Control and eradication programme for African swine fever

Hungary

This programme has been approved by the Commission, from the technical and financial point of view, only for the year 2015.



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring 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 vescicular 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 <u>SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu</u>, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.09

Instructions to complete the form: Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

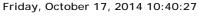
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Submission date

Submission number

1413535230732-3881





1. Identification of the programme

Member state :	MAGYARORSZAG			
Disease	African swine fever			
Species :	Domestic pigs and wild k	ooar		
This program is multi annual	:yes			
Type of submission	: New multiannual programme			
Request of Union co-financing from beginning of:	2015	To end of	2017	

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):

2.1 Historical overview

African swine fever or its suspicion never occured in Hungary so far, Hungary is historically free from ASF. According to the provisions of Decree No 98/2003. (VIII. 22.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) on the protection against African swine fever and to Decree No 113/2008. (VIII. 30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases, African swine fever is a notifiable disease in Hungary. Taking into consideration the recent outbreaks of ASF in two Member States (Poland and Lithuania) and a neighbouring third country (Ukraine) in 2013 and 2014, we have to face the threat of the introduction of ASFV. Hungary started African swine fever targeted surveillance programme in wild boars in March 2014.

The target population of the present programme is the wild boar population of Hungary. The total estimated number of wild boars in 2013 is slightly above 118 thousands, for details please see Chapter 6.6.1. The targeted surveillance programme covers the whole territory of Hungary, and more than 4,6% of the estimated wild boar population is to be tested.

Since 2011, the NRL carries out virological tests from every domestic pig or wild boar suspicious for CSF to exclude ASF as well. From the same year a number of corpses or organs of dead pigs and wild boars sent to the NRL for other reasons were also examined for ASF.

The number and results of the tests are the following:

2011: domestic pigs total PCR 14, negative PCR 14; wild boars total PCR 2, negative PCR 2

2012: domestic pigs total PCR 50, negative PCR 50; wild boars total PCR 7, negative PCR 7 2013: domestic pigs total PCR 16, negative PCR 16; wild boars total PCR 14, negative PCR 14 2014: domestic pigs total PCR 190, negative PCR 190; wild boars total PCR 11, negative PCR 11

In October 2013 a real-time nationwide simulation exercise was held in Hajdú-Bihar county.

2.2 Epidemiological situation

In 2014 (until 23rd April) 431 wild boars had been tested serologically and 308 virologically by the National Reference Laboratory so far, all found negative for ASFV. Samples from Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, the county neighbouring Ukraine and mostly incurred to the introduction of the disease from Ukraine, the laboratory examinations were started in January 2014. In Hajdú-Bihar and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, the two counties neighbouring Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, sampling and testing has been started with the beginning of hunting season 2014/2015, which is as of 1st March 2014. In the other counties the risk of an outbreak is much lower, but the examination of wild boar samples has been started at the end of March. There have been no positive results.

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 main objective of our programme is prevention of introduction of the ASFV and early detection of its presence in the country. The main fields covered by the programme:

- targeted surveillance in wildlife (wild boars)
- passive surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars
- strenghtening biosecurity on the border(s) of Hungary
- strengthening biosecurity at pig holdings
- national survey on the presence of arthropode vectors
- awareness campaign (conferences, information sheets, information boards)

The main measures of our programme started in March 2014 include a targeted surveillance programme in the wild boar population to be able of early detection of the presence of the virus; prevention of introduction of the virus into the country by an enhanced control of transport of live animals and animal products and disinfection of vehicles at the entry points on the Ukrainian-Hungarian border; a country-wide investigation on Ornithodoros vectors and an awareness campaign for all stakeholders. As a part of the campaign, two conferences had been organized in March, one for veterinarians and another one for hunters. Information sheets for pig keepers, hunters and citizens are being spread in the country.

3.1. Surveillance programs

The present epidemiological situation does not require an active (targeted) surveillance programme in domestic pigs. According to the provisions of Decree No 98/2003. (VIII. 22.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) on the protection against African swine fever and of Decree No 113/2008. (VIII. 30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases, African Swine Fever is notifiable disease in Hungary, passive surveillance system is in operation. The problem with the passive surveillance in wild boars is the difficulty of finding the carcases in the field. With a programme based on just passive surveillance, at the time of detection of the dead wild boars the epidemic may have widely spread. Passive surveillance in wild boars is much less effective than in domestic pigs, therefore it is necessary to supplement it with a targeted (active) surveillance, which will be able to detect the presence of the virus much earlier and with a much higher sensitivity than a programme based on just passive surveillance.

Passive surveillance in domestic pigs:

Due to the recent unfavourable changes of the ASF epidemiological situation, we strengthened the passive surveillance in domestic pigs, meaning the examination for ASF of corpses of animals dead on journey from abroad. The central authority also called for a raised number of samples of dead domestic pigs to be sent in the laboratory by private veterinarians from the whole territory of Hungary. For the sake of early detection of the presence of the disease, and to enhance passive surveillance system, in the settlements next to the Ukrainian border samples must be sent to the National Reference Laboratory from all reported dead domestic pigs to exclude ASF. This measure concerns 56 settlements with a domestic pig population of approximately 1800 animals. The estimated yearly number of dead pigs in the area is 200 (including piglets)

Domestic pigs which are tested for ASF in the framework of passive surveillance are mainly not suspects of ASF, but animals dead for other reasons. The estimated number of tests to be carried out in 2015, 2016 and 2017 is based on the number of tests performed in 2014.

The methods used by the laboratory of National Food Chain Safety Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate are in accordance with ASF Diagnostic Manual:

- virus isolation (haemadsorption test) from organs (tonsil, mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen and kidney)
- PCR from organs

Passive surveillance in wild boars:

The number of animals found dead and tested can be hardly estimated, because of the above detailed reasons. It is also impossible to estimate divided by region. However, our programme includes passive surveillance in wild boars found dead but in a very low number, as at the present epidemiological situation a mass mortality of wild boars is not likely to occur.

The methods used by the laboratory of National Food Chain Safety Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate are in accordance with ASF Diagnostic Manual:

- virus isolation (haemadsorption test) from organs (tonsil, mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen and kidney)
- PCR from organs

Targeted surveillance in wildlife (wild boars)

Target population and implementation area

The target population of the present programme is the wild boar population and the surveillance programme covers the whole territory of Hungary. In three Eastern counties (Hajdú-Bihar, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) the risk of an outbreak is higher, so in this area an enhanced surveillance programme is performed.

Determination of sample numbers

A meeting of the National ASF and CSF Expert Group was held in February 2014. According to their

decision, the counties had been ranked into "higher-risk" and "lower-risk" counties. The minimum sample sizes of the national ASF targeted surveillance programme had also been determined. The counties are divided into sampling units. Sampling units were established as written in African Swine Fever Diagnostic Manual Chapter IV., H. 2., counting with 700 wild boars per unit. In three counties (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hajdú-Bihar) the risk of introduction of the disease from Ukraine is higher, so investigations are carried out with a higher sensitivity, at a level of 5% prevalence and 95% confidence, which means 59 samples per unit. In all the other counties testing regime is set to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence, which means 28 samples from each sampling unit. The total sample number of each county is finally corrected according to the estimated wild boar density of the county, decreasing or increasing it with a maximum of 59 or 28, depending of the risk rank.

For practical reasons (effective organization and data collection) the programme refers to hunting year (1st March – 28th February), however, our financial report will refer to calendar year.

Sampling and testing regime

The samples are collected by licensed hunters: clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test, if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test, a tonsil must be sent to the laboratory of the National Food Chain Safety Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate.

These samples shall be accompanied by an identification form containing the following information:

- name and address of hunting organization
- big game identification number
- circumstances of sample taking (healthy shot; shot because of abnormal behaviour; found dead)
- geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
- date on which the animal was found dead or shot
- estimated age of the wild boar
- in case of healthy shot, destination of carcase (name and address)
- date of sampling
- signature of sampler

Licensed hunting organizations deliver the samples to the competent County Government Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate. The National Reference Laboratory transfers the samples to the laboratory and performs the serological and virological tests.

The methods used by the laboratory of National Food Chain Safety Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate are in accordance with ASF Diagnostic Manual:

- antibody ELISA from each blood sample for serological examination (Chapter VII. B.)
- PCR from each tonsil for virological examination (Chapter VI. C.)

The NRL immediately forwards the test results to

- the sample taker
- the competent County Government Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate
- National Food Chain Safety Office

In case of a positive result, also to the National Disease Control Centre and the Local Disease Control Centre, the Chief Veterinary Officer, the EU and the OIE.

Definition of ASF case

Articles 1 to 17 of the Decree No. 98/2003 (VIII. 22.) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development contain the detailed rules of the measures to be done in case of suspicion or confirmation of ASF. These measures are in accordance with the relevant Articles of Council Directive 2002/60/EC. The definition of ASF case is the same as it is written down in Article 2(f) of the Council Directive. The confirmation of the disease is based on the point D) of the Chapter VI of the ASF Diagnostic Manual (Commission Decision 2003/422/EC).

Disposal

All animal by-products shall be disposed in accordance with Regulation 1069/2009/EC

3.2. Strenghtening biosecurity on the border(s) of Hungary

The National Tax and Customs Authority takes part in control measures taken on the borders and public roads. Hungary has 5 crossing points on the Ukrainian border. On these locations the method of disinfection of vehicles is in accordance with Commission Implementing Decision 2013/426/EU. However the Annex I of 2013/426/EU does not list Ukraine, we apply the same measures at the Ukrainian border.

3.3. Biosecurity at pig holdings

The competent authorities keep the pig keepers informed on the situation of ASF. The business operators involved in pig sector shall pay increased attention to certain biosecurity measures above general rules laid down in legislation in force.

- persons who have or may have been in contact with wild boars are allowed to enter the farm only if the appropriate hygiene precautions are taken, i.e. change of clothes, hand and foot disinfection.
- appropriate disinfecting materials (wheel disinfectant, handwashing facilities) to be kept in pig housing and at farm entry and exit points;

Beside the awareness campaign, as the backyard sector represents an agro-ecological niche that facilitates spread of ASFV, we plan to establish fences around the threatened holdings in the "higher-risk" counties to prevent any contact between domestic pigs and wild boars, if required by the epidemiological situation.

Movement of pigs

The epidemiological situation does not make any restriction of animal movement necessary at the moment. The rules of Commission Implementing Decisions 178/2014/EU and 2013/426/EU are in force and applied also for Ukraine.

3.4. National survey on the presence of arthropode vectors

According to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Article 15.1., the measures concerning ASF differ in case of tick involvement in the epidemiology of the infection. Also Annex of Commission Decision

2008/341/EC includes investigation of vectors as an objective of national monitoring programmes. Taking into consideration the characteristics of the ASF epidemiology we would very much like to know more about the occurence and possible role of ticks in Hungary.

In all counties of the country, we plan to install CO2 traps to collect tick parasites at large scale holdings, if present.

Blood samples from wild boars will be examined as well, to detect their infection with Ornithodoros ticks.

3.5. Awareness campaign

As no specific protection is available for African swine fever, the only effective method of prevention is avoiding the introduction of ASFV into the country, the early detection of the presence of the disease and rapid eradication in case of an outbreak.

To achieve this goal, providing up-to-date information to official and private veterinarians, pig keepers, hunters and public is extremely important. The main routes of information flow are the official website of National Food Chain Safety Office, information sheets spread by the County Government Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates, information boards on the crosspoints of the Ukrainian border, and conferences held for veterinarians, hunters and pig keepers. Information will be given to local residents via local government by the usual local way (e.g. public address system, billboards).

With a view to prevent the introduction of the disease we cooperate with the hunting authority and the Hunting Chamber. Hunters are informed of the current status of the disease and preventive activities via the hunting journals too.

For the official veterinary personnel simulation exercises are to be held on both country, regional and county level. The simulation exercises will contain field tasks in cooperation with other authorities.

Leaflets have been issued to pig keepers informing them of the outbreak of African swine fever in the EU and explaining the clinical symptoms of the disease and their own responsibilities, with particular regard to reporting requirements, the regulations applicable and methods of prevention.

NOTE:

Our programme submitted refers to the present epidemiological situation, and the targeted surveillance covers only wild boars. In case of an outbreak of ASF in Hungary, we will have to apply for modification of this Communitiy co-financing programme. The modified programme shall contain extended measures to eradicate the disease, concerning both wild boars and domestic pigs, in accordance with EU and national legislation requirements.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2015 - 2017 First year: Slaughter and animals tested positive ☐ Killing of animals tested positive Vaccination Treatment Disposal of products Eradication, control or monitoring Last year: Eradication **Testing** Slaughter of positive animals ☐ Killing of animals tested positive Extended slaughter or killing Disposal of products Other, please specify Control Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the 4.2 programme Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Descrive the responsabilities of all involved.

National Food Chain Safety Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate Epidemiology Department and Live Animal Trade Supervisory and Traceability Department performs professional

(max. 32000 chars):

control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national targeted surveillance programme of African swine fever.

On county level the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the County Government Office is responsible for the programme.

Sampling is the task of the licensed hunters, while the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the County Government Office looks after the collection of the samples as well as the transportation to the laboratory. The serological investigations are carried out by the laboratories of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of National Food Chain Safety Office in Budapest (NRL), in Debrecen and in Kaposvár. The virological investigations (PCR) and virus neutralisation tests are carried out by the NRL. The National Tax and Customs Authority takes part in control measures taken on the borders and public roads.

Cooperation with the Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture and the Hunting Chamber is continuous.

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 programme will be implemented in all counties of Hungary (please find the map of Hungary attached)

In the three coloured counties (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hajdú-Bihar) the risk of introduction of the disease is higher, so the sample number is calculated with 5% prevalence and 95% confidence, which means 59 samples per unit. In all the other counties testing regime is set to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence, which means 28 samples from each sampling unit.

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):

According to the provisions of Decree No 98/2003. (VIII. 22.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) on the protection against African swine fever and of Decree No 113/2008. (VIII. 30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases, African swine fever is notifiable disease in Hungary. Hungarian Act No XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Control (AFCOC):

Article 18., paragraph (1), point f)

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 emergency measures applied;

Article 51., paragraph (1)

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

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 (2): the notification is obligation of all person working with, or being in contact with animals at holdings, slaughterhouses or rendering plants.

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

Section A: Diseases affecting terrestrial animals

point 2. African swine fever.

In case of wild boar, the passive surveillance practically means the examination of all animals found dead or shot because of abnormal behaviour for ASF and CSF.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

Target animal population of the tergeted surveillance programme is the wild boar population of Hungary. The programme also includes passive surveillance in both wild boar and domestic pig population.

NOTE:

Our programme submitted refers to the present epidemiological situation, and the targeted surveillance covers only wild boars. In case of an outbreak of ASF in Hungary, we will have to apply for modification of this Communitiy co-financing programme. The modified programme shall contain extended measures to eradicate the disease, concerning both wild boars and domestic pigs, in accordance with EU and national legislation requirements.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

As the target population of the surveillance programme is the wild boar population, identification of animals is not relevant. However, all shot wild boars are labelled with game identifier.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars):

Hungary is historically free from ASF. It is not relevant for the current surveillance programme, because for african swine fever there is no "free status" and "officially free status" defined in EU legislation. However we would like to note that Hungary is historically free from ASF.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

In the relation of the target population, the question is not applicable.

In domestic pigs the epidemiological situation does not make any restriction of animal movement necessary at the moment.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

Tests used

The methods used by the laboratory of National Food Chain Safety Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate are in accordance with ASF Diagnostic Manual:

- antibody ELISA test from each blood sample for serological examination (Chapter VII. B.)
- PCR test from each tonsil for virological examination (Chapter VI. C.)
- virus isolation (haemadsorption test) from organs

Sampling schemes

The veterinary authority and the hunting authority reviews the estimated size of the wild boar population in each county yearly.

According to the National ASF and CSF Expert Group, the counties had been ranked into "higher-risk" and "lower-risk" counties.

The counties are divided into sampling units. Sampling units were established as written in African Swine Fever Diagnostic Manual Chapter IV., H. 2., counting with 400 wild boars per unit.

The minimum sample sizes of the national ASF targeted surveillance programme had been determined as follows: in three counties (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hajdú-Bihar) the risk of introduction of the disease from Ukraine is higher, so investigations are carried out with a higher sensitivity, at a level of 5% prevalence and 95% confidence, which means 59 samples per unit. In all the other counties testing regime is set to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence, which means 28 samples from each sampling unit. The total sample number of each county is finally corrected according to the estimated wild boar density of the county, decreasing or increasing it with a maximum of 59 or 28, depending of the risk rank. For the targeted sample numbers for year 2014 detailed by county, please see Tables in Chapter 7.1.

For practical reasons (effective organization and data collection) the programme refers to hunting year (1st March – 28th February), however, our financial report will refer to the calendar year 2014.

Beyond the terms indicated above, examination of all wild boars found dead, or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms is performed continually. All wild boars found dead or shot

because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms have to undergo the whole laboratory examination.

The samples are collected by licensed hunters: clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test, if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test, a tonsil must be sent to the laboratory of the National Food Chain Safety Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate.

These samples shall be accompanied by an identification form containing the following information:

- name and address of hunting organization
- big game identification number
- circumstances of sample taking (healthy shot; shot because of abnormal behaviour; found dead)
- geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
- date on which the animal was found dead or shot
- estimated age of the wild boar
- in case of healthy shot, destination of carcase (name and address)
- date of sampling
- signature of sampler

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars):		
Not applicable.		

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Decree No. 41/1997 of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code gives details regarding the biosecurity measures to be taken in animal holdings.

Animals shall only be kept in places complying with the building standards.

Buildings, holdings (animal keeping facilities) shall be established and technologies of livestock farming and animal keeping (hereinafter to be referred to as technologies) shall be applied in order that the keeping of animals are provided in a healthy environment free from infections and the suitability of products of animal origin directly for human consumption and the manufacturing of foodstuffs is ensured. The keeping of animals shall not imperil human and animal health and not damage the environment.

According to the national legislation, there are two types of holdings:

- small-scale holdings
- large-scale holdings: where the minimum number of placeable animals per species is: 100 pigs In large-scale holdings there are stirct additional requirements further to the basic biosecurity measures. In case of the settlement, erection, reconstruction, extension, taking over, retention and destination-modification of facilities and additional buildings the Directorate shall deliver its professional authoritative consent on the basis of the examination of schemes submitted to the permitting authority,

which is to be undertaken according to the specific requirements of detailed of an Annex of the Decree. Building permit is issued: by the municipality (mayor's office) based on expert opinion of the CAs (soil conservation authority, veterinary authority, fire department, etc.), the occupancy permit also, but the operating permit is issued by the veterinary authority.

The professional opinion of the veterinary authorities concerning the animal keeping facilities. The veterinary authority examines the fulfilment of the following conditions: In case of large-scale holdings:

- in holdings for the free keeping of cattle or in case of pastoral keeping, treatment corridor or for individual treatment equipment for binding and pinning down (pinfold suitable for the aforesaid purpose);
- in case of treating diluted manure, officially authorised forest or tillage area appointed in the neighbourhood of the holding for the decontamination of manure;
- for the necessary cleansing and disinfection on animal keeping holdings, at least one high pressure disinfection machine--as far as possible one working with hot water or blast of steam;
- the holding--with the exception of pastoral keeping--is surrounded by a fence adequate for the obstruction of intrusions by humans or animals;
- dressing room of black-and-white system, in which the outer section for the storage of street wear is separated from the inner dressing room for the placing of work wear by a lavatory and shower room;
- the shaping of the pavement in the gateway allows the cleansing and disinfection of the wheels of vehicles (e.g. a basin for the disinfection of wheels /6.5 metres x 3 metres x 0.35 metres/ with drainable liquid or a machine suitable for the disinfection of vehicles has been installed;
- mortuary suitable for dissection, supplied with cold and hot water and conduits and with washfast and disinfectable walls and floor:
- container storage room or place for the gathering and transporting of carcasses and/or terminating pit or crematory for carcasses;
- buildings connected with the outer traffic of passengers or vehicles (e.g. dressing room, loading platform, dairy, milk delivery room, room for compulsory slaughter, mortuary) are situated in the line of the fence;
- the floor and sidewalls of the animal keeping buildings are easy to clean and disinfect, the emerging sewage water, manure, dung water might be removed completely, adequate slip-proofness, ventilation and lighting is provided, the equipment are easy to control, cleanse and disinfect, do not damage the health and corporal integrity of animals and do not carry the risk of accidents;
- pinfolds and paddocks for the satisfaction of the motional needs of animals are provided;

In case of small-scale holdings

- rooms for the changing of the clothes, washing and the disinfection of persons are provided for;
- the animal keeping building was situated so that, in case of epidemic danger, the organisation of vehicle and passenger traffic adequate from the aspects of protection is ensured.

Furthermore, for large holdings the keeper shall prepare an epidemic-prevention plan including the list and quantity of disinfectants and the equipment constantly in service. The County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate approves the plan and supervise its implementation. veterinarian. Stocking can only take place with the prior authorisation of the district office.

In large scale holdings, specific establishments has to be bulit on the holding, such as:

- fencing and gating system
- dressing room of black-and-white system
- animal loading platforms
- place for emergency slaughter
- feed mixer

- disinfection facility for vehicles
- well, cisterns for drinking water
- storage of feedingstuffs and litter (building, shed, barn-yard)
- facility for the treatment of manure and its fence
- mortuary (carcass collection room, dissection room)
- facilities for the treatment and placement of sewage water
- facilities for the treatment of manure
- other underground or overground facilities for the storage of solids or liquids,
- facilities for the gathering, treatment and decontamination of waste

Our programme does not refer to domestic pigs so there are no pig holdings involved in the programme. However the general biosecurity measures described above - fences around the large scale farms, disinfection at the entry points, control of movements of vehicles and people, prevention of direct or indirect contact with other pigs or wild boars - are in force in whole Hungary.

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):

In accordance with the point (e) of Article 2 of the Council Directive 2002/60/EC a seropositive result found in the frame of the targeted ASF surveillance programme is qualified as suspicious for ASF. The measures described in Article 15(1) of the Council Directive 2002/60/EC must be carried out, including the further serological and virological investigations of the affected animal in the NRL. The confirmation of the disease is based on the point D) of the Chapter VI of the ASF Diagnostic Manual. Articles 1 to 17 of the Decree No 98/2003 (VIII. 22.) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development contain the detailed rules of the measures to be done in case of suspicion or confirmation of ASF.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :		
Not applicable.		

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars):

National Food Chain Safety Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Division for Animal Health performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national targeted surveillance programme against African swine fever and prepares all reports for the Commission. On county level the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health

Directorate of the County Government Office is responsible for the programme.

Competent County Government Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates prepare a yearly report in writing to the National Food Chain Safety Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate and the National CSF and ASF Expert Group. Based on these reports, the National Food Chain Safety Office submits information to the National Chief Veterinary Officer, who passes it on to the Commission of the European Union.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The benefits of the programme include receiving up-to-date information on the epidemilogical situation, analyse them, and being able to take the necessary steps in time in case of any unfavorable changes. Taking into consideration that recently there were ASF cases in Ukraine, Poland, Latvia and Belarus, we can calculate with some risk of introduction of the disease into Hungary and the EU. In case of detecting the presence of the disease in wild boars, passive surveillance programme is not sufficient, because only a small part of corpses of wild animals are found. With a similar targeted surveillance programme for classical swine fever, Hungary was able to recognize the infection in wild boars in time, and to regain the free status without vaccination. This proves the importance, sensitivity and effectiveness of such a programme in wild boars.

Our targeted surveillance programme provides opportunity of early detection of the presence of ASF. A good monitoring and analysis of the animal health situation is possible only based on a country wide and continuous surveillance programme.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence, and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

Standard	I requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
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
	Page 17 of 57

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year:

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Hungary	Wild boar	other test	0	0	0 X
Total				0	
				ADD A NEW ROW	

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	Wild boar	other test	0	0	0	X
Total				0		
				ADD A N	IEW ROW	

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

2013

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Hungary	Wild boar	other test	0	0	0 X
Total				0	
				ADD A N	IEW ROW

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	Wild boar	other test	0	0	0	x
Total				0		
				ADD A N	IEW 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	Wild boar	other test	0	0	0	х
Total				0		

Standard	roquiromonto	for the cu	ibmission of	nrogrammo	for eradication.	control and	monitoring
Stariuaru	Teaminements	101 1116 36	וט דוטוככוודוטג	DIOULAIIIILE	iui eraulcatiuri,	CULLI OL ALIU	

					ADD A NEW ROW	
6.3	Data on infection	on				
	Data on infection		○ Not applicable	○ Applicable		
6.4	Data on the sta	tus of herds				
	Data on the statu	s of herds :	○ Not applicable	○ Applicable		

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is ONot applicable Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is: ONot applicable Applicable...

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Baranya	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	9 333	X
Bács-Kiskun	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 087	X
Békés	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	2 027	х
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	8 783	X

	I			
Csongrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	994	X
Fejér	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 148	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 809	Х
Hajdú-Bihar	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 702	X
Heves	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 579	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	1 036	X
Komárom-Esztergom	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 036	X
Nógrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 158	X
Pest	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	8 667	X
Somogy	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	12 351	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 441	X
Tolna	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 688	X
Vas	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 065	X
Veszprém	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	9 445	X
Zala	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 687	х
			ADD A NEW ROW	

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Baranya	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	8 482	х
Bács-Kiskun	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 932	х
Békés	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	1 631	х
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 503	Х
Csongrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	752	Х
Fejér	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 645	х
Győr-Moson-Sopron	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 345	х
Hajdú-Bihar	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 749	х
Heves	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 305	Х
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	873	х
Komárom-Esztergom	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 331	х
Nógrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 932	х
Pest	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 806	х
Somogy	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	11 450	х

			ADD A NEW ROW	
Zala	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 627	х
Veszprém	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	9 292	X
Vas	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 484	X
Tolna	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 732	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 917	X

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Baranya	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	8 090	X
Bács-Kiskun	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 512	X
Békés	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	1 559	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 524	X
Csongrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	755	X
Fejér	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 623	x
Győr-Moson-Sopron	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 284	X
Hajdú-Bihar	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 481	X

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Heves	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 589	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	651	х
Komárom-Esztergom	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 712	X
Nógrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 387	х
Pest	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 072	X
Somogy	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	11 617	x
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 430	х
Tolna	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 897	X
Vas	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 934	X
Veszprém	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	9 320	X
Zala	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 401	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Baranya	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	8 438	X
Bács-Kiskun	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 641	x

Békés	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	1 368	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 086	X
Csongrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	671	X
Fejér	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 622	х
Győr-Moson-Sopron	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 098	х
Hajdú-Bihar	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 650	х
Heves	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 896	х
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	499	х
Komárom-Esztergom	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 375	х
Nógrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 931	х
Pest	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 938	х
Somogy	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	11 630	х
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 129	х
Tolna	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	8 114	х
Vas	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 463	х
Veszprém	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	9 008	х
Zala	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 177	х

	ADD A NEW ROW	
	ADD A HEIL HOW	

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Baranya	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 920	Х
Bács-Kiskun	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 550	X
Békés	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	1 026	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 939	X
Csongrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	588	X
Fejér	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 405	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	5 594	Х
Hajdú-Bihar	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 209	х
Heves	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 944	х
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	321	Х
Komárom-Esztergom	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 194	Х
Nógrád	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 416	Х
Pest	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 231	X

Somogy	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	12 379	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	3 999	X
Tolna	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	7 636	X
Vas	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	4 015	X
Veszprém	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	9 440	X
Zala	wild boar	Counting and observation (see Chapter 3)	6 534	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year:

Region	Species	Test type	<u>Test Descri</u> ption	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A NEW ROW			

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

Region	Species	Test type	<u>Test Descri</u> ption	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A NEW ROW			

2013

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year: **2011**

Region	Species	Test type	<u>Test Descri</u> ption	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A N	IEW ROW		

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year: **2010**

Region	Species	Test type	<u>Test Descri</u> ption	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A N	IEW ROW		

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year: **2009**

Region	Species	Test type	<u>Test Descri</u> ption	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
			ADD A N	IEW ROW		

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year: **2013**

		Number of doses of vaccine or		Total number of doses of vaccine or	
Region	Square km	treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	treatment administered	
Region	Square Kill	treatment to be auministered	Number of Campaigns	li cali i ici il auti il il sici cu	

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				ADD	A NEW ROW	
6.6.3	Data on vaccination or tre	atment of wil	dlife 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	
				ADD	A NEW ROW	
6.6.3	Data on vaccination or tre	atment of wil	dlife 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	
				ADD	A NEW ROW	

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

, and the second			ADD	A NEW ROW	
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	

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

Standard requirements for the submission	of progr	ramme for	eradication,	control an	d monitoring
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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	
			ADD	A NEW ROW	

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: **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Baranya	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	318	X
Bács-Kiskun	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	280	X
Békés	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	23	х
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	708	х
Csongrád	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	serum	surveillance	16	х
Fejér	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	х
Győr-Moson-Sopron	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	х

Hajdú-Bihar	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	276	X
Heves	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	196	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	16	X
Komárom-Esztergom	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	X
Nógrád	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	178	X
Pest	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	336	X
Somogy	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	467	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	767	X
Tolna	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	X
Vas	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	168	X
Veszprém	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	318	X
Zala	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	262	X
Baranya	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	318	X
Bács-Kiskun	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	280	X
Békés	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	23	x
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	708	X
Csongrád	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	16	x

Fejér	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Hajdú-Bihar	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	276	х
Heves	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	196	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	16	х
Komárom-Esztergom	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	х
Nógrád	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	178	x
Pest	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	336	х
Somogy	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	467	х
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	767	х
Tolna	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	х
Vas	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	168	x
Veszprém	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	318	х
Zala	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	262	х
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla		Wild boar	tonsil	passive surveillance	40	х
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla	virus isolation	Wild boar	tonsil	passive surveillance	40	х
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla		Pigs	tonsil	passive surveillance	800	х

Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla	virus isolation	Pigs	tonsil	passive surveillance	800	X
				Total	12 130	
				Add a new row		

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	
Baranya	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	318	X
Bács-Kiskun	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	280	x
Békés	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	23	х
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	708	X
Csongrád	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	16	х
Fejér	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	х
Győr-Moson-Sopron	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	х
Hajdú-Bihar	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	276	х
Heves	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	196	х
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	16	х
Komárom-Esztergom	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	x

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Nógrád	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	178	X
Pest	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	336	X
Somogy	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	467	х
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	767	X
Tolna	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	х
Vas	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	168	х
Veszprém	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	318	x
Zala	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	262	х
Baranya	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	318	X
Bács-Kiskun	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	280	х
Békés	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	23	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	708	х
Csongrád	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	16	X
Fejér	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	х
Hajdú-Bihar	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	276	х
Heves	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	196	х

		T	ı			
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	16	X
Komárom-Esztergom	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Nógrád	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	178	X
Pest	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	336	X
Somogy	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	467	x
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	767	X
Tolna	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Vas	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	168	x
Veszprém	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	318	X
Zala	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	262	X
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla		Wild boar	tonsil	passive surveillance	40	X
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla		Wild boar	tonsil	passive surveillance	40	X
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla	PCR	Pigs	tonsil	passive surveillance	800	X
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla	virus isolation	Pigs	tonsil	passive surveillance	800	х
				Total	12 130	
				Add a new r	ow	

2017

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Baranya	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	318	х
Bács-Kiskun	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	280	х
Békés	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	23	х
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	708	х
Csongrád	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	16	х
Fejér	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	х
Győr-Moson-Sopron	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	x
Hajdú-Bihar	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	276	х
Heves	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	196	х
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	16	х
Komárom-Esztergom	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	х
Nógrád	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	178	х
Pest	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	336	х
Somogy	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	467	X

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Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	767	X
Tolna	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	224	X
Vas	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	168	X
Veszprém	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	318	X
Zala	ELISA (antibody)	Wild boar	blood	surveillance	262	X
Baranya	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	318	X
Bács-Kiskun	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	280	X
Békés	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	23	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	708	X
Csongrád	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	16	X
Fejér	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Hajdú-Bihar	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	276	X
Heves	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	196	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	16	X
Komárom-Esztergom	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Nógrád	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	178	X

				Add a new r		
			I	Total	12 130	
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla	virus isolation	Pigs	tonsil	passive surveillance	800	x
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla		Pigs	tonsil	passive surveillance	800	x
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla		Wild boar	tonsil	passive surveillance	40	x
Whole territory of Hungary - passive surveilla		Wild boar	tonsil	passive surveillance	40	X
Zala	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	262	X
Veszprém	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	318	X
Vas	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	168	X
Tolna	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	224	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	767	x
Somogy	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	467	x
Pest	PCR	Wild boar	tonsil	surveillance	336	x

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds ONot applicable OApplicable...

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7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

○Not applicable

○Applicable...

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year: **2015**

							Slaug	htering		Target	ndicators	
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	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	cov	ected % erage at nal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
Baranya	Wild boar	7 893	321	321	321	0	0	0		100	0	X
Bács-Kiskun	Wild boar	7 174	283	283	283	0	0	0		100	0	X
Békés	Wild boar	1 125	23	23	23	0	0	0		100	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Wild boar	8 622	713	713	713	0	0	0		100	0	X
Csongrád	Wild boar	828	16	16	16	0	0	0		100	0	X
Fejér	Wild boar	5 774	226	226	226	0	0	0		100	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Wild boar	5 494	225	225	225	0	0	0		100	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Wild boar	3 711	280	280	280	0	0	0		100	0	X

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								Ad	d a	new	row	
Total		1 995 802	6 065	6 065	6 065	0	0	0		10	00 0	
Whole territory of Hungary	Domestic pigs	1 891 393	800	800	800	0	0	0		10	00	X
Zala	Wild boar	6 188	264	264	264	0	0	0		10	00 0	X
Veszprém	Wild boar	7 758	320	320	320	0	0	0		10	00	X
Vas	Wild boar	4 301	168	168	168	0	0	0		10	00 0	X
Tolna	Wild boar	5 836	226	226	226	0	0	0		10	00	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Wild boar	5 141	772	772	772	0	0	0		10	00 0	X
Somogy	Wild boar	11 075	472	472	472	0	0	0		10	0	X
Pest	Wild boar	8 148	340	340	340	0	0	0		10	00 0	X
Nógrád	Wild boar	4 200	179	179	179	0	0	0		10	00	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Wild boar	5 166	225	225	225	0	0	0		10	00 0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Wild boar	965	16	16	16	0	0	0		10	00 0	X
Heves	Wild boar	5 010	196	196	196	0	0	0		10	00	X

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year: **2016**

				Observations		
				Slaughtering	Target indicators	

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	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)	
Baranya	Wild boar	7 893	321	321	321	0	0	0	100	0	X
Bács-Kiskun	Wild boar	7 174	283	283	283	0	0	0	100	Ó	X
Békés	Wild boar	1 125	23	23	23	0	0	0	100	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Wild boar	8 622	713	713	713	0	0	0	100	0	Х
Csongrád	Wild boar	828	16	16	16	0	0	0	100	0	X
Fejér	Wild boar	5 774	226	226	226	0	0	0	100	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Wild boar	5 494	225	225	225	0	0	0	100	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Wild boar	3 711	280	280	280	0	0	0	100	0	X
Heves	Wild boar	5 010	196	196	196	0	0	0	100	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Wild boar	965	16	16	16	0	0	0	100	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Wild boar	5 166	225	225	225	0	0	0	100	0	X
Nógrád	Wild boar	4 200	179	179	179	0	0	0	100	0	X
Pest	Wild boar	8 148	340	340	340	0	0	0	100	0	X
Somogy	Wild boar	11 075	472	472	472	0	0	0	100	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Wild boar	5 141	772	772	772	0	0	0	100	0	X
Tolna	Wild boar	5 836	226	226	226	0	0	0	100	0	x

Vas Veszprém	Wild boar Wild boar	4 301 7 758		320		0	0	0	100	0	
Zala	Wild boar	6 188		264	264	0	0	0	100	0	
Whole territory of Hungary	Domestic pigs	1 891 393	800	800	800	0	0	0	100	0	X
Total		1 995 802	6 065	6 065	6 065	0	0	0	100	0	
								Ac	ld a new ro	w	

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year: **2017**

							Slaug	htering	Target	indicators	
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	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)	
Baranya	Wild boar	7 893	321	321	321	0	0	0	10	0	X
Bács-Kiskun	Wild boar	7 174	283	283	283	0	0	0	10	0	X
Békés	Wild boar	1 125	23	23	23	0	0	0	10	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Wild boar	8 622	713	713	713	0	0	0	10	0	X
Csongrád	Wild boar	828	16	16	16	0	0	0	10	0	X
Fejér	Wild boar	5 774	226	226	226	0	0	0	10	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Wild boar	5 494	225	225	225	0	0	0	10	0	X

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Hajdú-Bihar	Wild boar	3 711	280	280	280	0	0	0	100	0	X
Heves	Wild boar	5 010	196	196	196	0	0	0	100	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Wild boar	965	16	16	16	0	0	0	100	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Wild boar	5 166	225	225	225	0	0	0	100	0	X
Nógrád	Wild boar	4 200	179	179	179	0	0	0	100	0	X
Pest	Wild boar	8 148	340	340	340	0	0	0	100	0	X
Somogy	Wild boar	11 075	472	472	472	0	0	0	100	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Wild boar	5 141	772	772	772	0	0	0	100	0	X
Tolna	Wild boar	5 836	226	226	226	0	0	0	100	0	X
Vas	Wild boar	4 301	168	168	168	0	0	0	100	0	X
Veszprém	Wild boar	7 758	320	320	320	0	0	0	100	0	X
Zala	Wild boar	6 188	264	264	264	0	0	0	100	0	X
Whole territory of Hungary	Domestic pigs	1 891 393	800	800	800	0	0	0	100	0	X
Total		1 995 802	6 065	6 065	6 065	0	0	0	100	0	
								Ad	ld a new ro	ow .	

Standa	rd requirements for the submission o	f programme foi	r eradication, contro	I and monitoring
7.2	Targets on qualification of herds and anima	als		
	Targets on qualification of herds and anima	als ONot applicable	○Applicable	
7.3	Targets on vaccination or treatment			
7.5	rargets on vaccination of 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	
		ı	Page 46 of 57	
			-9	

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

2015

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	<u>Specification</u>	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	5 225	3.38	17660,5	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	5 225	10	52250	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	5 225	19.01	99327,25	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild animals passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	10	400	yes	X
Cost of analysis	PCR passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	19.01	760,4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus Isolation passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	24.95	998	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	0.55	440	yes	X

	T						
Cost of analysis	PCR passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	19.01	15208	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus Isolation passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	24.95	19960	yes	x
					Add a new	row	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new	row	
3. Compensation paid to own	ers						
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. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new	row	
6.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
isinfection on the borders	disinfectant	5 litres	1 600	80	128,000	yes	X
isinfection on the borders	equipment	piece	150	950	142,500	yes	X

awareness campaign	conferences for veterinarians	piece	4	3260	13040	yes	х
awareness campaign	conferences for hunters	piece	4	3260	13040	yes	х
awareness campaign	information sheets	piece	20 000	0.07	1400	yes	х
awareness campaign	simulation exercise (county level)	piece	7	1650	11550	yes	X
vector survey	blood tests	piece	1 000	20	20000	yes	х
vector survey	Ornithodoros trap	set of 4 CO2 refill sachets	66	160	10560	yes	X
vector survey	laboratory costs	sample	456	40	18240	yes	X
biosecurity at holdings	fences	metres	20 000	5	100,000	yes	X
other	if necessary, programme will be extended on domestic		0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new	row	
	Total				665 334,15 €		

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	<u>Specification</u>	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	5 225	3.38	17660,5	yes	x
Cost of analysis	PCR	Individual animal sample/test	5 225	19.01	99327,25	yes	х
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	5 225	10	52250	yes	х
Cost of sampling	Wild animals passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	10	400	yes	х
Cost of analysis	PCR passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	19.01	760,4	yes	х
Cost of analysis	Virus Isolation passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	24.95	998	yes	х
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	0.55	440	yes	x
Cost of analysis	PCR passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	19.01	15208	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus Isolation passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	24.95	19960	yes	X
					Add a new	row	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new	row .	
3. Compensation paid to owne	ers						
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. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new	row .	
6.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
disinfection on the borders	disinfectant	5 litres	1 600	80	128,000	yes	X
disinfection on the borders	equipment	piece	150	950	142,500	yes	X
awareness campaign	conferences for veterinarians	piece	4	3260	13040	yes	X
awareness campaign	conferences for hunters	piece	4	3260	13040	yes	X
awareness campaign	information sheets	piece	20 000	0.07	1400	yes	X
awareness campaign	simulation exercise (county level)	piece	7	1650	11550	yes	X
vector survey	blood tests	piece	1 000	20	20000	yes	X
vector survey	Ornithodoros trap	set of 4 CO2 refill sachets	66	160	10560	yes	X
vector survey	laboratory costs	sample	456	40	18240	yes	X
biosecurity at holdings	fences	metres	20 000	5	100,000	yes	X
other	if necessary, programme will be extended on domestic		0	0	0	no	X

		Add a new row	,
Total		665 334,15 €	

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year:

2017

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	<u>Specification</u>	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	5 225	10	52250	yes	X
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Cost of sampling	Wild animals passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	10	400	yes	x
Cost of analysis	PCR passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	19.01	760,4	yes	x
Cost of analysis	Virus Isolation passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	40	24.95	998	yes	x
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	0.55	440	yes	X

	T	T					
Cost of analysis	PCR passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	19.01	15208	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Virus Isolation passive surveillance	Individual animal sample/test	800	24.95	19960	yes	X
					Add a new	row	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new	row	
3. Compensation paid to owner	ers						
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. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new	row	
6.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
lisinfection on the borders	disinfectant	5 litres	1 600	80	128,000	yes	X
disinfection on the borders	equipment	piece	150	950	142,500	yes	X

awareness campaign	conferences for veterinarians	piece	4	3260	13040	yes	х
awareness campaign	conferences for hunters	piece	4	3260	13040	yes	х
awareness campaign	information sheets	piece	20 000	0.07	1400	yes	Х
awareness campaign	simulation exercise (county level)	piece	7	1650	11550	yes	X
vector survey	blood tests	piece	1 000	20	20000	yes	X
vector survey	Ornithodoros trap	set of 4 CO2 refill sachets	66	160	10560	yes	X
vector survey	laboratory costs	samples	456	40	18240	yes	X
biosecurity at holdings	fences	metres	20 000	5	100,000	yes	X
other	if necessary, programme will be extended on domestic	0	0	0	0	no	X
					Add a new	row	
	Total				665 334,15€		

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
8.2 Co-financing rate:
The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:
Oup to 75% for the measures detailed below
●Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
○ Not applicable

As Hungary is neighboured to Ukraine, where ASF is present, we would like to ask for the increase of 100% of the eligible costs for the Hungarian program for the following measures for the year(s) 2015-2016-2017

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring
8.3 Source of national funding
Please specify the source of the national funding: □ public funds □ food business operators participation □ other
Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)

Funding for co-financed programs is provided by the state budget. The state budget is laid down in a legal document, called the act on central budget, which forecasts the government expenditures and revenues for the next year. The act is divided to several chapters, titles and subtitles. The title for Union

programs supplementary support (on support for the control and eradication of some animal diseases) and the title for Animal, plant and GMO compensation contains the allocated funding for the co-financed programs.

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, xlsx, 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
- 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 attachmen