



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

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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.

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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

Tuesday, October 14, 2014 15:40:46

Submission Number

1413294049333-3877

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Identification of the programme

Member state: **MAGYARORSZAG**

Disease: **Salmonella**

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

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Union prevalence target within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Infantis, Salmonella Hadar, Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-) and Salmonella Virchow (the relevant salmonella serotypes)

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

rearing flocks

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period
- every third week during the laying period

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(c) *Specific requirements*

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2007. A national decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008: Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: "Decree"). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see Part B Chapter 7.2.

The Decree complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

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(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council , particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 2.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for official controls over implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programmes is the National Food Chain Safety Office which is under the Ministry of Rural Development. As of 1 January 2011, regional administrative bodies have been integrated into County Government Offices and as of 1 January 2013 administrative districts and districts offices were created as units of the government offices. These offices are under the administrative direction of the Ministry for Public Administration and Justice; however, the county and district authorities are under the functional authority and the technical guidance of the Central Competent Authority. All laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited by the NRL for Salmonella testing methods.

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(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL). The FBO sample-results are reported by the Laboratory following each test to the district Competent Authority and to the veterinarian of the holding, in case of positive results also to the FBO and the county Competent Authority. The laboratories testing FBO samples send every quarter of the year a summary statement about the tests carried out to the District Competent Authority (DCA). The FBO does not have a reporting obligation.

There are semi-annual and annual reports in Hungary in the framework of the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP). The District Competent Authority (DCA) reports to the County Government Office (CGO) and the CGO reports to the Central Competent Authority (CCA) in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC.

(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All laboratories participating in Salmonella National Control Programmes analyse samples using the EU testing method EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007, and for serotyping MB/17/2010 White-Kauffmann-Le Minor Scheme.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter 2.2, 2.3.2 and 2.4.

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(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus in Hungary can be structured to elite, grandparent- and parent flocks, their production type (meat or egg production line), size, and the type of holdings.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

Feeding of poultry, including breeding flocks of Gallus gallus is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein. Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment. In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to four main pieces of legislation: Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 22/2012 (II. 29.) on the National Food Chain Safety Office and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No. 65/2012 (VII. 4.) on the implementation of the above Act, and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No 44/2003 (IV. 26.) on the compulsory provisions of Codex Pabularis Hungaricus. In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services. Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food

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Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the District offices.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent District office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decrees, the competent District office may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or use of the relevant feed.

The Decree No. 65/2012 gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 12 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of Salmonella spp. in feed and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero Salmonella spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter (d)2.3.2 and (d)2.3.3.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides employees and entrants for temporary activities holdings with a great number of animals shall only be entered by the owner and operator of the holding and the official and supplying veterinarian observing the preventive epidemiological Health Codes. Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand-and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian supplying the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded in the record book of the holding. In danger of epidemic holdings shall not be visited.

Objects liable to transmit infection or vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding exclusively shall be admitted to the holding after disinfected.

The pasturing, feeding and watering of animals shall be carried out in harmony with the animal health Health Codes. Feeding shall only take place with feedingstuffs that will not endanger the life of animals or - indirectly - the life of humans.

On large holdings the nourishment, the agricultural produces for nourishment, the treatment and storing of those, other materials used for manufacturing feed mixtures, the method of production, the holding and the undertaking producing feedingstuffs shall be continuously supervised by the veterinary supplying the holding.

Should the owner or the veterinary supplying the holding find that the feedingstuff does not comply with the stipulated animal health requirements it shall be the responsibility of the veterinarian to inform the about the findings simultaneously prohibiting that the feedingstuff be utilised, produced at and circulated from the premises until further notice

The quality of water for the watering of animals shall be — as far as possible — one of drinking water. Providing the quality and clinical examination of water (once in a year or in case of necessity), the maintenance and disinfection of wells, pipes and the watering equipment and the diversion of surplus water is the responsibility of the keeper or operator.

On large holdings employees shall possess a valid sanitary licence, be verified to have attended and passed the examination of labour aptitude.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Large holdings and buildings shall only be populated with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority and by animals of a population free from the pathogens included in the national exemption, of the same species if possible the same age and place of origin, on the basis of the favourable results of the required diagnostic examinations carried out in the place of origin or in the quarantine. Animals of different species shall be kept on the holding exclusively with the authorisation of the regionally competent official veterinarian. Holdings newly populated are qualified as quarantines as well.

Animals from abroad and foreign places shall be admitted to the holding and population already

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populated exclusively after the isolation of favourable outcome and with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority. The required examinations shall be completed during the isolation period.

Animal keeping facilities and pastures shall be established and operated in order that the population and evacuation (the removal of animals) can be completed in 6-12 days, all at once.

Following the evacuation the keeper is obliged to undertake the cleaning and disinfection of the pasture or facility or take measures for it according to the instructions of disinfection.

On holdings operating during continuous population the keeper is obliged to take measures for the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and take measures for the extermination of rodents and insects.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of the National Food Chain Safety Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.

An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Every poultry holding participating in the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP) has a registration/identification number, which number is given electronically by the Central Database at the time the FBO announces its holding at the District Competent Authority. The system of registration is based on Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data.

The flock identification number derives from this identification number of the holding followed by the number of the airspace inside the poultry house and the date of the introduction/colonization of the poultry.

Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* consisting of at least 250 birds and voluntary for less than 250 birds according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

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(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation have to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annexes to National regulation Nr. 87/2012 of MRD on animal health rules for inland transportation of live animals contains the documents to accompany animals. The Animal Health Certificate based on the Annex 2 of the regulation is stated by the veterinarian. The transportation is controlled, reporting 24 hours prior to transportation is obligatory. Please find attached the relevant national regulation.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.
At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at NFC SO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact wit the counterparts of the member states.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period : From 2 0 1 5 To 2 0 1 7

1.1 Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Phone : +36-30-867-0699

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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). 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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring and control programmes for Salmonella spp. (S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of Gallus gallus, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg

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packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is below 0,81 %. However, the Community target which is set by Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is a maximum of 1%.

3. *Description of the submitted programme*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the five zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Infantis*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Hadar*).

Included in the programme are all breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* registered in the territory of Hungary. Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* consisting of at least 250 birds and voluntary for less than 250 birds according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

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Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate, National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures (not mentioned in point 4.1.)

Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.

Hatching eggs originating from such flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point C.5.

After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

The vaccination is voluntary. The use of vaccines complies with article 3 of Reg. (EC) No 1177/2006. There are mono- (*S.E.* or *S.T.*) and bivalent (*S.E.* and *S.T.*) live and inactivated vaccines. Vaccines are used according to the vaccine's guideline. The vaccines are paid by FBO and she/he can claim for contribution in accordance with the actual COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION approving annual and multiannual programmes and the financial contribution from the Union for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses presented by the Member States.

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

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Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2017

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (formerly named: Central Agricultural Office).

Name: National Food Chain Safety Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

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Name in Hungarian: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 24.

4.3 Description and delimitation 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 on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2007.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse (included breeding flocks at the end of production)
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* consisting of at least 250 birds and voluntary for less than 250 birds according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

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A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3. § (4) (a).

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

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4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD
The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the 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, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programmes in breeding flocks and laying hens, than this flock should be considered as an infected suspect flock and movement restrictions are imposed on this flock.

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Art. 11 of the Decree:

Procedure in the event of positive test results

(1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium

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the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special

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legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be

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slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from

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slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as

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positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry
Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and turkeys
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

The vaccination protocol has to be enclosed in the epidemiological control plan (which the operator submits as an application for participation in the national control programme.)

Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD:

“Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp. (The assumption of the vaccine compensation claim is the common declaration made and signed by the animal owner and the veterinary practitioner on the vaccine usage.)

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars):

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 26/2013 (IV. 18.) of the Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars):

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.nebih.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of breeding flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock,

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condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which largely contributes to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flocks o	56	361 541	56	361 547	56	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Baranya	Breeding flocks o	71	426 981	71	426 981	71	Any targeted serotype	9	9	43 767	31 650	444 210	X
Békés	Breeding flocks o	4	8 000	4	8 000	4	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X

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Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flocks o	30	152 903	30	152 903	30	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Csongrád	Breeding flocks o	6	58 832	6	58 832	6	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Fejér	Breeding flocks o	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flocks o	108	870 837	108	870 837	108	Any targeted serotype	1	1	5 000	15 971	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flocks o	136	783 621	136	783 620	136	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Heves	Breeding flocks o	6	6 738	6	6 738	6	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flocks o	6	31 940	6	31 940	6	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Breeding flocks o	187	1 942 851	187	1 942 851	187	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Nógrád	Breeding flocks o	2	11 900	2	11 900	2	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Pest	Breeding flocks o	70	291 416	70	291 416	70	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Somogy	Breeding flocks o	6	19 360	6	19 360	6	Any targeted serotype	1	0	0	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flocks o	120	728 359	120	728 359	120	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Tolna	Breeding flocks o	2	970	2	970	2	Any targeted serotype	1	1	400	16 000	0	X
Vas	Breeding flocks o	128	549 000	128	549 000	128	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Veszprém	Breeding flocks o	246	1 440 241	246	1 440 241	246	Any targeted serotype	1	1	3 901	0	86 220	X
Zala	Breeding flocks o	91	844 291	91	844 291	91	Any targeted serotype	1	0	0	0	0	X
Total			1 275 8 529 785	1 275	8 529 785	1 275		14	12	53 068	63 621	530 430	
ADD A NEW ROW													

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE Salmonella Typhimurium = ST Salmonella Hadar = SH Salmonella Infantis = SI Salmonella Virchow = SV

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	bacteriological test	ISO 6579/2002	2 551	23	X
Magyarország	serotyping test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	23	14	X
Magyarország	antimicrobial detection test	ISO 6579/2002	70	0	X
Magyarország	disinfection efficacy test	ISO 6579/2002	21	0	X
Total			2 665	37	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	0	0	X
Baranya	9	43 767	X

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Békés	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	X
Csongrád	0	0	X
Fejér	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	1	5 000	X
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	X
Heves	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	X
Pest	0	0	X
Somogy	1	9 681	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	X
Tolna	1	400	X
Vas	0	0	X
Veszprém	1	3 901	X
Zala	1	28 488	X
Total	14	91 237	
			Add a new row

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6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bács-Kiskun	56	361 547	361 547	20	156 823	418 000	X
Baranya	71	426 981	426 981	8	615 813	685 124	X
Békés	4	8 000	8 000	0	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	30	152 903	152 903	9	36 560	146 240	X
Csongrád	6	58 832	58 832	1	21 114	40 000	X
Fejér	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	108	870 837	870 837	51	421 184	847 786	X
Hajdú-Bihar	136	783 620	783 620	60	358 726	972 321	X
Heves	6	6 738	6 738	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	6	31 940	31 940	3	23 760	71 040	X
Komárom-Esztergom	187	1 942 851	1 942 851	25	2 366 000	2 366 000	X
Nógrád	2	11 900	11 900	1	10 000	40 000	X
Pest	70	291 416	291 416	12	358 138	490 480	X
Somogy	6	19 360	19 360	0	0	0	X

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Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	120	728 359	728 359	38	435 697	1 375 210	X
Tolna	2	970	970	0	0	0	X
Vas	128	549 000	549 000	84	1 282 000	1 282 000	X
Veszprém	246	1 440 240	1 440 240	11	397 927	795 853	X
Zala	91	844 291	844 291	18	176 421	563 732	X
Total	1 275	8 529 785	8 529 785	341	6 660 163	10 093 786	
					Add a new row		

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine sampling	2 678	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	25	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	73	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	13	X
Total					2 789	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					73	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					13	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					2 678	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					25	
Add a new row						

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7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine sampling	2 812	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	27	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	77	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	14	X
Total					2 930	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					77	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					14	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					2 812	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					27	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine sampling	2 953	X

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Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	29	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	81	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	14	X
Total					3 077	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					81	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					14	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					2 953	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					29	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks	1 339	1 339	1 339	1 339	2 678	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	13	13	150 000	300 000	500 000	X
Total		1 339	1 339	1 339	1 339	2 678		13	13	150 000	300 000	500 000	
Add a new row													

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

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks	1 406	1 406	1 406	1 406	2 812	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	14	14	157 500	315 000	550 000	X
Total		1 406	1 406	1 406	1 406	2 812		14	14	157 500	315 000	550 000	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

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

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks	1 476	1 476	1 476	1 476	2 953	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	14	14	170 000	330 000	575 000	X
Total		1 476	1 476	1 476	1 476	2 953		14	14	170 000	330 000	575 000	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2015	1 339	10 000 000	1 339	670	7 200 000	12 500 000	X
Total	1 339	10 000 000	1 339	670	7 200 000	12 500 000	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2016	1 406	10 500 000	1 406	704	7 650 000	13 125 000	X
Total	1 406	10 500 000	1 406	704	7 650 000	13 125 000	
					Add a new row		

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

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2017	1 476	11 025 000	1 476	739	8 032 500	13 781 250	X
Total	1 476	11 025 000	1 476	739	8 032 500	13 781 250	
					Add a new row		

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	2 678	18.19	48712.82	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	25	38.38	959.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	73	3.43	250.39	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	13	16.72	217.36	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	13 781 250	0.1	1,378,125	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	150 000	8	1,200,000	yes	X

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

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	300 000	0.4	120,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	500 000	0.4	200,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTIO	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	13	670	8710	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	50 000	0.52	26000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	1 339	5.97	7993.83	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		13 835 391		1,470,968.9		

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

1. Testing

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

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	2 812	18.19	51150.28	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	27	38.38	1036.26	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	77	3.43	264.11	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	14	16.72	234.08	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	13 125 000	0.1	1,312,500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	157 500	8	1,260,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	315 000	0.4	126,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	550 000	0.4	220,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTIO	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	14	670	9380	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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

5. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	52 500	0.52	27300	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	1 406	5.97	8393.82	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		13 181 850		1,410,258.55		

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	2 953	18.19	53715.07	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	29	38.38	1113.02	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	81	3.43	277.83	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	14	16.72	234.08	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						

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

Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	13 781 250	0.1	1,378,125	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	170 000	8	1,360,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	330 000	0.4	132,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	575 000	0.4	230,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	14	670	9380	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	55 000	0.52	28600	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	1 476	5.97	8811.72	yes	X

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				Add a new row	
Total	13 840 817	/	1,480,256.72		

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:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF), Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average may increase the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants to 75% of the eligible costs. As for Hungary's GNI per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average, we would like to ask for the increase of

Standard requirement 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 provide details on the source of 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.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, 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 Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

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



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

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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 SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

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.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 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.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Submission Number

Friday, September 19, 2014 15:42:33

1411134155515-3769

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Identification of the programme

Member state: **MAGYARORSZAG**

Disease: **Salmonella**

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

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

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards broiler flocks of Gallus gallus in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-)

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

Broilers Birds leaving for slaughter

(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2009. A national decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008: Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010

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

(Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: "Decree"). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks

— day-old chicks

— birds leaving for slaughter

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see Part B Chapter 7.2.

The Decree complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

For the short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council , particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes. Please see Part B Chapter 2.

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(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for official controls over implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programmes is the National Food Chain Safety Office which is under the Ministry of Rural Development.

As of 1 January 2011, regional administrative bodies have been integrated into County Government Offices and as of 1 January 2013 administrative districts and districts offices were created as units of the government offices. These offices are under the administrative direction of the Ministry for Public Administration and Justice; however, the county and district authorities are under the functional authority and the technical guidance of the Central Competent Authority.

The FBO sample-results are reported by the Laboratory following each test to the district Competent Authority and to the veterinarian of the holding, in case of positive results also to the FBO and the county Competent Authority. The laboratories testing FBO samples send every quarter of the year a summary statement about the tests carried out to the District Competent Authority (DCA). The FBO does not have a reporting obligation.

There are semi-annual and annual reports in Hungary in the framework of the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP). The District Competent Authority (DCA) reports to the County Government Office (CGO) and the CGO reports to the Central Competent Authority (CCA) in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

All laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited by the NRL for Salmonella testing methods.

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(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All laboratories participating in Salmonella National Control Programmes analyse samples using the EU testing method EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007 and MB/17/2010 White-Kauffmann-Le Minor Scheme for serotyping.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter 2.2, 2.3.2 and 2.4.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Broiler flocks are kept usually until the age of 38-42 days (depending on the technology). As cleansing

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take place after every flock, each year 6 flocks can be reared in a certain airspace in average. The Regulation requires all relevant broiler flocks to be tested 3 weeks before leaving for the slaughterhouse. The National legislation requires all relevant broiler flocks to be tested as day old chicks too.

(d)2.2 *Structure of the production of feed*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Feeding of poultry, including broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein. Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment. In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to four main pieces of legislation: Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 22/2012 (II. 29.) on the National Food Chain Safety Office and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No. 65/2012 (VII. 4.) on the implementation of the above Act, and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No 44/2003 (IV. 26.) on the compulsory provisions of Codex Pabularis Hungaricus. In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services. Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process. The registration of the feed production units is done by the District offices. The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health. Therefore, the competent District office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc. In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decrees, the competent District office may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or use of the relevant feed. The Decree No. 65/2012 gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 12 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in feed and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams. In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

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(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter (d)2.3.2 and (d)2.3.3.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides employees and entrants for temporary activities holdings with a great number of animals shall only be entered by the owner and operator of the holding and the official and supplying veterinarian observing the preventive epidemiological Health Codes. Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand-and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian supplying the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded in the record book of the holding. In danger of epidemic holdings shall not be visited.

Objects liable to transmit infection or vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding exclusively shall be admitted to the holding after disinfected.

The pasturing, feeding and watering of animals shall be carried out in harmony with the animal health Health Codes. Feeding shall only take place with feedingstuffs that will not endanger the life of animals or - indirectly - the life of humans.

On large holdings the nourishment, the agricultural produces for nourishment, the treatment and storing of those, other materials used for manufacturing feed mixtures, the method of production, the holding and the undertaking producing feedingstuffs shall be continuously supervised by the veterinary supplying the holding.

Should the owner or the veterinary supplying the holding find that the feedingstuff does not comply

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with the stipulated animal health requirements it shall be the responsibility of the veterinarian to inform the about the findings simultaneously prohibiting that the feedingstuff be utilised, produced at and circulated from the premises until further notice

The quality of water for the watering of animals shall be — as far as possible — one of drinking water. Providing the quality and clinical examination of water (once in a year or in case of necessity), the maintenance and disinfection of wells, pipes and the watering equipment and the diversion of surplus water is the responsibility of the keeper or operator.

On large holdings employees shall possess a valid sanitary licence, be verified to have attended and passed the examination of labour aptitude.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Large holdings and buildings shall only be populated with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority and by animals of a population free from the pathogens included in the national exemption, of the same species if possible the same age and place of origin, on the basis of the favourable results of the required diagnostic examinations carried out in the place of origin or in the quarantine. Animals of different species shall be kept on the holding exclusively with the authorisation of the regionally competent official veterinarian. Holdings newly populated are qualified as quarantines as well.

Animals from abroad and foreign places shall be admitted to the holding and population already populated exclusively after the isolation of favourable outcome and with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority. The required examinations shall be completed during the isolation period.

Animal keeping facilities and pastures shall be established and operated in order that the population and evacuation (the removal of animals) can be completed in 6-12 days, all at once.

Following the evacuation the keeper is obliged to undertake the cleaning and disinfection of the pasture or facility or take measures for it according to the instructions of disinfection.

On holdings operating during continuous population the keeper is obliged to take measures for the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and take measures for the extermination of rodents and insects.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of the National Food Chain Safety Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.
An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

The flock identification number derives from this identification number of the holding followed by the number of the airspace inside the poultry house and the date of the introduction/colonization of the poultry.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation have to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.

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(d)2.7 *Documents to accompany animals when dispatched*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annexes to National regulation Nr. 87/2012 of MRD on animal health rules for inland transportation of live animals contains the documents to accompany animals. The Animal Health Certificate based on the Annex 2 of the regulation is stated by the veterinarian. The transportation is controlled, reporting 24 hours prior to transportation is obligatory. Please find attached the relevant national regulation.

(d)2.8 *Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.
At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at NFCSO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period : From 2 0 1 5 To 2 0 1 7

1.1 Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Phone : +36-30-867-0699

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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). 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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring and control programmes for Salmonella spp. (S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of Gallus gallus, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg

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packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus*, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is below 0,15 %. However, the Community target which is set by Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 of 8 March 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* is a maximum of 1%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).

All broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* included in the programme are registered in the territory of Hungary. Participation in the SNCPs is compulsory for all flocks of broilers as laid down in Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009. Official sampling is carried out in 10 % of holdings with more than 5000 broilers, according to 200/2012/EU Annex 2.1 b).

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Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate, National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures (not mentioned in point 4.1.)

Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.

After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

There is no vaccination of broilers.

4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2017

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Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (formerly named: Central Agricultural Office).

Name: National Food Chain Safety Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság

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Address: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 24.

4.3 Description and delimitation 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 on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2009.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the

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business operator in accordance with Article 3. § (4) (a).

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars):

-

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD
The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the 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, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars):

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in broilers the provisions of CR No. 200/2012/EC Commission Regulation paragraph 5, 8 implemented.

Art. 11 of the Decree:

Procedure in the event of positive test results

(1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys

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results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO

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pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

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(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator

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shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment

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as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code – for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that

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influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term “suspect flock” is not used, ‘exceptional cases’ mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 200/2010 don’t occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
Commission Regulation (EC) No 200/2012 of 8 March 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in broilers and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 26/2013 (IV. 18.) of the Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars):

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of

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the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.nebih.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. *General description of the costs and benefits of the programme*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of broiler flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which largely contributes to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Broiler flocks of C	621	11 534	621	11 534	621	Any targeted serotype	2	2	46 185	0	0	X
Baranya	Broiler flocks of C	640	8 621	637	8 612	637	Any targeted serotype	5	5	103 500	0	0	X
Békés	Broiler flocks of C	332	4 937	332	4 937	332	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X

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Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Broiler flocks of C	530	7 280 90	530	7 280 90	530	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Csongrád	Broiler flocks of C	235	7 661 43	235	7 661 43	235	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Fejér	Broiler flocks of C	90	10 548 00	90	10 548 00	90	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Broiler flocks of C	625	8 928 70	625	8 928 70	625	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Broiler flocks of C	909	14 473 20	908	14 473 20	908	Any targeted serotype	1	1	3 000	0	0	X
Heves	Broiler flocks of C	115	1 529 95	115	1 529 95	115	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Broiler flocks of C	51	1 437 00	51	1 437 00	51	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Broiler flocks of C	410	4 808 12	410	4 808 12	410	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Nógrád	Broiler flocks of C	74	813 81	74	813 81	74	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Pest	Broiler flocks of C	144	1 420 90	127	1 364 72	127	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Somogy	Broiler flocks of C	50	1 476 20	50	1 476 20	50	Any targeted serotype	2	2	37 500	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Broiler flocks of C	1 467	28 110 50	1 467	28 110 50	1 467	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Tolna	Broiler flocks of C	181	1 550 15	181	1 550 15	181	Any targeted serotype	1	1	11 000	0	0	X
Vas	Broiler flocks of C	659	8 025 00	659	8 025 00	659	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Veszprém	Broiler flocks of C	108	1 963 15	108	1 963 15	108	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Zala	Broiler flocks of C	653	6 734 14	653	6 734 14	653	Any targeted serotype	1	1	5 500	0	0	X
Total			7 894 131 856 50	7 873 131 791 300	7 873 131 791 300	7 873 131 791 300		12	12	206 685	0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE Salmonella Typhimurium = ST Salmonella Hadar = SH Salmonella Infantis = SI Salmonella Virchow = SV

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	bacteriological test	ISO 6579/2002	201	49	X
Magyarország	serotyping test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	49	12	X
Magyarország	antimicrobial detection test	ISO 6579/2002	26	0	X
Magyarország	disinfection efficacy test	ISO 6579/2002	10	0	X
Total			286	61	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	2	46 185	X
Baranya	5	103 500	X

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Békés	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	X
Csongrád	0	0	X
Fejér	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	1	3 000	X
Heves	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	X
Pest	0	0	X
Somogy	2	37 500	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	X
Tolna	1	11 000	X
Vas	0	0	X
Veszprém	0	0	X
Zala	1	5 500	X
Total	12	206 685	
			Add a new row

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

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	52	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	27	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	20	X
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine sampling	220	X
Total					319	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					27	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					20	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					220	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					52	
Add a new row						

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

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine sampling	231	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	54	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	29	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	22	X
Total					336	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					29	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					22	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					231	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					54	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces	routine sampling	242	X

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Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	57	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	31	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	24	X
Total					354	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					31	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					24	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					242	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					57	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Broiler flocks of	8 400	8 400	8 400	220	220	SE+ST	20	20	400 000	0	0	X
Total		8 400	8 400	8 400	220	220		20	20	400 000	0	0	
Add a new row													

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(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Broiler flocks of	8 820	8 820	8 820	231	231	SE+ST	22	22	420 000	0	0	X
Total		8 820	8 820	8 820	231	231		22	22	420 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

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

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Broiler flocks of	9 261	9 261	9 261	242	242	SE+ST	24	24	441 000	0	0	X
Total		9 261	9 261	9 261	242	242		24	24	441 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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8. *Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme*

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2015**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	220	18.19	4001.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	52	38.38	1995.76	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	27	3.43	92.61	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	20	16.72	334.4	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0.1	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	400 000	0	0	no	X

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						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and	20	670	13400	yes		X
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	220	5.97	1313.4	yes		X
						Add a new row	
Total		559		21137.97			

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

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	231	18.19	4201.89	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	54	38.38	2072.52	yes		X

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Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	29	3.43	99.47	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	22	16.72	367.84	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0.1	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	420 000	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and	22	670	14740	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	231	5.97	1379.07	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		589		22860.79		

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	242	18.19	4401.98	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	57	38.38	2187.66	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	31	3.43	106.33	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	24	16.72	401.28	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0.1	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	441 000	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and	24	670	16080	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	242	5.97	1444.74	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		620		24621.99		

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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:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF), Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average may increase the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants to 75% of the eligible costs. As for Hungary's GNI per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average, we would like to ask for the increase of

Standard requirement 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 provide details on the source of 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.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, 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 Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

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



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

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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 SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

Instructions to complete the form:

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- 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

Wednesday, October 15, 2014 14:04:50

1413374692603-3879

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

Identification of the programme

Member state: **MAGYARORSZAG**

Disease: **Salmonella**

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

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

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Union prevalence target within the defined time period available as regards laying flocks of Gallus gallus in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 2 % or less of Salmonella Enteritidis, and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-).

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. Indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

- rearing flocks**
- day-old chicks
 - pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit
- laying flocks**
- every 15 weeks during the laying phase

(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2007. A national decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008: Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: "Decree"). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

- rearing flocks
 - day-old chicks
 - two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- adult laying flocks
 - every 15. week during the laying period

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in. More information about testing scheme: please see Part B Chapter 7.2.

The Decree compiles with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council , particularly highlighting the

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

prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 2.

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for official controls over implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programmes is the National Food Chain Safety Office which is under the Ministry of Rural Development.

As of 1 January 2011, regional administrative bodies have been integrated into County Government Offices and as of 1 January 2013 administrative districts and districts offices were created as units of the government offices. These offices are under the administrative direction of the Ministry for Public Administration and Justice; however, the county and district authorities are under the functional authority and the technical guidance of the Central Competent Authority.

The FBO sample-results are reported by the Laboratory following each test to the district Competent Authority and to the veterinarian of the holding, in case of positive results also to the FBO and the county Competent Authority. The laboratories testing FBO samples send every quarter of the year a summary statement about the tests carried out to the District Competent Authority (DCA). The FBO does not have a reporting obligation.

There are semi-annual and annual reports in Hungary in the framework of the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP). The District Competent Authority (DCA) reports to the County Government Office (CGO) and the CGO reports to the Central Competent Authority (CCA) in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

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(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All laboratories participating in Salmonella National Control Programmes analyse samples using the EU testing method EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007 and MB/17/2010 White-Kauffmann-Le Minor Scheme for serotyping.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter 2.2, 2.3.2 and 2.4.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus in Hungary can be structured to rearing and production flocks, size, and the type of holdings.

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(d)2.2 *Structure of the production of feed*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Feeding of poultry, including laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein. Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment. In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to four main pieces of legislation: Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 22/2012 (II. 29.) on the National Food Chain Safety Office and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No. 65/2012 (VII. 4.) on the implementation of the above Act, and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No 44/2003 (IV. 26.) on the compulsory provisions of Codex Pabularis Hungaricus. In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services. Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process. The registration of the feed production units is done by the District offices. The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health. Therefore, the competent District office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc. In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decrees, the competent District office may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or use of the relevant feed. The Decree No. 65/2012 gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 12 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in feed and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams. In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

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(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter (d)2.3.2 and (d)2.3.3.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides employees and entrants for temporary activities holdings with a great number of animals shall only be entered by the owner and operator of the holding and the official and supplying veterinarian observing the preventive epidemiological Health Codes. Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand-and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian supplying the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded in the record book of the holding. In danger of epidemic holdings shall not be visited.

Objects liable to transmit infection or vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding exclusively shall be admitted to the holding after disinfected.

The pasturing, feeding and watering of animals shall be carried out in harmony with the animal health Health Codes. Feeding shall only take place with feedingstuffs that will not endanger the life of animals or - indirectly - the life of humans.

On large holdings the nourishment, the agricultural produces for nourishment, the treatment and storing of those, other materials used for manufacturing feed mixtures, the method of production, the holding and the undertaking producing feedingstuffs shall be continuously supervised by the veterinary supplying the holding.

Should the owner or the veterinary supplying the holding find that the feedingstuff does not comply

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

with the stipulated animal health requirements it shall be the responsibility of the veterinarian to inform the about the findings simultaneously prohibiting that the feedingstuff be utilised, produced at and circulated from the premises until further notice

The quality of water for the watering of animals shall be — as far as possible — one of drinking water. Providing the quality and clinical examination of water (once in a year or in case of necessity), the maintenance and disinfection of wells, pipes and the watering equipment and the diversion of surplus water is the responsibility of the keeper or operator.

On large holdings employees shall possess a valid sanitary licence, be verified to have attended and passed the examination of labour aptitude.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Large holdings and buildings shall only be populated with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority and by animals of a population free from the pathogens included in the national exemption, of the same species if possible the same age and place of origin, on the basis of the favourable results of the required diagnostic examinations carried out in the place of origin or in the quarantine. Animals of different species shall be kept on the holding exclusively with the authorisation of the regionally competent official veterinarian. Holdings newly populated are qualified as quarantines as well.

Animals from abroad and foreign places shall be admitted to the holding and population already populated exclusively after the isolation of favourable outcome and with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority. The required examinations shall be completed during the isolation period.

Animal keeping facilities and pastures shall be established and operated in order that the population and evacuation (the removal of animals) can be completed in 6-12 days, all at once.

Following the evacuation the keeper is obliged to undertake the cleaning and disinfection of the pasture or facility or take measures for it according to the instructions of disinfection.

On holdings operating during continuous population the keeper is obliged to take measures for the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and take measures for the extermination of rodents and insects.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of the National Food Chain Safety Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.
An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria:
All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse (included laying flocks at the end of production)
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

Every poultry holding participating in the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP) has a registration/identification number, which number is given electronically by the Central Database at the time the FBO announces its holding at the District Competent Authority. The system of registration is based on Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data.

The flock identification number derives from this identification number of the holding followed by the number of the airspace inside the poultry house and the date of the introduction/colonization of the poultry.

The laying farms of Gallus gallus over 50 poultry have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree No. 74/2003. These registration numbers are on eggs.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation have to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.

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(d)2.7 *Documents to accompany animals when dispatched*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annexes to National regulation Nr. 87/2012 of MRD on animal health rules for inland transportation of live animals contains the documents to accompany animals. The Animal Health Certificate based on the Annex 2 of the regulation is stated by the veterinarian. The transportation is controlled, reporting 24 hours prior to transportation is obligatory. Please find attached the relevant national regulation.

(d)2.8 *Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.
At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at NFC SO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2017

1.1 Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Phone : +36-30-867-0699

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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). 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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring and control programmes for Salmonella spp. (S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of Gallus gallus, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg

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packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is below 1,88 %. However, the Community target which is set by Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* is a maximum of 2 %.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the five zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).

Included in the programme are all laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* registered in the territory of Hungary.

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National *Salmonella* Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food

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and Feed Safety Directorate, National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures (not mentioned in point 4.1.)

Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.

Eggs originating from such flocks do not be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 1308/2013. of 17 December 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens.

After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

The vaccination is voluntary. The use of vaccines complies with article 3 of Reg. (EC) No 1177/2006. There are mono- (*S.E.* or *S.T.*) and bivalent (*S.E.* and *S.T.*) live and inactivated vaccines. Vaccines are used according to the vaccine's guideline. The vaccines are paid by FBO and she/he can claim for contribution in accordance with the actual COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION approving annual and multiannual programmes and the financial contribution from the Union for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses presented by the Member States.

4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

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Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2017

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (formerly named: Central Agricultural Office).

Name: National Food Chain Safety Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

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Name in Hungarian: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 24.

4.3 Description and delimitation 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 on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2008.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse (included layer flocks at the end of production)
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at

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the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3. § (4) (a).

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars):

-

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD
The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the 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, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars):

Whenever a positive flock is found by own-check sampling in the frame of the programmes in breeding flocks and laying hens, than this flock should be considered as an infected suspect flock and movement restrictions are imposed on this flock.

Art. 11 of the Decree:

Procedure in the event of positive test results

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

- (1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.
- (4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.
- (5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.
- (6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.
- (7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

- (1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be

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withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Under current national legislation routine confirmatory sampling is not allowed. The confirmatory sampling may be carried out only in instances authorised by the CGO on a case by case basis. Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. The confirmatory (3 pairs of bootswabs) sampling is taken from all flocks in the holding and liver and muscle sampling from the positive flock. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special

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legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be

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slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from

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slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as

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positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
Commission Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1308/2013 of 17 December 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens.
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

The vaccination protocol has to be enclosed in the epidemiological control plan (which the operator submits as an application for participation in the national control programme.)

Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD:

“Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp. (The assumption of the vaccine compensation claim is the common declaration made and signed by the animal owner and the veterinary practitioner on the vaccine usage.)

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars):

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 26/2013 (IV. 18.) of the Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars):

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.nebih.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of laying flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock,

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condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which largely contributes to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Laying flocks of C	244	3 350 9	244	3 350 9	244	Any targeted serotype	4	4	34 115	8 308	0	X
Baranya	Laying flocks of C	14	15 065	14	15 065	14	Any targeted serotype	1	1	397	4 087	0	X
Békés	Laying flocks of C	69	1 027 4	69	1 027 4	69	Any targeted serotype	5	5	1 118	5 212	0	X

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Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Laying flocks of C	114	1 137 5	107	1 135 48	107	Any targeted serotype	2	2	1 474	7 888	0	X
Csongrád	Laying flocks of C	10	2 799	10	2 799	10	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Fejér	Laying flocks of C	41	597 79	41	597 796	41	Any targeted serotype	1	1	5 580	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Laying flocks of C	82	985 54	82	985 541	82	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Laying flocks of C	67	660 02	67	660 020	67	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Heves	Laying flocks of C	46	158 38	46	158 380	46	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Laying flocks of C	31	311 82	30	311 621	30	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Laying flocks of C	67	13 882	67	13 882 6	67	Any targeted serotype	2	2	16 900	273 600	0	X
Nógrád	Laying flocks of C	10	53 200	10	53 200	10	Any targeted serotype	1	1	6 000	0	0	X
Pest	Laying flocks of C	112	642 02	112	642 023	112	Any targeted serotype	2	2	3 000	17 520	0	X
Somogy	Laying flocks of C	11	10 695	11	10 695	11	Any targeted serotype	1	1	325	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Laying flocks of C	26	93 934	26	93 934	26	Any targeted serotype	1	1	1 172	8 505	0	X
Tolna	Laying flocks of C	12	39 350	12	39 350	12	Any targeted serotype	2	2	18 010	1 450	0	X
Vas	Laying flocks of C	88	815 60	88	815 600	88	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Veszprém	Laying flocks of C	86	694 17	86	694 178	86	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Zala	Laying flocks of C	37	109 36	37	109 368	37	Any targeted serotype	2	2	400	0	0	X
Total			1 167 24 588 38	1 159 24 586 101	1 159			24	24	88 491	326 570	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE Salmonella Typhimurium = ST Salmonella Hadar = SH Salmonella Infantis = SI Salmonella Virchow = SV

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	bacteriological test	ISO 6579/2002	751	73	X
Magyarország	serotyping test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	73	24	X
Magyarország	antimicrobial detection test	ISO 6579/2002	46	0	X
Magyarország	disinfection efficacy test	ISO 6579/2002	18	0	X
Total			888	97	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	4	34 115	X
Baranya	1	397	X

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Békés	5	1 118	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2	1 474	X
Csongrád	0	0	X
Fejér	1	5 580	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	X
Heves	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	2	16 900	X
Nógrád	1	6 000	X
Pest	2	3 000	X
Somogy	1	325	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	1	1 172	X
Tolna	2	18 010	X
Vas	0	0	X
Veszprém	0	0	X
Zala	2	400	X
Total	24	88 491	
		Add a new row	

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6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bács-Kiskun	244	3 350 923	244	25	848 663	3 030 000	X
Baranya	14	15 065	14	0	0	0	X
Békés	69	1 027 461	69	14	1 559 022	1 559 022	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	114	1 137 564	107	25	350 000	597 206	X
Csongrád	10	2 799	10	9	135 317	382 833	X
Fejér	41	597 796	41	4	412 000	412 000	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	82	985 541	82	15	264 700	339 000	X
Hajdú-Bihar	67	660 020	67	12	278 447	751 862	X
Heves	46	158 380	46	11	58 700	161 700	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	31	311 821	30	11	172 158	679 000	X
Komárom-Esztergom	67	13 882 663	67	16	3 164 000	3 164 000	X
Nógrád	10	53 200	10	1	6 000	6 000	X
Pest	112	642 023	112	15	433 810	690 440	X
Somogy	11	10 695	11	0	0	0	X

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Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	26	93 934	26	0	0	0	X
Tolna	12	39 350	12	0	0	0	X
Vas	88	815 600	88	30	702 200	702 200	X
Veszprém	86	694 178	86	10	246 164	492 328	X
Zala	37	109 368	37	3	15 120	60 222	X
Total	1 167	24 588 381	1 159	201	8 646 301	13 027 813	
					Add a new row		

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces or bootswabs	routine sampling	800	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	77	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	48	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	24	X
Total					949	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					48	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					24	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					800	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					77	
Add a new row						

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7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces or bootswabs	routine sampling	840	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	81	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	50	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	25	X
Total					996	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					50	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					25	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					840	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					81	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	faeces or bootswabs	routine sampling	886	X

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Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	85	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	53	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	27	X
Total					1 051	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					53	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					27	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					886	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					85	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of	1 225	1 225	1 225	400	400	SE+ST	24	24	100 000	400 000	0	X
Total		1 225	1 225	1 225	400	400		24	24	100 000	400 000	0	
Add a new row													

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

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of	1 286	1 286	1 286	420	420	SE+ST	25	25	105 000	420 000	0	X
Total		1 286	1 286	1 286	420	420		25	25	105 000	420 000	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

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

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of	1 350	1 350	1 350	443	443	SE+ST	27	27	110 500	441 000	0	X
Total		1 350	1 350	1 350	443	443		27	27	110 500	441 000	0	
Add a new row													

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2015	1 225	25 000 000	1 225	600	9 000 000	18 000 000	X
Total	1 225	25 000 000	1 225	600	9 000 000	18 000 000	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2016	1 286	26 250 000	1 286	630	9 450 000	18 900 000	X
Total	1 286	26 250 000	1 286	630	9 450 000	18 900 000	
					Add a new row		

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

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2017	1 350	27 562 500	1 350	670	9 922 500	19 845 000	X
Total	1 350	27 562 500	1 350	670	9 922 500	19 845 000	
					Add a new row		

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	800	18.19	14552	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	77	38.38	2955.26	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	48	3.43	164.64	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	24	16.72	401.28	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	19 845 000	0.1	1,984,500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	400 000	0.08	32000	yes	X

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

Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	100 000	4.4	440,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTIO	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	24	670	16080	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	100 000	0.52	52000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	400	5.97	2388	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		19 946 373		2,073,041.18		

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

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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

Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	840	18.19	15279.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	81	38.38	3108.78	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	50	3.43	171.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	25	16.72	418	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	18 900 000	0.1	1,890,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	105 000	4.4	462,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	420 000	0.08	33600	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	25	670	16750	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	105 000	0.52	54600	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	420	5.97	2507.4	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		19 006 441		1,982,835.28		

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	886	18.19	16116.34	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	85	38.38	3262.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	53	3.43	181.79	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	27	16.72	451.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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

Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	19 845 000	0.1	1,984,500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	441 000	0.08	35280	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	110 500	4.4	486,200	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	27	670	18090	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	110 500	0.52	57460	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	443	5.97	2644.71	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		19 957 021		2,082,706.58		

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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:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF), Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average may increase the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants to 75% of the eligible costs. As for Hungary's GNI per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average, we would like to ask for the increase of

Standard requirement 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 provide details on the source of 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.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, 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 Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

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



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

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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 SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

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.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 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.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Friday, September 19, 2014 15:44:05

Submission Number

1411134247874-3773

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

Identification of the programme

Member state: **MAGYARORSZAG**

Disease: **Salmonella**

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

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

ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of Meleagris gallopavo in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of the relevant salmonella serotypes: Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-).

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. Indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Animal population Turkeys

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

- Turkeys** Birds leaving for slaughter
 Birds for breeding

(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2010. A national decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008: Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against

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

salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: "Decree"). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks

- day-old chicks
- four-week-old birds
- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

adult breeding flocks

- every third week during the laying period

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in. More information about testing scheme: please see Part B Chapter 7.2.

The Decree complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 2.

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

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for official controls over implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programmes is the National Food Chain Safety Office which is under the Ministry of Rural Development.

As of 1 January 2011, regional administrative bodies have been integrated into County Government Offices and as of 1

January 2013 administrative districts and districts offices were created as units of the government offices. These offices are under the administrative direction of the Ministry for Public Administration and Justice; however, the county and district authorities are under the functional authority and the technical guidance of the Central Competent Authority.

The FBO sample-results are reported by the Laboratory following each test to the district Competent Authority and to the veterinarian of the holding, in case of positive results also to the FBO and the county Competent Authority. The laboratories testing FBO samples send every quarter of the year a summary statement about the tests carried out to the District Competent Authority (DCA). The FBO does not have a reporting obligation

There are semi-annual and annual reports in Hungary in the framework of the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP). The District Competent Authority (DCA) reports to the County Government Office (CGO) and the CGO reports to the Central Competent Authority (CCA) in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

All laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited by the NRL for Salmonella testing methods.

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(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All laboratories participating in Salmonella National Control Programmes analyse samples using the EU testing method EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007 and MB/17/2010 White-Kauffmann-Le Minor Scheme for serotyping.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter 2.2, 2.3.2 and 2.4.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks are kept usually until the age of one year (57 weeks). The production period begins when

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

the flock is 33-34 weeks of age. In Hungary, breeding flocks are typically kept in barns and can be structured according to elite, grandparent- and parent flocks, size, and the type of holdings.

(d)2.2 *Structure of the production of feed*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Feeding of poultry, including breeding flocks of Turkeys is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein.

Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment.

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to four main pieces of legislation:

Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 22/2012 (II. 29.) on the National Food Chain Safety Office and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No. 65/2012 (VII. 4.) on the implementation of the above Act, and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No 44/2003 (IV. 26.) on the compulsory provisions of Codex Pabularis Hungaricus.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the District offices.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent District office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decrees, the competent District office may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or use of the relevant feed.

The Decree No. 65/2012 gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 12 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of Salmonella spp. in feed and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero Salmonella spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

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(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter (d)2.3.2 and (d)2.3.3.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides employees and entrants for temporary activities holdings with a great number of animals shall only be entered by the owner and operator of the holding and the official and supplying veterinarian observing the preventive epidemiological Health Codes. Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand-and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian supplying the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded in the record book of the holding. In danger of epidemic holdings shall not be visited.

Objects liable to transmit infection or vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding exclusively shall be admitted to the holding after disinfected.

The pasturing, feeding and watering of animals shall be carried out in harmony with the animal health Health Codes. Feeding shall only take place with feedingstuffs that will not endanger the life of animals or - indirectly - the life of humans.

On large holdings the nourishment, the agricultural produces for nourishment, the treatment and storing of those, other materials used for manufacturing feed mixtures, the method of production, the holding and the undertaking producing feedingstuffs shall be continuously supervised by the veterinary supplying the holding.

Should the owner or the veterinary supplying the holding find that the feedingstuff does not comply

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

with the stipulated animal health requirements it shall be the responsibility of the veterinarian to inform the about the findings simultaneously prohibiting that the feedingstuff be utilised, produced at and circulated from the premises until further notice

The quality of water for the watering of animals shall be — as far as possible — one of drinking water. Providing the quality and clinical examination of water (once in a year or in case of necessity), the maintenance and disinfection of wells, pipes and the watering equipment and the diversion of surplus water is the responsibility of the keeper or operator.

On large holdings employees shall possess a valid sanitary licence, be verified to have attended and passed the examination of labour aptitude.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Large holdings and buildings shall only be populated with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority and by animals of a population free from the pathogens included in the national exemption, of the same species if possible the same age and place of origin, on the basis of the favourable results of the required diagnostic examinations carried out in the place of origin or in the quarantine. Animals of different species shall be kept on the holding exclusively with the authorisation of the regionally competent official veterinarian. Holdings newly populated are qualified as quarantines as well.

Animals from abroad and foreign places shall be admitted to the holding and population already populated exclusively after the isolation of favourable outcome and with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority. The required examinations shall be completed during the isolation period.

Animal keeping facilities and pastures shall be established and operated in order that the population and evacuation (the removal of animals) can be completed in 6-12 days, all at once.

Following the evacuation the keeper is obliged to undertake the cleaning and disinfection of the pasture or facility or take measures for it according to the instructions of disinfection.

On holdings operating during continuous population the keeper is obliged to take measures for the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and take measures for the extermination of rodents and insects.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of the National Food Chain Safety Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.
An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse (included turkey breeding flocks at the end of production)
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

The flock identification number derives from this identification number of the holding followed by the number of the airspace inside the poultry house and the date of the introduction/colonization of the poultry.

Participation in the SNCs is compulsory for all breeding turkey holdings according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation have to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annexes to National regulation Nr. 87/2012 of MRD on animal health rules for inland transportation of live animals contains the documents to accompany animals. The Animal Health Certificate based on the Annex 2 of the regulation is stated by the veterinarian. The transportation is controlled, reporting 24 hours prior to transportation is obligatory. Please find attached the relevant national regulation.

(d)2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.
At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at NFCSSO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From 2015 To 2017

1.1 Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Phone : +36-30-867-0699

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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). 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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring and control programmes for Salmonella spp. (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of *Gallus gallus*, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg

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packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in breeding flocks of turkeys, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is less than 1%. However, the Community target which is set by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of turkeys is a maximum of 1%. In 2013 the infection of breeding flocks of turkeys for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 0%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).

Included in the programme are all breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* registered in the territory of Hungary.

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Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate, National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

Participation in the SNCPS is compulsory for all breeding turkey holdings according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures (not mentioned in point 4.1.)

Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.

Hatching eggs originating from such flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point C.5.

After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

The vaccination is voluntary. The use of vaccines complies with article 3 of Reg. (EC) No 1177/2006. There are mono- (*S.E.* or *S.T.*) and bivalent (*S.E.* and *S.T.*) live and inactivated vaccines. Vaccines are used according to the vaccine's guideline. The vaccines are paid by FBO and she/he can claim for contribution in accordance with the actual COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION approving annual and multiannual programmes and the financial contribution from the Union for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses presented by the Member States.

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme: 2015 - 2017

Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (formerly named: Central Agricultural Office).

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

Name: National Food Chain Safety Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 24.

4.3 Description and delimitation 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 on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2010.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse (included breeding turkeys at the end of production)
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD the operator is obliged to

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

register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:
A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3. § (4) (a).

Participation in the SNCPs is compulsory for all breeding turkey holdings according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

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4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD
The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the 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, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In the frame of the Salmonella control programme in turkeys the provisions of CR No. 1190/2012/EC paragraph 8, 12 are implemented.

Procedure in the event of positive test results

Art. 11 of the Decree:

- (1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
- (3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.
- (4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.
- (5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.
- (6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.
- (7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

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

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

- (1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.
- (2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics .If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, the Salmonella infection shall be considered as confirmed.
- (3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.
- (4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.
- (5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.
- (6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before the are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.
- (7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning

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

the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code – for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will

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send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code - for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if

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

the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code – for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the

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flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of turkeys
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry
Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and turkeys
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

The vaccination protocol has to be enclosed in the epidemiological control plan (which the operator submits as an application for participation in the national control programme.)
Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD:
"Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp. (The assumption of the vaccine compensation claim is the common declaration made and signed by the animal owner and the veterinary practitioner on the vaccine usage.)

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

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

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 26/2013 (IV. 18.) of the Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars):

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.nebih.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. General description of the costs and benefits of the programme

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of breeding flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which largely contributes to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Baranya	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Békés	Turkeys	77	96 330	77	96 330	77	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X

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Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Csongrád	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Fejér	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Turkeys	131	256 890	131	256 890	131	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Heves	Turkeys	41	62 130	41	62 130	41	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Turkeys	3	22 272	3	22 272	3	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Nógrád	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Pest	Turkeys	1	384	1	384	1	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Somogy	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Tolna	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Vas	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Veszprém	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Zala	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		253	438 006	253	438 006	253		0	0	0	0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW													

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE Salmonella Typhimurium = ST Salmonella Hadar = SH Salmonella Infantis = SI Salmonella Virchow = SV

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

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	bacteriological test	ISO 6579/2002	68	5	X
Magyarország	serotyping test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	5	0	X
Magyarország	antimicrobial detection test	ISO 6579/2002	0	0	X
Magyarország	disinfection efficacy test	ISO 6579/2002	0	0	X
Total			73	5	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	0	0	X
Total	0	0	

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

Add a new row

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Bács-Kiskun	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Baranya	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Békés	77	96 330	77	20	62 119	62 119	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Csongrád	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Fejér	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	131	256 890	131	46	124 461	355 498	X
Heves	41	62 130	41	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3	22 272	3	0	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Pest	1	384	1	0	0	0	X

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Somogy	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Tolna	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Vas	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Veszprém	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Zala	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	253	438 006	253	66	186 580	417 617	
					Add a new row		

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	faeces	routine sampling	120	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strain	qualification	10	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	2	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	2	X
Total					134	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					2	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					2	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					120	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10	
Add a new row						

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

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	faeces	routine sampling	126	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strain	qualification	11	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	2	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	2	X
Total					141	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					2	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					2	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					126	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					11	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	faeces	routine sampling	132	X

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

Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strain	qualification	12	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	2	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	2	X
Total					148	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					2	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					2	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					132	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					12	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	266	266	266	120	120	SE+ST	2	2	3 000	5 000	5 000	X
Total		266	266	266	120	120		2	2	3 000	5 000	5 000	
Add a new row													

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

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	279	279	279	126	126	SE+ST	2	2	3 000	5 000	5 000	X
Total		279	279	279	126	126		2	2	3 000	5 000	5 000	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

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

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	293	293	293	132	132	SE+ST	2	2	3 000	5 000	5 000	X
Total		293	293	293	132	132		2	2	3 000	5 000	5000	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2015	266	500 000	266	80	200 000	500 000	X
Total	266	500 000	266	80	200 000	500 000	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2016	279	525 000	279	85	210 000	525 000	X
Total	279	525 000	279	85	210 000	525 000	
					Add a new row		

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

7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország 2017	293	551 250	293	90	220 500	551 250	X
Total	293	551 250	293	90	220 500	551 250	
					Add a new row		

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	120	18.19	2182.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	10	38.38	383.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	2	3.43	6.86	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	551 250	0.1	55125	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	3 000	24	72000	yes	X

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

Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	2	670	1340	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	3 000	3.77	11310	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	120	5.97	716.4	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		554 506		71098.3		

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

1. Testing

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

Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	126	18.19	2291.94	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	11	38.38	422.18	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	2	3.43	6.86	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	525 000	0.1	52500	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	3 000	24	72000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTIION	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	2	670	1340	yes	X
				Add a new row		

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

5. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	3 000	3.77	11310	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	126	5.97	752.22	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		528 269		68656.64		

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	132	18.19	2401.08	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	12	38.38	460.56	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	2	3.43	6.86	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						

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

Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine doses	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	551 250	0.1	55125	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	3 000	24	72000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and e	2	670	1340	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	Cost of destroying animals	3 000	3.77	11310	yes	X
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	132	5.97	788.04	yes	X

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

				Add a new row	
	Total	554 532		71464.98	

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:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF), Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average may increase the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants to 75% of the eligible costs. As for Hungary's GNI per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average, we would like to ask for the increase of

Standard requirement 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 provide details on the source of 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.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, 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 Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

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



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

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX II - PART A + B

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

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 SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.19

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.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) IMPORTANT: Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 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.

IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!

Submission Date

Friday, September 19, 2014 15:45:20

Submission Number

1411134322412-3775

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

Identification of the programme

Member state: **MAGYARORSZAG**

Disease: **Salmonella**

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

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Union prevalence target within the defined time period available as regards fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo in the territory of Hungary. The target is to reduce the prevalence to 1 % or less of the relevant salmonella serotypes: Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-)

(b) Animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1. Indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

Animal population Turkeys

Food business operators have samples taken and analysed for Salmonella in the following phases of production :

- Turkeys**
- Birds leaving for slaughter
 - Birds for breeding

(c) Specific requirements

Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003

(max. 32000 chars) :

Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2010. A national decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008: Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against

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salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: "Decree"). The aim of creating the first Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation. The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling cover

rearing flocks

adult fattening flocks

— in last 3 weeks before slaughtering

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in.

More information about testing scheme: please see Part B Chapter 7.2.

The Decree complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

(d)1.1 A short summary referring to the occurrence of Salmonellosis (Zoonotic Salmonella)

A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31., particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 2.

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

(d)1.2 The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities.

Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for official controls over implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programmes is the National Food Chain Safety Office which is under the Ministry of Rural Development.

As of 1 January 2011, regional administrative bodies have been integrated into County Government Offices and as of 1

January 2013 administrative districts and districts offices were created as units of the government offices. These offices are under the administrative direction of the Ministry for Public Administration and Justice; however, the county and district authorities are under the functional authority and the technical guidance of the Central Competent Authority.

The FBO sample-results are reported by the Laboratory following each test to the district Competent Authority and to the veterinarian of the holding, in case of positive results also to the FBO and the county Competent Authority. The laboratories testing FBO samples send every quarter of the year a summary statement about the tests carried out to the District Competent Authority (DCA). The FBO does not have a reporting obligation.

There are semi-annual and annual reports in Hungary in the framework of the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP). The District Competent Authority (DCA) reports to the County Government Office (CGO) and the CGO reports to the Central Competent Authority (CCA) in accordance with Commission Decision 2008/940/EC.

(d)1.3 Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

All laboratories testing official and FBO samples are accredited by the NRL for Salmonella testing methods.

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(d)1.4 Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

All laboratories participating in Salmonella National Control Programmes analyse samples using the EU testing method EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007 and MB/17/2010 White-Kauffmann-Le Minor Scheme for serotyping.

(d)1.5 Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter 2.2, 2.3.2 and 2.4.

(d)2. Food and business covered by the programme

(d)2.1 The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Fattening flocks are kept usually until the age of 112-154 days (depending on the technology and the

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

sexual status). As cleansing take place after every flock, each year 2,5 flocks can be reared in a certain airspace in average.

(d)2.2 *Structure of the production of feed*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Feeding of poultry, including fattening flocks of turkeys is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein.

Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment.

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to four main pieces of legislation:

Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 22/2012 (II. 29.) on the National Food Chain Safety Office and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No. 65/2012 (VII. 4.) on the implementation of the above Act, and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No 44/2003 (IV. 26.) on the compulsory provisions of Codex Pabularis Hungaricus.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the District offices.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent District office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decrees, the competent District office may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or use of the relevant feed.

The Decree No. 65/2012 gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 12 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of Salmonella spp. in feed and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero Salmonella spp. / 25 grams.

In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

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(d)2.3 Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A Chapter (d)2.3.2 and (d)2.3.3.

(d)2.3.2 Measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Besides employees and entrants for temporary activities holdings with a great number of animals shall only be entered by the owner and operator of the holding and the official and supplying veterinarian observing the preventive epidemiological Health Codes. Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand-and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian supplying the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded in the record book of the holding. In danger of epidemic holdings shall not be visited.

Objects liable to transmit infection or vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding exclusively shall be admitted to the holding after disinfected.

The pasturing, feeding and watering of animals shall be carried out in harmony with the animal health Health Codes. Feeding shall only take place with feedingstuffs that will not endanger the life of animals or - indirectly - the life of humans.

On large holdings the nourishment, the agricultural produces for nourishment, the treatment and storing of those, other materials used for manufacturing feed mixtures, the method of production, the holding and the undertaking producing feedingstuffs shall be continuously supervised by the veterinary supplying the holding.

Should the owner or the veterinary supplying the holding find that the feedingstuff does not comply

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

with the stipulated animal health requirements it shall be the responsibility of the veterinarian to inform the about the findings simultaneously prohibiting that the feedingstuff be utilised, produced at and circulated from the premises until further notice

The quality of water for the watering of animals shall be — as far as possible — one of drinking water. Providing the quality and clinical examination of water (once in a year or in case of necessity), the maintenance and disinfection of wells, pipes and the watering equipment and the diversion of surplus water is the responsibility of the keeper or operator.

On large holdings employees shall possess a valid sanitary licence, be verified to have attended and passed the examination of labour aptitude.

(d)2.3.3 Hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

Large holdings and buildings shall only be populated with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority and by animals of a population free from the pathogens included in the national exemption, of the same species if possible the same age and place of origin, on the basis of the favourable results of the required diagnostic examinations carried out in the place of origin or in the quarantine. Animals of different species shall be kept on the holding exclusively with the authorisation of the regionally competent official veterinarian. Holdings newly populated are qualified as quarantines as well.

Animals from abroad and foreign places shall be admitted to the holding and population already populated exclusively after the isolation of favourable outcome and with the prior authorisation of the regional competent authority. The required examinations shall be completed during the isolation period.

Animal keeping facilities and pastures shall be established and operated in order that the population and evacuation (the removal of animals) can be completed in 6-12 days, all at once.

Following the evacuation the keeper is obliged to undertake the cleaning and disinfection of the pasture or facility or take measures for it according to the instructions of disinfection.

On holdings operating during continuous population the keeper is obliged to take measures for the cleaning and disinfection of buildings and take measures for the extermination of rodents and insects.

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the Food Chain Safety Deputy President of the National Food Chain Safety Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment.
An official veterinarian can also perform on-spot checks when taking samples, but it is not necessarily connected.

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

Participation in the SNCs is compulsory for all fattening turkeys. Official sampling is in 10 % of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys.

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

All documents concerning to the programme must be kept for 3 years. The documentation have to contain all data about animals, tests, transports, samples and medication.

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(d)2.7 *Documents to accompany animals when dispatched*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Annexes to National regulation Nr. 87/2012 of MRD on animal health rules for inland transportation of live animals contains the documents to accompany animals. The Animal Health Certificate based on the Annex 2 of the regulation is stated by the veterinarian. The transportation is controlled, reporting 24 hours prior to transportation is obligatory. Please find attached the relevant national regulation.

(d)2.8 *Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.
At central level three persons are responsible for the TRACES, of which one is responsible for the technical part (for example: giving access to the system). The two other colleagues (one at MRD and one at NFC SO) are the trade contact points of Hungary and are keeping the contact with the counterparts of the member states.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period : From 2 0 1 5 To 2 0 1 7

1.1 Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Phone : +36-30-867-0699

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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). 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.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Monitoring and control programmes for Salmonella spp. (*S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*) started in Hungary in 1997 by issuing official guidelines for the poultry sector. The goal of the project was to achieve similar targets as which were set by Council Directive 92/117/EEC. The collection of guidelines were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and were prepared by an expert group consisting of both Hungarian experts of various backgrounds (Hungarian Academy of Science, National Food Investigation Institute, Central Veterinary Institute and numerous practicing veterinarians) and experts of the Agri-Livestock Consultant Ltd (W. Edel and C. Wray). The work was financed by the PHARE programme of the European Union under project No. HU 9304-05-02. The programme covered the whole poultry sector in relation of *Gallus gallus*, breeding flocks, hatcheries, broiler flocks, table egg producing layer flocks, egg

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packaging and distribution establishments, poultry slaughterhouses, cutting plants as well as feed mills. The guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

The first decree was created in the year 2002: Decree 49/2002. (V. 24.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on protection against salmonellosis and poultry typhus and on retaining officially free status, and was modified by the Decree 97/2003. (VIII. 19) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. A new Decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008, and can be referred to as Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis. The aim of creating the new Decree was to ensure compliance with the changes in the Community legislation.

Decree 2/2008 of MARD set the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying flocks and voluntary (mandatory from 2009) measures in broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes. As a prerequisite, there is an obligation of the holdings keeping breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* to be registered by the State Veterinary Service. Results of testing required by the Decree are also to be notified to the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office). Decree 2/2008 of MARD had been amended 5 times till it was repealed and replaced by Decree 180/2009 of MARD (hereinafter referred as 'Decree') as of 6th of January, 2010. The new Decree covers the same area, but the structure of it was modified and enhanced based on experience.

The Community target which is set by Commission Regulation No 1190/2012 (EC) Art. (1) of flocks of fattenings remaining positive of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 1% or less. This goal can only be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources. The latest data from the year 2013 show that the percentage of flocks are positive of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is 0,04%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*).

Included in the programme are all fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* registered in the territory of Hungary. Participation in the SNCPs is compulsory for all fattening turkeys. Official sampling is in 10 % of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys.

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Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate, National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL will be in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of Salmonella spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures (not mentioned in point 4.1.)

Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter. Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.

After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

There is no vaccination of fattening turkeys.

4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

Period of implementation of the programme : 2015 - 2017

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Measures

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment of animal products
- Disposal of products
- Monitoring or surveillance

Other, please specify

4.2 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (formerly named: Central Agricultural Office).

Name: National Food Chain Safety Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság

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Address: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 24.

4.3 Description and delimitation 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 on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2010.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data, which meet one of these criteria:

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3. § (4) (a).

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Participation in the SNCPs is compulsory for all fattening turkeys. Official sampling is in 10 % of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys.

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

-

4.4.3 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to point 7 of paragraph 9 of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD
The laboratory shall immediately notify the district office and the veterinarian taking the sample of the test results and - in the event of positive results - the business operator and the Directorate of the Government Office as well. In the event of positive results the laboratory shall send the isolated strain for confirmatory testing and serotyping together with one original copy of the sampling form to the NRL. The testing laboratory must retain the copy of the sampling form for three years.

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the 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, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

Procedure in the event of positive test results

Art. 11 of the Decree:

(1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the

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hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time

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conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics. If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, the Salmonella infection shall be considered as confirmed.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive.

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Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code - for

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stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics. If antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are detected, the Salmonella infection shall be considered as confirmed.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) Meat from an infected flock may be placed on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from slaughtering and processing infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document.

(6) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been

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efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(7) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(8) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(9) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(10) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

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A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex to of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In

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cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

4.4.5 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

4.4.6 Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned

A short description of the control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas is provided

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

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(max. 32000 chars):

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry
Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2009 of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and turkeys
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 26/2013 (IV. 18.) of the Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved

(max. 32000 chars):

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for

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the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis). The new guideline for the Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD is available at the following:

http://intranet.nebih.gov.hu/szakmai_igazgatosagok/mgszh_aai/szalmonella/utmutatok

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available at the same site too.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office.

5. *General description of the costs and benefits of the programme*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Costs and benefits are calculated based on the previous year's data of the Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In the case of breeding flocks costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including both testing on the initiative of the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleansing and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

A detailed description of the costs is listed under point 8.

Benefits in case of the successful programme include improved food safety which largely contributes to the achievement of public health goals of the Union.

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2009 - 2012 :

yes

The data on the evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis are provided according to the tables where appropriate

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic Salmonella

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic Salmonella for year : **2013**

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype (c)	Number of positive flocks	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Number of eggs destroyed	Number of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Turkeys	242	735 814	242	735 814	242	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Baranya	Turkeys	41	102 654	41	102 659	41	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Békés	Turkeys	373	1 026 744	373	1 026 794	373	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X

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Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Turkeys	15	91 710	15	91 710	15	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Csongrád	Turkeys	120	210 481	120	210 480	120	Any targeted serotype	1	1	11 000	0	0	X
Fejér	Turkeys	4	28 800	4	28 800	4	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Turkeys	394	1 484 041	394	1 484 041	394	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Turkeys	94	308 900	94	308 900	94	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Heves	Turkeys	9	26 788	9	26 788	9	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Turkeys	45	221 100	45	221 100	45	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Turkeys	249	2 104 855	249	2 104 855	249	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Nógrád	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Pest	Turkeys	28	131 800	28	131 800	24	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Somogy	Turkeys	65	347 137	65	347 137	65	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Tolna	Turkeys	116	351 411	116	351 415	81	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Vas	Turkeys	320	1 672 837	320	1 672 837	320	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Veszprém	Turkeys	154	834 151	148	776 155	148	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Zala	Turkeys	193	472 853	193	472 853	193	Any targeted serotype	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total		2 462	10 152 151	2 456	10 094 150	2 417		1	1	11 000	0	0	
										ADD A NEW ROW			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis = SE Salmonella Typhimurium = ST Salmonella Hadar = SH Salmonella Infantis = SI Salmonella Virchow = SV

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

As per EU regulation No.200/2010, article 1.

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	bacteriological test	ISO 6579/2002	138	48	X
Magyarország	serotyping test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	48	1	X
Magyarország	antimicrobial detection test	ISO 6579/2002	0	0	X
Magyarország	disinfection efficacy test	ISO 6579/2002	0	0	X
Total			186	49	
			ADD A NEW ROW		

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2013**

Region	Number of flocks infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	0	0	X
Baranya	0	0	X

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Békés	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	X
Csongrád	1	11 000	X
Fejér	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	X
Heves	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	X
Pest	0	0	X
Somogy	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	X
Tolna	0	0	X
Vas	0	0	X
Veszprém	0	0	X
Zala	0	0	X
Total	1	11 000	
			Add a new row

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6.4 Data on vaccination programmes for year :

2013

Region	Total number of flocks	Total number of animals	Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks vaccinated	Number of animals vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2015

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	faeces	routine sampling	145	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strain	qualification	51	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	12	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	12	X
Total					220	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					12	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					12	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					145	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					51	
Add a new row						

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7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	faeces	routine sampling	152	X
Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strain	qualification	53	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	14	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	14	X
Total					233	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					14	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					14	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					152	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					53	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 Targets on laboratory tests for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	faeces	routine sampling	160	X

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Magyarország	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	Turkeys	strain	qualification	55	X
Magyarország	Antimicrobial detection test	Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	16	X
Magyarország	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Turkeys	environmental sample	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	16	X
Total					247	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					16	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					16	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					160	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					55	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2015

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	2 585	2 585	2 585	145	145	SE+ST	12	12	100 000	0	0	X
Total		2 585	2 585	2 585	145	145		12	12	100 000	0	0	
Add a new row													

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(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	2 714	2 714	2 714	152	152	SE+ST	14	14	105 000	0	0	X
Total		2 714	2 714	2 714	152	152		14	14	105 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

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7.1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in to the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flocks where official samples taken (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	2 850	2 850	2 850	160	160	SE+ST	16	16	110 250	0	0	X
Total		2 850	2 850	2 850	160	160		16	16	110 250	0	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than one.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted

7.2 Targets on vaccination

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

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NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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7.2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2015

NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme						
	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks in vaccination programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Magyarország	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					Add a new row		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	145	18.19	2637.55	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	51	38.38	1957.38	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	12	3.43	41.16	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	12	16.72	200.64	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0.1	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	100 000	0	0	no	X

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						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and	12	670	8040	yes		X
						Add a new row	
5.Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
						Add a new row	
6. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	145	5.97	865.65	yes		X
						Add a new row	
Total		377		13742.38			

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

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	152	18.19	2764.88	yes		X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	53	38.38	2034.14	yes		X

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Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	14	3.43	48.02	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	14	16.72	234.08	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0.1	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	105 000	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and	14	670	9380	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5. Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	152	5.97	907.44	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		399		15368.56		

8.1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test in frame of official sampling	160	18.19	2910.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping in frame of official sampling	55	38.38	2110.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	16	3.43	54.88	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	16	16.72	267.52	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0.1	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	

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Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	110 250	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTIO	Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and	16	670	10720	yes	X
				Add a new row		
5.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Official sampling of poultry flocks	160	5.97	955.2	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		423		17018.9		

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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:

- Up to 75% for the measures detailed below
- Up to 100% for the measures detailed below
- Not applicable

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

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF), Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average may increase the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants to 75% of the eligible costs. As for Hungary's GNI per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average, we would like to ask for the increase of

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8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please provide details on the source of 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.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, 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 Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

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