



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

**Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever**

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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

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

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

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

**If encountering difficulties:**

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

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

**Instructions to complete the form:**

1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.

2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page). If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.

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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 : SVERIGE

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**

**Monday, June 28, 2021 11:14:57**

**Submission Number**

**1624871697762-16895**



# 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 Sweden we have neither detected any positive cases of ASF in kept pig nor in wild boar. Passive surveillance in 2020 (all tested by PCR):

- 69 wild boar (found dead)
- In total 37 kept pigs from 9 establishments (showing clinical signs of possible ASF/CSF).

In comparison, we analysed 19 samples from wild boar in 2019. We see a positive trend in the numbers of wild boar reported by the public and hunters for testing. We do however need to further enhance the surveillance in wild boar, hence we plan for new information campaigns.

## 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) :

Passive surveillance (in all of Sweden, but with emphasis in the four counties considered most at risk):

- a total of 250 wild boar samples during 2021-2022, on which we will perform PCR analysis.
- another 20 clinical suspicions of kept pigs during 2021-2022.

Communication campaign - see point 4.3.13 and attached file:

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

## 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) :

The Swedish Board of Agriculture (SBA) is the Government's expert authority in matters of agri-food policy in the agricultural and horticultural sectors. The SBA is the central competent authority responsible for the eradication and control of epizootic diseases in animals, and it coordinates all other relevant authorities and parties involved in eradication. The SBA leads a continuous dialogue with authorities and stakeholder.

The National Veterinary Institute (NVI) is the expert authority when it comes to animal disease risk evaluation and surveillance design. It also has the national reference laboratory responsible for analysis of all ASF samples.

The National Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for regulating the hunting and wildlife management in Sweden. It sets the requirements for hunters' licenses (there are no licenses in wild boar however) and collects data on wildlife populations and their distribution, as well as hunting statistics.

The 21 County Boards are responsible for regional disease control and has certain responsibilities concerning control and facilitation during outbreaks of epizootic diseases.

The District Veterinarians is a branch of the SBA. It has a specific responsibility for assisting in handling outbreaks of epizootic diseases.

The Swedish Hunters' Association (SHA) is an organisation of hunters. Since 1938, it has been appointed by the Government to handle part of the national hunting and wildlife management. Thus, its' activities are financed partly by the members, partly by government funding. There are approximately 300.000 hunters in Sweden, and around half of them are members of the SHA.

Gård- och djurhälsan is an organisation with the aim of spreading good practices concerning the management of farm animals. It runs a programme for pig holders on how to avoid infectious diseases; Smittsäkrad besättning gris (SSB gris). 718 registered farms have joined the programme.

Lantbrukarnas Riksförbund is an organisation with the aim to defend the interests of farmers and landowners.

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

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

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

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

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 1) All over the country
- 2) NA
- 3) The National veterinary institute (NVI) has identified four counties as specific risk areas due to a combination of the following factors: a large wild boar population, many establishments keeping pigs, tourist activity, international ports/bridge and main roads for traffic from the continent. The counties are: Skåne, Halland, Blekinge and Södermanland.
- 4) NA.

## 4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Notification is compulsory upon both clinical suspicion of the disease (veterinarians must contact the SBA) as well as a confirmed case (the laboratory must contact the SBA). Pig holders are also obliged to notify a veterinarian if the disease is suspected.

Legislation:

- Epizootilag (SFS) 1999:657,
- Statens Jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2002:98) om bekämpning och förebyggande av epizootier (will be updated during 2021)
- Statens Jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2021:10) om biosäkerhetsåtgärder samt anmälan och övervakning av djursjukdomar och smittämnen

### 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) :

Kept pigs:

Around 80 % of the pig holdings are situated in Götaland (south part of Sweden), 20 % in Svealand and only a few percent are found in Norrland (the northern-most part of Sweden). All the large scale

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

slaughter houses are also situated in the southern part of Sweden. In total, we have 55 slaughter houses in Sweden. 41 of them slaughter less than 2.500 pigs per year.

2020 statistics show:

Number of pig farms in total: 1146 (most have a combination of the below)

Number of farms keeping boars: 536

Number of farms keeping sows: 693

Number of farms keeping fattening pigs: 919

Number of farms keeping weaners: 489.

In total: 1 365 951 head.

The average size of a pig holding is 187 sows per holding, 945 pigs fattening pigs/ holding and 752 weaners/ holding, respectively. The 933 establishments with fattening pigs delivered an average of 2.737 pigs for slaughter this year.

We also have 135 establishments with kept wild boar (fenced-in outdoors).

We have 1051 farms keeping miniature pigs.

As of yet, we cannot say for certain how many of the farms that give their pigs access to outdoor areas, or how many that keep their pig exclusively outdoors. This problem has hopefully been solved with the new national pigs register which the SBA launched in april 2021. Thus, next year we will be able to present data on outdoor access etc.

Wild boar:

Except for the four northernmost counties, wild boar subpopulations are established in around 50% of the hunting districts in the year 2016/2017. The most dense populations are found in the south east part of the country.

Culling numbers: 2018 = 112352. 2019 = 146068.

Based on the hunting bag, traffic accident statistics and crops damages, the total population in Sweden is estimated to around 300000 animals.

Surveillance:

Surveillance in kept pig is targeted on pigs showing signs indicative of ASF (clinical signs or autopsy findings). Usually we investigate approx 10 establishments per year with in total up to 30 PCR analyses. Surveillance in wild boar is targeted on all animals found dead or that killed due to signs of disease/unhealth. We hope to gather 250 samples during 2021-2022.

### *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 identity marking of pigs is regulated in art. 52-55 i delegated regulation (EU) 2019/2035, and in art. 9, 11 and 15 in implementing regulation (EU) 2021/520 and in 2 chapter 12 § and 16 § Swedish national regulation n:o SJVFS 2021:13.

The regulations in short: In Sweden pigs are marked with a tattoo, an ear tag or an electronical tag and the number includes the registration number of the birthplace of the pig. Establishments that are part of a distribution chain or have integrated production can register at the SBA and by that gain the opportunity to mark the pig with a supplier number. Provided certain requirements are fulfilled, the pig may then be marked only when it is delivered for slaughter.

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

### 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):

The movement of kept pigs between Swedish holdings is regulated in:

- art 145-125 of regulation (EU) 2016/429,
- art. 109.1 c of regulation (EU) 2016/429,
- part II, art.4-6 and 63 of regulation (EU) 2020/688,
- art. 56-57 of delegated regulation 2019/2035 as well as in
- chapter 2, 36-37 §§ of the Swedish national regulation Statens jordbruksverks föreskrifter och allmänna råd (SJVFS 2021:13) om registrering, godkännande, spårbarhet, förflyttning, införsel samt export med avseende på djurhälsa.

In short, animals must be identity marked and all movements must be reported to the SBA. The design and properties of the means of transport are regulated.

The movement of kept pigs to Sweden from other EU member states is regulated in

- art. 126 and 130 of regulation (EU) 2016/429,
- art. 19-21 of regulation (EU) 2020/688 and in
- chapter 2, 46 § of the above mentioned national regulation SJVFS 2021:13.

The animals must be isolated prior to departure, be identity marked and be tested free from certain diseases or come from an establishment which is free from these diseases. This must be stated in an animal health certificate following a template. The design and properties of the means of transport are regulated.

### 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):

Clinical suspicion in kept pigs: PCR.

All wild boar that are culled due to signs of disease or are found dead: PCR.

No specific inspection scheme is applied at present. In an outbreak situation however, a risk analysis would be performed and we would sort our measures based on the size and type of production form: outdoor, backyard, export/trade etc.

### 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

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

## 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) :

NA

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

No specific requirements for pig farms or in hunting grounds.

Recommendations for pig owners: Do not enter pig stables for 48 hrs after visiting another pig farm. Make sure all visitors wash hands and change clothes before visiting your pig stables. If you happen to come in contact with ASF infected animals or contaminated material (abroad), clean and disinfect your clothes, boots and equipment before use in Sweden.

The organisation Gård- och djurhälsan runs a biosecurity programme on pig farms, called SSB gris. It aims at reducing the risk for introduction of infectious diseases. This programme includes a set of control questions to evaluate the degree of separation between pigs and wild boar and risk of contact.

Concerning hobby holdings, we have included them in our communication plans and inform them on the importance of biosecurity, correct feeding and waste management etc. Our new pig register will hopefully facilitate this. Specific information will also be disseminated to establishments keeping pigs outdoor, once we have identified them.

Recommendations for hunters: Avoid hunting in a country affected by ASF. If you do hunt in a country affected by ASF, clean and disinfect your clothes, boots and equipment before use in Sweden. If you have foreign hunting guests in Sweden, you should inform them and help them implement these rules.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of a positive case in pigs, the regulation (EU) 2016/429, the delegated regulation (EU) 2020/687 and national legislation is followed. This includes stopping all movement of live pigs, closing off holding, stamping out and cleaning/disinfection, tracing of products, intensified surveillance in both pigs and wild boar etc.

If a case in wild boar is detected, the infected area is defined by the expert group. Through a specific national regulation adopted at the outbreak, the infected area will be closed off for public, and all activities that may scare off wild boar from the area, such as hunting, sports activities and cutting of

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

trees, will be banned. Wild boar carcasses will be actively detected and collected for sampling and disposal. Once the virus has stopped circulating, intense hunting will be arranged and will continue until it is considered that there are no more wild boar in the area. A plan for eradication will be sent to the Commission.

The SBA will open a local administration office as the base for all the activities in the area. It will have a staff consisting of trained personnel from the SBA, official veterinarians, specially trained hunters from the Swedish hunters' association (SHA) as well as administrative staff from the SHA. They will plan the supervision of pig holdings, the hunting, as well as the handling, sampling and disposal of wild boar carcasses. Carcasses will however be handled on a specific carcass handling centre to avoid any contact with staff controlling pig holdings.

Legislation:

- Regulation (EU) 2016/429
- Delegated regulation 2020/687
- Epizootilag (SFS) 1999:65
- Epizootiförordning (SFS) 1999:659
- Statens Jordbruksverks föreskrifter (SJVFS 2002:98) om bekämpning och förebyggande av epizootier (will be amended during 2021).

### *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) :

During an outbreak, all pigs on affected farms will be culled. No preventive culling or slaughtering is performed. During an outbreak in wild boar, the aim will be to cull all wild boar in the infected area. In adjacent areas, hunters will be prompted to hunt as much as possible and monetary incentives will be arranged.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of an outbreak in pigs, compensation is paid for all culled pigs and for control measures decided by the SBA, including cleaning and disinfection, as well as for production losses. In case of an outbreak in wild boar, compensation may be paid for activities in the infected area which are prohibited due to the outbreak.

### *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) :

No control programme is applied - NA.



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

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

### Describe

- how sustained feeding is avoided.
- average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km<sup>2</sup>
- sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied

(max. 32000 chars) :

(NB - we have no ASF and no control programme)

There is no national legislation (yet) that prohibits feeding for the sustenance of wild boar, but the legal matter is under investigation by the Government. There is a general recommendation from the National Environmental Protection Agency not to feed for sustenance. Baiting used with a small amount of feed is important for the hunting efficiency. What kind of feedstuffs the hunters can use is regulated. It is prohibited to use animal by-products or human food at a baiting or feeding spot. Hunting on baiting spots is the most effective hunting form for culling wild boar in Sweden.

There is no way to know how much food that is distributed to wild boar.

We prompt hunters and other private persons to report dead wild boar. All carcasses are sampled. We have no system for collection and disposal of dead wild boar as long as we are free. Dead wild boar are tested, but carcasses of any wild animal are in general only collected and disposed of if proven infected with something contagious.

Sweden has a national wild boar management plan that works as a guideline for the regional and local game management in the country. The goal is to achieve less crop damage and less traffic accidents by applying more control on the wild boar population. The most important action is a population density reduction by increased hunting, targeting adult and sub-adult females. A part of the management plan is to implement practical means for measuring the wild boar population density in Sweden, which is important in preparing for an ASF outbreak.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 340 information signs to be put up in resting areas along main roads for the tourists and truck drivers to read. Another 60 signs produced for the county boards to set up in nature reserves and other relevant places.

- Information material (in e-format) will be produced and disseminated to stakeholders' associations and county boards. A specially designed poster in several languages will target guest workers from abroad working in the forestry and the farming industry.

- We will produce pamphlets, posters and flyers to present and disseminate on game fairs and meetings and to send to county boards for them to disseminate. Another set of material will be produced for pig farms with visiting activities or bed and breakfast (signs with visiting rules as well as flyers)

- Internet advertisements highlighting seasonal risks or relevant activities.

# 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) :*

The main goal is obviously to keep ASF out of Sweden. We do however also work to raise the odds that we find an introduction in an early stage - if and when there is an outbreak. Early detection of an outbreak is the most important factor influencing the costs of managing an outbreak. We expect to achieve an enhanced surveillance in wild boar. This is crucial to the early detection of an outbreak in wild boar, which in turn is the determining factor for the total cost of an outbreak. We intend to target guest workers in the forestry and farming industry as they represent a substantial risk. We also hope to reach a larger proportion of tourists and truck drivers, but also to further raise the awareness of the public in Sweden.

## 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		
SVERIGE		Commercial		10	10	0	0	X	
Totals : 0			10	10	0	0			
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</b>							10		

#### 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		
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)</b>							0		

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

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

Targets for year : **2022**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
SVERIGE		Commercial		10	10	0	0	X
Totals : 0			10	10	0	0		
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>		
						10		

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

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
								X
Totals : 0			0	0	0	0		
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>		
						0		

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

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

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	
SVERIGE		300 000	culling numbers	wild boar	Passive	125	0	X
<b>Totals :</b>		300 000				125	0	
						<b>Add a new row</b>		
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>						0		
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>						125		
<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>						125		

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	
SVERIGE		300 000	culling numbers	wild boar	Passive	125	0	X
<b>Totals :</b>		300 000				125	0	
						<b>Add a new row</b>		
<i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i>						0		
<i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i>						125		
<i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i>						125		

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

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

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

*Targets for year :* **2021**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
SVERIGE		Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	10	30	0		X
SVERIGE		Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	125	125	0		X
<b>Totals :</b>					135	155	0		
<b>Add a new row</b>									
<b>Total tests ELISA in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests PCR in MS</b>						155			
<b>Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests IPT in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests (Other) in MS</b>						0			

*Targets for year :* **2022**

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

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
SVERIGE		Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	10	30	0		X
SVERIGE		Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	125	125	0		X
<b>Totals :</b>					135	155	0		
<b>Add a new row</b>									
<b>Total tests ELISA in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests PCR in MS</b>						155			
<b>Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests IPT in MS</b>						0			
<b>Total tests (Other) in MS</b>						0			

# 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	10	5.26	52.6	yes	50	26,3
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	0	10	0		50	0
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	125	10	1250	yes	50	625
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)	125	20	2500	yes	50	1 250
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)	0	40	0		50	0
2. Testing							



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

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	ELISA	0	7.59	0		50	0	
Testing	PCR	155	28.13	4360.15	yes	50	2 180,07	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	74.02	0		50	0	
Testing	Immunoperoxydase test	0		0		50	0	
<b>3. Vaccines</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>4. Compensation paid to owners</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>5. Cleaning and disinfection</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>6. Duly justified measures</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	27159	27159	yes	50	13 579,5	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease			0		50	0	X

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Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars			0		50	0	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>				
<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>				35321.75	including		17660.87	
<b>Total without Union funding request (€):</b>				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

### Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2022**

1. Sampling								
Cost related to	<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	10	5.26	52.6	yes	50	26,3	
Sampling	Wild boar sampled - active surveillance	0	10	0		50	0	
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted wild boar for further sampling, testing and removal/safe disposal by the competent authorities (passive surveillance)		10	0		50	0	
Sampling	Dead/hunted wild boar sampled, including the delivery of the sample to the competent authorities (passive surveillance)		20	0		50	0	
Sampling	The removal/safe disposal of dead/hunted wildboar (passive surveillance)		40	0		50	0	
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	0	7.59	0		50	0	
Testing	PCR	155	28.13	4360.15	yes	50	2 180,07	
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	74.02	0		50	0	

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Testing	Immunoperoxydase test	0		0		50	0	
<b>3. Vaccines</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>4. Compensation paid to owners</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>5. Cleaning and disinfection</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>6. Duly justified measures</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	46205	46205	yes	50	23 102,5	X
Duly justified measures	Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease			0		50	0	X
Duly justified measures	Selective hunting of female wild boars			0		50	0	X
				<b>Add a new row</b>				
<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>				50617.75	including		25308.87	
<b>Total without Union funding request (€):</b>				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

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

## C.2. Financial informaton

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays?  
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

Sampling of kept pigs with clinical suspicion is performed by private or (state) district veterinarians. Sampling of wild boar is performed by the finder/ a hunter/ district or private veterinarians. The state pays veterinarians for sampling and the lab for the analysis. The cost for sampling material is included in the anaysis fee.

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):

The NVI analyses all tests and the state covers the costs for the testing.

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):

Any compensation is payed by the Government, via the SBA.

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):

NA

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

NA

### 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

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### 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
	16895_11958.xlsx	16895_11958.xls	10 kb
		Total size of attachments :	10 kb