



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit G5 - Veterinary Programmes

SANCO/10869/2012

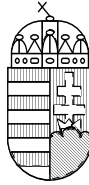
*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Survey Programme for Salmonella

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

Hungary

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



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

HUNGARY

Application

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

**Salmonella spp.
in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus**

for the year 2012.

29th of April, 2011

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Union prevalence target within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of *Salmonella Enteritidis*, *Salmonella Infantis*, *Salmonella Hadar*, *Salmonella Typhimurium* and *Salmonella Virchow* (the relevant salmonella serotypes).
- (b) Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2007. A Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, (Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: “Decree”). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks — day-old chicks

— four-week-old birds

— two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks — every second week during the laying period

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see *Part B Chapter 7.2*

- (c) The Decree compiles with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

- (d) I General

- 1.1. The short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 6.
- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities: Please see Annex I.
- 1.3. Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

Investigation Institute), Central Agricultural Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 7.3
- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level: Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.2.
- 1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.3. and Chapter 4.4.4.
- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme, including national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.7
- 1.8. Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme: Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of breeding flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing at the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control and Decree No. 45/2011. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses and Decree No. 148/2007. (XII.7.) on the prevention of certain animal diseases and the order of claiming financial support and payment regarding their overcome in 2011 give the financial guarantee of the national programme.
In case of a positive flock, when compensation occurs, valuation of the birds is performed by the district chief veterinary officer according to a scale provided by the Poultry Product Board. It is based on a calculating system, where the day-old chicks' price is considered as 100%, and the value of a bird depends on its production cycle and age (given in percentage)
Valuation/valorisation of birds is calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. Table containing these data is sent to the Central Agricultural Office.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production

Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in Hungary can be structured to elite, grandparent- and parent flocks, their production type (meat or egg production line), size, and the type of holdings.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

Feeding of poultry, including breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein. Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment.

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to three main pieces of legislation:

Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 327/2010. (XII. 27.) on the establishment and operation of the Central Agricultural Office and Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 43/2003. (IV. 26.) on the implementation of the above Act.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices.. The authorization must be renewed at periods of a maximum of 5 years. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decree, the competent County Directorate may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or transport of the relevant feed. If such feed was already used, the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office has a duty to notify the county level public health authority.

The Decree gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 20 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in food and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

2.3. Relevant guidelines

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from

farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to made an own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms:

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of Central Agricultural Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.

An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

2.5. Registration of farms:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms:

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation have to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) FM appendices 8/a and 8/b.

In accordance with Paragraph 85. of Decree No 41/1997. of the Minister of Agriculture on the publication of the Animal Health Code, the official veterinarian carries out a flock examination within 12 hours before transportation, and on the basis of the financing/allowance plan, fills out the animal health certification in the appendices 8/a. and 8/b., certifies the place of origin of the day-old animals, their circumstances free from epidemic, the name of the vaccine used, the time and method of the immunization. Because of the changes occurred since the publication of the legislation, this ordinance cannot be fulfilled in these days.

„Animals can only be transported when accompanied by a valid certification attested by the veterinarian responsible for treatment” in accordance with point 4.2.1. point (Starting of poultry consignments) of the guide which was prepared for poultry hatcheries that are obliged to TIR registration, in accordance with point d) of Paragraph 6. of Decree No 120/2007. (X.18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on establishing and operating of the Poultry Information System (hereinafter: BIR regulation). In pursuance with point 4.2.1., „The hatchery starting the consignment has to fill in the Poultry movement form 2740, on the upper part of which the data of starting has to be given”.

The poultry animal health certificate laid down in the BIR regulation is not to replace the certificate 8/b., as the authority responsible for animal health takes part in issuing the latter only.

At the same time, even the certification 8/a. can not be replaced by the introduction of the BIR regulation, as certain data that have to be certified by the veterinarian in the certificate 8/a are not placed on the latter, for example immunizations carried out in the flock, diagnostic examinations and the results thereof.

In pursuance of the abovementioned regulations, all three certifications are required for the transport of the day-old poultry. The BIR certification is drawn up by the veterinarian responsible for treatment, while certifications 8/a. and 8/b. are filled in by the approved veterinarian, in accordance with the Governmental Decree No 113/2006. (V.12.) on the competence and detailed rules of the activity of the approved veterinarian, with the exception of the case when the approved veterinarian is not the treating veterinarian, because in those cases the certification 8/a. has to be filled in by the veterinarian of the hatchery.

As it can be seen from above, the current legislation of movement documentations doesn't seem to be unambiguous as regards several points.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.

At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at CAO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Hungary**

Disease: **Infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp.**

Animal population covered by the programme: **Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus***

Year of implementation: **2012**

Reference of this document: **02.3/789/5/2011.**

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): **Dr. Imre Nemes**
Director
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Central Agricultural Office
Tel: +36-1-460-6300 ext. 112
Fax: +36-1-222-6064
e-mail: nemesi@oai.hu

Date sent to the Commission: **29th of April, 2011**

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1

Monitoring and control programmes for *Salmonella* spp. (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of *Gallus gallus*, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis The

aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus against specified Salmonella serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding flocks of Gallus gallus to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is below 0,85%. However, the Community target which is set by Commission Regulation (EC) of 30 June 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 is a maximum of 1%. This goal was achieved in 2010..

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the five zoonotic Salmonella serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Infantis, S. Virchow and S. Hadar).

Included in the programme are all breeding flocks of Gallus gallus registered in the territory of Hungary.

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), Central Agricultural Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2007

Last year: 2012

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of positive animals | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter of positive animals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Killing of positive animals | <input type="checkbox"/> Killing of positive animals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vaccination | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended slaughter or killing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disposal of products | |

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (*specify*):

- Flocks positive for S. Typhimurium or S. Enteritidis will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.
- Hatching eggs originating from such flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point C.5.
- After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the Central Agricultural Office.

Name:	Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian:	Mezőgazdasági Szakigazgatási Hivatal Állategészségügyi és Allatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address:	1149 Budapest, Tábornok u. 2., Hungary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1581 Budapest, Pf. 123.
Tel.:	+36-1-460-6300
Fax:	+36-1-222-6064

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

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2007.

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3. § (4) (a).

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: –

4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD

The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programmes in breeding flocks and laying hens, than this flock should be considered as a **suspect flock** and **movement restrictions are imposed** on this flock.

In the frame of the *Salmonella* control programme in **breeding flocks** of *Gallus gallus* the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 (frequency of sampling) 4 (results and reporting) of Annex of Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 **particularly provisions on exceptional cases** are implemented.

According to the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD:

Procedure in the event of positive test results

Article 11

(1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the CAO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12 (8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

Article 12

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other

flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock has been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organ of the veterinary authority pursuant to Article 9 (10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organ of the veterinary authority not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code – for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 646/2007 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 646/2007 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the CAO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.7. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, etc.) of the disease:

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys
- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

The vaccination protocol has to be enclosed in the epidemiological control plan (which the operator submits as an application for participation in the national control programme.)

Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD:

“Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp. (The assumption of the vaccine compensation claim is the common declaration made and signed by the animal owner and the veterinary practitioner on the vaccine usage.)

4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 45/2010. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The

guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of breeding flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which largely contributes to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	
Pest (including Budapest)	Breeding flock	113	323000	113	323000	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Breeding flock	257	1423558	257	1423558	223	6	0	18 (SI)	0	6	0	0				
Veszprém	Breeding flock	89	584600	89	584600	89	1	1	5 (SM)	0	2	0	0				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flock	26	145627	26	145627	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Breeding flock	70	378735	70	378735	45	0	0	1(SI)	1	0	0	0				
Zala	Breeding flock	24	226000	24	226000	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Breeding flock	51	190120	51	190120	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	Breeding flock	4	10900	4	10900	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tolna	Breeding flock	1	600	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flock	14	71500	14	71500	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Breeding flock	9	19500	9	19500	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Breeding flock	4	8200	4	8200	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flock	62	292530	62	292530	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flock	12	38600	12	38600	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flock	51	247100	51	247100	51	1	0	0	0	1	0	0				
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flock	25	186041	25	186041	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Breeding flock	4	16200	4	16200	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Breeding flock	9	34400	9	34400	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		825	4197211	825	4197211	562	8	1	24	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year: 2008. 01.01.-05.30.

Situation on date: Second year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Pest (including Budapest)	Breeding flock	57	106590	57	106590	15	0	0	1 S.L. 1 S.M. 1 S.O7 1 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Breeding flock	283	613363	283	613363	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Breeding flock	89	316400	89	316400	20	1	0	5 S.I. 4 S.M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flock	35	123200	35	123200	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Breeding flock	83	261643	83	261643	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	Breeding flock	24	165723	24	165723	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Breeding flock	47	272676	47	272676	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	Breeding flock	3	9500	3	9500	3	0	0	1 S.M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tolna	Breeding flock	1	460	1	460	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flock	14	69780	14	69780	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Breeding flock	9	20900	9	20900	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Breeding flock	2	550	2	550	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flock	71	240869	71	240869	52	1	2	0	1	0	900	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flock	9	14360	9	14360	12	0	0	1 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flock	60	165334	60	165334	60	0	0	1 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flock	21	130667	21	130667	17	1	1	1 S.O7. 1 S.I. 1 other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Breeding flock	13	9694	13	9694	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Breeding flock	10	3105	10	3105	10	0	0	1 S. Thom.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		832	2524814	832	2524814	514	6	3	20	1	0	900	0	0	0	0	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

Year: 2008. 05.30.-12.31.

Situation on date: Second year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Pest (including Budapest)	Breeding flock	57	106590	57	106590	57	0	0	8 S.Senft, S.Ten.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Breeding flock	283	613363	283	613363	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Breeding flock	89	316400	89	316400	89	0	0	1 S.I. 1S.M. 5 S.L. 1 S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flock	35	123200	35	123200	35	0	0	1 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Breeding flock	83	261643	83	261643	83	0	0	1 S.Ch.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	Breeding flock	24	165723	24	165723	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Breeding flock	47	272676	47	272676	47	2	0	0	0	2	5749	0	6381 6	0	4662 0	0
Somogy	Breeding flock	3	9500	3	9500	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tolna	Breeding flock	1	460	1	460	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flock	14	69780	14	69780	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Breeding flock	9	20900	9	20900	9	0	0	3	3	0	0	12000	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Breeding flock	2	550	2	550	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flock	71	240869	71	240869	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flock	9	14360	9	14360	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flock	60	165334	60	165334	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flock	21	130667	21	130667	21	0	0	1 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Breeding flock	13	9694	13	9694	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Breeding flock	10	3105	10	3105	10	0	0	2.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		832	2524814	832	2524814	832	3	0	24	3	2	5749	12000	63816	0	46620	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

Year: 2009.01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: Third year of the programm

Animal species: Gallus gallus, breeders **Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis**

Région(a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed ^(a) (number or kg)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products ^(a) (number or kg)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flock	49	238515	49	238515	49	0	0	2(S.I.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Breeding flock	72	464250	72	464250	72	0	0	2/S.I.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flock	30	119100	30	119100	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Breeding flock	11	18200	11	18200	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Breeding flock	6	3536	6	3536	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flock	42	268571	42	268571	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flock	130	648937	130	589037	130	0	0	1(S.I.)	1	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
Heves	Breeding flock	8	6003	8	6003	8	0	0	1(S.K.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flock	18	65000	18	65000	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Breeding flock	236	883517	236	1726467	236	0	0	13(1 S.I.,12 S.other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nógrád	Breeding flock	2	2460	2	2460	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Főváros-Pest	Breeding flock	32	397151	32	397151	32	0	0	3(2S.I., 1S. other)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	Breeding flock	6	21778	6	21778	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flock	94	603076	94	603076	94	0	0	1(S.I.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Breeding flock	2	960	2	960	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Breeding flock	84	435100	84	435100	84	0	0	2(S.Senf t)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Breeding flock	144	489159	144	758507	144	4	0	6(3S.I.,3 S.other)	3	4	15088	21900	0	0	0	0
Zala	Breeding flock	25	332270	25	332270	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summ.		991	4997583	991	6109881	991	4	0	30	4	4	15088	22400	0	0	0	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

Year: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: Fourth year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flock	60	290900	60	290900	60	0	0	4 (SI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Breeding flock	56	400557	56	400557	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Breeding flock	6	11540	6	11540	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flock	19	116232	19	116232	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Breeding flock	6	5750	6	5750	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flock	65	442056	65	442056	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flock	115	664195	115	664195	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Breeding flock	4	4150	4	4150	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flock	18	134327	18	134327	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Breeding flock	197	1746723	197	1746723	197	1	0	3(SI)	0	1	6600	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Breeding flock	2	11000	2	11000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest	Breeding flock	98	432600	98	432600	98	0	1	2 (SI)	1	1	277	2500	0	0	2723	0

Somogy	Breeding flock	3	10523	3	10523	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flock	90	521466	90	521466	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Breeding flock	1	930	1	930	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Breeding flock	205	1330967	205	1330967	205	0	0	1 (SI)	1	0	0	32400	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Breeding flock	196	1100256	196	1100256	196	0	1	2 (SI)	2	1	3896	13633	10090	0	0	54360
Zala	Breeding flock	46	455723	46	455723	46	0	1	0	0	1	10392	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1187	7679895	1187	7679895	1187	1	3	12	4	4	21165	48533	10090	0	2723	54360

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

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: 2009.01.01.-13.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): breeding

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

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)
Total	88	88	2967	88		
Total						

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): breeding

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests (tests for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory)		Other tests (bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection)	
	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)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Bács-Kiskun	8	4	142	3				
Baranya	0	0	142	1				
Békés	16	0	82	6				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	58	0				
Csongrád	0	0	20	0				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	3		118	0				
Fejér	0		0	1				
Hajdú-Bihar	11		284	3				
Heves	0		22	0				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4		41	0				
Komárom-Esztergom	15	4	1092	13				
Nógrád	0		8	0				
Pest	20	3	274	3				
Somogy	0		4	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0		228	0				
Tolna	3		8	3				
Vas	2	1	403	1				
Veszprém	14	3	304	1				
Zala	1	1	82	0				
Total	87		3312*	34	47		26	

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers ,breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

* In addition, when a flock is tested positive, confirmatory sampling will take place. The Food and Feed Safety Directorate is responsible for testing the samples was taken in the framework of confirmatory testing. The number of these tests was 87 in the year 2010.

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

Year: 2009.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): breeding

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Total	36	221009

(a) Animal species if necessary.
 (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
 (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): breeding

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Bács-Kiskun	4	23479
Baranya	0	0
Békés	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0
Fejér	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	4	19200
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	3	5627
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0
Tolna	0	0
Vas	1	32400
Veszprém	3	17529
Zala	1	10392
Total	16	108627

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): breeding

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds (c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds (c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
Bács-Kiskun	60	290900	60	60	290900	586000
Baranya	56	400557	39	39	265777	1912800
Békés	6	11540	3	3	4750	5000
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	19	116232	4	4	52272	252000
Csongrád	6	5750	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	65	442056	25	25	179120	1230000
Fejér	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	115	664195	115	79	321405	723235
Heves	4	4150	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	18	134327	2	2	25735	160000
Komárom-Esztergom	197	1746723	197	197	1746723	2720000
Nógrád	2	11000	0	0	0	0
Pest	98	432600	98	98	432600	566000
Somogy	3	10523	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	90	521466	66	66	440839	988000
Tolna	1	930	0	0	0	0
Vas	205	1330967	41	41	335986	1323233
Veszprém	196	1100256	161	161	846358	2184000
Zala	46	455723	46	34	226170	1060000

Total	1187	7679895	857	809	5168635	13710268
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- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Number and specification of tests

Mandatory testing will be performed in all breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* during their whole life span. A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of tests calculated is based on breeding flocks containing more than 250 hens (what is 1187 at the moment) and the testing scheme as provided for in the Annex to Commission Regulation No. 200/2010/EC of 9 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*

The Annex of the above mentioned Regulation requires all relevant breeding flocks to be tested in the framework of official sampling three times, and in the framework of the routine sampling at the initiative of the operator three times during the rearing period and further testing every second week during the whole production period.

Breeding flocks are kept usually until the age of one year (52 weeks). The production period begins when the flock is 26 weeks of age.

In Hungary, breeding flocks are typically kept in barns which makes the taking of boot swabs the most effective way of detecting possible infection.

The number of bacteriological tests will be testing in the framework of official sampling in the year 2012 estimates of the data of previous years. In the year 2009 2967 sample was tested in the framework of official sampling. In the year 2010 this number was 3312. In addition, when a flock is tested positive, confirmatory sampling will take place. Based on latest data from 2010, the number of the performed serotyping tests was 87, so in these 87 positive cases was necessary to tested samples in the framework of confirmatory sampling. In summary, the number of the samples was tested in the framework of officially sampling was 3399 in the year 2010.

Because of the number of the flocks and the animals show an increasing trend, it can be assumed that the number of the bacteriological tests will increase in the following years too. If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2012 likely 3700 bacteriological tests and likely 80 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

7.1.2. *Targets on testing of flocks³*

Year:2012 Situation on date:

Animal species: Gallus gallus, breeding **Disease:^(a) zoonotic salmonella**

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flock	65	291000	65	291000	65	0	0	3	0	0						
Baranya	Breeding flock	65	400100	65	400100	65	0	0	1	0	0						
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flock	25	115000	25	115000	25	0	0	0	0	0						
Békés	Breeding flock	9	10500	9	10500	9	0	0	0	0	0						
Csongrád	Breeding flock	8	6000	8	6000	8	0	0	0	0	0						
Fejér	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flock	60	460000	60	460000	60	0	0	0	0	0						
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flock	120	670000	120	670000	120	0	0	1	1	0						
Heves	Breeding flock	4	4000	4	4000	4	0	0	0	0	0						
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flock	18	140000	18	140000	18	0	0	0	0	0						
Komárom - Esztergom	Breeding flock	195	1750000	195	1750000	195	1	0	2	0	1						
Nógrád	Breeding flock	2	11000	2	11000	2	0	0	0	0	0						
Főváros-Pest	Breeding flock	90	445000	90	445000	90	0	1	2	1	1						
Somogy	Breeding flock	3	12000	3	12000	3	0	0	0	0	0						
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flock	90	52000	90	52000	90	0	0	1	0	0						
Tolna	Breeding flock	1	1000	1	1000	1	0	0	0	0	0						

Vas	Breeding flock	200	1330000	200	1330000	200	0	0	0	1	0						
Veszprém	Breeding flock	196	1100000	196	1100000	196	2	1	2	2	2						
Zala	Breeding flock	46	470000	46	470000	46	0	1	0	0	0						
Summ.	Breeding flock	1197	7267600	1197	7267600	1197	3	3	12	5	4	20000	40000	10000	0	3000	50000

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2. Testing scheme

Testing scheme as provided for in the Annex to Commission Regulation No. 200/2010/EC of 9 March 2010 and Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

Details of the testing scheme are the following:

1. Sampling frame

The sampling frame shall cover all adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus comprising at least 250 birds.

2. Monitoring in breeding flocks

2.1. Location, frequency and status of sampling

Breeding flocks shall be sampled at the initiative of the operator and as part of official controls.

2.1.1. Sampling at the initiative of the operator

Sampling shall take place every two weeks at the holding. The detection of relevant salmonella serotypes during the sampling at the initiative of the operator has to be notified without delay to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the Government Office by the operator, the sampler or the laboratory performing the analyses.

2.1.2. Official control sampling

Official sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

- (a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- (b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (c) during the production, at any time sufficiently distant from the samples referred to in points (a) and (b).

2.2. Sampling protocol

2.2.1. Routine sampling at the initiative of the operator

Sampling shall primarily consist of faecal samples and shall aim to detect a 1 % within flock prevalence, with 95 % confidence limit. To that effect, the samples shall comprise one of the following:

- (a) Pooled faeces made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept. Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

The number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be as follows:

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260

1 000 or more	300
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(b) Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze ‘socks’ are also acceptable.

The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water).

Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.

The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

(c) In cage breeding flocks, sampling may consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the type of house. Two samples of at least 150 g shall be collected to be tested individually:

- (i) droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or conveyor system;
- (ii) droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages are scraped into a deep pit beneath the house;
- (iii) droppings pit system in a step cage house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

There are normally several stacks of cages within a house. Pooled faeces from each stack shall be represented in the overall pooled sample. Two pooled samples shall be taken from each flock as described below.

In systems where there are belts or scrapers, these shall be run on the day of the sampling before sampling is carried out.

In systems where there are deflectors beneath cages and scrapers, pooled faeces which has lodged on the scraper after it has been run, shall be collected.

In step-cage systems where there is no belt or scraper system it is necessary to collect pooled faeces from the deep pit.

Droppings belt systems: pooled faecal material from the discharge ends of the belts shall be collected.

2.2.2. *Official sampling*

(a) Routine sampling shall be as described in point 2.2.1.

(b) Confirmatory sampling following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at the hatchery shall be carried out as follows.

In addition to the sampling as described in point 2.2.1, the sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the Government Office deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbial or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples. A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds.

In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbial or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the breeding flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the breeding flock shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock for the purpose of the Community target.

(c) Suspect cases

In exceptional cases where the Food and Feed Safety Directorate of the Government Office has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs).

In exceptional cases where the Directorate of Food and Feed Safety of the Central Agricultural Office has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed.

3. Examination of the samples

3.1. *Preparation of the samples*

3.1.1. *Boot swabs samples*

- (a) carefully unpack the pair of boot swabs (or ‘socks’) to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material and place in 225 ml BPW which has been prewarmed to room temperature;
- (b) where five pairs of boot swabs are pooled into two samples, place five individual samples into a minimum of 225 ml BPW and ensure that all the samples are totally immersed in the BPW;
- (c) swirl to fully saturate the sample and continue culture by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.1.2. *Other faecal material samples*

- (a) at the laboratory place each sample (or pooled sample as appropriate) into an equal weight of Buffered Peptone Water and mix gently;
- (b) allow the sample to soften for 10-15 minutes then mix gently;
- (c) immediately after mixing remove 50 g of the mixture and add to 200 ml of Buffered Peptone Water which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;

(d) continue culture of the sample by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.2. Detection method

The detection of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes shall be carried out according to Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. ‘Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs – Horizontal method for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. — Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of *Salmonella* spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage’.

As regards the boot swabs samples, dust samples and other faecal material samples, the incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture may be pooled. To do so, incubate both samples in BPW as referred to in point 3.1.3. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly, then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiliadis (MSRV) plates.

3.3. Serotyping

At least one isolate from each sample showing a positive reaction shall be typed, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

4. Results and reporting

A breeding flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of ascertaining the achievement of the Union target:

- when the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes (other than vaccine strains) has been detected in one or more samples taken in the flock, even if the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes is only detected in the dust sample, or
- when the confirmatory sampling as part of official controls does not confirm the detection of relevant *Salmonella* serotypes but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors have been detected in the flock.

This rule shall not apply in exceptional cases where the initial *Salmonella* positive result from sampling at the initiative of the food business operator has not been confirmed by the sampling as part of official controls.

A positive breeding flock shall only be counted once regardless of how often the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes has been detected in this flock during the production period or whether the sampling was carried out at the initiative of the food business operator or by the competent authority. However, if sampling during the production period is spread over two calendar years, the result of each year shall be reported separately.

Reporting shall include:

- (a) a detailed description of the options implemented for the sampling scheme and the type of samples taken, as appropriate;

- (b) the total number of adult breeding flocks comprising at least 250 birds which were tested at least once during the year of reporting;
- (c) the results of the testing including:
 - (i) the total number of breeding flocks positive with any *Salmonella* in the Member State;
 - (ii) the number of breeding flocks positive with at least one of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes;
 - (iii) the number of positive breeding flocks for each *Salmonella* serotype or for *Salmonella* unspecified (isolates that are untypable or not serotyped);
- (d) the number of cases where the initial *Salmonella* positive sample from sampling at the initiative of the food business operator was not confirmed by the sampling as part of official controls;
- (e) explanations of the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

The results and any additional relevant information shall be reported as part of the report on trends and sources provided for in Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC. EN 11.3.2010 Official Journal of the European Union L 61/9

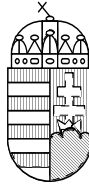
7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment

Vaccination is not compulsory in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*. The rules of using vaccination and treatment are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in EUR</i>	<i>Total amount in EUR</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	<i>Test: modified ISO 6579 (2002) using MSRV planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	3700	27	99900	yes
	<i>official sampling of verifying the efficiency of disinfection</i>	100	11	1100	yes
	<i>Test: serotyping planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	80	40	3200	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		3700	17	62900	yes
1.3. Other costs	<i>for a test for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for salmonella:</i>	100	10	1000	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	<i>Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II</i>	15000000	0,1	1500000	yes
2.2. Distribution costs	<i>Cost of the distribution (approx. 7267600 animals)</i>	7267600	0,05	263380	no
2.3. Administering costs	<i>Cost of the administration (approx. 7267600animals)</i>	7267600	0,1	726760	no
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					

3.1. Compensation of animals	Cost of compensation of the positive animals approx. $7267600 \times 0.0,01 = 72676$ animals (SE/ST/SI/SV/SH infected animals)	72676	8	581408	yes
3.2. Transport costs	Slaughtering of infected flocks can only be authorised when meat from these flocks is treated according to specific food safety legislation. Therefore, slaughter is not likely to be performed at regular contracted slaughterhouses, which makes transport costs much higher than usual, approx. 72676animals, 2 kg/animal	14535	0.04	581	no
3.3. Destruction costs	Cost of destruction of approx. 72676animals, 2 kg/animal	72676	0.2	14535	no
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	This loss is estimated to be of a large extent. However, losses due to the early slaughter of the flock and the decreased income due to hatching eggs which could not be produced is very hard to estimate.				
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)		63000	0,2	1260	yes
4. Cleansing and disinfection	When taking into account the number of flocks (1197) and the infection rate (with the five relevant serotype) (1%), an approximate number of 12 flocks to be cleansed and disinfected can be estimated. Cleansing and disinfection of an average flock depends on several factors, however an approximate amount of costs is given.	12	500	6000	no
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
TOTAL				3262024	



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

HUNGARY

Application

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

**Salmonella spp.
in broiler flocks of Gallus gallus**

for the year 2012.

29th of April, 2011

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium*.
- (b) The programme covers the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).
- (c) Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2009. A Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: “Decree”). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

— day-old chicks (national legislation)

— birds leaving for slaughter

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see *Part B Chapter 7.2*

- (d) The Decree complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

1 General

- 1.1. For the short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 3.
- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities: Please see Annex I.
- 1.3. Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), Central Agricultural Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 7.3
- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level: Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.
- 1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.3. and Chapter 4.4.4.
- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme, including national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.7
- 1.8. Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme: Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of broiler flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing at the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry. In case of a positive flock, when compensation occurs, valuation of the birds is performed by the district chief veterinary officer according to a scale provided by the Poultry Product Board. It is based on a calculating system, where the day-old chicks' price is considered as 100%, and the value of a bird depends on its production cycle and age (given in percentage) Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control and Decree No. 45/2010. (IV23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses and Decree No. 148/2007. (XII.7.) on the prevention of certain animal diseases and the order of claiming financial support and payment regarding their overcome in 2011 give the financial guarantee of the national programme.

Valuation/valorisation of birds is calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. Table containing these data is sent to the Central Agricultural Office.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme.

2.1. The structure of the production

Broiler flocks are kept usually until the age of 38-42 days (depending on the technology). As cleansing take place after every flock, each year 6 flocks can be reared in a certain airspace in average. The Regulation requires all relevant broiler flocks to be tested 3 weeks before leaving for the slaughterhouse. The National legislation requires all relevant broiler flocks to be tested as day old chicks too.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

Feeding of poultry, including broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein. Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Broiler flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment.

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to two main pieces of legislation:

Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 327/2010. (XII. 27.) on the establishment and operation of the Central Agricultural Office and Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 43/2003. (IV. 26.) on the implementation of the above Act.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorised by the competent regional organization (County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the Government Offices). The authorisation must be renewed at periods of a maximum of 5 years. Other authorities are also involved in the authorisation process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to livestock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decree, the competent County Directorate may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or transport of the relevant feed. If such feed was already used, the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office has a duty to notify the county level public health authority.

The Decree gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 20 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in food and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

2.3. Relevant guidelines

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to make an own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms:

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of Central Agricultural Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.

An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

2.5. Registration of farms:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which send poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms: All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) FM appendices 8/a and 8/b.

In accordance with Paragraph 85. of Decree No 41/1997. of the Minister of Agriculture on the publication of the Animal Health Code, the official veterinarian carries out a flock examination within 12 hours before transportation, and on the basis of the

financing/allowance plan, fills out the animal health certification in the appendices 8/a. and 8/b., certifies the place of origin of the day-old animals, their circumstances free from epidemic, the name of the vaccine used, the time and method of the immunization. Because of the changes occurred since the publication of the legislation, this ordinance cannot be fulfilled in these days.

„Animals can only be transported when accompanied by a valid certification attested by the veterinarian responsible for treatment” in accordance with point 4.2.1. point (Starting of poultry consignments) of the guide which was prepared for poultry hatcheries that are obliged to TIR registration, in accordance with point d) of Paragraph 6. of Decree No 120/2007. (X. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on establishing and operating of the Poultry Information System (hereinafter: BIR regulation). In pursuance with point 4.2.1., „The hatchery starting the consignment has to fill in the Poultry movement form 2740, on the upper part of which the data of starting has to be given”.

The poultry animal health certificate laid down in the BIR regulation is not to replace the certificate 8/b., as the authority responsible for animal health takes part in issuing the latter only.

At the same time, even the certification 8/a. can not be replaced by the introduction of the BIR regulation, as certain data that have to be certified by the veterinarian in the certificate 8/a are not placed on the latter, for example immunizations carried out in the flock, diagnostic examinations and the results thereof.

In pursuance of the abovementioned regulations, all three certifications are required for the transport of the day-old poultry. The BIR certification is drawn up by the veterinarian responsible for treatment, while certifications 8/a. and 8/b. are filled in by the approved veterinarian, in accordance with the Governmental Decree No 113/2006. (V. 12.) on the competence and detailed rules of the activity of the approved veterinarian, with the exception of the case when the approved veterinarian is not the treating veterinarian, because in those cases the certification 8/a. has to be filled in by the veterinarian of the hatchery.

As it can be seen from above, the current legislation of movement documentations doesn't seem to be unambiguous as regards several points.

- 2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals. Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.

At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at CAO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Hungary**

Disease: **Infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp.**

Animal population covered by the programme: **Broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus***

Year of implementation: **2012**

Reference of this document: **02.3/789/7/2011.**

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): **Dr. Imre Nemes**
Director
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Central Agricultural Office
Tel: +36-1-460-6300 ext. 112
Fax: +36-1-222-6064
e-mail: nemesi@oai.hu

Date sent to the Commission: **29th of April, 2011**

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1

Monitoring and control programmes for *Salmonella* spp. (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of *Gallus gallus*, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the

7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office. Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

The baseline study of the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* carried out according to Commission Decision 2005/636/EC shows that infection of broiler flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 8,1%. According to monitoring tests carried out infection with *Salmonella* Infantis is 58,3% (87% of the *Salmonella* infection is *Salmonella* Infantis). The Community target which is set by Commission Regulation No 646/2007 (EC) Art. (1) of flocks of broilers remaining positive of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 1% or less by 31 December 2011. This goal can only be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources. The latest data from the year 2010 show that percentage of flocks founded positive of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 0,2432%. This epidemiological result can only be maintained by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources.

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The European legislation set targets of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (according to Commission Regulation No 646/2007 (EC), No 584/2008 (EC)), with effect from 84 months after entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, fresh poultry meat from broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless absence of *Salmonella* in 25 grams. As *Salmonella* Infantis is the most common *Salmonella* in broilers in Hungary, as a national target, national control programme shall cover *Salmonella* Infantis in broilers as well.

All broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* included in the programme are registered in the territory of Hungary.

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National *Salmonella* Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate, Central Agricultural Office) The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme of the broiler flocks

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2009

Last year: 2011

Control

Control/Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

Slaughter of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (*specify*): Because many times we can not find any slaughterhouse for slaughter the positive flocks, in that cases we need to use the “killing of positive animals”.

- After emptying the relevant holding (infected with SE/ST) operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the Central Agricultural Office.

Name: Central Agricultural Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Mezőgazdasági Szakigazgatási Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: 1149 Budapest, Tábormok u. 2., Hungary
 1581 Budapest, Pf. 123.
Tel.: +36-1-460-6300
Fax: +36-1-222-6064

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

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2009

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3(4) (a).

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: –

4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree:

The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the regional organization of the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

In the frame of the *Salmonella* control programme in **broilers** the provisions of CR No 1168/2006/EC paragraph 1/2/4 are implemented.

According to the Decree:

Procedure in the event of positive test results

Article 11

- (1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the CAO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.
- (4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.
- (5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium*, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.
- (6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.
- (7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium infection

Article 12

- (1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and

the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the CAO pursuant to Article 9(1). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the CAO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin.

After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 646/2007 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 646/2007 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the CAO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.7. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, etc.) of the disease:

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broilers and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code.

4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 45/2010. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

Costs are calculated based on estimation and information of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In case of broiler flocks, costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including testing on initiative of both the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection with *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleaning and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which contributes largely to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

Year: 2009.01.01.-05.31.

Situation data: First half year of the programme

Animal species: Gallus gallus, broilers

Disease:^(a): zoonotic salmonella

Régió (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	broiler	136	2002500	136	2002500		0	10	50	0	1	5000	0
Baranya	broiler	181	1565750	181	1565750		3	1	32	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	broiler	45	641850	45	641850		0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Békés	broiler	81	1093399	81	1093399		0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	broiler	57	1061560	57	1061560		0	1	41	0	0	0	0
Fejér	broiler	61	580000	61	580000		0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	broiler	71	847500	71	847500		0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	broiler	260	3347294	260	3347294		4	3	82	0	0	0	0
Heves	broiler	22	261200	22	261200		0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	broiler	30	409500	30	409500		0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	broiler	59	857860	59	857860		6	0	29	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	broiler	12	89600	12	89600		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Főváros-Pest	broiler	22	172000	22	172000		1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Somogy	broiler	11	267811	11	267811		0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	broiler	235	2680988	235	2680988		3	0	11	0	0	0	0
Tolna	broiler	34	185098	34	185098		1	0	10	0	0	0	0
Vas	broiler	81	866780	81	866780		0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	broiler	13	393000	13	393000		0	1	9	0	0	0	0

Zala	broiler	20	1328112	20	1328112		1	2	4	0	2	4300 0	0
Summ.:		1431	1865180 2	1431	18651802		19	21	361	0	3	4800 0	0

For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

Year: 2009.01.01.-12.31..

Situation data: First year of the programme

Animal species: Gallus gallus, broilers

Disease:^(a) zoonotic salmonella

Régió (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	broiler	415	1305593 4	415	13055934	415	1	1	76	0	2	3300 0	0
Baranya	broiler	792	1136959 3	790	11086593	780	4	0	413	0	4	3200 0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	broiler	290	6943879	255	6913879	255	0	0	92	0	0	0	0
Békés	broiler	184	5363886	184	5363886	184	1	1	58	0	2	7600 0	0

Csongrád	broiler	158	3604250	158	3604250	158	0	2	34	0	2	4540 0	0
Fejér	broiler	178	1603500	178	1603500	178	1	0	5	0	1	1200 0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	broiler	62	1084513	62	1084513	62	0	1	50	0	1	3000	0
Hajdú-Bihar	broiler	1063	1741173 0	1063	17411730	1063	1	0	246	0	1	1000 0	0
Heves	broiler	88	755500	78	755500	78	0	0	19	1	0	0	1500 0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	broiler	140	3139490	140	3139490	140	0	0	28	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	broiler	225	1595505 0	225	12494610	225	0	0	69	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	broiler	15	115000	15	115000	15	1	1	11	0	2	3000	0
Főváros-Pest	broiler	44	344000	44	344000	44	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Somogy	broiler	36	810846	36	810846	36	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	broiler	107	2401437	107	2401437	107	1	1	89	0	2	4870 0	0
Tolna	broiler	142	1361862	127	1243892	138	1	0	19	0	1	2100 0	0
Vas	broiler	408	7526000	408	7526000	408	0	0	91	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	broiler	117	391000	117	441000	117	0	0	26	0	2	5200 0	0
Zala	broiler	89	7599685	89	4145500	89	1	0	94	3	1	1500 0	9000 0
Summ.:		4553	1008371 55	4491	93541560	4492	13	7	1436	4	21	3511 00	1050 00

For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Situation data: Second year of the programme

Animal species: Gallus gallus, broilers

Disease: ^(a): zoonotic salmonella

Régió (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	broiler	459	8219391	459	8219391	459	3	0	0	0	3	30785	0
Baranya	broiler	735	18541260	735	18541260	735	1	0	0	0	1	3498	0
Békés	broiler	162	6426068	162	6426068	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	broiler	562	8037283	562	8037283	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	broiler	410	7071340	410	7071340	410	0	2	0	0	2	26000	0
Fejér	broiler	147	2112590	147	2112590	147	3	0	0	0	3	36750	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	broiler	290	4956644	290	4956644	290	0	0	0	0	0	36750	0
Hajdú-Bihar	broiler	1103	17365700	1103	17365700	1103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	broiler	153	1341500	137	1319500	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	broiler	134	2 225 256	134	2 225 256	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	broiler	363	4979379	363	4979379	363	5	1	0	0	6	105000	0
Nógrád	broiler	64	812000	64	812000	64	1	0	0	0	1	22000	0
Pest	broiler	289	1296832	214	1296832	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	broiler	69	1348972	69	1348972	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	broiler	1249	23062330	1249	23062330	1249	2	0	0	0	2	41510	0
Tolna	broiler	189	1554840	189	1554840	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	broiler	713	9315758	713	9315758	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	broiler	145	1772308	145	1772308	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	broiler	700	8399619	700	8399619	694	1 (the same population)	1 (the same population)	0	0	1	5000	0
Summ.:		7936	128839070	7845	128817070	7814	16	4	0	0	19	270543	0

- For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
 - (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
 - (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
 - (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

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: 2009.01.01.-12.31. **Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus** **Category^(b): broiler**

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

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)
Total	1845	1845	10980	1845		
Total						

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

Year: 2010.01.01.-13.31. **Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus** **Category^(b): broiler**

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests (tests for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory)		Other tests (bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection)	
	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)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Bács-Kiskun	329	3	31	11				
Baranya	304	1	75	6				
Békés	177	2	10	0				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	74	3	10	2				
Csongrád	210	0	2	0				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	97	0	0	1				
Fejér	174	0	3	0				
Hajdú-Bihar	70	0	30	6				
Heves	12	0	37	0				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	40	0	7	1				
Komárom-Esztergom	167	6	9	11				
Nógrád	17	1	1	2				
Pest	47	0	31	12				
Somogy	23	0	5	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	118	2	12	4				
Tolna	38	0	8	8				
Vas	250	0	5	4				
Veszprém	30	0	12	5				
Zala	240	1	23	3				
Total	2414	19	311	76	50			60

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.

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

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

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

Year: 2009

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): broiler

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Total	1453	52966028

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): broiler

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Bács-Kiskun	3	30785
Baranya	1	3498
Békés	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	2	26000
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0
Fejér	3	36750
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	6	105000
Nógrád	1	22000
Pest	0	0
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2	43520
Tolna	0	0
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	1	5000
Total	19	272553

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes: -

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Number and specification of tests

Mandatory testing will be performed in all registered broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus*. A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of tests calculated is based on the total of flocks containing more than 2000 hens (4500 flocks at the moment according to the national register) and the testing scheme as provided for in Commission Regulation No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkeys, Commission Regulation No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in broilers and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005.

Broiler flocks are kept usually until the age of 38-42 days (depending on the technology). As cleansing take place after every flock, each year 3-6 flocks can be reared in a certain airspace in average.

The Commission Regulation No 646/2007 of 12 June 2007 requires all relevant broiler flocks to be tested within 3 weeks before leaving for the slaughterhouse in the framework of the routine sampling at the initiative of the operator, and at least one flock of all farms where at least 5000 animals are kept to be tested in the framework of official sampling

If the results of salmonella testing of broiler flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the Central Agricultural Office using group-specific 'O' antibody. This method was resorted in 653 cases in the year 2010.

The number of bacteriological tests will be testing in the framework of official sampling in the year 2012 estimates of the data of previous years. In the year 2010 311 sample was tested in the framework of official sampling. In addition, when a flock is tested positive, confirmatory sampling will take place. Based on latest data from 2010, the number of the performed serotyping tests was 2414, so in these 2414 positive cases was

necessary to tested samples in the framework of confirmatory sampling. In summary, the number of the samples was tested in the framework of officially sampling was 2725 in the year 2010.

Because of the number of the flocks and the animals show an increasing trend, it can be assumed that the number of the bacteriological tests will increase in the following years too. If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2012 likely 3300 bacteriological tests and likely 2800 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

Based on the baseline study data, 8.1% of the flocks are infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium. The latest data showed remarkable reduction: 0,2432% of the flocks are infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium.

7.1.2. *Targets on testing of flocks³*

Year:

2012 Situation on date: Second year of the programme

Animal species: Gallus gallus, broiler

Disease:^(a) zoonotic salmonella

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Broiler	470	10000000	470	10000000	470							
Baranya	Broiler	750	18800000	750	18800000	750							
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Broiler	600	6500000	600	6500000	600							
Békés	Broiler	180	6800000	180	6800000	180							
Csongrád	Broiler	500	7300000	500	7300000	500							
Fejér	Broiler	170	2500000	170	2500000	170							
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Broiler	300	5500000	300	5500000	300							
Hajdú-Bihar	Broiler	1200	17400000	1200	17400000	1200							
Heves	Broiler	180	700000	180	700000	180							
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Broiler	140	2000000	140	2000000	140							
Komárom-Esztergom	Broiler	400	5000000	400	5000000	400							
Nógrád	Broiler	70	900000	70	900000	70							

³ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

Főváros-Pest	Broiler	300	1300000	300	1300000	300							
Somogy	Broiler	80	1400000	80	1400000	80							
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Broiler	1300	24000000	1300	24000000	1300							
Tolna	Broiler	200	1600000	200	1600000	200							
Vas	Broiler	750	9500000	750	9500000	750							
Veszprém	Broiler	160	2000000	160	2000000	160							
Zala	Broiler	750	8500000	750	8500000	750							
Summ.	Broiler	8500	131700000	8500	131700000	8500	15	5	0	0	20	250000	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2. Testing scheme

1. Frequency and status of sampling

- (a) The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of broilers covered by the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.
- (b) Flocks of broilers shall be sampled on the initiative of the food business operator and by the competent authority.
 - Sampling on the initiative of the food business operator shall take place in accordance with National legislation at day old chicks, and accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse.
 - Sampling by the competent authority shall include each year at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of the holdings with more than 5 000 birds. It shall be done on a risk basis each time the competent authority considers it necessary.A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace the sampling on the initiative of the food business operator.
- (c) However, by way of derogation from point (a), the competent authority may decide to sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with several flocks if:
 - (i) an all in/all out system is used;
 - (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
 - (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
 - (iv) during one year and at least six rounds, *Salmonella* spp. were tested according to the monitoring scheme set out in point (b) in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were taken by the competent authority; and
 - (v) all results from the testing for *Salmonella Enteritidis* or *Salmonella Typhimurium* were negative.

2. Sampling protocol

At least two pairs of boot/sock swabs shall be taken. For free range flocks of broilers, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample. In day old chicks the sampling method is the same in breeders and layers.

In flocks with less than 100 broilers, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the NRL referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003. The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants shall be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house.

On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

The competent authority shall supervise education of the food business operators to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority because of suspicion of *Salmonella* infection and in any other case considered appropriate, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for *Salmonella* in flocks of broilers are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

Where the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are detected, it shall be considered as an infected flock of broilers for the purpose of the Community target.

3. Examination of the samples

3.1. *Transport and preparation of the samples*

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

The pair of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.

The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in point 3.2.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the provisions on the preparation of samples set out in this point.

3.2. *Detection method*

The detection method recommended by the Community reference laboratory (CRL) for salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used.

That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): “Detection of *Salmonella spp.* in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage”.

In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

3.3. Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

3.4. Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken on the initiative of the food business operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in points 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of this Annex, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

3.5. Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per house and per year shall be collected by the competent authority and stored for future phagetyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

4. Results and reporting

4.1. Calculation of prevalence for the verification of the Community target

A flock of broilers shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and/or *Salmonella Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in the flock at any occasion.

Positive flocks of broilers shall be counted only once per round, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the year of the first positive sampling.

4.2. Reporting

Reporting shall include:

- (a) the total number of flocks of broilers sampled by the competent authority or by the food business operator;
- (b) the total number of infected flocks of broilers;
- (c) all serotypes of *Salmonella* isolated (including other than *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*);
- (d) explanations of the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

The results and any additional relevant information shall be reported as part of the report on trends and sources provided for in Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

4.3. Additional information

At least the following information shall be made available from each flock of broilers tested for analysis at national level or by the European Food Safety Authority at its request:

- (a) sample taken by the competent authority or by the food business operator;
- (b) holding reference, remaining unique in time;
- (c) house reference, remaining unique in time;
- (d) month of sampling.

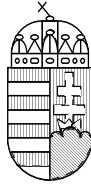
7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment

Vaccination is not compulsory in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus*. The rules of using vaccination and treatment are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	Test: modified ISO 6579 (2002) using MSRV planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	500	27	13500	yes
	official samles of verifying the efficiency of disinfection	100	11	1100	yes
	Test: serotyping (4440) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling	100	40	4000	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		3300	17	56100	yes
1.3. Other costs	for a test for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for salmonella:	50	10	500	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	Cost of the compensation of the positive animals, approx. $131700000 \times 0,002432 = 320233$	320233	1.6	512 372,66	no
3.2. Transport costs	Slaughtering of infected flocks can only be authorised when meat from these flocks is treated according to specific food safety legislation. Therefore, slaughter is not likely to be performed at regular contracted slaughterhouses, which makes transport costs much higher than usual. approx. 4701695animals, 1.8 kg/animal	576 419,25	0.04	23 056,77	no
3.3. Destruction costs	Cost of the destruction approx. $131700000 \times 0,002432 = 3202331.8$ kg/animal	576 419,25	0.2	115 283,85	no
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	This loss is estimated to be of a large extent. However, losses due to the early slaughter of the flock is very hard to estimate.				
3. Slaughter and destruction					
4. Cleaning and disinfection	When taking into account the number of flocks	2800	500	1400000	no

	(4500) and the infection rate (33%), an approximate number of 1200 flocks to be cleansed and disinfected can be estimated. Cleansing and disinfection of an average flock depends on several factors, however an approximate amount of costs is given.				
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					no
6. Consumables and specific equipment					no
7. Other costs					no
TOTAL				2 125913,28	



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

Application
**for Community financing for the national control programme
of Hungary for**
Salmonella spp.
in laying flocks of Gallus gallus
for the year 2012.

29th of April, 2011

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Union prevalence target within the defined time period available as regards laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The target is an annual reduction of 10% of the positive flocks regarding the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).
- (b) Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2008. A Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, (Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: “Decree”). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks — day-old chicks

— four-week-old birds

— two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks — every second week during the laying period

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see *Part B Chapter 7.2*

- (c) The Decree complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

- (d) 1 General

1.1. The short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 6.

1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities: Please see Annex I.

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

- 1.3. Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), Central Agricultural Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).
- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 7.3
- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level: Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.2.
- 1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.3. and Chapter 4.4.4.
- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme, including national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.7
- 1.8. Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme: Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of laying flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry. Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control and Decree No. 45/2010. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses and Decree No. 148/2007. (XII.7.) on the prevention of certain animal diseases and the order of claiming financial support and payment regarding their overcome in 2010 give the financial guarantee of the national programme. In case of a positive flock, when compensation occurs, valuation of the birds is performed by the district chief veterinary officer according to a scale provided by the Poultry Product Board. It is based on a calculating system, where the day-old chicks' price is considered as 100%, and the value of a bird depends on its production cycle and age (given in percentage)

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production

Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* in Hungary can be structured to rearing and production flocks, size, and the type of holdings.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

Feeding of poultry, including breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein.

Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment.

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to three main pieces of legislation:

Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 327/2010. (XII. 27.) on the establishment and operation of the Central Agricultural Office and Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 43/2003. (IV. 26.) on the implementation of the above Act.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices.. The authorization must be renewed at periods of a maximum of 5 years. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decree, the competent County Directorate may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or transport of the relevant feed. If such feed was already used, the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office has a duty to notify the county level public health authority.

The Decree gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 20 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in food and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

2.3. Relevant guidelines

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural

Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to make an own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms:

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of Central Agricultural Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.

An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

2.5. Registration of farms:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms:

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) FM appendices 8/a and 8/b.

In accordance with Paragraph 85. of Decree No 41/1997. of the Minister of Agriculture on the publication of the Animal Health Code, the official veterinarian carries out a flock examination within 12 hours before transportation, and on the basis of the financing/allowance plan, fills out the animal health certification in the appendices 8/a. and 8/b., certifies the place of origin of the day-old animals, their circumstances free from epidemic, the name of the vaccine used, the time and method of the immunization. Because of the changes occurred since the publication of the legislation, this ordinance cannot be fulfilled in these days.

„Animals can only be transported when accompanied by a valid certification attested by the veterinarian responsible for treatment” in accordance with point 4.2.1. point (Starting of poultry consignments) of the guide which was prepared for poultry hatcheries that are obliged to TIR registration, in accordance with point d) of Paragraph 6. of Decree No 120/2007. (X. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on establishing and operating of the Poultry Information System (hereinafter: BIR regulation). In pursuance with point 4.2.1., „The hatchery starting the consignment has to fill in the Poultry movement form 2740, on the upper part of which the data of starting has to be given”.

The poultry animal health certificate laid down in the BIR regulation is not to replace the certificate 8/b., as the authority responsible for animal health takes part in issuing the latter only.

At the same time, even the certification 8/a. can not be replaced by the introduction of the BIR regulation, as certain data that have to be certified by the veterinarian in the certificate 8/a are not placed on the latter, for example immunizations carried out in the flock, diagnostic examinations and the results thereof.

In pursuance of the abovementioned regulations, all three certifications are required for the transport of the day-old poultry. The BIR certification is drawn up by the veterinarian responsible for treatment, while certifications 8/a. and 8/b. are filled in by the approved veterinarian, in accordance with the Governmental Decree No 113/2006. (V. 12.) on the competence and detailed rules of the activity of the approved veterinarian, with the exception of the case when the approved veterinarian is not the treating veterinarian, because in those cases the certification 8/a. has to be filled in by the veterinarian of the hatchery.

As it can be seen from above, the current legislation of movement documentations doesn't seem to be unambiguous as regards several points.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at CAO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Hungary**

Disease: **Infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp.***

Animal population covered by the programme: **Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus***

Year of implementation: **2012**

Reference of this document: **02.3/789/9/2011.**

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): **Dr. Imre Nemes**
Director
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Central Agricultural Office
Tel: +36-1-460-6300 ext. 112
Fax: +36-1-222-6064
e-mail: nemesi@oai.hu

Date sent to the Commission: **29th of April, 2010**

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1

Monitoring and control programmes for *Salmonella spp.* (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of *Gallus gallus*, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The

aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office (formerly named: Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

The baseline study of the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* carried out according to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC showed that infection of laying flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 33,54%, at the beginning of the program. The Union target which is set by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 Art. 1 a) iii for this prevalence is 30% reduction per year in the infected flocks. This goal can only be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources. At the beginning of the second year of the program, the infection of laying flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 8,65%. At the beginning of the third year of the program, the infection of laying flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 2,83 %. At the beginning of the third year of the program, the infection of laying flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 2,26 %.

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).

Included in the programme are all laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* registered in the territory of Hungary.

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National *Salmonella* Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate, Central Agricultural Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2008

Last year: 2010

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (*specify*):

- Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter, latest at the end of the production period. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.
- Eggs originating from such flocks do not be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 1237/2008. of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens.
- After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

Eradication

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the Central Agricultural Office.

Name: Central Agricultural Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Mezőgazdasági Szakigazgatási Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: 1149 Budapest, Tábornok u. 2., Hungary
 1581 Budapest, Pf. 123.
Tel.: +36-1-460-6300
Fax: +36-1-222-6064

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

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2008

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3 (4) (a).

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: –

4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree:

The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programmes in breeding flocks and laying hens, than this flock should be considered as a **suspect flock** and **movement restrictions are imposed** on this **flock**.

Procedure in the event of positive test results

Article 11

(1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for

infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the CAO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

Article 12

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the CAO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction

on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the CAO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code – for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 646/2007 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 646/2007 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the CAO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.7. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, etc.) of the disease:

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
- Commission Regulation No. 1168/2006 of 31. July 2006 implementing Regulation No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for reduction of prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005

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- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1237/2007. of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens.
- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 180/2009. (XII.29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

The vaccination protocol has to be enclosed in the epidemiological control plan (which the operator submits as an application for participation in the national control programme.)

Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree:

“Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp.

(The assumption of the vaccine compensation claim is the common declaration made and signed by the animal owner and the veterinary practitioner on the vaccine usage.)

4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 45/2010. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

Costs and benefits are calculated based on estimation and previous year's data and information. In the case of laying flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleaning and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which contributes largely to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

As the control programme started by the 1st of January, 2008, evolution data are available only from the end of 2008.

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 1 January 2008 - 30 May 2008 -

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Pest (including Budapest)	Laying hen flocks	110	352340	110	352340	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Laying hen flocks	61	289460	61	289460	32	0	0	1 S.Senf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Laying hen flocks	71	698117	71	698117	26	1	9	0	1	0	3620 0	0	0	0	1200 000	0
Veszprém	Laying hen flocks	36	162086	36	162086	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Laying hen flocks	26	229250	26	229250	13	0	0	1 S.Bl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Laying hen flocks	43	299014	43	299014	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	Laying hen flocks	32	61788	32	61788	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Baranya	Laying hen flocks	22	19611	22	19611	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	Laying hen flocks	8	2747	8	2747	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Laying hen flocks	11	11550	11	11550	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Laying hen flocks	100	557114	100	557114	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Laying hen flocks	30	82990	30	82990	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Laying hen flocks	8	16190	8	16190	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Laying hen flocks	47	313364	47	313364	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Laying hen flocks	34	283970	34	283970	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Laying hen flocks	30	168068	30	168068	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	Laying hen flocks	152	1162054	152	1162054	69	4	0	0	1	0	5000	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Laying hen flocks	25	289047	25	289047	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Laying hen flocks	20	37200	20	37200	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500	0
Total		866	5035960	866	5035960	289	14	9	4	2	0	41200	0	0	0	1201500	0

- (a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

SI	Salmonella infantis
SM	Salmonella Mbandaka
S.L.	Salmonella Livingstone
S.Thom.	Salmonella Thomson
S.O7	Salmonella O7 serov.
S.Bl.	Salmonella Blockley
S. Senf.	Salmonella Senftenberger

Year: 30 March 2008 – 31 December 2008 -

Animal species: laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Pest (including Budapest)	Laying hen flocks	110	352340	110	352340	110	2	0	5	0	1	24190	0	0	0	324 554	0
Fejér	Laying hen flocks	61	289460	61	289460	61	7	0	0	0	2	29486	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Laying hen flocks	71	698117	71	698117	71	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Laying hen flocks	36	162086	36	162086	36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Laying hen flocks	26	229250	26	229250	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Laying hen flocks	43	299014	43	299014	43	3	1	1	0	1	27043	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	Laying hen flocks	32	61788	32	61788	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Laying hen flocks	22	19611	22	19611	22	1	0	1 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Somogy	Laying hen flocks	8	2747	8	2747	8	0	1	0	0	1	209	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Laying hen flocks	11	11550	11	11550	11	0	0	1 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Laying hen flocks	100	557114	100	557114	100	7	1	1 S.PI 1 S.Ri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Laying hen flocks	30	82990	30	82990	30	1	0	2 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Laying hen flocks	8	16190	8	16190	8	2	0	0	0	1	3500	0	400	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Laying hen flocks	47	313364	47	313364	47	1	0	0	0	1	370	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Laying hen flocks	34	283970	34	283970	34	1	0	2 S.I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Laying hen flocks	30	168068	30	168068	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	Laying hen flocks	152	1162054	152	1162054	152	11	2	8 S.I.	0	1	249	0	0	0	137 635 6	0
Békés	Laying hen flocks	25	289047	25	289047	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Laying hen flocks	20	37200	20	37200	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	30000	0	0	0
Total		866	5035960	866	5035960	866	44	8	22	0	8	85047	0	30400	0	170 091 0	0

- (a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

SI	Salmonella infantis
SM	Salmonella Mbandaka
S.L.	Salmonella Livingstone
S.Thom.	Salmonella Thomson
S.O7	Salmonella O7 serov.
S.Bl.	Salmonella Blockley
S. Senf.	Salmonella Senftenberger

Year: 2009.01.01.-13.31.

Second year of the programme

Animal species: Gallus gallus, layer

Disease:^(a): zoonotic salmonella

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Laying hen flocks	262	2785486	262	2785486	262	3	0	8	0	3	16287	0	0	0	84580	0
Baranya	Laying hen flocks	14	38120	14	38120	14	1	0	0	0	1	7000	0	748	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Laying hen flocks	147	932878	147	932878	139	3	0	1	0	3	30085	0	600	0	0	0
Békés	Laying hen flocks	80	771342	80	771342	80	3	0	1	0	3	21032	0	11500	0	50000	0
Csongrád	Laying hen flocks	17	87330	17	87330	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Laying hen flocks	77	620803	77	620803	77	3	0	0	0	3	21149	0	7020	0	2766800	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Laying hen flocks	11	364844	11	364844	11	3	1	2	0	4	14027	0	0	0	594600	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Laying hen flocks	71	831595	81	831595	81	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Laying hen flocks	60	131060	56	131060	56	3	0	12	0	2	4363	0	930	0	262800	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Laying hen flocks	46	396138	46	396138	46	3	0	0	0	2	11030	0	1000	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Laying hen flocks	37	1380748	37	1683091	37	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	230000	0
Nógrád	Laying hen flocks	15	9160	15	9160	15	1	0	3	0	1	3500	0	0	0	0	0

Főváros-Pest	Laying hen flocks	94	556485	94	556485	92	2	0	4	0	2	6805	0	3400	0	0	0
Somogy	Laying hen flocks	10	7909	10	7909	9	0	1	3	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Laying hen flocks	51	252355	51	252355	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Laying hen flocks	5	28200	5	28200	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Laying hen flocks	8	415820	8	415820	8	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Laying hen flocks	51	147651	51	194926	51	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	Laying hen flocks	12	111422	12	111422	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1068	9869346	1074	10218964	1051	31	3	45	0	26	135308	0	25198	0	3988780	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

SI Salmonella infantis
SM Salmonella Mbandaka
S.L. Salmonella Livingstone
S.Thom. Salmonella Thomson
S.O7 Salmonella O7 serov.
S.Bl. Salmonella Blockley
S. Senf. Salmonella Senftenberger

Year: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: Fourth year of the programme

Animal species: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Laying hen flocks	264	2876301	264	2876301	264	4	2	0	0	5	52002	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Laying hen flocks	17	47110	17	47110	17	1	0	0	0	1	255	0	640	0	0	0
Békés	Laying hen flocks	59	446835	59	446835	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Laying hen flocks	98	1216928	98	1216928	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Laying hen flocks	17	124430	17	124430	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Laying hen flocks	63	406885	63	406885	63	2	0	0	0	2	2750	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Laying hen flocks	52	821650	52	821650	52	1	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Laying hen flocks	74	710738	74	710738	74	3	0	0	0	3	3376	0	8500	0	0	0
Heves	Laying hen flocks	84	186050	70	185350	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Laying hen flocks	43	226 142	43	226 142	43	1	0	0	0	1	1 000	0	0	0	0	0

Komárom-Esztergom	Laying hen flocks	113	1694111	113	1694111	113	2	0	0	0	2	92677	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Laying hen flocks	10	30450	10	30450	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest	Laying hen flocks	117	780700	117	780700	117	0	1	0	0	1	1050	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	Laying hen flocks	13	12810	13	12810	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Laying hen flocks	54	135470	54	135470	54	1	0	0	0	1	3470	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Laying hen flocks	12	57100	12	57100	12	1	0	0	0	1	1400	0	58000	0	0	0
Vas	Laying hen flocks	88	579722	88	579722	88	2	0	0	0	2	1429	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Laying hen flocks	53	222259	53	222259	52	5	0	0	0	3	27944	0	2200	0	3305130	0
Zala	Laying hen flocks	25	110906	25	110906	25	1	0	0	0	1	200	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1256	10686597	1242	10685897	1239	24	4	0	0	24	187653	0	69340	0	3305130	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

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: 2009.01.01.-13.31. **Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus** **Category^(b): layer**

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

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)
Total	126	126	2039	126		
Total						

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers ,breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): layer

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests (tests for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory)		Other tests (bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection)	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Bács-Kiskun	29	6	11	16				
Baranya	2	1	295	0				
Békés	8	0	58	0				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3	0	81	1				
Csongrád	2	0	16	1				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	3	2	91	1				
Fejér	8	1	24	2				
Hajdú-Bihar	10	3	52	4				
Heves	11	0	51	13				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4	1	49	2				
Komárom-Esztergom	24	2	150	11				
Nógrád	2	0	27	2				
Pest	8	1	70	1				
Somogy	2	1	17	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5	1	36	2				
Tolna	1	1	10	0				
Vas	3	2	63	3				
Veszprém	2	2	34	3				
Zala	1	1	5	5				
Total	128	25	1140*	67	102		26	

(a) Animal species if necessary.

- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers ,breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

In addition, when a flock is tested positive, confirmatory sampling will take place. The Food and Feed Safety Directorate is responsible for testing the samples was taken in the framework of confirmatory testing. The number of these tests was 128 in the year 2010.

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

Year: 2009

Animal species ^(a): Gallus gallus

Category ^(b): layer

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Total	79	710515

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): layer

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Bács-Kiskun	6	54002
Baranya	1	255
Békés	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	2	2750
Fejér	1	100
Hajdú-Bihar	3	3376
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1	1000
Komárom-Esztergom	2	92677
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	1	1050
Somogy	1	3875
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	1	3470
Tolna	1	3000
Vas	2	1429
Veszprém	5	27944
Zala	1	200
Total	28	195128

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2010.01.01.-12.31.

Animal species^(a): Gallus gallus

Category^(b): layer

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds (c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds (c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
Bács-Kiskun	264	2876301	264	2876301	2876301	6750
Baranya	5	6750	5	5	6750	5752000
Békés	59	446835	11	11	449349	1094000
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	98	1216928	31	31	557504	987300
Csongrád	17	124430	4	4	106000	395000
Győr-Moson-Sopron	63	406885	33	33	325640	623000
Fejér	52	821650	34	34	593000	2419000
Hajdú-Bihar	74	710738	74	15	334540	1071000
Heves	84	186050	9	9	51 500	155000
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	43	226 142	6	6	130 400	456000
Komárom-Esztergom	113	1694111	113	113	1694111	1878000
Nógrád	2	14000	2	2	60000	60000
Pest	117	780700	117	117	780700	878000
Somogy	13	12810	2	2	4360	8220
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	54	135470	5	5	32933	45000
Tolna	12	57100	3	2	4850	4850
Vas	88	579722	17	17	358972	716800
Veszprém	53	222259	5	5	73800	338000
Zala	25	110906	22	8	49371	147234
Total	1236	10629787	757	2876720	8490081	17035154

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Number and specification of tests

Mandatory testing will be performed in all laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* during their whole life span. A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of tests calculated is based on the total of flocks containing more than 1000 hens (what is 1236 at the moment according to the register) and the testing scheme as provided for in the Annex to Commission Regulation No. 1168/2006 of 31. July 2006 implementing Regulation No. 2160/2003 as regards a Union target for reduction of prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005.

The Annex of the above mentioned Regulation requires all relevant laying flocks to be tested in the framework of the routine sampling at the initiative of the operator two times during the rearing period and further testing on every fifteenth week during the whole production period, and once a year in the framework of the official sampling.

Laying flocks are kept usually until the age of 72 weeks. The production period begins when the flock is 22 weeks of age. In some cases the production lasts then until the end of the 84th weeks of the life, however when calculating the number of tests to be performed in this programme, this possibility could not be taken into account.

In Hungary, laying flocks are typically kept in cages which makes the taking samples from the houses the most effective way of detecting possible infection (see sampling protocol below).

The number of bacteriological tests will be testing in the framework of official sampling in the year 2012 estimates of the data of previous years. In the year 2009 2039 sample was tested in the framework of official sampling. In the year 2010 this number was 1140. In addition, when a flock is tested positive, confirmatory sampling will take place. Based on latest data from 2010, the number of the performed serotyping tests was 123, so in these 123 positive cases was necessary to tested samples in the framework of confirmatory sampling. In summary, the number of the samples was tested in the framework of officially sampling was 1263 in the year 2010.

Because of the number of the flocks and the animals show an increasing trend, it can be assumed that the number of the bacteriological tests will increase in the following years too. If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2012 likely 1350 bacteriological tests and likely 150 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

7.1.2. *Targets on testing of flocks*³

Year:2012

Situation on date:

Animal species: Gallus gallus, layer

Disease:^(a) zoonotic salmonella

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Laying hen flocks	265	2900000	265	2900000	265											
Baranya	Laying hen flocks	20	55000	20	55000	20											
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Laying hen flocks	110	1300000	110	1300000	110											
Békés	Laying hen flocks	65	600000	65	600000	65											
Csongrád	Laying hen flocks	17	140000	17	140000	17											
Fejér	Laying hen flocks	60	900000	60	900000	60											
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Laying hen flocks	60	430000	60	430000	60											

³ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

Hajdú-Bihar	Laying hen flocks	75	800000	75	800000	75											
Heves	Laying hen flocks	85	200000	85	200000	85											
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Laying hen flocks	45	260000	45	260000	45											
Komárom-Esztergom	Laying hen flocks	110	1900000	110	1900000	110											
Nógrád	Laying hen flocks	12	35000	12	35000	12											
Főváros-Pest	Laying hen flocks	120	900000	120	900000	120											
Somogy	Laying hen flocks	15	16000	15	16000	15											
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Laying hen flocks	55	160000	55	160000	55											
Tolna	Laying hen flocks	12	65000	12	65000	12											
Vas	Laying hen flocks	70	700000	70	700000	70											

Veszprém	Laying hen flocks	55	240000	55	240000	55												
Zala	Laying hen flocks	25	110000	25	110000	25												
Summ.	Laying hen flocks	1276	11711000	1276	11711000	1276	20	4	0	0	20	300972	0	60000	0	3000000	0	

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2. Testing scheme

Testing scheme as provided for in the Annex to Commission Regulation No. 1168/2006 of 31. July 2006 implementing Regulation No. 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for reduction of prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in laying flocks of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be used.

Details of the testing scheme are the following:

1. Sampling frame

The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of adult laying hens of Gallus gallus (laying flocks) referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

2. Monitoring in laying flocks

2.1. Frequency and status of sampling

Laying flocks shall be sampled at the initiative of the food business operator (operator) and by the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator shall take place at least every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks.

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

- (a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds;
- (b) at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- (c) in any case of suspicion of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;

- (d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium are detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- (e) in cases where the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

2.2. Sampling protocol

In order to maximise sensitivity of sampling, both faecal material and the environment shall be sampled at least as provided for in (a) and (b):

- (a) In cage flocks, 2 × 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 × 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.
- (b) In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks be taken, without changing overboots between boot swabs.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority, 250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or socks shall be taken.

In the case of sampling referred to in point 2.1(b), (c) and (d), the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conduction further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks.

Where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of the Community target referred to in Article 1 (2) of Commission Regulation 1168/2006/EC.

3. Examination of the samples

3.1. Transport and preparation of the samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, on the day of collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

3.1.1. Boot swab samples

- (a) The two pairs of boot swabs ('or socks') shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;
- (b) The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.1.2. Other faecal material and dust samples

- (a) The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture.
- (b) The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.
- (c) Culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method in 3.2.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the above provisions on sampling preparation.

3.2. Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'. In this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

3.3. Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

3.4. Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in point 3 of this Annex, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

3.5. Storage of strains

At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phagetyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

4. Results and reporting

A laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection.

Reporting shall include:

- (a) the total number of flocks of laying hens tested and the number of laying flocks tested for each status of sampling referred to in point 2.1;
- (b) the total number of infected flocks and the results of the testing for each status of sampling referred to in point 2.1;
- (c) explanations on the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

The results referred to in this point and any additional relevant information shall be reported as part of the report on trends and sources provided for in Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC.

7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment

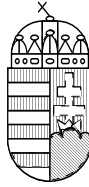
According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 vaccination is not compulsory in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*. The rules on using vaccination and treatment are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	<i>Test: modified ISO 6579 (2002) using MSRV planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	1350	27	36450	yes
	<i>official samples of verifying the efficiency of disinfection</i>	26	11	286	yes
	<i>Test: serotyping planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	150	40	6000	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		1350	17	22950	yes
1.3. Other costs	<i>for a test for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for salmonella:</i>	102	10	1020	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products		17100000	0.1	1710000	yes
2.2. Distribution costs	<i>Cost of the distribution (approx. 9000000 animals)</i>	9000000	0.05	450000	no
2.3. Administering costs	<i>Cost of the administration (approx. 9000000 animals)</i>	9000000	0.1	900000	no

2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals	<i>Cost of the compensation of the positive animals, approx. 11711000x0.0257= 300972 animals</i>	300972	4,4	1324276	yes
3.2. Transport costs	<i>Slaughtering of infected flocks can only be authorised when meat from these flocks is treated according to specific food safety legislation. Therefore, slaughter is not likely to be performed at regular contracted slaughterhouses, which makes transport costs much higher than usual. approx. 11711000x0.0257=300972 animals, 2 kg/animal</i>	601944	0.04	24078	no
3.3. Destruction costs	<i>Cost of the destruction approx. 11711000x0.0257= 300972 animals, 2 kg/animal</i>	601944	0.2	120389	yes
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	<i>This loss is estimated to be of a large extent. However, the losses due to the early slaughter of the flock and the decreased income due to eggs, which could not be produced, are very hard to estimate.</i>				
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)	<i>in 2012 nearly 3060000 eggs will be heattreated or destroyed</i>	3060000	0,08	244800	yes
4. Cleaning and disinfection	<i>When taking into account the number of flocks (1074) and the infection rate (7,35%), an approximate number of ~ 100 flocks to be cleansed and disinfected can be estimated. Cleansing and disinfection of an average flock depends on several factors, however an approximate amount of costs is given.</i>	24	500	12000	no
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					

7. Other costs					
Total				4852249	



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

HUNGARY

Application

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

**Salmonella spp.
in breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo
for the year 2012.**

29th of April, 2011

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* (the relevant salmonella serotypes).
- (b) Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2010. A Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: “Decree”). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying and broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* and voluntary (mandatory from 2010) measures in breeding and broiler flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks — day-old chicks

— four-week-old birds

— two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks — every second week during the laying period

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see *Part B Chapter 7.2*

- (c) The Decree compiles with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

1 General

- 1.1. For the short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 2.

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities: Please see Annex I.

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

- 1.3. Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), Central Agricultural Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).
- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 7.3
- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level: Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.2.
- 1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.3. and Chapter 4.4.4.
- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme, including national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.7
- 1.8. Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme: Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing at the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control and Decree No. 45/2010. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses and Decree No. 148/2007. (XII.7.) on the prevention of certain animal diseases and the order of claiming financial support and payment regarding their overcome in 2010 give the financial guarantee of the national programme.
In case of a positive flock, when compensation occurs, valuation of the birds is performed by the district chief veterinary officer according to a scale provided by the Poultry Product Board. It is based on a calculating system, where the day-old chicks' price is considered as 100%, and the value of a bird depends on its production cycle and age (given in percentage)

Valuation/valorisation of birds is calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. Table containing these data is sent to the Central Agricultural Office.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production

Breeding flocks are kept usually until the age of one year (57 weeks). The production period begins when the flock is 33-34 weeks of age. In Hungary, breeding flocks are typically kept in barns and can be structured according to elite, grandparent- and parent flocks, size, and the type of holdings.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

Feeding of poultry, including breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein.

Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment.

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to two main pieces of legislation:

Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 327/2010. (XII. 27.) on the establishment and operation of the Central Agricultural Office and Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 43/2003. (IV. 26.) on the implementation of the above Act.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorised by the competent regional organization (County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the Government Offices) The authorisation must be renewed at periods of a maximum of 5 years. Other authorities are also involved in the authorisation process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decree, the competent County Directorate may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or transport of the relevant feed. If such feed was already used, the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office has a duty to notify the county level public health authority.

The Decree gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 20 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in food and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

2.3. Relevant guidelines

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to make an own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms:

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of Central Agricultural Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.

An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

2.5. Registration of farms:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which send poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

- 2.6. Record-keeping at farms: All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.
- 2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/529/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) FM appendices 8/a and 8/b.

In accordance with Paragraph 85. of Decree No 41/1997. of the Minister of Agriculture on the publication of the Animal Health Code, the official veterinarian carries out a stock examination within 12 hours before transportation, and on the basis of the financing/allowance plan, fills out the animal health certification in the appendices 8/a. and 8/b., certifies the place of origin of the day-old animals, their circumstances free from epidemic, the name of the vaccine used, the time and method of the immunization. Because of the changes occurred since the publication of the legislation, this ordinance cannot be fulfilled in these days.

„Animals can only be transported when accompanied by a valid certification attested by the veterinarian responsible for treatment” in accordance with point 4.2.1. point (Starting of poultry consignments) of the guide which was prepared for poultry hatcheries that are obliged to TIR registration, in accordance with point d) of Paragraph 6. of Decree No 120/2007. (X. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on establishing and operating of the Poultry Information System (hereinafter: BIR regulation). In pursuance with point 4.2.1., „The hatchery starting the consignment has to fill in the Poultry movement form 2740, on the upper part of which the data of starting has to be given”.

The poultry animal health certificate laid down in the BIR regulation is not to replace the certificate 8/b., as the authority responsible for animal health takes part in issuing the latter only.

At the same time, even the certification 8/a. can not be replaced by the introduction of the BIR regulation, as certain data that have to be certified by the veterinarian in the certificate 8/a are not placed on the latter, for example immunizations carried out in the flock, diagnostic examinations and the results thereof.

In pursuance of the abovementioned regulations, all three certifications are required for the transport of the day-old poultry. The BIR certification is drawn up by the veterinarian responsible for treatment, while certifications 8/a. and 8/b. are filled in by the approved veterinarian, in accordance with the Governmental Decree No 113/2006. (V. 12.) on the competence and detailed rules of the activity of the approved veterinarian, with the exception of the case when the approved veterinarian is not the treating veterinarian, because in those cases the certification 8/a. has to be filled in by the veterinarian of the hatchery.

As it can be seen from above, the current legislation of movement documentations doesn't seem to be unambiguous as regards several points.

- 2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals. Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.

At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at CAO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Hungary**

Disease: **Infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp.**

Animal population covered by the programme: **Breeding flocks of turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

Year of implementation: **2012**

Reference of this document:

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): **Dr. Imre Nemes**
Director
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Central Agricultural Office
Tel: +36-1-460-6300 ext. 112
Fax: +36-1-222-6064
e-mail: nemesi@oai.hu

Date sent to the Commission: **29th of April, 2011**

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1

Monitoring and control programmes for *Salmonella* spp. (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of *Gallus gallus*, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. Because of the similarities the statements of this study can be used for the turkeys as well. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding and broiler flocks of turkeys (mandatory from 2010) measures against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding and broiler flocks of turkeys, (*Meleagris gallopavo*) to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office (formerly named: County Animal Health and Food Control Service). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in breeding flocks of turkeys, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is less than 1%. However, the Union target which is set by Commission Regulation (EC) of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain *Salmonella* serotypes in breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 is a maximum of 1% by 31 December 2012. This goal can be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources.

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).

Included in the programme are all breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* registered in the territory of Hungary.

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National *Salmonella* Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), Central Agricultural Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2010

Last year: 2012

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Eradication

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (*specify*):

- Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.
- Hatching eggs originating from such flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point C.5.
- After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Offices) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the Central Agricultural Office.

Name: Central Agricultural Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Mezőgazdasági Szakigazgatási Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: 1149 Budapest, Tábornok u. 2., Hungary
 1581 Budapest, Pf. 123.
Tel.: +36-1-460-6300
Fax: +36-1-222-6064

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

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2010.

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3(4) (a).

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: –

4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree:

The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

In the frame of the *Salmonella* control programme in **turkeys** the provisions of CR No 584/2008/EC paragraph 1/2/4 are implemented.

According to the Decree:

Procedure in the event of positive test results

Article 11

- (1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the CAO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.
- (4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.
- (5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.
- (6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.
- (7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium infection

Article 12

- (1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.
- (2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the CAO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.
- (3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the CAO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.
- (4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.
- (5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.
- (6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.
- (7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in

accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code – for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 646/2007 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 646/2007 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the CAO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.7. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, etc.) of the disease:

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
- Commission Regulation No. 584/2008 (EC) of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in turkeys
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009 Commission Regulation of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of *Salmonella* in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and turkeys
- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

The vaccination protocol has to be enclosed in the epidemiological control plan (which the operator submits as an application for participation in the national control programme.)

Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree:

“Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp.

4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 45/2010. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to make an own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

Costs and benefits are calculated based on the base line study's data and the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of breeding flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which largely contributes to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2010.

Situation on date: First half year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
country Total	Breeding flock	124	193774	124	193774	124	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

Year: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Breeding flock	27	176880	27	176880	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flock	62	114800	62	114800	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Breeding flock	24	32000	24	32000	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flock	3	22 587	3	22 587	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom - Esztergom	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nógrád	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest	Breeding flock	2	1940	2	1940	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	Breeding flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Breeding flock	118	348207	118	348207	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

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: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests (tests for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory)		Other tests (bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection)	
	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)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Bács-Kiskun	1	0	0	0				
Baranya	1	0	0	0				
Békés	44	0	6	0				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	0	0				
Csongrád	0	0	0	0				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	0	0				
Fejér	0	0	0	0				
Hajdú-Bihar	2	0	20	0				
Heves	12	0	8	0				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	0	0				
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	0	0				
Nógrád	0	0	2	0				
Pest	0	0	0	0				
Somogy	0	0	0	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	0	0				
Tolna	0	0	0	0				
Vas	0	0	0	0				

Veszprém	0	0	0	0				
Zala	0	0	0	0				
Total	70	0	36	0	64	0	0	0

Animal species if necessary.

- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers ,breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

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

Year: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Bács-Kiskun	0	0
Baranya	0	0
Békés	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0
Fejér	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	0	0
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0
Tolna	0	0
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	0	0
Total	0	0

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes

Year: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination programme			
			Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered
Bács-Kiskun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	27	176880	3	3	21292	22000
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	62	114800	62	21	63500	107000
Heves	24	32000	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3	22 587	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest	2	1940	0	0	0	0
Somogy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	118	348207	65	24	84792	129000

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Number and specification of tests

Mandatory testing will be performed in all breeding flocks of turkeys during their whole life span. A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of tests calculated is based on breeding flocks containing more than 250 hens (what is 118 at the moment) and the testing scheme as provided for in the Annex to Commission Regulation No. 213/2009/EC of 18 March implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and *Meleagris gallopavo* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

The Annex of the above mentioned Regulation requires all relevant breeding flocks to be tested in the framework of the routine sampling at the initiative of the operator three times during the rearing period, further testing every third week during the whole production period, and within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse. In the framework of official sampling 10 % of the relevant breeding flocks containing more than 250 hens to be tested once a year.

Breeding flocks are kept usually until the age of one year (57 weeks). The production period begins when the flock is 33-34 weeks of age.

In Hungary, breeding flocks are typically kept in barns which makes the taking of boot swabs the most effective way of detecting possible infection.

The number of bacteriological tests will be testing in the framework of official sampling in the year 2012 estimates of the data of previous year. In the first year of the programme (2010. 01. 01- 2010. 12. 31.) 36 sample was tested in the framework of official sampling. In addition, when a flock is tested positive, confirmatory sampling will take place. Based on latest data from 2010, the number of the performed serotyping tests was 70, so in these 70 positive cases was necessary to tested samples in the framework of confirmatory sampling. In summary, the number of the samples was tested in the framework of official sampling was 106 in the year 2010.

Because of the number of the animals show an increasing trend, it can be assumed that the number of the bacteriological tests will increase in the following years too. If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2012 likely 130 bacteriological tests and likely 100 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks³

Year: 2012

Situation on date:

Animal species: breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)		Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)		Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)
Total	Breeding flock	130	370000	130	370000	130	1	0	0	1	0	0	2849	10000	0	0	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

³ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

7.2. Testing scheme

Testing scheme as provided for in the Annex to Commission Regulation No. 584/2008/EC of 30 June 2008 and Commission Regulation No 213/2009 of 18. March 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and breeding turkeys amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be used.

Details of the testing scheme are the following:

1. Sampling frame

The sampling frame shall cover all adult breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo comprising at least 250 birds.

2. Monitoring in breeding flocks

2.1. Location, frequency and status of sampling

Breeding flocks shall be sampled at the initiative of the operator and as part of official controls.

2.1.1. Sampling at the initiative of the operator

Sampling shall take place every third weeks at the holding. The detection of relevant salmonella serotypes during the sampling at the initiative of the operator has to be notified without delay to the County Agricultural Office, Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health by the operator, the sampler or the laboratory performing the analyses.

2.1.2. Official control sampling

Official sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

- (a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- (b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (c) during the production, at any time sufficiently distant from the samples referred to in points (a) and (b).

2.2. Sampling protocol

2.2.1. Routine sampling at the initiative of the operator

Sampling shall primarily consist of faecal samples and shall aim to detect a 1 % within flock prevalence, with 95 % confidence limit. To that effect, the samples shall comprise one of the following:

- (a) Pooled faeces made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept. Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools. The number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be as follows:

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1 000 or more	300

- (b) Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze ‘socks’ are also acceptable.

The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water).

Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house shall be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.

The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

- (c) In cage breeding flocks, sampling may consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the type of house. Two samples of at least 150 g shall be collected to be tested individually:

- (i) droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or conveyor system;
- (ii) droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages are scraped into a deep pit beneath the house;
- (iii) droppings pit system in a step cage house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

There are normally several stacks of cages within a house. Pooled faeces from each stack shall be represented in the overall pooled sample. Two pooled samples shall be taken from each flock as described below.

In systems where there are belts or scrapers, these shall be run on the day of the sampling before sampling is carried out.

In systems where there are deflectors beneath cages and scrapers, pooled faeces which has lodged on the scraper after it has been run, shall be collected.

In step-cage systems where there is no belt or scraper system it is necessary to collect pooled faeces from the deep pit.

Droppings belt systems: pooled faecal material from the discharge ends of the belts shall be collected.

2.2.2. Official sampling

(a) Routine sampling shall be as described in point 2.2.1.

(b) Confirmatory sampling following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at the hatchery shall be carried out as follows.

In addition to the sampling as described in point 2.2.1, the sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the County Agricultural Office, Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbial or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples. A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds.

In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbial or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the breeding flock is destroyed. In the latter case, the breeding flock shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock for the purpose of the Community target.

(c) Suspect cases

In exceptional cases where the Central Agricultural Office, Food and Feed Safety Directorate has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs).

In exceptional cases where the National Food Investigation Institute has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed.

3. Examination of the samples

3.1. Preparation of the samples

3.1.1. Boot swabs samples

(a) carefully unpack the pair of boot swabs (or 'socks') to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material and place in 225 ml BPW which has been prewarmed to room temperature;

(b) where five pairs of boot swabs are pooled into two samples, place five individual samples into a minimum of 225 ml BPW and ensure that all the samples are totally immersed in the BPW;

(c) swirl to fully saturate the sample and continue culture by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.1.2. Other faecal material samples

- (a) at the laboratory place each sample (or pooled sample as appropriate) into an equal weight of Buffered Peptone Water and mix gently;
- (b) allow the sample to soften for 10-15 minutes then mix gently;
- (c) immediately after mixing remove 50 g of the mixture and add to 200 ml of Buffered Peptone Water which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;
- (d) continue culture of the sample by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.2. Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands, shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at 41,5 +/- 1 °C for 2 × (24 +/- 3) hours.

As regards the boot swabs samples and other faecal material samples referred to in paragraph 3.1., it is possible to pool incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture. To do that, incubate both samples in BPW as normal. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the MSR/V plates in the usual way.

3.3. Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be typed, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

4. Results and reporting

A breeding flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, when presence of relevant salmonella (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more faecal samples (or if there is a secondary official confirmation, in the relevant faecal samples or birds organ samples), taken at the holding. This shall not apply in exceptional cases of suspect breeding flocks where salmonella detection at the holding at the initiative of the operator was not confirmed by official sampling.

The cumulative results from sampling and testing in breeding flocks at holding level shall be accounted for, i.e. each breeding flock shall be counted only once irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations. Positive breeding flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations.

Reporting shall include:

- (a) detailed description of the options implemented for the sampling scheme and the type of samples taken, as appropriate;
- (b) number of existing breeding flocks and those tested;
- (c) results of the testing;
- (d) explanations on the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

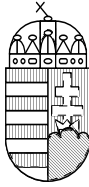
7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment

Vaccination is not compulsory in breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo*. The rules of using vaccination and treatment are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

<i>Costs related to</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Unitary cost in €</i>	<i>Total amount in €</i>	<i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i>
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	<i>Test: modified ISO 6579 (2002) using MSRV planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	130	27	3510	yes
	<i>official sampling of verifying the efficiency of disinfection</i>	50	11	550	yes
	<i>Test: serotyping planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling (136*3*2*0,067)</i>	100	40	4000	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		20	17	340	yes
1.3. Other costs	<i>for a test for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for salmonella:</i>	100	10	1000	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	<i>Cost of vaccine of approx. 370000 animals two times</i>	740000	0.1	74000	yes
2.2. Distribution costs	<i>Cost of the distribution (approx. 370000 animals)</i>	370000	0.05	1850	no
2.3. Administering costs	<i>Cost of the administration (approx. 370000 animals)</i>	370000	0.1	37000	no
2.4. Control costs					

3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals	<i>Cost of compensation of the positive animals approx. $370000 \times 0.077 = 2849$ animals</i>	2849	24	68346	yes
3.2. Transport costs	<i>Slaughtering of infected flocks can only be authorised when meat from these flocks is treated according to specific food safety legislation. Therefore, slaughter is not likely to be performed at regular contracted slaughterhouses, which makes transport costs much higher than usual, approx. $3700000 \times 0.077 = 2849$ animals, 15 kg/animal</i>	42735	0.04	1709	no
3.3. Destruction costs	<i>Cost of destruction of approx. $3700000 \times 0.077 = 2849$ animals, 15 kg/animal</i>	42735	0.2	8547	no
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	<i>This loss is estimated to be of a large extent. However, losses due to the early slaughter of the flock and the decreased income due to hatching eggs which could not be produced is very hard to estimate.</i>				
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)		10000	0,8	8000	yes
4. Cleansing and disinfection	<i>Cleansing and disinfection of an average flock depends on several factors, however an approximate amount of costs is given.</i>	10	500	5000	no
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
TOTAL				213852	



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

HUNGARY

Application

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

**Salmonella spp.
in fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo**

for the year 2012.

29th of April, 2011

Part A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* (the relevant salmonella serotypes).
- (b) Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2010. A Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: “Decree”). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying and broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* and voluntary (mandatory from 2010) measures in breeding and fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks — day-old chicks (national legislation)

adult fattening flocks — birds leaving for slaughter

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see *Part B Chapter 7.2*

- (c) The Decree complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- (d) 1 General

¹ OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1.

- 1.1. For the short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 2.
- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities: Please see Annex I.
- 1.3. Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), Central Agricultural Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).
- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 7.3
- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level: Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.
- 1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella spp.* have been detected, in particular to protect public health: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.3. and Chapter 4.4.4.
- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programme, including national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme: Please see Part B Chapter 4.4.7
- 1.8. Financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme:
Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing at the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry. Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control and Decree No. 45/2010 (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses and Decree No. 148/2007. (XII.7.) on the prevention of certain animal diseases and the order of claiming financial support and payment regarding their overcome in 2010 give the financial guarantee of the national programme.

² OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31.

In case of a positive flock, when compensation occurs, valuation of the birds is performed by the district chief veterinary officer according to a scale provided by the Poultry Product Board. It is based on a calculating system, where the day-old chicks' price is considered as 100%, and the value of a bird depends on its production cycle and age (given in percentage)

Valuation/valorisation of birds is calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. Table containing these data is sent to the Central Agricultural Office .

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production

Fattening flocks are kept usually until the age of 112-154 days (depending on the technology and the sexual status). As cleansing take place after every flock, each year 2,5 flocks can be reared in a certain airspace in average.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

Feeding of poultry, including fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein.

Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Fattening flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment.

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to two main piece of legislation:

Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 327/2010. (XII. 27.) on the establishment and operation of the Central Agricultural Office and Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 43/2003. (IV. 26.) on the implementation of the above Act.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorised by the competent regional organization (County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the Central Government Offices. The authorisation must be renewed at periods of a maximum of 5 years. Other authorities are also involved in the authorisation process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decree, the competent County Directorate may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or transport of the relevant feed. If such feed was already used, the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office has a duty to notify the county level public health authority.

The Decree gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 20 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in food and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

2.3 Relevant guidelines

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to make an own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms:

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of Central Agricultural Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.

An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

2.5. Registration of farms:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

2.6. Record-keeping at farms: All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation has to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication

2.7. Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

Commercial poultry consignments are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Directive 90/539/EC. Consignments with national destinations are accompanied with animal health certificates according to Decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) FM appendices 8/a and 8/b.

In accordance with Paragraph 85. of Decree No 41/1997. of the Minister of Agriculture on the publication of the Animal Health Code, the official veterinarian carries out a flock examination within 12 hours before transportation, and on the basis of the financing/allowance plan, fills out the animal health certification in the appendices 8/a. and 8/b., certifies the place of origin of the day-old animals, their circumstances free from epidemic, the name of the vaccine used, the time and method of the immunization. Because of the changes occurred since the publication of the legislation, this ordinance cannot be fulfilled in these days.

„Animals can only be transported when accompanied by a valid certification attested by the veterinarian responsible for treatment” in accordance with point 4.2.1. point (Starting of poultry consignments) of the guide which was prepared for poultry hatcheries that are obliged to TIR registration, in accordance with point d) of Paragraph 6. of Decree No 120/2007. (X. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on establishing and operating of the Poultry Information System (hereinafter: BIR regulation). In pursuance with point 4.2.1., „The hatchery starting the consignment has to fill in the Poultry movement form 2740, on the upper part of which the data of starting has to be given”.

The poultry animal health certificate laid down in the BIR regulation is not to replace the certificate 8/b., as the authority responsible for animal health takes part in issuing the latter only.

At the same time, even the certification 8/a. can not be replaced by the introduction of the BIR regulation, as certain data that have to be certified by the veterinarian in the certificate 8/a are not placed on the latter, for example immunizations carried out in the flock, diagnostic examinations and the results thereof.

In pursuance of the abovementioned regulations, all three certifications are required for the transport of the day-old poultry. The BIR certification is drawn up by the veterinarian responsible for treatment, while certifications 8/a. and 8/b. are filled in by the approved veterinarian, in accordance with the Governmental Decree No 113/2006. (V. 12.) on the competence and detailed rules of the activity of the approved veterinarian, with the exception of the case when the approved veterinarian is not the treating veterinarian, because in those cases the certification 8/a. has to be filled in by the veterinarian of the hatchery.

As it can be seen from above, the current legislation of movement documentations doesn't seem to be unambiguous as regards several points.

2.8. Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals. Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.

At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at CAO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

Part B

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: **Hungary**

Disease: **Infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp.***

Animal population covered by the programme: **Fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo***

Year of implementation: **2012**

Reference of this document: **02.3/789/8/2011.**

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): **Dr. Imre Nemes**
Director
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Central Agricultural Office
Tel: +36-1-460-6300 ext. 112
Fax: +36-1-222-6064
e-mail: nemesi@oai.hu

Date sent to the Commission: **29th of April, 2011**

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis specified in point 1

Monitoring and control programmes for *Salmonella* spp. (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of *Gallus gallus*, breeding flocks, hatcheries, fattening flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. Because of the similarities the statements of this study can be used for the turkeys as well. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying and broiler flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2010) measures in breeding and fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office. Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

The baseline study of the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* carried out according to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC shows that infection of fattening flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 3,4%. According to monitoring tests carried out infection with any *Salmonella* serotype is 81,2%. The Community target which is set by Commission Regulation No 584/2008 (EC) Art. (1) of flocks of fattenings remaining positive of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 1% or less by 31 December 2012. This goal can only be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources. The latest data from the year 2010 show that the percentage of flocks are positive of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 0,19 %.

3. Description of the submitted programme

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo in the territory of Hungary. The European legislation set targets of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (according to Commission Regulation No 584/2008 (EC), with effect from 84 months after entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, fresh poultry meat from broiler flocks of Gallus gallus may not be placed on the market for human consumption unless absence of Salmonella in 25 grams. All broiler flocks of Gallus gallus included in the programme are registered in the territory of Hungary.

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate, Central Agricultural Office) The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. Summary of measures under the programme of the fattening flocks

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2009

Last year: 2011

Control

Control/Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

Slaughter of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (*specify*): Because many times we can not find any slaughterhouse for slaughter the positive flocks, in that cases we need to use the “killing of positive animals”.

- After emptying the relevant holding (infected with SE/ST) operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

4.2. Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Offices coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the Central Agricultural Office.

Name: Central Agricultural Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Mezőgazdasági Szakigazgatási Hivatal Központ
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: 1149 Budapest, Tábornok u. 2., Hungary
 1581 Budapest, Pf. 123.
Tel.: +36-1-460-6300
Fax: +36-1-222-6064

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

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary, from the 1st January 2010.

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme

4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which send poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3(4) (a).

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals: –

4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree:

The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the regional organization of the CAO as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:

In the frame of the *Salmonella* control programme in **turkeys** the provisions of CR No 584/2008/EC paragraph 1/2/4 are implemented.

According to the Decree:

Procedure in the event of positive test results

Article 11

(1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the CAO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium infection

Article 12

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock has been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the CAO pursuant to Article 9(1). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the CAO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

- (4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.
- (5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.
- (6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.
- (7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code – for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.
- (8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.
- (9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.
- (10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 646/2007 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 646/2007 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the CAO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:

See point 4.4.4.!

4.4.7. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the control (testing, vaccination, etc.) of the disease:

- Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in turkeys
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of Minister of Agriculture (Code of veterinary rules)

4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

- Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
- Decree No. 45/2010. (IV.23.) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.mgszh.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to make an own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits:

Costs are calculated based on estimation and information of the Central Agricultural Office and Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In case of fattening flocks, costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including testing on initiative of both the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection with *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleaning and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which contributes largely to the achievement of public health goals of the Community.

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

6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2010. 01. 01-2010. 12. 31.

Situation on date: First half year of the programme

Animal species: fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo **Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis**

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)
Bács-Kiskun	Fattening flock	178	876979	178	876979	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baranya	Fattening flock	68	214020	68	214020	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	Fattening flock	136	1598521	136	1598521	136	0	2	0	0	2	5600	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Fattening flock	18	87923	18	87923	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Csongrád	Fattening flock	147	190536	147	190536	147	0	2	0	0	2	1300	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Fattening flock	421	2109890	421	2109890	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	Fattening flock	2	23800	2	23800	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	Fattening flock	89	298600	89	298600	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	Fattening flock	13	30518	13	30518	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Fattening flock	71	236 167	71	236 167	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Fattening flock	272	1687500	272	1687500	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	Fattening flock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest	Fattening flock	34	137000	34	137000	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	Fattening flock	190	654533	190	654533	190	1	0	0	0	1	2000	0

Szabolcs - Szatmár-Bereg	Fattening flock	34	131362	34	131362	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tolna	Fattening flock	107	333502	107	163950	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vas	Fattening flock	779	4075699	779	4075699	779	0	1	0	0	1	20071	0
Veszprém	Fattening flock	244	1153672	244	1153672	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	Fattening flock	194	487446	194	487446	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Fattening flock	2997	14327668	2997	14158116	2951	1	5	0	0	6	28971	0

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, fattening turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

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: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Description of the used serological tests: following the Kaufmann-White scheme

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: ISO 6579/2002

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests (tests for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory)		Other tests (bacteriological test to verify the efficiency of disinfection)	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Bács-Kiskun	44	0	6	5				
Baranya	33	0	1	0				
Békés	356	2	10	4				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3	0	0	0				
Csongrád	115	2	0	0				
Győr-Moson-Sopron	133	0	48	19				
Fejér	9	0	3	1				
Hajdú-Bihar	11	0	6	6				
Heves		0	0	2				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	20	0	4	0				
Komárom-Esztergom	278	0	416	15				
Nógrád		0	0	0				
Pest		0	0	0				
Somogy	75	1	2	3				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	42	0	1	0				
Tolna	25	0	0	9				
Vas	214	1	22	0				

Veszprém	62	0	4	0				
Zala	36	0	4	0				
Total	454	6	527	64	64		5	

Animal species if necessary.

- (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers ,breeding turkeys, fattening turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.
- (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (d) Number of samples tested.
- (e) Number of positive samples.

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

Year: 2010. 01.01.-12.31.

Situation on date: First year of the programme

Animal species: breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Bács-Kiskun	0	0
Baranya	0	0
Békés	2	5600
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	2	1300
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0
Fejér	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	0	0
Somogy	1	2000
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0
Tolna	0	0
Vas	1	20071
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	0	0
Total	6	28971

(a) Animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4. Data on vaccination programmes: -

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

Number and specification of tests

Mandatory testing will be performed in all registered fattening flocks of turkeys. A preliminary calculation was made on the approximate number of tests to be performed in the flocks. The number of tests calculated is based on the total of flocks containing more than 500 hens (1279 flocks at the moment according to the national register) and the testing scheme as provided for in Commission Regulation No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* in turkeys.

Fattening flocks are kept usually until the age of 112-154 days (depending on the technology and the sexual status). As cleansing take place after every flock, each year 2,5 flocks can be reared in a certain airspace in average. Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys on the initiative of the food business operator shall take place in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse. The results remain only valid until maximum six weeks after sampling and therefore repeated sampling of the same flock might be required. The Regulation No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008 requires all relevant fattening flocks to be tested in the framework of official sampling each year at least one flock of broilers on 10 % of the holdings with more than 5 000 birds. It shall be done on a risk basis each time the competent authority considers it necessary.

The number of bacteriological tests will be testing in the framework of official sampling in the year 2012 estimates of the data of previous years. In the year 2010 527 sample was tested in the framework of official sampling. In addition, when a flock is tested positive, confirmatory sampling will take place. Based on latest data from 2010, the number of the performed serotyping tests was 454, so in these 454 positive cases was necessary to tested samples in the framework of confirmatory sampling. In summary, the number of the samples was tested in the framework of officially sampling was 981 in the year 2010.

If the results of salmonella testing of broiler flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the Central Agricultural Office using group-specific 'O' antibody. This method was resorted in 95 cases in the year 2010.

Because of the number of the flocks and the animals show an increasing trend, it can be assumed that the number of the bacteriological tests will increase in the following years too. If we make allowance for this trend, we can establish that in 2012 likely 1500 bacteriological tests and likely 700 serotyping tests will be performed in the framework of official sampling.

Based on the baseline study data, 3,4% of the flocks are infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, 81,2% of the flocks are infected with any Salmonella serotypes. The latest data showed remarkable reduction: 0,195% of the flocks are infected with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium.

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks³

Year: 2012

Situation on date:

Animal species: breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo

Disease/infection^(a): Salmonellosis

Region (a1)	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)			Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)		Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a3)	(a4)	(a4)	(a3)
Total	Fattening flock	3000	15000000	3000	15000000	3000	1	5	0	6	0	0	29250

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for salmonella enteritidis, (a2) for salmonella typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes- specify as appropriate, (a4) for salmonella enteritidis or salmonella typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

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

³ Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2. Testing scheme

1. Frequency and status of sampling

(a) The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys covered by the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(b) Flocks of turkeys shall be sampled on the initiative of the food business operator and by the competent authority.

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys on the initiative of the food business operator shall take place in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 within three weeks before the birds are moved to the slaughterhouse. The results remain only valid until maximum six weeks after sampling and therefore repeated sampling of the same flock might be required.

Sampling by the competent authority shall include at least:

— once a year, all flocks on 10 % of the holdings with at least 500 fattening turkeys, but in any case:

— all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella, and

— all flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator, and

— each time the competent authority considers it necessary.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace the sampling on the initiative of the food business operator.

2. Sampling protocol

At least two pairs of boot/sock swabs shall be taken. For free range flocks of turkeys, samples shall only be collected in the area inside the house. All boot/sock swabs must be pooled into one sample.

In flocks with less than 100 turkeys, where it is not possible to use boot/sock swabs as access to the houses is not possible, they may be replaced by hand drag swabs, where the boot swabs or socks are worn over gloved hands and rubbed over surfaces contaminated with fresh faeces, or if not feasible, by other sampling techniques for faeces fit for the intended purpose.

Before putting on the boot/sock swabs, their surface shall be moistened with maximum recovery diluents (MRD: 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water), or sterile water or any other diluent approved by the national reference laboratory referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

The use of farm water containing antimicrobials or additional disinfectants shall be prohibited. The recommended way to moisten boot swabs shall be to pour the liquid inside before putting them on. Alternatively, boot swabs or socks may be autoclaved with diluents within autoclave bags or jars before use. Diluents may also be applied after boots are put on using a spray or wash bottle.

It shall be ensured that all sections in a house are represented in the sampling in a proportionate way. Each pair should cover about 50 % of the area of the house.

Alternatively, the competent authority may decide that one pair of boot swabs shall be taken, covering 100 % of the area of the house if combined with a dust sample, collected from multiple places throughout the house from surfaces with visible presence of dust.

On completion of sampling the boot/sock swabs shall be carefully removed so as not to dislodge adherent material. Boot swabs may be inverted to retain material. They shall be placed in a bag or pot and labelled.

The competent authority shall supervise education of the food business operators to guarantee the correct application of the sampling protocol. In the case of sampling by the competent authority because of suspicion salmonella infection in a flock on that holding and in any other case considered appropriate, the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate so that the results of examinations for salmonella in flocks of turkeys are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in those flocks.

Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella typhimurium* is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are detected it shall be considered as an infected flock of turkeys for the purpose of the Community target referred to in Article 1(2).

3. Examination of the samples

3.1. Transport and preparation of the samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, within 24 hours after collection. At the laboratory samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

The pair of boot/sock swabs shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml buffered peptone water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.

The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in point 3.2.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the provisions on the preparation of samples set out in this point.

3.2. Detection method

The detection method recommended by the Community reference laboratory (CRL) for salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, shall be used.

That method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): “Detection of *Salmonella spp.* in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage”.

In that detection method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

3.3. Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

3.4. Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken on the initiative of the food business operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1), may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in points 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of this Annex, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

3.5. Storage of strains

At least one isolated strain per house and per year shall be collected by the competent authority and stored for future phagetyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

4. Results and reporting

4.1. Calculation of prevalence for the verification of the Community target

A flock of fattening turkeys shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of *Salmonella Enteritidis* and/or *Salmonella Typhimurium* (other than vaccine strains) was detected in the flock at any occasion.

Positive flocks of broilers shall be counted only once per round, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the year of the first positive sampling.

4.2. Reporting

Reporting shall include:

- (a) the total number of flocks of fattening turkeys sampled by the competent authority or by the food business operator;
- (b) the total number of infected flocks of fattenings;
- (c) all serotypes of *Salmonella* isolated (including other than *Salmonella Enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*);
- (d) explanations of the results, in particular concerning exceptional cases.

The results and any additional relevant information shall be reported as part of the report on trends and sources provided for in Article 9(1) of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

4.3. Additional information

At least the following information shall be made available from each flock of broilers tested for analysis at national level or by the European Food Safety Authority at its request:

- (a) sample taken by the competent authority or by the food business operator;
- (b) holding reference, remaining unique in time;
- (c) house reference, remaining unique in time;
- (d) month of sampling.

7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment

Vaccination is not compulsory in fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo*. The rules of using vaccination and treatment are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	<i>Test: modified ISO 6579 (2002) using MSRV planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	700	27	18900	yes
	<i>official samles of verifying the efficiency of disinfection</i>	1000	11	11000	yes
	<i>Test: serotyping planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</i>	100	40	4000	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		1500	17	25500	yes
1.3. Other costs	<i>for a test for the detection of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect in tissues from birds from flocks tested for salmonella:</i>	5	10	50	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment				0	
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment				0	
2.2. Distribution costs				0	
2.3. Administering costs				0	
2.4. Control costs				0	
3. Slaughter and destruction				0	
3.1. Compensation of animals	<i>Cost of the compensation of the positive animals, approx. 15000000 X 0,2 = 3000000</i>	3000000	1.6	4800000	no
3.2. Transport costs	<i>Slaughtering of infected flocks can only be authorised when meat from these flocks is treated according to specific food safety legislation. Therefore, slaughter is not likely to be performed at regular contracted slaughterhouses, which makes transport costs much higher than usual. approx. 3000000 animals, 1.8 kg/animal</i>	5400000	0,04	216000	no

3.3. Destruction costs	Cost of the destruction approx. 15000000 X 0,2 = 3000000 1.8 kg/animal	5400000	0.2	1080000	no
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering	<i>This loss is estimated to be of a large extent. However, losses due to the early slaughter of the flock is very hard to estimate.</i>			0	
3. Slaughter and destruction				0	
4. Cleaning and disinfection		1000	500	500000	no
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					no
6. Consumables and specific equipment					no
7. Other costs					
TOTAL				6655450	