



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3853/2008

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

Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever

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

Hungary

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC

ANNEX I

Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of the animal diseases or zoonoses referred to in Article 1(a)¹

1. Identification of programme

Member State: **HUNGARY**

Disease(s)²: **Classical swine fever**

Request of Community co-financing for³: **2009**

Reference of this document: **02/1892/2008**

Contact (name, phone, fax, E-mail): **Tamás Biró MDV**

Phone /Fax: **00-36-1-460-63-00**

E-mail: **birot@elembizt.oai.hu**

Date sent to the Commission: **03/04/2008**

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s)⁴

2.1 Historical overview

Before June 1997 about 8-10% of the shot wild boars were serologically tested and in the case of wild boars found dead virological examination was carried out and all results were negative.

Since June of 1997 individual virological investigations (direct immunofluorescence test) have been conducted each year on shot wild boars according to the EU requirements. In 1997 11032, in 1998 23803, in 1999 30387, in 2000 40261, in 2001 47318, in 2002 51688 and in 2003 39664 tests were executed and all results were negative. Please see the table on the virological tests of wild boar for CSF in 2003 (*annex 7*). This programme covers

¹ In the case of the second and subsequent years of a multi-annual programme that has already been approved by a Commission Decision, only section 1, section 7 and section 8 need to be completed.

² One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, control and eradication of different diseases.

³ Indicate the year(s) for which co-financing is requested.

⁴ A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

all counties of Hungary, and in each county the number of tested wild boars is commensurate with the estimated number of the wild boars in the county.

In this year we started again the serological survey of wild boars over the virological examination. During this sero-surveillance we are focusing to the areas near to the borders of Hungary.

16.11.2004. CSF was diagnosed in pigs at Losonc in Slovakia, protection measures were taken near Ipolytarnóc in Hungary.

16.08.2005. CSF was diagnosed in pigs at Ples in Slovakia, protection measures were taken in Ipolytarnóc and other 7 settlement.

In the year of 2005 in Nógrád county 708 wild-boar were examined, 27 (3,8%) were seropositive but all of them were vironegative (there was no virus in the animals).

07.02.2006. CSF was diagnosed in wild-boars in district Losonc in Slovakia, surveillance zone was designated in Hungary around Ipolytarnóc. Around the slovakian outbreaks the radius of the zone was 10 km, we enlarged the radius upto 35 km considered the opinion of the National Expert Group.

Between 01.03.2006. and 28.02.2007. (hunting season) 2058 wild-boars were examined, 224 (10,9%) were seropositive and 2 of them were viropositive (22.01.2007. cases)

2.2 Epidemiological situation

Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006 - 2007 (01.03.2006 - 28.02.2007)

2.2.1 Nógrád county.

Over this period, a total of 2028 serological tests were carried out on feral pigs in Nógrád county. Of these, 224 were seropositive; the remainder seronegative. Of the 224 seropositive cases, 2 were found to be virus-positive. This result reflects the fact that, of 5 cases of swine fever detected in January 2007, three were not subjected to serological testing, but directly to virological testing.

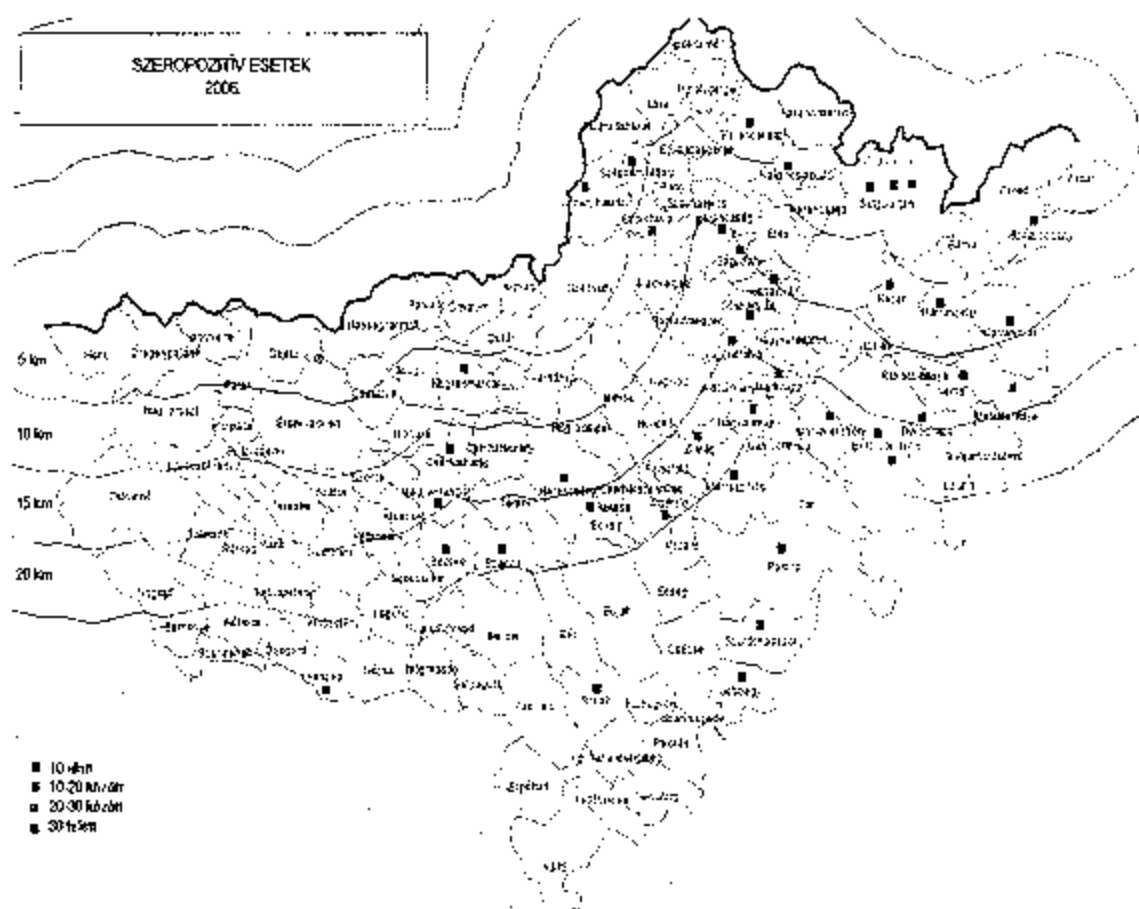
Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2028	1804	224*
Antigen detection (ELISA)	564	562	2
PCR	548	543	5

Note: The virological test was negative in 222 cases.

The table below shows the distribution of seropositive cases according to distance from the Slovak-Hungarian border.

Zone	0 – 5 km	5 – 10 km	10 – 15 km	15 – 20 km	over 20 km
No of cases	155	22	19	24	4

Seropositive cases in 2006



2.2.2 Pest county

Over this period, a total of 912 serological tests were carried out on feral pigs in Pest county. Of these, 31 were seropositive; the remainder seronegative. All the 31 seropositive cases were found to be virologically negative.

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	912	881	31
Antigen detection (ELISA)	41	41	0
PCR	53	53	0

2.3. Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007 - 2008

2.3.1 Nógrád county

Table A

Results between 1 March 2007 and 31 June 2007

(Before the approval of the first version eradication plan)

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	932	740	192
Antigen detection (ELISA)	932	923	9
PCR	937	927	10

Table B

Results between 1 July 2007 and 31 December 2007

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	3079	2429	650
Antigen detection (ELISA)	3034	3019	15
PCR	3028	2997	31

2.3.2 Pest county

Results between 1 March 2007 and 31 December 2007

Type of test	Number of tests:	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	1609	1457	152
Antigen detection (ELISA)	462	452	10
PCR	450	417	33

2.4. Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases

2.4.1 Nógrád county

Table A

Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases up to 30.06.2007
(Before the approval of the first version eradication plan)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1.	Csesztve	1	2007.01.09.	8 months	Sow	normal	2007. 01. 25.
2.	Csesztve	1	2007.01.10.	1 year	Sow	normal	2007. 01. 22.
3.	Litke	1	2007.01.10.	8 months	Boar	normal	2007. 01. 22.
4.	Ipolytárnóc	1	2007.01.12.	8 months	Boar	abnormal	2007. 01. 22.
5.	Ipolytárnóc	1	2007.01.17.	8 months	Sow	dead	2007. 01. 25.
6.	Herencsény	1	2007.04.28.	1 year	Sow	normal	2007. 05. 14.
7.	Karancsberény	1	2007.05.16.	2 years	Boar	normal	2007. 05. 29.
8.	Karancskeszi	1	2007.05.22.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 04.
9.	Kisecset	1	2007.05.30.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 12.
10.	Kisecset	1	2007.05.30.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 12.
11.	Magyarnándor	1	2007.06.01.	3 years	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 15.
12.	Varsány	1	2007.06.03.	1.5 years	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 19.
13.	Mohora*	1	2007.06.17.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 25.
14.	Herencsény*	1	2007.06.21.	1 year	Boar	normal	2007. 06. 27.
15.	Herencsény*	1	2007.06.21.	1 year	Sow	normal	2007. 06. 27.

Note: The last 3 cases have not yet been included in the plan

5 km zone:	7 virologically positive cases
5 -10 km zone:	2 virologically positive cases
10 -15 km zone:	6 virologically positive cases
15 -20 km zone:	0 virologically positive case

Table B

Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases between 1 July 2007 and 31 December 2007

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1.	Iliny	1	26.06.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	11.07.2007
2.	Ersekvadkert	1	02.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	16.07.2007
3.	Herencsény	1	02.07.2007	3 months	sow	abnormal	19.07.2007
4.	Bér	1	05.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	20.07.2007
5.	Nógrádmarec	1	08.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	24.07.2007
6.	Salgótarján-Salgóbánya	1	24.07.2007	1 year	boar	normal	07.08.2007
7.	Ecseg	1	29.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	07.08.2007
8.	Rimóc	1	29.07.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	07.08.2007
9.	Iliny	1	30.07.2007	6 months	boar	abnormal	09.08.2007
10.	Csesztve	1	09.08.2007	9 months	sow	normal	15.08.2007
11.	Bér	1	10.08.2007	3 years	sow	normal	22.08.2007
12.	Erdőkürt	1	02.09.2007	6 months	sow	normal	11.09.2007
13.	Pásztó	1	07.10.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	18.10.2007
14.	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	14.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	27.10.2007
15.	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	26.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	08.11.2007
16.	Pásztó	1	28.10.2007	1 year	boar	normal	09.11.2007
17.	Garáb	1	11.11.2007	8 months	sow	normal	22.11.2007
18.	Romhány	1	11.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
19.	Somoskőújfalu	1	16.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
20.	Borsosberény	1	01.12.2007	1 year	sow	normal	13.12.2007
21.	Borsosberény	1	01.12.2007	1,5 years	boar	normal	13.12.2007
22.	Nagylóc	1	25.11.2007	3 years	sow	normal	13.12.2007
23.	Nógrádkövesd	1	03.12.2007	10 months	sow	normal	14.12.2007
24.	Romhány	1	15.12.2007	11 months	sow	normal	09.01.2008
25.	Nagylóc	1	17.12.2007	11 months	boar	normal	09.01.2008
26.	Hont	1	29.12.2007	4 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008

2.4.2 Pest county

Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases up to 31 December 2007

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1.	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	boar	normal	10.12.2007
2.	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	sow	normal	10.12.2007
3.	Nagybörzsöny	1	19.11.2007	2 years	sow	normal	10.12.2007
4.	Bernecebaráti	1	21.11.2007	3 year	sow	normal	14.12.2007
5.	Perőcsény	1	29.11.2007	8 moths	boar	normal	14.12.2007
6.	Kemence	1	01.12.2007	1 year	boar	normal	14.12.2007
7.	Perőcsény	6	29.11.2007	2 or 3 years	sows and boars	normal	19.12.2007
8.	Kemence	1	08.12.2007	1 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
9.	Kemence	1	06.12.2007	1 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
10.	Ipolydamásd	1	18.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
11.	Ipolydamásd	1	18.12.2007	3 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
12.	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	1 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
13.	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	1 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
14.	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
15.	Vámosmikola	1	30.12.2007	2 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
16.	Perőcsény	1	30.12.2007	1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
17.	Kemence	3	15.12.2007	10 months, 2 years	2 boars, 1 sow	normal	10.01.2008
18.	Kemence	1	12.12.2007	1 year	boar	normal	10.01.2008
19.	Letkés	1	12.12.2007	8 months	sow	normal	10.01.2008
20.	Nagybörzsöny	1	26.12.2007	2 years	boar	normal	10.01.2008
21.	Perőcsény	2	26.12.2007	3 months, 3 years	Sow, boar	normal	10.01.2008

2.5. Determining the infected area

2.5.1 Nógrád county

The infected area was determined as recommended by the National Group of Experts on Classical Swine Fever.

The Group of Experts was set up in August 2005 by the National Chief Veterinary Officer to deal with the outbreak of classical swine fever in Slovakia at the time. It meets on a quarterly basis, and records are kept of the meetings. In the event of an incident, the Group can be convened within a week at the order of the Chief Veterinary Officer. It works in cooperation with the hunting authority, the County Hunting Chamber and the Bükk National Park Administration.

Nógrád County Agricultural Office's Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate is responsible for the organisation and implementation of all measures in connection with infected areas. The following bodies also assist in these measures:

Nógrád County Hunting Authority
Nógrád County Hunting Chamber
Bükk National Park Administration
Nógrád County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Epidemiological situation as described in section 4.

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases. The number of feral pigs within the county and game population density are shown in Annex 8 7.

Natural or artificial barriers to the movement of feral pig populations.

- Natural barrier: The Ipoly river, which runs along two thirds of the county's border with Slovakia.

- Artificial barrier: the E71 (M3) motorway, which cuts across the southern part of the county.

On the basis of the above, the Group of Experts recommended declaring Nógrád County an infected area. This was effectively done by the the Director of Nógrád County Agricultural Office's Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate on 26.01.2007. The designation of the county as an infected area was acknowledged in Commission Decision 2007/152/EC.

A. Feral pig population in the infected area:

Estimated no of pigs:	3365
Target number for hunting:	4477
Density according to estimated stocks (head/ha):	0.016
Total metapopulations:	422

B . Domestic pig population in the infected area:

➤ Small herds:

No of holdings:	1833
No of pigs:	6415

➤ Large herds:

No of farms: 7

No of pigs: 21540

2.5.2 Specified part of Pest county

The Slovak authorities have informed the Commission and Hungarian State Veterinary Service about the outbreak of CSF in feral pigs on 26 September 2007 near to Slovakian - Hungarian border as well as the evolution in certain areas bordering Hungary.

The Hungarian authorities have informed the Commission that in the light of the epidemiological situation, the measures of the plan for the eradication of classical swine fever in feral pigs need to be extended to part of the Pest County in Hungary.

On the basis of the opinion of the Commission and the Hungarian CSF Expert group the new infected area in Pest county should be the following:

The territory of the county of Nógrád and the territory of the county of Pest located north and east of the Danube, south of the border with Slovakia, west of the border with the county Nógrád and north of the motorway E 71.

A. Feral pig population in the infected area:

Estimated no of pigs:	4166
Target number for hunting:	2761
Density according to estimated stocks (head/ha):	0.038
Total metapopulations:	268

B. Domestic pig population in the infected area:

a) Small herds:

No of holdings: 923

No of pigs: 3269

For breakdown according to veterinary district see Annex 1

b) Large herds:

No of farms: 6

No of pigs: 3101

3. Description of the submitted programme

A control and eradication programme should be implemented in Hungary so as to prevent domestic pig populations of classical swine fever disease and in order to stop the spread of the disease and eradicate it among wild boar populations within the shortest possible period of time. Hence Hungary could achieve and maintain a disease free status keeping on and developing the export potential of the country.

Taking into consideration of the present epidemiological situation related to classical swine fever in Hungary, we request for co-financing for the year 2009 in respect of the eradication programme in wild boar only.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2007.

Last year: **2010.**

x Control

x Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

x Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Treatment

Disposal of products

x Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify)

x Eradication

x Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

x Killing of positive animals

x Extended slaughter or killing

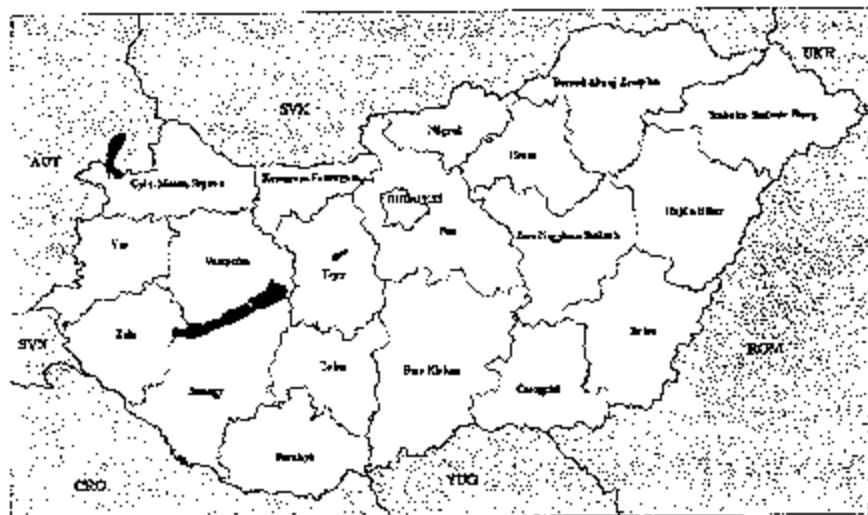
Disposal of products

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders⁵ involved in the programme:

Central Agricultural 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 eradication programme against classical swine fever.

Responsibilities of the veterinary practitioner of the stock, the official veterinarian, the official senior veterinary officer, the station are described in point 4.4.1.

- 4.3. *Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented⁶: all regions of Hungary (see the map)*



- 4.4. *Description of the measures of the programme⁷:*

Legal basis of the programme:

Hungarian legislation

- Act on Animal Health CLXXVI of 2005
- Ministerial decree 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development on the control of classical swine fever
- Nógrád County and the specified part of Pest county eradication programme for classical swine fever in feral pigs

European Union Legislation

- Council Directive 2001/89 EC on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever
- Commission Decision 2002/106/EC approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the conformation of classical swine fever
- Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption
- Commission Decision 2006/805 concerning animal health control measures relating to classical swine fever in certain Member States

4.4.1. Notification of the disease

Notification of classical swine fever is implemented according to Ministerial decree 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development in accordance with Council Directive 2001/89/EC on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.

4.4.2. Target animals and animal population

The target animals of the programme are feral pigs.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings

Not relevant in case of feral pigs.

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds

Not relevant.

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals

In case of feral pigs it is not relevant.

Movement of pigs

1. Small-scale holdings

Pigs may be moved from the holding only if bound directly for an abattoir for slaughter, and only if the results of the clinical examination prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, to be carried out 24 hours previously, are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.

breeding or fattening stock may be moved only from inspected markets and only with the required transport document. The purchase must be reported to the official veterinarian.

2 Large-scale holdings

2.1 A condition for despatch of pigs to a slaughterhouse is that they are clinically examined 24 hours previously in accordance with Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, and that the results are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.

2.2 Stock may be moved for further use as production animals only if the results of the clinical examination prescribed in the Diagnostic Manual are satisfactory and the serological test is negative. From the place of destination, such animals may be sold only to a slaughterhouse within the country. Pigs originating from the county may not be transported to slaughterhouses approved for export to Japan.

2.3 Live animals (breeding animals for restocking, fattening stock) may be imported with the permission of the competent County Agricultural Office Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate. Purchased animals must be quarantined for 40 days.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes

Monitoring tests in feral pig populations

1. Throughout Nógrád county and specific part of Pest county, all feral pigs shot are systematically subjected to virological and serological testing, and all feral pigs found dead or shot on grounds of abnormal behavioural symptoms undergo full examination, for a period of two years following the last viropositive case. A clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test (antibody ELISA), if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test (PCR and antigen capture ELISA), a tonsil or, if this cannot be provided, a sample from another lymphoid organ (spleen, lymphatic gland) must be sent to the laboratory.
2. We are at present performing the tests under point 7.1 in accordance with the monitoring procedures prescribed in Chapter IV, point II of the Diagnostic Manual, which remain compulsory for 24 months following the last positive virological case. This period includes the minimum period of 12 months for disease monitoring measures laid down in Article 16(3)(q) of Directive 2001/89/EC.
3. Over the full 24-month period we are implementing the measures specified in points g), k) and l) of the said Article 16(3).
4. If there are any virus-positive cases during the monitoring period, we will consider oral vaccination of the feral pig population within the infected zone against classical swine fever.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Vaccination against classical swine fever is prohibited in Hungary.

4.4.8. Information and assessment on biosecurity measures (management and infrastructure) in place in the holdings involved.

Preventive measures against classical swine fever in domestic pigs

Nógrád county

Following the outbreak of classical swine fever, we set up a surveillance zone covering all domestic pigs within a 10 km radius of the outbreak site.

From 26.01.2007, the date on which Nógrád county was declared an infected area, we extended the surveillance zone to cover the entire county.

Measures:

- a) Within the infected area, we took the measures prescribed in Article 15(2), paying particular attention to the census of the pig population and screening based on clinical examination.
- b) Pigs are not allowed to enter or leave the farm unless authorised by the Chief Veterinary Officer, taking account of the epidemiological situation.
- c) Persons who have or may have been in contact with feral pigs are allowed to enter the farm only if the appropriate hygiene precautions are taken, i.e. change of clothes, hand and foot disinfection.
- d) Appropriate disinfecting materials (wheel disinfectant, handwashing facilities) to be kept in pig housing and at farm entry and exit points;
- e) Hunters who keep domestic pigs have been ordered to keep separate records.
- f) All animals dying on the farm or showing symptoms of classical swine fever must be examined.
- g) No part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, or any material or equipment which could be contaminated with the classical swine fever virus, may be brought into a pig holding.
- h) Pigs, their semen, embryos or ova may not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of intra-Community trade.

Slaughter for own consumption:

Pigs may be slaughtered for own consumption only if the results of prior clinical examination as laid down in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual are satisfactory.

Monitoring tests in small-scale pig holdings:

These must be performed for a period of two years following the last virologically positive case.

We conducted a risk assessment of vulnerable areas (settlements, farms).

Settlements at risk:

- those within a 3 km radius of a classical swine fever outbreak
- those with a game collection centre.

Farms at risk:

- Pig holdings belonging to professional hunters
- Pig holdings belonging to members of hunting associations
- Pig holdings belonging to guest hunters

- Holdings belonging to pig keepers engaged in hunting-related activities (loading, auxiliary work, vehicle driving, etc.)

The clinical examination prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual is performed:

- settlements at risk: every 3 months
- other settlements: every 6 months.
- The points to be checked in the clinical examination are set out in Annex. 4.

Serological tests must be carried out as prescribed in Chapter IV, point F of the Diagnostic Manual

Vulnerable pig holdings within settlements at risk: every 6 months.

The number of samples to be taken is determined on the basis of the minimum required for a positive case to be detected at a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence.

Other settlements

Pig holdings at risk: once a year

On the basis of Chapter IV, point F (2) of the Diagnostic Manual, number of samples to be determined on the basis of 5% prevalence with 95% confidence.

In both cases, the samples must be taken from animals aged over 8 weeks. The animals sampled must be given an identification mark. Samples must be stored at 0-5° C, and sent in a cooler container (with cooler block) to the National Reference Laboratory by courier.

Accompanying documentation must be sent with the sample, specifying:

the place of origin of the sample

name and address of the owner of the animal sampled

age and identification mark of the animal sampled

purpose of the test.

Monitoring tests in large-scale pig holdings:

Within the infected area, the tests must continue to be performed for two years following the last virologically positive case of swine fever.

Clinical examinations prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual

Frequency: monthly, by the chief veterinary officer

The points to be checked in the examination and the farm inspection are given in Annex 5.

Serological tests must be carried out as prescribed in Chapter IV, point F of the Diagnostic Manual

Frequency: every 6 months

Number of samples: according to seroprevalence:

breeding animals: 95% confidence at 5% prevalence

fattening stock: 95% confidence at 10 % prevalence.

Specified part of Pest county

After the SCoFCAH meeting on 07 November 2007 we have started the measures prescribed in Article 15(2), paying particular attention to the census of the pig population and screening based on clinical examination in that part of Pest county. After the first CSF cases confirmed in this area (on 10 December 2007) the Animal health and Animal welfare Directorate of Central Agriculture Office ordered that CSF eradication plan of Nógrád county must be applied in this part of Pest county (till the new modified plan).

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result

Measures in case of a positive result are implemented according to Ministerial decree 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development in accordance with Council Directive 2001/89/EC on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever.

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals is in Act on Animal Health CLXXVI of 2005.

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

Body responsible for implementation of the plan

The body responsible for implementation of the plan and coordination with the hunting and nature conservation authorities is competent the Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate of Nógrád County or Capital and Pest County MgSzH (Agricultural Administration Authority).

The MgSzH Central Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate is responsible for supervising this activity.

Reporting obligation

Competent County Agricultural Office Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate makes a detailed 6-monthly report in writing to the Central Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate and the National Expert Committee. On the basis of these reports, the MgSzH Central Directorate submits information to the National Chief Veterinary Officer, who passes it on to the Commission of the European Union.

The Directorate submits quarterly reports to the Committee of Experts on the progress of the eradication plan.

4.4.12. Hunting regulations:

a) Within 3 km of the outbreak

Individual hunting permitted. Once gutted, clinically healthy shot animals must be taken to the collection centre, and samples must be taken for serological and virological testing and forwarded to the Central Agricultural Office (MgSzH) Veterinary Diagnosis Directorate (the national reference laboratory for classical swine fever). The feral pig carcass must be kept at the collection centre until the laboratory results have been received. The animal's entrails must be buried at a depth of 1m at the site of shooting. Animals may be shot only from blinds at feeding stations. The official veterinarian decides on the use to be made of the carcass on the basis of the laboratory results for the test sample.

The corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue at the Animal Health Directorate. If possible, samples must be taken from the carcass and sent to the National Reference Laboratory for virological and serological testing. After sampling, the carcass is sent to the ATÉV disposal plant in Solt.

Group hunting within the territory is not permitted within 40 days of the last outbreak. However Group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the

Animal Health Directorate if the effective reducing of feral pig population as well as systematically monitoring tests without this method of hunting are not possible. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting.

b) Outside 3 km of the outbreak

Individual hunting permitted.

Group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the Animal Health Directorate. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting.

The corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue at the Animal Health Directorate, from where they are moved to the ATEV processing plant (Soft unit) for disposal following serological and virological sampling.

If a badly autolysed carcass of an animal found dead cannot be moved after sampling, it must be buried on the spot at a depth of 1 m. The burial site must be disinfected.

c) Group hunting with dogs is not permitted within the infected area. However Group hunting with dogs may be permitted upon prior application to the Animal Health Directorate if the effective reducing of feral pig population as well as systematically monitoring tests without this method of hunting are not possible. It must not apply in areas within 3 km of the outbreak within 40 days of the last outbreak. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting.

Measures in the case of animals clinically healthy when shot

Shooting must take place at a site from which the animals can be transported by motor vehicle and where the ground is suitable for burying the entrails at a depth of 1 m.

Bagged feral pigs must be tagged on site with the 6-figure game identification number.

Sampling for serological and virological testing must be carried out at the site of shooting or, in exceptional cases, at the game collection centre. The samples are to be sent to the Diagnosis Directorate laboratory.

The sample must be accompanied by an identification card containing the following information:

- a) the big game identification number
- b) the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot;
- c) the date on which the animal was found dead or shot,
- d) the age and sex of the pig,
- e) if shot: symptoms before shooting,
- f) if found dead: the state of the carcass,
- g) laboratory findings.

The site of shooting and of burial of the entrails must be disinfected (using a 2% caustic soda, 3-5% hypochlorite, 1% peracetic acid and 4% formic acid solution). The persons involved must also disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear.

Game collection centre

Annex 6 lists the game collection centres. The disease prevention and hygiene rules applying to collection points and transport vehicles are given in Annex 3. Once the animal corpses have been unloaded, the loading platform of the transport vehicle must be disinfected and the persons involved must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear.

On the basis of the test results, the official veterinarian approves the animal for transportation to a game handling establishment or for market consumption. If the test results are positive, the procedure is as follows:

All seropositive animals are seized and disposed of against state compensation.

In the case of a virus-positive result, not only the positive animal, but also those directly adjacent to it on both sides are seized and disposed of against state compensation.

If the animal carcasses have been stored suspended and contact between them prevented by means of plastic bags, only those carcasses testing positive need be seized.

Preventing or restricting contact between metapopulations

Localisation of feral pigs through supplemental feeding may be at specially installed feed distributors or habitual feeding sites. Supplemental feeding is monitored regularly by the game warden and on a spot-check basis by the official veterinarian.

Reducing the feral pig population:

- a) The feral pig population must be thinned out by hunting, if necessary by exceeding the numbers provided for in the hunting plan.
- b) Culling to be continuous in the 3 km zone around the outbreak, and may be carried out only from blinds at feeding stations. Group hunting is forbidden until 40 days have expired since the last virologically positive case, excluding the individual permission of the Animal Health Directorate according to 3.1.a).
- c) The cull should include the maximum possible number of piglets and animals aged under 1 year.
- d) Animals found dead or showing abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the Animal Health Directorate's animal morgue, where samples are taken before the carcasses are sent to ATEV for disposal. Entrails and decaying carcasses must be buried on the spot at a depth of at least 1 m. The area around the burial site must be disinfected.

If the carcase is in a state of decay, a tubular bone should, if possible, be detached for PCR testing prior to burial.

Requirements applying to licensed hunters:

1. The licence holder shall keep a record of the number, size, geographical distribution and movements of metapopulations,
2. Samples must be taken for serological and virological testing (sampling equipment is available from the animal health department) and sent without delay to the official or approved veterinarian.
3. Any feral pig found diseased or dead must be reported to the animal health department.
4. Within the infected area, feral pigs must be hunted continuously, irrespective of age or weight, with the exception only of suckling sows. All available means should be used – e.g. supplemental feeding to discourage movement, hunting – to prevent the pigs from entering the infected territory.
5. All animals shot within the territory infected with swine fever must be taken to the game collection centre, and any animals found dead must be taken to the Animal Health Directorate's animal morgue. The internal organs must be collected and disposed of by burial at a depth of at least 1

- m. The collection area (bagging and burial site) must be cleaned and disinfected.
6. Following any hunting activity, hunters must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear. Hunters may not enter areas in which pigs are kept while wearing clothes they have worn for hunting.
7. Hunters must clean and disinfect all implements used for gutting and jointing pigs.
8. Waste or food remains originating from wild pigs must never be fed to domestic pigs and vice versa.

Recording epidemiological data

In the event of classical swine fever, licensed hunters must record the following information on all feral pigs shot or found dead:

1. big game identification number
2. the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
3. the date on which the animal was found dead or shot
4. the age and sex of the pig
5. if shot, symptoms before shooting
6. if found dead, state of the carcass
7. laboratory findings.

These data must be kept for two years and presented in full at any official inspection.

Disposal

Disposal shall be in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

a) The following must be disposed of safely:

1. corpses of feral pigs found dead
2. corpses of feral pigs displaying abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting
3. the entrails of healthy animals shot
4. bodies of feral pigs of no commercial value (piglets)
5. bodies of feral pigs testing positive in the virological or serological diagnostic tests
6. bodies of the animals directly next to a pig found positive in the virological test

b) Feral pigs found dead must be taken to the Animal Health Directorate's animal morgue or, if already in a state of decay, buried on the spot following sampling.

c) Feral pigs displaying abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue.

d) The corpses of shot animals not fit for human consumption must be taken to the animal morgue.

e) Samples must be taken for virological and serological testing from all animals sent to the Directorate's morgue. These samples are to be sent to the Diagnosis Directorate laboratory. The identification form sent with the sample must carry the following information:

- the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
- the date on which the animal was found dead or shot
- the age and sex of the pig
- if shot, symptoms before shooting
- if found dead, the state of the carcass
- laboratory findings.

f) Following sampling, the carcasses must be sent to ATEV's Solt plant for safe disposal in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.

Vehicles used for transporting the carcasses must be checked by the official veterinarian for suitability, and the vehicle must be disinfected after loading and prior to departure

Public information campaign

1 We have cooperation agreements with:

the hunting authority

the Hunting Chamber

the Environmental Protection Office with a view to eliminating the disease.

This cooperation takes the form of inclusion of swine fever prevention activities in the general schedules of these organisations.

2 Technical information sessions:

for all veterinary practitioners: every 3 months

for hunters: every 2 months.

3 Hunters are informed in writing of the requirements applicable to them.

4 Information of local residents via local government (public address system, billboards).

5 Hunters are informed of the current status of the disease and preventive activities via the local hunting journal.

6 Leaflets have been issued to pig keepers informing them of the outbreak of classical swine fever and explaining the clinical and pathological symptoms of the disease and their own responsibilities, with particular regard to reporting requirements, the regulations applicable and penalties for infringement.

7 Public information has been disseminated via the printed and online press on the outbreak of the disease and the action to be taken by the local population. The public is always informed in advance of any preventive action planned in connection with the disease.

8 Arrangements have been made with the County Police Headquarters and the border police to take any wild pig found dead or run over on the road to the Directorate's animal morgue, and they have been provided with the appropriate equipment (gloves, bag, plastic sheeting, disinfecting materials and equipment).

5. Benefits of the programme⁸:

A control and eradication programme is required in Hungary because we would like to prevent the classical swine fever of pigs thereby eradicating the disease in wild boars. We can keep on and develop export potential of the Country. With a classical swine fever disease eradication programme it can be ensured that the disease free status (in wild boar) - which will be achieved under the scheme - can be maintained.

⁸ A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years⁹

Remark:

As data was collected on the basis of the identified criteria no data is available where the columns of the table are empty.

⁹ The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

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

Year: 2003 year Situation on date: 31/12/2003

Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4 / 3) \times 100$	$10 = (6 / 4) \times 100$
Baranya	6683		3564	3564	0				0
Bács	2160		908	908	0				0
Hékes	344		501	501	0				0
Borsod	7355		1564	1564	0				0
Csongrád	105		67	67	0				0
Fejér	4057		1983	1983	0				0
Győr	4956		2943	2943	0				0
Hajdú	839		263	263	0				0
Heves	4386		1399	1399	0				0
Jász	148		17	17	0				0
Komárom	3611		2571	2571	0				0
Nógrád	6433		2035	2035	0				0
Pest and Budapest	6512		2794	2794	0				0
Somogy	8821		6330	6330	0				0
Szabolcs	1595		561	561	0				0
Tolna	4386		1938	1938	0				0
Vas	5657		2759	2759	0				0
Veszprém	8009		4131	4131	0				0
Zala	5411		3336	3336	0				0
Total	81468		39664	39664	0				0

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

Year: 2004 year Situation on date: 31/12/2004

Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of animals with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positiv animals prevalence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Baranya	5910		3132	3132	0				0
Bács	3910		554	554	0				0
Békés	631		265	265	0				0
Borsod	5701		1625	1625	0				0
Csongrád	398		65	65	0				0
Fejér	5897		1685	1685	0				0
Győr	4748		2394	2394	0				0
Hajdú	1567		254	254	0				0
Héves	3384		1590	1590	0				0
Jász	138		9	9	0				0
Komárom	3697		2222	2222	0				0
Nógrád	3512		3074	3074	0				0
Pest and Budapest	6329		2971	2971	0				0
Somogy	9668		5776	5776	0				0
Szabolcs	2736		591	591	0				0
Tolna	4801		2489	2489	0				0
Vas	3438		2493	2493	0				0
Veszprém	7202		4915	4915	0				0
Zala	4116		2331	2331	0				0
Total	77773		38435	38435	0				0

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

Year: 2005-2006 year Situation on date: 1/01/2005-28/02/2006

Disease: classical swine fever

Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-(4/3)x100	10-(6/4x100)
Baranya	6309	993	530	530	0	0	0	53,37	0
Bács	2272	590	701	701	0	0	0	118,81	0
Békés	300	118	174	174	0	0	0	147,46	0
Borsod	7888	826	1163	1163	0	0	0	140,80	0
Csongrád	192	59	81	81	0	0	0	137,29	0
Fejér	3580	1062	577	577	0	0	0	54,33	0
Győr	4814	816	422	422	0	0	0	51,72	0
Hajdú	864	236	337	337	0	0	0	142,8	0
Heves	5311	590	765	765	0	0	0	129,66	0
Jász	152	14	13	13	0	0	0	92,86	0
Komárom	3227	767	388	388	0	0	0	50,59	0
Nógrád	5370	708	1334	1334	0	0	0	188,42	0
Pest	6287	1003	1543	1543	0	0	0	153,84	0
Somogy	9457	1652	1181	1181	0	0	0	71,49	0
Szabolcs	1465	413	797	797	0	0	0	192,98	0
Tolna	4705	816	728	728	0	0	0	89,22	0
Vas	4679	590	437	437	0	0	0	74,07	0
Veszprém	6955	1239	819	819	0	0	0	66,10	0
Zala	5592	698	806	806	0	0	0	115,47	0
Total	79519	13190	12786	12786	0	0	0	97,01	0

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

Year: 2006-2007 hunting year Situation on date: 1/03/2006-28/02/2007
 Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 - (4/3) \times 100$	$10 - (6/4 \times 100)$
Baranya	5671	993	663	663	0			66,77	0
Bács	2067	590	651	651	0			110,34	0
Békés	281	118	171	171	0			144,92	0
Borsod	7024	826	407	407	0			49,27	0
Csongrád	105	59	24	24	0			40,68	0
Fejér	3231	1062	664	664	0			62,52	0
Győr	4170	816	230	230	0			28,19	0
Hajdú	530	236	231	231	0			97,88	0
Heves	4575	590	691	691	0			117,12	0
Jász	139	14	16	16	0			114,29	0
Komárom	1971	767	411	411	0			53,59	0
Nógrád	3480	708	2028	2028	0			286,44	0
Pest and Budapest	4605	1003	912	912	0			90,93	0
Somogy	8681	1652	814	814	0			49,27	0
Szabolcs	960	413	281	281	0			68,04	0
Toina	3936	816	393	393	0			48,16	0
Vas	4114	590	274	274	0			46,44	0
Veszprém	4670	1239	665	665	0			53,67	0
Zala	4179	698	348	348	0			49,86	0
Total	64389	13190	9874	9874	0			74,86	0

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

Year: 2007-2008 hunting year Situation on date: 1/03/2007-28/02/2008
 Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{4}{3} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{4} \times 100$
Baranya	7039	993	500	300	0			50,35	0
Bács	3816	590	801	801	0			135,76	0
Békés	688	118	185	185	0			156,78	0
Borsod	6344	826	528	528	0			63,92	0
Csongrád	372	39	79	79	0			133,90	0
Főjér	6035	1062	804	804	0			75,71	0
Győr	4763	816	302	302	0			37,01	0
Hajdú	2155	236	304	304	0			128,81	0
Heves	4103	590	881	881	0			149,32	0
Jász	156	14	23	23	0			164,29	0
Komárom	3502	767	287	287	0			37,42	0
Nógrád	3566	5076	5076	5076	80			100	1,58
Pest and Budapest	5124	1003	2351	2351	71			234,4	3,02
Somogy	11225	1652	1130	1130	0			68,4	0
Szabolcs	2585	413	263	263	0			63,68	0
Tolna	5890	816	572	572	0			70,10	0
Vas	3055	590	448	448	0			75,93	0
Veszprém	6814	1239	845	845	0			68,20	0
Zala	4691	698	543	543	0			77,79	0
Total	81723	17558	15922	15922	151			90,68	0,95

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2003 year

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: direct immunofluorescence test

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(a)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya			3564	0		
Bács-Kiskun			908	0		
Békés			501	0		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén			1564	0		
Csongrád			67	0		
Fejér			1983	0		
Győr-Moson-Sopron			2943	0		
Hajdú-Bihar			263	0		
Heves			1399	0		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok			17	0		
Komárom			2571	0		
Nógrád			2035	0		
Pest			2794	0		
Somogy			6330	0		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg			561	0		
Tolna			1938	0		
Vas			2759	0		
Veszprém			4131	0		
Zala			3336	0		
Total			39664	0		

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2004 year

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: direct immunofluorescence test

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection ELISA

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	15	0	3123	0	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	36	0	554	0	0	0
Békés	76	0	265	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	1625	0	0	0
Csongrád	14	0	65	0	0	0
Fejér	29	0	1685	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	9	0	2394	0	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	7	0	254	0	0	0
Heves	0	0	1590	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	9	0	0	0
Komárom	10	0	2222	0	0	0
Nógrád	186	0	3074	0	0	0
Pest	367	0	2971	0	0	0
Somogy	54	0	5776	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	42	0	591	0	0	0
Tolna	4	0	2489	0	0	0
Vas	6	0	2493	0	0	0
Veszprém	27	0	4915	0	0	0
Zala	2	0	2331	0	0	0
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	884	0	38426	0	0	0

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2005-2006 year Period: 01/01/2005-28/02/2006

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: direct immunofluorescence test, virus isolation (PCR)

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection ELISA

Region ^(c)	Serological tests			Microbiological or virological tests			Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	dif Number of samples tested ^(d)	dif Number of positive samples ^(e)	PCR Number of samples tested ^(d)	PCR Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	530	4	76	0	6	0	35	0
Bács-Kiskun	701	4	69	0	6	0	21	0
Békés	174	40	3	0	5	0	6	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1163	0	73	0	19	0	92	0
Csongrád	81	0	37	0	0	0	1	0
Fejér	577	10	42	0	12	0	28	0
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	422	0	73	0	6	0	52	0
Hajdú-Bihar	337	0	8	0	3	0	15	0
Héves	765	11	97	0	23	0	38	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom	388	9	72	0	11	0	28	0
Nógrád	1334	35	190	0	58	0	103	0
Pest	1543	0	62	0	5	0	7	0
Somogy	1181	9	725	0	2	0	114	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	797	0	216	0	27	0	60	0
Toina	728	1	55	0	5	0	11	0
Vas	437	1	71	0	4	0	62	0
Veszprém	819	10	85	0	8	0	76	0
Zala	806	5	111	0	10	0	70	0
Total	12796	99	2070	0	210	210	819	0

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2006-2007 hunting year

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation (PCR)

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection ELISA

Region ^(b)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(c)
Baranya	663	9	18	0	109	0
Bács-Kiskun	651	4	34	0	20	0
Békés	171	1	7	0	19	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	407	11	96	0	96	0
Csongrád	24	0	1	0	3	0
Fejér	664	5	7	0	7	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	230	2	4	0	11	0
Hajdu-Bihar	231	0	14	0	28	0
Héves	691	59	71	0	70	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	16	1	4	0	4	0
Komárom	411	2	2	0	3	0
Nógrád	2028	224	548	5	564	2
Pest	912	31	53	0	41	0
Somogy	814	1	31	0	131	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	281	1	39	0	68	0
Tolna	393	3	10	0	16	0
Vas	274	2	10	0	82	0
Veszprém	665	20	34	0	82	0
Zala	348	0	33	0	69	0
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9874	376	996	5	1423	2

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1. *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)*

Year: 2007-2008 hunting year Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation (PCR)

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection E.I.I.S.A

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Batonya	500	0	4	0	4	0
Bács-Kiskun	801	10	53	0	54	0
Békés	185	0	7	0	7	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	528	18	74	0	75	1
Csongrád	79	0	4	0	5	0
Fejér	804	16	38	0	40	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	302	2	6	0	6	0
Hajdú-Bihar	304	2	12	0	13	0
Héves	881	112	474	0	481	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	23	0	1	0	1	0
Komárom	287	8	142	0	141	0
Nógrád	5076	1149	5038	80	5035	31
Pest	2351	286	1058	71	1058	13
Somogy	1130	1	18	0	30	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	263	0	21	0	25	0
Tolna	572	0	3	0	15	0
Vas	448	4	23	0	24	0
Veszprém	845	11	17	0	18	0
Zala	543	0	10	0	11	0
Total	15922	1619	7003	151	7052	45

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) **Number of positive samples, all confounded**

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

Year: 2003 year Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Heves	Not relevant	0
Jász	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	0
Pest	Not relevant	0
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vas	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Budapest	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	0

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

Year: 2004 year Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

	Number of herds infected ⁽²⁾	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Héves	Not relevant	0
Jász-Nagykun -Szohrok	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	0
Pest	Not relevant	0
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vás	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	0

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

Year: 2005-2006 year Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

	Number of herds infected ⁽¹⁾	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Héves	Not relevant	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	0
Pest	Not relevant	0
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vas	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Budapest	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	0

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

Year: 2006-2007 hunting year

Disease: classical swine fever

Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region ⁽⁶⁾	Number of herds infected ⁽⁶⁾	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Heves	Not relevant	0
Jász	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	0
Pest	Not relevant	0
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vas	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Budapest	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	0

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

Year: 2007-2008 hunting year

Disease: classical swine fever

Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(a)	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Heves	Not relevant	0
Jász	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	80
Pest	Not relevant	71
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vas	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	151

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes¹¹ NOT RELEVANT

Vaccination is prohibited in Hungary.

Year: _____ Disease^(a): _____ Animal species: _____

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds ^(c)		Information on vaccination or treatment programme					
	Total number of herds ^(c)	Total number of animals	Number of herds ^(c) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(c) vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults ^(d) vaccinated	Number of young ^(d) animals vaccinated
Total								

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate

(d) Only for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and Caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) as defined in the programme

¹¹ Data to provide only if vaccination has been carried out.

6.6. Data on wildlife

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year: 2007-2008 hunting year (2007.03.31-2008.02.29) Method of estimation^(a): Hunting bags estimates and Spring game census.

Regions ^(b)	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species		
	Species: wild-boar total number	Species:	Species:
Baranya	6997		
Bács-Kiskun	3031		
Békés	683		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7039		
Csongrád	372		
Fejér	6035		
Győr	4763		
Hajdu-Bihar	2155		
Héves	4103		
Jász	131		
Komárom-Esztergom	3111		
Nógrád	3366		
Pest	5124		
Somogy	10682		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	1351		
Tolna	5935		
Vas	2945		
Veszprém	6914		
Zala	4691		
Total	79428		

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

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

6.6.2. Monitoring of wildlife

Data of this point are under point 6.2.

7. Targets

Taking into consideration the present epidemiological situation related to classical swine fever in Hungary, we request for co-financing for the year 2009 in respect of the eradication programme in wild boar only, hence we did not make any calculations related to the targets on the testing of domestic pigs. Defined number of domestic pigs are examined within the framework of the national monitoring programme in the infected area and only passive surveillance is implemented in the non infected areas of the country. The number of these examinations are negligible as compared with the number of examinations in wild boars.

The testing scheme of domestic pigs within the infected areas is under point 4.4.8.

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

The seropositive results shall be tested by antibody detection Elisa test.

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows, boars and gilts)

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Baranya	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	993
Bács-Kiskun	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	59
Békés	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	118
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1500
Csongrád	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	59
Fejér	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1062
Győr-Moson-Sopron	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	816
Hajdú-Bihar	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	236
Heves	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1200
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	14
Komárom	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	767
Nógrád	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	5076
Pest	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	5124
Somogy	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1652
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	413
Tolna	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	816
Vas	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	590
Veszprém	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1239
Zala	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	698
Total					22432

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-ELISA, RBT, ...)

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

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

(f) Description of the objective (for instance qualification, surveillance, confirmation of suspected cases, monitoring of campaigns, seroconversion, control on deleted vaccins, testing of vaccine, control of vaccination, ...)

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

7.1.2. Targets on diagnostic tests

The viropositive results shall be tested by virological tests: virus isolation (PCR and antigen detection ELISA)

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows, boars and gilts)

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Baranya	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	3
Bács-Kiskun	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	55
Békés	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	3000
Csongrád	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5
Fejér	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	40
Győr-Ménfőcsanak	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	10
Hajdú-Bihar	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	10
Heves	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	2000
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	0
Komárom	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	150
Nógrád	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5076
Pest	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5124
Somogy	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	20
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	10
Tolna	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5
Vas	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	20
Veszprém	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	20
Zala	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	10
Total					15565

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test (for instance SN-test, AB-ELISA, RBT, ...)

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

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

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

7.1.2.2.

Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2009 Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows, boars and gilts)

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(e) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Slaughtering			Target indicators	
					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 ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Baranya	7039	993	993	993	0			100	0
Bács-Kiskun	3816	59	59	59	0			100	0
Békés	688	118	118	118	0			100	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6344	3000	3000	3000	0			100	0
Csongrád	372	59	59	59	0			100	0
Fejér	6035	1062	1062	1062	0			100	0
Győr-Ménfő-Sopron	4763	816	816	816	0			100	0
Hajdú-Bihar	2155	236	236	236	0			100	0
Heves	4103	2000	2000	2000	0			100	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	156	14	14	14	0			100	0
Komárom	3502	767	767	767	0			100	0
Nógrád	5076	5076	5076	5076	76			100	1,50
Pest and Budapest	5124	5124	5124	5124	154			100	3,00
Somogy	11225	1652	1652	1652	0			100	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2585	413	413	413	0			100	0
Tolna	5890	816	816	816	0			100	0
Vas	3055	590	590	590	0			100	0
Veszprém	6814	1239	1239	1239	0			100	0
Zala	4691	698	698	698	0			100	0
Total	83433	24732	24732	24732	230			100	0,92

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Includes animals tested individually or under bulk level scheme.

(e) Include only animals tested individually, do not include animals tested by bulk level samples (for instance milk bulk tank tests).

(f) Include all positive animals slaughtered and also the negative animals slaughtered under the programme.

7.3 Targets on Vaccination or treatment: NOT RELEVANT

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment

In Hungary the vaccination is prohibited!

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

Year: 2009

1 euro = 253.3 Hungarian Forint 27/04/2008 rate of exchange Hungarian National Bank; excluding VAT

Costs related to	Specification	Number of unit	Unitary cost in euro	Total amount in euro	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of analysis	Test: antibody detection ELISA	22432	4,3427	97 415,45	yes
	Test: antigen detection ELISA	15565	19,7394	307 243,76	yes
	Test: PCR	15565	35,1362	546 894,95	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling					
1.3 Other cost	Sampling	22432	3,9479	88 559,29	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment	--	--	--	--	--
2.1 Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals		2300	73,0359	167 982,57	yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
			Total	1 208 096,02	