

## Eradication: Final report for African Swine Fever 2018

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: 20190418-YC7IWFBJ

**Country code:** HU

### Reporting period

**From:** 2018

**To:** 2019

**Year of implementation:** 2018

## 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 in Borsod county, the epidemiological investigation found that most likely the ASF virus introduced to this area by flood.

In the reporting period (2018) there were 210 wild boar cases. 23 in Borsod, 159 in Heves, 7 in Nógrád and 21 in Szabolcs county. At the Ukraine Border in Szabolcs county there are no new cases from end of autumn. Most of the new cases were in Heves county, majority were within the exceptionally controlled area. In Borsod county (starting from 2 October 2018) a spread is experienced with direction to north-east, along the river Bodrog. One case was found at the Slovakian border in Hangony.

Based on the risk analysis, depending on the epidemiological situation the infected areas were extended. Also the measures were updated based on our experiences on the ASF in Hungary, kept 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.

The main features of the measures:

- no wild boar hunting within the infected area but increased diagnostic shooting (reduction of wild boar population). No wild boar carcass is allowed to be utilized. Prohibition of wild boar movement between different ASF risk zones. Collection and active search for wild boar carcasses. Active surveillance in wild boar: biosecurity of game farms and fenced hunting grounds; compulsory epidemiological training for hunters. All found and shot wild boar are tested for ASF and disposed after at collection point for rendering or burial by pit or on the spot. Increased biosecurity for wild game gardens.
- Increased biosecurity rules to keep for backyard pig farms: individual tags for pigs over the age of 8 weeks; 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.
- 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.

All cases are within the modified infected areas, the M3 motorway is functioning as artificial border as it was expected. Increased awareness in the country especially in the target groups: hunters, pig keepers, veterinarians.

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

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The planning of the ASF surveillance programme refers to hunting year (from 1 March 2018 till 28 February 2019) and from the 2nd half of April Hungary's ASF status had been changed. However, the financial report refers to calendar year according to the EU legislation.

Due to the changes in the epidemiological situation in our country, we had to implement measures in larger areas and in larger numbers. Therefore the costs of the programme exceeded the costs of the submitted programme. Hungary tested 30980 samples for ASF.

The reducing the wild boar population by diagnostic shooting had positive influence to 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.

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 and we would like to apply for EU financial contribution for this cost under "duly justified measures". The average cost of purchase and installation of one cold store is 9.603,41 EUR.

## **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.**

See attached map.

**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
Hungary	419	419	Commercial	3,109	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	419	419		3,109	0	0	0

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

Region	Type of surveillance	Number of animals tested	Positive	% positive	Number of cases
Hungary	Active	26,902	51	0.19 %	51
Hungary	Passive	651	159	24.42 %	159
<b>Total</b>		27,553	210	0.76 %	210

**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
Hungary	feral pigs	PCR	27,553	27,553	210	
Hungary	domestic pigs	PCR	3,109	3,109	0	
<b>Total</b>			30,662	30,662	210	

## COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Remark 1: Table A: may include backyard surveillance too. At the time of reporting we do not have separate information for these two categories.

Remark 2: In some categories the allocated budget has not been fully utilised, we would like to have these sums reallocated for those categories that exceeds the accepted units.