



African Swine Fever Eradication plan Slovakia

PAFF Committee 13-14 February 2020

Martin Chudy DVM, Head of Unit

Animal health and welfare

State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

Aim of the presentation

- ▶ 1. Summary : ASF in Slovakia- history / state of play
- ▶ 2. Eradication plan - main elements - description, explanation
- ▶ 3. action plan within eradication plan

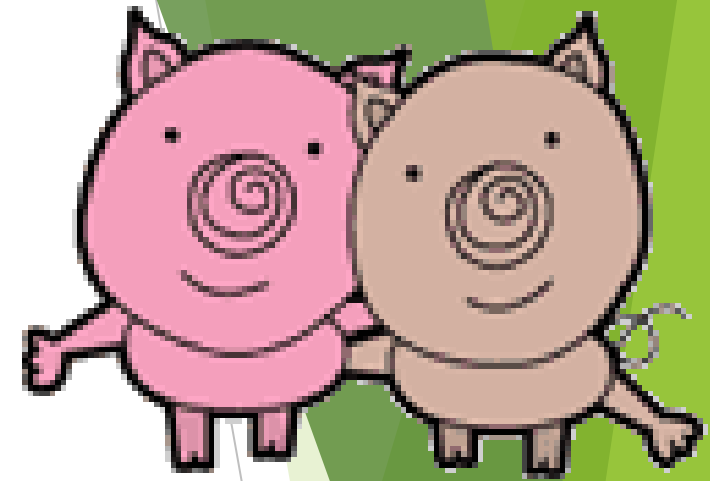


Current situation - domestic pigs

- ▶ Starting of ASF outbreak occurrence: 24.7.2019
- ▶ Area of occurrence: all outbreaks within cca 15-20 km radius only in district Trebišov
- ▶ All outbreaks in non - commercial holdings
- ▶ Measures adopted in accordance with 2002/60/EC

No. of pig holdings depopulated	No. of killed/destroyed pigs	No. of samples taken	No. of positive samples (PCR)	No. of positive samples (IPMA)
55	205	134	24	12

- ▶ Last/outstanding (11 outbreak) confirmed on **19.8.2019**
- ▶ All measures in the surveillance and protection zones in accordance with 2002/60/EC **lifted on 6. December 2019**
- ▶ **ASF monitoring in domestic pigs ongoing on the whole territory of Slovakia**

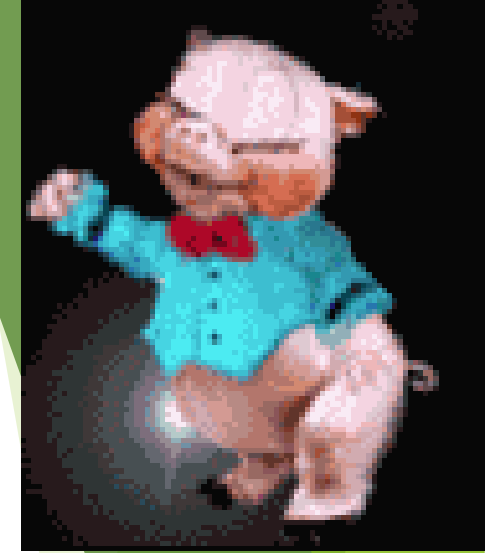
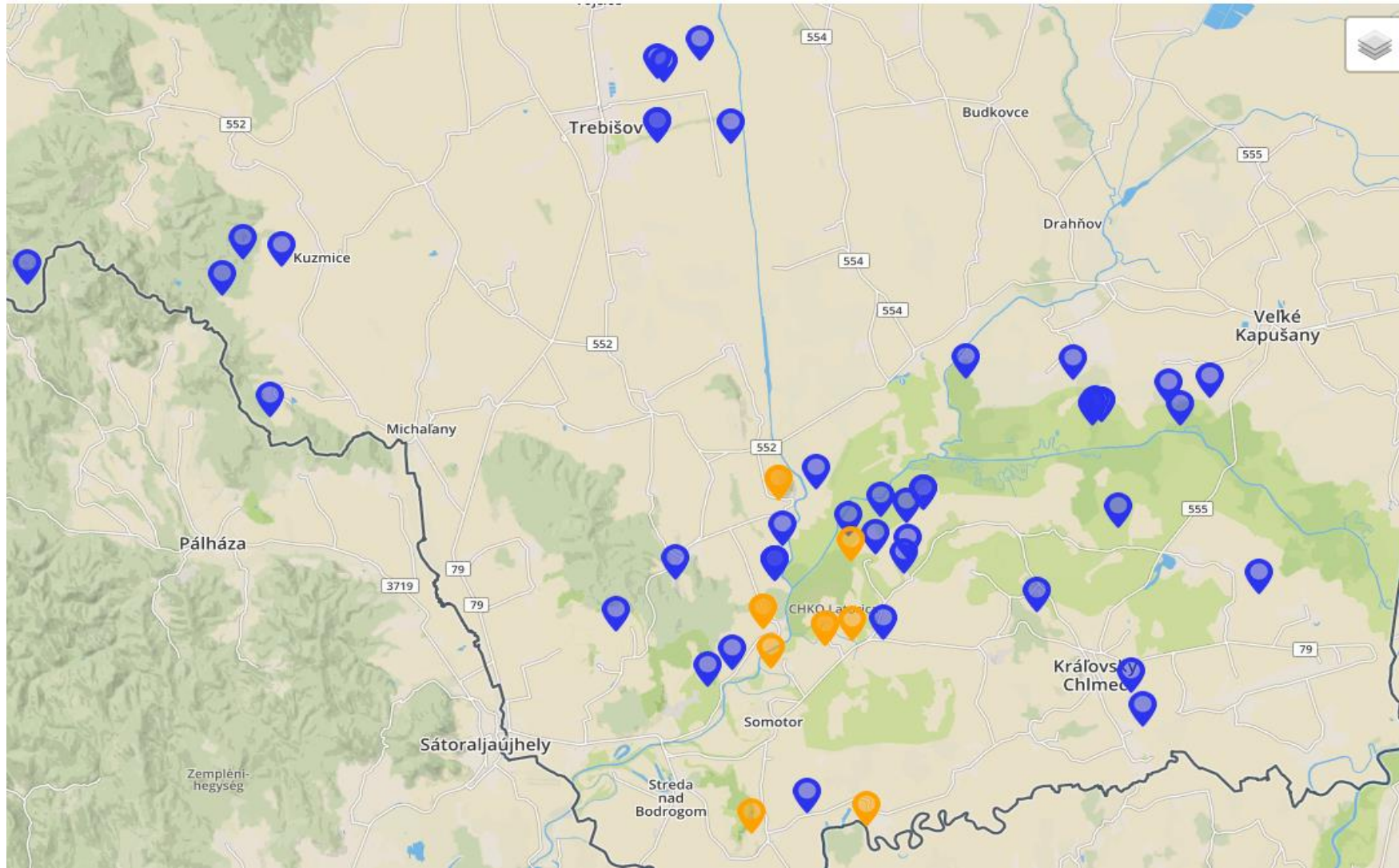


Current situation – wild boars

- ▶ Starting of ASF case: 8.8.2019
- ▶ Area of occurrence: all ASF cases within cca 50 km radius only in Trebišov and Michalovce districts – all in part II (see map)
- ▶ Confirmed ASF cases in wild boar on 10th January 2020 :
35 confirmed cases

ASF in Slovakia - state of play 10.02.2020

45 WB, 11 outbreaks

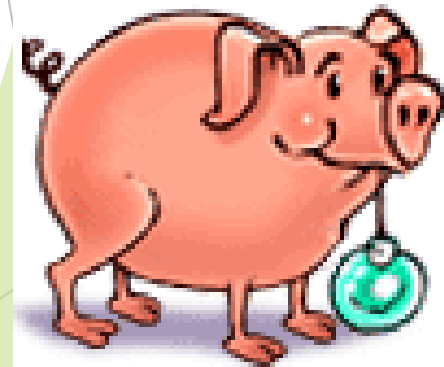


Current regionalisation of the Slovak Republic



Council Directive 2002/60/EC of 27 June 2002 laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever and amending Directive 92/119/EEC as regards Teschen disease and African swine fever

- ▶ *Art. 16: „Member States shall submit to the Commission within 90 days of the confirmation of a primary case of African swine fever in feral pigs a written plan of the measures taken to eradicate the disease in the area defined as infected, and of the measures applied on the holdings in that area.“*
- ▶ Plan sent to the commission in November 2019
- ▶ Evaluation done by the EC
- ▶ Comments sent to the slovak authorities in December 2019 /February 2020
- ▶ Further explanations/updates of the plan done by Slovak experts and sent back to the EC for further evaluation on 8.1.2020 and 7.2.2020



Eradication plan – main elements

- ▶ Legal powers, Aim of plan, Financial provisions
- ▶ Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas
- ▶ Population of wild boars and domestic pigs
- ▶ Veterinary measures in wild boars and domestic pigs
- ▶ Laboratory testing
- ▶ Information campaign



Legal powers



Slovak legislation

- ▶ Act No. 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care,
- ▶ Act No.274/2009 Coll. on Hunting and amending subsequent laws

EU legislation

- ▶ Council Directive 2002/60/EC laying down specific provisions for the control of African swine fever
- ▶ Commission Decision 2003/422/EC approving an African swine fever diagnostic manual
- ▶ Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States
- ▶ SANCO/7138/2013, working document: Guidelines on surveillance and control of African swine fever in feral pigs and preventive measures for pig holdings
- ▶ SANTE/7113/2015 - Rev 11, working document, Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU;

Aims of the eradication plan

- To prevent spreading of disease in wild boars population
- To prevent introduction of disease to domestic pigs holding
- To reduce the wild boars population
- Eradication of African swine fever in wild boars population in the infected areas



Financial provisions

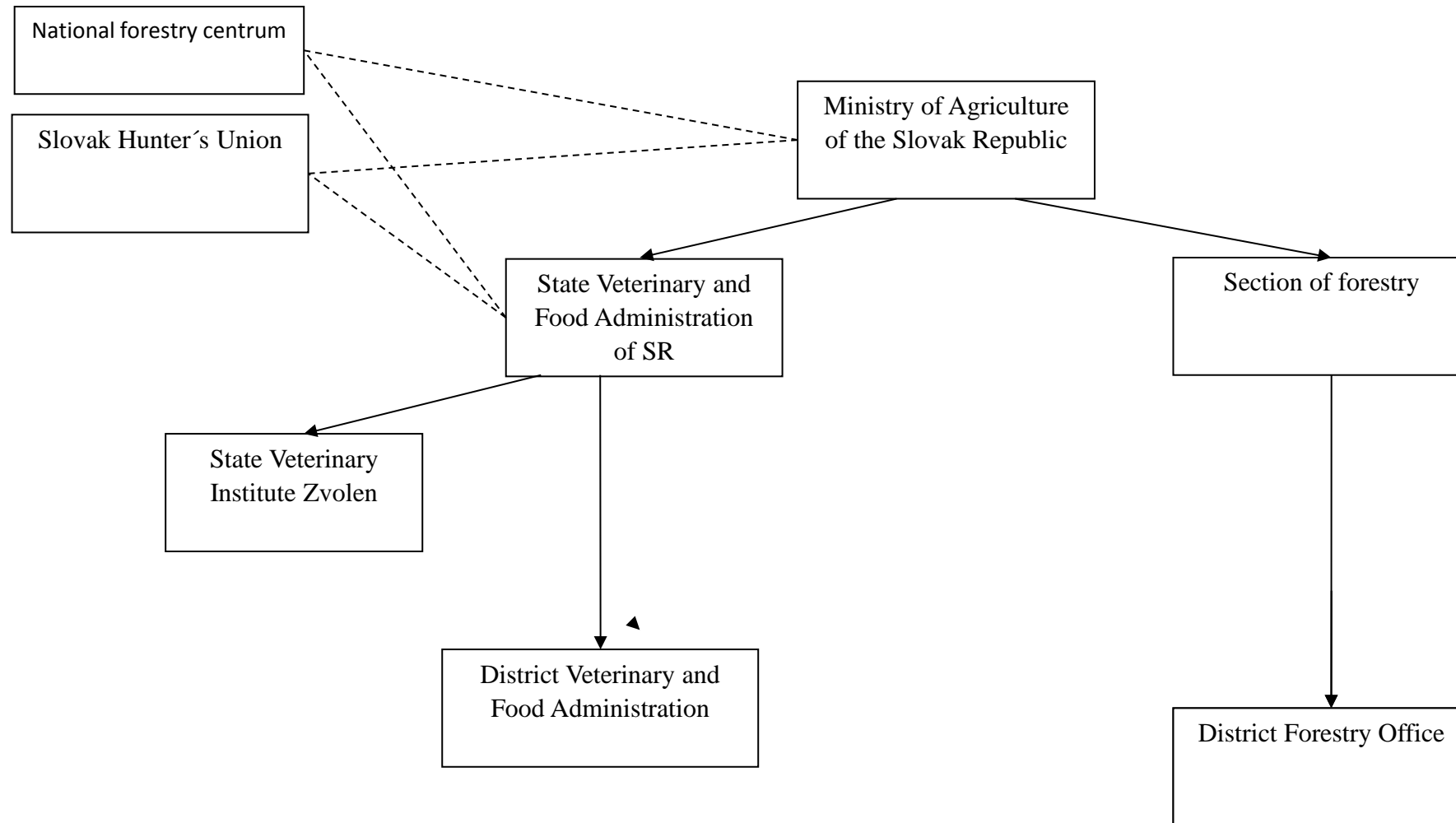
State budget

- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic
- ▶ State Veterinary and Food Administration

- Sampling and delivering of the sample
- To reduce wild boar density
- Laboratory testing
- Compensation for farmers and hunters



Organisation and supervision



Organisation and supervision

- ▶ SVFA – central veterinary authority
- ▶ 40 DVFA s – regional veterinary authorities



The role of veterinary authorities

▶ State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic

- ▶ proposal of the plan of disease eradication
- ▶ regionalization of the Slovak Republic from the viewpoint of ASF
- ▶ determination of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- ▶ evaluation of the monitoring in the Slovak Republic
- ▶ adoption of measures based on the disease situation in the Slovak Republic
- ▶ submission of reports to the European Commission
- ▶ proposes to the Minister of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic the budget for performance of the eradication plan

▶ District Veterinary and Food Administration

- ▶ ordering of measures for users of hunting grounds and pig farmers
- ▶ discussion of measures with users of hunting grounds and pig farmers
- ▶ methodical direction of users on sampling and sending of samples, storage of hunted wild boars and on their handling (manipulation)
- ▶ evaluation of boar game density
- ▶ evaluation of the monitoring and disease situation in the region
- ▶ payment of financial compensations and subsequent submission of them to the State Veterinary and Food Administration of SR for re-invoicing





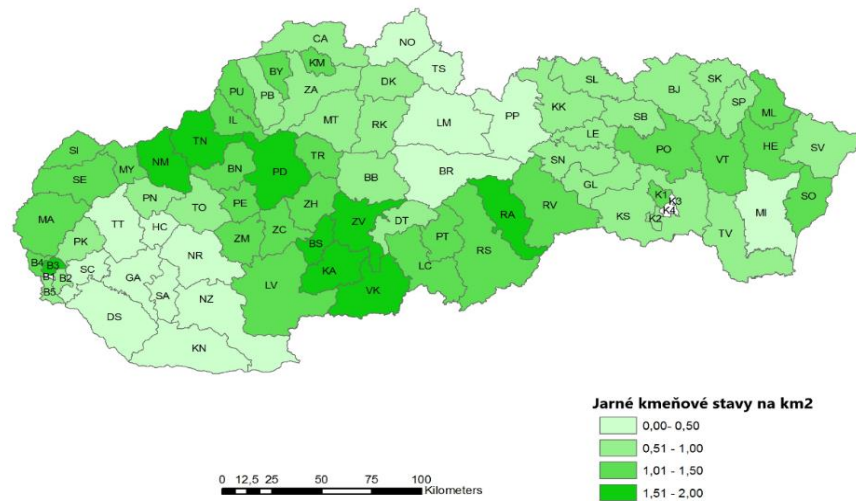
Buffer zones established

- ▶ ASF buffer zone in the Slovak Republic
- ▶ an area covering the territory of districts neighboring the Ukraine, Poland and Hungary.
- ▶ There are not any natural or artificial barriers on the border preventing wild animals from movement.
- ▶ the border consists mostly of the forested/wooded area with low degree of elevation and low settlement, representing the „ideal“ conditions for migration of wild boars across the territory of the border.
- ▶ Regarding the latest development of the epidemiological situation in Poland confirmed closer SK has already established enhanced monitoring system of wild boar in the slovak/polish border. (valid from 01.01.2020)

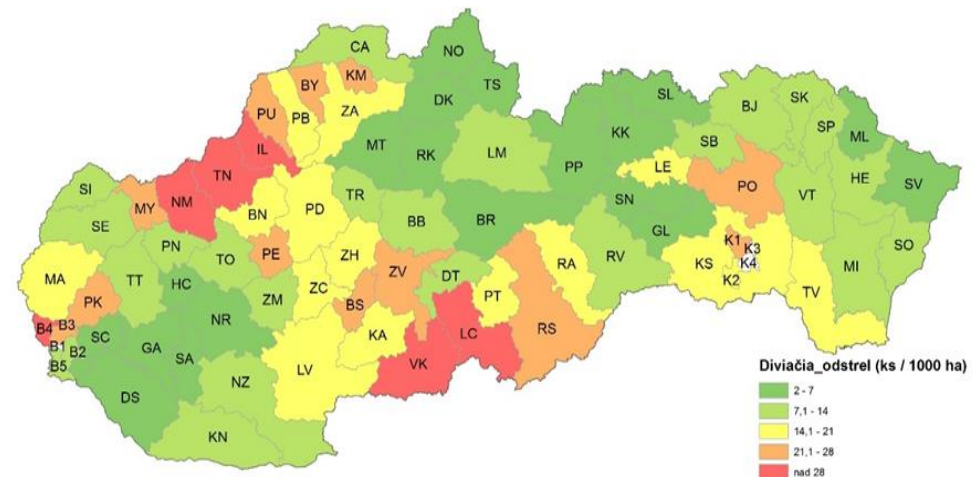
Population of wild boars

Slovakia – wild boars population aprox. 70 000 animals (up to 100. 000)

Spring basic herd 2018/19 (per km²)

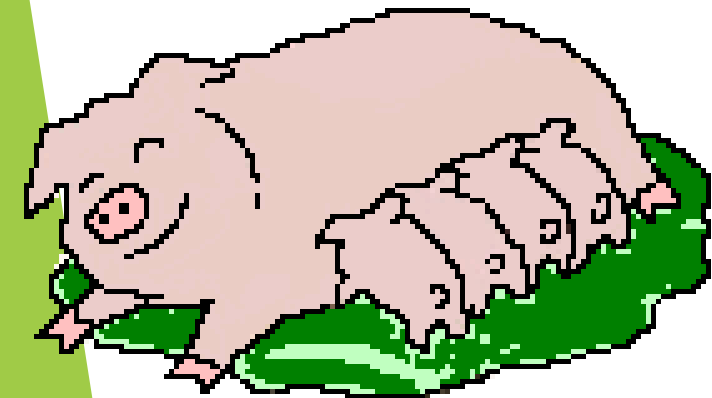


Hunting of wild boars 2018/19 (number/10 km²)



Population of domestic pigs

- ▶ Slovakia – active 390 commercial pig farms with aprox. 520 0000 animals
 - registered 7500 backyard holdings with aprox. 8300 animals
- ▶ High density of pigs – west-south part of Slovakia



Number of pigs in Slovakia (november 2019)



Veterinary measures in domestic pigs

Diseases surveillance in domestic pigs

- ▶ Passive – suspected pigs on the whole territory of Slovakia
- ▶ Passive – sampling of death animals in the infected area, high risk area, buffer zones
- ▶ Clinical surveillance in all registered pig holdings

Movement of pigs

- ▶ According CD 2014/709/EU
- ▶ monitoring through taking the samples directly in the holding: virological monitoring of all sick domestic pigs with ASF-clinical signs and virological monitoring of all death domestic pigs with ASF-clinical signs in all pig holdings which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals



Domestic pigs - infected areas



▶ Infected areas (Part II and III)

▶ The surveillance of ASF in domestic pigs:

▶ clinical surveillance in all pig holdings which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals

▶ monitoring through taking the samples directly in the holding: virological monitoring of all sick domestic pigs with ASF-clinical signs and virological monitoring of all death domestic pigs with ASF-clinical signs in all pig holdings which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals.

▶ taking the samples directly in the holding: virological monitoring of death domestic pigs (each week at least the first two death regardless of estimated cause of death in each production unit) in all pig holdings (including backyard farms) which are mentioned in the Central Database of Animals in the infected areas.

▶ Passive surveillance : in both commercial and backyard holdings.

▶ In case of death of pigs the competent local veterinary authority provides the check of registration of this holding in the Central database of animals.

▶ In case that holding is still not registered (backyard holdings) the competent authority will arrange the registration without any delay . Taking into account that the samples are taken by private vets , they are involved in whole process of identification. (created „ Model application for laboratory testing of domestic pigs”, the obligation of inserting the number of farm which is in the central database of animals is one part of this application).



Breeding of pigs/ domestic slaughtering

- ▶ District Veterinary and Food Administration may decide to order temporary ban of breeding of pigs in backyard farms in the municipalities of villages corresponding the hunting ground where positive WB have been confirmed and the owner is not able to fulfil the biosecurity requirements preventing introduction of the virus into the holding. The ban could be assessed after 12 months by the expert group by taking into account the situation of ASF occurrence in WB population in that hunting ground.
- ▶ Domestic slaughtering is allowed under certain conditions and official supervision of official vet. Authority (DVFA). Each owner of pigs is obliged to report domestic slaughtering at least 24 hours in advance. Official veterinarian will arrange the sampling (organs post-mortem) - upon sampling schema- for laboratory investigation of the samples to exclude the presence of ASF virus and to confirm the health status of slaughtered pig.

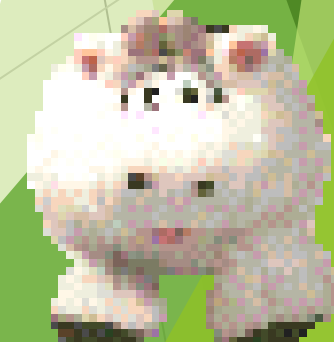
Veterinary measures in domestic pigs

Biosecurity measures (According to WD „Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU“)

- ▶ No contact between the pigs and susceptible animals, feed, utensils
- ▶ Stock-proof fencing of commercial farms
- ▶ Home slaughtering only under veterinary supervision – sampling in the infected area (as described)
- ▶ No unauthorized persons/transport are allowed to enter into the pig holding
- ▶ Disinfection measures
- ▶ Check of biosecurity in the holdings (frequency of checks!)

Additional measures to promote increase number of registered back-yard holdings

- ▶ For increasing number of registered back-yard holdings use:
 - information from the private veterinarians
 - information from the Municipal Offices
 - information from the public



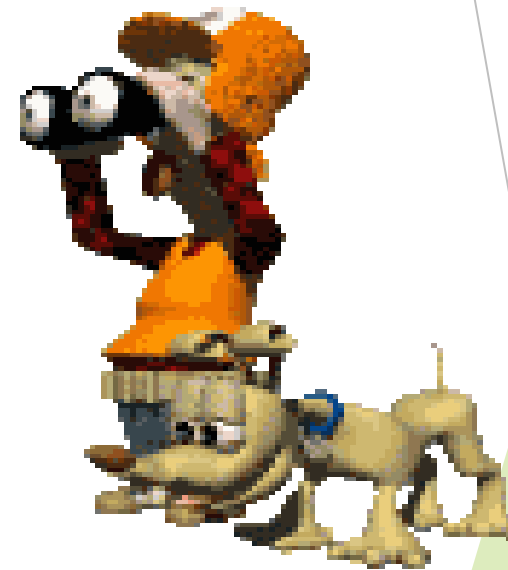
Veterinary measures in wild boars population

Diseases surveillance in wild boar

- ▶ Active – Infected area, high risk area, buffer zones
- ▶ Passive – whole territory of Slovakia

Monitoring and searching for dead wild boar

- ▶ Sampling
- ▶ Database
- ▶ Financial provision for hunters
- ▶ Biosecurity
- ▶ Rendering of carcasses



Veterinary measures in wild boars population

Reduction of population density

- ▶ Restricted areas: intensive hunting (outside the infected zone)
- ▶ Rest of the country: intensive hunting
- ▶ Selective hunting of female wild boars
- ▶ Sustainable feeding: forbidden !
- ▶ Financial provision for hunters

Other measures

- ▶ Biosecurity in hunting grounds (by products, clothes...)
- ▶ No movement of hunted wild boars until negative laboratory result are available



WB measures - density

Measures for decreasing the density of wild boar game and achieving standardized basic herds



- ▶ Year-round ban of sustainable feeding of the cloven-hoofed game by the grain feed excluding the farmed game system.
- ▶ All-year hunting of the wild boar game at the baiting place, if hunting had not been temporarily prohibited.
- ▶ Density : re-assesed : Maximum 1 baiting/feeding place can be established in the hunting ground for every 300 hectares of the hunting area. Max 30 kg feed /baiting place within one month.
- ▶ Financial support: for hunting of adult female wild boars and last year female wild boar after submitting genital organs, excluding hunting of adult female wild boars and last year female wild boars bred in the game preserves due to the SVFA SR Guidelines.
- ▶ Hunting of game in a prohibited or incorrect way according to the Special Guideline, according to order of the Slovak Chief Veterinary Officer

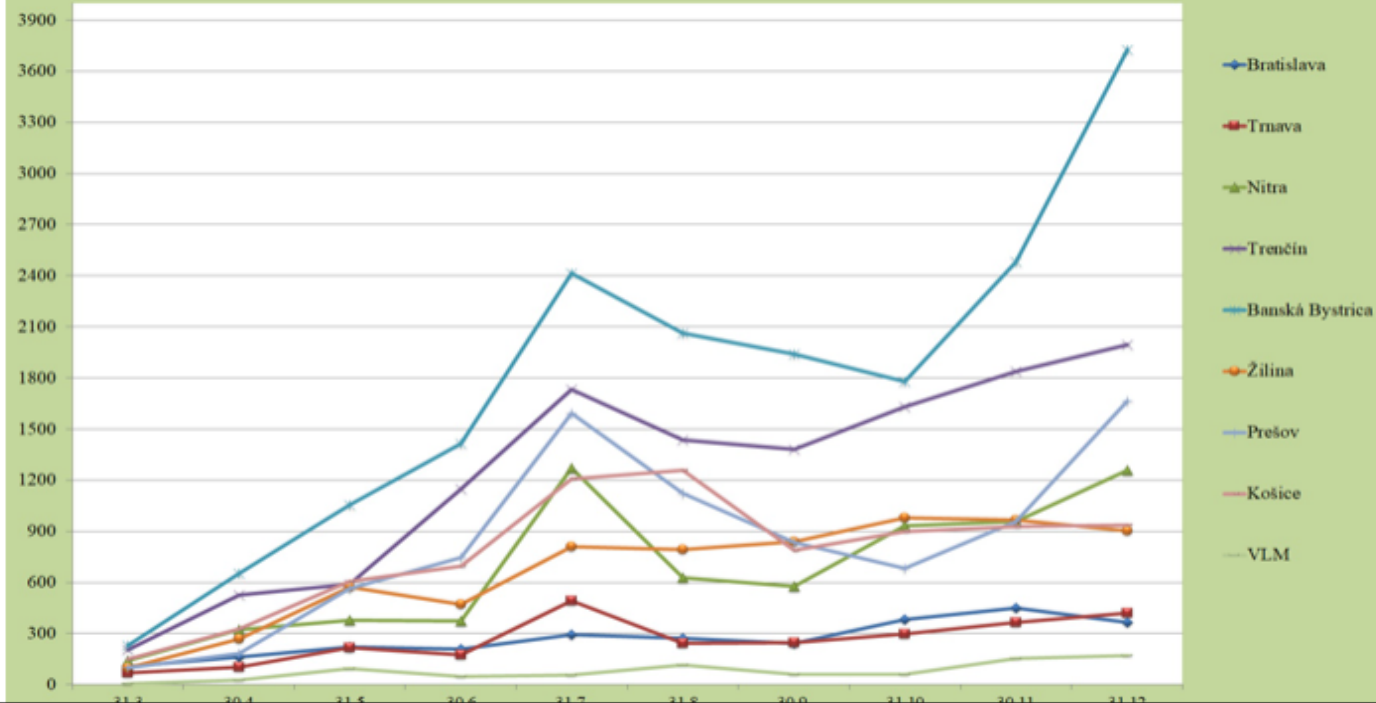
Hunting of wild boar



OOP	Dospelá diviачica		Dospelý diviak		Lanštiak			Diviачa		spolu		úhyn	lov v danom mesiaci
	plán lovu	lov	plán lovu	lov	plán lovu	samec-lov	samica-lov	plán lovu	lov	plán	lov		
Bratislava	189	144	176	153	905	701	415	1607	1317	2877	2709	68	366
Trnava	178	104	173	187	620	829	362	1596	1141	2567	2623	18	421
Nitra	282	481	240	445	1011	1988	1382	2227	2542	3760	6838	33	1258
Trenčín	396	436	336	314	2188	2827	2249	4858	6654	7778	12479	157	1996
Banská Bystrica	1471	1374	1291	1128	5467	3991	3015	10170	8258	18399	17766	232	3728
Žilina	424	312	391	249	2975	1519	1044	4499	3575	8289	6699	113	902
Prešov	772	549	548	310	3292	1599	1221	6344	4435	10956	8114	227	1664
Košice	547	571	457	523	3081	2371	1399	3497	2937	7582	7801	199	938
VLM	88	101	72	57	359	177	141	455	310	974	786	2	169
Sumár	4347	4072	3684	3366	19898	16002	11228	35253	31169	63182	65815	1049	11442

ks

Štatistika lovu diviачej zveri v období od 31.03. - 31.12.2019



Biosecurity measures- hunting grounds- documentary checks



- ▶ Compliance of monthly reports of hunting and mortality of the wild boar game
- ▶ all samples for laboratory investigation from all hunted and dead wild boars,-if the samples were appropriate for investigation and if the samples were taken by the trained staff.
- ▶ Control of use of the game related to the compliance with measures for introduction of game into the market (introducing game into the market only after receiving the negative result on ASF in the buffer/infected zone, Trichinella, documentation of investigation of the game after hunting by the trained person, document of origin of the hunted game) will be carried out.
- ▶ Control, if the hunting manager is keeping the records of dividing the game for the private persons.
- ▶ Control of rendering plant documentation, if the dead wild boars, animal-by products were safely disposed in the processing rendering plant. In case of finding shortcomings during the documentary control based on importance, an inspector shall impose elimination of the shortcomings:
 - ▶ Elimination of shortcomings on site or/and the date of elimination of the shortcoming
 - ▶ In case of repeated finding of the same shortcomings or non-compliance with imposed veterinary measures inspector shall order sanctions due to the Act No. 39/2007 Coll. On Veterinary Care

Control in hunting ground by inspector

- ▶ an interview with the hunting manager to detect the presence of wild boar game in the hunting ground, natural food supply, migration routes, figures of current population of the wild boar, its health status, behaviour, places of location or movement, risks of direct or indirect contact with domestic pigs, the way of handling with hunted wild boars and their remains, the system of searching dead wild boars.
- ▶ the prohibition of sustainable feeding by means of visit of randomly chosen feeding place. At the feeding place for other cloven-hoofed game he/she shall control if there the feed is also attractive for wild boars.
- ▶ randomly chosen baiting/feeding place and the amount of feed on the spot .
- ▶ If the control is carried out after reporting the dead wild boar, inspector shall also perform control of safe disposal of the cadaver (see also procedures depending the area determined). If DVFA permits safe disposal of the cadaver or animal-by products by burning on site, the inspector shall control whether the user of the hunting ground observes all measures for prevention of spread of ASF during this activity. If all the measures preventing the spread of the disease are met, the next control of handling with the cadaver shall DVFA carry out randomly upon ist decision .
- ▶ control of the place for storage of the hunted wild boar until the results of the laboratory investigation for ASF are available
- ▶ the availability of disinfectants mean/procedures of cleaning and disinfection
- ▶ The control whether the user of the hunting ground in the buffer zone or infected zone :
 1. availability appropriate place for changing clothes and shoes before entering and leaving the hunting ground.
 2. an appropriate place for evisceration/dressing of hunted wild boar
 3. an appropriate place for storage of the hunted wild boar until receiving the result of laboratory investigation for ASF.



Hunting grounds -frequency of controls

- ▶ Controls are carried out in all hunting grounds for which the veterinary measures were imposed in the buffer zone and ASF infected zone by means of local finding in the hunting ground in a following way:
- ▶ in ASF infected zone at least once a year
- ▶ in ASF high risk area (part I and buffer zone) in at least 50% of the hunting grounds (preferentially in the hunting grounds where the controls have not been carried out yet and in the hunting grounds with high density of WB or in those where shortcomings were found by performing of cross checks)
- ▶ on the other territory of SR the control shall be carried out during the year in at least 20% of the hunting grounds (preferentially in the hunting grounds high density or in those where shortcomings were found by cross checks (DVFA competence).



Laboratory testing

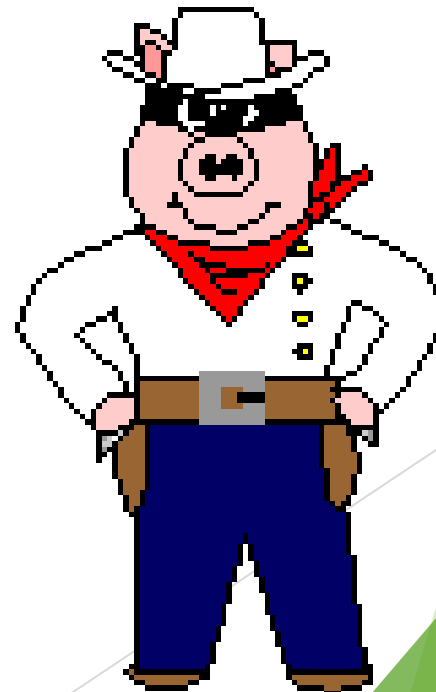
- ▶ Samples are tested only at the State Veterinary Institute in Zvolen - National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for ASF
- ▶ Used testing methods are the following:

- Testing for the presence of ASF virus using PCR method

Primary sampling on the whole territory of Slovakia

- Testing for the presence of antibodies against ASF virus

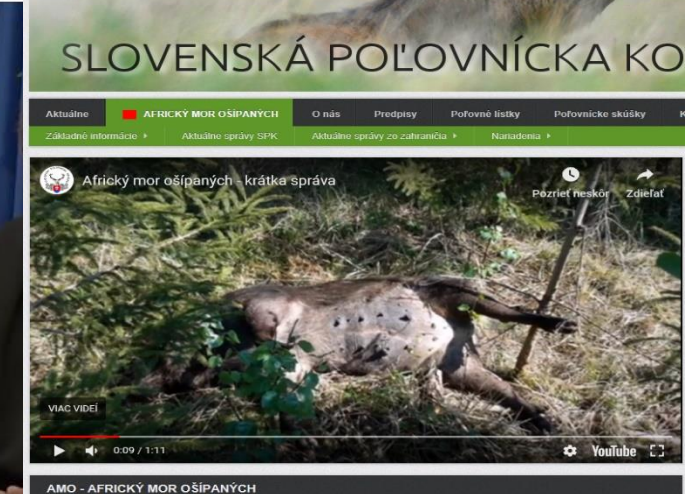
Additional sampling in the infected and risk areas



Information campaign

Meetings and trainings

- ▶ Hunters, stakeholders, village managers
- ▶ Private vets



Information leaflets

- ▶ distributed to hunters, farmers, private veterinarians
- ▶ public area

KONTROLA AFRICKÉHO MORU OŠIPANÝCH - dôležitá úloha poľovníkov

Africký mor ošipaných (AMO) je akútne vysoko nákazlivá choroba domácich ošipaných a diviakov. Vakcína neexistuje.

Dôsledky ochorenia pre voľne žijúce zvieratá:

- > ochorenie môže spôsobiť výraznú redukciu resp. úplne vymiznutie populácie diviakov na určitom území
- > obmedzenie lovu resp. jeho zákaz môže byť obmedzený alebo dokonca zakázaný v niektorých infikovaných oblastiach (vrátane zberu jatkových tel a trofejí)
- > ekonomické straty pre poľovníkov

Poľovníci môžu rozdielnym prístupom – lepším alebo horším – prispieť k zvráteniu alebo zníženiu šírenia AMO!

Prenos a šírenie choroby

Prenos sa môže uskutočniť priamym kontaktom zdravých ošipaných alebo diviakov s infikovanými (mŕtvymi alebo chorými) ošipanými alebo voľne žijúcimi diviákmi. Avšak ľudia a najmä poľovníci - hoci ich choroba nepostihuje - môžu chorobu šíriť prostredníctvom:

1. odšohoľvek kontaktu s infikovanými zvieratami a mŕtvymi telami (**odšouťmi**).
2. kontaktu s čímkolievka, čo je kontaminované vírusom (napr. oblečenie, vozidlá, iné vybavenie).
3. bránenia zvierat mäsom alebo mäsovými výrobkami z infikovaných zvierat (napríklad párty alebo tepelne neupravené mäso) alebo odpadky obsahujúce infikované mäso (napríklad buchyský odpad, krmivo pre ryby, úrtočné odpad).

Poľovníci majú dôležitú úlohu !!!!

Poľovníci monitorujú zdravotný stav voľne žijúcich zvierat a zohrávajú dôležitú úlohu v systéme ochrany zdravia zvierat.

Ak spozorujete nezvyčajné správanie diviakov alebo s väčšou pravdepodobnosťou nájdete mŕtveho diviaka, zvažovať, či nebolo zviera nakažené **africkým morom ošipaných** (najmä v infikovaných oblastiach alebo ohrozených oblastiach). Počas Voľných poľovníckych vychádzok, najmä v oblastiach, ktoré sú považované za rizikové, je potrebné

- **Spolupracovať s príslušnými veterinárnymi orgánmi pri zisťovaní a hlásení uhynutých tel diviakov**
- **Vyčistiť a dezinfikovať svoje poľovnícke vybavenie, oblečenie, vozidlá a trofeje na mieste a vždy pred opustením poľovníckeho revíru**
- **Vypustiť uloveného diviaka na mieste (v zariadení) tomu určenom v príslušnom poľovníčom revíri.**
- **Prispievať k postupnému zníženiu hustoty diviakov v oblastiach, ktoré ešte neboli postihnuté chorobou, vrátane cieľového lovu dospelých a dospievajúcich samíc.**
- **Dodržiavať zákaz pritermovania diviakov počas celého roka.**

Public information

- ▶ Web sides, TV news

AMO - AFRICKÝ MOR OŠIPANÝCH

odkazy a choroby zvier. X + -

oby_AMO_SR.php

Zoznam schválených prevádzkárň podľa článku 12 vykonávacieho rozhodnutia Komisie 2014/709 / EÚ - [List of approved establishments as referred to in Article 12 of Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU]

oznam schválených prevádzkárň podľa článku 12 vykonávacieho rozhodnutia Komisie 2014/709 / EÚ o opatreniach na kontrolu zdravia zvierat v súvislosti s africkým morom ošipaných (mŕtvych diviakov, mŕtvých ošipaných a ošipancov vykazujúcich príznaky 2014/178/EÚ) v súvislosti s zvieratami

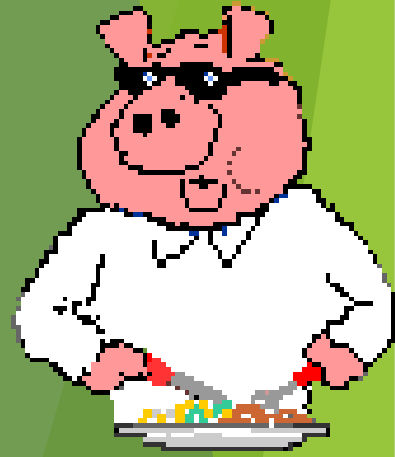
článok 6. Prevádzkárne so všeobecnou činnosťou - [General activity establishments] [Mŕtve ošipané zvieratá \(neupravené mäso, krmivo\) - \[Dead swine \(unprocessed meat, feed\)\]](#) [Mŕtve ošipané zvieratá \(mechanicky oddelené mäso\) - \[Mechanically separated meat\]](#) [Mŕtve ošipané zvieratá \(mechanicky oddelené mäso\) - \[Mechanically separated meat\]](#)

článok 7. Mäso domácich kopytníkov - [Meat of domestic ungulates] [Mŕtve - \[Unprocessed\]](#)

článok 8. Mleté mäso, mäsové prípravky a mechanicky separované mäso - [Minced meat, meat preparations and mechanically sep. meat] [Mŕtve ošipané zvieratá \(mechanicky oddelené mäso\) - \[Mechanically separated meat\]](#) [Mŕtve ošipané zvieratá \(mechanicky oddelené mäso\) - \[Mechanically separated meat\]](#)

článok 9. Mäsové výrobky - [Meat products] [Mŕtve ošipané zvieratá - \[Unprocessed\]](#)

Cooperation of parties involved



- ▶ The biologists from national forest centrum are invited to take part the meetings regarding ASF management; they cooperate to create maps/tables in relation wild boar management/density/hunting
- ▶ Training for hunters : ASF epidemiology, measures, wild boar management – each DVFA – before issuing the measures – hunters are trained for sampling/understanding the measures which is /will be necessary to fulfil
- ▶ meeting/conference of central veterinary authority with hunters association – topic: ASF; participation of SVFA representatives on hunters event- presentations/information campaign regarding developemnt of the situation
- ▶ educations - veterinary expert- university staff- a part of local centre or eradication of disease, presentation of Chief Veterianary Officer of the Slovak Republic to the lectors stuff and students regading epidemiological situation in Europe and worldwide, special part focused on ASF issue
- ▶ private veterinarians- by desigantion as official vets – must be familiar with ASF issue- for that reasons a special meeting are organised by each DVFA; regulary (twice/three times per year) meetings with presidency of chambre of private veterinarians
- ▶ cooperation- cross check – official vets DVFA and representatives of forests department (district offices) to check wild boar hunting/practicies
- ▶ in the infected area – meeting of parties involved to evalute the development of the situation
- ▶ regularly meeting of SVFA representatives with epizootologists from DVFAs – at least twice a year – to go through whole ASF issue
- ▶ meetings of expet groups - in relation to ASF yearly evaluation of the fulfillment the eradication programme approved by national (EC in the following years) level;



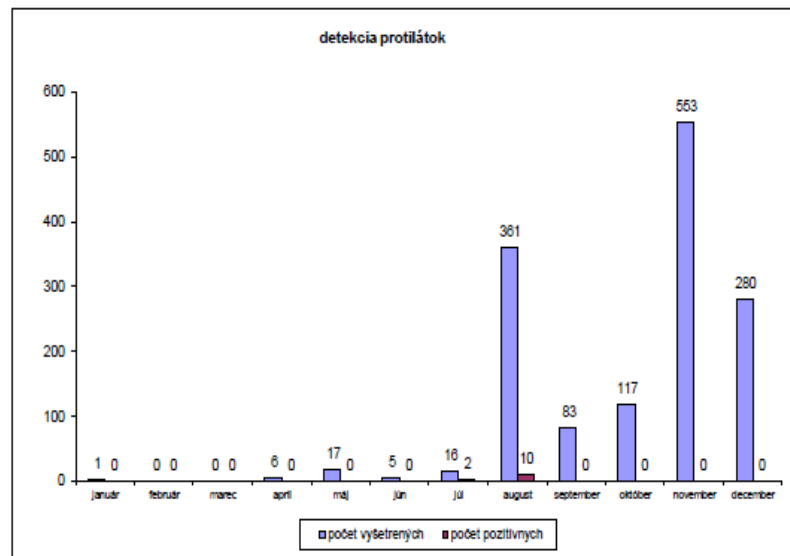
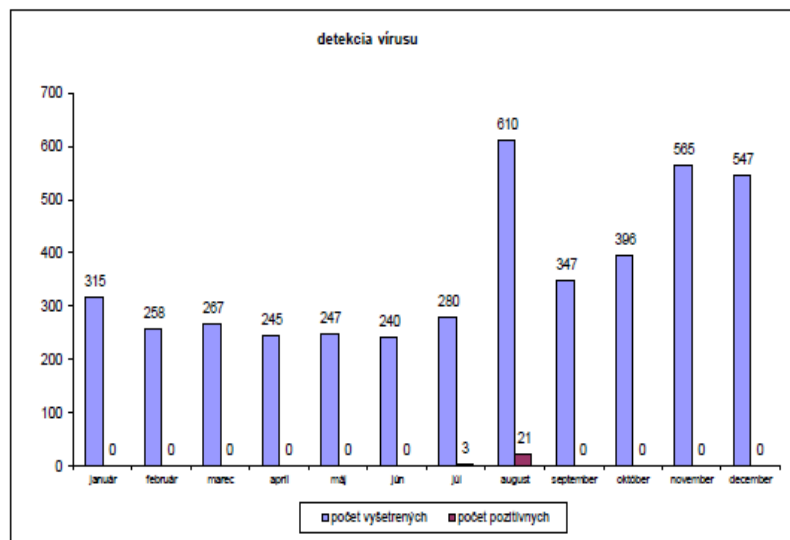
The overview of training for hunters, stakeholders and village managers



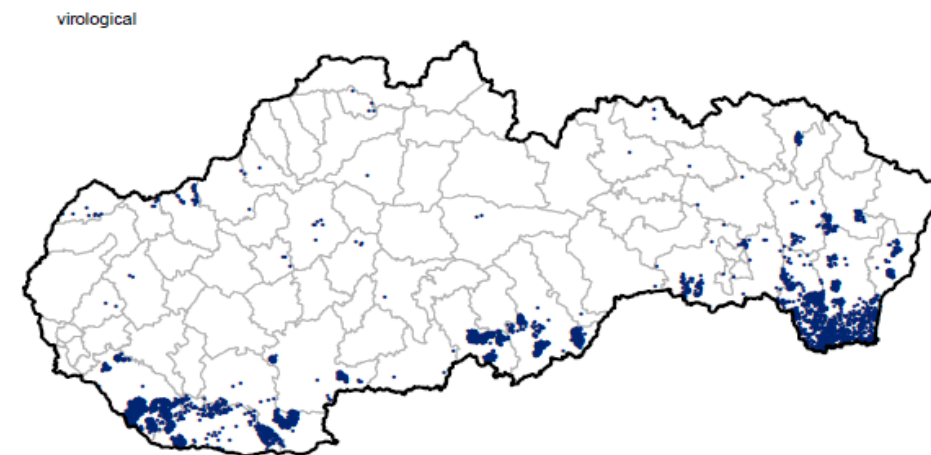
Date	Measures infected area	Participants	Number of participants trained
26.7.2019	Measures infected area	hunters, stakeholders, village managers	28
1.8.2019	Measures infected area	village managers	30
20.8.2019	Measures infected area	hunters	40
16.9.2019	Measures infected area	hunters	38
8.11.2019	Measures infected area	hunters, stakeholders	52
In total	Measures infected area	hunters, stakeholders, village managers	188



Počty laboratórných vyšetrení ASF u domácich ošipaných na Slovensku v roku 2019

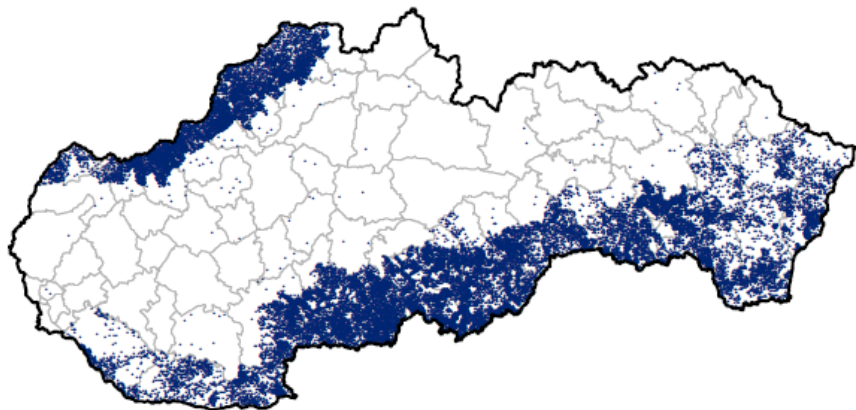


Geographical distribution of samples submitted for ASFV investigation in domestic swine in Slovakia during 2019

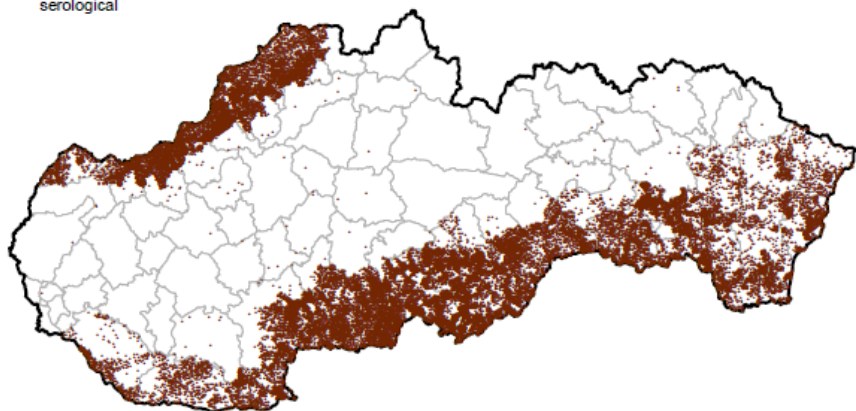


Geographical distribution of samples submitted for ASFV investigation in wild boars in Slovakia during 2019 - active surveillance

virological

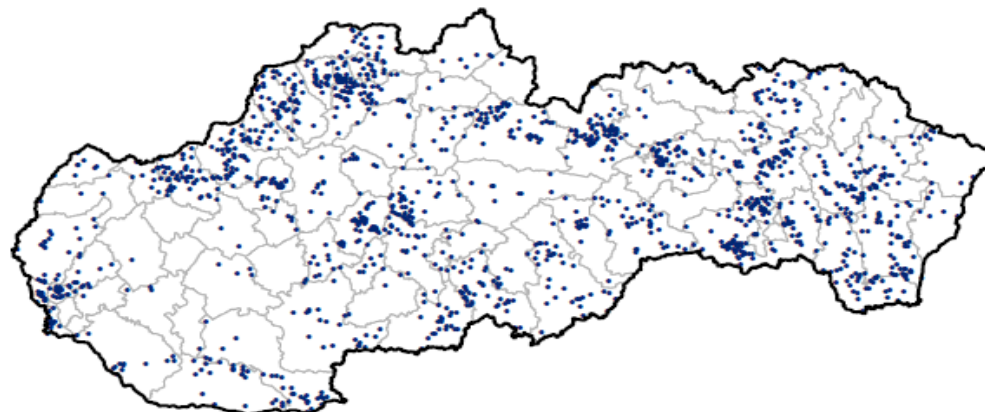


serological

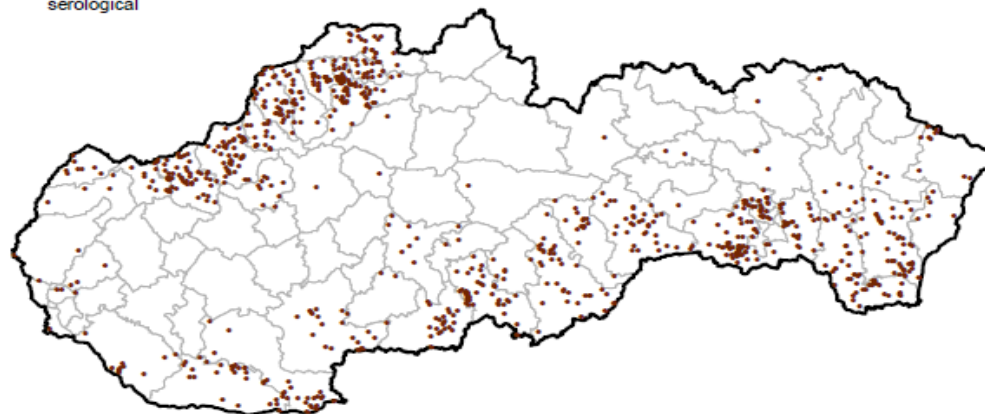


Geographical distribution of samples submitted for ASFV investigation in wild boars in Slovakia during 2019 - passive surveillance

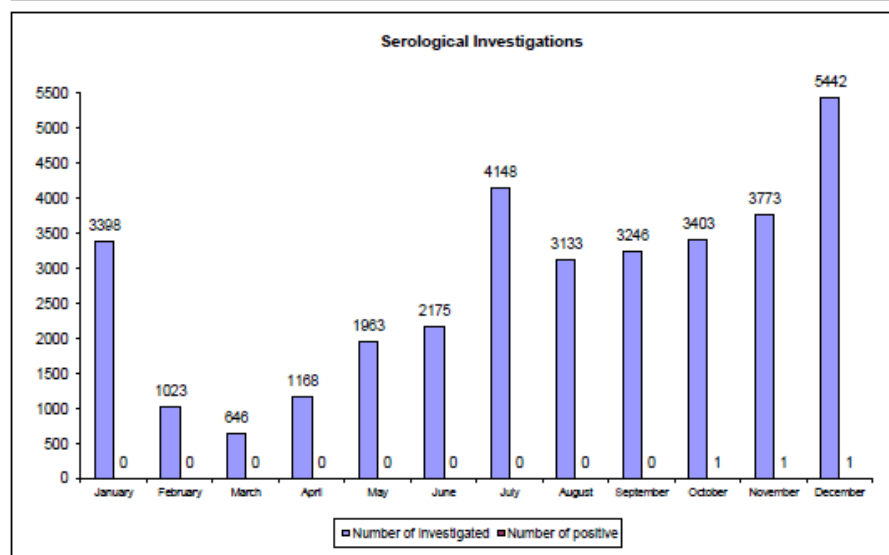
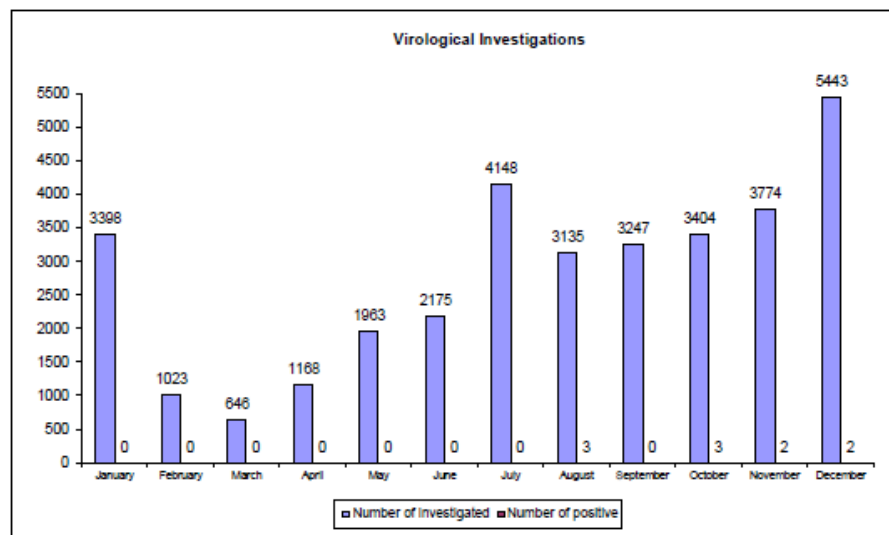
virological



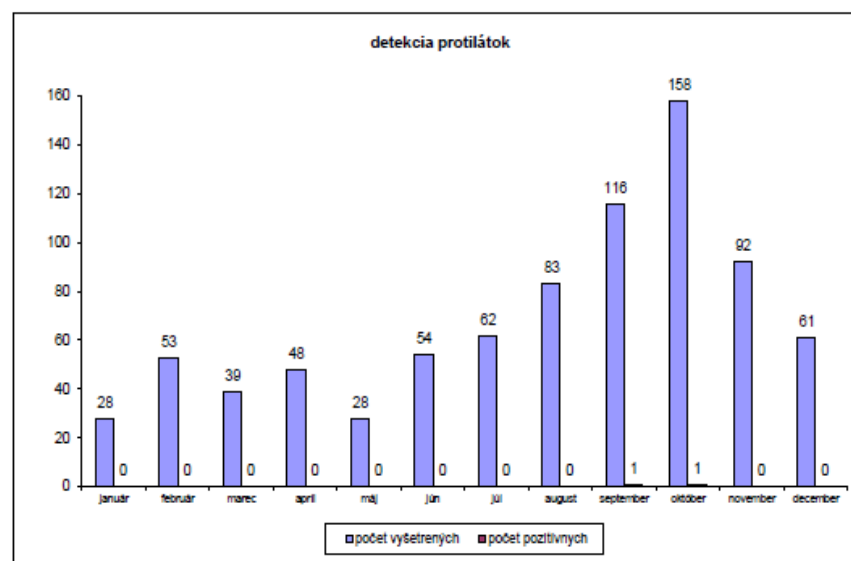
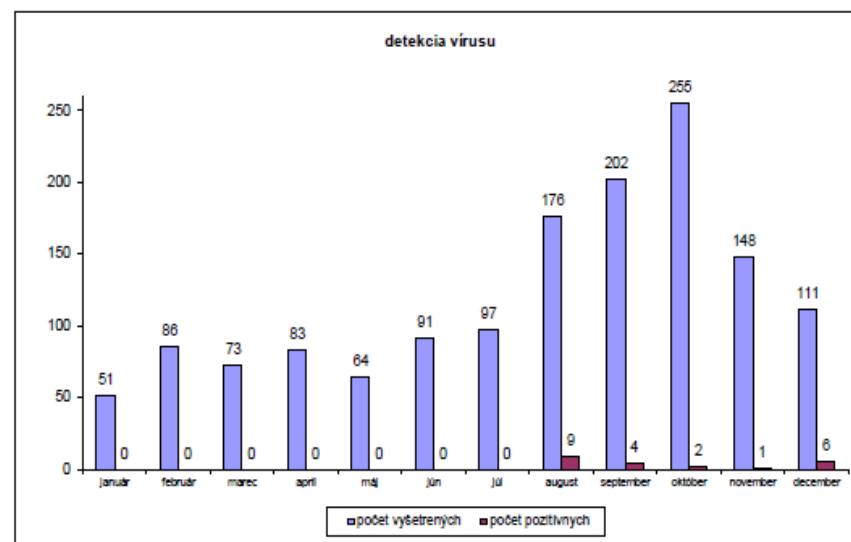
serological



Laboratory Investigations of ASF in wild boars in Slovakia during 2019 - active surveillance



Počty laboratórných vyšetrení ASF u diviakov na Slovensku v roku 2019 - pasívny monitoring



Questions raised

- ▶ ASF measures to be applied to domestic pigs- **the same for part I and Part II(III)**
- ▶ The biosecurity checks should be performed minimum once per year in all holdings (commercial and non-commercial) in the areas included in the annex to Decision 2014/709. **adjusted**
- ▶ 'Financial provisions: a)which kind of samples will be paid? b)which percentage of sampled hunted wild boar (active surveillance) will be reimbursed - **Passive surveillance- all samples, PCR**
Active surveillance - in determined areas- virology (PCR), and also serology; Percentage of sampled hunted wild boar: buffer zones-part I- part II(III)- 100% of samples /hunted WB
- ▶ hunting of sub-adult female wild boar is also encouraged? **Yes**
- ▶ Farmed game holdings:

Farmed game holdings in whole Slovakia : 47

Buffer zone: 16 - open air:9 -stables with enclosures: 7

Part I. : 2 -open air : 0 -stables with enclosures: 2

Part II: 0 -open air: 0 -stables with enclosures : 0

- ▶ feed at bathing place - **adjusted**
- ▶ introduction only to the local market of wild boar fresh meat only from Part I after ASF negative tests results - **Yes**
- ▶ outdoor keeping of pigs - **prohibited**
- ▶ Decision 2014/709 (Article 15 prohibition of dispatch of live feral pigs from the areas listed in the Annex to other areas in the territory of the same Member State which are not listed and prohibition of dispatch of live feral pigs to other Member States and to third countries **Confirmation. The certification of wild boars is not allowed on the whole Slovak territory**

Conclusions

Action plan - domestic pigs

		measure	period of the implementation
domestic pigs	surveillance	laboratory testing (serology + virology) in case of mass deaths, clinical symptoms (e.g. fever, haemorrhagic lesions, etc.), as well as in case of specific path-anatomic lesions found at slaughtering	24 months after the last ASF case
		official checks on holdings in the infected area at least twice a year with an interval of at least 4 months (bio-security, records of the owner on death rate and treatment, list of animals, clinical examination and sampling and testing of pigs over the age of 60 days)	24 months after the last ASF case
		all dead or diseased domestic pigs with African swine fever symptoms (e.g. lack of appetite, fever, apathy, etc.) shall be notified to the responsible DVFAs	24 months after the last ASF case
	other measures	no pigs shall enter or leave the holding without authorisation by the responsible DVFA	12 months after the last ASF case
		preventing contacts with wild boars; wild boars must not have access to any material, and in particular to feed, litter and water, which may subsequently come into contact with the pigs on the holding	12 months after the last ASF case
		appropriate disinfection means at the entrances and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself	12 months after the last ASF case
		ban on feeding green fodder	12 months after the last ASF case
		ban on the use of cereal crops harvested in the infected area for feeding pigs shall be applied for at least 6 weeks after their harvesting ("quarantine of cereal crops");	After each harvesting season
		ban on the use of straw litter	12 months after the last ASF case
		keeping animals in closed premises without outside yards	12 months after the last ASF case
		hygiene measures to reduce the risk of African swine fever virus spreading shall be applied by pig keepers coming into contact with wild boars	12 months after the last ASF case

Conclusions

Action plan - wild boars

wild boars	surveillance	laboratory testing (serology + virology) of all found dead wild boars	24 months after the last ASF case
		laboratory testing (serology + virology) of all hunted wild boars	24 months after the last ASF case
	other measures	ban of feeding of wild boars except of baiting at baiting places	12 months after the last ASF case
		ban on drive hunting	12 months after the last ASF case
		disposal of wild boars hunted in zones part II-III in rendering plant	12 months after the last ASF case
		disposal of wild boars hunted in buffer zones and part I zone in rendering plant or on the spot by burial after testing for ASF with negative results	12 months after the last ASF case
		installation of electric fences- if necessary	2019 ahead
		installation of odour fences- if necessary	
		ban on entering to the high risk area- if necessary	

***Thank you for your
attention!***

