

## About this dossier

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## 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: 20200323-NPBKEWSR

**Country code:** HU

### 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.

The first case in Hungary: A dead wild boar was found around the locality of Gyöngyös (Heves county, considered as 'Medium Risk Area' that time) on 19 April 2018.

The first case in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (hereinafter: Szabolcs county) : A dead wild boar was found around the locality of Tizsakerecseny, only around 1 km from the Ukrainian border on 14 May 2018.  
The first case in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county (hereinafter Borsod county) : A dead wild boar was found in the floodplain of the Bodrog river on 2 October 2018.

Nógrád county became affected as secondary cases had been identified in relation of Heves county, on 28 October 2018.

In case of Heves county, some big factories of the area hire a great number of workers from Ukraine, residing in hostel-like facilities in the neighbouring villages. So, the most likely source of the infection was waste food of pork product illegally imported in their personal luggages by workers from Ukraine.

In case of Szabolcs county, taking into consideration the distance to the infected neighbouring regions in Ukraine and the spring migration of wild boars: the most likely source of the infection is the natural spread with wild boars from Ukraine.

In case of Borsod county, the epidemiological investigation found that most likely the ASF virus was introduced to this area by flood.

In 2018 there were 210 wild boar cases. 23 in Borsod, 159 in Heves, 7 in Nógrád and 21 in Szabolcs county.

In 2019 ASF in wild boars has spread further to 4 new counties. On 29th April the first positive case was found in Hajdú-Bihar county in dead wild boar. By the end of August the virus appeared along the Tisza river within Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties and the first positive case was found in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county (30th August) in dead wild boar. The source of infection was most likely infected wild boar carcasses floated by the Tisza river into this area.

On 28th September the ASF virus was detected the first time west of the Danube river in a fenced wild game garden in Pest county, in the low risk area. The introduction of the virus probably happened by human transmission (infected food leftovers).

On 9th December the first positive case was detected in Békés county.

Altogether 2350 positive cases were found in 2019 which is around 10 times of the 2018 figure. Summary of positive cases in 2019 by county:

Heves - 869

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén- 963

Nógrád-195

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg- 90

Hajdú-Bihar- 38

Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok- 87

Békés-16

Pest-92

Based on the risk analysis, depending on the epidemiological situation the infected areas were extended. Also the measures were updated based on our experiences with ASF in Hungary, keeping in mind the EU policy and our goals, which are to prevent the spread of the disease in the wild boar population, and to prevent introduction of ASF virus into pig farms.

On 25th July a new CVO order (2/2019) on ASF entered into force. This contains Hungary's eradication plan for ASF.

The main features of the measures:

- Census of domestic pigs in the infected and high risk area. During the census biosecurity at the farms is checked and the farmers are informed about the rules.
- No wild boar hunting within the infected area but increased diagnostic shooting (reduction of wild boar population). The target is 25-30% increase in shooting in case of females and young ones under 1 year. No wild boar carcass is allowed to be utilized. Prohibition of wild boar movement between different ASF risk zones. Active search for wild boar carcasses, followed by sampling, collection and safe disposal. Double fencing for game farms, game parks and fenced hunting grounds. Wild boars kept in fenced hunting grounds in the infected area have to be shot by the end of the hunting year. Compulsory epidemiological training for hunters. All found and shot wild boars are tested for ASF and disposed after at collection point for rendering or burial by pit or on the spot
- Strictly controlled area defined within the infected area with more stringent rules
- Increased biosecurity rules for small scale pig farms: individual tags for pigs over the age of 8 weeks (in the strictly controlled area); increased registration expectations; ban of forage feeding – should be stored at least for 30 days before. Also bedding material is to be stored for at least 90 days before use. Slaughtering for own consumption is to be reported to the official veterinarian. For outdoor pig farms double fencing is required.
- Awareness campaign: dedicated webpage; for animal keepers, hunters, veterinarians: leaflets, posters, trainings, TV-spots; for travellers: at the border, main roads; meetings with stakeholders.
- Compensation for hunting units for searching of dead wild boars, finding dead wild boars, diagnostic shooting, sampling and disposal.

Active surveillance in wild boars is performed in the infected, high risk and medium risk area by sampling and testing diagnostically shot wild boars. Furthermore, all regularly hunted wild boars are sampled and tested in the high risk area.

Passive surveillance in wild boars: dead wild boars are actively searched for in the infected, high risk and medium risk areas. In the whole country found dead wild boars have to be reported within 12 hours. Dead wild boars are sampled and tested in the whole country. Wild boars showing clinical signs consistent with ASF have to be reported, shot and tested ( whole country.)

Enhanced passive surveillance in domestic pigs (DP):

In the whole country all sick, dead and suspicious pig must be notified, if suspicion is confirmed must be sampled. Even if ASF suspicion is not confirmed, the following animals must be sampled: all pigs died suddenly without symptoms, all pigs with 3 days fever despite treatment, all pigs with fever that died despite of treatment. In large scale holdings if mortality is increased compared to the last 10 days average in any age group, it must be notified.

In addition, in medium risk areas from small scale farms 2 of reported (month/district) dead DP over 2 months must be sent for testing, from large scale farms 1 of reported (month/farm) dead DP over 2 months must be sent for testing.

From high risk areas from small scale farms all reported dead DP (over 2 months old) must be sent for testing, from large scale farms 2 of reported (week/farm) dead DP over 2 months must be sent for testing. From infected areas from small scale farms all reported dead DP over two months must be sent for testing, from large scale farms 2 of reported (week/farm) dead DP over 2 months must be sent for testing. No active surveillance takes place in domestic pigs but clinical and laboratory investigations are performed in relation to transport out of the infected area. (Not part of the co-financed programme.)

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

The planning of the ASF surveillance programme refers to hunting year (from 1 March 2019 till 29 February 2020) However, the financial report refers to calendar year according to the EU legislation.

The submitted programme included active surveillance in domestic pigs which was not yet introduced in 2019. Passive surveillance covered more farms and more animals than in 2018, thus 4918 pigs from 651 farms.

The number of wild boars tested within active surveillance was approximately in line with the submitted programme. 49108 healthy shot wild boars were tested for ASF which means 80% increase compared to 2018. 325 positive cases were found.

4-5 times more dead boar were found and tested than planned in the submitted programme. 860 were planned but 4296 wild boars were tested under passive surveillance and around half of them were found positive ( 2025)

Reducing the wild boar population by diagnostic shooting had positive influence on the recovery of dead wild boars. All this activities, like active searching for dead wild boars, finding dead wild boars, diagnostic shooting, sampling and disposal are compensated improving the effectiveness of the ASF eradication measures.

Numbers of dead wild boars expected to be found by hunters in the infected area are laid down in the above mentioned CVO order. Non - compliance can have negative effects on authorizing hunting activities (non-wild boar) for example.

A very important element of the biosecurity measures regarding wild boars is that the shot wild boars in the high risk areas shall not leave the hunting ground before the laboratory results for ASF come back negative (some derogations are possible if storing capacity is missing). In Hungary, before the ASF preparedness/epidemic, not all hunting grounds had their own cooling facility. The National Food Chain Safety Office provided for the purchase and installation of cold storages in the hunting grounds of the high risk/infected areas. 168 such units were purchased in 2019. The average cost of purchase and installation of one cold storage unit was █████ EUR in 2019. However, in the financial declaration only the eligible (incurred in 2019 and paid before 30.04.2020) invoices were taken into account, therefore the total cost incurred divided by the number of units is lower ( █████ EUR). We submitted 100 refrigerators for approval, 40 of them were approved in the Grant Decision, 168 were eventually purchased. Therefore we would like to reallocate unused sums from our budget ( ASF or any other programme) for this purpose.

Difficulties:

It is a challenge to get the hunters' cooperation in order to implement certain measures and comply with biosecurity rules during hunting.

Despite generous compensations paid, we still experienced difficulties, particularly insufficient searching for dead wild boars and diagnostic shooting.

The measures are continuously reviewed and revised in order to reach better results.

### **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.**

By the end of the 2019 only medium, high risk, infected and strictly controlled area existed. There is no area categorized as low risk anymore.

The infected area has increased from 6659 km<sup>2</sup> to 29642 km<sup>2</sup> by the end of 2019.

Please see the maps attached to this form.

## **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
Bács-Kiskun county	24	24	Commercial	92	0	0	0
Baranya	16	16	Commercial	71	0	0	0
Békés	65	65	Commercial	189	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	69	69	Commercial	563	0	0	0
Csongrád	22	22	Commercial	45	0	0	0
Fejér	18	18	Commercial	79	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	10	10	Commercial	26	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	116	116	Commercial	1,497	0	0	0
Heves	24	24	Commercial	111	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	73	73	Commercial	612	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	17	17	Commercial	77	0	0	0
Nógrád	8	8	Commercial	52	0	0	0
Pest	19	19	Commercial	43	0	0	0
Somogy	10	10	Commercial	26	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	126	126	Commercial	1,291	0	0	0
Tolna	18	18	Commercial	66	0	0	0
Vas	3	3	Commercial	6	0	0	0
Veszprém	8	8	Commercial	56	0	0	0
Zala	5	5	Commercial	16	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>651</b>		<b>4,918</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
Bács-Kiskun	Passive	21	0	0 %	0
Bács-Kiskun	Active	354	0	0 %	0
Baranya	Active	8	0	0 %	0
Baranya	Passive	37	0	0 %	0
Vas	Active	115	0	0 %	0
Vas	Passive	32	0	0 %	0
Tolna	Active	58	0	0 %	0
Tolna	Passive	151	0	0 %	0
Somogy	Active	6	0	0 %	0
Somogy	Passive	11	0	0 %	0
Csongrád	Active	101	0	0 %	0
Csongrád	Passive	5	0	0 %	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Active	15,514	161	1.04 %	161
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Passive	1,433	802	55.97 %	802
Heves	Active	7,641	84	1.1 %	84
Heves	Passive	1,139	785	68.92 %	785
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Active	729	14	1.92 %	14
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Passive	112	73	65.18 %	73
Hajdú-Bihar	Active	3,815	10	0.26 %	10
Hajdú-Bihar	Passive	82	28	34.15 %	28
Békés	Active	340	3	0.88 %	3

Békés	Passive	25	13	52 %	13
Pest	Active	5,476	5	0.09 %	5
Pest	Passive	393	87	22.14 %	87
Nógrád	Active	9,595	30	0.31 %	30
Nógrád	Passive	504	165	32.74 %	165
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Active	3,439	18	0.52 %	18
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Passive	198	72	36.36 %	72
Veszprém	Active	23	0	0 %	0
Veszprém	Passive	31	0	0 %	0
Zala	Active	1	0	0 %	0
Zala	Passive	9	0	0 %	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Active	1,125	0	0 %	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Passive	50	0	0 %	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Active	1	0	0 %	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Passive	32	0	0 %	0
Fejér	Passive	31	0	0 %	0
Fejér	Active	767	0	0 %	0
<b>Total</b>		53,404	2,350	4.4 %	2,350

**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
whole Hungary	domestic pigs	PCR	4,918	4,918	0	
whole Hungary	feral pigs	PCR	53,404	53,404	2,350	
<b>Total</b>			58,322	58,322	2,350	

## COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Table A: Surveillance in domestic pigs: includes also backyard farms but we do not record this information. Approximately 40% of the sampled farms are backyard farms.

Awareness campaign: total cost actually incurred includes 7% overhead.

Collection and removal of wild boar carcasses: all of them were sampled and fulfill the requirement of having a positive case in 50 km radius. (Only one of the collection/removal line is used and filled out as we understand they describe the same measure.)

Selective hunting of female wild boars: the financial claim contains 370 female wild boars compensated for hunters' associations by paying █████ euros and 2901 female wild boars compensated with █████ euros. Altogether 3271 female wild boars.