EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3929/2008

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

Eradication programme of Aujeszky's Disease

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

Hungary

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC

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]

1. **Identification of programme**

Member State: **HUNGARY**

Disease(s)[2]: **Aujeszky**

Request of Community co-financing for[3]: **2009**

Reference of this document: **02/1891/2008**

Contact (name, phone, fax, E-mail): **Tamás Bíró MDV**

Phone /Fax: 00-36-1-460-63-00

E-mail: birot@eletmbizt.oai.hu

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)[4]:

Historical overview

Tests for the evaluation of infection status were performed first in 1988. All pig-populations of the country were examined then. At large pig-farms, every boar, 20% of sows, but maximum 100 sows were examined at the same time, while in small pig-populations every sow and boar was screened for Aujeszky-disease, by the help of gE-ELISA test.

Screening and classifying examinations have brought the following results (Table 1. and Table 2.)

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1 In the case of the second and subsequent years of a multi-annual programme that has already been approved by a Commission Decision, only section1, section 7 and section 8 need to be completed.

2 One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, control and eradication of different diseases.

3 Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

4 A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

Table 1.

Results of Aujeszky serologic tests of small pig-farms in 1998, shown separately for every region

Regions (County)	Number of all farms	Number of all sows and boars	Number of tested farms	Number of positive farms	Number of positive sows and boars	Number of disease-free farms	Number of disease-free sows and boars
Baranya	6215	12249	6215	139	398	6076	11851
Bács	9080	17209	9080	831	1388	8249	15821
Békés	13557	26312	13557	802	1365	12755	24947
Borsod	3789	6001	3789	92	114	3697	5887
Csongrád	7852	13515	7852	433	616	7419	12899
Fejér	7406	13980	7406	391	561	7015	13419
Győr	7129	14559	7129	44	51	7085	14508
Hajdú	10622	18881	10622	803	1291	9819	17590
Heves	1813	3137	1813	94	192	1719	2945
Jász	8360	19038	8360	839	1327	7521	17711
Komárom	1627	2637	1627	44	61	1583	2576
Nógrád	469	837	469	9	15	460	822
Pest	3916	6455	3916	106	213	3810	6242
Somogy	4871	7669	4871	92	102	4779	7567
Szabolcs	8038	11259	8038	478	622	7560	10637
Tolna	5208	9145	5208	93	145	5115	9000
Vas	2275	3883	2275	1	1	2274	3882
Veszprém	2346	4258	2346	83	130	2263	4128
Zala	1936	3519	1936	49	62	1887	3457
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**106509**	**194543**	**106509**	**5423**	**8654**	**101086**	**185889**
%	100	100	100	**5.09**	**4.45**	**94.91**	**95,55**

Table 2.

Results of Aujeszky serologic tests of large pig-farms in 1998, shown separately for every region

Regions (County)	Number of all farms	Number of all sows and boars	Number of „M" disease-free farms	Number of sows and boars at „M" farms	Number of „A" farms	Number of sows and boars at „A" farms	Number of positive farms	Number of sows and boars at positive farms	Number of „MV" disease-free, vaccinated farms	Number of sows and boars at „MV" disease-free, vaccinated farms
Baranya	42	23529	24	10804	2	1166	16	11559	0	0
Bács	61	32820	13	2711	3	1795	43	27892	2	422
Békés	66	24456	26	5915	0	0	40	18541	0	0
Borsod	21	6317	8	1994	7	1523	6	2800	0	0
Csongrád	42	14816	19	5630	4	2271	18	5575	1	1340
Fejér	55	16538	16	3227	0	0	39	13311	0	0
Győr	48	11316	39	6928	3	1026	6	3362	0	0
Hajdú	55	26390	28	12607	0	0	27	13783	0	0
Heves	17	4915	2	600	2	551	13	3764	0	0
Jász	34	14888	17	7059	2	1143	11	4278	4	2408
Komárom	20	11880	5	2211	2	1192	13	8477	0	0
Nógrád	2	1990	0	0	2	1990	0	0	0	0
Pest	27	8536	14	2010	1	28	12	6498	0	0
Somogy	15	9104	2	2831	0	0	13	6273	0	0
Szabolcs	32	9535	17	5350	2	1051	13	3134	0	0
Tolna	20	8249	5	1012	0	0	14	6781	1	456
Vas	22	2533	8	2050	1	164	13	319	0	0
Veszprém	15	6835	10	934	0	0	5	5901	0	0
Zala	23	5452	14	2686	1	60	6	845	2	1861
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	617	240099	267	76559	32	13960	308	143093	10	6487
%	100	100	43.27	31.88	5.19	5.81	49.91	59.59	1.62	2.70

With respect to the test results shown above, following measures were taken:

- If at a ***large pig-farm*** the serologic tests of 20% of sows and of every boar brought ***negative results for every examined animal, classifying examinations*** had to be performed within half a year, involving every boar and every sow. All sows were examined within 2-6 weeks after farrowing.
- If all these tests were negative, the population was temporarily given an „A" classification for one year, provided that all personal and material conditions (epidemiological provisions) prescribed by regional (county) authorities were available.
- A farm was able to get an „M" (disease-free) classification category earliest after one year, if repeated gE-ELISA tests of blood samples taken from every sow within 2-6 weeks after farrowing and taken from every boar at the same time, after the last farrowing, gave negative results for the second time, for every animal.
- „MV" classification category was also given to those populations eradicated with gE-negative vaccine and two (repeated) gE-ELISA tests for Aujeszky-disease were negative. Such populations were classified as „vaccinated population, eradicated from Aujeszky-disease".
- If screening tests revealed ***positive (infected) animals in large pig-population,*** this population was given a category „C" (infected). In this case, the veterinarian providing health care for the farm, was obliged to submit an effective ***eradication programme*** to the veterinary authorities without any delay (within two weeks) and to execute the programme approved by the county animal health authority.
- In case of **small pig-populations,** if serologic tests of every sow kept there at the same time were negative and these sows were mated by proven disease-free boars or inseminated with swine-sperm of such boars and only their own descendants lived at the farm, a category „M" (disease-free) was given to the population.
- **Population with a small number of** pigs, in which even one gE-ELISA positive animal was found during screening tests, was to be classified as a population infected with Aujeszky-disease.

It has become known that an **essential requirement** for the international **declaration of the fact that Hungary has been eradicated** from **Aujeszky-disease** – in addition to **being free from the virulent virus** – is that **vaccination of the disease is ceased all over the country (as soon as possible).** A further proven **period of at least 12 months free of vaccination** is also required, as well as **seronegative status of total pig-population** in Hungary.

Execution of national eradication programme can be divided into the following two, well-distinguished realization stages.

During the first stage, **pig-populations should be eradicated from the virulent virus.** It can be realized by performing a very strict *vaccination programme, interruption of the infection chain and consequent observance of epidemiological regulations. Also a strict professional supervision and monitoring of all these are required.*

First step of the second stage is *making a decision about* the **cessation of vaccination** *of pig-populations.* This step must be preceded by a comprehensive assessment of epidemiological status of the region, analysis of re-infection possibilities and a careful evaluation that is based on professional considerations. *In the second step* **a virus-free** status (and VN-negativity) of total Hungarian pig-population **should be obtained.**

Legal basis of the above described National Aujeszky Eradication Programme was provided by Act XCI. of 1995. on animal health, that was replaced by Act CLXXVI. of 2005 and

Animal Health Rules (Állategészségügyi Szabályzat, hereinafter referred to as ÁSZ) that was issued as Supplement I. to decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture. Later, that part of this decree concerning Aujeszky disease was modified and integrated into one regulation by decree 36/2003. (III. 17.) of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Individual, permanent marking of animals – which is indispensable for eradication – registration of farms and record system are described by decree 116/2003. (XI. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, which was replaced by decree 119/2007 (X. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. Rules of governmental compensation are described by paragraphs 145-155 of ÁSZ.

These regulations are in conformity with Commission Decision **2001/618/EK** on additional guarantees in intra-Community trade of pigs relating to Aujeszky's disease, criteria to provide information on this disease and repealing Decisions 93/24/EEC and 93/244/EEC.

When formulating **basic principles** of newly introduced eradication programme, the following facts were taken into consideration:

- gE-ELISA negative **vaccinated** pig-populations were declared as „M" („mentes", disease-free) populations by relevant Hungarian laws and regulations.
- Eradication programme **was financially supported by the government**, using separated central resources.
- In order to promote the execution of eradication programme, **the government provided a central professional support** via National Institute of Animal Health, making professional (official) **supervision** and continuous **monitoring** obligatory. A **coordinator team** was created involving success-interested professionals that **should work in close cooperation with county veterinary authorities.**
- **Liberalization of Hungarian veterinary drug-market made** modern, high-tech **marker-vaccines available** for the eradication programme, ensuring appropriate, professionally well-based vaccine protection.
- **Positive,** success-oriented **attitude from the side of veterinarians** has become wide-spread.
- It has also become wide-spread that **owners show** an increasingly **positive, supportive attitude,** understanding the most important elements of professional and economic relations being in connection with the target. Also an active, **law-abiding attitude of animal**-keepers has appeared.
- **Determination of further course and planned realization rate** of the programme has become necessary, mainly for **epidemiological considerations.** The other reason making these steps essential was that we had to **maintain – or what is better – improve our positions in the market** as for the production and sales of food of animal origin. It means we had to meet economic expectations.
- Once **all pig-populations have been successfully eradicated from the virulent virus, comprehensive cessation of vaccination of pigs should be realized as early as possible** – following a careful evaluation of re-infection possibilities.

Eradication of small pig-populations (farms)

Used eradication method was the following:

- If number of gE-ELISA positive cases exceeded 5% of all small pig-populations of a settlement, every sow and boar of the settlement were vaccinated three times a year.
- If screening tests revealed that less than 5% of all pig-population of a settlement were positive, eradication of positive farms was carried out via population-replacement and removal of gE-ELISA positive sows.
- If also vaccination was used for eradication in these settlements, vaccination was performed only at those farms keeping gE-ELISA positive animals.
- Every year serologic tests of every sow and boar were made. In such a way gE-ELISA positive animals were identified and immediately removed from the population.
- If gE-ELISA positive sows were found at a given farm, the population of the farm was eliminated.
- In case of diagnosed Aujeszky-disease, separative measures (quarantine) were applied and the population concerned was eliminated (via slaughtering and processing of animals at abattoirs.)

Eradication of large pig-populations (farms)

Eradication had to be carried out according to the eradication programme approved by the Animal Health Station.

Methods of eradication were the following:

- ***replacement of populations***, i.e. evacuation of the farm, followed by the settlement of a disease-free population ,
- ***selective eradication***, together with vaccination, i.e. the population had to be vaccinated with gE-negative vaccine on a regular basis, in accordance with the eradication programme. In addition to vaccination, also the interruption of infectious chain is of great significance, where separation of descendants was required. Sows and boars proven to be gE-ELISA positive in screening tests, had to be removed without delay and it was essential to repeat the tests until negative serologic results for every sow and boar of total population were obtained.

Serologic monitoring of eradication:
gE-ELISA serologic tests should be performed for every boar in every 6 months and for every sow in farrow, within 2-4 weeks after farrowing.

In case of diagnosed disease the pig-population was eliminated without delay.

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Eradication of the disease from a pig stock

Article 6

(1) Methods for eradication:
a) Herd replacement
b) Selection by use of a vaccine in the course of which the stock must regularly be vaccinated with a vaccine containing gE negative strain in accordance with the approved eradication plan.

(2) If the eradication is carried out through vaccination-based selection, the individuals found positive during the testing of the entire stock must immediately be removed from the stock. Testing is to be continued until the serological result of every individual in the stock involved in breeding has become negative.

(3) In the case of negative results for double gE ELISA serological tests carried out at the same time on every sow and breeding boar present in the stock on two occasions, with a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 12 months interval, the station shall grant "FV" classification for the stock. In the same way "FV" classification shall be granted for the stock in the case of negative results of double gE ELISA serological tests carried out on every sow, 2-4 weeks after two, subsequent farrowings.

(4) Newly established stocks – including the ones with herd exchange - may be granted a "F" or "FV" classification after a quarantine on 40 days, if each pig is confirmed to have come from a free stock or a vaccinated and free stock, and if a serological examination carried out at the same time on every individual of the stock involved in breeding produces negative results. A further criterion for "F" and "FV" classification is that the personal and objective conditions laid down by the station on the basis of separate legislation are complied with.

(5) As the eradication proceeds, counties, then regions are to be declared free. If every county becomes free from the disease, the country must be declared free. Regarding counties that are free of the disease but still using vaccines, the ceasing of vaccination is ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry).

Progression of eradication

Results of national eradication programme organized and controlled centrally, together with the results of related monitoring programme are shown in the following tables. We give here also results of *screening* serologic tests carried out in *small pig-populations until December, 2006* (Table 3.), together with results of *monitoring* tests for Aujeszky-disease made in *large pig-populations, also until December, 2006* (Table 5.).

Table 3.

Results of serological tests for Aujeszky's disease performed till December, 2007, at small-scale pig farms

Regions	Total number of farms	Total number of farms with sows	Total number of sows	Number of tested sows	Number of positive sows	Number of positive farms
	a	a1	b	c	d	e
Baranya	2096	1479	3931	3931	0	0
Bács	5746	2633	6342	6342	57	12
Békés	12000	2217	4752	4752	6	3
Borsod	4554	868	1398	1398	0	0
Csongrád	5741	1731	4011	4011	63	15
Fejér	2251	405	1969	1969	0	0
Győr	5753	1753	5503	5503	0	0
Hajdú	4044	2468	4453	4453	3	3
Heves	1617	818	939	939	0	0
Jász	3357	1795	4680	4680	2	1
Komárom	1200	264	613	613	0	0
Nógrád	2413	205	538	538	0	0
Pest and Budapest	2200	669	1509	1509	0	0
Somogy	14171	1630	1885	1885	0	0
Szabolcs	13464	2162	3499	3499	8	8
Tolna	2518	1585	1979	1979	0	0
Vas	2505	701	1785	1785	0	0
Veszprém	5000	443	1107	1107	0	0
Zala	8147	334	1074	1074	0	0
Total	98777	24160	52523	52523	139	42
%	100%	100%	100%	(100c/b) 100%	(100d/c) 0,27%	(100e/a) 0,04%

Table 4.

Aujeszky-categories of large pig-populations in December, 2007, given separately for every region

Regions	Total number of farms	Total number of farms with sows	Total number of sows and boars	Number of positive farms	Number of positive sows and boars	Number of disease-free farms with sows	Number of disease-free sows and boars	Number of disease-free, vaccinated farms with sows	Number of disease-free, vaccinated sows and boars
Baranya	45	45	24120	0	0	44	22840	1	1280
Bács	68	65	19103	0	0	55	15500	10	3603
Békés	72	64	22611	0	0	49	15158	15	7453
Borsod	24	24	6129	0	0	21	3334	3	2795
Csongrád	75	48	15248	0	0	47	13965	1	1283
Fejér	71	42	8907	0	0	33	5461	9	3446
Győr	122	58	10796	0	0	54	7899	4	2897
Hajdú	49	45	27580	0	0	31	19850	14	7730
Heves	18	12	5250	0	0	9	4000	3	1250
Jász	51	41	17380	0	0	31	8666	10	8714
Komárom	36	20	9147	0	0	20	9147	0	0
Nógrád	6	5	1690	0	0	3	115	2	1575
Pest és Budapest	30	19	5864	0	0	14	1372	5	4492
Somogy	53	37	12014	0	0	33	7556	4	4458
Szabolcs	38	27	12619	0	0	24	10573	3	2046
Tolna	51	36	11704	0	0	32	8611	4	3093
Vas	24	13	2251	0	0	12	2048	1	203
Veszprém	32	20	6284	0	0	15	879	5	5405
Zala	34	15	9412	0	0	13	7068	2	2344
Total	**899**	**636**	**228109**	**0**	**0**	**540**	**164042**	**96**	**64067**
%	100	100	100	**0**	**0**	**84,91**	**71,91**	**15,09**	**28,09**

3. Description of the submitted programme[5]:

In order to ensure that Hungary is declared as a country eradicated from Aujeszky-disease within the shortest possible period of time, - with respect to actual epidemiological status, professional and economic aspects – we established our most **pressing goals** as follows:

- **to control,**
- **to classify,**
- **to cease vaccination all over the country,**
- **to maintain continuously disease-free status of large pig-farms,**
- **to identify every infected animal at small pig-farms,**
- **reduced prevalence and reduced incidence**
- **to perform elimination (slaughtering or stamping out) of all infected pig-populations,**
- **together with providing a simultaneous governmental compensation.**

Once all these aims have been realized, disease-free status of the country should be maintained continuously. It can be performed via the observance of managing measures concerning Aujeszky-disease and performing official inspections – with efficient and coordinated work of all parties and professionals concerned.

Taking into consideration that only the tests carried out in the small-scale herds are paid by the state, Hungary requests Community co-financing in the case of the small-scale herds only.

Definitions being used during eradication

Definition of **small and large animal-farms** is determined by ÁSZ, depending on the number of a given species kept there. This number varies with species. In case of pigs, a farm having **less than 100 pigs** is considered to be a small farm. A pig-farm is considered to be large if the number of pigs kept there is **at least 100 or more** –with no respect to their purpose, gender or age.

Size of the farm had and has a special significance - primarily because of epidemiological considerations when it comes to the observance of obligatory veterinary regulations given in details. Furthermore, it is of great importance when demanding an insurance for contractual form of providing veterinary service or in case of applications for governmental subsidy and their positive adjudgement. Owners of large farms are obliged – in addition to their other duties – to work out an **epidemiological measure plan** approved by competent veterinary authorities and have certain equipments, detergents and disinfectants, protective clothing etc. in reserve.

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5 A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

A pig-population is classified as cat. „M", if:

- this disease has not been diagnosed in it during the last two years,
- no vaccination has been carried out against the disease since at least two years,
- two subsequent gE-ELISA serologic tests made simultaneously (i.e. at the same time) in every sow and boar of the population, with an interval of minimum 6, maximum 12 months gave negative results,
- or gE-ELISA serologic tests of every sow, made 2-4 weeks after two subsequent farrowings gave negative results in all cases,
- personal and material conditions for the fulfilment of epidemiological requirements prescribed by veterinary authorities are provided.

A pig-population is classified as cat.„MV" if:

- this disease has not been diagnosed in it during the last two years,
- the population has been vaccinated with vaccine containing gE deletion mutant virus, within the frame of eradication programme approved by veterinary authority,
- two subsequent gE-ELISA serologic tests made simultaneously (i.e. at the same time) in every sow and boar of the population, with an interval of minimum 6, maximum 12 months gave negative results,
- or gE-ELISA serologic tests of every sow, made 2-4 weeks after two subsequent farrowings gave negative results in all cases,
- personal and material conditions for the fulfilment of epidemiological requirements prescribed by veterinary authorities are provided.

A pig-population is infected, i.e. classified as cat. „C" if:

- the disease has been diagnosed in it,
- gE-positive animals infected with virulent field virus have been found in it.

Description of the measures for 2009

Vaccination against Aujeszky disease has been prohibited as from 15 June 2006. As a consequence of this - from this time onwards - a continuous professional control has been implemented according to the relevant legislation. (Relevant details are shown in points 4.4.)

On the basis of the laboratory results it can be stated and proven that in Hungary **the freedom from Aujeszky disease of all large scale farms was completed until the end of 2006.**
These herds obtain either a free (free with vaccination) or an officially free (free without vaccination) qualification (see also Table 5.).

As a consequence of the above mentioned details attention is to be paid on the fact that in Hungary, additionally to our duties in maintaining the freedom of large scale farms, the actual **aim** of the programme in the present phases **is to achieve a complete freedom from the disease of small scale farms.** That is the reason to submit a co-financing application for 2009 for the purpose of completion of freedom from the disease.

According to this all numeric data incorporated to the present document refer exclusively to the **small scale farms.** In the present phase of the programme these herds are of course under the supervision of the official veterinarian, and 100% of them will be subject to control.

Monitoring tests should be carried out from the year 2009 in small scale swine holdings as followings:

Breeding herds:

Serological tests for Aujeszky disease are carrying out in all small scale holdings keeping breeding pigs (boar, sow, pregnant gilt) in every year within the frameworks of the Hungarian Aujeszky disease eradication and control programme. Serological testing of all boars, sows and pregnant gilts is carried out, meanwhile minimum 5%, but at least one animal at each holding of the virgin breeding gilts are tested too.

A new herd gets a qualification "M" (meaning: free of the disease) if all breeding animals in the herd in question have serological tests carried out with negative results two times in a year and the sows and gilts in that herd have been mated with or inseminated with sperm originated from boars officially free from the disease.

Fattening herds:

Serological tests already in 2007 have been carried out in a couple of the holdings keeping pigs for fattening. From the year 2008 the testing and qualifying of all fattening herds keeping animals for sale will be started as it is detailed below:

All non-qualified fattening herds keeping animals for sale must be qualified for Aujeszky disease. During qualifications the minimum sample size should be determined in such a way that allow for the detection of 10% seroprevalence with 95% confidence. In cases when all samples were taken from a herd gave negative results in the serological tests the herd could get an "M" qualification.

In herds with "M" qualification the control tests should have been carried out in every year in such a way that allow for 20% seroprevalence with 95% confidence.

As in small-scale herds the vaccination against the disease has been prohibited since 2005, tests should be carried out with gB test in the first step. Those animals, which have gB test with positive results, should be tested with the gE method as well.

Herds having just only one pigs tested by gE-ELISA method with positive result should qualify as infected with Aujeszky disease and should have been eliminated, providing a state compensation simultaneously.

In case of small-scale holdings taking of blood samples, testing of blood samples and possible elimination of herds are carried out with state compensation.

Note: This page is NOT RELEVANT to the present co-financing programme (since it is concerns large-scale holdings). It is attached only for further information.

Monitoring tests should be carried out from the year 2009 in large-scale swine holdings as followings:

Breeding herds:

Testing of animals should be carried out in accordance with Decree No 36/2003. (III. 17.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development hereafter as well. However the fattening animals should be also tested from the year 2008. In case of fattening animals the minimum sample size should be determined in every year in such a way that allow for the detection of 20% seroprevalence with 95% confidence.

Fattening herds:

From 2008 testing and qualifying of all fattening herds will be carried out as followings:

All non-qualified fattening herds must be qualified for Aujeszky's disease. During qualifications the minimum sample size should be determined in such a way that allow for the detection of 10% seroprevalence with 95% confidence. In cases when all samples were taken from the herd gave negative results in the serological tests the herd could get an "M" qualification.

In herds with "M" qualification the control tests should have been carried out in every year in such a way that allow for 20% seroprevalence with 95% confidence.

In case of a herd with a (possible) seropositive pig a movement restriction should be imposed and animals from that herd could only be dispatched to a slaughterhouse. The person responsible for the animals is obliged to prepare an eradication plan concerning Aujeszky's disease, which should have been approved by the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the competent County Agricultural Office.

In case of large-scale herds the keeper should bear the costs of the tests for qualification and control as well. In case of herds not free from the disease the keeper should bear also the costs of the implementation of the approved eradication plan.

3. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: **1998.** Last year: **2009.**

x **Control**	x **Eradication**
x **Testing**	x **Testing**
x **Slaughter of positive animals**	x **Slaughter of positive animals**
x **Killing of positive animals**	x **Killing of positive animals**
☐**Vaccination** (end 15.06.2006 in the country)	x **Extended slaughter or killing**
☐ Treatment	x **Disposal of products**
☐ Disposal of products	
x **Monitoring or surveillance**	
☐**Other measures (specify)**	

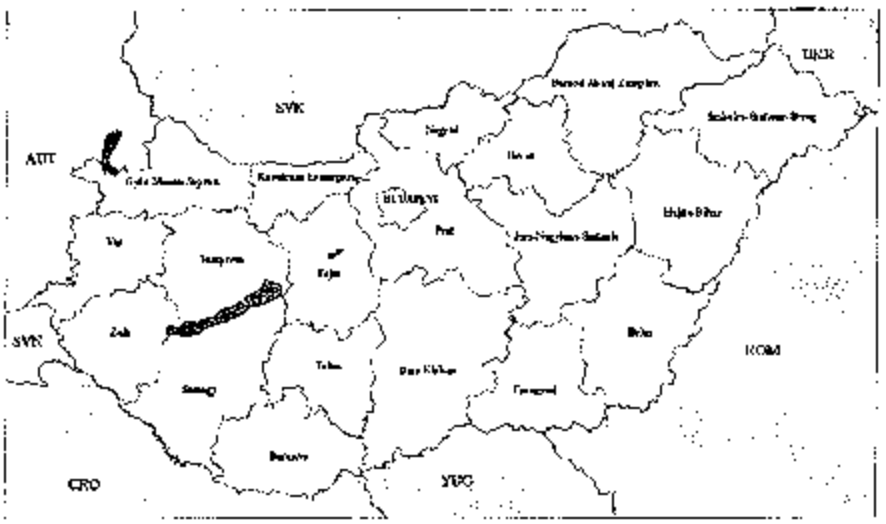
4.2. Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders[6] involved in the programme:

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 Aujeszky-disease.

Responsibilities of the veterinary practitioner of the stock, the official veterinarian, the official senior veterinary officer, the station are described in point 4.4.1.

[6] Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

4.3. *Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented*[7]: **all regions of Hungary (see the map)**



4.4. Description of the measures of the programme[8]:

Vaccination against Aujeszky disease has been prohibited as from 15 June 2006. As a consequence of this, from this time onwards a **continuous professional control** will be implemented according to the relevant legislation.

- Ministerial decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development
- Programme for the Eradication of Hungarian Pig Population from Aujeszky-disease

The method of the monitoring is described in point 3.

7 Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

8 A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1. Notification of the disease:

According to the provisions of animal health law (2nd indent of Article 7 and the Annex of the Hungarian Act N° CLXXVI of 2005 on Animal Health, issued on 28th December 2005.) and relevant decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development– ***Aujeszky disease is a notifiable disease in Hungary.***

Decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) FVM

Responsibilities of the veterinary practitioner of the stock

Article 11

In case of a stock where the suspicion of Aujeszky's disease has arisen **the veterinary practitioner** of the stock is obliged to take transitional measures in order to prevent the spread of the disease and to **notify the official senior veterinary officer** as well as to carry out his/her instructions.

Responsibilities of the official veterinarian

Article 12

(1) In the case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease the official veterinarian shall:
a) visit the site;
b) establish a monitoring quarantine in case of confirmation of the disease's suspicion as well as to take the measures necessary for sampling for the diagnosis of the disease;
c) take measures according to Article 8 if the control tests carried out in stocks with "M" or "MV" classification have produced positive or inconclusive results.

(2) If the laboratory examination detects the virus of Aujeszky's disease or the antigens or DNA thereof the official veterinarian shall:
a) officially declare the presence of the disease. after the supervision by the official senior veterinary officer;
b) impose local quarantine on the stock after the confirmation of the disease.

Responsibilities of the official senior veterinary officer

Article 13

(1) In the case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease the official senior veterinary officer shall:
a) visit the site and review the measures imposed by the official veterinarian or. if necessary, modify them;
b) order, if necessary, the slaughter of animals for diagnostic purpose;

(2) After confirming the disease, s/he shall:

a) order the appropriate measures to be taken for the eradication of the disease , as well as for the provision of public compensation if appropriate;

b) take measures by way of the official veterinarian in order to impose a monitoring quarantine on all the holdings where pigs are kept and which have come into contact with the stock under local quarantine by livestock, pig product or objects likely to spread the disease;

c) **inform the official senior veterinary officers of the neighbouring areas and the competent animal health station** on the measures taken.

Responsibilities of the station

Article 14

The station shall:

a) visit the site on the basis of the report of the official senior veterinary officer. review the measures thereof, complete or modify them if necessary, and **report to the Ministry**;

b) direct the epidemiological investigation in order to reveal where the disease could originate from; how long it has been present; where it could be spread from the hypothetical origin or from the identified source of infection and what has been the destination of transports of livestock, raw product, feed, litter and manure, as well as personal and vehicle traffic within 40 days before the confirmation of the disease.

c) **notify the competent station** if the infection originates or is suspected to originate from another county, or if there is a possibility for the spreading of the disease to the other county;

d) supervise the actions taken in order to eradicate the disease, and supervise on the spot the implementation of the measures taken for that purpose;

e) submit a detailed report to the Ministry after the passing of the disease.

Sending of test samples, responsibilities of the institutes

Article 15

(1) In case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease, the official veterinarian shall send samples to the regionally competent institute. The institute is obliged to carry out the tests relegated to its competence.

(2) The institute shall, at the owner's expenses, perform the tests provided for in this regulation in order to classify the stocks and verify their freedom of the disease.

(3) The **institute shall inform the consignor veterinarian and the competent station** on the result of the examinations.

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population:

The submitted programme for co-financing relates only to small-scale holdings (that keep less swine animals than 100). The target animals are breeding sows, boars and fattening pigs as well.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

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

On 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), Rules governing the integrated registration and identification system for pigs:

Article 3 (2) Pigs shall be marked at the time of leaving the holding of their birth at latest, 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 or 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 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.

Article 8 (1) Characteristics of the ENAR ear tags are as follows:
a) they are suitable for use only once;
b) their authenticity and origin can be determined;
c) they are durable, resist to tear and wear, ensuring legibility and reading for the entire lifetime of the pigs and, in the case of slaughtering ear tags, up to the reading point of the slaughtering line;
d) they are made of environmental and animal friendly materials;
e) they contain the ENAR identification number;
f) the inscription is well visible and legible.
(2) The following types of ear tags and wordings on the ear tags are applied:
a) pigs sold for further rearing shall receive durable plastic ear tags, while those to be slaughtered receive metal ear tags, which resist singeing, or plastic slaughtering ear tags produced for this purpose;
b) wording on the ear tags in independent holdings shall contain the first six digits of the holding code plus an ongoing serial number;
c) in the case of holding listed in county districts, the slaughtering ear tags shall contain a nationally ongoing serial number, which is supplemented with a one-digit control number for durable plastic ear tags.
(3) The animal breeding authority shall publish the requirements concerning the quality and transport conditions of ear tags in the official gazette of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development.
(4) Based on this publication, the animal breeding authority shall investigate the quality of the pig ear tags submitted by the manufacturers and the compliance of the manufacturers with the

necessary criteria in accordance with the conditions announced in the framework of an ear tag testing procedure.
(5) Approved ear tags and the list of their distributors shall be published by the animal breeding authority in the official gazette of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Only these ear tags can be ordered.
(6) Ear tags and implantation tools, together with the ENAR certificates, shall be requested in a way described in the Guidelines.

Article 9 Marking of pigs shall be made only by persons authorised to perform this task, such as:
a) in county districts the contact veterinarian or a person authorised by the contact veterinarian;
b) in independent holdings, the animal keeper or a person authorised by the animal keeper.

Article 10 (1) When the ear tag was lost from the ear of the animal, or damaged to such extent that the characters cannot be read out any more, the animal shall be allowed to transport only when the respective ENAR officer marked it repeatedly.
(2) The independent holding may carry out individual marking as well for purposes of registration in the herd-book or other reasons. In this case, the need for individual marking shall be reported to the national database in a manner described in the Guidelines. In the latter case, the ENAR shall ensure replacement for the durable plastic ear tag lost.

Article 11 Ear tags shall solely be removed by the slaughterhouse, which slaughters the animal, after the animal was killed and identified.

Measures and terms of legislation as regards the 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.

For the written request of the keeper, the competent county animal health authority shall approve the registration of holdings consisting of geographically separated locations of keeping places in case they have the same animal health status and they are situated on the territory of the same county. The application of the animal keeper shall contain the following information: locations of keeping places to be joined into one holding together with the indication of their addresses; description of the animal movements which take place between the individual locations; a statement of the animal keeper to the effect that he/she will undertake to maintain up-to-date records on the animal movements between various keeping places and to make data associated with these movements available for inspection by the competent authorities,

furthermore all the consequences resulting from the registration under one single holding code in the case of a potential official measure taken by the animal health authorities implying restrictions on animal movements.

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

The keeper shall notify (presenting a written request on a form specified in the Guideline) the National Database about the new locations of keeping places and holdings or any changes concerning them. The notice shall contain: in case of independent, but not producer/trader or quarantine locations and holdings, the signature of the integrated registration and identification system (ENAR) coordinator; in case of not independent producer/trader or quarantine locations and holdings the signature of the competent official veterinarian.

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.

The animal health authority of the county shall be informed in writing on the identity of the designated ENAR officer within 10 working days after the independent holding status has been granted. Whenever a change has occurred in the identity of the ENAR officer, it has to be reported to the county animal health authority within 10 working days after such a change. When the ENAR officer fails to perform his/her duties in accordance with the provisions contained in this Decree, the animal health authority of the county shall call upon the animal keeper to correct the infringements of law.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds[9]*:*

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Article 2

(1) A pig is considered to be free (hereinafter referred to as "M") of Aujeszky disease if the virus of the disease can not be detected in it, if its serological test is negative and if it is kept in a free area.

(2) The pig stock complying with all the following conditions is qualified F:
a) the disease, during the past two years, has not been confirmed;
b) no vaccination, during the past two years, has been performed against the disease;
c) double gE ELISA serological tests carried out at the same time on every sow and breeding boar present in the stock on two occasions, with a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 12 months interval or double gE ELISA serological tests carried out on every sow, 2-4 weeks after two, subsequent farrowings produced negative results;

[9] To mention only if applicable.

d) the personal and objective conditions laid down by the County (Capital) Animal Health and Food Control Station (hereinafter referred to as Station) on the basis of separate legislation are complied with.

(3) A county is considered to be free of Aujeszky disease if all breeding pig stocks kept in the territory of the county are of "M" classification.

Article 3

(1) Pig stocks are classified as "vaccinated stock which is free of Aujeszky disease" (hereinafter referred to as **"MV"**) if:
a) the disease has not been confirmed in the stock during the past two years;
b) the stock has exclusively been immunised with a vaccine containing virus mutant with gE-deletion;
c) double gE ELISA serological tests carried out at the same time on every sow and breeding boar present in the stock on two occasions, with a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 12 months interval or double gE ELISA serological tests carried out on every sow, 2-4 weeks after two, subsequent farrowings produced negative results;
d) the personal and objective conditions laid down by the County (Capital) Animal Health and Food Control Station (hereinafter referred to as Station) on the basis of separate legislation are complied with.

(2) A county is considered to be free of Aujeszky disease but carrying out vaccination against it when there are no unclassified or infected pig stocks (hereinafter referred to "C") in the territory of the county, but there is at least one stock with "MV" classification.

Article 4

☎7)Ð A stock with **"C"** classification means a stock in which the disease has been confirmed and where, in the course of serologic examinations, a positive individual (in case of a vaccinated stock a gE-positive individual) has been found.

(2) Stocks with "C" classification must be subjected to steps for the eradication of the disease.

(3) Stocks with "C" classification must be kept under movement restrictions until reaching "M" or "MV" classification. While movement restrictions are in effect, import of pigs to, or export pigs from such stocks must be performed according to the Paragraph 3 of Article 10.

Classification of a pig stock in terms of the disease

Article 5

(1) Every breeding pig stock of country must obtain a classification concerning Aujeszky disease issued in the form of a decision by the competent Station. The decision is issued by the Station on the basis of the examinations provided for in this decree, carried out by the competent veterinary institute (hereinafter referred to as institute).

(2) The owner of a stock with "C" classification must, within 14 days after the receipt of the classification, submit an eradication plan to the station and once it is approved he/she must make sure that it is to be implemented immediately.

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) FVM**

Rules on animal trading

Article 10

(1) Import of pigs to holdings with "M" classification may only be performed from holdings with "M" classification. Import of pigs to holdings with "MV" classification may only be performed from holdings with "M" or "MV" classification. A further condition for both cases is the expiration of a preliminary 40-day-quarantine passed with favourable result.

(2) Import of reproductive material (semen and embryo) to holdings with "M" or "MV" classification may only be performed from an approved artificial insemination and embryo-transplantation centre.

(3) Pigs from holdings with "C" classification can only be transported to slaughterhouses. Pigs from a holding with "M" or "MV" classification can be imported to a holding with "C" classification after quarantine if during the quarantine period it has been immunised at least twice in 2-3 weeks, with gE negative vaccines.*

(4) In the last week of the quarantine period and before introduction to the holding, a control blood test must be carried out for every animal and only animals with gE negative results can be introduced to the stock.

***NOTE to (3) of Article 10**
Vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is prohibited in Hungary since 15th of June 2006. With regard to the vaccination mentioned in the article 10 (3) is not possible any more, so animals are not bale to be transported into the holdings with „C" classification.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Tests used:

In the present phase of the eradication the serological testing of the blood samples are carried out by gB ELISA test. If there is a positive case tested by gB ELISA our authority continues to examine further to confirm or to exclude wild virus infection. With this testing method our authority could find previously vaccinated animals. Testing was, is and will be carried out in accordance with the method determined in Annex III. of Commission Decision 2001/618/EC by the National Reference Laboratory named in the same Annex of the same Decision or rather in a laboratory accredited by this NRL.

Sampling schemes:

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Article 7

(1) Freedom of the stocks with "M" or "MV" classification from the disease classification shall be tested regularly, with gE-ELISA serological tests as defined in Paragraphs (2)-(5).

(2) Each breeding boar must be tested every six months.

(3) Sows after farrowing must undergo serological testing as follows:
a) each sow is to be tested if his or her total number is 20 or less;
b) 10% of the sows are to be tested, but at least 20 sows if the stock consists of 20 sows or more.

(4) 20% of gilts with their first farrowing must be tested during the year.

(5) The total pig stock of the insemination centres are to be tested once in a half year.

(6) Each boar used for service in the public breeding system shall be tested once in every six months.

NOTE: According to latest central measures, the sampling schemes have been modified as described in point 3.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is prohibited in Hungary since 15th of June 2006.

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

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

See also points 4.4.1., 4.4.5., 4.4.6., 4.4.9.

Rules of the local and the monitoring quarantine

Article 16

The rules of the local and the monitoring quarantine are as follows:

a) where a holding is under local quarantine, the entrance shall be marked with a durable high-visibility notice stating "Aujeszky's disease infection - authorised personnel only" and appropriate means of the hand and feet disinfection must be installed and continuously operated with a suitable disinfectant;

b) From the places under local quarantine, animals, products of animal origin and objects liable to transmit infection shall not be taken out, animals shall not be admitted to, insemination and mating is suspended and passengers' movement is restricted. The closed area shall only be entered by persons authorised by the official veterinarian, wearing appropriate protective clothing, and the presence of who is inevitable for looking after the animals or other essential reasons. The

scheduled area shall only be left after full personal disinfection. The persons in charge of looking after the animals must thoroughly disinfect themselves before taking off their protective clothing, which shall only be taken out of the area under local quarantine after disinfection;

c) re-grouping of animals in a place under local quarantine shall only be carried out with the authorisation of the official veterinarian;

d) while the quarantine is in force, the surface of the roads within the holding, towards and around the places (pen, livestock houses) where the animals are kept must be regularly disinfected according to the instructions of the official veterinarian;

e) killed and dead animals are to be kept until elimination so that no animals or incompetent persons shall have access to them;

f) the manure, litter, waste of feeding stuff of the pigs kept in the territory of the local quarantine must be collected and must be eliminated daily, according to the provisions of separate legislation.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result[10]*:*

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Article 8

(1) If the serological examination of a stock with "M" or "MV" classification gives – **even on one occasion – a positive or inconclusive result**, the provisions of this article must be followed. In the case of presence of clinical signs or alterations raising suspicion of the disease, the provisions of Article 16 shall apply.

(2) A stock in which an individual producing positive or inconclusive test results has been found shall be subjected to monitoring quarantine, and the stock's "M" or "MV" classification must be suspended. The blood testing of the individual with the inconclusive result may be performed maximum twice and if the second test also produces inconclusive result the animal must be considered as being infected. In the former case paragraph (3), in the latter one paragraph (4) shall apply.

(3) The repeated blood testing of the animal producing the inconclusive result and simultaneously the first for the animals held in one place with it or those coming into contact with it must be performed after 14 days.

(4) If the result of the repeated serological test – in vaccinated stock, a gE ELISA test – is negative, the monitoring quarantine is to be repealed and the previous classification re-established.

(5) If only one animal proves to be positive according to the repeated serological examination, this animal must be killed and samples thereof sent to the competent institute. If the institute's testing cannot confirm the presence of the virus or the antigens or DNA of the agent of the

[10] A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding,).

disease, the former classification may be granted to the stock again, provided that the serological examination carried out in every breeding boar and sow at least 14 days after the removal of the positive animal have negative results.

(6) If more than one animal proves to be positive – in case of vaccinated stock, gE-ELISA positive – according to the repeated serological examinations, or if the institute detected the virus or antigens, DNA thereof the stock must be classified as category "C" and an epidemiological inspection must be conducted for the origin of the infection.

(7) If the stock has been classified to category "C" according to paragraph (6)

a) the stock is to be subjected to eradication procedures as provided for in Article 6;

b) if the existence of the stock endangers the previously formed free area, Paragraph 17 (3) shall apply.

NOTE: As described in the Programme for the Eradication of Hungarian Pig Population from Aujeszky-disease, regarding small-scale herds and fattening farms: herds having just **only one** pig tested by gE-ELISA method with **positive result** should **qualify as infected** with Aujeszky disease and **should have been eliminated**, providing a state compensation simultaneously.

See also point 4.4.8.

Article 18

All waste arising from the killing of infected pigs or dead ones or the ones suspected of being infected must be eliminated following a method provided for in separate legislation.

Article 19

After destroying the stock the territory of the local quarantine must be disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian following the method provided for in the Annex to this decree. Performing the disinfection or having it performed is a responsibility of the keeper of the animal.

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

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Article 22

(1) All activity (blood taking, blood tests) concerning the classification and checking freedom from the disease of pig stocks shall be financed by the owner of the animals.

(2) The state may, according to the provisions of separate legislation, assume bearing the expenses partly or totally.

In case of small-scale holdings taking of blood samples, testing of blood samples and possible elimination of herds are carried out with state compensation.

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

Based on the **decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Article 9

(1) At least once every six months, the animal health station shall inspect and document
a) the conditions for epidemio-surveillance of free holdings;
b) registration of the contracted veterinarian;
c) laboratory examinations on stillbirths, abortions;
d) compliance with the requirements concerning the serological testing.

(2) In case of failure in implementation of the compulsory testing or if the inspections reveal such omission or other circumstance, which raises the suspicion of the stock's becoming directly or indirectly infected, the station while suspending the previous classification, provides for controlling serological examinations for all breeding animals of the stock. If positive or inconclusive results are produced by these tests, the provisions in Article 8 shall be applied.

The Station is obliged to check and record the followings at least once in half a year:

- epidemiological conditions (status) of disease-free farms;
- registration system and documentation of the veterinarian providing health check for the population;
- laboratory examination of abortions and still-births;
- observance of regulations concerning serological tests.

5. Benefits of the programme[11]:

A control and eradication programme is required in Hungary because efficiency of production is affected by continued presence of Aujeszky disease. The cost of continued disease is high, thereby hampering further development of the export potential of the industry. With an Aujeszky disease eradication programme it can be ensured that the disease free status - which will be achieved under the scheme - can be maintained.

[11] A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years[12]

Remark:

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

[12] The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

6.1. Evolution of the disease[13]

6.1.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)
Year: 2003 Situation on date: 31/12/2003
Disease: Aujeszky Animal species pig (sows and boars)

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
Baranya	3677	3677	3677	1				100	0,03	
Bács	5130	5130	5130	169				100	3,29	
Békés	7554	7554	7554	103				100	1,36	
Borsod	2060	2060	2060	10				100	0,48	
Csongrád	2706	2706	2706	47				100	0,17	
Fejér	3370	3370	3370	18				100	0,53	
Győr	3778	3778	3778	0				100	0	
Hajdú	5134	5134	5134	80				100	1,56	
Heves	931	931	931	5				100	0,05	
Jász	4141	4141	4141	41				100	0,1	
Komárom	488	488	488	75				100	15,36	
Nógrád	225	225	225	0				100	0	
Pest	2008	2008	2008	0				100	0	
Somogy	2951	2951	2951	1				100	0,03	
Szabolcs	4231	4231	4231	78				100	1,84	
Tolna	1822	1822	1822	5				100	0,27	
Vas	1218	1218	1218	0				100	0	
Veszprém	1333	1333	1333	0				100	0	
Zala	852	852	852	1				100	0,12	
Budapest	0	0	0	0				100	0	
Total	**53609**	**53609**	**53609**	**634**				**100**	**1,18**	

[13] No data to provide in case of rabies.

6.1.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)
Year: 2004 Situation on date: 31/12/2004
Disease: Aujeszky Animal species pig (sows and boars)

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	12
Baranya	4454	4454	4454	0		0	100	100	0	
Bács	7412	7412	7412	57		57	100	100	0,77	
Békés	5359	5359	5359	4		4	100	100	0,07	
Borsod	2474	2474	2474	6		6	100	100	0,24	
Csongrád	3885	3885	3885	22		22	100	100	0,56	
Fejér	3050	3050	3050	1		1	100	100	0,03	
Győr	6519	6519	6519	4		4	100	100	0,06	
Hajdú	9094	9094	9094	70		70	100	100	0,77	
Heves	1468	1468	1468	0		0	100	100	0	
Jász	5114	5114	5114	7		7	100	100	0,14	
Komárom	997	997	997	7		7	100	100	0,70	
Nógrád	778	778	778	3		3	100	100	0,38	
Pest	2120	2120	2120	5		5	100	100	0,23	
Somogy	3201	3201	3201	0		0	100	100	0	
Szabolcs	4190	4190	4190	30		30	100	100	0,71	
Tolna	2531	2531	2531	2		2	100	100	0,08	
Vas	1528	1528	1528	0		0	100	100	0	
Veszprém	2402	2402	2402	2		2	100	100	0,08	
Zala	998	998	998	0		0	100	100	0	
Budapest	109	109	109	1		1	100	100	0,92	
Total	**67683**	**67683**	**67683**	**221**		**221**	**100**	**100**	**0,32**	

6.1.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)
Year: 2005 Situation on date: 31/12/2005
Disease: Aujeszky Animal species pig (sows and boars)

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
Baranya	2802	2802	1028	47		47	100	100	4,57	
Bács	6021	6021	3189	31		31	100	100	0,97	
Békés	2400	2400	2900	0		0	100	100	0	
Borsod	1075	1075	702	0		0	100	100	0	
Csongrád	4155	4155	1424	45		45	100	100	3,16	
Fejér	1023	1023	963	0		0	100	100	0	
Győr	2500	2500	898	0		0	100	100	0	
Hajdú	5100	5100	2083	16		16	100	100	0,77	
Heves	445	445	222	0		0	100	100	0	
Jász	4483	4483	1354	0		0	100	100	0	
Komárom	222	222	222	3		3	100	100	1,35	
Nógrád	131	131	54	1		1	100	100	1,85	
Pest	6428	6428	640	14		14	100	100	2,18	
Somogy	913	913	253	0		0	100	100	0	
Szabolcs	2030	2030	1460	8		8	100	100	0,55	
Tolna	970	970	328	21		21	100	100	6,40	
Vas	592	592	244	10		10	100	100	4,09	
Veszprém	700	700	397	34		34	100	100	0,75	
Zala	375	375	169	9		9	100	100	5,32	
Budapest	9	9	7	0		0	100	100	0	
Total	**42374**	**42374**	**18537**	**239**		**239**	**1000**	**100**	**1,29**	

6.1.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)
Year: 2006 Situation on date: 31/12/2006
Disease: Aujeszky Animal species pig (sows and boars)

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.
Baranya	1363	1363	1363	0		0	100	100		
Bács	3234	3234	3234	12		12	100	100		0,37
Békés	2520	2520	2520	9		9	100	100		0,36
Borsod	987	987	987	1		1	100	100		0,1
Csongrád	1932	1932	1932	27		27	100	100		1,4
Fejér	1125	1125	1125	1		1	100	100		0,09
Győr	1999	1999	1999	0		0	100	100		0
Hajdú	3887	3887	3887	21		21	100	100		0,54
Heves	422	422	422	0		0	100	100		
Jász	1919	1919	1919	0		0	100	100		
Komárom	329	329	329	0		0	100	100		
Nógrád	52	52	52	0		0	100	100		
Pest	538	538	538	0		0	100	100		
Somogy	1144	1144	1144	0		0	100	100		
Szabolcs	2218	2218	2218	32		32	100	100		1,44
Tolna	964	964	964	0		0	100	100		
Vas	434	434	434	0		0	100	100		
Veszprém	634	634	634	0		0	100	100		
Zala	413	413	413	0		0	100	100		
Budapest	5	5	5	0		0	100	100		
Total	**26119**	**26119**	**26119**	**103**		**103**	**100**	**100**		**0,34**

6.1.1. Data on herds[a] (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007 **Situation on date: 12/31/2007**
Disease[b]: Aujeszky **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

Region	Total Number of herds	Total Number of herds with sows	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.	2.a	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Baranya	2141	1524	1524	1524	0	0	0				
Bács	5814	2698	2698	2698	12	12	12	100	100		0,21
Békés	12072	2281	2281	2281	3	3	3	100	100		0,02
Borsod	4578	892	892	892	0	0	0				
Csongrád	5816	1779	1779	1779	15	15	15	100	100		0,26
Fejér	2322	447	447	447	0	0	0				
Győr	5875	1811	1811	1811	0	0	0				
Hajdú	4093	2513	2513	2513	3	3	3	100	100		0,07
Heves	1635	830	830	830	0	0	0				
Jász	3408	1836	1836	1836	1	1	1	100	100		0,03
Komárom	1236	284	284	284	0	0	0				
Nógrád	2419	210	210	210	0	0	0				
Pest and Budapest	2230	688	688	688	0	0	0				
Somogy	14224	1667	1667	1667	0	0	0				0,06
Szabolcs	13502	2189	2189	2189	8	8	8	100	100		
Tolna	2569	1621	1621	1621	0	0	0				
Vas	2529	714	714	714	0	0	0				
Veszprém	5032	463	463	463	0	0	0				
Zala	8181	349	349	349	0	0	0				
Total	**99676**	**24796**	**24796**	**24796**	**42**	**42**	**42**	**100**	**100**		**0,04**

(a) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.
(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.
(c) Region as defined in the 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 or upgrading, the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must not be counted twice even if 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 animal tested positive in this period.

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

Year: 2003 **Situation on date: 31/12/2003**

Disease: Aujeszky **Animal species pig (sows and boars)**

Region	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	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals 1.	% 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	9429	9429	9429	9429	1	1		100	0,01
Bács	12681	12681	12681	12681	239	239		100	1,88
Békés	16846	16846	16846	16846	184	184		100	1,09
Borsod	3500	3500	3500	3500	12	12		100	0,34
Csongrád	5559	5559	5559	5559	88	88		100	1,58
Fejér	7225	7225	7225	7225	29	29		100	0,40
Győr	10749	10749	10749	10749	0	0		100	0
Hajdú	10770	10770	10770	10770	308	308		100	2,86
Heves	2051	2051	2051	2051	6	6		100	0,29
Jász	8811	8811	8811	8811	91	91		100	1,03
Komárom	1092	1092	1092	1092	103	103		100	9,43
Nógrád	538	538	538	538	0	0		100	0
Pest	3408	3408	3408	3408	0	0		100	0
Somogy	3239	3239	3239	3239	1	1		100	0,03
Szabolcs	7268	7268	7268	7268	126	126		100	1,73
Tolna	4384	4384	4384	4384	13	13		100	0,29
Vas	2401	2401	2401	2401	0	0		100	0
Veszprém	3313	3313	3313	3313	0	0		100	0
Zala	2822	2822	2822	2822	1	1		100	0,03
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0		100	0
Total	**116143**	**116143**	**116143**	**116143**	**1080**	**1080**		**100**	**0,93**

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

Year: 2004 **Situation on date: 31/12/2004**

Disease: Aujeszky **Animal species pig (sows and boars)**

Region	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	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals 2.	% 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	4454	4454	4454	4454	0	0		100	0
Bács	7412	7412	7412	7412	83	83		100	1,12
Békés	5359	5359	5359	5359	4	4		100	0,07
Borsod	2474	2474	2474	2474	8	8		100	0,32
Csongrád	3885	3885	3885	3885	26	26		100	0,67
Fejér	3050	3050	3050	3050	1	1		100	0,03
Győr	6519	6519	6519	6519	4	4		100	0,06
Hajdú	9094	9094	9094	9094	154	154		100	1,69
Heves	1468	1468	1468	1468	0	0		100	0
Jász	5114	5114	5114	5114	34	34		100	0,66
Komárom	997	997	997	997	12	12		100	1,20
Nógrád	778	778	778	778	4	4		100	0,51
Pest	2120	2120	2120	2120	8	8		100	0,37
Somogy	3201	3201	3201	3201	0	0		100	0
Szabolcs	4190	4190	4190	4190	47	47		100	1,12
Tolna	2531	2531	2531	2531	2	2		100	0,08
Vas	1528	1528	1528	1528	0	0		100	0
Veszprém	2402	2402	2402	2402	2	2		100	0,08
Zala	998	998	998	998	0	0		100	0
Budapest	109	109	109	109	5	5		100	4,58
Total	**65910**	**65910**	**65910**	**65910**	**394**	**394**		**100**	**0,60**

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

Year: 2005 **Situation on date: 31/12/2005**

Disease: Aujeszky **Animal species pig (sows and boars)**

Region	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	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals 3.	% 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	3286	1102	1102	1102	102	102		100	9,25
Bács	12018	7611	7611	7611	53	53		100	0,07
Békés	5500	4428	4428	4428	0	0		100	0
Borsod	1756	1043	1043	1043	0	0		100	0
Csongrád	9531	3487	3487	3487	64	64		100	1,83
Fejér	4623	2222	2222	2222	0	0		100	0
Győr	6500	2284	2284	2284	0	0		100	0
Hajdú	9200	4873	4873	4873	21	21		100	0,43
Heves	904	465	465	465	0	0		100	0
Jász	4024	2736	2736	2736	0	0		100	0
Komárom	562	562	562	562	10	10		100	1,78
Nógrád	269	110	110	110	6	6		100	5,45
Pest	2061	1742	1742	1742	25	25		100	1,43
Somogy	1392	494	494	494	0	0		100	0
Szabolcs	3650	2560	2560	2560	21	21		100	0,82
Tolna	2880	960	960	960	42	42		100	4,375
Vas	1546	495	495	495	12	12		100	2,42
Veszprém	2000	1087	1087	1087	61	61		100	5,61
Zala	996	328	328	328	20	20		100	6,09
Budapest	42	37	37	37	0	0		100	0
Total	**72740**	**38626**	**38626**	**38626**	**437**	**437**		**100**	**1,13**

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

Year: 2006 **Situation on date: 31/12/2006**

Disease: Aujeszky **Animal species pig (sows and boars)**

Region	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	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 (6/4ax100)
Baranya	5 350	5 350	5137	5137	0	0		100	
Bács	8 750	8 750	8398	8398	21	21		100	0,24 %
Békés	6 100	6 100	5850	5850	12	12		100	0,2 %
Borsod	2 000	2 000	1954	1954	1	1		100	0,05 %
Csongrád	4 350	4 350	4178	4178	59	59		100	1,35 %
Fejér	3 000	3 000	2796	2796	3	3		100	0,1 %
Győr	6 600	6 600	6358	6358	0	0		100	
Hajdú	7 000	7 000	6764	6764	65	65		100	0,92 %
Heves	1 250	1 250	1188	1188	0	0		100	
Jász	5 100	5 100	4844	4844	0	0		100	
Komárom	900	900	822	822	0	0		100	
Nógrád	200	200	202	202	0	0		100	
Pest	1 500	1 500	1452	1452	0	0		100	
Somogy	2 000	2 000	1978	1978	0	0		100	
Szabolcs	4 500	4 500	4121	4121	44	44		100	0,97 %
Tolna	3 000	3 000	2902	2902	0	0		100	
Vas	1 500	1 500	1317	1317	0	0		100	
Veszprém	2 000	2 000	1980	1980	0	0		100	
Zala	1 300	1 300	1184	1184	0	0		100	
Budapest	50	50	23	23	0	0		100	
Total	**66450**	**66450**	**63448**	**63448**	**205**	**205**		**100**	**0,3 %**

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

Year: 2007 **Situation on date: 31/12/2007**
Disease: Aujeszky **Animal species pig (sows and boars)**

Region	Total number of animals	Total number of sows	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals	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	2.a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4 / 3)x100	10=(6/4ax100)
Baranya	251101	28051	173683	30656	30656	0	0	0	17,65	0
Bács	267568	25445	266093	30267	30267	57	57	468	11,37	0,19
Békés	326209	27363	316124	31104	31104	6	6	112	9,84	0,02
Borsod	83282	7527	83282	8524	8524	0	0	0	10,24	0
Csongrád	340791	19259	213477	31424	31424	63	63	428	14,72	0,2
Fejér	143866	10876	102633	11926	11926	0	0	0	11,62	0
Győr	172076	16299	126130	20117	20117	0	0	0	15,95	0
Hajdú	397053	32033	368453	35662	35662	3	3	73	9,68	0,01
Heves	60541	6189	45441	6731	6731	0	0	0	14,81	0
Jász	208321	22060	192216	22469	22469	2	2	9	11,69	0,01
Komárom	108592	9760	91878	11338	11338	0	0	0	12,34	0
Nógrád	26435	2228	20935	2479	2479	0	0	0	11,84	0
Pest and Budapest	78252	7373	61626	8124	8124	0	0	0	13,18	0
Somogy	228205	13899	211463	15124	15124	0	0	0	7,15	0
Szabolcs	151642	16118	133638	18529	18529	8	8	116	13,87	0,04
Tolna	184266	13683	158866	15399	15399	0	0	0	9,69	0
Vas	57663	4036	40128	5050	5050	0	0	0	12,58	0
Veszprém	134931	7391	108621	8187	8187	0	0	0	7,54	0
Zala	96492	10486	85113	11461	11461	0	0	0	13,47	0
Total	**3317286**	**280076**	**2799800**	**324571**	**324571**	**139**	**139**	**1206**	**11,59**	**0,04**

(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.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2003 Disease[a]: Aujeszky Animal species/category[b]: pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gE-ELISA
Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation
Description of the other used tests: ----------

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]
Baranya	9429	1	2	0		
Bács-Kiskun	12681	239	13	0		
Békés	16846	184	1	0		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3500	12	3	0		
Csongrád	5559	88	3	0		
Fejér	7225	29	5	0		
Győr-Moson-Sopron	10749	0	2	0		
Hajdu-Bihar	10770	308	1	0		
Heves	2051	6	0	0		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	8811	91	1	0		
Komárom	1092	103	40	22		
Nógrád	538	0	2	1		
Pest	3408	0	5	0		
Somogy	3239	1	2	0		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	7268	126	0	0		
Tolna	4384	13	0	0		
Vas	2401	0	1	0		
Veszprém	3313	0	1	0		
Zala	2822	1	0	0		
Total	**116086**	**1202**	**82**	**23**		

(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. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2004 Disease[a]: Aujeszky Animal species/category[b]: pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gE-ELISA
Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation
Description of the other used tests: ----------

Region[c]	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested[d]	Number of positive samples[c]	Number of samples tested[d]	Number of positive samples[c]	Number of samples tested[d]	Number of positive samples[c]
Baranya	4454	0	1	0		
Bács-Kiskun	7412	83	2	0		
Békés	5359	4	0	0		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2474	8	0	0		
Csongrád	3885	26	2	0		
Fejér	3050	1	10	0		
Győr-Moson-Sopron	6519	4	0	0		
Hajdu-Bihar	9094	154	0	0		
Heves	1468	0	7	0		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5114	34	6	0		
Komárom	997	12	7	0		
Nógrád	778	4	0	0		
Pest	2120	8	4	0		
Somogy	1438	0	0	0		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4190	47	0	0		
Tolna	2531	2	3	0		
Vas	1528	0	0	0		
Veszprém	2402	2	0	0		
Zala	998	0	0	0		
Budapest	109	5	0	0		
Total	**65920**	**394**	**42**	**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.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2005 Disease[a]: Aujeszky Animal species/category[b]: pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gB-ELISA (in a positive gB ELISA cases gE-ELISA test is obliged)
Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation
Description of the other used tests: ----------

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]
Baranya	1102	102	0	0	-	-
Bács-Kiskun	7611	53	2	0	-	-
Békés	4428	0	0	0	-	-
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1043	0	1	0	-	-
Csongrád	3487	64	0	0	-	-
Fejér	2222	0	0	0	-	-
Győr-Moson-Sopron	2284	0	1	0	-	-
Hajdu-Bihar	4873	21	0	0	-	-
Heves	465	0	5	0	-	-
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	2736	0	2	0	-	-
Komárom	562	10	5	0	-	-
Nógrád	110	6	0	0	-	-
Pest	1742	25	2	0	-	-
Somogy	494	0	0	0	-	-
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2560	21	0	0	-	-
Tolna	960	42	1	0	-	-
Vas	495	12	0	0	-	-
Veszprém	1087	61	0	0	-	-
Zala	328	20	1	0	-	-
Budapest	37	0	0	0	-	-
Total	**38626**	**437**	**20**	**0**	-	-

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2006 Disease[a]: Aujeszky Animal species/category[b]: pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gB-ELISA (in a positive gB ELISA cases gE-ELISA test is obliged)
Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation
Description of the other used tests:

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]
Baranya	15302	0				
Bács-Kiskun	15779	21				
Békés	12448	12				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3734	1				
Csongrád	9065	59				
Fejér	6051	3				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	15030	0				
Hajdu-Bihar	17918	65				
Heves	3123	0				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	13529	0				
Komárom	4766	0				
Nógrád	1179	0				
Pest	4066	0				
Somogy	5658	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	10365	44				
Tolna	7873	0				
Vas	2258	0				
Veszprém	3218	0				
Zala	2920	0				
Budapest	128	0				
Total	**154.410**	**205**				

(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. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2007 Disease[a]: Aujeszky Animal species/category[b]: pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gB-ELISA (in a positive gB ELISA cases gE-ELISA test is obliged)
Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation
Description of the other used tests:

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]
Baranya	13241	0				
Bács-Kiskun	15917	57				
Békés	14856	6				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	4388	0				
Csongrád	34858	63				
Fejér	5079	0				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	12701	0				
Hajdu-Bihar	14500	3				
Heves	2483	0				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	12923	2				
Komárom	2745	0				
Nógrád	1211	0				
Pest	3447	0				
Somogy	5696	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	11489	8				
Tolna	6560	0				
Vas	3745	0				
Veszprém	2744	0				
Zala	3412	0				
Total	**171995**	**139**				

(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

6.3. **Data on infection** (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2003 **Disease: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

Region[b]	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Baranya	1	1
Bács-Kiskun	169	239
Békés	103	184
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	10	12
Csongrád	47	88
Fejér	18	29
Győr	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	80	308
Heves	5	6
Jász	41	91
Komárom-Esztergom	75	103
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	0	0
Somogy	1	1
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	78	126
Tolna	5	13
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	1	1
Budapest	0	0
Total	**634**	**1202**

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2004 **Disease: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Baranya	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	57	83
Békés	4	4
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6	8
Csongrád	22	26
Fejér	1	1
Győr	4	4
Hajdu-Bihar	70	154
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun -Szolnok	7	34
Komárom-Esztergom	7	12
Nógrád	3	4
Pest	5	8
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	30	47
Tolna	2	2
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	2	2
Zala	0	0
Total	***221***	**394**

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2005 **Disease:_ Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Baranya	47	102
Bács-Kiskun	31	53
Békés	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	45	64
Fejér	0	0
Győr	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	16	21
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun -Szolnok	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	3	10
Nógrád	1	6
Pest	14	25
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8	21
Tolna	21	42
Vas	10	12
Veszprém	34	61
Zala	9	20
Budapest	0	0
Total	**239**	**437**

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2006 Disease: Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region[b]	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Baranya	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	12	21
Békés	9	12
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1	1
Csongrád	27	59
Fejér	1	3
Győr	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	21	65
Heves	0	0
Jász	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	0	0
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	32	44
Tolna	0	0
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	0	0
Budapest	0	0
Total	103	205

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007 **Disease: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

Region[b]	Number of herds infected[c]	Number of animals infected
Baranya	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	12	57
Békés	3	6
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	15	63
Fejér	0	0
Győr	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	3	3
Heves	0	0
Jász	1	2
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	0	0
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8	8
Tolna	0	0
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	0	0
Total	**42**	**139**

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year[1a]

Year: 2003 **Disease[a]: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

x

Region[b]	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown[d]		Status of herds and animals under the programme[c]									
					Not free or not officially free				Free or officially free suspended[g]		Free[h]		Officially free [i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals [j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]
Baranya	3677	9429			1	1			1	1			3676	9428
Bács-Kiskun	5130	12681			169	239			169	239			4961	12442
Békés	7554	16846			103	184			103	184			7452	16659
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2060	3500			10	12			10	12			2050	3488
Csongrád	2706	5559			47	88			47	88			2659	5471
Fejér	3370	7225			18	29			18	29			3352	7196
Győr-Moson-Sopron	3778	10749			0	0			0	0			3778	10749
Hajdu-Bihar	5134	10770			80	308			80	308			5054	10462
Heves	931	2051			5	6			5	6			926	2045
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4141	8811			41	91			41	91			4100	8720
Komárom	488	1092			75	103			75	103			413	989
Nógrád	225	538			0	0			0	0			225	538
Pest	2008	3408			0	0			0	0			2008	3408
Somogy	2951	3239			1	1			1	1			2951	3238
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4231	7268			78	126			78	126			4153	7142
Tolna	1822	4384			5	13			5	13			1817	4371
Vas	1218	2401			0	0			0	0			1218	2401
Veszprém	1333	3313			0	0			0	0			1333	3313
Zala	852	2822			1	1			1	1			851	2821
Total	**53609**	**116086**			**634**	**1202**			**634**	**1202**			**52977**	**114881**

[1a] Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year[15]

Year: 2004 **Disease[a]: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

Region[b]	Status of herds and animals under the programme[c]													
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown[d]		Not free or not officially free				Free or officially free suspended[g]		Free[h]		Officially free[i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]
Baranya	840	4454			0	0			0	0			840	4454
Bács-Kiskun	2968	7412			57	83			57	83			2911	7329
Békés	2844	5359			4	4			4	4			2840	5355
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1518	2474			6	8			6	8			1512	2466
Csongrád	1998	3885			22	26			22	26			1976	3859
Fejér	1440	3050			1	1			1	1			1439	3049
Győr-Moson-Sopron	2494	6519			4	4			4	4			2490	6515
Hajdu-Bihar	3631	9094			70	154			70	154			3561	8940
Heves	562	1468			0	0			0	0			562	1468
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	2618	5114			7	34			7	34			2161	5080
Komárom	265	997			7	12			7	12			258	985
Nógrád	260	778			3	4			3	4			257	774
Pest	912	2120			5	8			5	8			907	2112
Somogy	965	3201			0	0			0	0			965	3201
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2597	4190			30	47			30	47			2567	4143
Tolna	1015	2531			2	2			2	2			1013	2529
Vas	584	1528			0	0			0	0			584	1528
Veszprém	814	2402			2	2			2	2			812	2400
Zala	376	998			0	0			0	0			376	998
Budapest, Főváros	12	109			1	5			1	5			11	104
Total	**28713**	**67683**			**221**	**394**			**221**	**394**			**28042**	**67289**

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[15] Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year[16]

Year: 2005 **Disease[a]: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows and boars)**

Region[b]	Status of herds and animals under the programme[c]													
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown[d]		Not free or not officially free				Free or officially free suspended[g]		Free[h]		Officially free [i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]
Baranya	2802	3286			47	102			47	102			2755	3184
Bács-Kiskun	6021	12018			31	53			31	53			5990	11965
7HUJ	2400	5500			0	0			0	0			2400	5500
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1075	1756			0	0			0	0			1075	1756
Csongrád	4155	9531			45	64			45	64			4110	9467
Fejér	1023	4623			0	0			0	0			1023	4623
Győr-Moson-Sopron	2500	6500			0	0			0	0			2500	6500
Hajdu-Bihar	5100	9200			16	21			16	21			5084	9179
Heves	445	904			0	0			0	0			445	904
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4483	4024			0	0			0	0			4483	4024
Komárom	222	562			3	10			3	10			219	552
Nógrád	131	269			1	6			1	6			130	263
Pest	6428	2061			14	25			14	25			6414	2036
Somogy	913	1392			0	0			0	0			913	1392
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2030	3650			8	21			8	21			2022	3629
Tolna	970	2880			21	42			21	42			949	2838
Vas	592	1546			10	12			10	12			582	1534
Veszprém	700	2000			34	61			34	61			666	1939
Zala	375	996			9	20			9	20			386	976
Budapest, Főváros	9	42			0	0			0	0			9	42
Total	**42374**	**72740**			**239**	**437**			**239**	**437**			**42155**	**72303**

[16] Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year

Year: 2006 Disease[a]: Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region[b]	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Status of herds and animals under the programme[c]											
			Unknown[d]		Not free or not officially free				Free or officially free suspended[g]		Free[h]		Officially free [i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]	Herds	Animals[j]
Baranya	1363	5 350			0	0			0	0			1363	5 350
Bács-Kiskun	3234	8 750			12	21			12	21			3222	8 729
Békés	2520	6 100			9	12			9	12			2511	6 088
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	987	2 000			1	1			1	1			986	1 999
Csongrád	1932	4 350			27	59			27	59			1905	4 291
Fejér	1125	3 000			1	3			1	3			1124	2 997
Győr-Moson-Sopron	1999	6 600			0	0			0	0			1999	6 600
Hajdu-Bihar	3887	7 000			21	65			21	65			3866	6 935
Heves	422	1 250			0	0			0	0			422	1 250
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1919	5 100			0	0			0	0			1919	5 100
Komárom	329	900			0	0			0	0			329	900
Nógrád	52	200			0	0			0	0			52	200
Pest	538	1 500			0	0			0	0			538	1 500
Somogy	1144	2 000			0	0			0	0			1144	2 000
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2218	4 500			32	44			32	44			2186	4 456
Tolna	964	3 000			0	0			0	0			964	3 000
Vas	434	1 500			0	0			0	0			434	1 500
Veszprém	634	2 000			0	0			0	0			634	2 000
Zala	413	1 300			0	0			0	0			413	1 300
Budapest	5	50			0	0			0	0			5	50
Total	**26119**	**66450**			**103**	**205**			**103**	**205**			**26016**	**66245**

x

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year

Year: 2007 Disease[a]: Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region[b]	Status of herds and animals under the programme[c]													
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown[d]		Not free or not officially free				Free or officially free suspended[g]		Free[h]		Officially free [i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals[d]	Herds	Animals[d]	Herds	Animals[d]	Herds	Animals[d]	Herds	Animals[d]	Herds	Animals[d]
Baranya	1524	173683	0	0					0	0			1524	173683
Bács-Kiskun	2698	266093	3	1475					12	468			2687	265625
Békés	2281	316124	8	10085					3	112			2278	316012
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	892	83282	0	0					0	0			892	83282
Csongrád	1779	213477	0	0					15	428			1764	213049
Fejér	447	102633	12	6975					0	0			447	102633
Győr-Moson-Sopron	1811	126130	64	45946					0	0			1811	126130
Hajdú-Bihar	2513	368453	0	0					3	73			2510	368380
Heves	830	45441	0	0					0	0			830	45441
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1836	192216	0	0					1	9			1835	192207
Komárom	284	91878	0	0					0	0			284	91878
Nógrád	210	20935	0	0					0	0			210	20935
Pest	688	61626	0	0					0	0			688	61626
Somogy	1667	211463	0	0					0	0			1667	211463
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2189	133638	11	18004					8	116			2181	133522
Tolna	1621	158866	15	25400					0	0			1621	158866
Vas	714	40128	11	17535					0	0			714	40128
Veszprém	463	108621	8	6010					0	0			463	108621
Zala	349	85113	19	11379					0	0			349	85113
Total	**24796**	**2799800**	**151**	**142809**					**42**	**1206**			**24796**	**2799800**

x

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes[17] NOT RELEVANT

In Hungary the vaccination has been prohibited since 2001 year in the small herds.
The vaccination has been prohibited since from 15th June, 2006 in large scale farms.

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

[17] Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

The gB positive results shall be tested by gE Elisa test.

Disease[a]: Aujeszky **Animal species: pig (sows, boars and gilts)**

Region[b]	*Type of the test[c]*	*Target population[d]*	*Type of sample[e]*	*Objective[f]*	*Number of planned tests*
Baranya	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	5000
Bács-Kiskun	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	12000
Békés	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	16000
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	6000
Csongrád	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	10000
Fejér	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	5000
Győr-Moson-Sopron	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	10000
Hajdu-Bihar	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	20000
Heves	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	3000
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	7500
Komárom	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	2000
Nógrád	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	3000
Pest	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	3500
Somogy	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	20000
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	16000
Tolna	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	4000
Vas	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	4500
Veszprém	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	6500
Zala	gB-ELISA	Breading animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	10000
Total					**164000**

(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 animals[18]

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds[a]

Disease[b]: Aujeszky **Animal species: pig**

Region[c]	Total number of herds[d]	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 % herd 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
Baranya	2096	2096	2096					100		
Bács-Kiskun	5746	5746	5746	3	3	3	100	100	0,05	0,05
Békés	12000	12000	12000	2	2	2	100	100	0,02	0,02
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	4554	4554	4554					100		
Csongrád	5741	5741	5741	7	7	7	100	100	0,12	0,12
Fejér	2251	2251	2251					100		
Győr-Moson-Sopron	5753	5753	5753					100		
Hajdú-Bihar	4044	4044	4044	2	2	2	100	100	0,05	0,05
Heves	1617	1617	1617					100		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3357	3357	3357					100		
Komárom	1200	1200	1200					100		
Nógrád	2413	2413	2413					100		
Pest	2200	2200	2200					100		
Somogy	14171	14171	14171					100		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	13464	13464	13464	4	4	4	100	100	0,03	0,03
Tolna	2518	2518	2518					100		
Vas	2505	2505	2505					100		
Veszprém	5000	5000	5000					100		
Zala	8147	8147	8147					100		
Total	78935	78935	78935	16	16	16	100	100	0,02	0,02

(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.

[18] Data not to provide in case of rabies.

(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: 2009 **Disease[a]: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows, boars and gilts)**

Region[b]	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]	Slaughtering			Target indicators	
					Number of expected positive animals	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	6800	6800	6800	5000				100	
Bács-Kiskun	33000	33000	33000	12000	25	200		100	0,075
Békés	55500	55500	55500	16000	3	50		100	0,005
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	24500	24500	24500	6000				100	
Csongrád	22000	22000	22000	10000	30	250		100	0,14
Fejér	16000	16000	16000	5000				100	
Győr-Moson-Sopron	16000	16000	16000	10000				100	
Hajdu-Bihar	65000	65000	65000	20000	2	30		100	0,003
Heves	7000	7000	7000	3000				100	
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	20000	20000	20000	7500				100	
Komárom	5000	5000	5000	2000				100	
Nógrád	5000	5000	5000	3000				100	
Pest	5000	5000	5000	3500				100	
Somogy	57000	57000	57000	20000				100	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	45000	45000	45000	16000	4	60		100	0,008
Tolna	20000	20000	20000	4000				100	
Vas	20000	20000	20000	4500				100	
Veszprém	35000	35000	35000	6500				100	
Zala	20000	20000	20000	10000				100	
Total	**477800**	**477800**	**477800**	**164800**	**64**	**590**		**100**	**0.013**

(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.

7.2.1 Targets on qualification of herds and animals[19] (one table for each year of implementation) in small pig holdings

Year: 2009 **Disease[a]: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows, boars and gilts)**

Region[b] COUNTY	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme[c]											
			Expected unknown[d]		Expected not free or not officially free				Expected free or officially free suspended[e]		Expected free[b]		Expected officially free[f]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Herds	Animals[f]	Herds	Animals[f]	Herds	Animals[f]	Herds	Animals[f]	Herds	Animals[f]	Herds	Animals[f]	Herds	Animals[f]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baranya	2096	6800											2096	6800
Bács-Kiskun	5746	33000							3	25			5743	32975
Békés	12000	55500							2	3			11998	55497
Borsod-Abaúj-Zempl.	4554	24500											4554	24500
Csongrád	5741	22000							7	30			5734	21970
Fejér	2251	16000											2251	16000
Győr-Moson-Sopron	5753	16000											5753	16000
Hajdu-Bihar	4044	65000							2	2			4042	64998
Heves	1617	7000											1617	7000
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3357	20000											3357	20000
Komárom	1200	5000											1200	5000
Nógrád	2413	5000											2413	5000
Pest	2200	5000											2200	5000
Somogy	14171	57000											14171	57000
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	13464	45000							4	4			13460	44996
Tolna	2518	20000											2518	20000
Vas	2505	20000											2505	20000
Veszprém	5000	35000											5000	35000
Zala	8147	20000											8147	20000
Total	**78935**	**477800**							**12**	**64**			**78923**	**477736**

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) At the end of the year

[19] Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available
(e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
(f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being *Free* or *Officially Free*
(g) Suspended as defined for the respective disease in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation.
(h) Free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation
(i) Officially free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation
(j) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column)

7.2.2 Targets on qualification of farms and animals[20] (one table for each year of implementation) in large pig holdings

Year: 2009 **Disease[a]: Aujeszky** **Animal species: pig (sows, boars and gilts)**

Region[b] COUNTY	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme[c]													
			Expected unknown[d]		Expected not free or not officially free				Expected free or officially free suspended[g]		Expected free[h]		Expected officially free[i]	
					Last check positive[e]		Last check negative[f]							
	Farms	Animals[j]	Farms	Animals[j]	Farms	Animals[j]	Farms	Animals[j]	Farms	Animals[j]	Farms with sows	Animals[j]	Farms with sows	Animals[j]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baranya	45	24120									1	1280	44	22840
Bács-Kiskun	68	19103									10	3603	55	15500
Békés	72	22611									15	7453	49	15158
Borsod-Abaúj-Zempl.	24	6129									3	2795	21	3334
Csongrád	75	15248									1	1283	47	13965
Fejér	71	8907									9	3446	33	5461
Győr-Moson-Sopron	122	10796									4	2897	54	7899
Hajdu-Bihar	49	27580									14	7730	31	19850
Heves	18	5250									3	1250	9	4000
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	51	17380									10	8714	31	8666
Komárom	36	9147									0	0	20	9147
Nógrád	6	1690									2	1575	3	115
Pest	30	5864									5	4492	14	1372
Somogy	53	12014									4	4458	33	7556
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	38	12619									3	2046	24	10573
Tolna	51	11704									4	3093	32	8611
Vas	24	2251									1	203	12	2048
Veszprém	32	6284									5	5405	15	879
Zala	34	9412									2	2344	13	7068
Total	**899**	**228109**									**96**	**64067**	**540**	**164042**

(a) Disease and species if necessary
(b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
(c) At the end of the year

[20] Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujesky's disease

(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available

7.3Targets on Vaccination or treatment: NOT RELEVANT

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment

In Hungary the vaccination is prohibited!

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

Year: 2009

1 euro = 253,3 Hungarian Forint 27/04/2008 rate of exchange Hungarian National Bank

Costs related to	Specification	Number of unit	Unitary cost in euro	Total amount in euro	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of analysis	Test: gB-ELISA	164000	2,7635	453 214,00	yes
	Test: gE-ELISA	1500	2,7635	4 145,25	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		164000	3,5530	582 692,00	yes
1.3 Other cost		164000	0,7896	129 494,40	yes
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 of animals					
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	1 169 545,65	

PIAZZA Valentina (SANCO)

From: Rose, Michael (FFG) [michael.rose@defra.gsi.gov.uk]
Sent: mercredi 8 avril 2009 18:40
To: PIAZZA Valentina (SANCO)
Cc: MOYNAGH James (SANCO); Plant. Stephen (RCS)
Subject: Updated agenda for TB Task Force Visit to Great Britain
Attachments: TB TF - Draft agenda & objectives.doc

Dear Valentina

For your information please find attached the updated draft for the TB Task Force visit to Great Britain on 5th to 6th May 2009 (taking into account your and UK colleagues' comments).

Please note that I am on leave from today for Easter and will be returning to work on Monday 20th April. If you have any queries in the meantime please contact Stephen Plant (cc'd to this email), otherwise I will be in touch again when I return.

Happy Easter and kind regards.

Michael

<<TB TF - Draft agenda & objectives.doc>>

Dr Michael Rose

Bovine TB (bTB) Programme

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)

Area 6E

9 Millbank

c/o 17 Smith Square

London

SW1P 3JR

Tel: 020 7238 6255

Fax: 020 7238 6431

Email: Michael.Rose@defra.gsi.gov.uk

TB Task Force Visit to Great Britain

Draft Objectives

To inform the Task Force and Commission about the TB programme in Great Britain including:

- Epidemiology of TB and the history of the TB control and eradication programme in Great Britain since the mid-20th Century;
- Complexity and distinctive nature of the TB problem including TB in wildlife;
- Evidence base for the current approach including regional differences;
- Current TB surveillance, control and eradication programme;
- New measures being implemented and considered including development and demonstration of vaccines; and
- Ongoing and planned research and pilot projects.

To discuss with and receive the Task Force's advice on:

- Measures and approach taken in current TB programme; and
- Suggestions for TB eradication plan for 2010 (already submitted to Commission)

DRAFT AGENDA

Day One – Tuesday 5th May 2009

10:00	Arrival and Coffee	
10:20	Welcome & Introductions	Gabrielle Edwards, TF Chair
10:30	Responsibilities - policy and operations	Gabrielle Edwards, John Montague
10:45	History of TB control/eradication in Great Britain	John Montague
	Epidemiology of TB in Great Britain	Richard Clifton-Hadley
	Recent developments in TB programme	
11:45	Discussion	All
12:15	Randomised Badger Culling Trial (RBCT) - design and results	John Montague, Richard Clifton-Hadley
13:00	Lunch	
13:45	Current policy and programmes including objectives - England - Wales - Scotland	Gabrielle Edwards, Dafydd Glyn, Martyn Blissitt
14:15	TB programme in GB for 2010 (current programme) including: - Field surveillance - Diagnostic Services - Database - Funding	Jane Clark, Elaine Griffin, Richard Clifton-Hadley
15:15	Future of TB programmes - England - Wales - Scotland	Gabrielle Edwards, Dafydd Glyn, Martyn Blissitt
15:45	Discussion Session	All
18:15	Close	
19:30	Dinner	All (+ stakeholders)

Day Two – Wednesday 6th May 2009

09:00	Welcome and recap on previous day	TF Chair
09:10	Vaccine development - Deployment project - Research	James Cooper, Glyn Hewinson, Fiona Stuart,
09:40	Overview of other research	Fiona Stuart
09:50	Discussion	All
10:40	Meeting of Task Force members	TF Members, Commission
13:00	Feedback/recommendations & Lunch	
14:00	Close and tour of VLA facilities	VLA
	Depart	

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