



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10801/2012

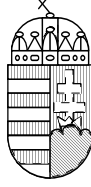
*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Survey programme for Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

Approved* for 2012 by Commission Decision 2011/807/EU

Hungary

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



**Central Agricultural Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate**

H U N G A R Y

Application

**for Community co-financing of the national control programme
of Hungary for**

Classical Swine Fever

for the year 2012

29th of April, 2011

ANNEX I

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of the animal diseases or zoonoses referred to in Article 1(a)

1. Identification of programme

Member State: **HUNGARY**

Disease(s): **Classical swine fever**

Request of Community co-financing for: **2012**

Reference of this document: **2008/425/EC and 2009/470/EC**

Contact (name, phone, fax, E-mail): **Róbert Kocsis DVM.**

Phone: **+36 1 460 63 00 ext. 114.** Fax: **+36 1 222 60 64**

E-mail: **kocsisr@oai.hu**

Date sent to the Commission: **29 April 2011**

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s):

2.1 Historical overview

Before June 1997 about 8-10% of the shot wild boars were serologically tested and in the case of wild boars found dead virological examination was carried out and all results were negative.

After June 1997 individual virological investigations (direct immunofluorescence test) had been conducted each year on shot wild boars according to the EU requirements. In 1997 11032, in 1998 23803, in 1999 30387, in 2000 40261, in 2001 47318, in 2002 51688 and in 2003 39664 tests were executed and all results were negative. This programme covered all counties of Hungary, and in each county the number of tested wild boars was commensurate with the estimated number of the wild boars in the county. In this year we started again the serological survey of wild boars over the virological examination. During this sero-surveillance we were focusing on the areas near to the borders of Hungary.

16 November 2004: CSF was diagnosed in pigs at Losonc in Slovakia, protection measures were taken near Ipolytarnóc in Hungary.

16 August 2005: CSF was diagnosed in pigs at Ples in Slovakia, protection measures were taken in Ipolytarnóc and in other 7 settlements.

In the year of 2005 in Nógrád county 708 wild-boar were examined, 27 (3,8%) were seropositive, but all of them were vironegative (there was no virus in the animals).

7 February 2006: CSF was diagnosed in wild-boars in district Losonc in Slovakia, surveillance zone was designated in Hungary around Ipolytarnóc. Around the Slovakian outbreaks the radius of the zone was 10 km, we enlarged the radius up to 35 km taking into consideration the opinion of the National Expert Committee. Between 1 March 2006 and 28 February 2007 (hunting season) 2058 wild-boars were examined, 224 (10,9%) were seropositive and 2 of them were viropositive (22 January 2007, cases)

2.2 Epidemiological situation

2.2.1 Nógrád county

2.2.1.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 Febr. 2007)

Over this period, a total of 2028 serological tests were carried out on feral pigs in Nógrád county. Of these, 224 were seropositive; the remainder seronegative. Of the 224 seropositive cases, 2 were found to be virus-positive. This result reflects the fact that, of 5 cases of swine fever detected in January 2007, three were not subjected to serological testing, but directly to virological testing.

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2028	1804	224*
Antigen detection (ELISA)	564	562	2
PCR	548	543	5

* Note: The virological test was negative in 222 cases

2.2.1.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	5076	5004	31
Antigen detection (ELISA)	5035	4948	81
PCR	5038	4948	81

2.2.1.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	3754	2810	944
Antigen detection (ELISA)	3793	3782	11
PCR	3754	3720	34

2.2.1.4 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 Febr. 2010)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	5440	4798	642
Antigen detection* (ELISA)	3056	3056	0
PCR	5453	5453	0

*Antigen detection ELISA testing has been finished officially from 3 Feb 2010

2.2.1.5 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2010-2011 (1 March 2010 – 28 Febr. 2011)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	6438	6212	226
PCR	6428	6428	0

2.2.2 Pest county

2.2.2.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 Febr. 2007)

Over this period, a total of 912 serological tests were carried out on feral pigs in Pest county. Of these 31 were seropositive; the remainder seronegative. All the 31 seropositive cases were vironegative.

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	912	881	31
Antigen detection (ELISA)	41	41	0
PCR	53	53	0

2.2.2.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2351	2065	286
Antigen detection (ELISA)	1067	1054	13
PCR	1058	987	71

2.2.2.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2647	1966	681
Antigen detection (ELISA)	2169	2150	19
PCR	2165	2103	63

2.2.2.4 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 Febr. 2010)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	3870	3051	819
Antigen detection* (ELISA)	1276	1271	5
PCR	2945	2930	15

*Antigen detection ELISA testing has been finished officially from 3 Feb 2010

2.2.2.5 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2010-2011 (1 March 2010 – 28 Febr. 2011)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	5136	4752	384
PCR	4576	4576	0

2.2.3 Heves county

2.2.3.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 Febr. 2007)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	691	632	59
Antigen detection (ELISA)	70	70	0
PCR	71	71	0

2.2.3.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	881	769	112
Antigen detection (ELISA)	481	481	0
PCR	474	474	0

2.2.3.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2255	2165	90
Antigen detection (ELISA)	2135	2135	0
PCR	2134	2134	0

2.2.3.4 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 Febr. 2010)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	4471	4397	74
Antigen detection* (ELISA)	2258	2258	0
PCR	4302	4302	0

*Antigen detection ELISA testing has been finished officially from 3 Feb 2010

2.2.3.5 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2010-2011 (1 March 2010 – 28 Febr. 2011)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	4740	4722	18
PCR	4666	4666	0

2.2.4 Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

2.2.4.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 Febr. 2007)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	407	396	11
Antigen detection (ELISA)	96	96	0
PCR	96	96	0

2.2.4.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	528	510	18
Antigen detection (ELISA)	75	75	0
PCR	74	74	0

2.2.4.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	1554	1504	50
Antigen detection (ELISA)	1071	1071	0
PCR	1078	1078	0

2.2.4.4 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 Febr. 2010)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2632	2585	47
Antigen detection* (ELISA)	1083	1083	0
PCR	2089	2089	0

*Antigen detection ELISA testing has been finished officially from 3 Feb 2010

2.2.4.5 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2010-2011 (1 March 2010 – 28 Febr. 2011)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	3917	3893	24
PCR	3303	3303	0

2.3 Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases

2.3.1 Nógrád county

2.3.1.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 Febr. 2007)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1.	Csesztve	1	09.01.2007.	8 months	sow	normal	25.01.2007.
2.	Csesztve	1	10.01.2007.	1 year	sow	normal	22.01.2007.
3.	Litke	1	10.01.2007.	8 months	boar	normal	22.01.2007.
4.	Ipolytarnóc	1	12.01.2007.	8 months	boar	abnormal	22.01.2007.
5.	Ipolytarnóc	1	17.01.2007.	8 months	sow	dead	25.01.2007.

2.3.1.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Herencsény	1	28.04.2007	1 year	sow	normal	14.05.2007
2	Karancsberény	1	16.05.2007	2 years	boar	normal	29.05.2007
3	Karancskeszi	1	22.05.2007	1 éves	boar	normal	04.06.2007
4	Kisecset	2	30.05.2007	1 éves	boar	normal	12.06.2007
5	Magyarnándor	1	01.06.2007	3 years	boar	normal	15.06.2007
6	Varsány	1	03.06.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	19.06.2007
7	Mohora	1	17.06.2007	1 year	boar	normal	25.06.2007
8	Herencsény	2	21.06.2007	1 year	boar	normal	27.06.2007
9	Iliny	1	26.06.2007	1,5 years	boar	normal	11.07.2007
10	Érsekvadkert	1	02.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	16.07.2007
11	Herencsény	1	02.07.2007	3 months	sow	normal	19.07.2007
12	Bér	1	05.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	20.07.2007
13	Nógrádmarcál	1	08.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	24.07.2007
14	Salgótarján-Salgóbánya	1	24.07.2007	1 year	boar	normal	07.08.2007
15	Ecseg	1	29.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	07.08.2007
16	Rimóc	1	29.07.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	07.08.2007
17	Iliny	1	30.07.2007	6 months	boar	normal	09.08.2007
18	Csesztve	1	09.08.2007	9 months	sow	normal	15.08.2007
19	Bér	1	10.08.2007	3 years	sow	normal	22.08.2007
20	Erdőkürt	1	02.09.2007	6 months	sow	normal	11.09.2007
21	Pásztó	1	07.10.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	18.10.2007
22	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	14.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	27.10.2007
23	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	26.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	08.11.2007
24	Pásztó	1	28.10.2007	1 year	boar	normal	09.11.2007
25	Garáb	1	11.11.2007	8 months	sow	normal	22.11.2007
26	Romhány	1	11.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
27	Somoskőujfalu	2	16.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
28	Borsosberény	1	02.12.2007	1 year	sow	normal	13.12.2007
29	Borsosberény	1	01.12.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	13.12.2007

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
30	Nagylóc	1	25.11.2007	3 months	sow	normal	13.12.2007
31	Nógrádkövesd	1	03.12.2007	10 months	sow	normal	14.12.2007
32	Romhány	1	15.12.2007	11 months	sow	normal	09.01.2008
33	Nagylóc	2	17.12.2007	11 months	boar	normal	09.01.2008
34	Hont	1	29.12.2007	4 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
35	Alsópetény	1	01.01.2008	18 months	sow	normal	09.01.2008
36	Alsópetény	1	01.01.2008	3 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
37	Nagyoroszi	2	02.01.2008	2 years, 7 months	sow, boar	normal	09.01.2008
38	Sámsonháza	1	01.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
39	Mátraverebély	1	30.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
40	Nagylóc	1	02.01.2008	18 months	boar	normal	09.01.2008
41	Pásztó	1	27.12.2007	3 years	sow	normal	11.01.2008
42	Borsosberény	1	01.01.2008	6 months	boar	normal	11.01.2008
43	Diósjenő	1	01.01.2008	8 months	boar	normal	11.01.2008
44	Cserhátszentiván	1	29.12.2007	3 years, 2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
45	Nógrádkövesd	1	19.12.2007	10 months	sow	normal	10.01.2008
46	Nagyoroszi	2	18.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	10.01.2008
47	Mátranovák	1	02.01.2008	4 years	boar	normal	15.01.2008
48	Érsekvadkert	1	04.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	15.01.2008
49	Nagylóc	2	05.01.2008	4 years, 10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
50	Szendehely	1	05.01.2008	6 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
51	Romhány	1	08.01.2008	2 years	boar	normal	16.01.2008
52	Herencsény	1	09.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	16.01.2008
53	Mátranovák	1	02.01.2008	1.5 years	sow	normal	16.01.2008
54	Nagybárcány	1	11.01.2008	2 years	boar	normal	18.01.2008
55	Szendehely	1	05.01.2008	6 years	boar	normal	21.01.2008
56	Vanyarc	1	05.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	18.01.2008
57	Kisbárcány	1	04.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	18.01.2008
58	Diósjenő	1	14.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	23.01.2008
59	Érsekvadkert	1	16.01.2008	7 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
60	Kisbárcány	1	18.01.2008	2.5 years	sow	normal	29.01.2008
61	Szécsénke	1	21.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	30.01.2008
62	Nagyoroszi	1	22.01.2008	9 months	boar	normal	31.01.2008
63	Bercel	1	26.01.2008	5 months	sow	normal	05.02.2008
64	Salgótarján- Kotyháza	2	26.01.2008	2 years, 3 years	sow	normal	05.02.2008
65	Pusztaberki	1	15.02.2008	2 years	boar	normal	25.02.2008
66	Borsosberény	1	15.02.2008	10 months	sow	normal	25.02.2008
67	Diósjenő	1	16.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	25.02.2008
68	Magyargéc	1	16.02.2008	11 months	boar	normal	25.02.2008
69	Alsópetény	2	20.02.2008	7 months	sow	normal	28.02.2008
70	Kisecset	1	22.02.2008	6 months	sow	Dead	05.03.2008
71	Rétság	1	22.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.03.2008
72	Nagyoroszi	1	27.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	06.03.2008

2.3.1.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Romhány	1	21.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	28.04.2008
2	Érsekvadkert	1	26.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.05.2008
3	Szécsény	1	27.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.05.2008
4	Magyarnándor	1	27.04.2008	10 months	boar	normal	06.05.2008
5	Alsópetény	1	17.04.2008	1.5 years	boar	dead	08.05.2008
6	Alsópetény	1	23.04.2008	3 years	sow	dead	08.05.2008
7	Hont	1	28.04.2008	10 months	boar	abnormal	08.05.2008
8	Kisecset	1	03.05.2008	11 months	boar	normal	09.05.2008
9	Nógrádmegyer	1	02.05.2008	1 year	boar	normal	09.05.2008
10	Nagylóc	2	04.05.2008	3 years, 1 year	boar, sow	normal	09.05.2008
11	Tar	2	26.04.2008	1 year. 1 year	sow, sow	normal	09.05.2008
12	Tar	1	28.04.2008	1 year	boar	normal	09.05.2008
13	Garáb	1	30.04.2008	10 months	boar	normal	09.05.2008
14	Becske	1	2008-05-12	2 years	boar	normal	20.05.2008
15	Nagylóc	2	07.05.2008	1 year, 1 year	boar	normal	20.05.2008
16	Mátraszőlős	1	23.05.2008	2 years	boar	normal	03.06.2008
17	Nagykeresztúr	1	29.05.2008	1.5 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
18	Ságújfalu	1	03.06.2008	1.5 years	boar	normal	25.06.2008
19	Ságújfalu	1	15.06.2008	10 months	boar	normal	25.06.2008
20	Cered	1	20.06.2008	2 years	boar	normal	14.07.2008
21	Bárna	1	21.06.2008	2 years	boar	normal	14.07.2008
22	Sóshartyán	1	09.07.2008	1 year	sow	normal	21.07.2008
23	Etes	1	09.07.2008	16 months	sow	normal	23.07.2008
24	Diósjenő	1	28.07.2008	2 years	boar	normal	05.08.2008
25	Diósjenő	1	27.07.2008	2 years	sow	normal	05.08.2008
26	Alsópetény	1	26.07.2008	1 year	boar	normal	04.08.2008
27	Nagykeresztúr	1	09.08.2008	1 year	boar	normal	19.08.2008
28	Rétság	1	31.08.2008	2 years	boar	normal	05.09.2008
29	Keszeg	1	01.09.2008	5 months	boar	abnormal	22.09.2008
30	Nógrád	1	03.11.2008	3 years	boar	normal	11.11.2008
31	Nógrád	1	16.02.2009	2 years	boar	normal	23.02.2009

2.3.2 Pest county

2.3.2.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	boar	normal	10.12.2007
2	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	sow	normal	10.12.2007
3	Nagybörzsöny	1	17.11.2007	2 years	sow	normal	10.12.2007
4	Bernecebaráti	1	21.11.2007	3 years	sow	normal	14.12.2007
5	Perőcsény	1	29.11.2007	8 months	boar	normal	14.12.2007
6	Kemence	1	01.12.2007	under 1 year	boar	normal	14.12.2007
7	Perőcsény	6	29.11.2007	2 years (4), 3 years (2)	3 sow, 3 boar	normal	19.12.2007

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
8	Kemence	1	08.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
9	Kemence	1	06.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
10	Ipolydamásd	1	18.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
11	Ipolydamásd	1	18.12.2007	3 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
12	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
13	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
14	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
15	Vámosmikola	1	30.12.2007	2 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
16	Perőcsény	1	30.12.2007	1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
17	Kemence	3	15.12.2007	10 months (2), 3 years (1)	boar (2), sow (1)	normal	10.01.2008
18	Kemence	1	12.12.2007	1 year	boar	normal	10.01.2008
19	Letskés	1	12.12.2007	8 months	sow	normal	10.01.2008
20	Nagybörzsöny	1	26.12.2007	2 years	boar	normal	10.01.2008
21	Perőcsény	2	26.12.2007	8 months, 3 years	sow, boar	normal	10.01.2008
22	Nagybörzsöny	1	06.01.2008	11 months	boar	normal	15.01.2008
23	Nagybörzsöny	1	04.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
24	Ipolytölgyes	1	04.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
25	Letskés	1	05.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
26	Ipolytölgyes	1	31.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	15.01.2008
27	Kóspallag	1	05.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	15.01.2008
28	Márianosztra	1	02.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
29	Kemence	2	08.01.2008	8 months, 3 years	boar	normal	15.01.2008
30	Kemence	2	09.01.2008	3 years, 5 years	boar	normal	16.01.2008
31	Kemence	3	09.01.2008	1 year, 1 year, 10 months	boar, sow, boar	normal	16.01.2008
32	Kemence	1	09.01.2008	3 years	boar	normal	16.01.2008
33	Bernecebaráti	1	09.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	16.01.2008
34	Kemence	4	10.01.2008	1 year, 2 years, 2 years, 3 years	boar, sow, boar, sow	normal	23.01.2008
35	Bernecebaráti	1	08.01.2008	1 year	sow	normal	23.01.2008
36	Perőcsény	2	09.01.2008	8 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
37	Letskés	1	09.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	23.01.2008
38	Márianosztra	1	10.01.2008	8 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
39	Nagymaros	3	10.01.2008	11 months, 10 months, 9 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
40	Perőcsény	1	17.01.2008	7 months	boar	normal	29.01.2008
41	Vámosmikola	1	21.01.2008	2 years	boar	normal	29.01.2008
42	Bernecebaráti	1	26.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	04.02.2008
43	Tésa	1	27.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	04.02.2008
44	Nagymaros	1	28.01.2008	1 year	sow	normal	05.02.2008
45	Perőcsény	1	29.01.2008	7 months	boar	normal	05.02.2008

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
46	Szokolya	1	05.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	21.02.2008
47	Vácegres	1	12.02.2008	11 months	boar	normal	22.02.2008
48	Kemence	1	14.02.2008	1.5 years	sow	normal	25.02.2008
49	Letkés	1	16.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	25.02.2008
50	Letkés	1	18.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	27.02.2008
51	Vácduka	1	24.02.2008	3 years	boar	normal	06.03.2008
52	Vácduka	1	26.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	06.03.2008
53	Nagybörzsöny	1	27.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.03.2008

2.3.2.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Nagymaros	1	14.04.2008	14 months	boar	normal	22.04.2008
2	Vácegres	1	16.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	26.04.2008
3	Galgamácsa	1	19.04.2008	2 years	boar	normal	06.05.2008
4	Perőcsény	1	20.04.2008	3 years	sow	normal	06.05.2008
5	Vácduka	2	20.04.2008	4 years	boar	normal	06.05.2008
6	Vácegres	1	26.04.2008	5 years	boar	normal	07.05.2008
7	Csővár	1	20.05.2008	2 years	sow	normal	27.05.2008
8	Csővár	1	22.05.2008	2 years	boar	normal	03.06.2008
9	Csővár	2	30.05.2008	2 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
10	Csővár	1	03.06.2008	2 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
11	Vácegres	1	27.05.2008	5 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
12	Penc	1	03.06.2008	1 year	boar	Dead	10.06.2008
13	Letkés	1	04.06.2008	1 year	boar	normal	25.06.2008
14	Letkés	1	07.06.2008	1 year	boar	normal	25.06.2008
15	Vác	1	28.06.2008	1 year	boar	normal	10.07.2008
16	Szokolya	1	30.06.2008	1 year	sow	normal	10.07.2008
17	Püspökhatvan	1	04.07.2008	1 year	boar	normal	14.07.2008
18	Erdőkertes	1	07.07.2008	under 1 year		Dead	17.07.2008
19	Nagybörzsöny	1	10.07.2008	2 years	sow	normal	21.07.2008
20	Veresegyház	1	21.07.2008	under 1 year	sow	Dead	31.07.2008
21	Csővár	2	12.08.2008	4 years	boar	normal	22.08.2008
22	Csővár	1	07.09.2008	3 years	sow	normal	15.09.2008
23	Csővár	2	20.08.2008	3 years, 2 years	sow	normal	16.09.2008
24	Szokolya	1	22.08.2008	2 years	boar	normal	16.09.2008
25	Acsa	1	09.09.2008	5 years	boar	normal	17.09.2008
26	Galgamácsa	1	13.09.2008	2 years	sow	normal	19.09.2008
27	Galgamácsa	1	20.09.2008	under 1 year	boar	Abnormal	01.10.2008
28	Galgagyörk	1	18.09.2008	1 year	boar	normal	01.10.2008
29	Domony	1	11.10.2008	2 years	boar	normal	20.10.2008
30	Galgamácsa	1	12.10.2008	2 years	boar	normal	20.10.2008
31	Galgamácsa	1	27.10.2008	1 year	boar	normal	31.10.2008
32	Csővár	1	24.10.2008	6 months	boar	Abnormal	31.10.2008
33	Püspökhatvan	1	31.10.2008	2 years	sow	normal	11.11.2008
34	Galgamácsa	1	05.11.2008	under 1 year	sow	normal	11.11.2008

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
35	Galgamácsa	1	01.11.2008	under 1 year	sow	normal	11.11.2008
36	Galgamácsa	1	05.11.2008	under 1 year	sow	normal	11.11.2008
37	Galgamácsa	1	06.11.2008	under 1 year	boar	normal	20.11.2008
38	Galgamácsa	1	11.11.2008	under 1 year	boar	normal	20.11.2008
39	Galgamácsa	1	11.11.2008	under 1 year	sow	normal	20.11.2008
40	Csővár	1	13.11.2008	7 months	boar	normal	21.11.2008
41	Kartal	1	13.11.2008	under 1 year	boar	normal	20.11.2008
42	Szokolya	1	19.11.2008	1 year	boar	normal	02.11.2008
43	Csővár	1	21.11.2008	6 months	boar	normal	11.12.2008
44	Csővár	1	27.11.2008	9 months	boar	normal	11.12.2008
45	Csővár	1	27.11.2008	2 years	boar	normal	11.12.2008
46	Csővár	1	07.12.2008	8 months	boar	normal	15.12.2008
47	Acsa	1	19.12.2008	8 months	boar	normal	31.12.2008
48	Szokolya	1	30.12.2008	3 years	sow	normal	12.01.2009
49	Csővár	1	03.01.2009	10 months	boar	normal	12.01.2009
50	Csővár	1	03.01.2009	10 months	boar	normal	12.01.2009
51	Galgamácsa	1	06.01.2009	3 years	boar	normal	15.01.2009
52	Szokolya	1	07.01.2009	10 months	sow	normal	20.01.2009
53	Csővár	1	09.01.2009	10 months	boar	normal	20.01.2009
54	Galgamácsa	1	15.01.2009	3 years	sow	normal	21.01.2009
55	Csővár	1	14.01.2009	11 months	boar	normal	27.01.2009
56	Csővár	1	14.01.2009	11 months	boar	normal	27.01.2009
57	Szokolya	1	27.01.2009	11 months	sow	normal	03.02.2009
58	Kartal	1	17.02.2009	11 months	sow	normal	25.02.2009

2.3.2.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 February 2010)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Galgamácsa	1	22.03.2009.	3 years	boar	normal	30.03.2009.
2	Csővár	1	20.04.2009.	under 1 year	boar	normal	28.04.2009.
3	Kartal	1	21.04.2009.	under 1 year	boar	normal	28.04.2009.
4	Galgamácsa	1	18.05.2009.	3 years	sow	normal	22.05.2009.
5	Galgamácsa	1	20.05.2009.	1 year	sow	normal	26.05.2009.
6	Csővár	1	03.06.2009.	under 1 year	boar	normal	10.06.2009.
7	Csővár	1	03.06.2009.	2 years	boar	normal	10.06.2009.
8	Galgamácsa	1	15.06.2009.	under 1 year	sow	normal	23.06.2009.
9	Galgamácsa	1	15.06.2009.	under 1 year	boar	normal	23.06.2009.
10	Galgamácsa	1	20.06.2009.	under 1 year	boar	normal	30.06.2009.
11	Galgamácsa	1	28.07.2009.	under 1 year	boar	normal	06.08.2009.
12	Galgamácsa	1	28.07.2009.	under 1 year	sow	normal	06.08.2009.
13	Püspökhatvan	1	06.08.2009.	under 1 year	sow	Abnormal	14.08.2009.
14	Acsa	1	22.08.2009.	3 years	sow	normal	31.08.2009.
15	Galgamácsa	1	14.10.2009.	7 months	boar	normal	30.10.2009.

2.3.3 Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases in Heves county

In Heves county there weren't any viropositive cases in the hunting years of 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009), 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 February 2010) and 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 February 2010).

2.3.4 Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

In Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county there weren't any viropositive cases in the hunting years of 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009), 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 February 2010) and 2009-2010 (1 March 2009 – 28 February 2010).

2.4 The infected area

2.4.1 Nógrád county

The infected area was determined as recommended by the National Expert Committee on Classical Swine Fever.

The Expert Committee was set up in August 2005 by the National Chief Veterinary Officer to deal with the outbreak of classical swine fever in Slovakia at the time. It meets on a quarterly basis, and records are kept of the meetings. In the event of an incident, the Committee can be convened within a week at the order of the Chief Veterinary Officer. It works in cooperation with the hunting authority, the County Hunting Chamber and the Bükk National Park Administration.

Nógrád County Agricultural Office's Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate is responsible for the organisation and implementation of all measures in connection with infected areas. The following bodies also assist in these measures:

Nógrád County Hunting Authority
Nógrád County Hunting Chamber
Bükk National Park Administration (in relation to Nógrád county)
Nógrád County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases.

Natural or artificial barriers to the movement of feral pig populations.

- Natural barrier: The Ipoly river, which runs along two thirds of the county's border with Slovakia.
- Artificial barrier: the E71 (M3) motorway, which cuts across the southern part of the county.

On the basis of the above, the Expert Committee recommended declaring Nógrád county an infected area. This was effectively done by the the Director of Nógrád County Agricultural Office's Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate on 26 January 2007. The designation of the county as an infected area was acknowledged in Commission Decision 2007/152/EC.

2.4.2 Specified part of Pest county

The Slovak authorities have informed the Commission and Hungarian State Veterinary Service about the outbreak of CSF in feral pigs on 26 September 2007 near to Slovakian - Hungarian border as well as the evolution in certain areas bordering Hungary. The Hungarian authorities have informed the Commission that in the light of the epidemiological situation, the measures of the plan for the eradication of classical swine fever in feral pigs need to be extended to part of the Pest county in Hungary.

On the basis of the opinion of the Commission and the Hungarian CSF Expert Committee the new infected area in Pest county should be the following:

The territory of the county of Nógrád and the territory of the county of Pest located north and east of the Danube, south of the border with Slovakia, west of the border with the county Nógrád and north of the motorway E 71 (M3).

2.4.3 Specified part of Heves county

The infected area was determined according to the direction of the Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of 02 July 2008 and annexes of the Commission Decision 2008/631/EC and 2008/674/EC. This area contains the territories of Heves county north of the motorway E 71 (M3). The extension of the infected area was made on the basis of the recommendation of the Classical Swine Fever Expert Committee of 25 June 2008. 92 settlements out of the 121 located in Heves county belong to the infected area.

The Heves County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office is responsible for ordering of all measures relating to the infected area. The measures are implemented with the cooperation of the following bodies:

Heves County Hunting Authority
Heves County Hunting Chamber
Bükk National Park Administration (in relation to Heves county)
Heves County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases and on the request to have a closed infected area.

Taking into consideration the fact that the last CSF positive wild boar case in Nógrád county was confirmed on 23 February 2009 and the favourable results of the laboratory testing carried out in the last two years in the infected area of Nógrád, Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties and in the surveillance zone of Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties the Hungarian Veterinary Authority plans to lift the restriction measures in Heves county and in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county and to consider these counties as free from CSF. The proposal is going to be discussed at the following SCoFCAH meeting in May 2011. The targets set up in this programme for 2012 assume that these counties are free from CSF.

2.4.4 Specified part of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

The infected area was determined according to the direction of the Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of 02 July 2008 and annexes of the Commission Decision 2008/631/EC and 2008/674/EC. This area contains the territories of Borsod-Abaúj-

Zemplén county south of the Slovakian border, east of the border of Heves county, north and west of the motorway E 71 (M3), south of the main road No 37 (the section between the motorway E 71 (M3) and main road No 26) and west of the main road No 26. The extension of the infected area was made on the basis of the recommendation of the Classical Swine Fever Expert Committee of 25 June 2008. 71 settlements out of the 357 located in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county belong to the infected area.

The whole territory of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county is 7248 square km, from which 1492.8 square km belongs to the surveillance zone. There are 33 hunting clubs/organisations in the surveillance zone.

The Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office is responsible for ordering of all measures relating to the infected area. The measures are implemented with the cooperation of the following bodies:

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Hunting Authority
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Hunting Chamber
Bükk National Park Administration (in relation to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county)
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases and on the request to have a closed infected area.

Taking into consideration the fact that the last CSF positive wild boar case in Nógrád county was confirmed on 23 February 2009 and the favourable results of the laboratory testing carried out in the last two years in the infected area of Nógrád, Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties and in the surveillance zone of Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties the Hungarian Veterinary Authority plans to lift the restriction measures in Heves county and in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county and to consider these counties as free from CSF. The proposal is going to be discussed at the following SCoFCAH meeting in May 2011. The targets set up in this programme for 2012 assume that these counties are free from CSF.

2.5 The surveillance zone

The surveillance zone was determined in July 2008 as a generally 10 km wide belt counted from the border of the infected area on the territory of Hungary. From 17 March 2010 the surveillance zone counted from the highway M3 (E71) in direction south from the infected area of Pest county is extended to 40 km between the river Danube on the west and the county border on the east.

Serological and virological examination of each hunted wild boar is compulsory on the whole territory of the surveillance zone.

According to the plans indicated in chapter 2.4.3 and 2.4.4 Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties will be considered as free from CSF, so the currently applied surveillance zones will be also lifted in these counties. The proposal is going to be discussed at the following SCoFCAH meeting in May 2011.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Measures to prevent the spread of the disease in feral pig populations

3.1 Hunting regulations:

a) Within 3 km of the outbreak:

- Individual hunting is permitted. Once gutted, clinically healthy shot animals must be taken to the collection centre, and samples must be taken for serological and virological testing and forwarded to the Central Agricultural Office Veterinary Diagnosis Directorate (the national reference laboratory for classical swine fever). The feral pig carcass must be kept at the collection centre until the laboratory results have been received. All entrails must be packed separately and labelled with game identifier. The prepared entrails must be carried into collection centre or into other place appointed by the licensed hunter, where it shall be stored in a separate fridge as far as possible until the entrails will be transported into disposal plant. The entrails can be buried on the site only in special cases and with the permission of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office. The animals can be shot only at the feeding and scattering sites from shooter's post. The official veterinarian decides about the utilization of the feral pig carcass on the basis of the laboratory result of the sample test.
- Group hunting within the territory is not permitted within 40 days of the last outbreak. However group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office if the effective reducing of feral pig population as well as systematically monitoring tests without this method of hunting are not possible. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting. The prepared entrails must be carried into collection centre or into other place appointed by the licensed hunter, where it shall be stored in a separate fridge as far as possible until the entrails will be transported into disposal plant. The entrails can be buried on the site only in special cases and with the permission of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office.
- The corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue at the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office. If possible, samples must be taken from the carcass and sent to the National Reference Laboratory for virological and serological testing. After sampling, the carcass is sent to the disposal plant. If the transportation of the intensively autolysed corpse is not possible it must be buried at a depth of 1 m at the spot after samples were collected. The site of bury must be disinfected.

b) Outside 3 km of the outbreak:

Individual hunting is permitted with the same conditions as indicated in point a).

Group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting. All further provisions must be fulfilled according to point a).

The measures to be applied in relation with corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour are indicated in point a).

c) Group hunting with dogs is not permitted within the infected area. However group hunting with dogs may be permitted upon prior application to the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office if the effective reducing of feral pig

population as well as systematically monitoring tests without this method of hunting are not possible. It must not apply in areas within 3 km of the outbreak within 40 days of the last outbreak. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting.

3.2 Measures in the case of animals clinically healthy when shot

3.2.1 Shooting must take place at a site from which the animals can be transported by motor vehicle and if the disposal is at site the ground is suitable for burying the entrails at a depth of 1 m. Bagged feral pigs must be tagged on site with the 6-figure game identification number. Sampling for serological and virological testing must be carried out at the site of shooting or, in exceptional cases, at the game collection centre. The samples are to be sent to the laboratory of the Central Agricultural Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate.

The sample must be accompanied by an identification card containing the following information:

- a) the big game identification number
- b) the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot;
- c) the date on which the animal was found dead or shot,
- d) the age and sex of the pig,
- e) if shot: symptoms before shooting,
- f) if found dead: the state of the carcass,
- g) laboratory findings.

The site of shooting and of burial of the entrails must be disinfected (using a 2% caustic soda, 3-5% hypochlorite, 1% peracetic acid and 4% formic acid solution). The persons involved must also disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear.

3.2.2 Game collection centre

Once the animal corpses have been unloaded, the loading platform of the transport vehicle must be disinfected and the persons involved must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear.

On the basis of the test results, the official veterinarian approves the animal for transportation to a game handling establishment or for market consumption. If the test results are positive, the procedure is as follows:

All viro- and seropositive animals are seized and disposed of against state compensation.

The disposal of all entrails collected at the game collection centre is also against state compensation.

If the feral pig carcass becomes inadequate for human consumption (even though the appropriate storage conditions) before the laboratory result arrives the disposal shall be carried out against state compensation.

3.2.3 Preventing or restricting contact between metapopulations

Localisation of feral pigs through supplemental feeding may be at specially installed feed distributors or habitual feeding sites. Supplemental feeding is monitored regularly by the game warden and on a spot-check basis by the official veterinarian.

3.2.4 Reducing the feral pig population:

- a) The feral pig population must be thinned out by hunting, if necessary by exceeding the numbers provided for in the hunting plan. The detailed rules of the population thinning shall be carried out according to the provisions of the National Expert Committee.
- b) In case of population thinning the goal is to shoot the biggest possible number of porklings, pigs aged under 1 year and sows.
- c) The population thinning must be continuous in the 3 km zone around the outbreak, and may be carried out only from shooter's posts at feeding and scattering stations. Group hunting is forbidden until 40 days have expired since the last virologically positive case, excluding the individual permission of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office according to point 3.1.a).
- d) Animals found dead or showing abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office, where samples are taken before the carcasses are sent to the disposal plant. The autolised corpses must be buried on the spot at a depth of 1 m. The area around the burial site must be disinfected. Prior to burial of the corpse a tubular bone should be detached for PCR testing. For each sent in corpses a special reward must be allocated for the licensed hunters from a financial frame especially set up for this purpose in regard to have more effective perception of the feral pig corpses.

3.2.5 Requirements applying to licensed hunters:

1. The licence holder shall keep a record of the number, size, geographical distribution and movements of metapopulations,
2. Samples must be taken for serological and virological testing (sampling equipment is available from the animal health department) and sent without delay to the official or approved veterinarian.
3. Any feral pig found diseased or dead must be reported to the animal health department.
4. Within the infected area, feral pigs must be hunted continuously, irrespective of age or weight, with the exception only of suckling sows. All available means should be used – e.g. supplemental feeding to discourage movement, hunting – to prevent the pigs from entering the infected territory.
5. All animals shot within the territory infected with swine fever must be taken to the game collection centre, and any animals found dead must be taken to the Animal Health Directorate's animal morgue. The internal organs must be collected and disposed of by burial at a depth of at least 1 m. The collection area (bagging and burial site) must be cleaned and disinfected.
6. Following any hunting activity, hunters must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear. Hunters may not enter areas in which pigs are kept while wearing clothes they have worn for hunting.
7. Hunters must clean and disinfect all implements used for gutting and jointing pigs.
8. Waste or food remains originating from wild pigs must never be fed to domestic pigs and vice versa.
9. The entrails from the individual and group hunting must be collected according to the regulations in force and stored until disposal. The licensed hunter is eligible for state compensation in relation with the cool storage of the entrails if the terms of the Hungarian Act No XLVI. of 2008 on Food Chain and its official control are also kept.

10. The carcasses for self consumption must be stored in an adequate way until the results of the laboratory tests arrive (licensed game collection centre).

3.2.6 Recording epidemiological data

In the event of classical swine fever, licensed hunters must record the following information on all feral pigs shot or found dead:

1. big game identification number
2. the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
3. the date on which the animal was found dead or shot
4. the age and sex of the pig
5. if shot, symptoms before shooting
6. if found dead, state of the carcass
7. laboratory findings.

These data must be kept for two years and presented in full at any official inspection.

3.2.7 Disposal

Disposal shall be in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

a) The followings must be disposed:

- corpses of feral pigs found dead
- corpses of feral pigs displaying abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting
- the entrails of healthy animals shot
- bodies of feral pigs of no commercial value (piglets)
- bodies of feral pigs testing positive in the virological or serological diagnostic tests
- bodies of the animals directly next to a pig found positive in the virological test

b) Feral pigs found dead must be taken to the animal morgue appointed by the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office or, if already in a state of decay, buried on the spot following sampling.

c) Feral pigs displaying abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue appointed by the Directorate.

d) The corpses of shot animals not fit for human consumption must be taken to the animal morgue appointed by the Directorate.

e) Samples must be taken for virological and serological testing from all animals sent to the animal morgue appointed by the Directorate.. These samples are to be sent to the laboratory of the Central Agricultural Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate. The identification form sent with the sample must carry the following information:

- the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
- the date on which the animal was found dead or shot
- the age and sex of the pig
- if shot, symptoms before shooting

- if found dead, the state of the carcass
 - laboratory findings.
- f) Following sampling, the carcasses must be sent to the disposal plant for safe disposal in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. Vehicles used for transporting the carcasses must be checked by the official veterinarian for suitability, and the vehicle must be disinfected after loading and prior to departure.

3.2.8 Monitoring tests in feral pig populations

1. The veterinary authority and the hunting authority reviews the estimated size of the feral pig population at each affected hunting club in the infected territory. The target population size as a basis of the sample collection consists of the estimated number of sows and boars with 50% progeny counted from that number added to it. Following that the veterinary and the hunting authority taking into consideration the recommendations of the Diagnostic Manual determines the size of each sample collection area and the number of the belonging licensed hunters. The minimum sample number, which was determined by the estimated size of the feral pig population in the particular sampling area, is calculated such a way that to be able to detect 5% prevalence of the classical swine fever virus with 95% confidence (in consonance with point H of Chapter IV in the Diagnostic Manual). The aim regarding the sample distribution is to take 50% of all samples from pigs aged under 1 year. A clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test, if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test, a tonsil or, if this cannot be provided, a sample from another lymphoid organ (spleen, lymphatic gland) must be sent to the laboratory.
2. Beyond the terms indicated in point 1 in the infected area serological and virological testing of all shot feral pigs and whole examination of all feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms is performed continually.
3. All feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms has to undergo the whole laboratory examination.
4. The tests indicated in point 1 and point 3 are performed compulsory for 24 months following the last confirmed viropositive case. This period of time includes the minimum period of 12 months for disease monitoring measures laid down in Article 16(3)(q) of Directive 2001/89/EC, while the tests indicated in point 2 are also ongoing.
5. Over the full 24-month period we are implementing the measures specified in points g), k) and l) of the said Article 16(3).
6. Considering the epidemiological situation – if necessary – the National Expert Committee gives recommendation on oral vaccination of the feral pig population within the infected zone against classical swine fever. For better preparedness to this situation the vaccinating strategy is part of the Eradication Plan.

3.2.9 Preventive measures against classical swine fever in domestic pigs

3.2.9.1 Measures:

- a) Within the infected area, we took the measures prescribed in Article 15(2), paying particular attention to the census of the pig population and screening based on clinical examination.

- b) Pigs are not allowed to enter or leave the farm unless authorised by the Chief Veterinary Officer, taking account of the epidemiological situation.
- c) Persons who have or may have been in contact with feral pigs are allowed to enter the farm only if the appropriate hygiene precautions are taken, i.e. change of clothes, hand and foot disinfection.
- d) Appropriate disinfecting materials (wheel disinfectant, handwashing facilities) to be kept in pig housing and at farm entry and exit points;
- e) Hunters who keep domestic pigs have been ordered to keep separate records.
- f) All animals dying on the farm or showing symptoms of classical swine fever must be examined.
- g) No part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, or any material or equipment which could be contaminated with the classical swine fever virus, may be brought into a pig holding.
- h) Pigs, their semen, embryos or ova may not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of intra-Community trade.

3.2.9.2 Slaughter for own consumption:

Pigs may be slaughtered for own consumption only if the results of prior clinical examination as laid down in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual are satisfactory.

3.2.9.3 Surveillance programme in domestic pigs:

Passive surveillance:

The investigation of the classical swine fever suspicion has to be carried out according to the provisions of Decree No 75/2002. (16 Aug) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the whole territory of Hungary. The attention of the concerned has to be drawn continually concerning the keeping of the above mentioned measures.

Active surveillance:

In the infected territory:

A. In large-scale pig holdings:

- Quarterly in every holding: epidemiological control examination (including the clinical examination carried out by the Diagnostic Manual)
- Half-yearly in every holding: serological testing (to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

B. In small-scale pig farms:

Epidemiological units has to be determined by settlements or if necessary by parts of settlements by the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate:

- Half-yearly in every epidemiological unit: clinical examination (to detect 2% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Half-yearly in every epidemiological unit: serological testing (to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

In the surveillance zone:

A. In large-scale pig holdings:

- Yearly in every holding: serological testing (to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

B. In small-scale pig farms:

Epidemiological units has to be determined by settlements or if necessary by parts of settlements by the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate:

- Half-yearly in every epidemiological unit: serological testing (to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

3.2.10. Movement of pigs

3.2.10.1 Small-scale holdings

- Pigs may be moved from the holding only if bound directly for an abattoir for slaughter, and only if the results of the clinical examination prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, to be carried out 24 hours previously, are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.
- Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.
- Breeding or fattening stock may be moved only from inspected markets and only with the required transport document. The purchase must be reported to the official veterinarian.

3.2.10.2 Large-scale holdings

3.2.10.2.1 A condition for despatch of pigs to a slaughterhouse is that they are clinically examined 24 hours previously in accordance with Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, and that the results are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.

Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.

3.2.10.2.2 Stock may be moved for further use as production animals only if a clinical examination and PCR tests for classical swine fever have been carried out with negative results according to Article 4 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC.

At the place of destination the animals must be kept isolated for 40 days, which isolation can be lifted after favourable results of the clinical examination.

However the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the place of destination can permit the transport of the pigs without performing the PCR test, but in this case serological tests must be performed prior to the lifting of the isolation.

- 3.2.10.2.3 Live animals (breeding animals for restocking, fattening stock) may be imported with the permission of the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate. Purchased animals must be isolated for 40 days.
- 3.2.10.3 Transport to other EU Member States:
 - 3.2.10.3.1 According to Article 2 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC dispatch of live pigs from the infected area is prohibited, except those special cases, which are indicated in Article 3 of the Decision (to infected area of the other Member State).
 - 3.2.10.3.2 From non-infected areas pigs can only be dispatched into other EU Member States, if they originate from holdings, to where no live pigs were delivered from infected areas indicated in the Annex of the Decision 30 days prior to the dispatch.

3.2.11. Public information campaign

1. With a view to eliminate the disease we cooperate with:

- the hunting authority
- the Hunting Chamber
- the Environmental Protection Office.

This cooperation means, that the classical swine fever prevention activities are regularly scheduled on the programs of the above mentioned organizations.

2. Technical information sessions:

- for veterinary practitioners: every 3 months
- for hunters: yearly.

- 3. The applicable requirements for hunters shall be laid down in writing for all licensed hunters.
- 4. Information of local residents via local government by the usual local way (e.g. public address system, billboards).
- 5. Hunters are informed of the current status of the disease and preventive activities via the local hunting journal.
- 6. Leaflets have been issued to pig keepers informing them of the outbreak of classical swine fever and explaining the clinical symptoms of the disease and their own responsibilities, with particular regard to reporting requirements, the regulations applicable and penalties for infringement.
- 7. Public information has been disseminated via the printed and online press on the appearance and confirmation of the disease and the action to be taken by the local population. The public is always informed in advance of any preventive action planned in connection with the disease.

3.2.12 Body responsible for implementation of the plan

The body responsible for implementation of the plan and coordination with the hunting and nature conservation authorities is the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate.

The Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate is responsible for supervising this activity.

3.2.13 Reporting obligation

Competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate makes a detailed yearly report in writing to the Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate and the National Expert Committee. On the basis of this report, the Central Agricultural Office submits information to the National Chief Veterinary Officer, who passes it on to the Commission of the European Union.

The competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates submit reports to the Committee of Experts on the progress of the eradication plan.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2007

Last year: 2012 (or until the disease exists)

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

Slaughter of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Eradication, control or monitoring

Other measures (specify)

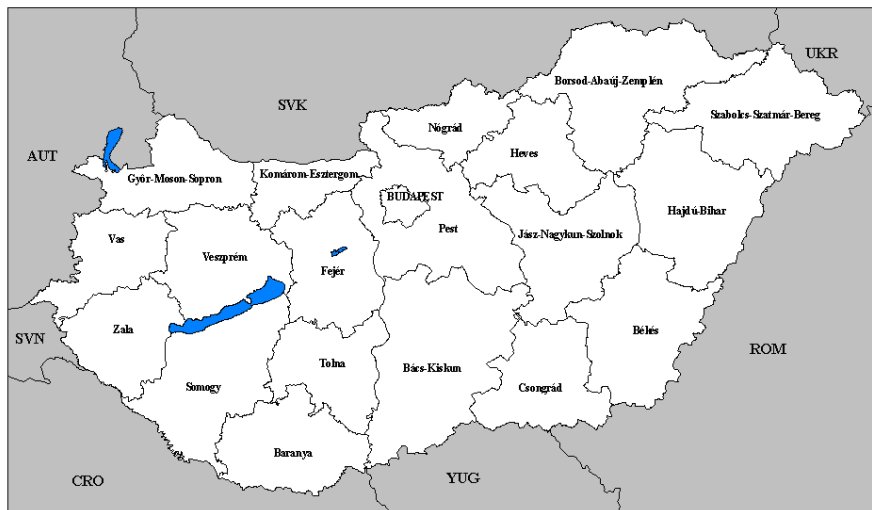
4.2 *Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme:*

Central Agricultural Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Division for Animal Health performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national eradication programme against classical swine fever.

The implementation of the planned feral pig hunting is carried out by the licensed hunters of the affected territory.

4.3 *Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented:*

The program will be implemented in all regions of Hungary (see Map 1 on the following page).



Map 1: Hungary and its 19 counties

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme:

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

According to the provisions of Decree No 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) on the protection against classical swine fever and of Decree No 113/2008. (VIII. 30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases, ***Classical Swine Fever is notifiable disease in Hungary.***

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

The submitted programme for co-financing relates to feral pigs of all ages on the whole territory of the country and to domestic pigs older than 8 weeks in the infected area and in the surveillance area.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Identification of animals:

Feral pigs:

All shot feral pigs must be labelled with game identifier.

Domestic pigs:

Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals:

According to Decree No 116/2003. (XI. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on marking pigs and their Integrated Registration and Identification System (ENAR), rules governing the integrated registration and identification system for pigs:

Article 3 (2) Pigs shall be marked at latest at the time of leaving the holding of their birth, irrespective of their purpose or use. Live pigs shall be transported only with ENAR ear tags.

Article 7 (1) Pigs shall be marked using the approved ENAR ear tags placed in the right ear. Marking of all pigs not yet marked in accordance with the provisions of this Decree shall be implemented as follows:

- a) before transport from the animal holding;
 - b) in the case of an imported animal, before it leaves the quarantine;
 - c) provided it is necessary for animal health reasons;
 - d) for breeding purposes, if necessary.
- (2) No marking is necessary in the following cases:
- a) pigs intended for slaughtering, when the holding and the slaughterhouse can be found at the same place and only pigs originated exclusively from this holdings are slaughtered;
 - b) pigs for which the animal health authorities ordered closed slaughter pursuant to separate law.
- (3) No re-marking shall be necessary in the case of pigs imported for slaughtering provided such slaughter takes place within 72 hours upon arrival.
- (4) Use of the ear tags shall be reported to the national database in accordance with the provisions in the Guidelines.

Registration of holdings:

The decree No 116/2003. (XI. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on marking pigs and their Integrated Registration and Identification System (ENAR) is modified and some parts are repealed by the decree No. 119/2007. (X. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The rules in force governing the integrated registration and identification system for pigs are as follows:

To establish new locations of keeping places or holdings, the approval of the county animal health authority has to be acquired. If more locations belong to one animal keeper, separated holdings have to be formed. One holding can have only one animal keeper at the same time. If more keepers have animals at the same place, each keeper separately has to form and report one holding. One holding shall be only one kind (slaughterhouse, staging point, animal health institute, etc). One keeping place shall belong to only one holding of the same keeper.

The keeper shall report all the holdings where pigs are kept to the National Database for registration.

The keeper and the location of keeping place shall be registered as one holding under one code in the National Database. With the written permission of the competent county animal health authority, more locations can be registered as one holding if the stocks have the same animal health status.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds:

All domestic pig holdings are free from classical swine fever in Hungary.

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

Small-scale holdings

- Pigs may be moved from the holding only if bound directly for an abattoir for slaughter, and only if the results of the clinical examination prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, to be carried out 24 hours previously, are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.
- Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.
- Breeding or fattening stock may be moved only from inspected markets and only with the required transport document. The purchase must be reported to the official veterinarian.

Large-scale holdings

- A condition for despatch of pigs to a slaughterhouse is that they are clinically examined 24 hours previously in accordance with Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, and that the results are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.

Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.

- Stock may be moved for further use as production animals only if a clinical examination and PCR tests for classical swine fever have been carried out with negative results according to Article 4 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC.

At the place of destination the animals must be kept isolated for 40 days, which isolation can be lifted after favourable results of the clinical examination.

However the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the place of destination can permit the transport of the pigs without performing the PCR test, but in this case serological tests must be performed prior to the lifting of the isolation.

- Live animals (breeding animals for restocking, fattening stock) may be imported with the permission of the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate. Purchased animals must be isolated for 40 days.

Transport to other EU Member States

- According to Article 2 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC dispatch of live pigs from the infected area is prohibited, except those special cases, which are indicated in Article 3 of the Decision (to infected area of the other Member State).

- From non-infected areas pigs can only be dispatched into other EU Member States, if they originate from holdings, to where no live pigs were delivered from infected areas indicated in the Annex of the Decision 30 days prior to the dispatch.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Tests used:

The methods employed for classical swine fever diagnosis are AB-ELISA and PCR with subsequent genotyping. Formerly AG-ELISA was also used, but it has been finished from 3 February 2010. Cells are routinely kept for use in cell culture based techniques such as virus isolation and virus neutralization tests.

Sampling schemes:

Sampling scheme for feral pigs:

1. The veterinary authority and the hunting authority reviews the estimated size of the feral pig population at each affected hunting club in the infected territory. The target population size as a basis of the sample collection consists of the estimated number of sows and boars with 50% progeny counted from that number added to it. Following that the veterinary and the hunting authority taking into consideration the recommendations of the Diagnostic Manual determines the size of each sample collection area and the number of the belonging licensed hunters. The minimum sample number, which was determined by the estimated size of the feral pig population in the particular sampling area, is calculated such a way that to be able to detect 5% prevalence of the classical swine fever virus with 95% confidence (in consonance with point H of Chapter IV in the Diagnostic Manual). The aim regarding the sample distribution is to take 50% of all samples from pigs aged under 1 year. A clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test, if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test, a tonsil or, if this cannot be provided, a sample from another lymphoid organ (spleen, lymphatic gland) must be sent to the laboratory.
2. Beyond the terms indicated in point 1 in the infected area serological and virological testing of all shot feral pigs and whole examination of all feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms is performed continually.
3. All feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms has to undergo the whole laboratory examination.
4. The tests indicated in point 1 and point 3 are performed compulsory for 24 months following the last confirmed viropositive case. This period of time includes the minimum period of 12 months for disease monitoring measures laid down in Article 16(3)(q) of Directive 2001/89/EC, while the tests indicated in point 2 are also ongoing.
5. Over the full 24-month period we are implementing the measures specified in points g), k) and l) of the said Article 16(3).

Sampling scheme for domestic pigs:

Passive surveillance:

The investigation of the classical swine fever suspicion has to be carried out according to the provisions of Decree No 75/2002. (16 Aug) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the whole territory of Hungary. The attention of the concerned has to be drawn continually concerning the keeping of the above mentioned measures.

Active surveillance:

In the infected territory:

A. In large-scale pig holdings:

- Quarterly in every holding: epidemiological control examination (including the clinical examination carried out by the Diagnostic Manual)
- Half-yearly in every holding: serological testing (to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

B. In small-scale pig farms:

Epidemiological units has to be determined by settlements or if necessary by parts of settlements by the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate:

- Half-yearly in every epidemiological unit: clinical examination (to detect 2% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Half-yearly in every epidemiological unit: serological testing (to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

In the surveillance zone:

A. In large-scale pig holdings:

- Yearly in every holding: serological testing (to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

B. In small-scale pig farms:

Epidemiological units has to be determined by settlements or if necessary by parts of settlements by the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate:

- Half-yearly in every epidemiological unit: serological testing (to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence)
- Laboratory examination of every abortion: fetus (virology) + sow's blood (serology)

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Vaccination against classical swine fever is **prohibited** in Hungary.

Decree No 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development on the protection against classical swine fever also forbids the vaccination against this disease.

Vaccination scheme:

Considering the epidemiological situation – if necessary – the National Expert Committee gives recommendation on oral vaccination of the feral pig population within the infected zone against classical swine fever. For better preparedness to this situation the vaccinating strategy is part of the Eradication Plan.

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

All domestic pig holdings are free from classical swine fever, but according to Decree No 75/2002 (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development the following measures must be taken in case of suspicion and confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in feral pigs:

(1) Immediately after the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate has information that feral pigs are suspected of being infected, it shall take all appropriate measures to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease, by giving information to the owners of pigs and to hunters, and by investigations of all feral pigs shot or found dead, including laboratory testing.

(2) As soon as confirmation of a primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs has taken place, the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate shall immediately:

a) establish an expert group including veterinarians, hunters, wildlife biologists and epidemiologists. The expert group shall assist the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate in:

aa) studying the epidemiological situation and defining the infected area,

ab) establishing appropriate measures to be applied in the infected area in addition to the ones referred to in subparagraphs b) and c); these measures may include suspension of hunting and restriction of movement,

ac) drawing up the eradication plan to be submitted to the Ministry for approval,

ad) carrying out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate classical swine fever from the infected area;

b) immediately place under official surveillance – by way of the regional chief veterinarian – pig holdings in the defined infected area and shall in particular order that:

ba) an official census be carried out of all categories of pigs on all holdings; the census shall be kept up to date by the owner. The information in the census shall be produced on request by the official veterinarian and may be checked at each inspection. However, as regards open-air pig holdings, the first census carried out may be done on the basis of an estimate,

bb) all pigs on the holding be kept in their living quarters or some other place where they can be isolated from feral pigs. The feral pigs must not have access to any material which may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding,

bc) no pigs may enter or leave the holding save where authorised by the regional chief veterinarian having regard to the epidemiological situation,

bd) appropriate means of disinfection be used at the entrance and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself,

be) appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons coming in contact with feral pigs, to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus, which measures may include a temporary ban on persons having been in contact with feral pigs from entering a pig holding,

bf) all dead or diseased pigs with classical swine fever symptoms on a holding be tested for the presence of classical swine fever,

bg) no part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment which could be contaminated with classical swine fever virus shall be brought into a pig holding,

bh) pigs, their semen, embryos or ova shall not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of trade;

c) arrange that all feral pigs shot or found dead in the defined infected area are inspected by an official veterinarian and examined for classical swine fever in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Carcasses of all animals found positive shall be processed under official supervision;

d) ensure that the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure indicated in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus.

(3) If a case of classical swine fever has occurred in feral pigs in an area of the country that is close to the territory of a neighbouring country, the neighbouring country concerned shall collaborate in the establishment of disease control measures.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result:

Articles 5 to 17 of the Decree No 75/2002 (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development state the detailed rules of the measures to be done in case of a positive result.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

Based on Decree No 75/2002 (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development: “In order to avoid any spread of the disease, or for diagnostic purposes, the killing (slaughtering) of pigs suspected of being infected may be carried out – subject to state compensation pursuant to specific other legislation – before the disease is officially confirmed.”

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Central Agricultural Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Division for Animal Health performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national eradication programme against classical swine fever and prepares all reports for the Commission.

5. Benefits of the programme:

A control and eradication programme is required in Hungary because we would like to protect the domestic pig population from the classical swine fever infection. Therefore it is important to eradicate the disease in wild boars. With the classical swine fever disease eradication programme it can be ensured that the disease free status (in wild boar) – which will be achieved under the scheme – can be maintained.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

Remark:

As data were collected on the basis of the identified criteria no data are available where the columns of the table are empty.

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species) – **Laboratory examination of domestic pigs**

Year: **2010**

Situation on date: **31/12/2010**

Disease: **classical swine fever**

Animal species: **domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)**

Region	Total Number of epid. units (See NOTE)	Total number the epid. units under the programme	Number of epid. units checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of Herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
								% epid. units coverage	% positive herds Period Herd prevalence	% new Positive Herds Herd Incidence	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Nógrád county	Infected area	132	132	132	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Pest county	Infected area	49	49	49	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	73	73	73	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Heves county	Infected area	79	79	79	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	Infected area	71	71	71	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	56	56	56	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total		480	480	480	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

NOTE: In case of the monitoring of small scale holdings epidemiological units are determined instead of herds.

Year: **2010**

Situation on date: **31/12/2010**

Disease: **classical swine fever**

Animal species: **domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)**

Region	Total Number of herds	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of Herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	Indicators			
								% herd coverage	% positive herds Period Herd prevalence	% new Positive Herds Herd Incidence	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Nógrád county	Infected area	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Pest county	Infected area	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Heves county	Infected area	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	Infected area	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total		30	30	30	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2006-2007 hunting year

Situation on date: 1/03/2006-28/02/2007

Disease: classical swine fever

Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Baranya	6162	993	663	663	0			66,77	0
Bács	3891	590	651	651	0			110,34	0
Békés	625	118	171	171	0			144,92	0
Borsod	6345	826	407	407	0			49,27	0
Csongrád	265	59	24	24	0			40,68	0
Fejér	6849	1062	664	664	0			62,52	0
Győr	3993	816	230	230	0			28,19	0
Hajdú	1596	236	231	231	0			97,88	0
Heves	4323	590	691	691	0			117,12	0
Jász	175	14	16	16	0			114,29	0
Komárom	3664	767	411	411	0			53,59	0
Nógrád	3214	708	2028	2028	5			286,44	0,25
Pest and Budapest	5477	1003	912	912	0			90,93	0
Somogy	9837	1652	814	814	0			49,27	0
Szabolcs	2690	413	281	281	0			68,04	0
Tolna	5484	816	393	393	0			48,16	0
Vas	2361	590	274	274	0			46,44	0
Veszprém	6686	1239	665	665	0			53,67	0
Zala	4024	698	348	348	0			49,86	0
Total	77661	13190	9874	9874	5			74,86	0,05

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
- (d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.
- (e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance: milk bulk tank tests).
- (f) Include all positive animal slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007-2008 hunting year **Situation on date: 1/03/2007-28/02/2008**
Disease: classical swine fever **Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)**

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Baranya	7039	993	500	500	0			50,35	0
Bács	3816	590	801	801	0			135,76	0
Békés	688	118	185	185	0			156,78	0
Borsod	6344	826	528	528	0			63,92	0
Csongrád	372	59	79	79	0			133,90	0
Fejér	6035	1062	804	804	0			75,71	0
Győr	4763	816	302	302	0			37,01	0
Hajdú	2155	236	304	304	0			128,81	0
Heves	4103	590	881	881	0			149,32	0
Jász	156	14	23	23	0			164,29	0
Komárom	3502	767	287	287	0			37,42	0
Nógrád	3366	5076	5076	5076	78			100	1,54
Pest and Budapest	5124	1003	2351	2351	68			234,4	2,89
Somogy	10682	1652	1130	1130	0			68,4	0
Szabolcs	2585	413	263	263	0			63,68	0
Tolna	2530	816	572	572	0			70,10	0
Vas	3055	590	448	448	0			75,93	0
Veszprém	6814	1239	845	845	0			68,20	0
Zala	4691	698	543	543	0			77,79	0
Total	77820	17558	15922	15922	146			90,68	0,92

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008-2009 hunting year **Situation on date: 1/03/2008-28/02/2009**
Disease: classical swine fever **Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)**

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Baranya	7833	993	911	911				91,74	
Bács	5056	590	725	725				122,88	
Békés	767	118	219	219				185,59	
Borsod	6549	826	1554	1554				188,14	
Csongrád	464	59	104	104				176,27	
Fejér	6861	1062	782	782				73,63	
Győr	5449	816	555	555				68,01	
Hajdú	2411	236	556	556				235,59	
Heves	4507	590	2255	2255				382,20	
Jász	268	14	26	26				185,71	
Komárom	4223	767	691	691				90,09	
Nógrád	3797	5076	3754	3754	37			73,96	0,98
Pest and Budapest	6202	1003	2647	2647	65			263,91	2,45
Somogy	12276	1652	1313	1313				79,48	
Szabolcs	3819	413	444	444				107,51	
Tolna	6667	816	598	598				73,28	
Vas	3646	590	569	569				96,44	
Veszprém	8496	1239	1206	1206				97,34	
Zala	6291	698	678	678				97,13	
Total	95582	17558	19587	19587	102			111,56	0,52

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2009-2010 hunting year **Situation on date: 1/03/2009-28/02/2010**
Disease: classical swine fever **Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)**

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Infected area									
Borsod (inf. area)	2070	2306	2027	2027				87,9	
Heves (inf. area)	3900	4446	4313	4313				97,01	
Nógrád (inf. area)	3797	4443	5453	5453				122,73	
Pest (inf. area)	2843	2913	3375	3375	15			115,86	0,44
Free area									
Baranya	7833	1357	1239	1239				91,3	
Bács	5056	767	889	889				115,91	
Békés	767	118	214	214				181,36	
Borsod (free area)	4479	649	605	605				93,22	
Csongrád	464	59	56	56				94,92	
Fejér	6861	1180	709	709				60,08	
Győr	5449	934	721	721				77,19	
Hajdú	2411	354	647	647				182,77	
Heves (free area)	607	118	158	158				133,9	
Jász	268	14	22	22				157,14	
Komárom	4223	885	683	683				77,18	
Pest (free area)	3359	472	495	495				104,87	
Somogy	12276	2065	1808	1808				87,55	
Szabolcs	3819	590	570	570				96,61	
Tolna	6667	1239	840	840				67,8	
Vas	3646	590	534	534				90,51	
Veszprém	8496	1475	1078	1078				73,08	
Zala	6291	1121	1138	1138				101,52	
Total	95582	28095	27574	27574	15			98,15	0,054

6.1.2. Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2010-2011 hunting year

Situation on date: 1/03/2010-28/02/2011

Disease: classical swine fever

Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Infected area									
Borsod (inf. area)	1820	2612*	2610	2610				99,92	
Heves (inf. area)	4784	4696*	4696	4696				100	
Nógrád (inf. area)	3931	6438*	6438	6438				100	
Pest (inf. area)	3240	3931*	3923	3923				99,80	
Free area									
Baranya	8438	1357	1082	1082				79,73	
Bács	6641	767	772	772				100,65	
Békés	1368	118	96	96				81,36	
Borsod (free area)	5266	993	1307	1307				131,62	
Csongrád	671	59	57	57				96,61	
Fejér	7622	1180	1065	1065				90,25	
Győr	6098	934	773	773				82,76	
Hajdú	3650	354	417	417				117,80	
Heves (free area)	112	118	44	44				37,29	
Jász	499	14	21	21				150	
Komárom	4375	885	679	679				76,72	
Pest (free area)	3698	472	1213	1213				256,99	
Somogy	11630	2065	1721	1721				83,34	
Szabolcs	4129	590	618	618				104,75	
Tolna	8114	1239	695	695				56,09	
Vas	4463	590	532	532				90,17	
Veszprém	9008	1475	1196	1196				81,08	
Zala	7177	1121	1100	1100				98,13	
Total	106734	32008	31055	31055	0	0	0	100,69	0

* NOTE: In the infected area the applied rule is that all feral pigs shot or found dead must be tested for CSF. In case of 2 counties (Borsod and Pest) the numbers of the tested animals are lower than to the numbers of animals to be tested because in some cases inappropriate samples arrived to the reference laboratory.

6.1.2 Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species) – **Laboratory testing of domestic pigs**

Due to the fact that there is no classical swine fever in domestic pigs in Hungary since 1993, there was only passive surveillance for that disease. Laboratory testing of domestic pigs for CSF started after the first occurrence of the virus in wild boar (January 2007). The laboratory tests were carried out in the infected area according to the epidemiological situation: in Nógrád county routine testing of domestic pigs started in January 2007, in Pest county routine testing of domestic pigs started in January 2008. Obligatory laboratory testing of domestic pigs with a previously determined scheme for the whole territory of the infected area was introduced in 2009.

Year: **2007**

Disease: **classical swine fever**

Situation on date: **31/12/2007**

Animal species: **domestic pig**

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested (serology)	Number of animals tested individually (serology)	Number of Seropositive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaught. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Infected area of Nógrád county	27955	2590	2590	2590	0	0	0	100	0
Total	27955	2590	2590	2590	0	0	0	100	0

Year: **2008**

Disease: **classical swine fever**

Situation on date: **31/12/2008**

Animal species: **domestic pig**

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested (serology)	Number of animals tested individually (serology)	Number of Seropositive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaught. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Infected area of Nógrád county	27955	1550	1550	1550	2*	1*	1	100	0,13
Infected area of Pest county	6370	3986	3986	3986	0	0	0	100	0
Total	34325	5536	5536	5536	2*	1*	1	100	0,04

*: 1 seropositive animal was killed and the virological test was negative; in case of the other seropositive animal the serological test was repeated with negative result.

6.1.2 Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species) – **Laboratory testing of domestic pigs**

Year: **2009**

Situation on date: **31/12/2009**

Disease: **classical swine fever**

Animal species: **domestic pig**

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested (serology)	Number of animals tested individually (serology)	Number of Seropositive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaught. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Infected area of Nógrád county	28469	922	922	922	0	0	0	100	0
Infected area of Pest county	3200	855	855	855	0	0	0	100	0
Infected area of Borsod county	4932	504	504	504	0	0	0	100	0
Infected area of Heves county	9947	1243	1243	1243	0	0	0	100	0
Total	46548	3524	3524	3524	0	0	0	100	0

6.1.2 Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species) – **Laboratory testing of domestic pigs**

Year: **2010** Situation on date: **31/12/2010**

Disease: **CSF**

Animal species: **domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)**

Region		Total number of animals at the end of the year	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested* (serology)	Number of animals tested individually (serology)	Number of Seropositive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
							Number of Anim with pos. result slaught. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Nógrád county	Infected area	5305	5734	5541	5541				96,63	
	Surveillance zone	6556	2362	1833	1833				77,60	
Pest county	Infected area	1811	1836	1607	1607				87,53	
	Surveillance zone	6556	2362	1833	1833				77,60	
Heves county	Infected area	2414	2860	2506	2506				89,31	
	Surveillance zone	1073	915	1577	1577				172,35	
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	Infected area	2155	1640	1104	1104	1**	1	1	67,32	0,09
	Surveillance zone	1498	1152	757	757	1**	1	1	65,71	0,13
Total		20812	16499	14925	14925	2**	2	2	90,46	0,01

NOTES:

* : The indicated numbers contain the total number of the tested animals in 2010, because the investigations were carried out on a half yearly basis (2 times a year) both in the infected area and in the surveillance zone.

** : The antibody ELISA test was positive due to an interference reaction with Border disease. The animals were killed and organs sent to the NRL. **Virus isolation and PCR were negative in both cases.**

6.1.2 Data on animals (one table per year and per disease/species) – **Laboratory testing of domestic pigs**

Year: **2010** Situation on date: **31/12/2010**

Disease: **CSF**

Animal species: **domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)**

Region		Total number of animals at the end of the year	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested* (serology)	Number of animals tested individually (serology)	Number of Seropositive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
							Number of Anim with pos. result slaught. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9=(4/3)\times 100$	$10=(6/4)\times 100$
Nógrád county	Infected area	16045	346	485	485				140,17	
	Surveillance zone	21331	176	258	258				153,39	
Pest county	Infected area	900	118	181	181				146,59	
	Surveillance zone	25747	787	1057	1057				134,31	
Heves county	Infected area	13485	222	291	291				131,08	
	Surveillance zone	2329	342	557	557	1**	1	1	162,87	0,18
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	Infected area	26946	58	112	112				193,10	
	Surveillance zone	106783	2049	2941	2941	1**	1	1	143,53	0,03
Total										

NOTES:

* : The indicated numbers contain the total number of the tested animals in 2010. In the infected area the investigations were carried out on a half yearly basis (2 times a year).

** : It was a false positive reaction of the virus neutralisation test. The affected animal was sampled again and the **antibody-ELISA was repeated** in the NRL **with negative result**.

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2006-2007 hunting year **Disease^(a): classical swine fever** **Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)**

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: **PCR**

Description of the other used tests: **antigen detection ELISA**

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	663	9	18	0	109	0
Bács-Kiskun	651	4	14	0	20	0
Békés	171	1	7	0	19	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	407	11	96	0	96	0
Csongrád	24	0	1	0	3	0
Fejér	664	5	7	0	7	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	230	2	4	0	11	0
Hajdu-Bihar	231	0	14	0	28	0
Heves	691	59	71	0	70	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	16	1	4	0	4	0
Komárom	411	2	2	0	3	0
Nógrád	2028	224	548	5	564	2
Pest	912	31	53	0	41	0
Somogy	814	1	31	0	131	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	281	1	39	0	68	0
Tolna	393	3	10	0	16	0
Vas	274	2	10	0	82	0
Veszprém	665	20	34	0	82	0
Zala	348	0	33	0	69	0
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9874	376	996	5	1423	2

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.
- (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007-2008 hunting year Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: **PCR**

Description of the other used tests: **antigen detection ELISA**

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	500	0	4	0	4	0
Bács-Kiskun	801	10	53	0	54	0
Békés	185	0	7	0	7	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	528	18	74	0	75	0
Csongrád	79	0	4	0	5	0
Fejér	804	16	38	0	40	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	302	2	6	0	6	0
Hajdu-Bihar	304	2	12	0	13	0
Heves	881	112	474	0	481	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	23	0	1	0	1	0
Komárom	287	8	142	0	141	0
Nógrád	5076	1149	5038	81	5035	31
Pest	2351	286	1058	71	1058	13
Somogy	1130	1	18	0	30	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	263	0	21	0	25	0
Tolna	572	0	3	0	15	0
Vas	448	4	23	0	24	0
Veszprém	845	11	17	0	18	0
Zala	543	0	10	0	11	0
Total	15922	1619	7003	152	7052	44

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.
- (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded.

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008-2009 hunting year Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: **PCR**

Description of the other used tests: **antigen detection ELISA**

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	911	10	38		39	
Bács-Kiskun	725	2	9		10	
Békés	219	1	7		7	
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1554	50	1078		1071	
Csongrád	104	0	2		2	
Fejér	782	6	14		14	
Győr-Moson-Sopron	555	10	20		20	
Hajdu-Bihar	556	0	14		14	
Heves	2255	90	2134		2135	
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	26	0	0		0	
Komárom	691	3	53		53	
Nógrád	3754	944	3754	34	3793	11
Pest	2647	681	2165	62	2169	19
Somogy	1313	0	10		13	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	444	0	25		24	
Tolna	598	1	2		2	
Vas	569	2	10		10	
Veszprém	1206	25	44		45	
Zala	678	0	6		6	
Total	19587	1825	9385	96	9427	30

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.
- (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2009-2010 hunting year Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: **PCR**

Description of the other used tests: **antigen detection ELISA** (Antigen detection ELISA testing has been finished officially from 3 Feb 2010)

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	1239	0	2	0		
Bács-Kiskun	889	1	25	0		
Békés	214	0	1	0		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2632	47	2089	0	1083	0
Csongrád	56	1	7	0		
Fejér	709	2	2	0		
Győr-Moson-Sopron	721	8	15	0		
Hajdu-Bihar	647	2	25	0		
Heves	4471	74	4302	0	2258	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	22	0	0	0		
Komárom	683	6	5	0		
Nógrád	5440	642	5453	0	3056	0
Pest	3870	819	2945	15	1276	5
Somogy	1808	0	4	0		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	570	2	25	0		
Tolna	840	0	0	0		
Vas	534	0	0	0		
Veszprém	1078	6	16	0		
Zala	1138	0	4	0		
Total	27561	1610	14920	15	7673	5

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.
- (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2010-2011 hunting year Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: **PCR**

Description of the other used tests: –

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	1082	0	1	0		
Bács-Kiskun	772	1	1	0		
Békés	96	0	0	0		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3917	24	3303	0		
Csongrád	57	0	1	0		
Fejér	1065	1	4	0		
Győr-Moson-Sopron	773	0	5	0		
Hajdu-Bihar	417	2	19	0		
Heves	4740	18	4666	0		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	21	0	0	0		
Komárom	679	1	18	0		
Nógrád	6438	226	6428	0		
Pest	5136	384	4576	0		
Somogy	1721	1	6	0		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	618	1	11	0		
Tolna	695	0	1	0		
Vas	532	0	0	0		
Veszprém	1196	1	1	0		
Zala	1100	0	0	0		
Total	31055	660	19041	0		

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.
- (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Due to the fact that there is no classical swine fever in domestic pigs in Hungary since 1993, there was only passive surveillance for that disease. Laboratory testing of domestic pigs for CSF started after the first occurrence of the virus in wild boar (January 2007). The laboratory tests were carried out in the infected area according to the epidemiological situation: in Nógrád county routine testing of domestic pigs started in January 2007, in Pest county routine testing of domestic pigs started in January 2008. Obligatory laboratory testing of domestic pigs with a previously determined scheme for the whole territory of the infected area was introduced in 2009.

Year: **2007** Disease^(a): **classical swine fever** Animal species: **domestic pig**

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used virological tests: **PCR**

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Nógrád county	2590	0	132	0		
Total	2590	0	132	0		

Year: **2008** Disease^(a): **classical swine fever** Animal species: **domestic pig**

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used virological tests: **PCR and virus isolation**

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Nógrád county	1550	2*	1	0		
Infected area of Pest county	3986	0	0	0		
Total	5536	2*	1	0		

*: 1 seropositive animal was killed and the virological test was negative; in case of the other seropositive animal the serological test was repeated with negative result.

- (a) Disease and animal species if necessary.
- (b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate
- (c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.
- (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: **2009**

Disease^(a): **classical swine fever**

Animal species: **domestic pig**

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used virological tests: **PCR and virus isolation**

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Nógrád county	922	0	0	0		
Infected area of Pest county	855	0	0	0		
Infected area of Borsod county	504	0	0	0		
Infected area of Heves county	1243	0	0	0		
Total	3524	0	0	0		

Year: **2010**

Disease^(a): **classical swine fever**

Animal species: **domestic pig (all samples: small scale herds + large scale herds)**

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Description of the used virological tests: **PCR and virus isolation**

Region ^(c)		Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
		Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Nógrád county	Infected area	6026	0	0	0		
	Surveillance zone						
Pest county	Infected area	1788	0	0	0		
	Surveillance zone	2091	0	0	0		
Borsod county	Infected area	3563	2	2	0		
	Surveillance zone	1868	1	1	0		
Heves county	Infected area	1661	0	0	0		
	Surveillance zone	869	0	0	0		
Total		17866	3	3	0		

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species) – Not applicable

Year: **Disease: classical swine fever** **Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)**

Region ^(b) COUNTY	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Total		

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes¹ - Not applicable

Year: **Disease^(a):** **Animal species:**
Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults ^(d) vaccinated	Number of young ^(d) animals vaccinated
Total								

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate
- (d) Only for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and Caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) as defined in the programme

¹ Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

6.6. Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation on wildlife population

Year: **2010**

Method of estimation: (source of data: local hunting authorities)

Regions	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species	
	Species: feral pig	Species:
Baranya	8438	
Bács-Kiskun	6641	
Békés	1368	
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7086	
Csongrád	671	
Fejér	7622	
Győr-Moson-Sopron	6098	
Hajdu-Bihar	3650	
Heves	4896	
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	499	
Komárom	4375	
Nógrád	3931	
Pest	6938	
Somogy	11630	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4129	
Tolna	8114	
Vas	4463	
Veszprém	9008	
Zala	7177	
Total	106734	

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows, boars and gilts)

Note: The serological tests shall be carried out by antibody detection ELISA test.

Region^(b) COUNTY	Type of the test^(c)	Target population^(d)	Type of sample^(e)	Objective^(f)	Number of planned tests
Infected area					
Nógrád (inf. area)	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	7000
Pest (inf. area)	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	4500
Free area					
Baranya	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	1357
Bács	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	974
Békés	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	102
Borsod	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	1033
Csongrád	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	44
Fejér	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	1239
Győr	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	944
Hajdú	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	531
Heves	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	767
Jász	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	29
Komárom	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	767
Pest (free area)	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	531
Somogy	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	1829
Szabolcs	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	620
Tolna	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	1387
Vas	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	708
Veszprém	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	1446
Zala	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Surveillance	1180
Total					26988

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows, boars and gilts)

Note: The virological tests shall be carried out by PCR test and if needed virus isolation.

Region^(b) COUNTY	Type of the test^(c)	Target population^(d)	Type of sample^(e)	Objective^(f)	Number of planned tests
Baranya	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Bács-Kiskun	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Békés	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	100
Csongrád	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Fejér	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Győr-Moson-Sopron	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Hajdu-Bihar	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	60
Heves	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	100
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Komárom	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	60
Nógrád	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	7000
Pest	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	5000
Somogy	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	20
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	30
Tolna	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Vas	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Veszprém	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Zala	PCR	Feral pig	tonsil	Surveillance	10
Total					12480

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...).

(e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, ...)

(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)

Notes: The serological tests shall be carried out by antibody detection ELISA test. The detailed description of the surveillance scheme for domestic pigs carried out in the infected area and in the surveillance zone is indicated in point 3.2.9.3 and point 4.4.6 of this document.

Region^(b) COUNTY		Type of the test^(c)	Target population^(d)	Type of sample^(e)	Objective^(f)	Number of planned tests
Nógrád	Infected area	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Surveillance	5734
Pest	Infected area	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Surveillance	1836
	Surveillance zone	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Surveillance	2362
Total						9932

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...).

(e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, ...)

(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)

Notes: The serological tests shall be carried out by antibody detection ELISA test. The detailed description of the surveillance scheme for domestic pigs carried out in the infected area and in the surveillance zone is indicated in point 3.2.9.3 and point 4.4.6 of this document.

Region^(b) COUNTY		Type of the test^(c)	Target population^(d)	Type of sample^(e)	Objective^(f)	Number of planned tests
Nógrád	Infected area	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Surveillance	346
Pest	Infected area	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Surveillance	118
	Surveillance zone	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Surveillance	176
Total						640

(a) Disease and species if necessary

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-Elisa, RBT, ...)

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals (for instance sex, age, breeding animal, slaughter animal, ...).

(e) Description of the sample (for instance blood, serum, milk, ...)

(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccines, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals²

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

NOTE: In case of small scale holding surveillance epidemiological units are determined instead of herds.

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)

Region ^(c) COUNTY		Total number of epid. units (See NOTE)	Total number of epid. units under the programme	Number of epid. units expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive epid. units ^(f)	Number of expected new positive epid. units ^(g)	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
									Expected % epid. units coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Nógrád	Infected area	132	132	132	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Pest	Infected area	49	49	49	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	73	73	73	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total		254	254	254	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

(a) Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one positive animal in this period.

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Disease^(a): classical swine fever

Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)

Region ^(c) COUNTY		Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive herds ^(f)	Number of expected new positive herds ^(g)	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
									Expected % herds coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)x100	9 = (4/3)x100	10 = (5/4)x100	11 = (6/4)x100
Nógrád	Infected area	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Pest	Infected area	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	Surveillance zone	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total		10	10	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

(a) Herds or flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(c) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds which status in the previous period was *Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free* or *Suspended* and have at least one positive animal in this period.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2011

Disease^(a): classical swine fever

Animal species: feral pig (sows, boars and gilts)

Region ^(b) COUNTY	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Baranya	8438	1357	1357	1357	0			100	0
Bács-Kiskun	6641	974	974	974	0			100	0
Békés	1368	102	102	102	0			100	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7086	1033	1033	1033	0			100	0
Csongrád	671	44	44	44	0			100	0
Fejér	7622	1239	1239	1239	0			100	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	6098	944	944	944	0			100	0
Hajdu-Bihar	3650	531	531	531	0			100	0
Heves	4896	767	767	767	0			100	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	499	29	29	29	0			100	0
Komárom	4375	767	767	767	0			100	0
Nógrád	3931	7000	7000	7000	0			100	0
Pest and Budapest	6938	5031	5031	5031	0			100	0
Somogy	11630	1829	1829	1829	0			100	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4129	620	620	620	0			100	0
Tolna	8114	1387	1387	1387	0			100	0
Vas	4463	708	708	708	0			100	0
Veszprém	9008	1446	1446	1446	0			100	0
Zala	7177	1180	1180	1180	0			100	0
Total	106734	26988	26988	26988	0			100	0

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2011

Disease^(a): classical swine fever

Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)

Region ^(b) COUNTY		Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Nógrád	Infected area	5734	5734	5734	0	0	0	100	0
Pest	Infected area	1836	1836	1836	0	0	0	100	0
	Surveillance zone	2362	2362	2362	0	0	0	100	0
Total		9932	9932	9932	0	0	0	100	0

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2011

Disease^(a): classical swine fever

Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)

Region ^(b) COUNTY		Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Nógrád	Infected area	346	346	346	0	0	0	100	0
Pest	Infected area	118	118	118	0	0	0	100	0
	Surveillance zone	176	176	176	0	0	0	100	0
Total		640	640	640	0	0	0	100	0

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Total number of animals existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

7.3. Targets on Vaccination or treatment:

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment: **In Hungary the vaccination is prohibited!**

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife: **In Hungary the vaccination is prohibited!**

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Year: 2012

1 EUR = 265,72 HUF (by 31/03/2011 rate of exchange by European Central Bank); excluding VAT

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of analysis	Test: antibody detection ELISA	37560	5,27	197 941,20	yes
	Test: PCR	12480	25,97	324 105,60	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling	Sampling	37560	0,5	18 780,00	yes
1.3 Other cost					
2. Vaccination or treatment	–	–	–		–
2.1 Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation for animals		2000	82,79	165 580,00	yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
			Total	706 406,80	yes

NOTE:

Co-financing of the Vaccination Programme:

Hungary has prepared the Vaccination Programme for the worst case scenario, which was submitted to the Commission in May, 2009 as Annex 8 of the Eradication Plan. If the epidemiological situation required the vaccination, than we would like to resort to the Commission co-financing in the implementation of it.