

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: 20200312-5KVV1PKG

Country code: AT

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.

Austria is free of African swine fever (ASF) and never had cases in domestic pigs or wild boars. Despite considerable efforts to prevent the spread of ASF in the European Union since its first appearance in 2014, several neighboring countries to Austria were or are affected by the disease. In June 2017 Czech veterinary authorities reported cases of ASF in wild boars only 80km away from the Austrian border. Hungary reported first cases in wild boars in April 2018. The Slovak Republic reported first cases in domestic pigs in July 2019. This poses a serious risk of introduction of ASF into Austria.

Therefore, the Austrian responsible authorities have taken comprehensive precautionary measures to prevent introduction of the disease into Austria (for more details please see Austrian's ASF programme for 2019) and to ensure early detection if the disease has been introduced.

To detect the introduction as early as possible surveillance is based primarily on passive surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars.

In wild boars it is mandatory to test all animals shot or found dead with suspicious pre or post mortem symptoms for ASF. To implement this measure on a broad scale awareness campaigns targeted at hunters and other relevant stakeholders have been implemented with the aim to inform about disease epidemiology and reporting requirements. Additionally the wild boar population in a defined area at risk

close to the Czech border was put under enhanced passive surveillance beginning with June 2017. A national regulation (BGBI II 167/2017) required the mandatory testing and safe disposal of all dead wild boar found in that area. With the recent change in the epidemiological situation of ASF in Europe (Czech Republic declared disease freedom but disease jumped to Belgium) Austria extended enhanced passive surveillance in wild boars to the whole territory beginning with 15 December 2019.

Also for domestic pigs, passive surveillance is considered to be the most important measure for early disease detection. Likewise, extensive campaigns targeted at farmers, veterinarians and other stakeholders have been implemented to raise awareness and ensure rapid reporting of suspicious cases.

An additional measure implemented in the area at risk established close to Czech Republic was the active surveillance of free-range pig holdings. With the extension of the area at risk to whole Austria beginning with 15 December 2019 active surveillance of free range holdings was suspended.

Additionally, Austria runs a risk based active surveillance programme for ASF in domestic pigs since 2015 to demonstrate disease freedom in Austria.

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

The active surveillance programme for ASF in domestic pigs in 2019 has been fulfilled according to the pre-established plan.

For effective passive surveillance in domestic pigs farmers, veterinarians and official veterinarians are made aware of the risk by a comprehensive awareness campaign. In 2019 4 holdings were investigated due to the suspicion of ASF. All investigated holdings were negative.

As regards passive surveillance in wild boars reported numbers for 2019 are mainly animals found in area at risk established 2017 close to the border with Czech Republic. Shortly before end of 2019 enhanced passive surveillance (mandatory testing of all found dead wild boars) has been extended to the whole territory of Austria. This will increase number of tested animals in 2020. However, for the (enhanced) passive surveillance we depend on the number of found dead wild boar reported to official veterinarians. Thus, awareness campaigns are in place to ensure that stakeholders are informed and follow the procedure.

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.

Attachment 1: Graph of ASF surveillance in Austria 2019

Attachment 2: Signed declaration

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
Austria	93	990	Commercial	2,093	0	0	0
Total	93	990		2,093	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
Austria	Passive	176	0	0 %	0
Total		176	0	0 %	0

Table C - WILD BOAR ORAL VACCINATION

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

Table D - DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND RESULTS

Region	Animal population	Laboratory test used	Number of	Number of	Number of	Comments
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			animals tested	tests carried out	positive results	
Austria	domestic pigs	PCR	2,093	2,093	0	
Austria	domestic pigs	ELISA	45	45	0	
Austria	feral pigs	PCR	176	176	0	
Total			2,314	2,314	0	

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Regarding Table A/Type of farm: Austria does not distinguish between commercial farms or backyard farms