



Annex I.c : Programme for the control and eradication of Classical Swine Fever or African Swine Fever submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.02

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

Thursday, December 17, 2015 07:51:55

1450331518102-7161



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

Identification of the programme

Member state: EESTI

Disease: African swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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

A. Programme Information

1. Contact

Name : Helen Prommik

Phone : +37256869830

Your job type within the CA : Chief specialist on animal health

Email : helen.prommik@vet.agri.ee

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) :

Updated in November 2015

The first case of ASF was diagnosed in September 2014. By November 2015: 23 infected areas have been defined and in total 756 ASF positive wild boars (look at map 1)(for the period of 2014-2015). In 2015 total 683 wild boars have reacted positively from which 626 wild boars have been PCR positive and 107 ELISA positive (50 wild boars were positive both to ELISA and PCR); in 2014 73 wild boars reacted positively: 73 were PCR positive and 5 wild boars were also ELISA positive.

From domestic pigs 18 outbreaks have been confirmed. The first outbreak was confirmed on 21st of July 2015. In total 22 264 pigs have been culled and carcasses destroyed. By November 2015 185 domestic pigs were PCR positive and 5 ELISA positive; in 2014 no positive pigs were detected.

The obstacles that might hamper the progress of eradication:

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

1. movements of wild boars can not be managed by humans;
2. farms, especially back yard farms who do not follow biosecurity rules
3. lack of co-operations with hunters in some regions (decreased interest in eradication because too many assignments).

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) :

Main objectives:

1. To improve animal health status in the Estonia and In European Union in general;
2. Reduction of incidence, prevalence of ASF and increase the number of areas free from ASF;
3. To protect domestic pigs from ASF;
4. To prevent the further spread of ASF in the EU territory.

Wild boars

Estimations for the year show that the population of wild boar in Estonia is approximately 20 000 pigs (before mating season) and after mating season the hunting bag is 29 600 wild boars. On the map no 2 the number of wild boar tracks for 1 km is shown. From the data it can be seen that the highest number of wild boars is estimated to live in Pärnu and Viljandi county but the density of wild boar is the highest in Lääne county.

Domestic pigs

As of August 2015 the number of domestic pigs is 330440 and the number of pig farms is 616 (8 farms keep wild boars) . The highest number of farms are situated in Tartu, Põlva and Võru county, but the highest number of pigs are raised in Viljandi and Lääne-Viru county.

Main measures in domestic pigs

1. All areas: sampling and testing with PCR will be performed if there is a case of disease with fever; mortality due to suspected infectious disease; suspicion at home slaughtering;
2. Areas with restrictions: inspections in farms in areas belonging to Part 1 and Part 2 (areas regulated by Decision 2014/709) (look at map 3) and sampling and testing with PCR in case of suspicion and if pigs are intended to take out from the areas under restrictions.

Main measures in wild boars

1. Areas without restrictions: approximately 2% of the hunted wild boars are tested with PCR.
 2. Areas under restrictions: all wild boars shot in the areas belonging to Part 2 and part 3 (areas regulated by Decision 2014/709) are tested with PCR (and if relevant then with ELISA also); plus 2% of the wild boars shot in the areas belonging to part 1 and the ones intended to be taken out from part 1.
 3. All areas: all wild boars found dead are tested with PCR and if relevant then also with ELISA.
- The calculations are based on the number of wild boars shot in those regions in year 2014. Each county has its own sampling plan based on their situation (eg do they have areas under restrictions).

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Positive wild boar which are found dead are buried in the same place if possible. If burial is not applicable, container collection system for positive wild boars has been organised.

For hunting selective hunting is planned - hunters focus on shooting adult and sub-adult females (according to decree of Environmental Board No 1-4.1/15/365 from 18.08.2015). From all hunted adult and sub-adult wild boars - 60% have to be female. Sub-adults 6-12 months old wild boars or adults are older than 12 months (age identification is done by teeth). The age and sex of the shot wild boar is marked on the accompanying letter by veterinarian when sending samples to laboratory and also the same information is on the shooting/hunting license.

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):

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

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) :

- surveillance in holdings
- surveillance in wild boars/feral pigs
- vaccination in holdings and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- vaccination in wild boar/feral pigs and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination

Add maps as necessary .

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will be implemented and applied in whole territory of Estonia.
There are 15 counties, each of them has local veterinary centre which carries out surveillance in the administrative area concerned.
The applied measures depend whether the area is under restrictions or not under the Decision 2014/709.

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4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to Infectious Animal Disease Control Act supervisory officials, authorised veterinarians, veterinarians, veterinary laboratories and other persons are obliged to promptly notify a local veterinary office of the Veterinary and Food Board about suspicion or a diagnosis of an infectious animal disease subject to notification. The list of notifiable animal infectious diseases is laid down in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 34 from 25. 11.1999.

The local veterinary office immediately notifies the Director General of the Veterinary and Food Board (or in his/her absence the Deputy) and the heads of the neighboring veterinary centres of the outbreak.

When the disease is officially diagnosed the Director General of Veterinary and Food Board notifies OIE, European Commission and neighboring countries. All positive ASF results must be reported immediately from the laboratories to the Estonian Veterinary and Food Board according to Infectious Animal Disease Control Act (The Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No 46, 29.03.2007).

Hunters have the obligation to notify about dead wild boars/hunted wild boars in the areas under restrictions.

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) :

Wild boars

Estimations for the year show that the population (before mating season) of wild boar in Estonia is approximately 20 000 pigs and hunting bag is estimated to be 29 600. On the map no 2 the number of wild boar tracks for 1 km is shown. From the data it can be seen that the highest number of wild boars is estimated to live in Pärnu and Viljandi county but the density of wild boar is the highest in Lääne county.

Domestic pigs

As of August 2015 the number of domestic pigs is 330440 and the number of pig farms is 616. The highest number of farms are situated in Tartu, Põlva and Võru county, but the highest number of pigs are raised in Viljandi and Lääne-Viru county.

In free areas there are 72 pig farms, from which 11 have more than 100 pigs and 53 have 10 or less pigs.

In part 1 there are 150 farms, 27 of them have more than 100 pigs and 89 have 10 or less pigs.

In part 2 there are 189 farms, 35 of the farms have more than 100 pigs and 113 farms have 10 or less pigs.

In part 3 there are 205 pig farms, 25 of them have over 100 pigs, 122 farms have 10 or less pigs.

In addition 6 farms keep wild boars: 2 are in part 1, 3 farms in part 2 and 1 farm in part 2.

Due to ASF situation many farmers finish animal keeping so the number changes.

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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) :

According to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 128 from 21.12.2009 the pigs must be marked in following occasions:

1) when pig is moved from one holding to another - ear tag or tattoo with the number of the holding where the pig was born;

2) when pig is taken to slaughterhouse - tattoo with the number of the holding on must be placed.

All holdings with pigs are registered in Estonian Agricultural Register and Information Board (The Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 88, §1, 18.12.2002).

Pigs are identified in line with Council Directive 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of pigs.

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) :

During the movement the requirements mentioned in point 4.4.3 apply (the identification of pigs).

When pigs are taken to slaughterhouse animals must be accompanied with food chain information and certificate 9T where the information regarding ASF restrictions are marked (if any).

During the transport the rules of regulation 1/2005 apply. When moving live animals then certificate 7E is filled in (the status of the herd is marked - eg if the herd has some restrictions regarding regulation 20114/709).

For the areas under restrictions the Decision 2014/709 is applied. Modified accompanying letter has been issued and the list of farms situated in the areas belonging into Part 1 and Part 2 and Part 3 are updated as soon as new farms are entered into that list. That information is distributed among veterinary officials and slaughterhouses.

4.3.5 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Samples taken from domestic pigs and wild boar are tested in Estonian Veterinary and Food Laboratory. Samples are tested virologically (PCR) and if epidemiologically relevant then also serologically (ELISA). In the case of positive test results in new areas, the diagnose will be confirmed by EU reference laboratory.

Laboratory testing is carried out in accordance with Decision 2003/422 of 26 May 2003 approving an

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African swine fever diagnostic manual.

Sampling scheme in domestic pigs

1. All areas: sampling and testing with PCR will be performed if there is a case of disease with fever; mortality due to suspected infectious disease; suspicion at home slaughtering;
2. Areas with restrictions: inspections in farms in areas belonging to Part 1 and Part 2 (areas regulated by Decision 2014/709) and sampling and testing with PCR in case of suspicion and if pigs are intended to take out from the areas under restrictions.

Sampling is carried out to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence (number is calculated with WinEpiscope).

The estimated number of farms to be sampled is based on the farms situated in the areas under restrictions and number of samples to be taken is based on the WinEpiscope and for each farm it is calculated separately. Based on the updated number of the farms in the areas under restrictions and also under surveillance is 440. Calculations are based on the possibility that from those farms sampling will be carried out in half farms – in 220 farms. As the number of the pigs in the farms differs then the average number of the samples taken is 20.

Sampling scheme in wild boars

1. Areas without restrictions: approximately 2% of the hunted wild boars are tested with PCR
2. Areas under restrictions: all wild boars shot in the areas belonging to Part 2 (areas regulated by Decision 2014/709) and part 3 are tested with PCR (and if relevant then with ELISA also); wild boars who are intended to be taken out from the areas belonging to Part 1 (areas regulated by Decision 2014/709), plus 2% of the wild boars shot.
3. All areas: all wild boars found dead are tested with PCR and if relevant then also with ELISA.

Generally sampling is carried out by the veterinarians. In the areas where all shot wild boars/found dead wild boars must be sampled then hunters have the obligation to notify local veterinarian of every animal shot/found dead. Hunters have been instructed about the sampling and in cases where it is not possible for the veterinarian to take sample (eg carcasses found in the woods) then sample can be taken by the hunter after being discussed the situation with county veterinary centre/veterinarian. Carcass/parts of carcasse are sent to competent authority by hunters themselves. Samples are sent to laboratory by veterinarian or by animal health inspector in county veterinary centre or by hunters.

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

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) :

No vaccination is implemented.

4.3.7 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

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(max. 32000 chars):

Biosecurity measures are listed in Infectious Animal Disease Control Act § 7(1). According to that animal keeper must follow the next biosecurity measures:

- management of movements of persons and vehicles;
- take measures to prevent free entry by unauthorized persons into livestock buildings and constructions;
- persons arriving from foreign states are not permitted to enter livestock buildings or constructions within 48 hours after arrival in Estonia;
- new animals brought into herd must be kept separately from the herd/flock, based on their disease status;
- infected animal must be separated from healthy ones;
- management of handling of feed, beddings and other possible sources of infection and regular cleaning and disinfection of above mentioned materials;
- regular deratization and disinsection;
- measures to prevent wild and domestic animals entering livestock buildings, constructions and premises and other appropriate measures for preventing animal disease from spreading.

The general requirements for hygiene measures in the primary production are specified in annex of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs.

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, § 40.1, 23.11. 2004):

- disinfection barriers at entrances to the farm;
- change clothes on entering the stable and leaving the stable and having disinfection at the entrance of holding (stable);
- no inventory exchange with other farms/holdings;
- no contact to any part of feral pig (hunted or dead wild boar/meat/by-products) at the farm territory;
- no contacts with wild boars and compulsory fencing;
- hygiene and biosecurity guidance for people entering the farm;
- indoor keeping;
- no swill feeding.

In the areas under restrictions home slaughtering must be notified to local veterinary centre who will organise the supervision and if necessary sampling.

Farms in general are inspected once in 3 years. Due to the changes in ASF situation, the farms in the infected area and surveillance/protection zone are inspected once a month. The farms situated in areas belonging to Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3 (areas regulated by Decision 2014/709) are inspected twice a year. Biosecurity conditions are checked among other things during those inspections.

In addition all pig farms were inspected in August 2015 to notify all the pig farmers regarding new upcoming biosecurity rules (came into force 1st of September 2015). The farms who need to improve their biosecurity measures will get precept and deadline to fix errors.

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

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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) :

ASF suspicion means any pig or pig carcass exhibiting clinical symptoms or showing post mortem lesions or reactions to laboratory tests carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual which indicate the possible presence of African swine fever.

Confirmed case of ASF means any pig or pig carcass:

- in which clinical symptoms or post mortem lesions of African swine fever have been officially confirmed, or
- in which the presence of the disease has been officially confirmed as the result of a laboratory examination carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual;

If the disease is confirmed by laboratory tests, the head of the local veterinary centre suspends the health status of the herd.

According to the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 179 from 23.11 2004 the quarantine is established in the infected holding, protection and surveillance zones are established.

Restrictions and other protective measures are placed in accordance with Council Directive 2002/60.

Carcasses and animal by-products are handled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation).

Cleaning and disinfection is carried out according to contingency plan (approved by the Decree of Director General of Veterinary and Food Board).

The reintroduction of pigs to holdings will not take place until at least 40 days after completion of the cleansing.

Wild boars which are found dead are buried in the same place if possible.

If burial is not applicable, container collection system for positive wild boars has been organised.

Containers are placed in the areas where ASF has been diagnosed in wild boars. Rendering plant changes full container with empty container once a week. Containers are collected with separate truck cleaned and cleaned and disinfected each time. Hunters are provided with disinfectants for their vehicles. Hunters are responsible of carrying carcasses from the finding place to containers.

Wild boars which are shot for hunting purposes are kept in refrigerated cooling places which belong to hunting organisations until lab results. When test results are positive then carcasses are taken to above mentioned containers. If the test results are positive then storage place, all equipment and transportation means are disinfected under the supervision of veterinary inspector/official veterinarian.

4.3.9 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Compensation and the procedures for the owners of slaughtered and killed animals is provided in the Infectious Animal Disease Control Act.

The value of agricultural animal is calculated in accordance with the Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No 6 from 02.02.2010. The value is calculated by the average market value of the pig meat.

4.3.10 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) :

Local veterinary centres of keep a register of pig herds that are included in ASF control programme and wild boars that are tested. Also the lists of farms under supervision due to their situation in the infected area or in areas under restrictions. During the control checks the report is drawn up and signed.

Local veterinary centres have to report about the number of tested animals and herds to Veterinary and Food Board.

All hunters who are hunting in the areas under restrictions must report about wild boar hunted/found to local veterinary centre who will organise the sampling.

General control about the implementation of different disease eradication programmes is done during the inspection of local veterinary centres.

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) :

Protecting animals from infection and therefore keeping away economical losses and welfare problems and having early warning system about ASF virus spreading into new areas and especially to domestic pigs.

Expected results: no ASF positive domestic pigs and reducing numbers of positive wild boars which would eventually lead to the eradication of the disease in wild boars.

Cost efficiency is hard to calculate in the case of disease in wildlife. Due to restrictions because of ASF in wild boar, the farmers have additional costs to fulfill biosecurity rules and additional sampling and movement requirements. Eradication of the disease will help our farmers to feel more secure about their

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herds and improve economical situation.

Detailed costs of the programme are listed in the tables below.

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B. Targets

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

Targets for year : **2016**

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	
Totals :			0	0	0	0	0	
Add a new row								

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

Targets for year : **2016**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
Totals :		0				0	0	
Add a new row								

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

Targets for year : **2016**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km ²	
Totals :				0		
					Add a new row	

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

Targets for year : **2016**

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	
Totals :					0	0	0		
						Add a new row			

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C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

C.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

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.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal	6 180	1	6180	yes	X
Sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal	10 000	10	100 000	yes	X
Tests	ELISA	Individual or pooled sample test	5 700	3.38	19266	yes	X
Tests	PCR	Individual or pooled sample test	21 400	19.01	406 814	yes	X
Tests	Virus isolation/virological test	Individual or pooled sample test	50	24.95	1247,5	yes	X
2. Vaccination in wild boars and feral pigs							

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	25 000	102	2,550,000	yes	X
Product of animal origin	Total destruction	kg(meat)	1 000	1.54	1540	yes	X
					Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
Cleaning and disinfection	In the infected farms during the outbreak management	Liters	4 000	10	40000	yes	X
Cleaning and disinfection	Clothing	Set of clothes	5 000	8	40000	yes	X
					Add a new row		
					Add a new row		
5. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Pre-slaughtering	Cost to put animal down	Animal	100	20	2000	yes	X
Slaughtering/culling costs	Cost to put animal down	Animal	25 000	20	500,000	yes	X

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
6.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Farm inspections (due to restrictions from EU I <input type="checkbox"/>)	Cost of farm visits	Farm	309	15	4635	yes	X
Compensation to the hunters	Compensation to the hunters for the carcass burial	Carcass	1 300	75	97500	yes	X
Compensation to the hunters	Compensation to the hunters for the carcass transport	Carcass	7 000	50	350,000	yes	X
Incineration of ASF infected animal carcase	Incineration of ASF infected animal carcase	Ton	120	166	19920	yes	X
Collection of carcasses (container system)	Collection of carcasses (container system)	Month	12	5760	69120	yes	X
Compensation to the owners regarding feed	Compensation to the owners regarding feed	Kg	15 000	2	30000	yes	X
Compensation to the hunters for hunting adult a <input type="checkbox"/>	Compensation to the hunters for hunting adult and sub- <input type="checkbox"/>	Female wild boar	17 760	100	1,776,000	yes	X
					Add a new row		
		Total			6 014 222,50 €		
		Total			6 014 222,50 €		
		Total			6 014 222,50 €		

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 perform 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):

Authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (wild boars, domestic pigs). Animal health inspectors/veterinary officials take samples from domestic pigs (eg in slaughterhouses if suspicion). Sampling equipment will be provided by competent authority.

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):

National Reference Laboratory performs testing and it is paid from the state budget.

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):

Compensation is paid by the central level of state veterinary service.

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):

Vaccination is not carried out.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Wild boar carcass collection is done by hunters and the service is paid by central veterinary service.
Carcass disposal and disinfections related to carcass collection is carried out by rendering plant and paid by central veterinary service.
Slaughtering is carried out by animal health inspectors and authorised veterinarians, paid by state veterinary service.

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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

GNI per inhabitant is below 90% of the Union average.

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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

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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
	7161_4483.png	7161_4483.png	456 kb
	7161_4484.jpg	7161_4484.jpg	460 kb
	7161_4485.jpg	7161_4485.jpg	52 kb
		Total size of attachments :	968 kb

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