



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Annex I.d : Programme for the control and eradication of Bluetongue submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.06

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Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
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- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Thursday, September 03, 2015 13:49:41

Submission Number

1441280985509-6651



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: MAGYARORSZAG

Disease: Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas

Species: Bovines, ovine and caprine animals

This program is multi annual:

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

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1.1 Contact

Name : Zsolt dr. Terjek

Phone : +36 70 436 05 03

Your job type within the CA : official veterinarian

Email : terjekzs@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

For the first time bluetongue (BT) disease was detected in Hungary at 14th October 2014 in Csongrád county.

The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of National Food Chain Safety Office (NRL), with the contribution of the Community Reference Laboratory for bluetongue in Pirbright, Great Britain, confirmed the circulation of serotype BTV-4.

After the confirmation and report to the European Commission of the first two outbreaks in accordance with Council Directive (EC) 2000/75 and Commission Regulation 1266/2007/EC protection and surveillance zones were established and the following disease control measures implemented:

- Ban on movement of susceptible animals from the restricted zones to the rest of the country.
- Treatment with insecticides of all vehicles leaving the protection and surveillance zones.
- Culling or slaughtering of the PCR positive animals
- In the area located within a radius of 1 kilometer around the outbreaks terrestrial disinsection and treatment of vector breeding sites.
- In the holdings located within a radius of 3 kilometers around the outbreaks blood samples were taken from susceptible ruminants for serological and virological test with 95% confidence and 5% prevalence.
- In the holdings located within a radius of 20 kilometers around the outbreaks all susceptible animals were clinically examined and treated with authorised insecticides/repellents

A risk assesment-based surveillance programme was carried out in the restricted zones. In the frame of

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this programme blood samples were taken for serological and virological test with 95% confidence and 5% prevalence from every 2000 km² area in restricted zones and weekly midge trapping performed in every county in restricted zones. During the surveillance 4400 serological and 9010 virological tests were carried out in the NRL until 5th December and in 30 holdings 30 primary and 47 secondary outbreaks confirmed. New outbreaks were reported and in correlation with them the restricted zones modified.

The disease spread in five counties – Csongrád, Békés, Bács-Kiskun, Tolna and Baranya. Except Tolna all situated along the south-southeast country border with Romania, Serbia and Croatia.

The entomological surveillance started after the confirmation of the first outbreak at 14th October. After this date in accordance with Annex I. of Commission Regulation 1266/2007/EC weekly midge trapping was carried out with one trap per county in restricted zones until the start of seasonally vector-free period (3rd December) and monthly catching with one trap per county in December. During these program in the whole country 645 *Culicoides* midges were caught in October, 1028 in November and 25 in December.

Based on midge trapping, temperature parameters and laboratory results start of vector free period was defined and reported at 3rd December. The period has ended at 20th April 2015. Since then no new outbreak was confirmed.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case taking into account the provisions of Commission Regulation 1266/2007

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme includes:

- Laboratory testing of blood samples from susceptible domestic ruminants 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.

Applied diagnostics and testing methods:

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 veterinarians shall register all holdings (of susceptible species), examine the stocks and inform them about the implemented restrictive measures.

B) Serological monitoring of samples were taken on base of a risk assesment

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The sampling reference area is the county. Each counties are divided into about 2000 km² large subunits. From each subunit blood samples must be taken for serological test to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence 4 times in the year from randomly selected non-vaccinated cattles having regard to geographical and ecological aspects (density of susceptible animals, vector breeding places) and representing the structure of susceptible population in the area.

C) Monitoring of culicoid vectors, identifying the genus and the species, with mobile black light traps, on whole territory of country, during entire year

Identification of the genus and the species and seasonal abundance and distribution as follows:

- Weekly catches with mobile traps placed throughout counties (one mobile trap per county), during the period of April – November. In each week, the mobile trap will be placed in a different locality within the county.

- Monthly catches with mobile traps placed throughout the county (one mobile trap per county) in the rest of the year.

- Vaccination of domestic ruminants;

Vaccination campaign aims all susceptible domestic ruminants in the zone(s) located within a radius of 20 kilometers around the confirmed cases – the proper areas of official surveillance which are most risky as regards further spread of the disease – and in the 50 km „ring” shaped zone around the 100 km protection zone (the proper area of surveillance zone) around the new outbreaks.

Additional measures in case of BT outbreak:

- Treatment of animals with insecticides/repellents in the zone(s) within a radius of 20 kilometres around the outbreak(s);

- Treatment of holdings, pastures, water reservoirs in the zone(s) within a radius of 1 kilometres around the outbreak(s);

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2016 _____

First year :

Control

Testing

Slaughter of animals tested positive

Killing of animals tested positive

Vaccination

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Eradication, control or monitoring

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The official control of the food chain, including animal health, is supervised by the Minister of Agriculture. The Minister performs this task by the State Secretary for Food Chain Control, and the Deputy State Secretary for Food Chain Control, who is the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) as well.

- the Food Chain Control Department of Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of national legislation for food chain safety (including animal health) as well as the international relations of this area.

The CVO governs a separated office, the National Food Chain Safety Office (hereafter referred to as NFCSO). The NFCSO is led by its president, who is the Deputy CVO as well. The NFCSO is divided into several directorates including the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate and the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate.

The NFCSO is the central authority responsible for:

- guiding the implementation of national legislation in the area of food chain safety, including animal health
- providing technical and expert guidance on a national level
- drafting the programme for surveillance of bluetongue
- collecting and analysing the data on laboratory tests
- operating the database of holdings and animals
- collecting and analysing the reports made and sent by the regional level
- sending annual report to the European Commission

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The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the NFCSO has three laboratories, located in Budapest, Debrecen and Kaposvár. The laboratory in Budapest is nominated as National Reference Laboratory regarding diseases listed on the former "OIE A list". The Directorate is responsible for:

- carrying out laboratory tests to detect animal diseases and is solely authorized to perform laboratory test in order to confirm notifiable animal diseases
- coordinating the laboratory activity of surveillance and diagnosis of bluetongue
- cooperating with The Laboratory of Community Reference for bluetongue

On a regional level the County Government Offices (CGO) are responsible for:

- controlling the implementation of the bluetongue surveillance programme at regional level
- collecting and analysing datas on the animals tested for bluetongue in the region
- collecting and send samples for species and quantity determination of vectors
- sending reports to the NFCSO.

On a local level the Animal Health and Food Control District Offices are responsible for:

- controlling the implementation of the bluetongue surveillance programme at local level
- collecting and analysing datas on the animals tested for bluetongue in the local area
- sending reports to the CGOs

The veterinary private practitioners and approved veterinarians (they are nominated by the County Government Office for tasks described by the relevant Government Regulation) are responsible for:

- taking and sending samples for bluetongue testing
- carrying out the vaccination of ruminants
- creating and reporting to the District Offices a list of tested and vaccinated ruminants
- carrying out the clinical examinations in susceptible livestocks and notify suspect cases to official vet or District Office

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

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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

- The serological and entomological surveillance will be implemented in the whole territory of Hungary.
- Mandatory vaccination campaign will be carried out in the zone(s) within a radius of 20 kilometres and in 50 kilometres wide ring-shaped zone(s) with a radius of between 100 and 150 kilometres around the new outbreak(s).
- Treatment of the animals with insecticides/repellents will be performed in the holdings located within a radius of 20 kilometers around the outbreaks
- The vector breeding sites will be treated in a zone within the radius of 1 kilometer around the infected holdings

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4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures implemented taking into account the provisions of Directive 2000/75/EC and Regulation 1266/2007. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

- Hungarian Act No XLVI. 2008 on Food Chain and its official control.
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Ministry of Agriculture (hereafter referred to as MA) on issuing the Animal Health Code.
- Decree No. 113/2008. (VIII. 30.) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (hereafter referred to as MARD) on the notification of animal diseases.
- Decree No 31/2009. (III. 27.) of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27th March, 2009.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

All susceptible domestic ruminants.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

System in place for the registration of holdings:

The Animal Health Code (Decree No 41/1997. (V.28.) of MA) prescribes that independently the scale all holdings must be registrated where cattles, sheeps or goats are kept. In October of 2007 a decree of the MARD, Decree No 119/2007. (X.18.) was published about centralized registration of holdings and herds. Registration using central, computerised database

System in place for the identification of animals:

Bovine animals are subject to individual identification and registration using central, computerised database:

From 18 Sept 1997 (Decree No. 62/1997. (IX. 10.) of MA):
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.) of MA were equivalent to the relevant rules of the EU. Since 1997 due to inter alia the changes of the EU rules we have modified our rules several times. The current

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legislative text, namely the Decree No 99/2002. (XI.5.) of MARD is fully compatible with the legislative Rules of the EU. (Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98, Commission Regulation (EC) No 2629/97, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003)

Ovine and caprine animals are subject to individual identification and registration.

From July of 2005 the Decree No. 47/2005. (V.23.) of MARD about the identification and registration of sheep and goats and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 has been effective. Parallel making the new decree in the frame of a PHARE project a new central, computerised database for sheep and goats were developed. After 1 Jan 2006 this new central database was fully operable.

In December of 2009 a new decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Decree No 182/2009. (30. XII.) of MARD was published about the identification and registration of sheep and goats and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004

4.4.4 Rules for the movement of animals

A description is provided taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation on bluetongue

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commission Regulation No 1266/2007/EC, Decree No 31/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue (issued on 27 March 2009) and the "Guide on measures concerning Bluetongue disease" - issued and regularly updated by the Animal Health and Welfare Directorate of NFKSO - regulate the strict transport rules to be used inland Hungary and in case of intracommunity trade.

4.4.5 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Serological surveillance:

Test used: Antibody ELISA

In accordance with Annex I. of Commission Regulation 1266/2007/EC the sampling reference area is the county. Each counties are divided into about 2000 km² large subunits. From each subunit blood samples must be taken for serological test to detect a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence 4 times in the year from randomly selected non-vaccinated cattles having regard to geographical and ecological aspects (density of susceptible animals, vector breeding places) and representing the structure of susceptible population in the area. Thus the planned number of the samples is as follows:

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County	Nr. of subunits	Nr. of samples to be taken in the county in 2016
Baranya	2	472
Bács-Kiskun	4	944
Békés	3	708
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3.5	826
Csongrád	2	472
Fejér	2	472
Győr-Moson-Sopron	2	472
Hajdú-Bihar	3	708
Heves	2	472
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3	708
Komárom -Esztergom	1	236
Nógrád	1	236
Pest (and Budapest)	3.5	826
Somogy	3	708
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	3	708
Tolna	2	472
Vas	1.5	354
Veszprém	2.5	590
Zala	2	472
TOTAL	46	10.856

In case of positive serological result blood samples must be taken for simultaneous ELISA and PCR test from seropositive animal(s) and with 95% confidence and 5% prevalence from the herd of the seropositive animal(s)

Entomological investigation:

Entomological investigation shall be carried out on the whole territory of Hungary with the following frequency:

- Weekly catches with mobile traps placed throughout counties (one mobile trap per county), during the period of April – November. In each week, the mobile trap will be placed in a different locality within the county.
- Monthly catches with mobile traps placed throughout the county (one mobile trap per county) in the rest of the year.

The traps operate from early afternoon till dawn. 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.

4.4.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Territory of compulsory vaccination using monovalent inactivated BTV-4 vaccines:
The area located within a radius of 20 kilometers around the confirmed cases – the proper areas of official surveillance which are most risky as regards further spread of the disease – and in the 50 km „ring“ shaped zone around the 100 km protection zone (the proper area of surveillance zone) around the new outbreaks.

4.4.7 Information on bio-security measures implemented in the holdings and their assessment by official services.

(max. 32000 chars) :

General assessment of bio-security rules are prescribed in the Animal Health Code (Decree No 41/1997. (V.28.) of MA)

The “Guide on measures concerning Bluetongue disease” contains measures to be done to enhance the bio-security level of the holdings located in the restricted zone. The main goals were to strictly regulate the transport conditions, strengthen the isolation rules and to protect the animals against vector species.

4.4.8 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive herds taking into account the provisions of the EU legislation.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of bluetongue positive result measures applied 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.

The seropositive animals will be retested with ELISA and PCR at the same time. In case of an outbreak the next measures will be implemented:

- Modifying of existing restricted zones if necessary.
- Movement restriction and control.
- In the area located within a radius of 1 kilometer around the outbreak terrestrial disinsection and treatment of vector breeding sites.
- In the holdings located within a radius of 20 kilometers around the outbreak all susceptible animals will be clinically examined, vaccinated and treated with authorised insecticides/repellents.
- In the holdings located in the 50 kilometres wide ring-shaped zone with a radius of between 100 and 150 kilometres around the outbreak all susceptible animals will be vaccinated.

4.4.9 Control of the implementation of the programme by the Competent Authority - Documentation of the official controls

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The director of the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office issues circular letters for all directors of County Government Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Departments on the detailed rules and terms of implementation of the monitoring programme and on the terms of the reports to be sent.

The Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office is responsible for:

- collecting all reports regularly made on county level
- gaining datas from the database of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate concerning the surveillance programme
- preparing and sending all reports for the Commission regarding the monitoring programme (including the mid term and final reports, too).

5. *Benefits of the programme*

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Control and eradicate the disease and advance to gain free status back from a disease which causes huge economical losses.

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year: **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Hungary	ELISA	bovines	blood	surveillance	10 856
Hungary	PCR	bovines	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	350
Hungary	PCR	ovines	blood	confirmation of suspected cases	200
Hungary	Entomological test	Specification of vector species	Content of black light trap	surveillance	741
Add a new row					

7.1.2 Targets on sampling

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7.1.2.1 Targets on sampling animals

Targets on sampling for year: 2016

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	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	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Hungary	bovines	909 301	909 301	11 206	11 206	350	0	0	1,23	3,12	X
Hungary	ovines	1 080 279	1 080 279	200	200	10	0	0	0,02	5	X
Add a new row											

7.1.2.2 Targets on sampling herds

Targets on the sampling of herds for year: 2016

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	Target indicators	
										% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	ELISA	Individual animal sample/test	10 856	1.69	18346,64	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	550	25.08	13794	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sampled	11 406	0.55	6273,3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Other	Individual animal sample/test	741	3	2223	yes	X
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTv-4 vaccine (bovines)	Vaccine dose	708 164	1	708,164	yes	X

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Vaccine doses	Inactivated BTV-4 vaccine (ovine-caprine)	Vaccine dose	420 660	1	420,660	yes	X
Others	Vaccine administration	Vaccine dose	1 128 824	1	1,128,824	yes	X
					Add a new row		
					Grand Total	2 298 284,94 €	

8.2. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars) :

Private practitioners and approved veterinarians perform the sampling and are paid by the CGO-os (regional authority, state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the laboratories of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of NFCSO (central authority, state budget)

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b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays? (e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The laboratories of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of NFCSO perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The PCR positive animals won't be culled or slaughtered in 2016 thus compensation won't be paid.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

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(max. 32000 chars) :

In the frame of mandatory vaccination campaign the vaccine will be provided by the NFCSO. The vaccination will be performed by private practitioners and approved veterinarians who will be paid by the CGOs from state budget.

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars) :

Terrestrial disinsection in the area located within a radius of 1 kilometer around the outbreaks will be carried out by capable companies paid by CGOs from state budget.

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

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Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)

Hungary is asking for the increased rate of co-financing up to 75% for sampling, laboratory tests (ELISA, PCR and entomological testing) and vaccination referring to the Article 5. point 2. (b) of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 because the GNI per capita is lower than the 90% of Union average.

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2.500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES.** Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_) :	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachment