



Ministry of Agriculture

African swine fever Eradication Plan in Hungary

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Plants, Animals, Food and Feed
Brussels, 25-26 February 2019



ASF Eradication plan

Submitted to EC on 3 October 2018

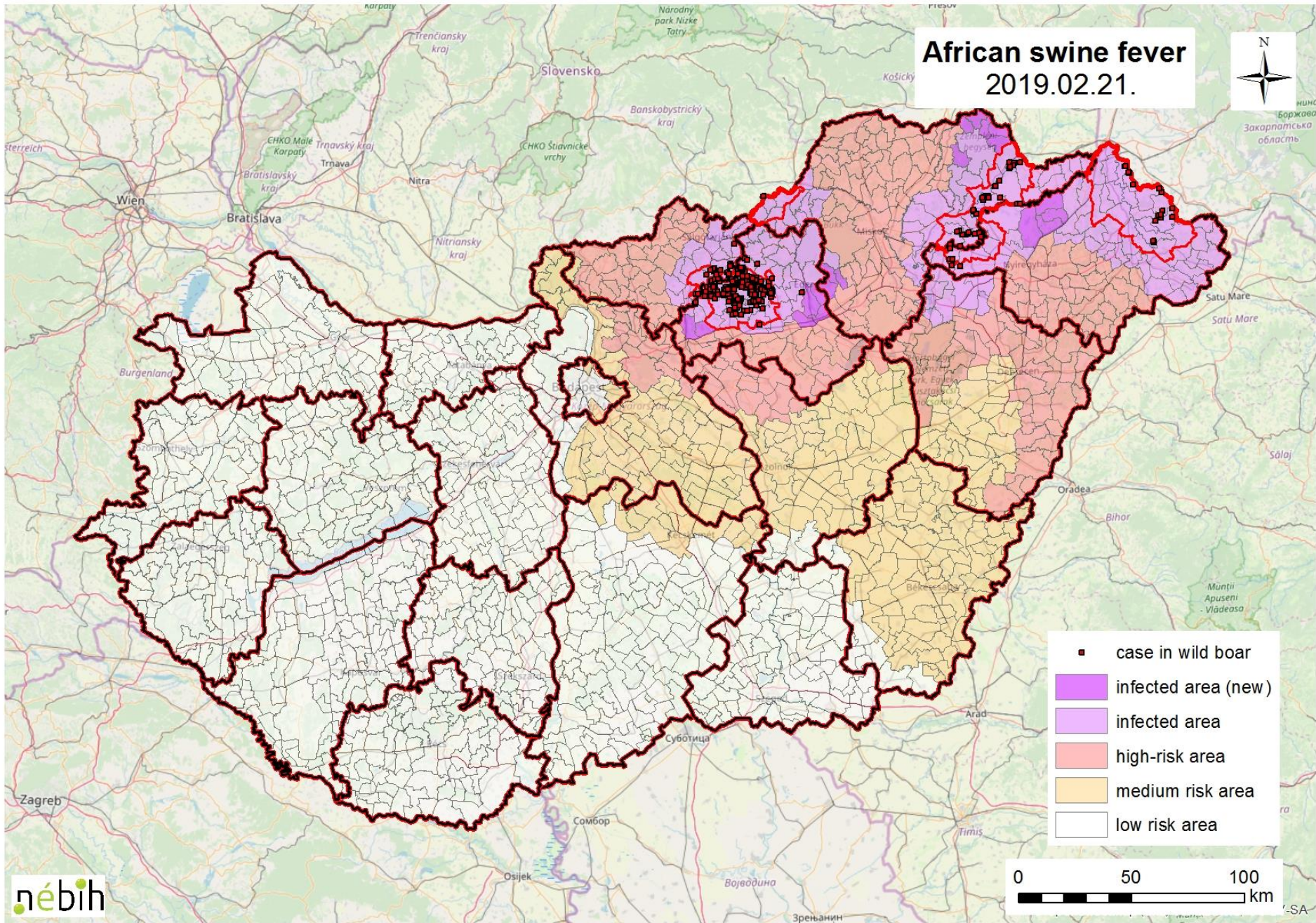
A comprehensive document laying down the foundations for the fight against ASF in 83 pages and 10 annexes, written by the ASF NDCC incorporating recommendations of the ASF LDCCs and the CSF-ASF expert group.

Logical framework:

Each game management unit (GMU) is allocated into a risk category, based on a risk analysis

Eradication plan risk category	2014/709/EU
Infected area Within this differentiation is made of: a) Core area (= exceptionally controlled area) b) Highly Restricted Area c) (regular) Infected area	Part II
High risk area	Part I
Medium risk area	-
Low risk area	-

African swine fever 2019.02.21.





ASF Eradication plan – at a glance

Each risk category has different stringency of measures in respect to the following topics:

Wild boar

- 1) **Hunting** (e.g.: ban of hunting types, hunting is allowed only if certain conditions are met);
- 2) **Passive surveillance** in wild boar (searching and reporting of dead wild boar within 24 hours. Mandatory in all risk categories);
- 3) **Reduction** of the wild boar population (mainly by diagnostic shooting);
- 4) **Collection and disposal** of wild boar carcasses (Found dead and in certain areas for shot);
- 5) **Active surveillance** in wild boar (e.g.: healthy shot wild boar are tested with PCR);
- 6) **Movement** of live wild boar;
- 7) **Biosecurity** of game farms and fenced hunting grounds;
- 8) Reduction of **supplementary feeding** of wild boar;



ASF Eradication plan – at a glance

Each risk category has different stringency of measures in respect to the following topics:

Domestic pig

- 1) Review, assessment and categorization of domestic **pig holdings and pig population** (categories : large commercial, small commercial and backyard. All risk categories);
- 2) **Biosecurity** of pig holdings (general compliance with biosecurity. All risk categories);
- 3) Individual identification of domestic pigs (example in core area);
- 4) (Reinforced) **passive surveillance** (submission of dead wild pigs older than 2 months old);
- 5) **Movement** of live pigs;
- 6) **Feed and bedding** used for pigs;
- 7) Regular **checks** implemented by the animal health authorities to verify compliance.



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MEASURES IN WILD BOAR



Measures in Highly Restricted Area (HRA)

1. Total ban of hunting for two months after confirmation (v.1.0), but since 2018 November (v.1.1)

Individual hunting of species other than wild boar maybe permitted by County Chief Veterinarian Officer (CCVO), if:

- a) sufficient number of dead wild boar has been submitted
- b) hunter has certificate of ASF training for hunters

Group hunting of species other than wild boar maybe permitted by CCVO if:

- a) sufficient number of dead wild boar has been submitted
- b) no wild boar are present in the are where hunting will take place



Measures in Highly Restricted Area (HRA)

1. All hunting is banned, but permissions are made...
2. Diagnostic shooting of WB showing clinical signs;
3. Mandatory notification of wild boar found dead (24h);
4. Active search for wild boar carcasses (\$);
5. Finding dead wild boar carcasses (\$);
6. Sampling dead wild boar carcass and documentation (\$)
6. Delivery of dead wild boar carcass to collection point for rendering or burial by pit or on the spot (\$);
7. Control of live wild boar transport;
8. Increased biosecurity for Wild game gardens / parks;
9. Ban of supplementary feeding (only baiting);
10. Population reduction (see next slide)



Measures in Highly Restricted Area (HRA)

10. Population reduction

Because hunting is banned, individual diagnostic shooting is ordered. **Diagnostic shooting = healthy animals are shot (\$), are sampled (\$) and are disposed (\$). (Can be revoked!)**

Based on the yearly wild boar shooting plan

130 % of the sows

125% of animals under 1 year

100% of animals above 1 year

100% of boars

- Hunters are compensated for the value of the animals (\$)
- Hunters may ask to have the meat for own consumption, but only IF they can store the meat until release of PCR results AND results are negative.



Measures in Infected area outside HRA

1. Individual and group hunting of wild boar is banned;
2. Hunting of species other than wild boar is allowed under certain conditions, but can be banned if not enough dead WB
3. Mandatory notification of wild boar found dead (24h);
4. Diagnostic shooting of WB showing clinical signs;
5. Active search (\$) and finding dead wild boar (\$);
6. Sampling dead wild boar carcass and documentation (\$)
6. Delivery of dead wild boar carcass to collection point for rendering or burial by pit or on the spot (\$);
7. Control of live wild boar transport;
8. Increased biosecurity for Wild game gardens / parks;
9. Ban of supplementary feeding (only baiting);
10. Population reduction = in HRA, but, Group diag. shooting!



Measures in High risk area

1. Group hunting of wild boar is allowed under certain conditions, but can be banned if not enough dead wild boar are submitted;
2. Mandatory notification of wild boar found dead (24h);
3. Diagnostic shooting of WB showing clinical signs;
4. Active search (\$) and finding dead wild boar (\$);
5. Sampling dead wild boar carcass and documentation (\$)
6. Delivery of dead wild boar carcass to collection point for rendering or burial by pit or on the spot (\$);
7. Control of live wild boar transport;
8. Increased biosecurity for Wild game gardens / parks;
9. Ban of supplementary feeding (only baiting);
10. Population reduction (Diagnostic shooting)
11. Regulation of hunted wild boar carcass (Refrigerator, PCR -)



Measures in Medium risk area

1. Diagnostic shooting of WB showing clinical signs;
2. Mandatory notification of wild boar found dead;
3. Finding dead wild boar (\$);
4. Sampling dead wild boar carcass and documentation (\$)
6. Delivery of dead wild boar carcass to collection point for rendering or burial by pit or on the spot (\$);
7. Control of live wild boar transport;
8. Increased biosecurity for Wild game gardens / parks;
9. Population reduction (Diagnostic shooting)



Measures in Low risk area

1. Diagnostic shooting of WB showing clinical signs;
2. Mandatory notification of wild boar found dead;
3. Finding dead wild boar (\$);
4. Sampling dead wild boar carcass (\$) and documentation (\$)
5. Control of live wild boar transport;



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MEASURES IN DOMESTIC PIG



Measures in Highly Restricted Area (HRA)

1. Census of the pig holdings and categorization based on biosecurity level (large commercial / small commercial / small non-commercial) – every year March 31.
2. All pig holdings in the area are put under official surveillance and certain biosecurity practices are ordered
 - a) At each holding, pigs must be registered on the basis of age groups;
 - b) All pigs at the holding must be kept at their accommodation or other such place where they cannot come in contact with wild boar pigs.;
 - c) Feedstuff and bedding material should be arranged at the pig holdings so as to prevent their access by wild boars.;
 - d) Appropriate hand and foot disinfectant equipment must be installed and continuously operated at the entrance and exit of pig housing and holdings;
 - e) Human traffic at pig holdings should be minimized to the extent possible;
 - f) Persons coming in contact with wild boars may enter a pig holding only after a change of clothing and disinfection.
 - g) It is prohibited to enter the pig holding with any body part of a shot or dead wild boar, or with any material or equipment that may have become contaminated with the ASF



Measures in Highly Restricted Area (HRA)

3. In case of extensively kept pigs, the holding must be double fenced
4. In case of small scale farms, located within the Strictly Controlled Area (SCA), special biosecurity measures (individual ID tag of pigs + 2 months, up to date registry, disinfection upon entry ect.)
5. Reinforced passive surveillance
 - a) Reporting suspicions
 - b) If ASF is ruled out by the private veterinarian, but the pigs died suddenly or have high fever (40 degrees) beyond 3 days despite treatment samples must be submitted;
 - c) The private veterinarian, in a large commercial farm, has to notify to the official veterinarian if the rate of death in the past 10 days has increased – in this case the official vet has to rule out the disease and take samples;
 - d) Small scale holdings have to notify and submit all dead pigs (+2 month of age) for sampling
 - e) Large scale holdings have to submit at least 2 dead pigs / week (+ 2 month of age)



Measures in Highly Restricted Area (HRA)

6. Measures on animal products

- Pigs sent to slaughterhouse within HRA
- Pigs sent for further keeping within HRA
- Pigs sent from HRA to other areas within the county

7. Ban of swill and regulation on bedding



Measures in Infected area outside HRA

1. Census of the pig holdings and categorization based on biosecurity level (large commercial / small commercial / small non-commercial) – every year March 31.
2. All pig holdings in the area are put under official surveillance and certain biosecurity practices are ordered
3. Reinforced passive surveillance
4. Measures on animal products
5. Ban of swill and regulation on bedding



Measures in Medium risk area

1. Census of the pig holdings and categorization based on biosecurity level (large commercial / small commercial / small non-commercial) – every year March 31.
2. Certain biosecurity practices are ordered
3. Reinforced passive surveillance
4. Ban of swill feeding



Measures in Low risk area

1. Census of the pig holdings and categorization based on biosecurity level (large commercial / small commercial / small non-commercial) – every year March 31.
2. Reinforced passive surveillance
3. Ban of swill feeding



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Thank you for your attention!

