

**About this dossier**

**Output on:** 2021/02/01 15:51  
(Europe/Luxembourg)

**Status:** closed (submitted)

**Created:** 2020/04/24 09:49

**Last updated:** 2020/04/29 10:02

## Eradication: Final report for African Swine Fever 2019

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20200424-E3E4MU41

**Country code:** EE

### Reporting period

**From:** 2019

**To:** 2019

**Year of implementation:** 2019

## 1. Technical implementation of the programme

### 1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

#### Domestic pigs

Number of pig farms seem to have stabilised over the last year.

Passive surveillance has been accepted well by pig farmers. Much effort has been done to physically get samples from farm and take them to laboratory within appropriate time. The highest number of samples were taken in Lääne-Viru and Viljandi county.

Compared to the outbreaks in 2015 - 2019 then number of outbreaks has decreased throughout the years- 18 outbreaks in 2015, 6 outbreaks in 2016, 3 outbreaks in 2017 and 0 outbreaks in 2018 and in 2019.

#### Wild boar

Evaluation of the wild boar population has been difficult for the last years.

When in 2018 we had 281 positive wild boars (234 hunted AB positive, 30 hunted virus positive, 17 found dead virus positive), then in 2019 only 84 were ASF positive (78 hunted AB positive, 4 hunted virus positive, 2 found dead virus positive). So in total only 6 wild boars were virus positive, which shows that virus circulation is quite low. Map 1 and map 2 show the locations of AB and virus positive wild boars.

### 1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

Targets were not achieved because:

- virus circulation on wild boar population is lower than previously and hence much less wild boar carcasses had to be removed
- number of domestic pigs to be tested under passive surveillance was over estimated (not all backyard and medium size farms have 2 dead pigs in every week)

Targets set in programme are based on information which by the time of implementation of the programme, is more than one year old (wild boar population and structure and hunting bag, number of pig farms) and that is the reason why majority cases the targets are not achieved. Based on 2019 and 2018 data, situation seems to have stabilised and better targets can be made for future.

What was challenging was organizing passive surveillance (2 dead pigs) in pig farms: getting samples from farm and delivering them to laboratory within appropriate time.

**1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.**

Two epidemiological maps are added. Map 1 showing location of ASF virus positive wild boars and map 2 AB positive wild boars.

In 2019 only 84 were ASF positive (78 hunted AB positive, 4 hunted virus positive, 2 found dead virus positive).

**2. Tables for SWINE DISEASES PROGRAMMES monitoring outcome of the year**  
**VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12)**

**Table A - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN DOMESTIC PIGS**

Region	Number of clinical examined holdings	Number of farms sampled	Type of farm	Number of animals sampled	Number of farms with serologically positive result	Number of farms with active infection detection	Number of outbreaks
Harju	1	1	Backyard	7	0	0	0
Harju	5	5	Commercial	264	0	0	0
Ida-Viru	1	1	Backyard	1	0	0	0
Ida-Viru	3	3	Commercial	183	0	0	0
Jõgeva	1	1	Backyard	10	0	0	0
Jõgeva	9	9	Commercial	501	0	0	0
Järva	2	2	Backyard	11	0	0	0
Järva	2	2	Commercial	66	0	0	0
Lääne	2	2	Commercial	209	0	0	0
Lääne-Viru	1	1	Backyard	29	0	0	0
Lääne-Viru	25	25	Commercial	1,313	0	0	0
Põlva	2	2	Backyard	4	0	0	0
Põlva	6	6	Commercial	459	0	0	0
Pärnu	2	2	Backyard	53	0	0	0
Pärnu	2	2	Commercial	177	0	0	0
Rapla	3	3	Commercial	219	0	0	0
Saare	9	9	Commercial	661	0	0	0
Tartu	3	3	Backyard	26	0	0	0
Tartu	8	8	Commercial	807	0	0	0
Valga	3	3	Backyard	49	0	0	0
Viljandi	13	13	Commercial	1,082	0	0	0
Võru	4	4	Backyard	70	0	0	0
Võru	6	6	Commercial	373	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>		<b>6,574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table B - DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN WILD BOAR/FERAL PIGS**

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
Estonia	Active	4,773	82	1.72 %	82
Estonia	Passive	63	2	3.17 %	2
<b>Total</b>		4,836	84	1.74 %	84

### Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION

Region/Area	Month	Number of baits	Size of vaccinated area (km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Total</b>		0	0

### Table D - DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND RESULTS

Region	Animal population	Laboratory test used	Number of animals tested	Number of tests carried out	Number of positive results	Comments
Estonia	domestic pigs	ELISA	438	438	0	Individual tests
Estonia	domestic pigs	PCR	6,576	3,707	0	
Estonia	domestic pigs	IPT	1	1	0	
Estonia	feral pigs	IPT	100	100	77	
Estonia	feral pigs	PCR	4,986	4,986	6	
Estonia	feral pigs	ELISA	4,790	4,790	88	
<b>Total</b>			16,891	14,022	171	

### COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION