



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10521/2014

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

**The programme for
the eradication of rabies**

Hungary

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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

version : 2.23

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact
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Thursday, November 14, 2013 14:59:17

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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: **MAGYARORSZAG**

Disease: **Rabies**

Species: **Fox**

This program is multi annual: **no**

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2014

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1.1 Contact

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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, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Hungary, rabies is a disease subject to an obligatory notification since 1928. At the beginning of the 20th century only the urbanic rabies was present in the country. By the end of the thirties - as a result of the introduction of strict rules for keeping dogs (keeping a record of dogs) and the obligatory immunization of dogs in each year - Hungary was the first country all over the world that became free from urbanic rabies. After the II. World War the country periodically lost its rabies free status. But carrying out consistently the measures against rabies (as before), finally the country became again free from urbanic rabies.

The sylvatic rabies was introduced into Hungary from the north in 1954 and until 1966 it occurred only sporadically eastward from the Danube. In 1967 the disease spread also to Transdanubia. By the end of 1971 the whole country had become infected.

At the beginning the protection against sylvatic rabies was carried out by diminishing the number of red foxes (extermination in burrows with phosgene), but the results were insignificant.

Between 1978 and 1993 the number of rabies cases varied between 880 and 1465 cases/year. Nearly 80 % of the rabies cases were found in red foxes.

In Hungary, the oral vaccination of red foxes started in autumn 1992 on Hungarian state expense, initially with experimentally character in a 5.000 km² area near to the western border of Hungary. Between springs of 1993 and 1996 oral vaccinations were carried out in a 6000 km² area, two times a year.

Between autumns of 1996 and 2000 the western part of the country (Transdanubia) was covered by baits. As a result of this procedure rabies is disappeared from Transdanubia by the end of 2000. From 2001 the territory between the river "Duna" (Danube) and the river "Tisza" had been involved in the

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immunization campaigns, while in Transdanubia only emergency ring vaccinations (within a circle with a radius of 18-20 km) were carried out, around the detected positive cases. In the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 the bait distribution has been extended over the whole country within the scope of a PHARE project (CRIS Number of the project is 2003/004-347-01-03).

Since 2007 the eradication, control and monitoring programme is approved and co-financed by the Community (Commission Decisions: 2006/875/EC, 2007/782/EC, 2008/897/EC and 2009/883/EC). In 2007 the vaccination of the whole territory of the country was continued. From the year 2008 the distribution of the vaccine baits is implemented in certain designated territories of Hungary.

The efficacy of the oral immunization of foxes can be demonstrated by the considerable decrease of rabies cases in the country. During the recent five years period the number of the detected positive cases remained under ten cases. In the calendar years 2005 only 9, in 2006 only 3, in 2007 only 4, in 2008 only 7 and in 2009 only 2 positive cases could be detected for the whole territory of the country. In 2010 fox rabies cases happened in Hungary: from this 6 cases in county Csongrád (close to the border of the country) and 1 dog in the same county, 1 case in county Hajdú-Bihar, 2 cases in county Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg. In 2011 two(2) rabies cases in bats were proved. Last year (2012) only one bat case was confirmed.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The final aim of the submitted programme is to eradicate (sylvatic) rabies from wild animal (red fox – *Vulpes vulpes*) populations in the whole territory of Hungary, applying measures and methods in accordance with Community legislation.

The occurrences of rabies cases in Hungary - comparing to 2004 and the years before – have significantly decreased in the last years: in 2006 only 3, in 2007 only 4, in 2008 only 7, in 2009 only 2 cases were detected, in 2010 10 cases were detected, in 2011 2 bat cases were detected and in 2012 only one bat case was detected. From the year 2008 the distribution of the vaccine baits is implemented in certain designated territories of Hungary.

In 2014 Hungary intends to continue the programme as it is written below.

Rabies could be introduced by red foxes from the surrounding countries. Relating to the information we have, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Austria, Slovakia and Romania has an approved vaccination programmes, so the introduction of rabies from the north, seems to be unlikely. Thus it is more important to focus the vaccination campaigns on the other borders. We would like to note, that Ukraine does not immunize red foxes against rabies.

In accordance with the Hungarian national legislation a county could be considered free from rabies if there is no occurrence of rabies (in animals and in humans as well) for two consecutive years. In this case vaccination should be continued for two more years since the last confirmed case on the territory of the county. In case of reinfection, in a circle with 50 km radius around the place of confirmation, (emergency

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ring vaccination) revaccination shall be carried out.

In 2008 the vaccination in Hungary was carried out in the territories bordering Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Ukraine and Romania. From spring 2009 the territory of vaccination was slightly modified. Despite of our presumption in 2008 there was one rabies case detected in north part of the country, namely in County Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén. Taking into consideration this fact since spring of 2009 Hungary vaccinates the eastern territory of this county from river "Sajó" as well. On the east, in County Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and County Hajdú-Bihar – where more rabies cases were detected in the past – the vaccination of the whole territory of these counties intends to be continued. On the southern border of the country, in County Bács-Kiskun, the distribution of the baits intends to be carried out within the 50 km buffer zone from the border of the country. In countries Békés and Csongrád the vaccination of the whole territory of these counties intends to be continued, the frontier line of the vaccination was fitted into the administrative border in the case of both counties. In the beginning of 2010 (until 31st march) there were 6 cases detected in foxes and was 1 case detected in the south part of County Csongrád. In this area from 2010 Hungary halved the flying distances to during vaccination to allocate double number of vaccines to this infected area. The southern part of Transdanubia (where red fox density is higher) intends to be vaccinated as follows. However Slovenia has approved vaccination programme, Hungary intends to vaccinate in County Vas within the 50 km buffer zone near to the Slovenian border. In County Zala, only the 50 km buffer zone from the border intends to be vaccinated. Basically at the south part of Transdanubia Hungary intends to vaccinate the 50 km buffer zone from the border as well. In County Baranya the whole territory intends to be involved in the campaigns.

Descriptions below refer to the ongoing programme, and our intention is to continue our programme for next year along the mentioned viewpoints as well.

Oral vaccination occurs two times a year: in spring around April and in autumn around October.

The type and number of vaccine baits to be distributed per campaign are going to be 820940 doses of Lysvulpen vaccines.

The vaccinated area per campaign is going to be 41045 km².

Arial distribution:

Arial distribution is the main method for distribution. The target bait density is 20 baits/km² (gross).

Distribution of vaccine baits will be via fixed-wing airplanes (since 2003 different types of CESNA airplanes are used).

GPS is used for flying navigation and for to define the exact places of dropping each vaccine.

On each airplane the vaccine dropping machine is controlled by a computer connected with GPS.

Flying lines and the places of each dropped vaccines are recorded by computer (connected with the GPS system) and (could be) printed out on maps.

Distance between flying lines is usually 1000 m, the flying speed is usually between 100 and 120 km/h.

In each new campaign flying lines are rotated with 90 degree compared to the lines of the previous campaign.

In County Fejér in the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 on the plain of "Dég" and "Mezőkomárom" rabies was detected. From autumn 2005 till autumn 2006 inside a square area bordered by settlements called "Enying" – "Kálóz" – "Sárgers" – "Szabadhídvég", 500 m flying density was applied. Since 2006 no rabies case was detected in this region.

As from the beginning of 2010 (until 31st March) there were detected 6 cases in foxes in the south part

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of County Csongrád, with the beginning of the spring vaccination in 2010, 500 m flying density was applied in a territory around "Makó", in a circle with a 25 km radius, bordering by the river "Tisza" and the border of the country.

During the spring of 2011 in Tiszakécske (county Bács-Kiskun) there was a positive result for rabies in the case of a quick test of a cattle. On the basis of risk valuation an emergency vaccination was started in a 25 km radius circle of the territory. The rabies positivism was not confirmed by the following examinations and the reference lab of Nancy also confirmed the negative finding, that's why it was not necessary to make the autumn focus vaccination.

Manual distribution:

Manual distribution is used where flying is prohibited or where a more targeted distribution is needed (i. e. around the shores of lake Balaton, oil and power plants and railway transfer zones) manual distribution is carried out by qualified wildlife biologists. The bait density is 20 baits/km².

Controls on the maintenance of the cold chain:

The winner of the public procurement contract responsible for the supply of the oral vaccines delivers the vaccines to a cold storage facility in Dunakeszi. At arrival the shipment is examined by the central and local competent authority, by the winner of the public procurement contract responsible for the distribution of the vaccines and by the personnel of the cold storage facility. The company owning the cold storage is responsible for the proper storage (including temperature) of the vaccines. The winner of the public procurement contract responsible for the distribution of the vaccines checks (and records its findings) before the vaccines are transported to the airport. The contractor responsible for the distribution of the vaccines is responsible for maintaining the cold chain of the vaccines during transport to the airport. The company distributing the vaccines via airplane is responsible for the cold storage of the vaccines. The vaccines stored near the airport are regularly checked (and the findings are recorded) by the local competent authority. The central competent authority supervises the above by checking the vaccine storage at the airports. The batches left over are transported to the National Emergency Stockpile. All records of the procedures described above are present at the competent authority.

Titration of all vaccine batches before distribution:

We acknowledge that titration is a very useful tool to control the vaccine, but in our opinion there is no need for this supposing the vaccine is transported and stored properly (below minus 20 Celsius degrees.) and all batches used have a European Community OCABR certificate. The problem on the other hand is that delivery of vaccine baits and their distribution are closely scheduled, thus the test results would arrive only after the distribution has occurred.

We would like to note that the batches after distribution (left over batches from the autumn and spring campaign stored at the National Emergency Stockpile) are titrated on a yearly basis and regularly prove both that potency of the vaccines used was sufficient and that the maintenance of the cold chain was efficient.

Monitoring:

The efficiency of oral vaccination shall be monitored – beside the registration of the occurred cases - by laboratory methods. According to the Hungarian national legislation adult red fox samples should be collected. Since 2007 at least eight adult red foxes per 100 km² shall be shot for diagnostic purposes and shall be handed over to the designated animal health institutes ("Budapest", "Debrecen" or "Kaposvár") per year. From the 2010/2011 hunting year, during the monitoring of OVF, the number of samples to be collected is four foxes per 100 km² in a year, in accordance with the 2005 WHO recommendation and as

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it is approved on 16th October 2009, on the SCoFCAH meeting.

In accordance to the above mentioned for this year's program 2 samples/50 Km² will be collected (only from the vaccinated areas) per campaign. During the precampaign meetings the hunters responsible for shooting out the foxes are asked to shoot out the suspect foxes. Furthermore given to the increasing population of golden jackals in Hungary samples are provided from their population as well.

Applied diagnostics and testing methods:

Routine diagnostics of rabies in all animal species is carried out in three laboratories (a central one in Budapest, and two regional ones in Debrecen and in Kaposvár) of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate (VDD) of the National Food Chain Safety Office.

Applied tests:

- direct immunofluorescence (IF) of imprints of the brain with a monovalent anti-nucleocapside conjugate,
- isolation of the virus in mice,
- isolation of the virus in the neuroblastoma cells cultures,
- serological (ELISA) test (this test is carried out only in Budapest).

The monitoring tests on the efficiency of the oral immunization of foxes are also carried out in the laboratories of the VDD via the following methods:

- direct immunofluorescence (IF) of imprints of the brain – test for confirmation of rabies,
- bone polishing of the teeth – test for the presence of biomarker tetracyclines, test for bait uptake
- RFFIT determination of the titre of antibodies of the rabies' virus in the blood serum (a clot from the heart or liquid from the chest) – test for immunisation
- collecting, handling and analysing of epidemiological data on diagnosed cases of rabies.

Plans for the future:

In the program Hungary intends to implement oral vaccination near to the borders of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Romania and Ukraine in a minimum 50 km wide zone and simultaneously intends to apply emergency ring oral vaccination where positive rabies cases are detected (radius of the circle is min. 50 km around the detected positive case).

The final aim of the submitted programme is to eradicate (sylvatic) rabies from red fox – *Vulpes vulpes* populations in the whole territory of Hungary, applying measures and methods in accordance with Community legislation.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2014

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive

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- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- 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) :

1. National authorities

1.1. National Food Chain Safety Office

1.1.a. Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

Animal Health Division

-Determines the date and territorial expansion of the immunization

-Keeps contact with the counties, the different national authorities (hunting authority, public health authority, disaster management), with the Ministries of other countries and with the EU Institutes

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- Controls the implementation of the programme
- Coordinates (and supervises) the implementation procedures carried out by the National Food Chain Safety Office, Veterinary Medicinal Products Directorate
- Responsible for, registration and testing of vaccines, organisation of public procurements related to the eradication programme and supervising the implementation of the programme
- The national coordinator of the implementation of the programme is appointed from this Directorate. National Food Chain Safety Office, Veterinary Diagnostics Directorate (3 laboratories)
- Have responsibility for carrying out laboratory tests
- The central laboratory in Budapest is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL)
- Testing is also carried out in the two regional laboratories in Debrecen and in Kaposvár

Government Office for ... County, Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate (in all 19 counties)

- Prescribes restriction on movements of dogs and prohibits of grazing during the vaccination campaigns in accordance with national legislation

Official veterinarians supervise the cold storages of vaccines (and the airports)

Organizes the collection of fox samples from the hunters

Determines for each hunting association the number of foxes should be shot in a year

Imposes penalties on hunting associations handed over less number of fox samples prescribed

1.1.b. National Food Chain Safety Office

Agricultural Directorate

Hunting and Fishing Division

- Informs the hunting authorities in the counties about the programme and their duties

- Cooperates with the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

Government Office for County, Agriculture Directorate, Hunting and Fishing Division (in all 19 counties)

- Informs the hunters about their duties

- Contributes in determination for each hunting association the number of foxes should be shot in a year
- Hunting associations

- Responsible to inform the inhabitants via information materials get from the contracted business company and used on the hunting area and at local governments of the hunting area

- To shot and hand over fox samples to the animal health authority.

1.2. Ministry of Rural Development

1.2.a. Food Chain Control Department

Animal Health Division

- Responsible for Hungarian legislation on animal health issues (e.g.: on rabies)

1.2.b. Natural Resources Department

Hunting, Fishing and Management of Water Supplies Division

- Responsible for Hungarian legislation on hunting

- Coordinates and supervises the implementation procedures carried out by the hunting authority

2.0. Business companies

- To produce vaccine baits

- To distribute vaccine baits (organising the whole vaccination campaign: holding informative meetings for the stakeholders before each campaign in each vaccinated counties, handing over information materials to the hunters and for the inhabitants, handing over sampling equipments to the hunters, to

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pay compensation to the hunting associations for handing over of fox samples.)

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) :

Hungary is surrounded by 7 countries (Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia). The country is divided into western (Transdanubia) and eastern Hungary by the river "Duna" (Danube). There are altogether 19 counties in the country. The name of the capital is Budapest.

Distribution of vaccine baits is not carried out in the urban areas (town, villages, etc.), in the areas of water (lakes, rivers, etc.), areas of public roads (roads, highways, etc.) and railways. In case of arial distribution this can be provided and controlled by using GPS for flying navigation and for to define the exact places of dropping each vaccine baits.

In case of detecting positive case in the non-vaccinated area emergency vaccination is intended to be carried out in (a) circle(s) with a min. 50 km radius around the detected positive case. In the counties of Baranya, Békés, Csongrád, Hajdú-Bihar and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg the vaccination of the whole territory of these counties intends to be continued, the frontier line of the vaccination was fitted to the administrative border. There were no rabies cases in the last years of the territory of county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, and thanks to the successful Slovakian anti-rabies program it seems that it is not necessary to vaccinate the previous territory in what follows so instead of the line river "Sajó" river "Hernád" will be the new borderline. It is illustrated with a maps on the "a_1366097957370" attachment.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Rabies in Hungary is a disease subject to obligatory notification.

Article 18., paragraph (1), point f) and Article 51., paragraph (1) of the Hungarian Act No XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Control (AFCOG)

Article 18., paragraph (1): Keepers of animals shall:

f): notify forthwith the food chain supervisory authority and the private veterinarian of any animal infected with a disease, or suspected to be infected, and shall have the infected or suspected animal examined and, in the case of epizootic animal diseases, carry out the instructions given by the food chain supervisory authority or the private veterinarian for the treatment of the animal or animals in question, or to prevent any further spreading of the disease, and to carry out the obligations prescribed in the

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emergency measures applied;

Article 51., paragraph (1): The notifiable animal diseases are specified in legislation adopted for the implementation of this Act.

Article 1., paragraph (3), Article 3, paragraph (5) and Annex 1 of Decree No 113/2008 of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the order of the notification of animal diseases

Article 1., paragraph (3): Annex 1 contains the notifiable animal diseases.

Article 3., paragraph (5): Who perceive a stray dog, cat or animal living in the wild behaving abnormally, shall notify as well.

Annex 1 to Decree No 113/2008 of MARD: Notifiable animal diseases,

Section A: Diseases affecting terrestrial animals

point 35. Rabies

Article 13. of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 13.: Furthermore of the notifying commitments described in the separate legislation concerns the notifiable animal diseases, and of the advising commitments described in Article 18. paragraph (1) point f) of the AFCOC

a) the percipient must notify to the animal health authority foxes or other wild mammal animals behaving unnaturally, the fact of a cadaver of a dead fox run over by a vehicle or wasted away due to unknown reasons;

b) the person responsible in accordance with Article 19. of the AFCOC must ensure that animal or unauthorised person could not be able to get at the dead animal until the removing of the cadaver of the dead fox, or rather until the provision of the official veterinarian;

c) the animal being suspected to be diseased or behaving unnaturally must be quarantine in a place where there is no possibility to have contact with other animals, if the quarantine is possible and could be done without any danger.

Annex 1 of Decree No 81/2002 of MARD on veterinary duties in the prevention of zoonoses

Annex 1., Section I.: Notifiable zoonoses

point g) rabies (lyssa)

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

Red fox-*Vulpes vulpes* population in the whole territory of Hungary.

There are also remarkable populations of golden jackals (*Canis aureus syriacus*) and of raccoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) in Hungary but the size of these populations is far smaller comparing to the size of the population of wild red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*). Despite it is remarkable, that in accordance with hunting bag data we could state, that golden jackal species are settled in three counties (Somogy, Baranya, Bács-Kiskun) in the south part of the country from the 2003/2004 hunting year, and in the recent two years (comparing data from 2007 and 2009) the assessed number of these animals has doubled. Although the hunting bag data of 2012/2013 prove that their number is increasing continuously, the red foxes are still the main target population of the rabies vaccination campaign. Please find attached the summery table of the red fox and golden jackal population of Hungary divided by County.

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4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All holdings are registered by the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates. The directorates submit these registration data of holdings to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office. But it is not relevant about the target population.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not relevant.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Article 51., paragraph (3), points a) - g) and Article 52., paragraph (1) of the AFCOC (Hungarian Act No XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Control)

These articles prescribe the rules of movement of animals in general – relates rather on domestic animals or on animals kept in captivity

Article 51., paragraph (3): With a view to preventing the introduction and spread of animal diseases, to eradicate infections by such animal diseases and to repair the damage caused, and – consistent with the nature and distribution of animal diseases – to the extent and for the time required for the elimination of any threat, the food chain supervisory authority shall have powers to take the following emergency epidemiological measures in the cases described in legislation adopted for the implementation of this Act and directly applicable Community legislation to the extent and for the time deemed necessary: (isolation; quarantine for surveillance (official surveillance); movement restriction; local quarantine; restriction on the settlement (protective area); protection zone (surveillance zone); prohibition of validation of cattle certificate;

Article 52., paragraph (1): Different emergency epidemiological measures may be imposed collectively.

Article 8., paragraph (5), Article 11., paragraph (1) and Article 17., paragraph (1) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 8., paragraph (5): For 14 days counted from the beginning of the vaccination the competent district veterinarian must to order the closure of the dogs and the prohibition of grazing in the involved areas.

Before every vaccination campaign a letter is send to all Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates of County Government Office, which contains – among other directions - a direction to make the relevant measures to ensure the closure of the dogs and the prohibition of grazing in the involved areas as it is prescribed in the national legislation.

Article 11., paragraph (1): For the sake of restricting of spreading rabies amongst red foxes, furthermore

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spreading rabies on other animal species

the minister – for the suggestion of the chief veterinarian officer – may order the increased hunting or decreasing of the number of foxes with another method;

the district veterinarian may order the killing of the dogs straying, not being able to cramp on the hunting area.

Article 17., paragraph (1):...(second sentence): Life of animal straying or living in the wild and suspected being diseased in rabies shall be released, and about this fact the official veterinarian shall be informed immediately.

There are other Articles in Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD containing rules on movement of animals (Article 12. - detailed rules of the closure of dogs, Article 17.: detailed rules on the animals being suspected to be diseased and animals being suspected to be infected with the disease, Article 19.: detailed rules on the observation of the animals being suspected to be diseased and animals being suspected to be infected with the disease), but these articles concern to domestic animals or animals kept in captivity.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

Article 9., paragraphs (1) to (4) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD, as it is amended by Decree No 42/2010 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 9., paragraph (1): The control of the efficiency of the protection – beside the annual survey of red fox population living in the wild – shall be carried out on the expense of the state with laboratory methods, which shall be equally cover the certification of the uptake of the vaccine and the detection of rabies.

paragraph (2): After finishing vaccination annually four adult foxes per 100 km² area shall be shot, which shall be passed to the competent district office of the place of the blastoff by the entitled for hunting, which shall pass the dead foxes to the animal health laboratory designated with the procedure in accordance with laid down in Article 16.

paragraph (3): The number shall be shot by each entitled for hunting is determined by the director veterinarian of the competent county before fifteen days of every sampling period on the territories vaccinated.

paragraph (4): Beside the examination of the foxes shot in accordance with paragraph (2), the examination for rabies shall be carried out on the cadavers of dead foxes and other mammals living in the wild as well. In case of small game the whole cadaver, in case of big game the head shall be sent for examination in accordance with the proceedings prescribed in paragraph (2).

On each dead foxes direct IF test of the brain (for confirmation of the disease), AB-ELISA test of the blood (for control of immunization) and bone polishing of the mandible (test for presence of tetracycline, for the control of effectiveness of bait uptake) is carried out. Tests are carried out in the designated competent animal health institutes in Budapest, Debrecen or Kaposvár in case of IF tests and bone polishing of the mandibles. AB-ELISA tests are carried out only in Budapest.

Furthermore on the basis that rabies is a compulsory notifiable disease any animal being a suspect for rabies is tested for in the NRL, thus a passive surveillance is constantly maintained.

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4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

In general: Article 8., paragraph (1) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 8., paragraph (1): (first sentence) The resistance of the population of foxes living in the wild shall be provide by oral vaccination of foxes for the aim to prevent rabies in foxes and to combat the disease.

Vaccines: Article 8., paragraph (3), and Article 10. of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies, and

Article 5., paragraph (1) of Decree No 128/2009 of the MARD on veterinary medical products

Article 8., paragraph (3) of D. 164/2008 of the MARD: For the oral vaccination of foxes only bait vaccines with licence for market circulation for Hungary, in accordance with separate piece of legislation should be used.

Article 5., paragraph (1) of D. 128/2009 of the MARD: Veterinary medicinal products - in a form mixed to feed as well - in internal market should be put in circulation, turn over or use up only with licence for market circulation, after national or mutual recognition procedure in accordance with Regulation 726/2006/EC. To begin the manufacture for putting in circulation a licence for market circulation is needed as well.

In accordance with European Regulation 726/2004/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, and the Hungarian legislation in force in Hungary veterinary medicinal products (VMP) should be put in circulation, turn over or use up only with licence for market circulation, after national procedure (NP) or mutual recognition procedure (MRP). The NP and MRP provide that in Hungary VMPs could be used up only if they match to the EU and national professional prescriptions. In case of vaccination against rabies in red foxes means that only those vaccines shall be used, which are suit to the prescriptions in Chapter 2.1.13., point C (http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/2008/pdf/2.01.13_RABIES.pdf) of the O.I.E. Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, issued in 2008 and the prescriptions could be found in the relevant monograph (PH. EUR. 01/2008:0764) of the European Pharmacopoeia (issues of the European Pharmacopoeia are available at Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products of the National Food Chain Safety Office in printed version).

Taking into consideration the above mentioned facts, there are four types of vaccines have authorisation to put in circulation in Hungary (Fuchsoral, Rabigen SAG-2, Lysvulpen). (See point 8. as well.)

Type of vaccines used so far and using in 2009 in Hungary during the campaigns could be found in Table 3. under point 3.3.

Vaccination schemes: Article 10 of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 10., paragraph (1): Vaccination prescribed in Article 8, paragraph 1 shall be carried out two times (in spring and in autumn) in a year, and shall be carried out minimum during four consecutive years.

paragraph (2): If in a county there was not occurred rabies of human or animal origin in the previous two years, that county could be declared as free of rabies. Vaccination shall be carried out two more years counted from the last diagnosed case of rabies.

paragraph (3): In case of reinfection emergency vaccination shall be carried out in a circle area with min. 50 km radius around the place of the diagnosed case.

paragraph (4): The free status of a county in accordance with paragraph (2) is declared by the chief veterinary officer, or in case of reinfection repeals it.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies
In relation to the case of oral vaccination of foxes, where no holdings, but free areas are involved in the programme this could be consider in a special way.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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 infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Relating articles in Hungarian legislation, in case of positive red fox samples:
(In case of positive results in other species the relevant pieces of legislation could prescribe different measurements.)
Article 2., point a) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies
Article 2.: in application of this decree
a) an animal is diseased in rabies, when during its laboratory examination rabies is diagnosed in a way excluded any doubt,
Article 16., paragraph (2) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies
Article 16., paragraph (2): It is the laboratory's appointed in accordance with paragraph (1), to inform the veterinarian sent the examination material in, in case of biting of a human being the district veterinarian competent relating to the place of the biting, furthermore the competent territorial institute of the National Human Health and Medical Officer Service about the result of the tests, in case of positive result from the aspect of rabies without fail, and per fax as well.
Article 4., paragraph (2) and (3) of Decree No 113/2008 of MARD on the order of the notification of animal diseases
Article 4., paragraph (2): (first sentence) The district veterinarian through the director veterinarian of the county, about the suspect and the diagnosis of the notifiable animal disease must inform without fail the National Food Chain Safety Office (henceforth: Centre).
Article 4., paragraph (3): The Centre about the diagnosis of the notifiable animal disease informs without fail the Chief Veterinary Officer.
Article 10., paragraph (3) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies
Article 10., paragraph (3): In case of reinfection emergency vaccination shall be carried out in a circle area with min. 50 km radius around the place of the diagnosed case.

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4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Article 18., paragraph (3) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 18., paragraph (3): Killing of dog, cat, ferret, additionally animal captured under authorisation in six months and other animal living in the wild shall be order without state compensation, killing of other domestic animals shall be ordered with state compensation.

Domestic animals (without dogs, cats and ferrets):

Article 55. of Hungarian Act No XLVI of 2008 (AFCOC)

(1) In connection with the implementation of emergency epidemiological measures referred to in Article 51. (3) i-q), the following shall be entitled to state compensation, subject to the exceptions set out in paragraphs (2) and (3):

a) the owners of animals that have died in any of the diseases specified in legislation adopted for the implementation of this Act following the time of notification prescribed in Article 18. (1) f), or killed in consequence of emergency epidemiological measures, if notified, as well as the owners of products, materials, equipment and means that have been destroyed;

b) the owner and user of the landed property, vehicle, building, equipment, asset and material specified in Article 51. (3) p), if used or applied specifically under the resolution therefore;

c) the business association specified in Article 51. (3) q), if the order was imposed specifically under the resolution therefore.

(2) No compensation shall be paid:

a) in connection with illegally imported animals, including any materials, equipment and means used for keeping such animals;

b) in the event of keeper's or the food business operator's failure to report the suspected presence of a disease in the animal, or the infringement of prescribed obligations;

c) if the owner knew about the disease of the animal obtained by way of transfer, at the time of the transfer;

d) if the emergency epidemiological measures had to be imposed for reasons within the keeper's or the food business' control;

e) for wild animals, except if captured under authorisation and kept or bred in a fenced area (wildlife park, wildlife preservation area, bird cage) for at least six months, and wild game shot for diagnostics purposes under emergency epidemiological measures, and protected animals;

f) for manure and bedding;

g) for animals kept, transported, slaughtered and placed on the market in violation of the relevant animal health regulations, including products of such nature.

(3) For the purposes of state compensation, compliance with the obligations prescribed under the emergency epidemiological measures specified in Article 51. (3) a)-h) and r) shall not be treated as active participation within the meaning of Article 51. (3) p) and q).

(4) The amount of compensation shall be the market value of the animal, material, substance or object affected, whereas in the cases defined in Article 51. (3) p) and q) it shall be adjusted to the value of damage or loss sustained because of the use or participation, exclusive of lost profits.

(5) The detailed regulations for the estimation of damages and the terms of settlement shall be laid down in legislation adopted for the implementation of this Act. The terms of payment of compensation shall be defined in the resolution therefore.

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Articles 141. - 155. of Decree No 41/1997 of MA (AHC)

These articles contain detailed rules concern to state compensation.

Dogs, cats, ferrets, animals captured under authorisation in six months, other animal living in the wild:

There is no state compensation available in case of rabies in red foxes.

To reach the shooting of the prescribed number of samples, fee for the shots is paid by the state to Hunting Associations.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars):

Article 9., paragraph (5) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 9., paragraph (5): For the sake of developing the method of vaccination, the efficiency of the vaccination is evaluated continuously on the basis of viewpoints of animal health, public health, biology of wild animals, ecology and etology by the animal health and food control service and the hunting authority.

To suit to Article 9., paragraph (5) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies, in practice after the vaccination campaign in autumn, an evaluation meeting is held with the participation of the representatives of the involved stakeholders. During this meeting the evaluation of the programme of the actual year is carried out and in the light of its result, the main lines and frames of the next year programme is decided. The last evaluating meeting was held in Budapest, on 01st of December 2009. The evaluation meeting was planned to be held at the end of the year 2010 as well, but it could not have been realized. In the first half-year of 2011 Hungary gives the EU Presidency, the evaluation meeting is planned to be held after the Presidency with the participation of all the parties concerned. The planning and evaluation of the actual programme part - before and after the half-year vaccination campaigns - was done as scheduled all occasions, with the concerned participants.

The National Food Chain Safety Office signs a contract with the winner of the public procurement for the implementation of the actual programme of the actual year. Some of the phases of the implementation of the programme included in the contract are controlled by all means and some phases are controlled "random sample - like" by the official clerk(s) of the National Food Chain Safety Office. The contractor should report the procurer (National Food Chain Safety Office) in words and in writing about the tasks carried out. These are usually provided by points of the contract with the winner of the public procurement. In 2013 these requirements are intend to be part of the contract as well. Usually one of the annexes (still part) of the contract is the contract notice, which usually includes prescriptions for the connection between the procurer and the contractor. The contractor should carry out his tasks in accordance with these documents. More details could be found in the contracts of the actual year.

At each Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates of the Government Offices there are one person, so called coordinator, who takes care about the implementation and control of the programme at county level.

The laboratory in Budapest (NRL) of the Veterinary Diagnostics Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office is accredited by the National Accrediting Body; the accreditation of the two other laboratories (in Kaposvár and in Debrecen) was ongoing in 2009. The NRL (in Budapest) takes part on all international circle tests organised by the AFSSA Nancy Laboratory (EU reference laboratory): once in a year rabies antibody titer detection from so called PET animals, once in a year rabies virus isolation with IF, in mice and with PCR methods. Until 2009 the NRL is suited well to the prescriptions. The laboratory in Debrecen in 2008 and 2009, the laboratory in Kaposvár in 2008 took part on international circle tests

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aimed at rabies virus detection with IF method. Both laboratories suited well to the prescriptions. The NRL (in Budapest) in 2007 made an internal audit (control) aimed at rabies virus detection with IF method. The laboratory suited well to the prescriptions. The NRL in 2009 carried out an internal audit for tetracycline marker detection (bone polishing of the mandible). The two participating laboratories suited well to the prescriptions.

In 2011 the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the Central Agricultural Office intended to carry out internal audit (control) in the light of the results of the internal audit (control) focusing on the work of its colleagues on the accepted programme in the planned one or two counties. The two controlled counties were Csongrád and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg. During the internal audit both the counties met the requirements excellent.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general

(max. 32000 chars) :

To become free from this zoonotic disease, which is fatal also for humans.

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

no

6.1 Evolution of the disease

Evolution of the disease : Not applicable Applicable...

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	Foxes	serological test	ELISA	804	312	X
Hungary	Foxes	microbiological or virological test	IF	3 924	0	X
Hungary	Foxes	other test	TC marker	1 941	1 401	X
Total				6 669		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	Foxes	serological test	ELISA	553	173	X
Hungary	Foxes	microbiological or virological test	IF	4 575	0	X
Hungary	Foxes	other test	TC marker	2 201	1 432	X
Total				7 329		

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				ADD A NEW ROW	
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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	Foxes	serological test	ELISA	1 519	370	X
Hungary	Foxes	microbiological or virological test	IF	5 036	10	X
Hungary	Foxes	other test	TC marker	2 600	1 535	X
Total				9 155		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	Foxes	serological test	ELISA	2 033	586	X
Hungary	Foxes	microbiological or virological test	IF	7 872	2	X
Hungary	Foxes	other test	TC marker	3 767	2 273	X

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Total				13 672	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	Foxes	serological test	ELISA	1 936	596	X
Hungary	Foxes	microbiological or virological test	IF	8 609	6	X
Hungary	Foxes	other test	TC marker	5 902	3 895	X
Total				16 447		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Hungary	foxes	0	0	X
Hungary (Budapest)	bat	0	1	X
Hungary	other	0	0	X
Total		0	1	
			Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Hungary	foxes	0	0	X
Hungary	bat	0	2	X
Hungary	other	0	0	X
Total		0	2	
			Add a new row	

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6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2010

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Hungary	foxes	0	9	X
Hungary	bat	0	1	X
Hungary	dog	0	1	X
Hungary	other	0	0	X
Total		0	11	
			Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2009

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Hungary (Csonrád, Somogy)	foxes	0	2	X
Hungary	other	0	0	X
Total		0	2	
			Add a new row	

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6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2008

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Hungary	foxes	0	6	X
Hungary	other	0	0	X
Hungary (Baranya county)	dog	0	1	X
Total		0	7	
			Add a new row	

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is Not applicable Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is : Not applicable Applicable...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Transdanubia	fox	hunting bag	32 291	X
to the east of Danube	fox	hunting bag	43 218	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

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6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2011**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Transdanubia	fox	hunting bag	36 898	X
to the east of Danube	fox	hunting bag	37 712	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2010**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Transdanubia	fox	hunting bag	37 788	X
to the east of Danube	fox	hunting bag	40 127	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2009**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
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Transdanubia	fox	hunting bag	36 497	X
to the east of Danube	fox	hunting bag	38 659	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year : **2008**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Transdanubia	fox	hunting bag	35 587	X
to the east of Danube	fox	hunting bag	38 889	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year : **2012**

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	fox	serological test	AB-ELISA	804	312	X
Hungary	fox	Biomarker detection	Bone polishing of the mandible	1 941	1 401	X
Hungary	fox	virological test	Immunfluorescence test of the brain imprints	3 924	0	X
			ADD A NEW ROW			

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6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2011

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	fox	serological test	AB-ELISA	553	173	X
Hungary	fox	Biomarker detection	Bone polishing of the mandible	2 201	1 432	X
Hungary	fox	virological test	Immunfluorescence test of the brain imprints	4 575	0	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2010

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	fox	serological test	AB-ELISA	1 519	370	X
Hungary	fox	Biomarker detection	Bone polishing of the mandible	2 600	1 535	X
Hungary	fox	virological test	Immunfluorescence test of the brain imprints	5 036	10	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2009

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Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	fox	serological test	AB-ELISA	2 033	586	X
Hungary	fox	Biomarker detection	Bone polishing of the mandible	3 767	2 273	X
Hungary	fox	virological test	Immunofluorescence test of the brain imprints	7 872	2	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2008

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	fox	serological test	AB-ELISA	1 936	596	X
Hungary	fox	Biomarker detection	Bone polishing of the mandible	5 902	3 895	X
Hungary	fox	virological test	Immunofluorescence test of the brain imprints	8 609	6	X
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :

2012

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Hungary	41 050	821 000	2	1 642 000	X

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			ADD A NEW ROW	
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6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2011**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Hungary	46 326	926 520	2	1 853 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2010**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Hungary	46 326	926 520	2	1 853 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2009**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Hungary	46 326	926 520	2	1 853 000	X

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			ADD A NEW ROW	
--	--	--	----------------------	--

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2008**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Hungary	45 000	900 000	2	1 800 000	X
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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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 : **2014**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	AB-ELISA test (Biorad)	Fox	blood	control of vaccination	2 276	X
Hungary	immunfluorescence test of the brain imprir	Fox	brain	control of vaccination	2 276	X
Hungary	Bone polishing of the mandibule (tetracycl	Fox	mandible	control of vaccination	2 276	X
Hungary	Bait titration	-	Vaccine baits	testing of vaccine	10	X
Hungary	Vaccine sterility	-	Vaccine baits	testing of vaccine	10	X
Hungary	immunfluorescence test of the brain imprir	Bat	brain	surveillance	25	X
Hungary	immunfluorescence test of the brain imprir	Cat	brain	surveillance	390	X

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Hungary	immunfluorescence test of the brain imprir 	Dog	brain	surveillance	330	X
Hungary	immunfluorescence test of the brain imprir 	Bovines	brain	surveillance	40	X
Hungary	immunfluorescence test of the brain imprir 	Sheep and goat	brain	surveillance	35	X
Total					7 668	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

Not applicable

Applicable...

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals Not applicable Applicable...

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is Not applicable Applicable...

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is Not applicable Applicable...

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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2014**

Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Baranya	4 430	88 600	2	177 200	X
Bács-Kiskun	8 445	168 900	2	337 800	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3 188	63 760	2	127 520	X
Békés	5 631	112 620	2	225 240	X
Csongrád	4 263	85 260	2	170 520	X
Hajdú-Bihar	6 211	124 220	2	248 440	X
Somogy	3 277	65 540	2	131 080	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5 936	118 720	2	237 440	X
Tolna	834	16 680	2	33 360	X
Vas	717	14 340	2	28 680	X

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Zala	3 053	61 060	2	122 120	X
Pest	3 913	78 260	2	156 520	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5 593	111 860	2	223 720	X
Heves	1 413	28 260	2	56 520	X
Total		1 138 080		2 276 160	
			Add a new row		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

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	Fluorescent Antibody Test(healthy hunted)	Individual animal sample/test	2 276	11.66	26538,16	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	2 276	6.54	14885,04	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	2 276	7.8	17752,8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus isolation	Individual animal sample/test	35	41.6	1456	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	2 276	22.99	52325,24	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody Test(suspects)	Individual animal sample/test	820	11.66	9561,2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Live vaccine titration	Individual animal sample/test	10	270	2700	yes	X
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccination or treatment							

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	2 276 160	0.7	1,593,312	yes	X
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination	Vaccine dose	314 000	0.7	219,800	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination	Square Kilometre of distribution	113 808	11.2	1,274,649.6	yes	X
Distribution costs emergency	Wildlife oral vaccination	Square Kilometre of distribution	15 700	10.4	163,280	yes	X
					Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
					Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		

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

version : 2.23

7.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Costs of transaction of public procurement	transaction	2	3400	6800	yes	X
					Add a new row		
Total					3 383 060,04 €		

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, 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!