



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3780/2008

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

## **Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue**

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

**Hungary**

\* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



## ANNEX II

### Submission of programme of monitoring of bluetongue co-financed by the Community

#### **1. Identification of the programme**

Member State: HUNGARY

Disease(s)<sup>1</sup>: BLEETONGUE

Year of implementation: 2009

Reference of this document: /2008

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#### **2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)<sup>2</sup> :**

The first Hungarian occurrence of the bluetongue disease was confirmed on 5<sup>th</sup> of September, 2008.

This was detected by the prescribed testing method that is all animals originating from an infected country must be isolated and tested for Bluetongue disease serologically. In case of seropositivity or vaccinated animals, virological testing shall be carried out.

On 4<sup>th</sup> of July, 2008 142 charolais cattle arrived to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County from France. According to the transport documentation all animals were tested before the transport with negative results for the bluetongue disease in accordance with the Commission Regulation

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<sup>1</sup> One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, the control and eradication of different diseases.

<sup>2</sup> A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination ...) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given according distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

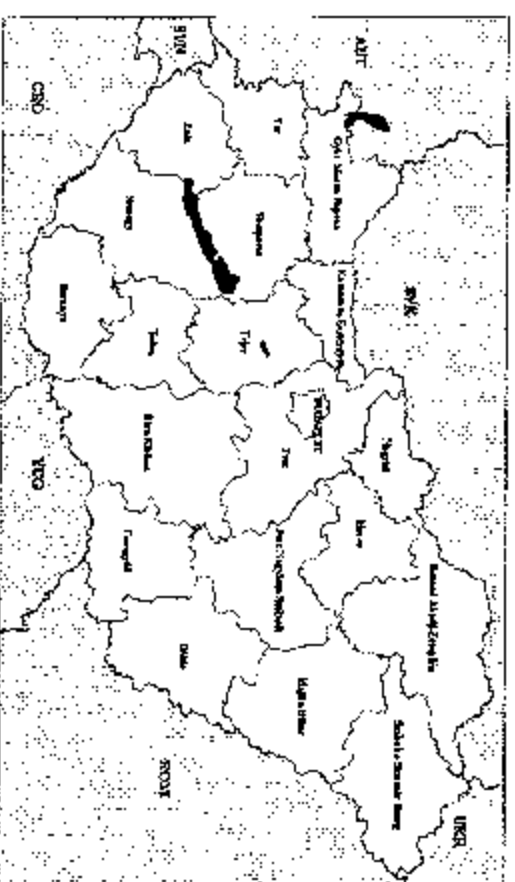
1266/2007/EK. After the arrival the animals were isolated on the farm. Control tests were performed during the isolation period and 47 animals were found to be seropositive and 1 to be viropositive. The viropositive animal was killed and disposed. The repeated control tests showed that subsequent 17 animals were viropositive out of the 47 seropositive cattle. All viropositive animals were killed and disposed. The seropositive, but virologically negative animals were slaughtered.

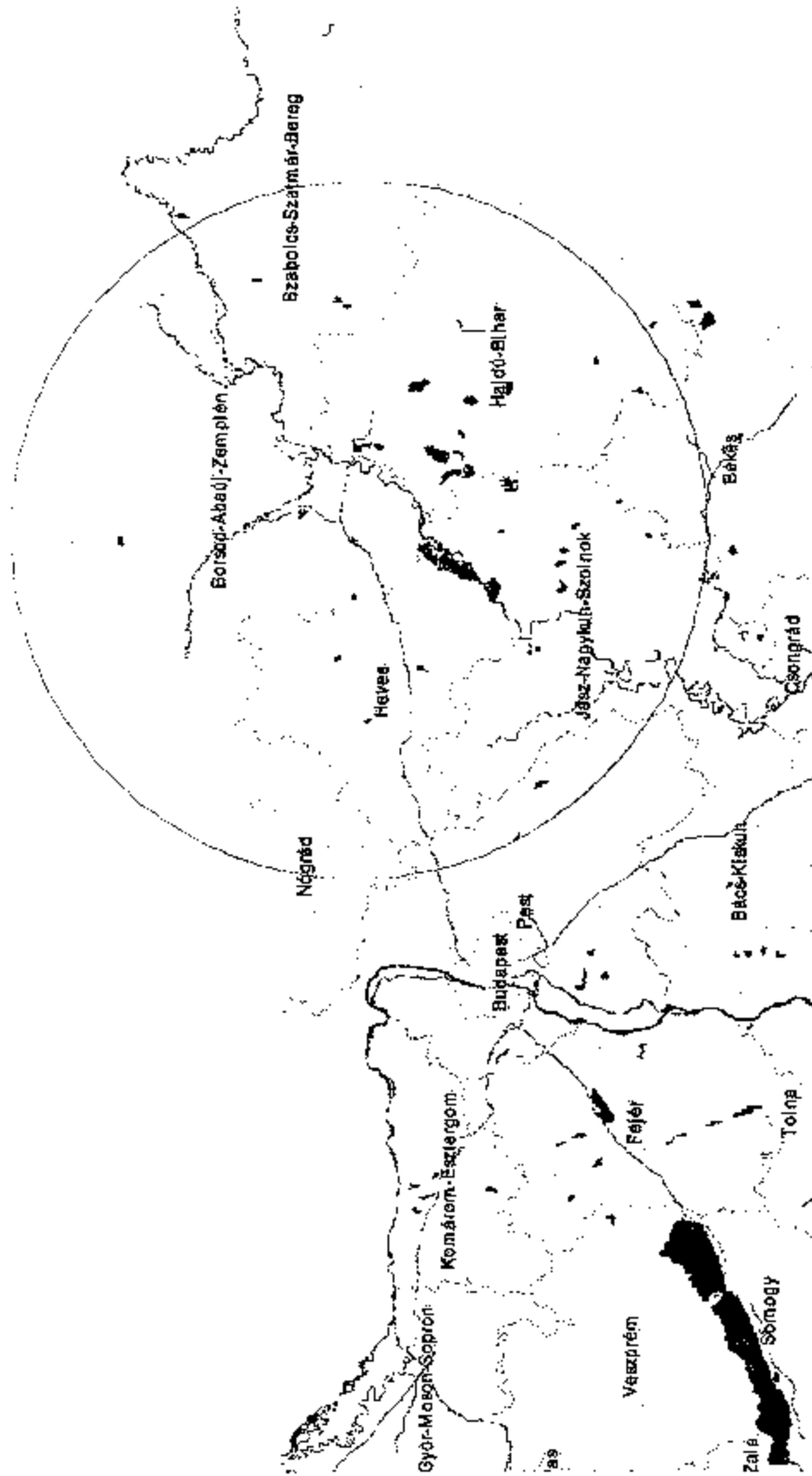
Due to the above mentioned results immediate control testing was carried out on the 281 animals originally held on the same Hungarian farm. 4 seropositive cases were found. These animals were subjected to further virological examination, which showed that all of them were positive for the bluetongue virus. These viropositive animals were killed and disposed.

The bluetongue disease was confirmed on 5<sup>th</sup> of September 2008. This fact was reported to the Commission of the European Union and also to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

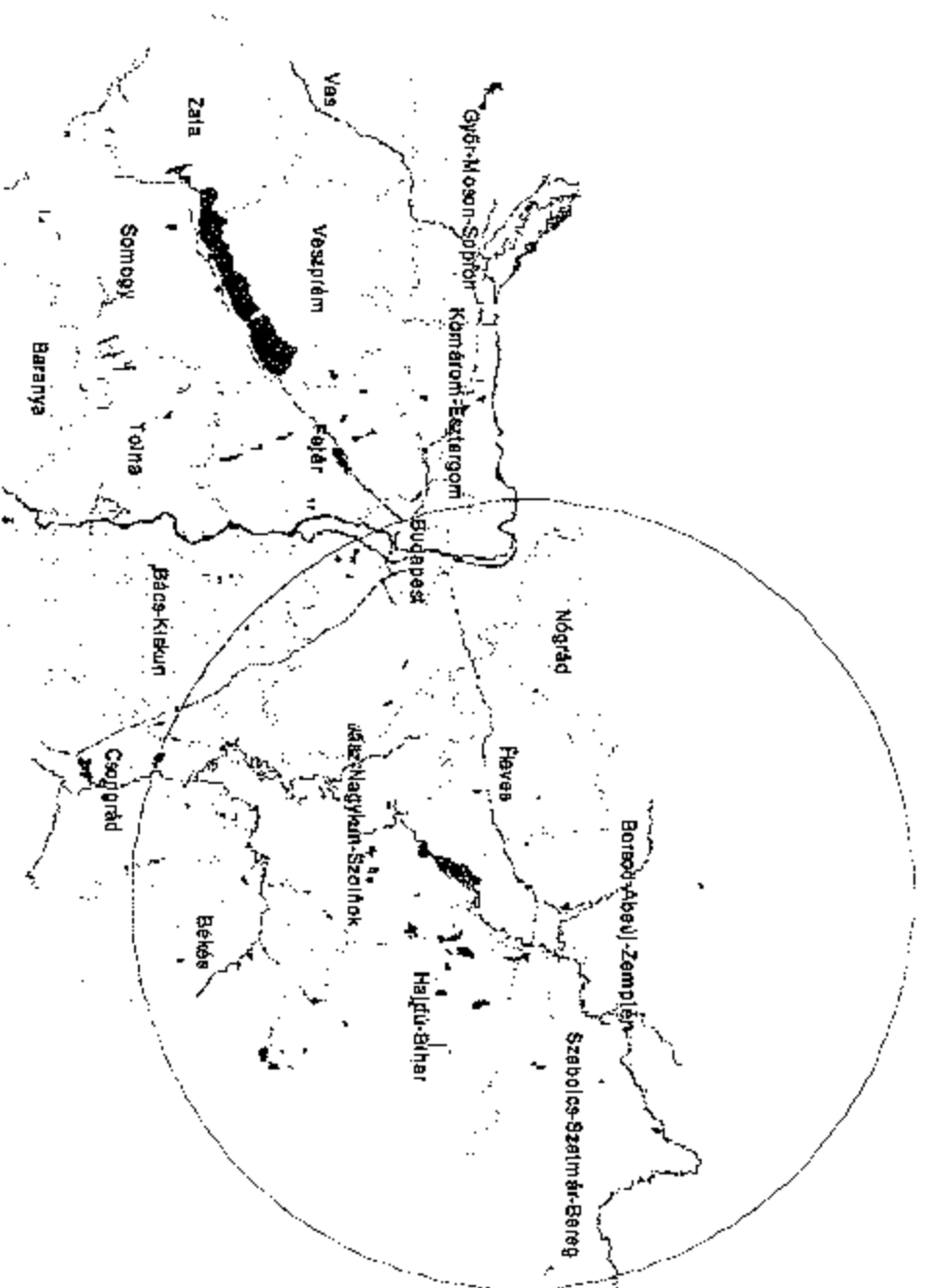
The protection zone and the surveillance zone was set up and monitoring tests were ordered to survey the spread of the disease. Movement restrictions were implemented. Disinsectisation was carried out in the zone with a radius of 20 km around the outbreak in order to eliminate the vectors.

**Map 1: Hungary and its 19 counties**





Map 2: the bluetongue protection zone with the radius of 100 km in Hungary.



Map 3: the blue tongue surveillance zone with the radius of 150 km in Hungary.







### 3. Description of the submitted programme<sup>3</sup>:

#### 3.1. Aim of the submitted programme:

The aim of the submitted programme is to follow up the possible spread of the bluetongue virus in the high risk areas (in the restricted zones) and to detect the introduction of new bluetongue serotypes. We would also use the monitoring and surveillance programme for identifying the vector species and for the determination of the seasonally vector free period.

The other aim is to demonstrate the absence of certain bluetongue serotypes and to detect the presence of the disease at the earliest stage in the free zones.

Hungary has just confirmed the first cases of bluetongue disease therefore the results of the monitoring programme are still under process. In case of unfavourable results (new detections of the disease) Hungary is planning to implement mass vaccination in the protection zone (100 km radius).

#### 3. Legal background in Hungarian law in force at present:

Hungarian Act No XLVI. 2008 on Food Chain and its official control

Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Ministry of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code.

Detailed rules are prescribed in Decree No 35/2002 of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2002.

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<sup>3</sup> A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence ...), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination ...), the target animal population and the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

### 3. Applied diagnostics and testing methods:

#### **In the restricted zones:**

##### A) **Passive clinical surveillance**

The Hungarian and European legislation in force ensures that owners or holders of animals as well as veterinarians must report promptly any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority. All suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated immediately.

The competent authority made and distributed a prospectus for the holders of animals about the characteristics of bluetongue. For the official veterinarians training courses are to be held by the county offices.

The veterinarians shall register all holdings (of susceptible species), examine the stocks, give a prospectus to the holder and inform them about the implemented restrictive measures.

##### B) **Serological monitoring with sentinel animals**

The geographical unit of reference for bluetongue monitoring is defined by a grid of around 45 x 45 km. The required number of sample is prescribed for each county (a region as defined in Article 2(p) of Directive 64/432/EEC). The calculation is based on the sentinel number in each geographical unit (approximately 2 000 km<sup>2</sup>) which is sufficient to detect a monthly incidence of seroconversion of 2% with 95% confidence (in accordance with Annex I, point 1.1. of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007/EC) and this is adjusted to the size of each county affected by the restriction zone.

These serological examinations must be carried out monthly.

With this method the sample sizes in the restricted zone are the following (sample number/county/month):

Bács-Kiskun	150
Rékés	300
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	543
Csongrád	150
Budapest and Pest county	450
Hajdú-Bihar	467
Heves	273
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	420
Komárom-Esztergom	45
Nógrád	188
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	450
<b>Total</b>	<b>3436</b>

• Sample size was determined in the restricted part of the counties.

### C) Entomological testing

In accordance with Annex I, point 1. of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007 1 trap pro 45 km x 45 km zone will be placed in the restricted zone.

The traps operate from early afternoon till dawn, at least one night per week, at least during the period of the year necessary to determine the beginning and the end of the seasonally vector free period.

The trapped midges are collected, and transported to the laboratory, where the vector species must be determined.

After specification of vector species virological examination must be carried out if the midges are infected or not with the Bluetongue virus.

### Outside the restricted zones:

#### A) Passive clinical surveillance

As it is described above the Hungarian legislation demands that owners or holders of animals as well as veterinarians must report promptly any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority. All suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated immediately.

Awareness campaigns are put in place enabling veterinarians and farmers in identifying clinical signs of bluetongue.

#### B) Serological surveillance

Outside the restricted zone the sampling size must be calculated with 0,5 % prevalency and 95 % confidencey due to the Annex I, point 2.2. of the Commission Regulation No 1266/2007.

These serological examinations shall be carried out in October and November. as the scientific data shows, this is the most likely period to detect the seroconversion.

The prescribed number of samples: 14000 per year

### Testing method for animals imported from infected countries

All animals originating from an infected country must be isolated and tested for Bluetongue serologically. In case of seropositivity or vaccinated animals, virological testing shall be carried out.

#### 3.5. Plans for the future:

In case of unfavourable results of the ongoing monitoring programme, Hungary is planning to implement mass vaccination in the protection zone (100 km radius).

Estimated number of susceptible animals: 1.000.000

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2008

Last year: unknown

✓ Control

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

✓ Eradication

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

✓ Monitoring or surveillance

Ø *Other measures (specify):*

4. *Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme*<sup>4</sup>.

1. National Authorities

a.) Central Agricultural Office  
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

Division for Animal Health

- determines the date and territorial expansion of the monitoring;
- keeps contact with national institutes (public health, disaster recovery), with Ministries of other countries, with ILO Institutes;
- coordinates and supervises the implementation procedures carried out by:

- Agricultural Office Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health in the counties (19)

tasks: official veterinarians supervise of the sampling  
impose penalties for keepers did not cooperate in the sampling

- Veterinary Institutes (3)

tasks: national reference laboratory for Bluetongue

b.) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

H-1055 Budapest

Kossuth square 11.

Department of Food Chain Control, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Unit

Chief Veterinary Officer of Hungary

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

The bluetongue monitoring programme is carried in the restricted zone (see map 2 and 3).

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- 4 Describe the authorities charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved.  
Describe the responsibilities of all involved.
- 5 Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied.  
Illustrate with maps.

The affected settlements in the protection zone by county:

a) Békés county

Bucsa	Ecsegfalva	Gyomaendrőd	Körösladány	Vészto
Déaványa	Füzesgyarmat	Kertészsziget	Szeghalom	

b) Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

Abaujalpár	Dövény	Imola	Nyékldháza	Szendró
Abaujkér	Dubicsány	ináncs	Nyésta	Szendrolád
Abaujlak	Edelény	Irota	Nyíri	Szentistván
Abaujszántó	Egerlövö	Izsfalva	Nyomár	Szentistvánbaksa
Abaujszölnök	Égerszög	Jákfalva	Olaszliszka	Szeréncs
Abaujvár	Emöd	Járdánháza	Ónga	Szikszó
Abod	Encs	Jósvató	Ónod	Szín
Aggtelek	Erdőbénye	Kács	Ormosbánya	Szinpetri
Alacska	Erdőhorvát	Kánó	Ószlár	Szirmabesenyő
Alsóberecki	Fáj	Kány	Ózd	Szomolya
Alsódobsza	Fancsal	Karcsa	Pácín	Szögliget
Alsógagy	Farkaslyuk	Karos	Pálháza	Szólóárdó
Alsóregmec	Felsőberecki	Kazincbarcika	Pamlény	Szuható

Alsószuha	Felsődobsza	Kázmárk	Pányok	Szuhakálló
Alsótelekes	Felsőgagy	Kéked	Parasznya	Szuhogy
Alsóvadász	Felsőkelecsény	Kelemér	Pere	Taktabaj
Alsózsolca	Felsőnyárád	Kenézli	Perecse	Taktaharkány
Arka	Felsőregmec	Keresztéte	Perkupa	Taktakenéz
Arló	Felsőtelekes	Kesznyéten	Prugy	Taktaszada
Arnót	Felsővadász	Királd	Pusztafalu	Tállya
Ároktő	Felsőzsolca	Kiscséc	Pusztaradvány	Tarcal
Aszald	Filkeháza	Kisgyőr	Putnok	Tard
Baktakék	Fony	Kishuta	Radoslyán	Tardona
Balajt	Forró	Kiskinizs	Ragály	Telktibánya
Bánhorvái	Füldökércs	Kissikátor	Rakaca	Tereszlenye
Bánveve	Fuzér	Kislókaj	Rakacaszend	Tiboldaróc
Baskó	Füzérkajala	Komjádi	Rásonysápberencs	Tiszabólna
Beckesháza	Füzérkomlós	Komlóska	Rátka	Tiszacsennely
Bekecs	Füzéradvány	Kondó	Regéc	Tiszadorogma
Berenle	Gadna	Korhát	Répáshuta	Tiszakarád
Berel	Gagyapáti	Kovácsvágás	Ricse	Tiszakeszi



Berzék	Gagybátor	Köröm	Rudabánya	Tiszaladány
Bodroghalom	Gagyvendégi	Krasznokvajda	Rudolftelep	Tiszalúc
Bodrogkeresztúr	Galvács	Kupa	Sajóbábony	Tiszapalkonya
Bodrogkisfalud	Garadna	Kurtyán	Sajóecseg	Tiszatardos
Bodrogolaszi	Gelej	Ládbesenyő	Sajógalgóc	Tiszatarján
Bódvaltenke	Gesztely	Lak	Sajóhidvég	Tiszaújváros
Bódvarákó	Girincs	Legyesbénye	Sajóivánka	Tiszavalk
Bódvaszilás	Golop	Léh	Sajókápolna	Tokaj
Bogács	Gómórszőlős	Lénárdtaróc	Sajókaza	Tolcsva
Boldogkőújfalú	Gönc	Litka	Sajókeresztúr	Tomor
Boldogkőváraija	Gőncruszka	Mád	Sajólad	Tornabarakony
Boldva	Gyógytarló	Makkoshotyka	Sajólászlófalva	Tornakápolna
Borsodbóta	Halmaj	Mályi	Sajómercse	Tornahádaska
Borsodgeszt	Hangács	Mályinka	Sajónémeti	Tornaszentandrás
Borsodivánka	Hangony	Martonyi	Sajóörös	Tornaszentjakab
Borsodnádasd	Háromhuta	Megyaszó	Sajópálfala	Tornyosnémeti
Borsodszentgyörgy	Harsány	Méra	Sajópetri	Trizs
Borsodszirák	Hegymeg	Meszes	Sajóújspöki	Újcsanáros

Bózsya	Hejce	Mezőcsát	Sajósenye	Uppony
Bócs	Hejőbába	Mezőkeresztes	Sajószentpéter	Vadna
Bükkábrány	Hejőkeresztúr	Mezőkövesd	Sajószöged	Vágáshuta
Bükkaranyos	Hejőkürt	Mezőnagymihály	Sajóvámos	Vajdácska
Bükkmogyorósd	Hejőpapi	Mezőnyárád	Sajóvelezd	Vámosújfalú
Bükkstenkereszt	Hejőszalonta	Mezőzombor	Sály	Varbó
Bükkzsérc	Herceghut	Milkóháza	Sárazsádány	Varbóc
Bütös	Hernádbúd	Miskolc	Sárospatak	Vatta
Cigánd	Hernádcéce	Mogyoróska	Sáta	Vilmány
Csenyete	Hernádkak	Monaj	Sátorajlajhely	Vilvitány
Cserépfalu	Hernádkércs	Monok	Selyeb	Viss
Cserépváralfa	Hernádnémeti	Múcsony	Serenyfalva	Viszló
Csermely	Hernádpetri	Muhi	Sima	Vizsoly
Csincse	Hernádszentandrás	Nagybarca	Sóstófalva	Zádorfalva
Csobád	Hernádszurdok	Nagycsécs	Szakácsi	Zalkod
Csobaj	Hernádvécese	Nagyhuta	Szakáld	Ziliz
Csokvaomány	Hét	Nagykinizs	Szalaszend	Zsujta
Darnak	Hidasnémeti	Nagyrozsnygy	Szalonna	Zubogy

Debréte	Hidvégardó	Négyes	Szászfa	
Dédestapolcsány	Hollóháza	Nékezsény	Szegi	
Detek	Homrogd	Nemesbikk	Szegilong	
Domaháza	Igrici	Novajdrány	Szemere	
c) Hajdú-Bihar county				
Álmosd	Ebes	Hajdúszovát	Nádudvar	Téglás
Bagamér	Egyek	Hencida	Nagyhegyes	Tépe
Bakonszeg	Esztár	Hortobágy	Nagykereki	Tetétlen
Balmazújváros	Folyás	Hosszúpályi	Nagyrábé	Tiszacsege
Báránd	Földes	Kaba	Nyírábrány	Tiszagyulafáza
Berettyóújfalú	Furta	Kismarja	Nyíracsad	Told
Bihardancsháza	Fülöp	Kokad	Nyíradony	Újiráz
Biharkeresztes	Gáborján	Kornádi	Nyírmantonfalva	Újléta
Biharnagybajom	Görbeháza	Konyár	Pocsaj	Újszentmargita
Bihartorda	Hajdúbajos	Körösszegapáti	Polgár	Újtikos
Bocskaiert	Hajdúböszörmény	Létavétes	Puspókiaány	Vámospércs
Bojt	Hajdúdorog	Magyarhomorog	Sáp	Váncsod
Csökmő	Hajdúhadház	Mezőpeterd	Sáránd	Veikerd

Darvas	Hajdunánás	Mezősas	Sárrétudvari	Zsáka
Debrecen	Hajdúsámson	Milkepécs	Szentpéterszeg	
Derecske	Hajdúszoboszló	Monostorpályi	Szerep	

d) Heves county: all settlements

e) Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county

Abádszalók	Jászdózsza	Kötelek	Szajol	Tiszasszentmre
Alattján	Jászfelsőszenygyörgy	Kuncsorba	Szászberek	Tiszasszőlős
Berekfürdő	Jászfényszaru	Kunhegyes	Szolnok	Tiszatenyő
Besenyszög	Jászivány	Kunmadaras	Tiszabó	Tiszavárkony
Csataszög	Jászlákhalmna	Martú	Tiszabura	Tomajmonostora
Fegyvernek	Jászkiser	Mesterszállás	Tiszaderzs	Tószeg
Hunyadifalva	Jásziadány	Mezőhék	Tiszaföldvár	Törökszentmiklós
Jánoshida	Jászszentandrás	Mezőkür	Tiszafüred	Túrkeve
Jászágó	Jásztelek	Nagyiván	Tiszagyenda	Újszász
Jászsászszenygyörgy	Karcag	Nagykörű	Tiszaigar	Vezseny
Jászapáti	Kenderes	Ormenyes	Tiszaoács	Zagyvarékas
Jászárokszállás	Kengyel	Pusztamonostor	Tiszapüspöki	
Jászberény	Kélpó	RakócziFalva	Tiszaroff	

Jászbaldogháza	Kisújszállás	Rákócziújfalú	Tiszasüly
f) Nógrád county			
Alsótold	Erdőtarcsa	Kisbágyon	Mihálygerge
Bárna	Etes	Kisbárkány	Nagybárkány
Bátonyterenye	Felsőtold	Kishartyán	Nagykeresztúr
Bér	Garáb	Kozárd	Nagylóc
Bercel	Héhalom	Kutasó	Nemti
Bokar	Herencsény	Litke	Nógrádmegyer
Buják	Hollókó	Lucfalva	Nógrádsipek
Cered	Ipolytarnóc	Ludányhalászi	Nógrádszakál
Csécse	Jobbágyi	Magyargéc	Palotás
Cserhátszentiván	Kálló	Márkháza	Pásztó
Dorogháza	Karancsalja	Mátramindszent	Piliny
Ecseg	Karancsberény	Mátranovák	Rákócziabánya
Egyházasdengeleg	Karancskeszi	Mátraszele	Rimóc
Egyházassgerge	Karancslapujtő	Mátraszőlős	Ságújfalu
Endrefalva	Karancsság	Mátraterenye	Salgótarján
Erdőkürt	Kazár	Mátraverebély	Sámsonháza
			Sóshartyán
			Szalmaercs
			Szarvasgede
			Szécsény
			Szécsényfelfalu
			Szilaspogony
			Szirák
			Szuha
			Szurdokpuspóki
			Tar
			Terény
			Vanyarc
			Varsány
			Vizslás
			Zabar

e) Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county

Ajak	Gyulaháza	Nyírbátor	Nyírtura	Tiszabercel
Apagy	Ibrány	Nyírbétek	Ófehértó	Tiszadada
Baktalórántháza	Kállósemlén	Nyírbogát	Paszab	Tiszadob
Balkány	Kálmánháza	Nyírbogdány	Pátróha	Tiszacsizlár
Balsa	Kántorjánosi	Nyírdérsz	Penészlek	Tiszakanyár
Berkesz	Kék	Nyíregyháza	Petneháza	Tiszalók
Besenyőd	Kékcse	Nyírgelse	Pricse	Tiszánagyfalu
Beszterec	Kemece	Nyírgyulaj	Pócspetri	Tiszarád
Biri	Kisléla	Nyírbirony	Rakamaz	Tiszatelek
Bököny	Kötaj	Nyíriákó	Ramocsaháza	Tiszavasvári
Buj	Laskod	Nyírkarasz	Rétközberencs	Újdomborád
Demeccer	Lavelek	Nyírkéros	Sényő	Újfehértó
Domborád	Magy	Nyírlugos	Szabolcs	Vaja
Encsencs	Mánápcós	Nyírmihálydi	Szabolcsveresmart	Vasmegyer
Érpatak	Nagyoserkesz	Nyírpazony	Szakoly	
Gávavencsellő	Nagyhalász	Nyírtass	Székely	
Gégyény	Nagykálló	Nyírtelek	Szorgalmatos	

Geszteréd	Napkor	Nyírtét	Timár
<b>h) Pesti county</b>			
Abony	Hévízgyőr	Szentmártonkáta	Tápiószentmárton
Aszód	Kartal	Tápióbicske	Tápiószőlős
Cegléd	Kóka	Tápiógyörgye	Tóalmás
Dány	Körösfutó	Tápióság	Törtel
Farmos	Nagykát	Tápiószecse	Tura
Galgahévíz	Szentlőrinc	Tápiószel	Újszilvás
			Vácszentlászló
			Valkó
			Verség
			Zsámbok

The affected settlements in the protection zone by county:

1. Bács-Kiskun county

Ágasegyháza	Gáter	Kunadacs	Lajosmizse	Szentkirály
Ballószög	Helvécia	Kunbaracs	Lakitelek	Tiszaalpár
Bugac	Jakabszállás	Kunpeszér	Nyárlőrinc	Tiszakécske
Felsőlajos	Kecskemét	Kunszállás	Pálmónostora	Tiszaug
Fülöpháza	Kerekegyháza	Kunszentmiklós	Petőfiszállás	Városföld

Füfőplakab Kiskunlőgyháza Ladánybene Szabadszállítás

## 2. Békés county

Békés	Elek	Kétsoprony	Mezőgyán	Sarkadkeresztúr
Békéscsaba	Gádoros	Kondoros	Murony	Szabadkigyós
Békésszentandrás	Gerendás	Kőrösnagyharsány	Nagybánhegyes	Szarvas
Bélmegyer	Geszt	Köröstarcsa	Nagykamarás	Tarhos
Biharugra	Gyula	Körösjálai	Nagyszénás	Telekgerendás
Csabacsúd	Hunya	Kötegyán	Okány	Tótkomlós
Csabaszabadi	Karnut	Magyarbánhegyes	Órosháza	Újkígyós
Csanádapáca	Kardos	Medgyesbodzás	Örménykút	Újszalonta
Csárdaszállás	Kardoskút	Medgyesegyháza	Pusztaföldvár	Zsadány
Csorvás	Kaszaper	Méhkerék	Pusztacitlaka	
Doboz	Kétegyháza	Mezőberény	Sarkad	

## 3. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county



Dámóc      Lácacséke      Semjén  
Kisrosvány      Révleányvár      Zemplénagárd

4. Csongrád county

Árpáthalom      Derekegyház      Mindszent      Székkutas  
Baks      Eperjes      Nagymágocs      Szentés  
Csanytelek      Fábiansibestyén      Nagytöke      Tömörkény

Two parts of suburb of Hódmezővásárhely  
(Barattyos and Külső-Rárós)

Csongrád      Felgyő      Szegvár

5. Hajdú-Bihar county

Ártánd      Berekböszörmény      Körösszakál      Bedő

6. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county

Cserkesztő Szelevény Cibakhaza Tiszakürt

Nagyrév Tiszainoka Ócsöd Kunszentmárton

Csépa Tiszásas Tiszajenő

#### 7. Komárom-Esztergom county

Dömös Pilismarót Piliscecé Esztergom Kesztlőc

#### 8. Nógrád county

Alsópetény Debercsény Iliny Nógrád Rétság

Balassagyarmat Dejtár Ipolyvece Nógrádkövesd Romhány

Bánk Diósjenő Keszeg Nógrádmarcal Szanda

Becske Drégelypalánk Kéthodony Nógrádsáp Szátók

Berkenye Érsekvadkert Kisecset Nőtincs Szécsénke

Borsosberény Felsőpetény Legénd Órhatom Szendehegy

Cserfátaláp Galgaguta Magyarándor Ósagárd Szenté

Csernátsurány Hont Mohora Patak Szúgy

Cseszve Horpács Nagyoroszi Patvarc Tereske

Csitar Hugyag Nézsa Pusztaberki Tolmács

#### 9. Budapest and Pest county

Accsa	Dunakeszi	Kisoroszi	Péteri	Tahitótfalu
Albertirsa	Dunavarsány	Kistarcsa	Pilis	Taksony
Alsónémedi	Ecsér	Kocsér	Pilisborosjenő	Tatarszentgyörgy
Apaj	Érd	Kosd	Piliscsaba	Telki
Aporka	Erdőkertes	Kőspallag	Pilisszántó	Tésa
Bag	Felsőpakony	Leányfalu	Pilisszentiván	Tököl
Bénye	Fót	Lelkés	Pilisszentkereszt	Törökbalint
Bernecebarát	Galgagyörk	Maglód	Pilisszentlászló	Újhartyán
Biatorbágy	Galgamácsa	Majosháza	Pilisvörösvár	Újengyel
Budajenő	Gomba	Márianosztra	Pócsmegyer	Úri
Budakalász	Göd	Mende	Pomáz	Üllő
Budakeszi	Gödöllő	Mikebuda	Pusztavacs	Üröm
Budaörs	Gyál	Mogyoród	Püspökszatvan	Vác
Bugyi	Gyömrő	Monor	Püspökszilágy	Vácduka
Ceglédbercel	Halásztelek	Nagybörzsöny	Rád	Vácegres
Csemő	Hernád	Nagykovácsi	Remeteszőlős	Váchartyán
Csévharaszt	Iklad	Nagykőrös	Solymár	Váckisújfalu
Csobánka	Inárcs	Nagymaros	Súlysáp	Vácrátót

Csomád	Ipolydamásd	Nagytarcsa	Szada	Vámosmikola
Csömör	Ipolyölgyes	Nyáregyháza	Százhalombatta	Vasad
Csőrog	Isaszeg	Nyársapát	Szentendre	Vecses
Csővár	Jászkarajenő	Ócsa	Szigethalom	Veresegyház
Dabas	Kakucs	Öröthyán	Szigetmonostor	Verőce
Dánszentmiklós	Káva	Örkény	Szigetszentmiklós	Visegrád
Délegyháza	Kemence	Pánd	Szob	Zebegény
Diósd	Kerepes	Páty	Szokolya	Budapest
Dornyó	Kiskunlacháza	Pécel	Szöd	
Dunabogdány	Kismaros	Penc	Sződliget	
Dunaharaszti	Kisnémedi	Perőcsény	Táborfalva	

10. Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county

Anarcs	Gemzse	Mánd	Ökerítőfalu	Tiszaadony
Aranyosapát	Gulács	Mándok	Ómboly	Tiszabездé
Barabás	Győröcske	Márokpapi	Ór	Tiszacsécsé
Bátorliget	Győrtelek	Mátészalka	Panyola	Tiszakeresztény

Benk	Gyűgye	Mátyus	Pap	Tiszakőröd
Beregdaróc	Gyüre	Mérk	Papos	Tiszamogyorós
Beregsurány	Hermánszeg	Mezőladány	Pátyod	Tiszaszalka
Botpalád	Hetefejércse	Milota	Penyige	Tiszszentmárton
Cégenyéndányád	Hodász	Nébrád	Porcsalma	Tiszavid
Csaholic	Ilk	Nagyar	Pusztadobos	Tisztaberek
Csaroda	Jánd	Nagydobos	Rápolc	Tivadar
Császló	Jánkmajtis	Nagyecsed	Rohod	Tornyospálca
Csegöld	Jármi	Nagyszekeres	Rozsály	Tunyogmatolcs
Csenger	Jéke	Nagyvarsány	Sonkád	Túrístvándi
Csengersima	Kérsenjén	Nemesborzova	Szabolcsbáka	Túrricse
Csengerújfalú	Kisar	Nyírcsaholy	Szamosangyalos	Tuzsár
Darnó	Kisnamény	Nyírcsászári	Szamosbecs	Tyukod
Döge	Kisszekeres	Nyírkáta	Szamoskér	Újkenéz
Eperjeske	Kisvárd	Nyírlövő	Szamosassályi	Ura
Fábiánháza	Kisvarsány	Nyílmada	Szamoszeg	Vállaj
Fehérgyarmat	Kocsord	Nyírmeggyes	Szamosatárfalva	Vámosatya
Fényeslitke	Komlódtótfalu	Nyírparasznya	Szamosújjak	Vámosoroszi

Fülesd	Komló	Nyírópilis	Szatmárcseke	Vásárosnamény
Fülöpstáróc	Kőlcse	Nyírvasvári	Tákos	Záhony
Gacsály	Kömbör	Olcsva	Tarpa	Zajta
Géberfén	Lónya	Olcsvaapáti	Terem	Zsarolyán
Gelénas	Lövőpári	Ópályi	Tiborszallás	Zsurk

The surveillance programme is carried out outside the restricted zone.

#### 4.4. Measures implemented under the programme<sup>6</sup>

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

In case of cattle a computerized, centralized identification and registration system (ENAR) has been operated since 1997 and each bovine herd has been registered in the frame of this system.

##### 4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals<sup>7</sup>:

Bovine animals are subject to individual identification and registration. This obligation has been laid down in several legal texts. The most common provisions related to individual identification of animals belonging to inter alia bovine animals are laid down in the Animal Health Code and in the legal texts dealing with the animal passport which has got to accompany the animals during domestic transport.

<sup>6</sup> Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

<sup>7</sup> Not applicable for poultry.

Special rules for bovine animals have been implemented as follows:

**Individual identification of bovine animals:**

*Until 31 December 1972:*

- horn branding
- tattooing
- ear-tagging (by pre-printed or handwritten individual number)
- data recorded and handled in the herd-book.

*From 1 January 1973: (Decree No. 10/1972. (VIII.9.) MEM of the Minister of Agriculture and Alimentation)*

- ear-tagging ( for most animals by pre-printed individual number)
- data recording and handling on both herd and county level.

Registration and identification using central, computerised database

*From 18 September 1997 (Decree No. 62/1997. (IX. 10.)FM of Minister of agriculture*

- ear-tagging by pre-printed, bar-coded individual number
- data recording and handling in computerised, central database.

The rules of the Decree No. 62/1997. (IX. 10.) FM were equivalent to the relevant rules of the European Union. Since 1997 due to inter alia the changes of the EU rules we have modified our rules several times. The current legislative text, namely the Decree No 99/2002. (XI.5.) FVM of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development are fully compatible with the following legislative Rules of the European Union: (The Decree No 99/2002. (XI.5.) FVM was modified before Accession by Decree No 12/2004. (I.31) FVM of the Minister of Agriculture & RD.)

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2629/97 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards ear tags, herd registers and passports in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003 of laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;

Council Directive (EC) No 97/12 amending and updating Directive 64/432/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine;

Council Directive (EEC) No 92/102 on the identification and registration of animals.

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

- Hungarian Act No XLVI, 2008 on Food Chain and its official control
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Ministry of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code.
- Decree No 35/2002 of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2002.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result<sup>8</sup>:

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<sup>8</sup> A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination), a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding....)



In case of bluetongue positive result measures must comply with the Commission Regulation No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.

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

**NOT RELEVANT**

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<sup>9</sup>:

Decree No 35/2002 of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2002.

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

Commission Regulation No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.

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

Domestic animals:

- 55. § of the Hungarian Act N<sup>o</sup> Act No XLVI. 2008 on Food Chain and its official control.
- 22. § of Decree No 35/2002 of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2002.

**5. General description of the costs and benefits<sup>10</sup> :** (see also point 8.)

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<sup>9</sup> A short description of the 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 is provided.

**Benefits:** Control and eradicate the disease and advance to gain free status back from a disease which cause huge economical losses.

**Costs:**

- costs of the control tests for monitoring and surveillance (serological, virological, and entomological)
- costs of the delivery of samples
- costs of the state compensation
- costs of vaccines and vaccination
- costs of the tests for imported animals
- cost of human resources and cooperating firms
- cost of protective equipments and disinfection
- cost of desinsectation

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<sup>10</sup> A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years<sup>11</sup> NOT RELEVANT

6.1. Evolution of the disease:

6.1.1. Data on evolution of the disease<sup>12</sup>

6.1.1.1. Data on herds<sup>(a)</sup> (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 24-09-2008

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(a)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Animal species: cattle				surveillance programme in the restricted zone											
			Number of herds checked <sup>(a)</sup>	Number of positive herds <sup>(a)</sup>	Number of new positive herds <sup>(a)</sup>	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	% positive herds	INDICATORS								
Bács-Kiskun	2	3	4	5	6	7	$R = (7/5) \times 100$	$9 = (1/3) \times 100$	$10 = (5/4) \times 100$	$11 = (6/4) \times 100$								
Békés																		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén				1	0	0	0											
Csongrád																		
Hajdú-Bihar																		
Heves																		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok																		
Nógrád																		

<sup>11</sup> The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according the tables below where appropriate.

<sup>12</sup> Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), Aujeszky's disease, Anthrax, Mædi/Visna and CAEV, IBR/IPV (other types of enterprise), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis), CBPP, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas.

Post	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Szabolcs-Szigetköz								
Total								

- (a) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.  
 (b) Disease and animal species if necessary.  
 (c) Region as defined in the eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.  
 (e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd should not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.  
 (f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.  
 (g) Herds which status in the previous period was Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free or suspended and have at least one positive animal in this period.

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

Year:

Situation on date:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> to be tested under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(e)</sup> tested	Number of animals tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered <sup>(h)</sup>	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-113x100	10- (6+4)x100
Total									

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

6.1.2. Data on evolution of the disease<sup>13</sup> NOT RELEVANT

Year:

Situation on date:

Animal species:

Disease/Infection<sup>14</sup>:

Region	Type of flock <sup>15</sup>	Total number of flocks <sup>16</sup>	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked <sup>17</sup>	Number of positive <sup>18</sup> flocks <sup>19</sup>			Number of flocks depopulated <sup>20</sup>	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>21</sup>	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>22</sup>	Quantity of egg products (number or kg) <sup>23</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)				
<b>Total</b>													

- (a) for zoonotic *Salmonella* indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, serotypes specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. Flocks equals 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 should 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 should be taken into account only once.

<sup>13</sup> Data to provide for salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *Campylobacteriosis* and agents thereof.

## 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      Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Bluetongue      Animal species/category<sup>(b)</sup>: cattle

Description of the used serological tests: antibody-ELISA (blood samples from imported animals and sentinels)

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: PCR (in case of seropositivity or vaccinated animals and also for the detection of the virus in midges)

Description of the other used tests: entomological test (identifying and counting the suspected vector species)

#### Remarks:

- Due to our monitoring and surveillance programmes number of laboratory tests are planned as below:

Serology test in cattle in the restricted zone: 3436 per month

Entomology test in the whole country: 2600 per year

Serology test in cattle outside of the restricted zone: 14000 per year

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests (entomology)	
	Number of samples tested <sup>(a)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(b)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of samples tested <sup>(b)</sup>	Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup>
Total						

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

(b) Breeders, laying hens, etc, when appropriate

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

- (d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.
- (e) Number of positive samples, all confounded



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

**Year:** 2008

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** Bluetongue

**Animal species:** cattle

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals infected
HUNGARY		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

**Note:** There were no bluetongue cases before September 2008.

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year<sup>14</sup>: NOT RELEVANT

Year:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Unknown <sup>(d)</sup>	Status of herds and animals under the programme <sup>(e)</sup>							
			Not free or not officially free			Free or officially free				
			Last check positive <sup>(f)</sup>	Last check negative <sup>(g)</sup>	Free or officially free suspended <sup>(h)</sup>	Free <sup>(h)</sup>	Officially free <sup>(i)</sup>			
Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	
Total										

- (a) Disease and species if necessary
- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
- (c) At the end of the year
- (d) Unknown: No previous checking results available
- (e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check
- (f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being "free" or "officially free"
- (g) Suspended as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease at the end of the reporting period.
- (h) Free herd as defined in Community or national legislation for the respective disease.
- (i) Officially free herd as defined in Community or National legislation for the respective disease.
- (j) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (full column).

<sup>14</sup> Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IBPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), Fanzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), Aujeszky's disease, Maedi-Viřina and CAEV, IBR/IBPV (other types of oncopris), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis).

### 6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes<sup>15</sup>: NOT RELEVANT

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_ Animal species: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

There were no vaccinations against Bluetongue in Hungary.

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Information on vaccination or treatment programme				Number of young <sup>(d)</sup> animals vaccinated	(a) Diseases and species if necessary
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults <sup>(e)</sup> vaccinated		
<b>Total</b>								

(c) the approved eradication programme of the Member State

(d) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate

(e) Only for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) and zoonotic salmonella, and as defined in the programme

<sup>15</sup> Data to provide, where appropriate for Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Aujeszky's disease, *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, Anthrax, IBR/IPV (other types of enteric), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis), *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, Rabies, *Edithococcisand salmonellosis* (zoonotic salmonella) and agents thereof.

**6.6. Data on wildlife<sup>16</sup> NOT RELEVANT**

**6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population**

Year:

Method of estimation<sup>(a)</sup>:

There are also remarkable populations of golden jackals (*Canis aureus ssp.orientalis*) and of meadow dogs (*Canis vulpes campestris*) in Hungary but the size of these populations is far smaller comparing to the size of the population of wild red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*)

Regions <sup>(b)</sup>	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species			
	Species:	Species:	Species:	Species:
Total				

(a) The hunting bag is considered to be the standard method of estimation. If other method is used, explain

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

Peculiarities of the hunting bags of foxes between 1990-2003 (Source: National Game Management Database)

Estimation of the population of wild red foxes was also carried out via questionnaires filled out by hunters.

<sup>16</sup> Data to provide for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Aujeszky's disease, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, Rabies, Echinococcosis and Trichinellosis and agents thereof.

6.6.2. *Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species*

**Year:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Animal species:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of the used serological tests:**

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

**Description of the other used tests:**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests (Bone polishing)	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
HUNGARY						
<b>Total</b>						

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

6.6.3. *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife*

Year:

Disease<sup>(a)</sup>:

Animal species:

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme: see 3.2 and 3.3.

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Square km	Vaccination or treatment programme		
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered
Total				

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

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

##### 7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests

###### Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: bluetongue Animal species: ruminants

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>	Target population <sup>(d)</sup>	Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup>	Objective <sup>(f)</sup>	Number of planned tests
HUNGARY	Serological examination - ELISA	Cattle	Blood	Monitoring and surveillance	42000 + X
	Entomological examination	Midges - <i>Culicoides</i>	insects	Monitoring	2600
	Virological examination	Midges - <i>Culicoides</i>	insects	Monitoring	2600
	Virological examination - PCR	Cattle	Blood	Confirming or seropositive animals	100
	Virological examination - PCR	Small ruminants	Blood	Control of clinically suspicious animals	100
	<b>Total</b>				

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test (e.g. SN-test, AB-ELISA, RBT, ...)

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

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

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

### 7.1.1.2. Testing scheme(s)<sup>17</sup>:

According to Annex I. of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007/EC.

For surveillance in the restricted zone: The minimum number of sentinel animals per geographical unit must be representative and sufficient in order to detect a monthly incidence of seroconversion of 2 % with a 95 % confidence in each geographical unit. These tests have to be performed every month. Entomological testing shall be carried out as described in point 3. C)

For monitoring outside the restricted zone: the sample size has been calculated such a way to be able to detect a prevalence of 0,5 % with 95 % confidence in the bovine population. Once a year, practically in October-November.

In Hungary all animals originating from an infected country must be isolated and tested for Bluetongue disease serologically. In case of seropositivity of vaccinated animals, virological testing shall be carried out.

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<sup>17</sup> Describe the testing scheme according the different categories if appropriate (which herds and animals, the number of animals per herd, the frequency and the interval of sampling) with reference to the national and Community legislation where appropriate.



## 7.1.2.

Targets on testing herds and animals<sup>18</sup>7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds<sup>(a)</sup>

Region <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(a)</sup>	Total number of herds under the programme	Animal species:					TARGET INDICATORS		
			Number of herds expected to be checked <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of expected positive herds <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of expected new positive herds <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 = (7 \div 5) \times 100$	9 $(6 \div 3) \times 100$	$10 = (5 \div 3) \times 100$	$11 = (6 \div 4) \times 100$
Total										

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

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>18</sup>

Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IDV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), Enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL), Aujeszky's disease, Anthrax, Maedi/Vienna and CAEV, IBR/IDV (other types of enterprise), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis), CBPP, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas.

7.1.2.2.

**Targets on the testing of animals :** In the restricted zone sentinel animals will be tested monthly according to Annex I. of Commission Regulation 1266/2007/EC. (This means approximately 150 animals/2000 km<sup>2</sup>)

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Bluetongue**

**Animal species: cattle**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of animals <sup>(c)</sup>	Number of animals <sup>(d)</sup> under the programme	Number of animals <sup>(e)</sup> expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually <sup>(e)</sup>	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered <sup>(f)</sup>	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Jász-Kiskun county		150	150	150					
Békés county		300	300	300					
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county		543	543	543					
Csongrád county		150	150	150					
Budapest and Pest county		450	450	450					
Hajdú-Bihar county		467	467	467					
Héves county		273	273	273					
Jász-Aggykui-Szolnok county		420	420	420					
Komárom-Esztergom county		45	45	45					
Nagyrad county		188	188	188					
Szatmár-Szerdahely-Bereg county		450	450	450					
<b>Total</b>		<b>3436</b>	<b>3436</b>	<b>3436</b>					

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

7.1.3.

**Targets on testing of flocks<sup>19</sup> : NOT RELEVANT**

Year:

Situation on date:

Animal species:

Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>:

Region	Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup>	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked <sup>(d)</sup>	Number of flocks <sup>(e)</sup> expected to be positive <sup>(a)</sup>		Number of flocks expected to be depopulated <sup>(a)</sup>	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup>	Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>	Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup>
							(a1)	(a2)				
							(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a3)	(a4)
<b>Total</b>												

- (a) For zoonotic salmonella indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
  - (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. Flocks equals 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 should 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 should be taken into account only once.
- 
- <sup>19</sup> Data to provide for salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella). *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Mycobacterium avium* and agents thereof.

**7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals<sup>28</sup> : NOT RELEVANT**

Disease <sup>(a)</sup>	Annual species:	Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds and animals under the programme	Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme <sup>(c)</sup>													
				Expected unknown <sup>(d)</sup>		Expected not free or not officially free		Last check positive <sup>(e)</sup>		Last check negative <sup>(f)</sup>		Expected free or officially free suspended <sup>(g)</sup>		Expected free <sup>(h)</sup>		Expected officially free <sup>(i)</sup>	
				Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>	Herds	Animals <sup>(j)</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
<b>Total</b>																	

- (a) Disease and species if necessary  
 (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State  
 (c) At the end of the year  
 (d) Unknown: No previous checking results available  
 (e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check  
 (f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being "free" or "officially free"  
 (g) Suspended as defined for the respective disease in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation.  
 (h) Free herd as defined for the respective disease in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation  
 (i) Officially free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation  
 (j) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column)

<sup>28</sup> Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/HPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), Farzotic bovine leukosis (FBL), Augszky's disease, Maedi-Visna and CAHV, IBR/HPV (other types of enteric), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis).

### 7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment

#### 7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment<sup>21</sup> ; ruminants

*Vaccine(s) and vaccination scheme or treatment and treatment scheme*<sup>22</sup>; If the epidemiological situation requires, Hungary is planning to implement vaccination in the protection zone with 100 km radius around the outbreak.

Cattle: vaccination: 313002 animals to be vaccinated 2 times – 626004 doses

Small ruminants (sheep, goat): 707783 animals to be vaccinated once – 707783

Total – 1333787 doses --> rounded to 1334000 doses

#### Disease<sup>(s)</sup>: Bluetongue Animal species: cattle

Region <sup>(s)</sup>	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							
	Total number of herds <sup>(s)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds <sup>(s)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds <sup>(s)</sup> expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults <sup>(s)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of young <sup>(s)</sup> animals expected to be vaccinated
Békés county	338	10304	338	10304	338	10304		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	413	56066	413	56066	413	56066		
Budapest and Pest county	489	20948	489	20948	489	20948		
Hajdú-Bihar county	2389	103075	2389	103075	2389	103075		
Heves county	126	19911	126	19911	126	19911		
Jász-Nagykanizsa-Szolnok county	1473	62175	1473	62175	1473	62175		
Ménfőcsanak county	250	11555	250	11555	250	11555		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Heves county	760	28968	760	28968	760	28968		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6238</b>	<b>313002</b>	<b>6238</b>	<b>313002</b>	<b>6238</b>	<b>313002</b>		

<sup>21</sup>

Data to provide for Bovine brucellosis, IBR/FPV (AI – embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), *Aujesky's disease*, *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, *Anthrax*, *IBR/FPV* (other types of enterprisc), *Johnes disease* (*paratuberculosis*), *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, *babesiosis* transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, *anaplasmosis* transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, *Bluetongue* in endemic or high risk areas, *Rabies*, *Echinococcosis*, *salmonellosis* (*zoonotic salmonella*) and agents thereof.

<sup>22</sup>

Specify the vaccine and the vaccination scheme (which herds and animals, the frequency and the interval of vaccination) with reference to the national legislation.

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

**Disease<sup>(a)</sup>: Bluetongue**

**Animal species: small ruminants**

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Total number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
			Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds <sup>(c)</sup> expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults <sup>(d)</sup> expected to be vaccinated	Number of young <sup>(e)</sup> animals expected to be vaccinated
Häides county	189	24317	189	24317	189	24317		
Buzsod-Ahajú-Zemplén county	389	87888	389	87888	389	87888		
Budapest and Pest county	62	17491	62	17491	62	17491		
Illyú-Bihar county	1446	319279	1446	319279	1446	319279		
Heves county	162	30698	162	30698	162	30698		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	507	66522	507	66522	507	66522		
Nógrád county	95	17798	95	17798	95	17798		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	491	143790	491	143790	491	143790		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3341</b>	<b>707783</b>	<b>3341</b>	<b>707783</b>	<b>3341</b>	<b>707783</b>		

Region <sup>(b)</sup>	Square km	Targets on the vaccination or treatment programme	
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of vaccinations
Total			

23 Data to provide for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Anjeszky's disease, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, Rabies, Trichinococcosis and trichinellosis and agents thereof.

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme<sup>24</sup> Estimated costs for the year 2009 (VAT is 15 %, 1 € = 240 HUF)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
<b>1. Testing</b>					
<b>1.1. Cost of the analysis</b>					
	Test: midge specification	2600 [piece]	83,34	216684	yes
	Test: ELISA	55220 [piece]	3,75	207075	yes
	Test: midge virology	2800 [piece]	37,5	97500	yes
	Test: PCR	~200 [piece]	37,5	7500	yes
<b>1.2. Cost of sampling</b>					
	Sampling	55220 [piece]	2,92	161242,4	yes
<b>1.3. Other costs</b>					
	Delivery of samples	1976 [delivery]	20,84	41179,84	yes
<b>2. Vaccination or treatment (in case of unfavourable epidemiological situation)</b>					
<b>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment</b>					
	Cost of the vaccine	1334009	0,6	800400	yes
	Application of the vaccine	1334000	4,16/vaccine	5549440	yes
<b>2.2. Distribution costs</b>					

<sup>24</sup> Fixed costs should not be included. All amounts are VAT excluded.



2.3. Administering costs		1394620	0.03 €/laboratory test or vaccination	41838,6	yes
2.4. Control costs					
<b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>				375000	
3.1. Compensation of animals					
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>	Cleaning, disinfection, protective clothes disinsection				
<b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the</b>					

<i>programme only)</i>					
<b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>					
<b>7. Other costs</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>7497859,84</b>	<b>yes</b>

Abbreviations:

MA = Ministry of Agriculture (until 1997)

MARD = Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (since 1998)

AJIC = Animal Health Code

Bp. = Budapest, capital of Hungary

