



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10244/2009

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

Surveillance and Eradication programme of Bluetongue

Approved* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

Hungary

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



**Central Agricultural Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate**

HUNGARY

Application

**for Community co-financing for the national control programme
of Hungary for**

Bluetongue

for the year 2010.

30th of April, 2009

1. Identification of the programme

Member State: HUNGARY

Disease(s)¹: BLUETONGUE

Year of implementation: 2010

Reference of this document: 02.3/982/2009.

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Date sent to the Commission: 30 April 2009

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

A) The first Hungarian occurrence of the bluetongue disease was confirmed on 5th of September, 2008.

This was detected by the prescribed testing method that is all animals originating from an infected country must be isolated and tested for Bluetongue disease serologically. In case of seropositivity or vaccinated animals, virological testing shall be carried out.

On 4th of July, 2008 142 charolais cattle arrived to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County from France. According to the transport documentation all animals were tested before the transport with negative results for the bluetongue disease in accordance with the Commission Regulation 1266/2007/EK. After the arrival the animals were isolated on the farm. Control tests were performed during the isolation period and 47 animals were found to be seropositive and 1 to be viropositive. The viropositive animal was killed and disposed. The repeated control tests showed that

¹ One document per disease is used unless all measures of the programme on the target population are used for the monitoring, the control and eradication of different diseases.

² A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter, testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination ...) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given according distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

subsequent 17 animals were viropositive out of the 47 seropositive cattle. All viropositive animals were killed and disposed. The seropositive, but virologically negative animals were slaughtered.

Due to the above mentioned results immediate control testing was carried out on the 281 animals originally held on the same Hungarian farm. 4 seropositive cases were found. These animals were subjected to further virological examination, which showed that all of them were positive for the bluetongue virus. These viropositive animals were killed and disposed.

The bluetongue disease was confirmed on 5th of September 2008. This fact was reported to the Commission of the European Union and also to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

The protection zone and the surveillance zone was set up and monitoring tests were ordered to survey the spread of the disease. Movement restrictions were implemented. Disinsectisation was carried out in the zone with a radius of 20 km around the outbreak in order to eliminate the vectors.

On 6th of October, 2008 repeated control serological testing was carried out in the affected herd, and the results showed that 36 cattle out of 450 were seropositive (previously all of them were seronegative in September). 19 cattle out of the 36 seropositive came with the above mentioned French transport. PCR testing of the seropositive animals showed that 15 cattle were PCR positive.

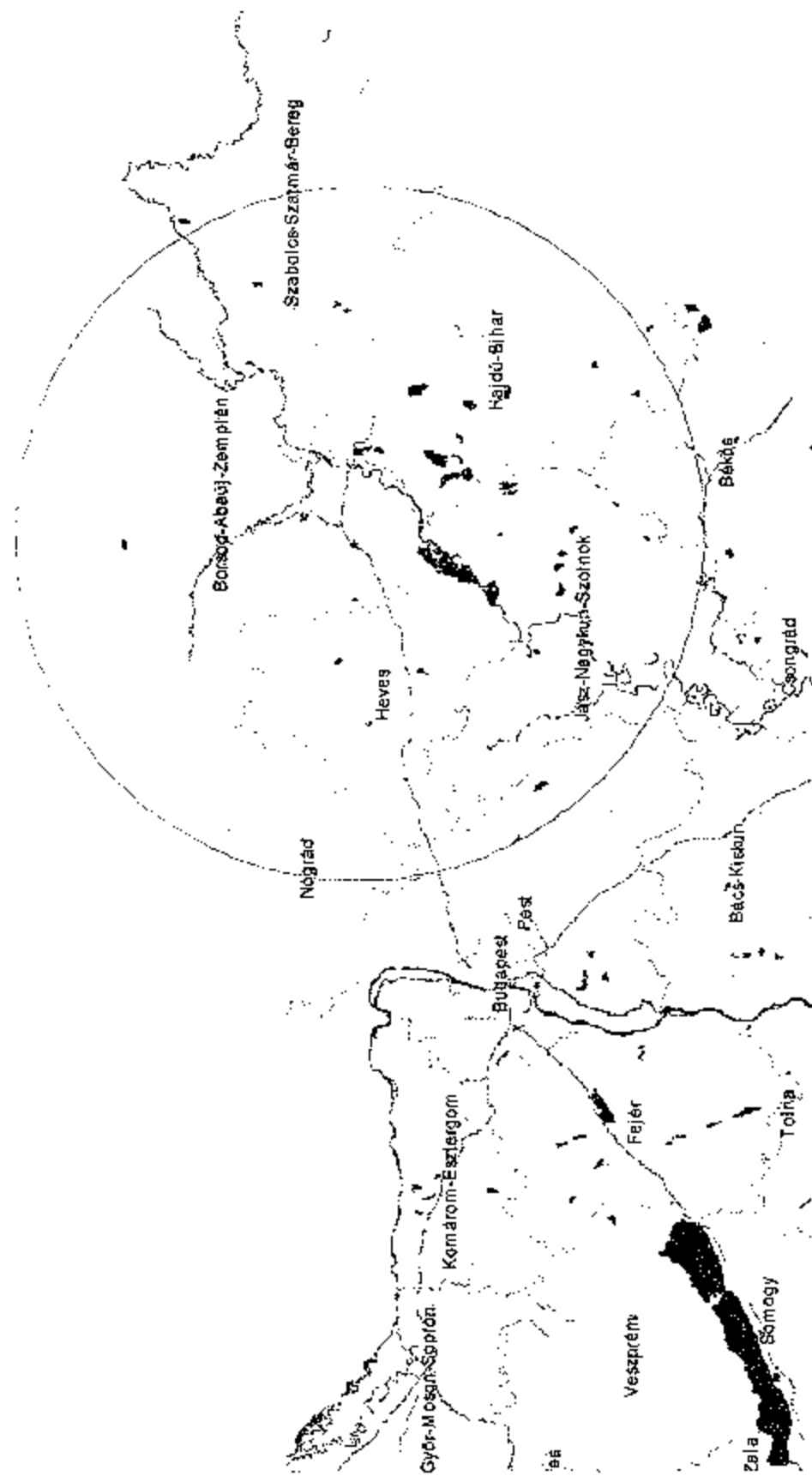
Due to the epidemiological risk of the further keeping of this affected herd the National Disease Control Centre decided to kill and dispose all animals kept on the farm, what was carried out in the following month and finished by 17th of November, 2008. The emptying of the farm was followed by cleaning and disinfection.

The farm where the first Hungarian bluetongue cases were found is still empty. The repopulation will be permitted by the Local Veterinary Authority.

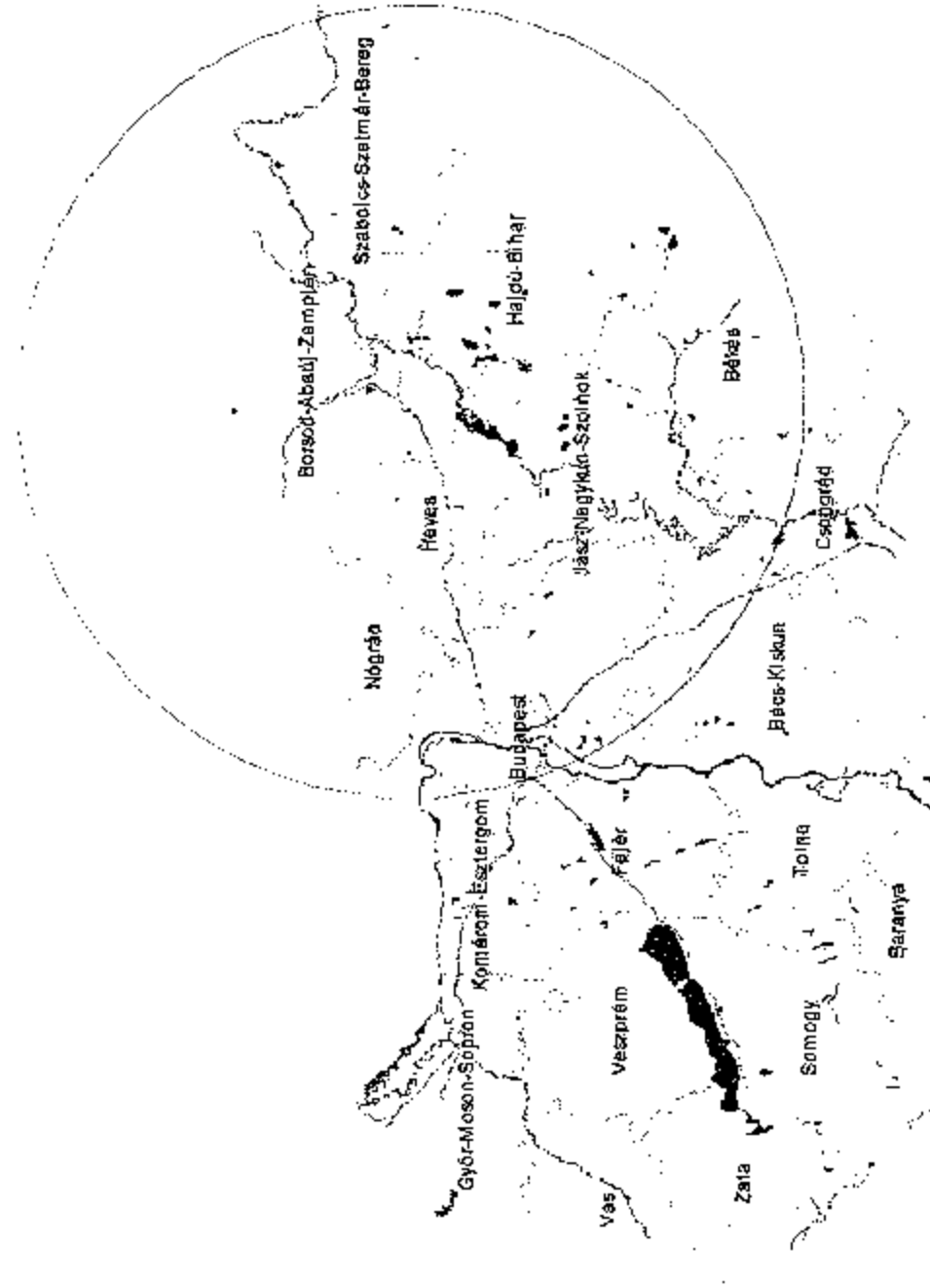
Protection and surveillance zones are still valid. Due to some reasonable appeals there were some particular small territories taken out from the list of settlements of the surveillance zone. The updated lists of settlements are attached to point 4.3 of this document.

B) On 26th of November, 2008 another small territory of Hungary was determined as part of the surveillance zone due to the bluetongue outbreak occurred in Czech Republic in November 2008. 8 settlements are affected in Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron County. The list of settlements is attached to point 4.3 of this document.

In both Hungarian surveillance zones the same measures are applied.



Map 1: Bluetongue protection zone with the radius of 100 km in Hungary.



Map 2: Bluetongue surveillance zone with the radius of 150 km in Hungary.

3. Description of the submitted programme³:

3.1. Aim of the submitted programme:

Except those particular viropositive cases mentioned in point 2 of this document there is no evidence of the circulation of the bluetongue virus on the whole territory of Hungary. The aim of the submitted programme is to follow up the possible spread of the bluetongue virus in the high risk areas (in the restricted zones) and to detect the introduction of new bluetongue serotypes. We would also use the monitoring and surveillance programme for identifying the vector species and for the determination of the seasonally vector free period.

The other aim is to demonstrate the absence of certain bluetongue serotypes and to detect the presence of the disease at the earliest stage in the free zones.

Hungary is not planning to implement mass vaccination in the restricted zones. Vaccination will be used in emergency case only.

3.2. Legal background in Hungarian law in force at present:

Hungarian Act No XLVI. 2008 on Food Chain and its official control

Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Ministry of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code.

Detailed rules are prescribed in Decree No 31/2009 of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27th March, 2009.

3.3. Applied diagnostics and testing methods:

In the restricted zones:

A) Passive clinical surveillance

The Hungarian and European legislation in force ensures that owners or holders of animals as well as veterinarians must report promptly any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority. All suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated immediately.

The competent authority made and distributed a prospectus for the holders of animals about the characteristics of bluetongue. For the official veterinarians training courses are to be held by the county offices.

The veterinarians shall register all holdings (of susceptible species), examine the stocks, give a prospectus to the holder and inform them about the implemented restrictive measures.

³ 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.

B) Serological monitoring with sentinel animals

The geographical unit of reference for bluetongue monitoring is defined by a grid of around 45 x 45 km. The required number of sample is prescribed for each county (a region as defined in Article 2(p) of Directive 64/432/EEC). The calculation is based on the sentinel number in each geographical unit (approximately 2000 km²) which is sufficient to detect a monthly incidence of seroconversion of 2% with 95% confidence (in accordance with Annex I, point 1.1. of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007/EC) and this is adjusted to the size of each county affected by the restriction zone. These serological examinations must be carried out monthly.

With this method the sample sizes in the restricted zones are the following (sample number/county/month)*:

County	Sample No/month
Bács-Kiskun	152
Békés	300
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	544
Csongrád	148
Pest	452
Győr-Moson-Sopron	148
Hajdú-Bihar	468
Heves	272
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	420
Komárom-Esztergom	44
Nógrád	188
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	452
Total:	3588

*: Sample size was determined in the restricted part of the counties.

C) Entomological testing

In accordance with Annex I, point 1. of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007 1 trap per 45 km x 45 km zone will be placed in the restricted zone.

The traps operate from early afternoon till dawn, at least one night per week, at least during the period of the year necessary to determine the beginning and the end of the seasonally vector free period.

The trapped midges are collected and transported to the laboratory, where the vector species must be determined. After specification of vector species virological examination must be carried out if the midges are infected or not with the Bluetongue virus.

Outside the restricted zones:

A) Passive clinical surveillance

As it is described above the Hungarian legislation demands that owners or holders of animals as well as veterinarians must report promptly any suspicion of bluetongue to the competent authority. All suspected cases of bluetongue must be investigated immediately. Awareness campaigns are put in place enabling veterinarians and farmers in identifying clinical signs of bluetongue.

B) Serological surveillance

Outside the restricted zone the sampling size must be calculated with 0,5% prevalence and 95% confidence due to the Annex I, point 2.2. of the Commission Regulation No 1266/2007. With this method the prescribed total number of samples outside of the restricted zones is 14071 per year.

These serological examinations shall be carried out in October and November, as the scientific data shows, this is the most likely period to detect the seroconversion.

The sample numbers per county are the following*:

County	Sample No
Baranya	1346
Bács-Kiskun	1854
Békés	491
Csongrád	676
Fejér	1310
Főváros és Pest megye	270
Győr-Moson Sopron	1196
Komárom Esztergom	497
Somogy	1794
Tolna	1107
Vas	999
Veszprém	1400
Zala	1131
Total:	14071

*: Sample sizes were determined regarding those territories of the counties which are outside of the restricted zones.

Testing method for animals imported from infected countries

All animals originating from an infected country must be isolated and tested for Bluetongue serologically. In case of seropositivity or the animals were vaccinated, virological testing shall be carried out.

3.4. Plans for the future:

In case of unfavourable results of the ongoing monitoring programme and if the risk of the spread of the virus will be high, Hungary is planning to implement emergency vaccination in the affected zone. For that reason a vaccine bank was set up.

Hungary is not planning mass vaccination of the susceptible animals.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1. *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2008

Last year: unknown

√ Control

- √ Testing
- √ Slaughter of positive animals
- √ Killing of positive animals
- ⊗ Vaccination
- ⊗ Treatment
- ⊗ Disposal of products

√ Eradication

- √ Testing
- √ Slaughter of positive animals
- √ Killing of positive animals
- √ Extended slaughter or killing
- ⊗ Disposal of products

√ Monitoring or surveillance

⊗ Other measures (specify): -

4.2. *Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme⁴:*

National Authorities:

a.) Central Agricultural Office

Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

Division for Animal Health

address: H-1149 Budapest, Tábornok u. 2. "B" ép.

Tel: +36 1 460 6300 ext. 115

- determines the date and territorial expansion of the monitoring;
- keeps contact with national institutes (public health, disaster recovery), with Ministries of other countries, with EU institutes;
- coordinates and supervises the implementation procedures carried out by:

Agricultural Office

⁴ Describe the authorities charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates (19)

tasks: official veterinarians supervise the sampling
impose penalties for keepers who did not cooperate in the sampling

Central Agricultural Office

Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate (1 central and 2 regional laboratories)

The central laboratory in Budapest is the National Reference Laboratory for Bluetongue.

b) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

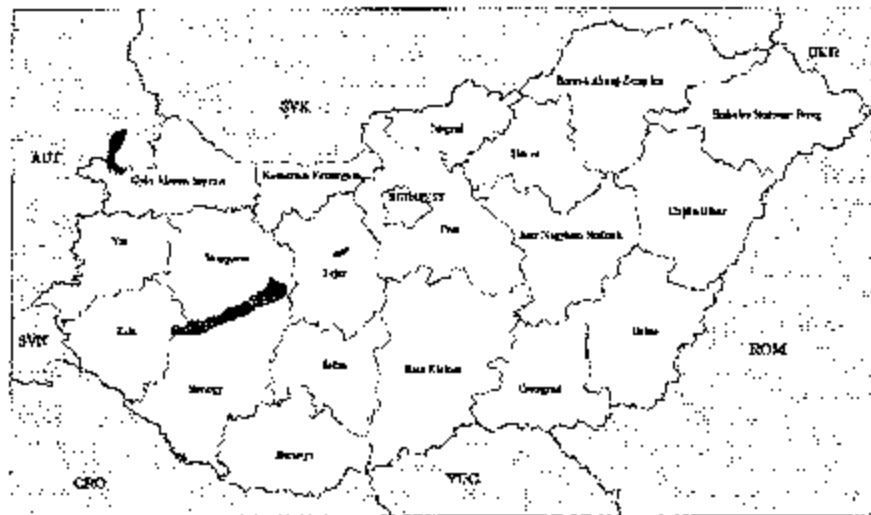
address: H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth L. tér 11.

Department of Food Chain Control, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Unit

Chief Veterinary Officer of Hungary

4.3. Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented⁵:

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary, but the monitoring method used in the restricted zones is different from the method used outside of the restricted zones (see point 3.3 of this document).



Map 3: Hungary and its 19 counties

The following settlements belong to the restricted zones (See also Map 1 and Map 2):

The affected settlements in the protection zone by county:

1. Békés county:

Bucsa

Ecsegfalva

Gyomaendrőd

Kőrösladány

Véztő

⁵ 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.

Déaványa	Füzesgyarmat	Kertészsziget	Szeghalom
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2. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county:

Abaújalpár	Dóvénny	Imola	Nyékládháza	Szendró
Abaújkér	Dubicsány	Ináncs	Nyésta	Szendrótád
Abaújlak	Edelény	Írota	Nyíri	Szentistván
Abaújszántó	Egerlővő	Izsófalva	Nyomár	Szentistvánbaksa
Abaújszolnok	Égerszög	Jákfalva	Olaszliszka	Szerencs
Abaújvár	Emőd	Járdánháza	Onga	Szikszo
Abod	Encs	Jósvafő	Ónod	Szin
Aggtelek	Erdőbénye	Kács	Ormosbánya	Szinpetri
Alacska	Erdőhorvati	Kánó	Oszlár	Szirmabesenyő
Alsóberecki	Fáj	Kány	Ózd	Szomolya
Alsódobsza	Fancsal	Karcsa	Pácin	Szögliget
Alsógagy	Farkaslyuk	Karos	Pálháza	Szőlősardó
Alsóregmec	Felsőberecki	Kazincbarcika	Pamtlény	Szuhafő
Alsószuha	Felsődobsza	Kázmárk	Pányok	Szuhakálló
Alsótelekes	Felsőagy	Kéked	Parasznya	Szuhogy
Alsóvadász	Felsőkelecsény	Kelemér	Pere	Taktabáj
Alsózsolca	Felsőnyárád	Kenézlő	Perecse	Taktaharkány
Arka	Felsőregmec	Keresztéte	Perkupa	Taktakenéz
Arló	Felsőtelekes	Kesznyéten	Prügy	Taktaszada
Arnót	Felsővadász	Királd	Pusztafalu	Tállya
Ároktő	Felsőzsolca	Kiscséc	Pusztaradvány	Tarcal
Aszaló	Filkeháza	Kisgyőr	Putnok	Tard
Baktakék	Fony	Kishuta	Radostyán	Tardona
Balajt	Forró	Kiskinizs	Ragály	Telkibánya
Bánhorvati	Fulókércs	Kissikátor	Rakaca	Teresztenye
Bánréve	Füzér	Kistokaj	Rakacaszend	Tibolddaróc
Baskó	Füzérkajata	Komjátí	Rásonysápberencs	Tiszababolna
Becskeháza	Füzérkomiós	Komlóska	Rátka	Tizacsermely
Bekecs	Füzérradvány	Kondó	Regéc	Tiszadorogma
Berente	Gadna	Korlát	Répáshuta	Tizakarad
Beret	Gagyapáti	Kovácsvágás	Ricse	Tizakeszi
Berzék	Gagybátor	Köröm	Rudabánya	Tizaladány
Bodrogfalom	Gagyvendégi	Krasznokvajda	Rudolftelep	Tizalúc
Bodrogkeresztúr	Galvács	Kupa	Sajóbábony	Tizapalkonya

Bodrogkisfalud	Garadna	Kurityán	Sajóbecseg	Tiszatardos
Bodrogolaszi	Gelej	Ládbesenyő	Sajógalgóc	Tiszatarján
Bódvalenke	Gesztely	Lak	Sajóhidvég	Tiszaújváros
Bódvarákó	Girincs	Legyesbénye	Sajóivánka	Tiszavalk
Bódvaszilás	Gótop	Léh	Sajókápolna	Tokaj
Bogács	Gömörszőlős	Lénárdaróc	Sajókaza	Tolcsva
Bodrogkőújfalu	Gönc	Litka	Sajókeresztúr	Tomor
Boldogkővárалja	Göncruszka	Mád	Sajólad	Tornabarakony
Boldva	Gyöngytarló	Makkoshotyka	Sajólászlófalva	Tornakápolna
Borsodbóta	Halmaj	Mályi	Sajómercse	Tornanádaska
Borsodgeszt	Hangács	Mályinka	Sajónémeli	Tornaszentandrás
Borsodivánka	Hangony	Martonyi	Sajóörös	Tornaszentjakab
Borsodnádasd	Háromhuta	Megyaszó	Sajópálfala	Tornyosnémeti
Borsodszentgyörgy	Harsány	Méra	Sajópetri	Trizs
Borsodszirák	Hegymeg	Meszés	Sajópüspöki	Újcsanáros
Bózsva	Hejce	Mezőcsát	Sajósenye	Uppony
Bócs	Hejőbába	Mezőkeresztes	Sajószentpéter	Vadna
Bükkábrány	Hejőkeresztúr	Mezőkövesd	Sajószöged	Vágashuta
Bükkaranyos	Hejőkürt	Mezőnagy Mihály	Sajóvámos	Vajdácska
Bükkmogyorósd	Hejőpapi	Mezőnyárad	Sajóvelezd	Vámosújfalú
Bükksgentkereszt	Hejőszalonta	Mezőzombor	Sály	Varbó
Bükkzsérc	Herceggút	Mikóháza	Sárazsadány	Varbóc
Büttös	Hernádbüd	Miskolc	Sárospatak	Vatta
Cigánd	Hernádcéce	Mogyoróska	Sáta	Vilmány
Csenyété	Hernádkak	Monaj	Sátoraljaújhegy	Vilyvitány
Cserépfalu	Hernádkércs	Monok	Selyeb	Viss
Cserépváralja	Hernádnémeti	Mücsony	Serényfalva	Vizsló
Csernely	Hernádpetri	Muhi	Sima	Vízsolj
Csincse	Hernádszentandrás	Nagybarca	Sóstófalva	Zádorfalva
Csobád	Hernádszurdok	Nagycsécs	Szakácsi	Zalkod
Csobaj	Hernádvécse	Nagyhuta	Szakáld	Ziliz
Csokvaomány	Hét	Nagykinizs	Szalaszend	Zsujta
Damak	Hidasnémeti	Nagyrosvágy	Szalonna	Zubogy
Debréte	Hidvégardó	Négyes	Szászfá	
Dédestapolcsány	Hollóháza	Nekézseny	Szegi	
Detek	Homrogd	Nemesbikk	Szegilong	
Domaháza	Igrici	Novajdrány	Szemere	

3. Hajdú-Bihar county:

Álmosd	Ebes	Hajdúszovát	Nádtudvar	Téglás
Bagamér	Egyek	Hencida	Nagyhegyes	Tépe
Bakonszeg	Esztár	Hortobágy	Nagykerek	Tetétlen
Balmazújváros	Folyás	Hosszúpályi	Nagyráb	Tiszacsege
Báránd	Foldes	Kaba	Nyírábrány	Tiszagyulaháza
Berettyóújfal	Furta	Kismarja	Nyírac nád	Told
Bihardancsháza	Fülöp	Kokad	Nyíradony	Újiráz
Biharkeresztes	Gáborján	Komádi	Nyírmártonfalva	Újléta
Biharnagybajom	Görbeháza	Konyár	Pocsaj	Újszentmargita
Bihartorda	Hajdúbagos	Körösszegapáti	Polgár	Újtkos
Bocskaikert	Hajdúböszörmény	Létavértes	Püspökladány	Vámospércs
Bojt	Hajdúdorog	Magyarhomorog	Sáp	Váncsod
Csökmó	Hajdúhadház	Mezőpeterd	Sáránd	Vekerd
Darvas	Hajdúnánás	Mezősas	Sárrétudvari	Zsáka
Debrecen	Hajdúsámson	Mikepércs	Szentpéterszeg	
Derecske	Hajdúszoboszló	Monostorpályi	Szerep	

4. Heves county: all settlements

5. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county:

Abádszalók	Jászdózsa	Kőtelek	Szajol	Tiszaszentimre
Alattyán	Jászfelsőszentgyörgy	Kuncsorba	Szászberek	Tiszaszőlös
Berekfurdó	Jászfényszaru	Kunhegyes	Szolnok	Tiszatenyő
Besenyszög	Jászivány	Kunmadaras	Tiszabő	Tiszavárkony
Csataszög	Jászkóhalma	Martfü	Tiszabura	Tomajmonostora
Fegyvernek	Jászkisér	Mesterszállás	Tiszaderzs	Tószeg
Hunyadfalva	Jászladány	Mezőhék	Tiszaföldvár	Törökszentmiklós
Jánoshida	Jászszen tandrás	Mezőtúr	Tiszafüred	Túrkeve
Jászágó	Jásztelek	Nagyiván	Tiszagyenda	Újszász
Jászsalsószentgyörgy	Karcag	Nagykörű	Tiszaigar	Vezseny
Jászapáti	Kenderes	Örményes	Tiszaörs	Zagyvarékas
Jászárokszállás	Kengyel	Pusztamonostor	Tiszapüspöki	

Jászberény	Kétpó	Rákóczifalva	Tiszaroff
Jászboldogháza	Kisújszállás	Rákócziújfalú	Tiszasüly

6. Nógrád county:

Alsótold	Erdőtarcsa	Kisbágyon	Mihálygerge	Sóshartyán
Bárna	Etes	Kisbárkány	Nagybárkány	Szalmatercs
Bátonyterenye	Felsőtold	Kishartyán	Nagykeresztúr	Szarvasgede
Bér	Garáb	Kozárd	Nagylóc	Szécsény
Bercel	Héhalom	Kutasó	Nemti	Szécsényfelfalu
Bokor	Herencsény	Litke	Nógrádmegyer	Szilaspogony
Buják	Holtókő	Lucfalva	Nógrádsipek	Szirák
Cered	Ipolytarnóc	Ludányhalászi	Nógrádszakál	Szuha
Csécse	Jobbágyi	Magyargéc	Palotás	Szurdokpüspöki
Cserhátszentiván	Kálló	Márkháza	Pásztó	Tar
Dorogháza	Karancsalja	Mátramindszent	Piliny	Terény
Ecseg	Karancsberény	Mátranovák	Rákóczibánya	Vanyarc
Egyházasdengeleg	Karancskeszti	Mátraszele	Rimóc	Varsány
Egyházasgerge	Karancslapujtó	Mátraszölös	Ságújfalu	Vizslás
Endrefalva	Karancsság	Mátraterenye	Salgótarján	Zabar
Erdőkürt	Kazár	Mátraverebély	Sámsonháza	

7. Pest county:

Abony	Hévízgyórk	Szentmártonkáta	Tápiószentmárton	Vácszentlászló
Aszód	Kartal	Tápióbicske	Tápiószölös	Valkó
Cegléd	Kóka	Tápiógyörgye	Tóalmás	Verseg
Dány	Köröstetetlen	Tápióság	Törtel	Zsámbok
Farmos	Nagykáta	Tápiószecső	Tura	
Galgahévíz	Szentlőrincskáta	Tápiószele	Újszilvás	

8. Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county:

Ajak	Gyulaháza	Nyírbátor	Nyírtura	Tiszabercel
Apagy	Ibrány	Nyírbétek	Ófehértó	Tiszadada
Baktalórántháza	Kállósemjén	Nyírbogát	Paszab	Tiszadob
Balkány	Kálmánháza	Nyírbogdány	Pátroha	Tiszaeszlar
Balsa	Kántorjánosi	Nyírderzs	Penészlek	Tiszakanyár

Berkesz	Kék	Nyíregyháza	Petneháza	Tiszalök
Besenyőd	Kékcse	Nyírgelse	Piricse	Tiszanagyfalu
Beszterec	Kernecse	Nyírgyulaj	Pócspetri	Tiszarád
Biri	Kisléta	Nyírbrony	Rakamaz	Tiszatelek
Bököny	Kótaj	Nyírákó	Ramocsaháza	Tiszavasvári
Buj	Laskod	Nyírkarász	Rétközberencs	Újdombrád
Demecser	Levelek	Nyírkércs	Sényő	Újfehértó
Dombrád	Magy	Nyírlugos	Szabolcs	Vaja
Encsencs	Máriapócs	Nyírmihálydi	Szabolcsveresmart	Vasmegyer
Érpaták	Nagycserkesz	Nyírpazony	Szakoly	
Gávavencsellő	Nagyhalász	Nyírtass	Székely	
Gégyény	Nagykálló	Nyírtelek	Szorgalmatos	
Geszteréd	Napkor	Nyírtét	Timár	

The affected settlements in the surveillance zone by county:

1. Bács-Kiskun county:

Ágasegyháza	Gátér	Kunadacs	Lajosmizse	Szentkirály
Ballószög	Helvécia	Kunbaracs	Lakitelek	Tiszaalpár
Bugac	Jakabszállás	Kunpeszér	Nyárlőrinc	Tiszaécske
Felsőlajos	Kecskemét	Kunszállás	Pálmonostora	Tiszaug
Fülöpháza	Kerekegyháza	Kunszentmiklós- Kunbábony településrész	Petőfiszállás	Városföld
Fülöpjakab	Kiskunfélegyháza	Ladánybene	Szabadszállás- Balázspusztá településrész	

2. Békés county:

Békés	Elek	Kétsoprony	Mezőgyán	Sarkadkeresztúr
Békéscsaba	Gádoros	Kondoros	Murony	Szabadkigyós
Békésszentandrás	Gerendás	Körösnagyharsány	Nagybánhegyes	Szarvas
Bélmegyer	Geszt	Köröstarcsa	Nagykamarás	Tarhos
Biharugra	Gyula	Körösújfalú	Nagyszénás	Telekgerendás
Csabacsűd	Hunya	Kötegyán	Okány	Tótkomlós
Csabaszabadi	Kamut	Magyarbánhegyes	Orosháza	Újkigyós
Csanádapáca	Kardos	Medgyesbodzás	Órménykút	Újszalonta
Csárdaszállás	Kardoskút	Medgyesegyháza	Pusztaföldvár	Zsadány

Csorvás	Kaszaper	Méhkerék	Pusztatölaka
Doboz	Kétegyháza	Mezőberény	Sarkad

3. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county:

Dámóc	Lácacséke	Semjén
Kisrosvág	Révleányvár	Zemplénagárd

4. Csongrád county:

Árpádhalm	Derekegyház	Mindszent	Székkutas
Baks	Eperjes	Nagymágocs	Szentes
Csanytelek *	Fábiánsebestyén	Nagytóke	Tömörkény
Csongrád	Felgyő	Szegvár	Hódmezővásárhely (Barattyos és Külső-Rárós)

*: except the farms placed in Csanytelek, Dögállás 7. and Dögállás 30.

5. Győr-Moson-Sopron county:

Bezenye	Dunasziget	Hegyeshalom	Rajka
Dunakiliti	Feketeerdő	Levél	Várbalog

6. Hajdú-Bihar county:

Ártánd	Berekböszörmény	Körösszakál	Bedő
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7. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county:

Cserkeszőlő	Szelevény	Cibakháza	Tiszakürt
Nagyrév	Tiszainoka	Ócsód	Kunszentmárton
Csépa	Tiszásas	Tiszajenő	

8. Komárom-Esztergom county:

Dömös	Pilismarót	Piliscsév	Esztergom	Kesztölc
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9. Nógrád county:

Alsópetény	Debercsény	Illy	Nógrád	Rétság
Balassagyarmat	Dejtár	Ipolyvece	Nógrádkövesd	Romhány

Bánk	Diósjenő	Keszég	Nógrádmarcfal	Szanda
Becske	Drégelypalánk	Kétfodony	Nógrádsáp	Szátok
Berkenye	Érsekvadkert	Kisecset	Nőtincs	Szécsénke
Borsosberény	Felsőpetény	Legénd	Órhalom	Szendehely
Cserháthaláp	Galgaguta	Magyarnándor	Ósagárd	Szente
Cserhátsurány	Hont	Mohora	Patak	Szügy
Csesztve	Horpács	Nagyoroszi	Patvarc	Tereske
Csitár	Hugyag	Nézsza	Pusztaberki	Tolmács

10. Budapest and Pest county:

Acsa	Dunaharaszti	Kisnémedi	Peröcsény	Táborfalva
Albertirsa	Dunakeszi	Kisoroszi	Péteri	Tahitótfalu
Alsónémedi	Dunavarsány	Kistarcsa	Pilis	Taksony
Apaj	Ecser	Kocsér	Pilisborosjenő	Tatárszentgyörgy
Áporka	Érd	Kosd	Piliscsaba	Telki
Bag	Erdőkertes	Kőspallag	Pilisszántó	Tésa
Bénye	Felsőpakony	Leányfalu	Pilisszentiván	Tököl
Bernecebaráti	Fót	Letekés	Pilisszentkereszt	Törökbálint
Biatorbágy	Galgagyörk	Maglód	Pilisszentlászló	Újhartyán
Budajenő	Galgamácsa	Majosháza	Pilisvörösvár	Újlengyel
Budakalász	Gomba	Márianosztra	Pócsmegyer	Úri
Budakeszi	Göd	Mende	Pomáz	Üllő
Budapest	Gödöllő	Mikebuda	Pusztavacs	Úrom
Budaörs	Gyál	Mogyoród	Püspókatvan	Vác
Bugyi	Gyömrő	Monor	Püspökszilágy	Vácduka
Ceglédbercel	Halásztelek	Nagyborzsöny	Rád	Vácegres
Csemő	Hernád	Nagykovácsi	Remeteszőlős	Váchartyán
Csévharaszt	Iklad	Nagykörös	Solymár	Váckisújfalu
Csobánka	Inárcs	Nagymaros	Súlysáp	Vácrátót
Csomád	Ipolydamásd	Nagytarcsa	Szada	Vámosmikola
Csömör	Ipolytölgyes	Nyáregyháza	Százhalombatta	Vasad
Csörög	Isaszeg	Nyársapát	Szentendre	Vecsés
Csővár	Jászkarajenő	Ócsa	Szigethalom	Veresegyház
Dabas	Kakucs	Órbottyán	Szigetmonostor	Verőce
Dánszentmiklós	Káva	Orkény	Szigetszentmiklós	Visegrad
Délegyháza	Kemence	Pánd	Szob	Zebegény
Diósd	Kerepes	Páty	Szokolya	
Domony	Kiskunlacháza	Pécel	Szód	

Dunabogdány	Kismaros	Penc	Sződliget
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11. Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county:

Anarcs	Gemzse	Mánd	Ökörítőfűpös	Tiszaadony
Aranyosapáti	Gulács	Mándok	Ónböly	Tiszabezdéd
Barabás	Győröcske	Márokpapi	Ór	Tizacsécse
Bátorliget	Györtelek	Mátészalka	Panyola	Tizakerecseny
Benk	Gyügye	Mátyus	Pap	Tizakóród
Beregdaróc	Gyüre	Mérk	Papos	Tizamogyorós
Beregsurány	Hermánszeg	Mezőladány	Pátyod	Tizaszalka
Botpalád	Hetefejércse	Milota	Penyige	Tizaszentmárton
Cégénydányád	Hodász	Nábrád	Porcsalma	Tizavid
Csaholc	Ilk	Nagyar	Pusztadobos	Tisztaberek
Csaroda	Jánd	Nagydobos	Rápolt	Tivadar
Császló	Jánkmajtis	Nagyecsed	Rohod	Tornyospálca
Csegöld	Jármi	Nagyszekeres	Rozsály	Tunyogmatolcs
Csenger	Jéke	Nagyvarsány	Sonkád	Túristvándi
Csengersima	Kérsemjén	Nemesborzova	Szabolcsbáka	Túrricse
Csengerújfalu	Kisar	Nyírcsaholy	Szamosangyalos	Tuzsér
Darnó	Kisnamény	Nyírcsászári	Szamosbecs	Tyukod
Dóge	Kisszekeres	Nyírkáta	Szamoskér	Újkenéz
Eperjeske	Kisvárdá	Nyírlövő	Szamosályi	Úra
Fábiánháza	Kisvarsány	Nyírmada	Szamoszeg	Vállaj
Fehérgyarmat	Kocsord	Nyírmeggyes	Szamosatárfalva	Vámosatya
Fényeslitke	Komlódtótfalu	Nyírparasznya	Szamosújtak	Vámosoroszi
Fülesd	Komoró	Nyírpiilis	Szatmárcseke	Vásárosnamény
Fülpösdaróc	Kölcse	Nyírvasvári	Tákos	Záhony
Gacsály	Kömörő	Olcsva	Tarpa	Zajta
Géberjén	Lónya	Olcsvaapáti	Terem	Zsarolyán
Gelénes	Lövőpetri	Ópályi	Tiborszállás	Zsurk

4.4. Measures implemented under the programme⁶

4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

⁶ Where appropriate Community legislation is mentioned. Otherwise the national legislation is mentioned.

Regarding cattle a computerized, centralized identification and registration system (ENAR) has been operated since 1997 and each bovine herd has been registered in the frame of this system.

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals⁷:

Bovine animals are subject to individual identification and registration. This obligation has been laid down in several legal texts. The most common provisions related to individual identification of animals belonging to inter alia bovine animals are laid down in the Animal Health Code and in the legal texts dealing with the animal passport which has got to accompany the animals during domestic transport.

Special rules for bovine animals have been implemented as follows:

Individual identification of bovine animals:

Until 31 December 1972:

- horn branding
- tattooing
- ear-tagging (by pre-printed or handwritten individual number)
- data recorded and handled in the herd-book.

From 1 January 1973:

(Decree No. 10/1972. (VIII.9.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Alimentation)

- ear-tagging (for most animals by pre-printed individual number)
- data recording and handling on both herd and county level.

Registration and identification using central, computerised database.

From 18 September 1997:

(Decree No. 62/1997. (IX. 10.) of Minister of Agriculture)

- ear-tagging by pre-printed, bar-coded individual number
- data recording and handling in computerised, central database.

The rules of the Decree No. 62/1997. (IX. 10.) of the Minister of Agriculture were equivalent to the relevant rules of the European Union. Since 1997 due to inter alia the changes of the EU rules we have modified our rules several times. The current legislative text, namely the Decree No 99/2002. (XI. 5.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development are fully compatible with the following legislative Rules of the European Union. (The Decree No 99/2002. (XI. 5.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was modified before Accession by Decree No 12/2004. (I. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.)

⁷ Not applicable for poultry.

Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2629/97 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards ear tags, herd registers and passports in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003 of laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;

Council Directive (EC) No 97/12 amending and updating Directive 64/432/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine;

Council Directive (EEC) No 92/102 on the identification and registration of animals.

4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

- Hungarian Act No XI.VI. 2008 on Food Chain and its official control
- Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Ministry of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code.
- Decree No 31/2009. of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27th March, 2009.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result⁸:

In case of bluetongue positive result measures must comply with the Commission Regulation No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

NOT RELEVANT

⁸ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding....).

- 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 concerned⁹:

Decree No 31/2009 of MARD laying down the protective measures against Bluetongue, issued on 27th March, 2009.

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

Commission Regulation No 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue.

- 4.4.8. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

Domestic animals:

- 55. § of the Hungarian Act N^o Act No XLVI. 2008 on Food Chain and its official control.

5. General description of the costs and benefits¹⁰: (see also point 8.)

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

Costs:

- costs of the control tests for monitoring and surveillance (serological, virological, and entomological)
- costs of the delivery of samples
- costs of the state compensation
- costs of vaccines and vaccination
- costs of the tests for imported animals
- cost of human resources and cooperating firms
- cost of protective equipments and disinfection
- cost of desinsectisation

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ A description is provided of all costs for the authorities and society and the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹¹:

6.1. Evolution of the disease:

6.1.1. Data on evolution of the disease¹²

6.1.1.1. Data on herds^(a) (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 29-04-2009

Region ^(a)	Total number of herds ^(a)	Total number of herds under the programme	Animal species: cattle				surveillance programme in the restricted zone				
			Number of herds checked ^(b)	Number of positive herds ^(c)	Number of new positive herds ^(c)	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	% positive herds	INDICATORS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7-5)x100	9 = (4.3)x100	10 = (8.3)x100	% new positive herds	Herd incidence
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	1303			3	0	1	100				11 = (6.4)x100
Total				1	0	1	100				

11

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

12

Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), Aujeszky's disease, Anthrax, Maedi/Vision and CAEV, IBR/IPV (other types of enteric), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis), CBPP, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas.

- (a) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.
 (b) Disease and animal species if necessary.
 (c) Region as defined in the eradication programme of the Member State.
 (d) Total number of herds existing in the region including eligible herds and non-eligible herds for the programme.
 (e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd should not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.
 (f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.
 (g) Herds which status in the previous period was Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free or suspended and have at least one positive animal in this period.

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

Year: 2008 Situation on date: 29-04-2009

Disease^(a): bluetongue Animal species: cattle

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) to be tested under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) tested	Number of animals tested individually ^(e)	Number of positive animals	Slaughtering		INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered ^(f)	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Annual prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-473x100	10. 60-9x100
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	41979				19	19	456		
Total									

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

6.1.2. Data on evolution of the disease¹⁵ NOT RELEVANT

Year:

Situation on date:

Animal species:

Disease/infection^(a):

Region	Type of flock ^(b)	Total number of flocks ^(c)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked ^(d)	Number of positive ^(e) flocks ^(a)	Number of flocks depopulated ^(a)	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed ^(a)	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) ^(a)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) ^(a)
		(a1)	(a2)	(a3)	(a4)	(a5)	(a6)	(a7)	(a8)	(a9)	(a10)
Total											

- (a) For zoonotic *Salmonella* indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, etc. Flocks equals herds or as appropriate
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock should not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample should be taken into account only once.

¹⁵ Data to provide for salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella), *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, *Salmonella gallisepticum*, *Campylobacteriosis* and agents thereof.

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests:

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

Year: 2008 Disease^(a): bluetongue Animal species/category^(b): cattle

Description of the used serological tests: antibody-ELISA (blood samples from imported animals and sentinels)

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: PCR (in case of seropositivity or vaccinated animals and also for the detection of the virus in midges)

Description of the other used tests: entomological test (identifying and counting the suspected vector species)

Remarks:

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests (entomology)	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Total						

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

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

Year: 2008

Disease^(a): bluetongue **Animal species:** cattle

Region ^(b)	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
HUNGARY		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	1	19
Total	1	19

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

(c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

Note: There were no bluetongue cases before September 2008.

6.5. Data on vaccination or treatment programmes¹⁵; NOT RELEVANT

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

Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:

There were no vaccinations against Bluetongue in Hungary.

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

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate

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

¹⁵ Data to provide, where appropriate for Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IBPV (AI – embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Aujeszky's disease, *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, Anthrax, IBR/IBPV (other types of enterprise), Johne's disease (paratuberculosis), *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, Rabies, *Echinococcosis* and salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella) and agents thereof.

6.6. Data on wildlife¹⁶; NOT RELEVANT

6.6.1. Estimation of wildlife population

Year:

Method of estimation^(a):

^aThere are also remarkable populations of golden jackals (*Canis aureus*, synonym) and of racoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) in Hungary but the size of these populations is far smaller compared to the size of the population of wild red foxes (synonym: red fox)

Regions ^(b)	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species	
	Species:-	Species:-
Total		

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

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

Peculiarities of the hunting bags of foxes between 1990-2003 (Source: National Game Management Database)

Estimation of the population of wild red foxes was also carried out via questionnaires filled out by hunters.

¹⁶

Data to provide for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Aujeszky's disease, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, Rabies, Leishinococcosis and trichinellosis and agents thereof.

6.6.2. *Monitoring of wildlife (one table per year and per disease/species): NOT RELEVANT*

Year:

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Description of the used serological tests:

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests:

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(b) HUNGARY	Microbiological or virological tests		Serological tests		Other tests (Bone polishing)	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
total						

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

7.1.1.1. Number and specification of tests

<u>Disease^(a)</u> : <u>bluetongue</u>	<u>Animal species</u> : <u>ruminants</u>	<u>Target population^(b)</u>	<u>Type of sample^(c)</u>	<u>Objective^(d)</u>	<u>Number of planned tests</u>
<u>Region^(e)</u>	<u>Type of the test^(f)</u>				
HUNGARY	Serological examination - ELISA	Cattle	Blood	Monitoring and surveillance	43056
	Enterological examination	Midges - Culicoides	insects	Monitoring	2600
	Virological examination	Midges - Culicoides	insects	Monitoring	2600
	Virological examination - PCR	Cattle	Blood	Confirming of seropositive animals	100
	Virological examination - PCR	Small ruminants	Blood	Control of clinically suspicious animals	100
		Total			48456

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) Description of the test (e.g. SN-test, AB-ELISA, RB T, ...)

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

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

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

7.1.1.2. Testing scheme(s)¹⁷:

According to Annex I. of Commission Regulation No 1266/2007/EC.

For surveillance in the restricted zone: The minimum number of sentinel animals per geographical unit must be representative and sufficient in order to detect a monthly incidence of seroconversion of 2 % with a 95 % confidence in each geographical unit. These tests have to be performed every month. Entomological testing shall be carried out as described in point 3. C)

For monitoring outside the restricted zone: the sample size has been calculated such a way to be able to detect a prevalence of 0,5 % with 95 % confidence in the bovine population. Once a year, practically in October-November.

In Hungary all animals originating from an infected country must be isolated and tested for Bluetongue disease serologically. In case of seropositivity or vaccinated animals, virological testing shall be carried out.

¹⁷ Describe the testing scheme according the different categories if appropriate (which herds and animals, the number of animals per herd, the frequency and the interval of sampling) with reference to the national and Community legislation where appropriate.

7.1.2.

Targets on testing herds and animals¹⁸

7.1.2.1

Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Animal species:					% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
			Number of herds expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive herds ^(e)	Number of expected new positive herds ^(e)	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence				% new positive herds Expected herd incidence		
1	2	7	4	5	6	7	8 - (7/5) x 100	9 - (4/2) x 100	10 - (5/4) x 100	11 - (6/2) x 100			
Total													

(a) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate.

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(e) Check means to perform a herd level test under the programme for the respective disease with the purpose of maintaining, upgrading, etc., the health status of the herd. In this column a herd should not be counted twice even if has been checked more than once.

(f) Herds with at least one positive animal during the period independent of the number of times the herd has been checked.

(g) Herds which status in the previous period was Unknown, Not free-negative, Free, Officially Free or suspended and have at least one positive animal in this period.

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Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/MPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), Aujeszky's disease, Anthrax, Maedi/Visna and CAEV, IBR/MPV (other types of enterprise), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis), CBPP, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals: (Note: there are two tables "A" and "B" regarding the two types of monitoring method)

A) In the restricted zones: sentinel animals will be tested monthly according to Annex I, of Commission Regulation 1266/2007/EC. (This means approximately 150 animals/2000 km²)

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(a)	Animal species: cattle					Slaughtering			TARGET INDICATORS	
		Number of animals ^(a) under the programme	Number of animals ^(a) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(c)	Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(d)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-(4.3)x100	10-(6.4)x100		
Bács-Kiskun county		152	152	152							
Békés county		300	300	300							
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county		544	544	544							
Csongrád county		148	148	148							
Budapest and Pest county		452	452	452							
Cyőr-Ménfőcsanak county		148	148	148							
Hajdú-Bihar county		468	468	468							
Héves county		272	272	272							
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county		420	420	420							
Komárom-Esztergom county		44	44	44							
Nógrád county		188	188	188							
Szolnok-Szatmár-Bereg county		452	452	452							
Total		3588	3588	3588							

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

B) Outside the restricted zones: the number of animals to be tested is calculated with 0,5% prevalence and 95% confidence due to the Annex I. point 2.2. of the Commission Regulation No 1266/2007.

Disease ^(a) : bluetongue		Animal species: cattle									
Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Slaughtering		TARGET INDICATORS	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (1-3)x100	10 (6-4)x100		
Baranya county		1346	1346	1346							
Bács-Kiskun county		1854	1854	1854							
Békés county		491	491	491							
Csongrád county		676	676	676							
Fejér county		1310	1310	1310							
Budapest and Pest county		270	270	270							
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron county		1196	1196	1196							
Komárom-Eszécsény county		497	497	497							
Somogy county		1794	1794	1794							
Tolna county		1107	1107	1107							
Vas county		999	999	999							
Veszprém county		1400	1400	1400							
Zala county		1131	1131	1131							
Total		14071	14071	14071							

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals²⁰ : NOT RELEVANT

Disease ^(a) Region ^(b)	Animal species:													
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown ^(c)						Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)					
	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Expected not free or not officially free Last check positive ^(e)	Last check negative ^(e)	Expected free or officially free suspended ^(e)	Expected free ^(b)	Expected officially free ⁽ⁱ⁾	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total														

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) At the end of the year

(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available

(e) Not free and last check positive: Herd checked with at least one positive result in the latest check

(f) Not free and last check negative: Herd checked with negative results in the latest check but not being "free" or "officially free"

(g) Suspended as defined for the respective disease in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation.

(h) Free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation

(i) Officially free herd as defined for the respective disease where appropriate in Community or national legislation where appropriate or according national legislation

(j) Include animals under the programme in the herds with the referred status (left column)

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Data to provide for Bovine tuberculosis, Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IPV (AI - embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL), Aujeszky's disease, Maedi/Visna and CAEV, IBR/IPV (other types of enterprise), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis).

7.3. Targets on vaccination or treatment:

7.3.1. Targets on vaccination or treatment²¹: Hungary is planning emergency vaccination only!

Vaccine(s) and vaccination scheme or treatment and treatment scheme²²: If the epidemiological situation requires, Hungary is planning to implement vaccination of the ruminants in the protection zone with 100 km radius around the outbreak.

Cattle: vaccination: 313002 animals to be vaccinated 2 times = 626004 doses

Small ruminants (sheep, goat): 707783 animals to be vaccinated once = 707783

Total 1333787 doses --> rounded to 1334000 doses

Disease^(s): bluetongue

Animal species: cattle

Region th	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							
	Total number of herds ^(a) in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(a) in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds ^(a) expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults ^(b) expected to be vaccinated	Number of young ^(c) animals expected to be vaccinated
Hévíz county	338	10304	338	10304	338	10304		
Horsod-Abauj-Zemplén county	413	56066	413	56066	413	56066		
Budapest and Pest county	489	20948	489	20948	489	20948		
Hajdú-Bihar county	2389	103075	2389	103075	2389	103075		
Heves county	126	19911	126	19911	126	19911		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county	1473	62175	1473	62175	1473	62175		
Nógrád county	250	11555	250	11555	250	11555		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	760	28968	760	28968	760	28968		
Total	6338	313002	6338	313002	6338	313002		

(a) Disease and species if necessary

²¹ Data to provide for Bovine brucellosis, IBR/IPV (AI + embryo units), Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Aujeszky's disease, *Salmonella pullorum*, *Salmonella gallinarum*, Anthrax, IBR/IPV (other types of enterprize), Johnes disease (paratuberculosis), *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, heartwater transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, babesiosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, anaplasmosis transmitted by vector insects in the French overseas departments, Bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, Rabies, Echinococcosis, salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella) and agents thereof.

²² Specify the vaccine and the vaccination scheme (which herds and animals, the frequency and the interval of vaccination) with reference to the national legislation.

- (b) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State
 (c) Herds equal flocks, or holdings as appropriate
 (d) Only for Bovine brucellosis and Ovine, caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) and zoonotic salmonella and as defined in the programme

7.3.2. *Targets on vaccination or treatment²⁵ of wildlife. NOT RELEVANT*

Disease^(a):

Animal species:

Region ^(b)	Square km	Targets on the vaccination or treatment programme	
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
Total			

(a) Disease and species (if necessary)

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

²⁵ Data to provide for Bovine brucellosis, Ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), Anjeszky's disease, African Swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, Rabies, Echinococcosis and trichinellosis and agents thereof.

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme²⁴ Estimated costs for the year 2010 (1 € = 289.2 HUF by ECB on 29 April 2009)

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in €	Total amount in €	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of the analysis	<i>Test: midge specification</i>	2600 [piece]	69.15	179790	yes
	<i>Test: ELISA</i>	57127 [piece]	3.11	177664.97	yes
	<i>Test: midge virology</i>	2600 [piece]	25.93	67418	yes
	<i>Test: PCR</i>	~200 [piece]	25.93	5186	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling	<i>Sampling</i>	57327 [piece]	2.42	138731.34	yes
1.3. Other costs	<i>Delivery of samples</i>	1976 [delivery]	17.29	34165.04	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment (in case of unfavourable epidemiological situation)					
2.1. Purchase of vaccine/ treatment	<i>Cost of the vaccine</i>	1334000 [unit]	0.5	667000	yes
2.2. Distribution costs	<i>Application of the vaccine</i>	1334000 [unit]	3.45/vaccine	4602300	yes

²⁴ Fixed costs should not be included. All amounts are VAT excluded.

		67927	0.03 €/laboratory test	2037.81	yes
2.3. Administering costs		1334000	0.03 €/vaccination	40020	yes
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction				311203.32	yes
3.1. Compensation of animals					
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5 Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)					

4. Cleaning and disinfection	Cleaning, disinfection, protective clothes				
	disinsectisation				
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
				TOTAL	6 225 516.48 yes

Abbreviations:

MA = Ministry of Agriculture (until 1997)

MARD = Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (since 1998)

AIIC = Animal Health Code

Bp. = Budapest, capital of Hungary