



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
VETERINARY AND FOOD BOARD

African swine fever

Application for lifting the Part III zone to Part II in Estonia

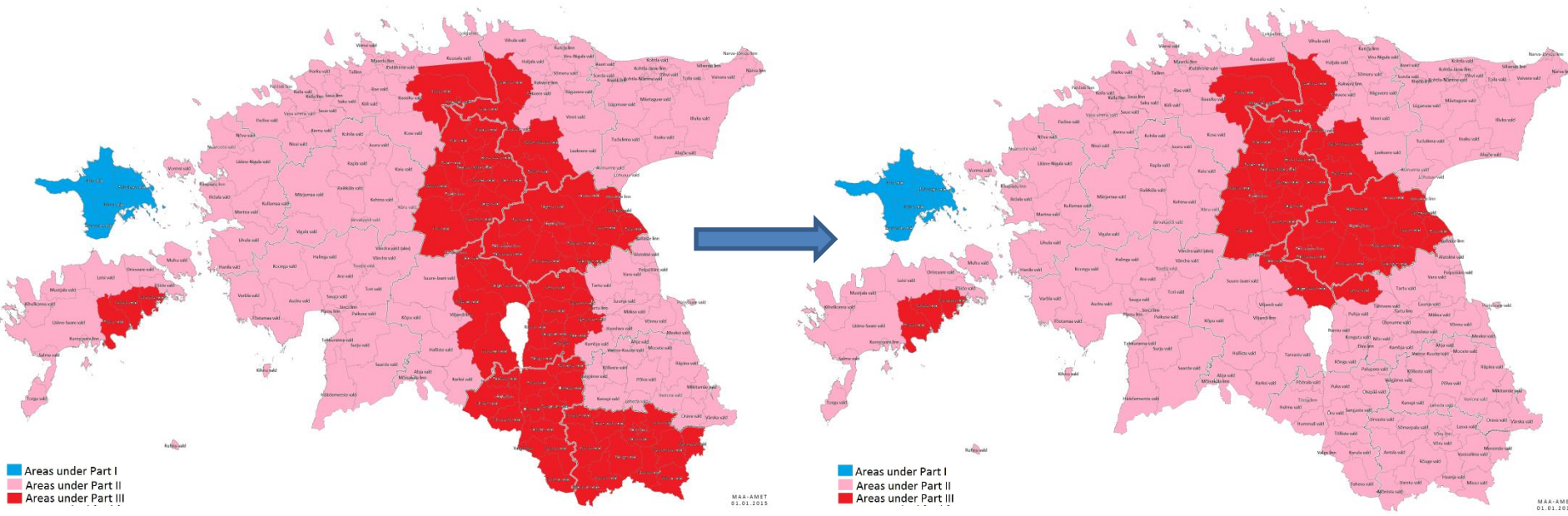
Estonian Veterinary and Food Board

Brussels, 05.10.2016

Justification for the application

- Commission working document No SANTE/7112/2015 on principles and criteria for geographically defining ASF regionalisation states that:
 - lifting Part III regionalisation and reverting to Part II are to be based on the following:
 - there have been no ASF outbreak in domestic pigs during the past 12 months or
 - in case of total depopulation of all non-commercial farms with low biosecurity conditions, the period without any outbreaks can be reduced to 3 months.
- Epidemiological situation indicates that Estonia meets the criteria for lifting areas from Part III to Part II

Proposal for lifting - map

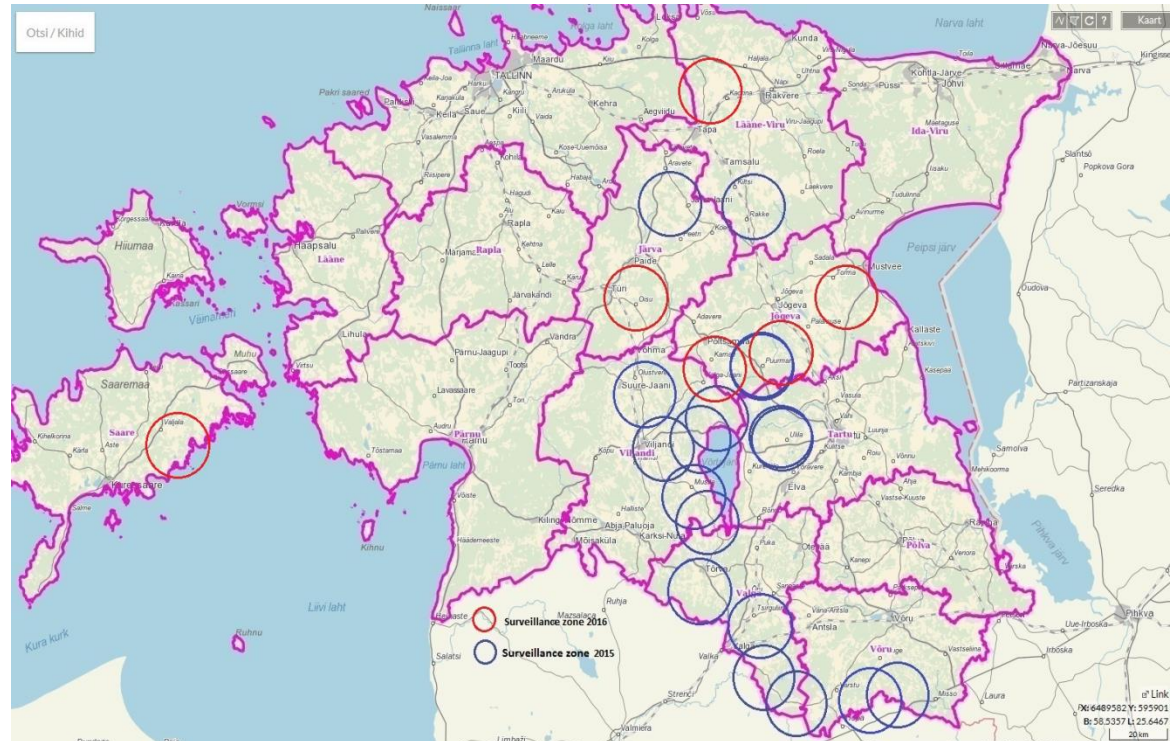


ASF outbreaks in 2015 and 2016

Confirmation dates of the last outbreaks in Valgamaa, Võrumaa, Viljandimaa and Tartumaa

County	Date of the confirmation of the last outbreak
Valgamaa	19.08.2015
Võrumaa	22.09.2015
Viljandimaa	29.08.2015
Tartumaa	25.08.2015

Map of the surveillance zones in 2015 and 2016

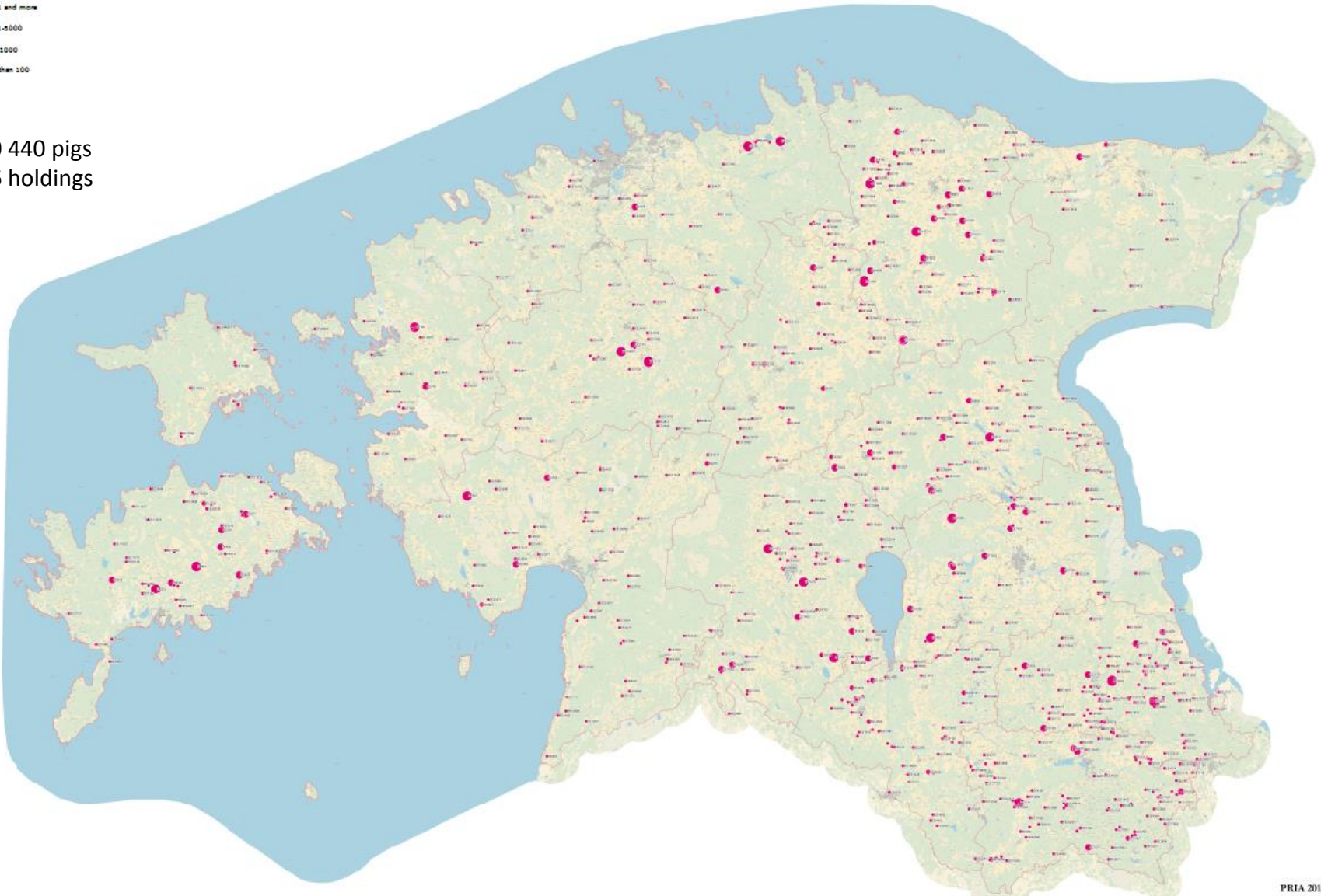


Pig industry in 2015

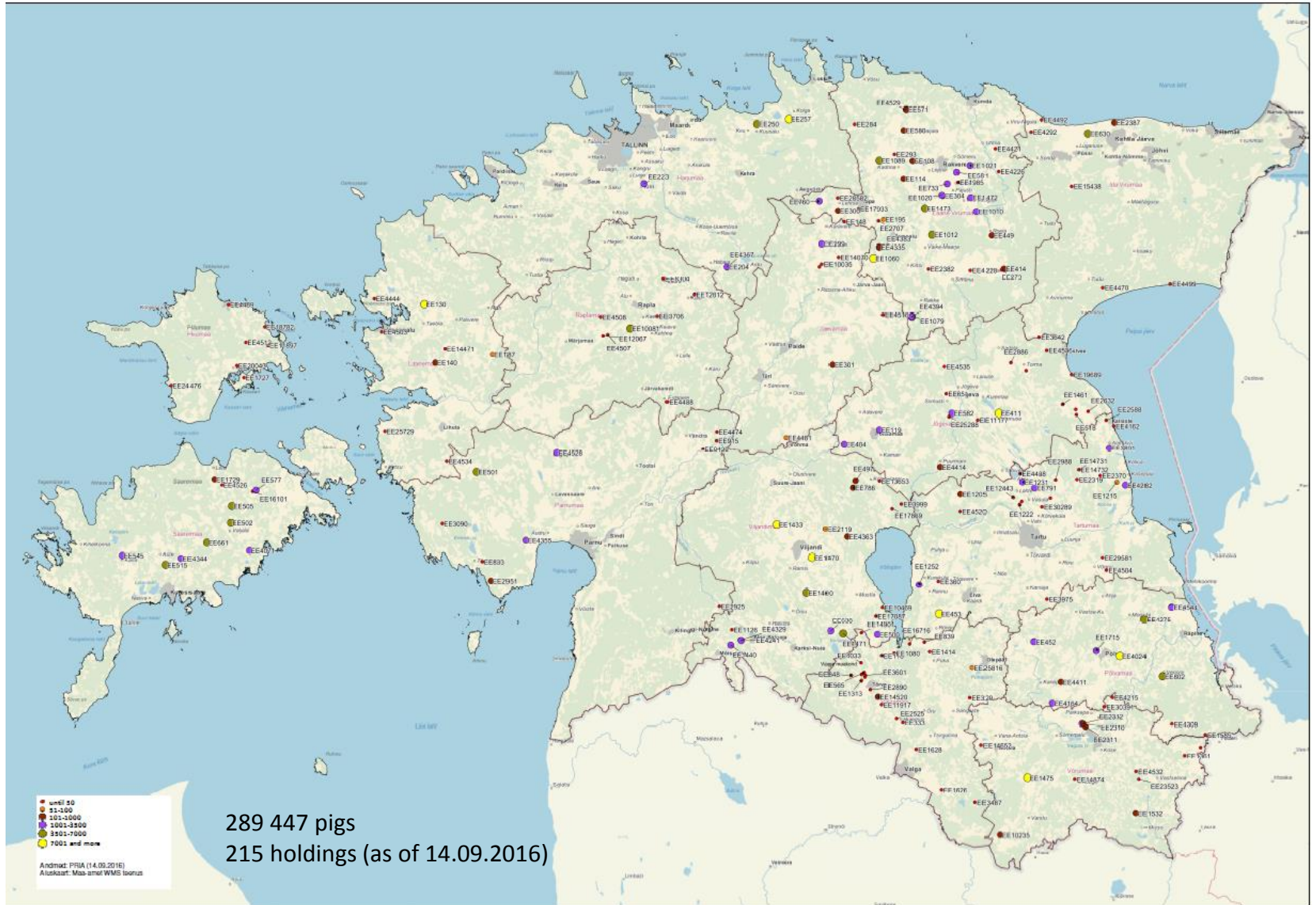
Pig holding size (number of pigs)

- 5001 and more
- 1001-5000
- 101-1000
- less than 100

330 440 pigs
586 holdings



Pig industry in 2016



ASF surveillance – wild boar

- Surveillance strategy in areas listed in Part III:
 - All dead wild boars (including the ones killed in car accidents)
 - All hunted wild boars
 - Wild boars which are killed due to abnormal behaviour
- Surveillance data of wild boars in the counties where areas to be lifted from Part III to Part II

County	2015			2016 (as of 30.09.2016)		
	No dead wild boars tested	No of hunted wild boars tested	No of ASF positive wild boars	No dead wild boars tested	No of hunted wild boars tested	No of ASF positive wild boars
Valga	105	674	125	8	48	21
Võru	94	744	132	32	452	55
Tartu	93	580	118	143	419	184
Viljandi	138	1037	154	23	493	45
Total	430	3035	529	203	1512	305



ASF surveillance – domestic pig

- Surveillance strategy in the farms situated in areas listed in Part III:
 - Dead pigs
 - Sick pigs for which infection with ASF can not be excluded
 - In case of suspicion of the occurrence of ASF
 - Pre-movement testing
- Surveillance data of domestic pigs in the area to be lifted from Part III to Part II for 2015-2016

County	2015		2016 (as of 30.09.2016)	
	No tested domestic pigs	No of ASF positive domestic pigs	No tested domestic pigs	No of ASF positive domestic pigs
Valga	353	35	156	0
Võru	501	24	208	0
Tartu	1043	31	100	0
Viljandi	653	72	229	0
Total	2550	162	693	0



Biosecurity rules (1)

- Biosecurity measures are listed in Infectious Animal Disease Control Act:
 - The list of general biosecurity rules (organisation of personnel and transport movements, separation of sick animal from healthy one, rodent and insect control etc)
 - In the event and within the time provided for in the infectious animal disease control rules, the keeper of animals draws up a biosafety plan regarding the biosafety measures to be taken in a livestock building and construction works and in an area enclosed for keeping animals

Biosecurity rules (2)

- 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):
 - pigs must be kept indoors, no contact with other animals
 - organizing the entrance to the farm over disinfection barrier (both for humans and vehicles)
 - changing of clothes and disinfection of hands and foot wear before entering the holding and after leaving it
 - no exchange of equipment, feed and bedding with other farms
 - no contact to any part of feral pig at the farm territory
 - bringing green fodder to the farm territory is not allowed
 - it is only allowed to use feed that has been kept for the last 30 days in the way that no animals (and possibly contaminated humans) have no contact with it or it has been heat-treated outside the farm
 - it is only allowed to use bedding that has been kept for the last 90 days in the way that no animals (and possibly contaminated humans) have no contact with it
 - animal keeper explains biosecurity measures to farm workers and household members and orders additional measures after visiting woods
 - territory of the farm is fenced
 - swill feeding is forbidden
- Notification of home slaughtering

Farm controls in summer 2016

- Carried out by animal health specialists from county veterinary centre
- **Carried out all over Estonia**, all registered pig farms were controlled
- Purpose of the farm controls
 - Inspect if compulsory biosecurity measures are implemented correctly (feed, biosecurity plan, disinfection barrier etc)
- 50 farms received precept
 - Improve biosecurity plan and record measures
 - Improve disinfection barrier
 - Finish pig farming
 - Improve fencing
- After the follow-up inspection all pig farms complied with requirements from the law

Management of wild boar population

- Decree of Environmental Board from 31.08.2016
 - From sub-adults and adults 50% of wild boars shot must be females and if possible, 50% of piglets
 - Additional feeding is forbidden all year around, except for baiting (max 100 kg in feeding machine, on ground max 5 kg of feed per feeding slot/place; max 100 kg of feed per feeding slot/place per month)
 - Feeding places must be registered
- Driven hunts are allowed
- Selective hunting of female wild boars and removal of dead wild boar carcasses

Estonia meets the criteria for partially lifting the Part III zone to Part II

We hope that our application will receive
support from other Member States

