are kept.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to Infectious Animal Disease Control Act supervisory officials, authorised veterinarians, veterinarians, veterinary laboratories and other persons are obliged to promptly notify a local veterinary office of the Veterinary and Food Board about suspicion or a diagnosis of an infectious animal disease subject to notification. The list of notifiable animal infectious diseases is laid down in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 34 from 25. 11.1999.

The local veterinary office immediately notifies the Director General of the Veterinary and Food Board (or

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in his/her absence the Deputy) and the heads of the neighboring veterinary centres of the outbreak. When the disease is officially diagnosed the Director General of Veterinary and Food Board notifies OIE, European Commission and neighboring countries. All positive ASF results must be reported immediately from the laboratories to the Estonian Veterinary and Food Board according to Infectious Animal Disease Control Act (The Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007). Hunters have the obligation to notify about dead wild boars/hunted wild boars in the areas under restrictions. Notification is in line with articles 18 and 19 of Animal Health Law.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Wild boars

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

Domestic pigs

As of June 2020 there are 116 pig establishments with 316 907 pigs. Due to ASF situation and compulsory additional biosecurity measures the number of farms has decreased since ASF cases rapidly and

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):

According to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 128 from 21.12.2009 the pigs must be marked in following occasions:

- 1) when pig is moved from one holding to another - ear tag or tattoo with the number of the holding where the pig was born;
- 2) when pig is taken to slaughterhouse - tattoo with the number of the holding on must be placed.

All holdings with pigs are registered in Estonian Agricultural Register and Information Board (The Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 88, §1, 18.12.2002).

Pigs are identified in line with Regulation 2019/2035.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

During the movement the requirements mentioned in point 4.4.3 apply (the identification of pigs). When pigs are taken to slaughterhouse animals must be accompanied with food chain information and certificate 9T where the information regarding ASF restrictions are marked (if any). During the transport the rules of regulation 2021/605. When moving live animals then animal health certificate is filled in (the status of the herd is marked - eg if the herd has some restrictions regarding regulation 2014/709).

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

1. Sampling scheme of wild boars

1.1 Sampling in restricted areas.

Wild boar hunted from areas listed in Parts II and III of the Annex to Implementing Regulation 2021/605 of the European Commission are all tested for the African swine fever.

About 50% of the wild boar hunted in the areas listed in Part I of the Annex to the Implementing Regulation are tested plus those that are intended to be taken out of Part I (regardless of the target zone / health status of the destination). Samples are tested virologically (PCR) and in cases where wild boar in the area are already diagnosed with African swine fever, also serologically (ELISA).

1.2 Testing scheme of wild boars found dead

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

2. Sampling scheme in domestic swines

2.1 African swine fever tests in swine herds

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

a) swine carcasses found in the herd – first two fresh swine carcasses (over 2 months of age that perished within up to 36 hours) are tested each week. The sampling procedure for swine carcasses found in the

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herd must be described in the animal keeper's biosecurity plan, approved by the AFB. If no pigs under that category, then dead piglets are sampled after weaning.

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

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

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

2.2 African swine fever testing in restricted areas.

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

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

Swines from the following target groups should be sampled:

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

2.2.2 swine herds in the areas listed in Parts I, II and III of the Annex to the Implementing Regulation 2021/605 of the European Commission must be virologically (PCR) tested (including tests on animals transported to the slaughterhouse) twice a year, according to article 15 of Implementing Regulation 2021/605.

In swine herds, where point 3 b in article 15 is not applicable, testing will be done for the animals that are moved.

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

No vaccination is implemented.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Biosecurity measures are listed in Infectious Animal Disease Control Act § 7(1). According to that animal keeper must follow the next biosecurity measures:

- management of movements of persons and vehicles;
- take measures to prevent free entry by unauthorized persons into livestock buildings and constructions;
- persons arriving from foreign states are not permitted to enter livestock buildings or constructions within 48 hours after arrival in Estonia;
- new animals brought into herd must be kept separately from the herd/flock, based on their disease status;
- infected animal must be separated from healthy ones;
- management of handling of feed, beddings and other possible sources of infection and regular cleaning and disinfection of above mentioned materials;
- regular deratization and disinsection;
- measures to prevent wild and domestic animals entering livestock buildings, constructions and premises and other appropriate measures for preventing animal disease from spreading.

The general requirements for hygiene measures in the primary production are specified in annex of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

In addition to that there is also a list of compulsory biosecurity rules that are applied in case that there is ASF situation in the country (The Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 179, § 40.1, 23.11. 2004):

- disinfection barriers at entrances to the farm;
- change clothes on entering the stable and leaving the stable and having disinfection at the entrance of holding (stable);
- vehicle transporting ABP can not enter fenced area of the farm;
- no inventory exchange with other farms/holdings;
- no contact to any part of feral pig (hunted or dead wild boar/meat/by-products) at the farm territory;
- no contacts with wild boars and compulsory fencing;
- hygiene and biosecurity guidance for people entering the farm;
- indoor keeping;
- no swill feeding.

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

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

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

Biosecurity during hunting: all hunting equipment (vehicle, boots, clothing etc) must be cleaned and

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washed after hunting; vehicles used to transport hunted wild boar and animal by-products must be leak-proof; storage room for hunted wild boar and equipment in hunting lodges must be cleaned and disinfected. Hunted wild boar must be kept in cold storage room until ASF testing results have arrived (positive carcass must be taken into special container). Hunted wild boar can not be taken outside from hunting ground before test results have arrived.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Confirmed case of ASF means any pig or pig carcass:

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

If the disease is confirmed by laboratory tests, the head of region suspends the health status of the herd. According to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 179 from 23.11 2004 the quarantine is established in the infected holding, protection and surveillance zones are established.

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

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

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

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

Wild boar which are found dead are buried in the same place if possible. Burial is carried out by hunters and they have to notify local veterinary centre about finding dead wild boar. Official from country veterinary centre has to take the sample and give instructions regarding burial or using container system. According to requirements listed in the contract, the burial hole must be at least 0,5m in depth. If burial is not applicable, container collection system for positive wild boars has been organised.

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Containers are placed in the areas where ASF has been diagnosed in wild boars. Rendering plant changes full container (locked and solely for wild boar carcasses and related to ASF and also for wild boar offal) with empty container once a week/in case of the need, based on information received from hunting club. Containers are collected with separate truck and cleaned and disinfected each time. Full containers will be taken into rendering plant for incineration. Hunters are provided with disinfectants for their vehicles. Hunters are responsible of carrying carcasses from the finding place to containers.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation and the procedures for the owners of slaughtered and killed animals is provided in the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act.

The value of agricultural animal is calculated in accordance with the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 6 from 02.02.2010. The value is calculated by the average market value of the pig meat.

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):

Local veterinary centres of keep a register of pig herds that are included in ASF control programme and wild boars that are tested. Also the lists of farms under supervision due to their situation in the infected area or in areas under restrictions. During the control checks the report is drawn up and signed.

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

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Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

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

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars):

Raising awareness regarding spreading ASF via seminars for hunters and pig farmers that AFB has done for the last few years will be continued in 2021 and 2022. Seminars/information campaigns are done in different regions so that entire country will be covered.

Articles to magazines and newspapers.

More concrete plan involves raising awareness in Russian speaking hunters. The aim is to issue an comprehensive article about ASF in general, about biosecurity measures, how to handle meat and carcasses, sampling, why it is important to eradicate ASF and keeping wild boar population low. Article will be translated into Russian.

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

5. *Benefits of the programme*

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

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and 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	
EESTI	whole contry	Commercial	80	80	4 640	0	0	X
EESTI	whole country	Mid size	11	11	418	0	0	X
EESTI	whole country	Backyard	20	20	40	1	1	X
EESTI	whole country	All types for passive surv	111	80	3 760	1	1	X
Totals : 222				191	8 858	2	2	
Add a new row								
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						8858		

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

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

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	
EESTI	whole country	Commercial	80	80	4 680	0	0	X
EESTI	whole country	Backyard	11	11	418	0	0	X
EESTI	whole country	Mid size	20	20	40	0	0	X
EESTI	whole country	All types (for passive sur	111	80	3 760	1	1	X
Totals : 222				191	8 898	1	1	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)								Add a new row
								8898

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

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

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

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	
EESTI	whole country	18 940	Hunters estimation	wild boar	Active	10000	100	X
EESTI	whole country	18 940	Hunters estimation	wild boar	Passive	100	20	X
Totals :		37 880				10 100	120	
Add a new row								
Animals sampled Active in MS								10000
Animals sampled Passive in MS								100

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

Animals sampled - Total in MS	10100	
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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	
EESTI	whole country	18 940	Hunters estimation	wild boar	Active	12000	80	X
EESTI	whole country	18 940	Hunters estimation	wild boar	Passive	80	10	X
Totals :		37 880				12 080	90	
						Add a new row		
Animals sampled Active in MS						12000		
Animals sampled Passive in MS						80		
Animals sampled - Total in MS						12080		

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	
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	10 000	10000	90		X

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EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Blood	10 000	10000	20		X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	IPT	Sera	100	100	90		X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	500	500	20	passive surveillance	X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	5 038	3800	30		X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	IPT	Sera	100	100	20		X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	3 760	3760	10	passive surveillance	X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	100	100	20	passive surveillance	X
Totals :					29 598	28 360	300		
Add a new row									
					Total tests ELISA in MS	10 500			
					Total tests PCR in MS	17 660			
					Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS	0			
					Total tests IPT in MS	200			
					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	
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	12 000	12000	70	NA	X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Blood	12 000	12000	10	NA	X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	IPT	Sera	100	100	90	NA	X

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EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	500	500	0	passive surveillance	X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood	5 038	3800	5	NA	X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	IPT	Sera	100	100	5	NA	X
EESTI	whole country	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	3 760	3760	5	passive surveillance	X
EESTI	whole country	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	80	80	10	passive surveillance	X
Totals :					33 578	32 340	195		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						12 500			
Total tests PCR in MS						19 640			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						200			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and 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	8 858	1.91	16918.78	yes	75	12 689,08
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	10 000	10	100,000	yes	75	75 000
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)	100	10	1000	yes	75	750
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	100	20	2000	yes	75	1 500
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	150	40	6000	yes	75	4 500
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	10 500	4.36	45780	yes	75	34 335	
Testing	PCR	17 660	16.12	284,679.2	yes	75	213 509,4	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	34.76	0	no	75	0	
Testing	Immunoperoxydase test	200	15	3000	yes	75	2 250	
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	0	0	0	yes	75	0	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease (Virex - kg)	440	9.6	4224	yes	75	3 168	X

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

Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars	4 000	100	400,000	yes	75	300 000	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				863,601.98	including		647,701.48	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

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	8 898	1.91	16995.18	yes	75	12 746,39	
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	12 000	10	120,000	yes	75	90 000	
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)	80	10	800	yes	75	600	
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	80	20	1600	yes	75	1 200	
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	100	40	4000	yes	75	3 000	
2. Testing								
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	12 500	4.36	54500	yes	75	40 875	
Testing	PCR	19 640	16.12	316,596.8	yes	75	237 447,6	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	34.76	0	no	75	0	

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

Testing	Immunoperoxydase test	200	15	3000	yes	75	2 250	
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	2500	2500	yes	75	1 875	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease (Virex/Virkon, kg)	440	9.6	4224	yes	75	3 168	X
Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars	4 000	100	400,000	yes	75	300 000	X
				Add a new row				
Total with Union funding request (€):				924,215.98	including		693,161.99	
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):

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

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)

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(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Vaccination is not carried out.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

2 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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

GNI per inhabitant is below 90% of the Union average.

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:

NA

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
	17949_13360.jpg	17949_13360.jpg	243 kb
	17949_13361.pdf	17949_13361.pdf	454 kb
	17949_13362.pdf	17949_13362.pdf	417 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1114 kb