



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

SANCO/10413/2009

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

Eradication programme of Aujeszky's Disease

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 financing for the national control programme
of Hungary for**

Aujeszky's disease control programme

for the year 2010.

(Corrected version)

**30th of April, 2009
Corrected on 11th of August, 2009**

ANNEX I

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

1. Identification of programme

Member State: **HUNGARY**

Disease(s)²: **Aujeszky's disease**

Request of Community co-financing for³: **2010**

Reference of this document: **02.3982/6/2009.**

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

Historical overview

In the later 70's, eradication in large-scale pig farms had already been started in Hungary, applying herd replacement, generation exchange and selection. Progression of this work was not proved to be successful on long-term, as there were no legal provisions to make the participation in this eradication programme compulsory that time.

In 1981, Aujeszky's disease became a notifiable disease in Hungary.

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

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

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

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

In 1987, a significant step forward was made, when legal provisions *made pig-breeders interested in eradication*. This new perspective made it possible to launch a government-supported Aujeszky's disease programme for the eradication of swine stocks in Hungary.

Large-scale pig farms that used the herd replacement method of eradication were given a significant subsidy after each replaced sow, while owners of porkers of disease-free pig farms got a premium for their „disease-free status” after each slaughtered porker.

Taking part in the eradication programme was voluntary for small-scale pig farms that time and no governmental financial sources were given for subsidizing this sector.

It is important to note that eradication programme *covered mainly the large pig stocks* for a long period of time – due to the above mentioned circumstances that go far beyond the *pure professional considerations*. Consequently, many times – *for obvious epidemiological reasons* large, eradicated pig farms got unfortunately infected and/or reinfected in several regions in a relatively short period of time.

In 1998 a national eradication programme of Aujeszky's disease was introduced, using previous experiences but basically new conceptions – with vaccination in the first stage. Strategy of the programme was absolutely different from previous conceptions, since it aimed at obligatory eradication in several pig stocks *nearly at the same time* all over the country. It also took the *regional principle* into consideration, but ignored the type of sector. First goal of this work was to create large adjacent disease-free areas, then disease-free regions and finally to perform a comprehensive eradication of all pig stocks in Hungary.

Execution of national eradication programme can be divided into the following two, well-distinguished stages.

1. In the completed first stage, pig stocks had to be eradicated from the field virus. It could be implemented by performing a very strict vaccination programme, interruption of the infection chain and consequent observance of epidemiological regulations. Also strict supervision and monitoring of all these were required.
2. First step of the second stage was to cease the vaccination of pig stocks. This step must had been preceded by a comprehensive assessment of epidemiological status of the region, analysis of the risk of reinfection and a comprehensive evaluation that is based on professional considerations. In the second step a virus-free status of total Hungarian pig stock should be obtained.

Since 2001, vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is strictly forbidden at small-scale pig farms.

On 15th of June, 2006, ban on vaccination against Aujeszky's disease was introduced *on the whole territory and in every stock* in Hungary.

On all *small-scale farms* where gE seropositive sows and/or boars were found, all pigs were eliminated, while state reimbursement was provided. Elimination of seropositive stocks was performed by 31st of December, 2007, with further observance of restrictive measures that were in force.

On large-scale pig farms where gE seropositive sows and/or boars were found, movement restriction was introduced, pigs could be transported to slaughterhouses only and insemination and mating was suspended.

In 2007, serological tests of fattening herds were been partly carried out and since 2008 testing and classification of commercial fattening stocks has been carried out.

In details:

Basic principles of the programme in 1998

In formulating basic principles of newly introduced eradication programme, the following facts were taken into consideration:

- gE-ELISA negative vaccinated pig stocks were declared as „M” („mentes”, disease-free) stocks by relevant Hungarian laws and regulations.
- For pig stock of category „C” (i.e. that were infected with Aujeszky’s disease) relevant Hungarian laws and regulations have prescribed that these farms are obliged to elaborate and perform an eradication programme within a definite period of time, which has to be approved by the veterinary authority.
- Eradication programme was subsidized by the government.
- In order to promote the execution of eradication programme, the government provided a central professional support via the competent authority, providing professional (official) supervision and obligatory continuous monitoring. A coordinator team was created involving experts that should work in close cooperation with county veterinary authorities.
- Modern, high-tech marker vaccines were available for the eradication programme, ensuring effective vaccination.
- It has declared that the national eradication programme has to be extended both to large-scale, and to small-scale pig farms (stocks), together with the regional principle.
- Once all pig stocks have been successfully eradicated from the field virus, comprehensive ban on vaccination of pigs should be realized as early as possible following a comprehensive evaluation of the risk of reinfection.

Screening tests and measures at the beginning of the eradication programme

Screening tests covering all *breeding farms* were first performed in 1998 using the following system:

- On large-scale farms every boar, 20% of the sows (max. 100 sows) were tested with gE-ELISA
- On small-scale farms every sow and boar were screened with gE-ELISA

Screening tests gave the results detailed in **Table 1.** and **2.**

Based on the results of the screening tests, the following measures were taken:

On large-scale farms:

- If the screening tests gave *negative results for every examined animal.* *classifying examinations* had to be performed within half a year, involving every boar and every sow. All sows were examined within 2-6 weeks after farrowing.
- If all these tests were negative, the stock was temporarily given an „A” classification for one year, provided that all personal and material conditions (epidemiological provisions) prescribed by the competent authority were available.
- A farm was able to receive an „M” classification category earliest after one year, if repeated gE-ELISA tests from every sow within 2-6 weeks after farrowing and from every boar at the same time after the last farrowing, gave negative results for the second time for every animal.

- „M” classification category was also given to those stocks, where eradication was performed with gE-negative vaccine and the repeated gE-ELISA tests for Aujeszky’s disease were negative. Such stocks were classified as “vaccinated stock, eradicated from Aujeszky’s disease”.
- If screening tests revealed *positive (infected) animals*, this stock was given a category „C” (infected). In this case, the contracted veterinarian of the farm was obliged to submit an *eradication programme* to the veterinary authority within two weeks and execute the programme approved by the regional organ of CAO (Central Agricultural Office).

On small-scale farms:

- If the screening tests of every sow were negative and these sows were mated by proven disease-free boars or inseminated with swine sperm of such boars and only their own descendants living on the farm, a category „M” (disease-free) was given to the stock.
- If even one gE-ELISA positive animal was found during screening tests, the farm was to be classified “C” (infected).

Progress of eradication before ban on vaccination

Eradication of small-scale pig farms

Eradication method used on small scale farms were as follows:

- In case the number of gE-ELISA positive cases exceeded 5% of all small-scale farms in the settlement, every sow and boar of the settlement were vaccinated three times a year.
- In case screening tests revealed that less than 5% of all pig stocks in the territory of the settlement were positive, eradication of positive farms was carried out via herd replacement and removal of gE-ELISA positive sows.
- If vaccination was also used for eradication in the territory of these settlements, vaccination was performed only on those farms which kept gE-ELISA positive animals.
- Monitoring serological tests of every sow and boar were carried out every year. In such a way gE-ELISA positive animals were identified and immediately removed from the stock.
- If gE-ELISA positive sows were found in a farm, the stock was eliminated.
- In case of diagnosed Aujeszky’s disease, quarantine measures were applied and the stock concerned was slaughtered.

Eradication of large-scale pig farms

Eradication had to be carried out according to the eradication programme approved by the regional organ of CAO.

Methods of eradication were as follows:

- **herd replacement**, i.e. emptying the farm, followed by restocking of a disease-free population.
- **selection** with vaccination, i.e. the stock had to be vaccinated with gE-negative vaccine on a regular basis in accordance with the eradication programme. In addition to vaccination, interruption of infection chain is also of great importance, therefore separation of piglets was required. Sows and boars proven to be gE-ELISA positive in screening tests had to be removed immediately and it was essential to repeat the tests until negative serological results for every sow and boar were obtained.

Control examinations (serological monitoring) of eradication had to be carried out for every boar in every 6 months and for every sow 2-4 weeks after farrowing.

In case the disease was diagnosed, the stock was eliminated immediately.

Modifications of the programme

Since 2001, vaccination has been banned on small-scale farms in the whole territory of Hungary.

In 2003 Decree 36/2003 (III.31) of MARD on eradication of swine populations from Aujeszky's disease and maintaining their free status came into force.

Epidemiological status of "M" and "MV" stocks had to be regularly monitored using the following procedure:

1. every boar was tested in every 6 months
2. farrowed sows were tested every year:
 - if more than 20 sows: 10% of sows, but at least 20 sows
 - if less than 20 sows: all sows
3. 20% of sows which farrowed that year were tested
4. every pig of the artificial insemination stations were tested in every 6 months
5. boars used for public breeding should be examined every 6 months.

Since 2005, even if one gE-ELISA positive animal on a small-scale farm has been found, the stock has to be eliminated.

From 15th of June 2006 vaccination has been banned also on large-scale farms in the whole territory of Hungary.

On "C" stocks insemination is prohibited and the stock has to be slaughtered as soon as possible.

On small-scale farms rules of monitoring was modified as follows:

- all boars, sows and pregnant gilts had to be serologically tested yearly
- min. 5%, but at least one animal on each farm of the virgin breeding gilts had to be tested yearly
- serological test had to be performed in two steps:
 - gB-ELISA test
 - in case of a positive result: gE-ELISA test

In 2007 testing and classification of commercial fattening stocks aimed at that all stocks will be classified by the end of 2008.

Table 3-6 show the progress of the eradication.

In 2009 the Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD on eradication of swine populations from Aujeszky's disease and maintaining their free status came into force repealing the previous one.

Table 1.
Results of serological tests for Aujeszky's disease of small pig-farms in 1998 for every county

County	Number of farms	Number of sows	Number of tested farms	Number of positive farms	Number of positive sows	Number of disease-free farms	Number of disease-free sows
Baranya	6215	12249	6215	139	398	6076	11851
Bács-Kiskun	9080	17209	9080	831	1388	8249	15821
Békés	13557	26312	13557	802	1365	12755	24947
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3789	6001	3789	92	114	3697	5887
Csongrád	7852	13515	7852	433	616	7419	12899
Fejér	7406	13980	7406	391	561	7015	13419
Győr-Moson-Sopron	7129	14559	7129	44	51	7085	14508
Hajdú-Bihar	10622	18881	10622	803	1291	9819	17590
Heves	1813	3137	1813	94	192	1719	2945
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	8360	19038	8360	839	1327	7521	17711
Komárom-Esztergom	1627	2637	1627	44	61	1583	2576
Nógrád	469	837	469	9	15	460	822
Pest incl. Budapest	3916	6455	3916	106	213	3810	6242
Somogy	4871	7669	4871	92	102	4779	7567
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8038	11259	8038	478	622	7560	10637
Tolna	5208	9145	5208	93	145	5115	9000
Vas	2275	3883	2275	1	1	2274	3882
Veszprém	2346	4258	2346	83	130	2263	4128
Zala	1936	3519	1936	49	62	1887	3457
Total	106509	194543	106509	5423	8654	101086	185889
%	100	100	100	5,09	4,45	94,91	95,55

Table 2.
Results of serological tests for Aujeszky's disease of large pig-farms in 1998 for every county

County	Number of farms	Number of sows	Number of „M” disease-free farms	Number of sows at „M” farms	Number of „A” farms	Number of sows at „A” farms	Number of positive farms	Number of sows at positive farms	Number of „MV” disease-free, vaccinated farms	Number of sows at „MV” disease-free, vaccinated farms
Baranya	42	23529	24	10804	2	1166	16	11559	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	61	32820	13	2711	3	1795	43	27892	2	422
Békés	66	24456	26	5915	0	0	40	18541	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	21	6317	8	1994	7	1523	6	2800	0	0
Csongrád	42	14816	19	5630	4	2271	18	5575	1	1340
Fejér	55	16538	16	3227	0	0	39	13311	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	48	11316	39	6928	3	1026	6	3362	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	55	26390	28	12607	0	0	27	13783	0	0
Heves	17	4915	2	600	2	551	13	3764	0	0
Jász-Nagyluc-Szolnok	34	14888	17	7059	2	1143	11	4278	4	2408
Komárom-Esztergom	20	11880	5	2211	2	1192	13	8477	0	0
Nógrád	2	1990	0	0	2	1990	0	0	0	0
Pest incl. Budapest	27	8536	14	2010	1	28	12	6498	0	0
Somogy	15	9104	2	2831	0	0	13	6273	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	32	9535	17	5350	2	1051	13	3134	0	0
Tolna	20	8249	5	1012	0	0	14	6781	1	456
Vas	22	2533	8	2050	1	164	13	319	0	0
Veszprém	15	6835	10	934	0	0	5	5901	0	0
Zala	23	5452	14	2686	1	60	6	845	2	1861
Total	617	240099	267	76559	32	13960	308	143093	10	6487
%	100	100	43,27	31,88	5,19	5,81	49,91	59,59	1,62	2,70

Table 3.

Results of serological tests for Aujeszky's disease performed till December, 2008, on small-scale pig farms

County	Total number of farms		Total number of farms with sows		Total number of sows		Number of tested sows		Number of positive sows		Number of positive farms	
	a		al		b		c		d		e	
Baranya	1293		1062		4665		4665		8		2	
Bács-Kiskun	3968		2344		5498		5498					
Békés	6000		1820		4319		4319					
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	907		684		1437		1437					
Csongrád	2041		1585		3404		3404		38		27	
Fejér	1340		712		1652		1652					
Győr-Moson-Sopron	1791		1395		4076		4076					
Hajdú-Bihar	2286		1355		5534		5534					
Heves	1128		229		750		750					
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3500		1716		3303		3303					
Komárom-Esztergom	900		190		580		580		1		1	
Nógrád	2136		548		485		485					
Pest	2840		548		1536		1536					
Somogy	2046		620		1400		1400					
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8973		1378		2785		2785		5		2	
Tolna	1227		718		2412		2412					
Vas	1890		330		777		777					
Veszprém	2307		509		1753		1753					
Zala	4451		203		571		571					
Budapest	3		2		10		10					
Total	51027		17948		46947		46947		52		32	
%	100%		100%		100%		(100c/b) 100%		(100d/e) 0,27%		(100e/a) 0,04%	

Table 4.
Results of serological tests for Aujeszky's disease on large scale pig farms in December, 2008

County	Total number of farms	Total number of farms with sows	Total number of sows and boars	Number of positive farms	Number of positive sows and boars	Number of disease-free farms with sows	Number of disease-free sows and boars	Number of disease-free, vaccinated farms with sows	Number of disease-free, vaccinated sows and boars
Baranya	51	45	24120	0	0	44	22840	1	1280
Bács-Kiskun	70	66	18360	0	0	52	13772	14	4558
Békés	66	61	22203	0	0	48	15030	13	7173
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	24	24	7062	0	0	21	4168	3	2894
Csongrád	68	44	14247	0	0	43	13066	1	1181
Fejér	58	40	7346	0	0	33	3581	7	3765
Győr-Moson-Sopron	117	57	9180	0	0	53	6711	4	2469
Hajdú-Bihar	47	43	26140	0	0	30	18630	13	7510
Heves	20	14	5573	0	0	14	5573		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	57	47	16707	0	0	37	8204	10	8503
Komárom-Esztergom	77	22	9350	0	0	22	9350		
Nógrád	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pest	28	16	5277	0	0	11	588	5	4689
Somogy	47	32	13354	0	0	28	9335	4	4019
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	38	29	12938	0	0	25	8986	4	3952
Tolna	52	34	15350	0	0	29	10018	5	5332
Vas	23	12	1948	0	0	11	1764	1	184
Veszprém	31	21	4897	0	0	16	722	5	4175
Zala	28	15	4590	0	0	13	3138	2	1452
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	903	622	218642	0	0	530	155476	92	63136
%		100	100	0	0	85,2	71,1	14,8	28,9

Table 5.
Percentage of Aujeszky's disease positive stocks, 1998-2007

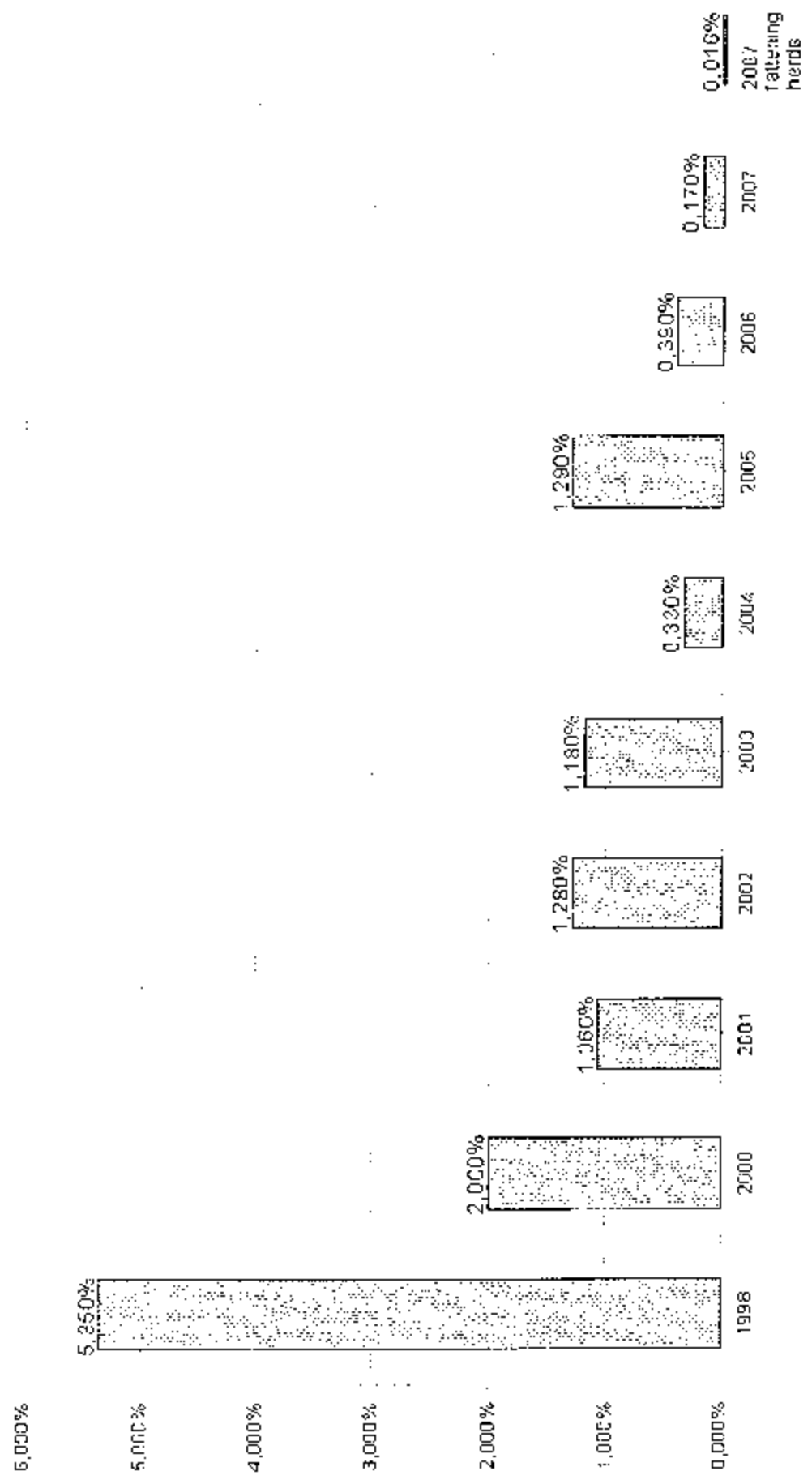
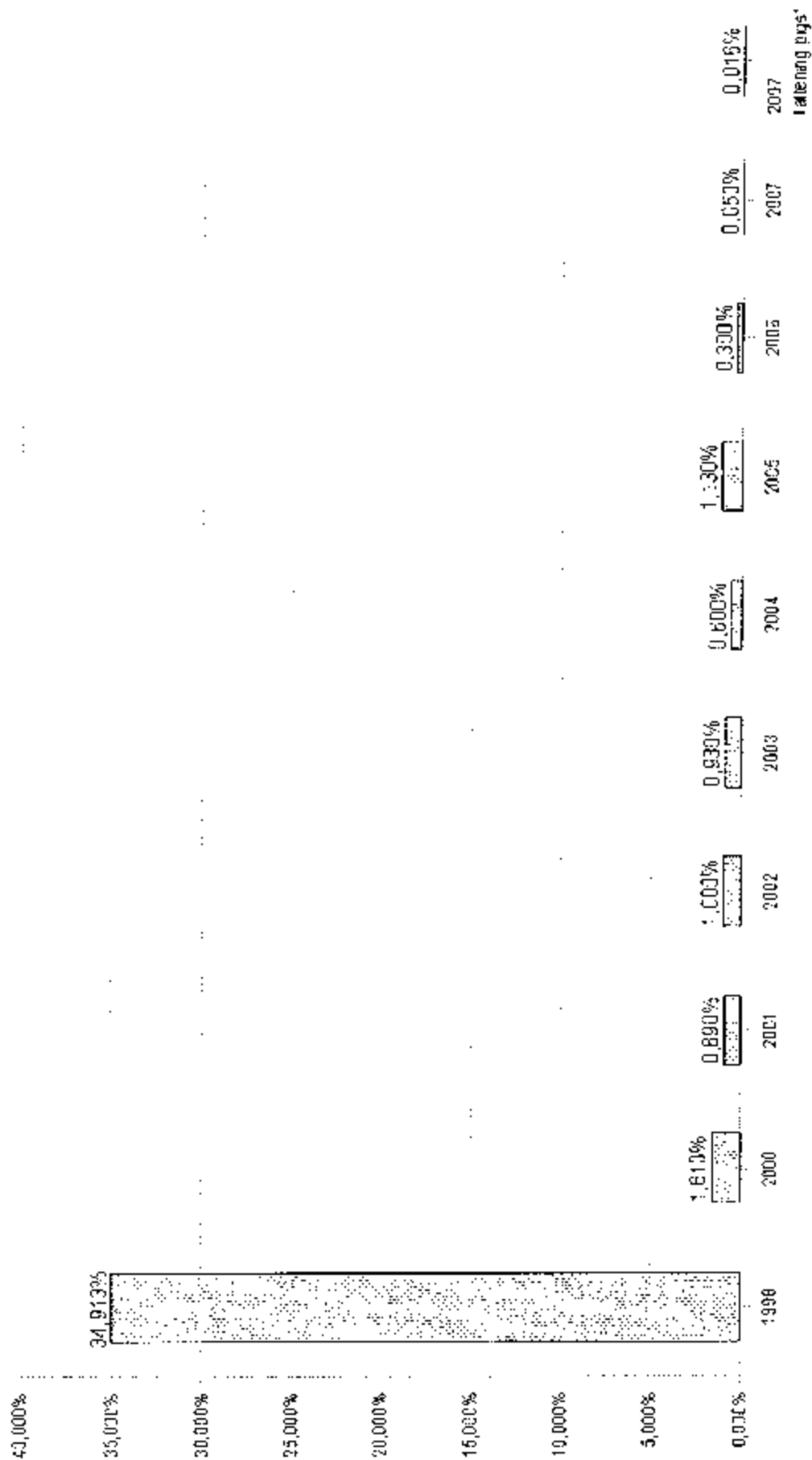


Table 6.
Percentage of Anjeszky's disease positive sows, 1998-2007



3. Description of the submitted programme⁵:

3.1. The aim of the programme:

In order to ensure that Hungary is declared as a country eradicated from Aujeszky's disease within the shortest possible period of time, – with respect to actual epidemiological status, professional and economic aspects – we established our most pressing goals as follows:

- to classify all pig-farms,
- to maintain continuously the disease-free status of large scale pig-farms,
- to identify every infected animal at small scale pig-farms,
- to perform elimination (slaughtering or stamping out) of all infected pig-stocks,
- providing a simultaneous governmental compensation.

Once all these aims have been realized, **disease-free status of the country** should be maintained continuously. It can be performed via the observance of managing measures concerning Aujeszky's disease and performing official inspections – with efficient and coordinated work of all parties and professionals concerned.

On the basis of the laboratory results it can be stated and proven that in Hungary **the freedom from Aujeszky's disease of all large scale farms was completed until the end of 2006**. These herds obtain either a "MV" (free with vaccination) or an "M" (free without vaccination) classification.

As a consequence of the above mentioned, the actual **aim** of the programme **is to achieve a complete freedom from the disease of the small scale farms as well.**

According to this all numeric data incorporated to the present document refer exclusively to the **small scale farms**. In the present phase of the programme these herds are of course under the supervision of the official veterinarian, and 100% of them will be subject to control.

Taking into consideration that only the tests carried out in the small-scale herds are paid by the state, Hungary requests **Community co-financing in the case of the small-scale herds only.**

3.2. Legal background

Former:

- *Act XCI. of 1995 on Animal Health*
- Later, this act was replaced by *Act CLXXVI. of 2005 on Animal Health*
- *Animal Health Rules (Állategészségügyi Szabályzat, hereinafter referred to as ÁSZ)* that was issued as Annex I to *Decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture*
- Later, part of the above-mentioned Decree concerning Aujeszky's disease was repealed and integrated into *Decree 36/2003. (III. 31.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development (hereinafter: MARI)* on eradication of swine populations from Aujeszky's disease and maintaining their free status

⁵

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.

Current:

- Act XLVI. of 2008 on Food Chain and its Official Control (as of 1st of September 2008)
- Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD on eradication of swine populations from Aujeszky's disease and maintaining their free status (this Decree fully complies with the modified Commission Decision No 2008/185/EC of 21 February 2008 on additional guarantees in intra-Community trade of pigs relating to Aujeszky's disease and criteria to provide information on this disease)

3.3. Definitions and categories

Definition of **small and large scale animal-farms** is determined by ASZ, depending on the number of a given species kept there. In case of pigs, a farm having **less than 100 pigs** is considered to be a small scale farm. A pig-farm is considered to be large-scale if the number of pigs kept there is **at least 100 or more** – regardless of their purpose, gender or age.

Operators of large scale farms are obliged have to have a contract providing veterinary service and in addition to their other duties to elaborate a **biosecurity measure plan** approved by the veterinary authority and have certain equipments, detergents and disinfectants, protective clothing etc. in reserve.

Commercial fattening stocks are stocks where fattening is carried on for commercial purposes (neither breeding nor fattening for home consumption).

An animal is considered to be **infected** if:

- a) the presence of the virus, antigen or DNA of Aujeszky's disease is detected, or
- b) it shows the clinical signs of the disease and is kept in a stock where the infection was officially confirmed, or
- c) the serological test was positive with gB-ELISA or in case of vaccinated animal the test was positive with gE-ELISA.

*Classification used at the current phase of the eradication programme is as follows:
(according to Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD)*

Category "M" (mentes=disease-free)

A pig stock is classified as category "M", if:

- the disease has not been diagnosed in the stock during the last two years.
- no vaccination has been carried out against the disease.
- personal and material conditions to fulfil the epidemiological requirements prescribed by the veterinary authority are met,
- in large breeding stocks all breeding animals and a certain number of fattening pigs are negative with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence at the same time by gB-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in small breeding stocks all boars, sows, pregnant gilts and 5% of pigs (but at least 1 pig) over 4 months are negative at the same time by gB-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in commercial fattening stocks a certain number of animals are negative with 95% confidence and 10% prevalence at the same time by gB-ELISA; in case there are less than 20 pigs, 10% of stock, but at least 1 pig shall be examined annually.

Category "MV" (mentes, vakcinázott=disease-free with vaccination)

A pig stock is classified as category "MV" if:

- the disease has not been diagnosed in the stock during the last two years,
- the stock has been vaccinated only with vaccine containing gE deletion mutant virus, within the frame of eradication programme approved by the veterinary authority,
- personal and material conditions to fulfil the epidemiological requirements prescribed by veterinary authority are provided,
- in large breeding stocks all breeding animals and a certain number of fattening pigs are negative with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence at the same time by gE-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in small breeding stocks all boars, sows, pregnant gilts and 5% of pigs (but at least 1 pig) over 4 months, are negative at the same time by gE-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in commercial fattening stocks a certain number of animals are negative with 95% confidence interval and 10% prevalence at the same time by gE-ELISA; in case there are less than 20 pigs, 10% of stock, but at least 1 pig per year shall be examined.

Vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is banned on the whole territory of Hungary as of 15th of June, 2006!

Category "C" (fertőzött=infected)

A pig stock is classified as category "C" if:

- infection has been diagnosed in the stock,
- gB-ELISA (or in case of an "MV" stock, gE-ELISA) positive animals have been found and control tests are also positive.

An infected pig stock has to be eliminated as soon as possible with state compensation.

Based on the prescribed examinations **all pig stocks in Hungary have to have a classification**, issued by the district veterinary officer.

3.4. Monitoring programme

Disease-free status of „M” and „MV” stocks should be regularly monitored. „M” stocks should be tested by gB-ELISA method, while „MV” stocks should be tested by gE-ELISA method.

Rules of monitoring:

- each boar (incl. boars for public breeding) shall be tested every 6 months,
- all pigs in the artificial insemination stations shall be tested every 6 months,
- in large breeding stocks tests of female pigs shall be performed every 6 months as follows:
 - in case of 20 or less sows, 50% of the sows (but at least 1 sow) shall be tested,
 - in a stock with more than 20 sows, 5% of sows (but at least 10 sows) shall be tested,
 - 20% of gilts (farrowed within 6 months) shall be tested;

- in large breeding stocks a certain number of fattening pigs with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence shall be tested every year,
- in small breeding stocks all boars, sows, pregnant gilts and 5% of pigs (but at least 1 pig) over 4 months, shall be tested every year,
- in commercial fattening stocks a certain number of animals with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence; in case there are less than 20 pigs 10% of pigs, but at least 1 animal shall be tested every year.

3.5. Measures to be taken in seropositive cases

In case the screening serological tests of „M” or „MV” stocks have a positive or inconclusive result even in one single case, a monitoring quarantine shall be imposed and classification „M” or „MV” of the stock shall be suspended.

Repeated tests of the animals with positive or inconclusive results are carried out 14 days later using gB-ELISA and virus neutralisation methods to detect field virus in “M”, and using both gB-ELISA and gE-ELISA methods in “MV” stocks.

If the result of the repeated test is positive or inconclusive again, the animal is considered to be infected and it has to be killed and sample has to be sent to the National Reference Laboratory to detect the virus.

Animals kept in the same airspace together with positive or inconclusive animals shall be tested at the same time as follows:

- a) in breeding stocks every animal over 6 months.
- b) in commercial fattening stocks certain number of animals with 95% confidence interval and 10% prevalence.

Monitoring quarantine is lifted and the former classification category is regained by the stock, if:

- a) the tests of the killed animal by the NRL do not prove the presence of the virus, antigen or DNA of Aujeszky’s disease, and
- b) the tests of the animals kept in the same airspace were gB-ELISA negative in „M” stocks or were gE-ELISA negative in “MV” stocks.

In case the tests of animals kept in the same airspace reveal even one single positive animal or the NRL detects the presence of the virus, antigen or DNA of Aujeszky’s disease in the killed animal, the stock is classified as infected, therefore it shall be eliminated and epidemiological investigation shall be performed.

3.6. Transportation of animals

- To “M” stocks animals only from “M” stocks can be transported.
- To “MV” stocks animals only from “M” or “MV” stocks can be transported.
- Furthermore, in both cases 40-day-quarantine with favourable result is obligatory.
- Import of semen and embryo to “M” or “MV” stocks can only be performed from approved artificial insemination and embryo-transplantation centres.
- Pigs from „C” stocks are to be transported to the slaughterhouse for elimination only.
- Wild boars can only be transported with gB-ELISA negative individual test results.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 1998.

Last year: 2011.

x Control

x Testing

x Slaughter of positive animals

x Killing of positive animals

Vaccination (ended from 15.06.2006)

Treatment

Disposal of products

x Monitoring or surveillance

Other measures (specify)

x Eradication

x Testing

x Slaughter of positive animals

x Killing of positive animals

x Extended slaughter or killing

x Disposal of products

4.2. *Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders⁶ involved in the programme:*

Central Agricultural Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Division for Animal Health performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national eradication programme against Aujeszky's disease.

Responsibility of the **private veterinarian** of the pig farm is as follows:

In case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease infection the private veterinarian is obliged to act according to Decree 113/2008 (VIII.30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases and shall take temporary measures in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

Responsibilities of the **official veterinarian** are as follows:

In case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease infection the official veterinarian shall:

- visit the site,
- establish a monitoring quarantine and order to take samples,
- take measures to perform control tests in case of positive or inconclusive results in "M" or "MV" stocks.

⁶ 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.

Responsibilities of the **district veterinary officer**

To issue the classification of the stocks as a Decision.

In case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease the district veterinary officer shall:

- visit the site and review the measures imposed by the official veterinarian or, if necessary, modify them;
- if necessary order to kill animals for diagnostic purpose;
- if serological tests give positive results by gB-ELISA (or in case of vaccinated animals gE-ELISA) officially confirm the infection;
- if the laboratory examination detects the virus, the antigen or the DNA of Aujeszky's disease, officially confirm the infection;

After confirming the infection, the district veterinary officer shall:

- impose local quarantine for the stock,
- order the elimination of the stock as well as manage the state reimbursement,
- impose a monitoring quarantine on contact farms (which have come into contact with the infected stock through livestock, pig product or objects likely to spread the disease),
- inform the regional organ of CAO on the measures taken.

Responsibilities of the **regional organ of CAO:**

The regional organ of the CAO is obliged to:

- visit the site – based on the report of the district veterinary officer -, review the measures thereof, complete or modify them if necessary and report to the CAO;
- conduct an epidemiological investigation in order to reveal the possible origin of the infection; how long it has been present; where it could be spread from the hypothetical origin or from the identified source of infection and what has been the destination of transports of livestock, raw product, feed, litter and manure, as well as personal and vehicle traffic within 40 days before the confirmation of the infection,
- notify the regional organ of the CAO if the infection originates or is suspected to originate from another county, or if there is a possibility for the spreading of the disease to another county;
- supervise the actions taken in order to eradicate the infection and supervise on spot the implementation of the measures taken for that purpose;
- submit a detailed report to the CAO after elimination of the infection.

Sending **samples** and responsibilities of **laboratories**

In case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease infection the official veterinarian shall send samples to the NRL.

In case of animals suspected to be infected (for the confirmation of the disease) or in case of repeated testing of the stock where positive or inconclusive animals were found in the frame of the monitoring programme, the tests can only be performed by the National Reference Laboratory.

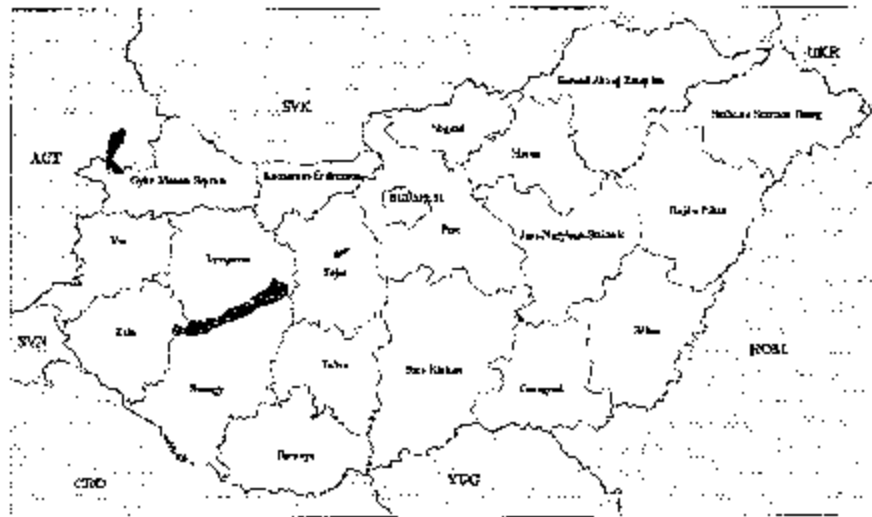
Tests for the classification of stocks and for their serological monitoring can be performed by any laboratory assigned or approved by the CAO for this task.

The laboratory shall inform the official veterinarian and the regional organ of CAO about the results of tests.

The NRL for Aujeszky's disease is the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of CAO.

4.3. *Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented*⁷:

The eradication programme covers the whole territory of Hungary.



4.4. *Description of the measures of the programme*⁸:

The current Hungarian legislation (Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD on eradication of swine populations from Aujeszky's disease and maintaining their free status) fully complies with the modified Commission Decision No 2008/185/EC of 21 February 2008 on additional guarantees in intra-Community trade of pigs relating to Aujeszky's disease and criteria to provide information on this disease.

4.4.1. *Notification of the disease:*

According to the provisions of Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD on eradication of swine populations from Aujeszky's disease and maintaining their free status and of Decree 113/2008 (VIII. 30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases – *Aujeszky's disease is a notifiable disease in Hungary.*

4.4.2. *Target animals and animal population:*

The submitted programme for co-financing relates only to **small-scale holdings** (having less than 100 pigs). The target animals are **breeding sows, boars and fattening pigs** as well.

⁷ 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.

⁸ A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Community legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.3. Identification of animals and registration of holdings:

Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals:

According to **Decree No 116/2003**, (XI. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on marking pigs and their Integrated Registration and Identification System (ENAR), rules governing the integrated registration and identification system for pigs:

Article 3 (2) Pigs shall be marked at latest at the time of leaving the holding of their birth, irrespective of their purpose or use. Live pigs shall be transported only with ENAR ear tags.

Article 7 (1) Pigs shall be marked using the approved ENAR ear tags placed in the right ear. Marking of all pigs not yet marked in accordance with the provisions of this Decree shall be implemented as follows:

- a) before transport from the animal holding;
- b) in the case of an imported animal, before it leaves the quarantine;
- c) provided it is necessary for animal health reasons;
- d) for breeding purposes, if necessary.

(2) No marking is necessary in the following cases:

- a) pigs intended for slaughtering, when the holding and the slaughterhouse can be found at the same place and only pigs originated exclusively from this holdings are slaughtered;
- b) pigs for which the animal health authorities ordered closed slaughter pursuant to separate law.

(3) No re-marking shall be necessary in the case of pigs imported for slaughtering provided such slaughter takes place within 72 hours upon arrival.

(4) Use of the ear tags shall be reported to the national database in accordance with the provisions in the Guidelines.

Article 8 (1) Characteristics of the ENAR ear tags are as follows:

- a) they are suitable for use only once;
- b) their authenticity and origin can be determined;
- c) they are durable, resist to tear and wear, ensuring legibility and reading for the entire lifetime of the pigs and, in the case of slaughtering ear tags, up to the reading point of the slaughtering line;
- d) they are made of environmental and animal friendly materials;
- e) they contain the ENAR identification number;
- f) the inscription is well visible and legible.

(2) The following types of ear tags and wordings on the ear tags are applied:

- a) pigs sold for further rearing shall receive durable plastic ear tags, while those to be slaughtered receive metal ear tags, which resist singeing, or plastic slaughtering ear tags produced for this purpose;
- b) wording on the ear tags in independent holdings shall contain the first six digits of the holding code plus an ongoing serial number;
- c) in the case of holding listed in county districts, the slaughtering ear tags shall contain a nationally ongoing serial number, which is supplemented with a one-digit control number for durable plastic ear tags.

(3) The animal breeding authority shall publish the requirements concerning the quality and transport conditions of ear tags in the official gazette of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development.

(4) Based on this publication, the animal breeding authority shall investigate the quality of the pig ear tags submitted by the manufacturers and the compliance of the manufacturers with the necessary criteria in accordance with the conditions announced in the framework of an ear tag testing procedure.

(5) Approved ear tags and the list of their distributors shall be published by the animal breeding authority in the official gazette of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Only these ear tags can be ordered.

(6) Ear tags and implantation tools, together with the ENAR certificates, shall be requested in a way described in the Guidelines.

Article 9 Marking of pigs shall be made only by persons authorised to perform this task, such as:

- a) in county districts the contact veterinarian or a person authorised by the contact veterinarian;
- b) in independent holdings, the animal keeper or a person authorised by the animal keeper.

Article 10 (1) When the ear tag was lost from the ear of the animal, or damaged to such extent that the characters cannot be read out any more, the animal shall be allowed to transport only when the respective ENAR officer marked it repeatedly.

(2) The independent holding may carry out individual marking as well for purposes of registration in the herd-book or other reasons. In this case, the need for individual marking shall be reported to the national database in a manner described in the Guidelines. In the latter case, the ENAR shall ensure replacement for the durable plastic ear tag lost.

Article 11 Ear tags shall solely be removed by the slaughterhouse, which slaughters the animal, after the animal was killed and identified.

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

The decree No 116/2003. (XI. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on marking pigs and their Integrated Registration and Identification System (ENAR) is modified and some parts are repealed by the decree No. 119/2007. (X. 18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The rules in force governing the integrated registration and identification system for pigs are as follows:

To establish new locations of keeping places or holdings, the approval of the county animal health authority has to be acquired. If more locations belong to one animal keeper, separated holdings have to be formed. One holding can have only one animal keeper at the same time. If more keepers have animals at the same place, each keeper separately has to form and report one holding. One holding shall be only one kind (slaughterhouse, staging point, animal health institute, etc). One keeping place shall belong to only one holding of the same keeper.

For the written request of the keeper, the competent county animal health authority shall approve the registration of holdings consisting of geographically separated locations of keeping places in case they have the same animal health status and they are situated on the territory of the same county. The application of the animal keeper shall contain the following information: locations of keeping places to be joined into one holding together with the indication of their addresses; description of the animal movements which take place between the individual locations; a statement of the animal keeper to the effect that he/she will undertake to maintain

up-to-date records on the animal movements between various keeping places and to make data associated with these movements available for inspection by the competent authorities, furthermore all the consequences resulting from the registration under one single holding code in the case of a potential official measure taken by the animal health authorities implying restrictions on animal movements.

The keeper shall report all the holdings where pigs are kept to the National Database for registration.

The keeper shall notify (presenting a written request on a form specified in the Guideline) the National Database about the new locations of keeping places and holdings or any changes concerning them. The notice shall contain: in case of independent, but not producer/trader or quarantine locations and holdings, the signature of the integrated registration and identification system (ENAR) coordinator; in case of not independent producer/trader or quarantine locations and holdings the signature of the competent official veterinarian.

The keeper and the location of keeping place shall be registered as one holding under one code in the National Database. With the written permission of the competent county animal health authority, more locations can be registered as one holding if the stocks have the same animal health status.

The animal health authority of the county shall be informed in writing on the identity of the designated ENAR officer within 10 working days after the independent holding status has been granted. Whenever a change has occurred in the identity of the ENAR officer, it has to be reported to the county animal health authority within 10 working days after such a change. When the ENAR officer fails to perform his/her duties in accordance with the provisions contained in this Decree, the animal health authority of the county shall call upon the animal keeper to correct the infringements of law.

4.4.4. *Qualifications of animals and herds⁹:*

Definition of **small and large scale animal-farms** is determined by Annex I to *Decree 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture (ASZ)*, depending on the number of a given species kept there. In case of pigs, a farm having **less than 100 pigs** is considered to be a small scale farm. A pig-farm is considered to be large-scale if the number of pigs kept there is at **least 100 or more** – regardless of their purpose, gender or age.

Operators of large scale farms are obliged have to have a contract providing veterinary service and – in addition to their other duties – to elaborate a **biosecurity measure plan** approved by the veterinary authority and have certain equipments, detergents and disinfectants, protective clothing etc. in reserve.

Commercial fattening stocks are stocks where fattening is carried on for commercial purposes (neither breeding nor fattening for home consumption).

An animal is considered to be **infected** if:

- d) the presence of the virus, antigen or DNA of Aujeszky's disease is detected, or

⁹

To mention only if applicable.

- e) it shows the clinical signs of the disease and is kept in a stock where the infection was officially confirmed, or
- f) the serological test was positive with gB-ELISA or in case of vaccinated animal the test was positive with gE-ELISA.

*Classification used at the current phase of the eradication programme is as follows:
(according to Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD)*

Category "M" (mentes=disease-free)

A pig stock is classified as category "M", if:

- the disease has not been diagnosed in the stock during the last two years,
- no vaccination has been carried out against the disease.
- personal and material conditions to fulfil the epidemiological requirements prescribed by the veterinary authority are met,
- in large breeding stocks all breeding animals and a certain number of fattening pigs are negative with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence at the same time by gB-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in small breeding stocks all boars, sows, pregnant gilts and 5% of pigs (but at least 1 pig) over 4 months are negative at the same time by gB-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in commercial fattening stocks a certain number of animals are negative with 95% confidence and 10% prevalence at the same time by gB-ELISA; in case there are less than 20 pigs, 10% of stock, but at least 1 pig shall be examined annually.

Category "MV" (mentes, vakcinázott=disease-free with vaccination)

A pig stock is classified as category "MV" if:

- the disease has not been diagnosed in the stock during the last two years,
- the stock has been vaccinated only with vaccine containing gE deletion mutant virus, within the frame of eradication programme approved by the veterinary authority.
- personal and material conditions to fulfil the epidemiological requirements prescribed by veterinary authority are provided,
- in large breeding stocks all breeding animals and a certain number of fattening pigs are negative with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence at the same time by gE-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in small breeding stocks all boars, sows, pregnant gilts and 5% of pigs (but at least 1 pig) over 4 months, are negative at the same time by gE-ELISA and insemination/mating has been carried out with officially disease-free boars;
- in commercial fattening stocks a certain number of animals are negative with 95% confidence interval and 10% prevalence at the same time by gE-ELISA; in case there are less than 20 pigs, 10% of stock, but at least 1 pig per year shall be examined.

Vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is banned on the whole territory of Hungary as of 15th of June, 2006!

Category “C” (fertőzött=infected)

A pig stock is classified as category “C” if:

- infection has been diagnosed in the stock.
- gB-ELISA (or in case of an “MV” stock, gE-ELISA) positive animals have been found and control tests are also positive.

An infected pig stock has to be eliminated as soon as possible with state compensation.

Based on the prescribed examinations **all pig stocks in Hungary have to have a classification**, issued by the district veterinary officer.

According to Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD the owner of the animals has to initiate the classification of the stock within 30 days after stocking (at the district veterinary officer).

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

- To “M” stocks animals only from “M” stocks can be transported.
- To “MV” stocks animals only from “M” or “MV” stocks can be transported.
- Furthermore, in both cases 40-day-quarantine with favourable result is obligatory.
- Import of semen and embryo to “M” or “MV” stocks can only be performed from approved artificial insemination and embryo-transplantation centres.
- Pigs from „C” stocks are to be transported to the slaughterhouse for elimination only.
- Wild boars can only be transported with gB-ELISA negative individual test results.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Tests used:

In the present phase of the eradication the serological testing of the blood samples are carried out by gB ELISA test. If there is a positive case tested by gB ELISA our authority continues to examine further to confirm or to exclude field virus infection (by gE-ELISA). With this testing method our authority could find previously vaccinated animals.

Testing was, is and will be carried out in accordance with the method determined in Annex III of Commission Decision No 2008/185/EC.

In case of animals suspected to be infected (for the confirmation of the disease) or in case of repeated testing of the stock where positive or inconclusive animals were found in the frame of the monitoring programme, the tests can only be performed by the National Reference Laboratory (named in the same Annex of the same Decision).

Tests for the classification of stocks and for their serological monitoring can be performed by any laboratory assigned or approved by the CAO for this task.

Sampling schemes:

Disease-free status of „M” and „MV” stocks should be regularly monitored. “M” stocks should be tested by gB-ELISA method, while “MV” stocks should be tested by gE-ELISA method.

Rules of monitoring:

- each boar (incl. boars for public breeding) shall be tested every 6 months,
- all pigs in the artificial insemination stations shall be tested every 6 months,
- in large breeding stocks tests of female pigs shall be performed every 6 months as follows:
 - in case of 20 or less sows, 50% of the sows (but at least 1 sow) shall be tested,
 - in a stock with more than 20 sows, 5% of sows (but at least 10 sows) shall be tested,
 - 20% of gilts (farrowed within 6 months) shall be tested;
- in large breeding stocks a certain number of fattening pigs with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence shall be tested every year,
- in small breeding stocks all boars, sows, pregnant gilts and 5% of pigs (but at least 1 pig) over 4 months, shall be tested every year,
- in commercial fattening stocks a certain number of animals with 95% confidence interval and 20% prevalence; in case there are less than 20 pigs 10% of pigs, but at least 1 animal shall be tested every year.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Vaccination against Aujeszky's disease is **prohibited** in Hungary as of 15th of June 2006.

Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD also forbids the vaccination against this disease.

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

The rules of the monitoring quarantine are as follows:

- a) where a holding is under quarantine, the entrance shall be marked with a durable high-visibility notice stating "Aujeszky's disease, monitoring quarantine, authorised personnel only" and appropriate means of the hand and feet disinfection must be installed and continuously operated with a suitable disinfectant specified by the official veterinarian;
- b) from the places under monitoring quarantine, susceptible animals, products of animal origin and objects possibly transmit infection shall not be taken out and shall not be admitted to, passengers' movement is restricted. The closed area shall only be entered by persons permitted by the official veterinarian, wearing appropriate protective clothing, or whose presence is inevitable for looking after the animals or for other essential reasons. The protective clothing shall only be taken out of the area under quarantine after disinfection;
- c) re-grouping of animals in a place under quarantine shall only be carried out with the permission of the official veterinarian;
- d) while the quarantine is in force, the surface of the roads within the holding, towards and around the places (pen, livestock houses) where the animals are kept must be regularly disinfected according to the instructions of the official veterinarian;
- e) killed and other dead animals are to be kept until elimination so that no animals or incompetent persons shall have access to them;
- f) the manure, litter, waste of feeding stuff of the pigs kept in the territory of the quarantine must be collected and must be eliminated daily, according to the provisions of separate legislation.

The rules of the local quarantine are as follows:

- a) where a holding is under quarantine, the entrance shall be marked with a durable high-visibility notice stating "Aujeszky's disease, local quarantine, authorised personnel only" and appropriate means of the hand and feet disinfection must be installed and continuously operated with a suitable disinfectant specified by the official veterinarian;
- b) insemination and mating is forbidden,
- c) provisions in (1) b)-f) are also to be applied.

Responsibilities of the veterinary authority

In case of suspicion of Aujeszky's disease infection the private veterinarian shall take temporary measures in order to prevent the spread of the disease. The official veterinarian shall visit the site, establish a monitoring quarantine and order to take samples and take measures to perform control tests in case of positive or inconclusive results in "M" or "MV" stocks. The district veterinary officer shall visit the site and review the measures imposed by the official veterinarian or, if necessary, modify them, if necessary order to kill animals for diagnostic purpose, if serological tests give positive results by gB-ELISA (or in case of vaccinated animals gE-ELISA) officially confirm the infection and if the laboratory examination detects the virus, the antigen or the DNA of Aujeszky's disease, officially confirm the infection. After confirming the infection, the district veterinary officer shall impose local quarantine for the stock, order the elimination of the stock as well as manage the state reimbursement, impose a monitoring quarantine on contact farms (which have come into contact with the infected stock through livestock, pig product or objects likely to spread the disease), inform the regional organ of CAO on the measures taken.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result¹⁰:

In case the screening serological tests of „M” or „MV” stocks have a positive or inconclusive result even in one single case, a monitoring quarantine shall be imposed and classification „M” or „MV” of the stock shall be suspended.

Repeated tests of the animals with positive or inconclusive results are carried out 14 days later using gB-ELISA and virus neutralisation methods to detect field virus in "M", and using both gB-ELISA and gE-ELISA methods in "MV" stocks.

If the result of the repeated test is positive or inconclusive again, the animal is considered to be infected and it has to be killed and sample has to be sent to the National Reference Laboratory to detect the virus.

Animals kept in the same airspace together with positive or inconclusive animals shall be tested at the same time as follows:

- a) in breeding stocks every animal over 6 months,
- b) in commercial fattening stocks certain number of animals with 95% confidence interval and 10% prevalence.

Monitoring quarantine is lifted and the former classification category is regained by the stock, if:

¹⁰ 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.).

- a) the tests of the killed animal by the NRL do not prove the presence of the virus, antigen or DNA of Aujeszky's disease, and
- b) the tests of the animals kept in the same airspace were gB-ELISA negative in „M” stocks or were gE-ELISA negative in „MV” stocks.

In case the tests of animals kept in the same airspace reveal even one single positive animal or the NRL detects the presence of the virus, antigen or DNA of Aujeszky's disease in the killed animal, the stock is classified as infected, therefore it shall be eliminated and epidemiological investigation shall be performed.

According to Decree 30/2009 (III. 27.) of MARD:

All waste arising from the killing of infected pigs or dead ones must be destroyed following a method provided for in separate legislation.

After stamping out the stock the territory of the local quarantine must be disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian following the orders of the district veterinary officer. Performing the disinfection or having it performed is a responsibility of the keeper of the animal. The owner of the stock shall bear the costs of the disinfection.

Local quarantine and protective measures shall be lifted if there is no susceptible animal in the farm and it was disinfected according to separate legislation.

Restocking is only allowed after lifting the local quarantine and it should be performed at once. In case of fractional restocking the animals to be taken in shall be separated (in quarantine) for 40 days. The freedom of Aujeszky's disease of the restocked population shall be checked between day 30th and 40th after stocking the last animals. Animals from the restocked population – until classification has been finished – can only be transported to direct slaughter (with the permission of the district veterinary officer).

4.4.10. Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:

If a seropositive case is confirmed the animal has to be removed from the stock and slaughtered. The district veterinary officer makes a value estimation of the affected animal and after that there are two different possibilities for the owner to choose to be compensated by state compensation:

- The first option is that the owner receives the whole amount of the estimated value of the seropositive animal as state compensation before the animal is going to be slaughtered. In this case the state becomes the new owner of the animal and all income concerning the slaughtered animal belongs to it as damage alleviation.
- The second option is that the owner of the animal disposes about slaughtering and then claims only for the margin arose between the estimated value of the animal and the income received for slaughtering. In this case the owner has to submit a certification that the animal was slaughtered to be eligible for state compensation.

If a viropositive case were confirmed the affected animal would be killed and disposed by state compensation and all other sensitive animals of the same farm would be slaughtered by state compensation. (There are no viropositive cases in Hungary.)

4.4.11. Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting:

Central Agricultural Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Division for Animal Health performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national eradication programme against Aujeszky's disease and prepares all reports for the Commission.

5. Benefits of the programme¹¹:

One of the main reason for completing the Aujeszky's disease eradication programme is to avoid the direct and indirect financial losses caused by the disease.

Aujeszky's disease has a significant role in the development of respiratory syndrome and has several detrimental effects on the production, e.g. higher feed conversion efficiency (FCE) and decreased average daily gain (ADG), sudden death, abortion and repeat breeding syndrome that can greatly deteriorate the profitability of pig units. According to Muirhead (1969) the acute Aujeszky's disease deteriorates the FCE by 3-6% and decreases the ADG by 3-10%, the chronic form by 3-9% and 1-10%.

If the direct effects of the Aujeszky's disease could be avoided the estimated annual plus net profit would be 5 billions HUF for the Hungarian pig sector.

Moreover, achieving the disease free status would result in more intensive Hungarian breeding pig export and would block the import of seropositive pigs as indirect effects.

¹¹ A description is provided of the benefits for farmers and society in general.

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years¹²

Remark:

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

¹² The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

6.1. Evolution of the disease¹⁵

6.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2004 Situation on date: 31/12/2004
 Disease: Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total Number of herds	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators		
									% positive herds prevalence	% new Positive Herds Incidence	% new Positive Herds Incidence
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baranya	4454	4454	4454	0		0	100	100	0		
Bács	7412	7412	7412	57		57	100	100	0,77		
Békés	5359	5359	5359	4		4	100	100	0,07		
Borsod	2474	2474	2474	6		6	100	100	0,24		
Csongrád	3885	3885	3885	22		22	100	100	0,56		
Fejér	3050	3050	3050	1		1	100	100	0,03		
Győr	6519	6519	6519	4		4	100	100	0,06		
Hajdú	9094	9094	9094	70		70	100	100	0,77		
Heves	1468	1468	1468	0		0	100	100	0		
Jász	5114	5114	5114	7		7	100	100	0,14		
Komárom	997	997	997	7		7	100	100	0,70		
Nógrád	778	778	778	3		3	100	100	0,38		
Pest	2120	2120	2120	5		5	100	100	0,23		
Somogy	3201	3201	3201	0		0	100	100	0		
Szabolcs	4190	4190	4190	30		30	100	100	0,71		
Tolna	2531	2531	2531	2		2	100	100	0,08		
Vas	1528	1528	1528	0		0	100	100	0		
Veszprém	2402	2402	2402	2		2	100	100	0,08		
Zala	998	998	998	0		0	100	100	0		
Budapest	109	109	109	1		1	100	100	0,92		
Total	67683	67683	67683	221		221	100	100	0,32		

¹⁵ No data to provide in case of rabies.

6.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2005

Situation on date: 31/12/2005

Disease: Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total Number of herds	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators		
									% positive herds Period herd prevalence	% new Positive Herds Herd Incidence	
Baranya	2802	2802	1028	47		47	100	100	4,57		
Bács	6021	6021	3189	31		31	100	100	0,97		
Békés	2400	2400	2900	0		0	100	100	0		
Borsod	1075	1075	702	0		0	100	100	0		
Csongrád	4155	4155	1424	45		45	100	100	3,16		
Egyér	1023	1023	963	0		0	100	100	0		
Győr	2500	2500	898	0		0	100	100	0		
Hajdú	5100	5100	2083	16		16	100	100	0,77		
Héves	445	445	222	0		0	100	100	0		
Jász	4483	4483	1354	0		0	100	100	0		
Komárom	222	222	222	3		3	100	100	1,35		
Nógrád	131	131	54	1		1	100	100	1,85		
Pest	6428	6428	640	14		14	100	100	2,18		
Somogy	913	913	253	0		0	100	100	0		
Szabolcs	2030	2030	1460	8		8	100	100	0,55		
Tolna	970	970	328	21		21	100	100	6,40		
Vás	592	592	244	10		10	100	100	4,09		
Veszprém	700	700	397	34		34	100	100	0,75		
Zala	375	375	169	9		9	100	100	5,32		
Budapest	9	9	7	0		0	100	100	0		
Total	42374	42374	18537	239		239	1000	100	1,29		

6.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 31/12/2006

Disease: Aujeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total Number of herds	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds Checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of Herds Depopulated	% positive Herds depopulated	% herd coverage	% positive herds prevalence	Indicators
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Baranya	1363	1363	1363	0	0	0	100	100	10.	11.
Bács	3234	3234	3234	12		12	100	100		0,37
Békés	2520	2520	2520	9		9	100	100		0,36
Borsod	987	987	987	1		1	100	100		0,1
Csongrád	1932	1932	1932	27		27	100	100		1,4
Fejér	1125	1125	1125	1		1	100	100		0,09
Győr	1999	1999	1999	0		0	100	100		0
Hajdú	3887	3887	3887	21		21	100	100		0,54
Héves	422	422	422	0		0	100	100		
Jász	1919	1919	1919	0		0	100	100		
Komárom	329	329	329	0		0	100	100		
Nógrád	52	52	52	0		0	100	100		
Pest	538	538	538	0		0	100	100		
Somogy	1144	1144	1144	0		0	100	100		
Szabolcs	2218	2218	2218	32		32	100	100		1,44
Tohna	964	964	964	0		0	100	100		
Vas	434	434	434	0		0	100	100		
Veszprém	634	634	634	0		0	100	100		
Zala	413	413	413	0		0	100	100		
Budapest	5	5	5	0		0	100	100		
Total	26119	26119	26119	103		103	100	100		0,34

6.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007
 Disease^(b): Aujeszky
 Situation on date: 12/31/2007
 Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total Number of herds	Total Number of herds with sows	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds Checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of Herds Depopulated	% positive Herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators % positive herds Period prevalence	% new Positive Herds Herd Incidence
1.	2.	2.a	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Baranya	2141	1524	1524	1524	0	0	0		9.		
Bács	5814	2698	2698	2698	12	12	12	100	100		0.21
Békés	12072	2281	2281	2281	3	3	3	100	100		0.02
Borsod	4578	892	892	892	0	0	0				
Csongrád	5816	1779	1779	1779	15	15	15	100	100		0.26
Fejér	2322	447	447	447	0	0	0				
Győr	5875	1811	1811	1811	0	0	0				
Hajdú	4093	2513	2513	2513	3	3	3	100	100		0.07
Heves	1635	830	830	830	0	0	0				
Jász	3498	1836	1836	1836	1	1	1	100	100		0.03
Komárom	1236	284	284	284	0	0	0				
Nógrád	2419	210	210	210	0	0	0				
Pest and Budapest	2230	688	688	688	0	0	0				
Somogy	14224	1667	1667	1667	0	0	0				
Szabolcs	13502	2189	2189	2189	8	8	8	100	100		0.06
Tolna	2569	1621	1621	1621	0	0	0				
Vas	2529	714	714	714	0	0	0				
Veszprém	5032	463	463	463	0	0	0				
Zala	8181	349	349	349	0	0	0				
Total	99676	24796	24796	24796	42	42	42	100	100		0.04

6.1.1. Data on herds (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008 Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Disease: Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total Number of herds	Total Number of herds with sows	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of Herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators % positive herds Period prevalence % new Positive Herds Incidence
1	2	2,a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 11 11 0,15
Baranya	1344	1107	1338	1338	2	2	2	100	100	
Bács	4038	2410	3722	3722				100	100	
Békés	6066	1881	2339	2339				100	100	
Borsod	931	708	931	931				100	100	
Csongrád	2109	1629	2094	2094	27	27	27	100	100	1,28
Fejér	1398	752	1063	1063				100	100	
Győr	1908	1452	1881	1881				100	100	
Hajdú	2333	1398	2333	2333				100	100	
Héves	1148	243	488	488				100	100	
Jász	3557	1763	1769	1769				100	100	
Komárom	977	212	326	326	1	1	1	100	100	0,11
Nógrád	2137	548	702	702				100	100	
Pest	2868	564	281	281				100	100	
Somogy	2093	652	1370	1370				100	100	
Szabolcs	9011	1407	2030	2030	2	2	2	100	100	0,02
Tolna	1279	752	1095	1095				100	100	
Vas	1913	342	430	430				100	100	
Veszprém	2338	530	662	662				100	100	
Zala	4479	218	1024	1024				100	100	
Budapest	3	2	3	3				100	100	
Total	51930	18570	25881	25881	32	32	32	100	100	0,06

(a) Herds or 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 or upgrading, the health status of the herd. In this column a herd must 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 *Contaminated*, *Free*, *Officially Free* or *Stamp-out* and have at least one animal tested positive in this period.

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

Year: 2004

Situation on date: 31/12/2004

Disease: Aujeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Slaughtering Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals	Indicators % coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = \frac{7}{4} \times 100$	$10 = \frac{6}{4} \times 100$
Baranya	4454	4454	4454	4454	0	0		100	0
Bács	7412	7412	7412	7412	83	83		100	1,12
Békés	5359	5359	5359	5359	4	4		100	0,07
Borsod	2474	2474	2474	2474	8	8		100	0,32
Csongrád	3885	3885	3885	3885	26	26		100	0,67
Fejér	3050	3050	3050	3050	1	1		100	0,03
Győr	6519	6519	6519	6519	4	4		100	0,06
Hajdú	9094	9094	9094	9094	154	154		100	1,69
Héves	1468	1468	1468	1468	0	0		100	0
Jász	5114	5114	5114	5114	34	34		100	0,66
Komárom	997	997	997	997	12	12		100	1,20
Nógrád	778	778	778	778	4	4		100	0,51
Pest	2120	2120	2120	2120	8	8		100	0,37
Somogy	3201	3201	3201	3201	0	0		100	0
Szabolcs	4190	4190	4190	4190	47	47		100	1,12
Tolna	2531	2531	2531	2531	2	2		100	0,08
Vas	1528	1528	1528	1528	0	0		100	0
Veszprém	2402	2402	2402	2402	2	2		100	0,08
Zala	998	998	998	998	0	0		100	0
Budapest	109	109	109	109	5	5		100	4,58
Total	65910	65910	65910	65910	394	394		100	0,60

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

Year: 2005
 Disease: Aujeszky
 Situation on date: 31/12/2005
 Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Slaughtering Anim with pos. result slaug- or culled	Indicators		10 ⁻ (6/4)x100 prevalence
							% coverage at animal level	Total number of animals	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4/3)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Baranya	3286	1102	1102	1102	102	102		100	9,25
Bács	12018	7611	7611	7611	53	53		100	0,07
Békés	5500	4428	4428	4428	0	0		100	0
Borsod	1756	1043	1043	1043	0	0		100	0
Csongrád	9531	3487	3487	3487	64	64		100	1,83
Fejér	4623	2222	2222	2222	0	0		100	0
Győr	6500	2284	2284	2284	0	0		100	0
Hajdú	9200	4873	4873	4873	21	21		100	0,43
Heves	904	465	465	465	0	0		100	0
Jász	4024	2736	2736	2736	0	0		100	0
Komárom	562	562	562	562	10	10		100	1,78
Nógrád	269	110	110	110	6	6		100	5,45
Pest	2061	1742	1742	1742	25	25		100	1,43
Somogy	1392	494	494	494	0	0		100	0
Szabolcs	3650	2560	2560	2560	21	21		100	0,82
Tolna	2880	960	960	960	42	42		100	4,375
Vas	1546	495	495	495	12	12		100	2,42
Veszprém	2000	1087	1087	1087	61	61		100	5,61
Zala	996	328	328	328	20	20		100	6,09
Budapest	42	37	37	37	0	0		100	0
Total	72740	38626	38626	38626	437	437		100	1,13

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

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 31/12/2006

Disease: Anjeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals	Slaughtering Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	Indicators	
								% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4:3)x100	10=(6:4x100)
Baranya	5 350	5 350	5 137	5 137	0	0		100	
Bács	8 750	8 750	8 398	8 398	21	21		100	0,24 %
Békés	6 100	6 100	5 850	5 850	12	12		100	0,2 %
Borsod	2 000	2 000	1 954	1 954	1	1		100	0,05 %
Csongrád	4 350	4 350	4 178	4 178	59	59		100	1,35 %
Fejér	3 000	3 000	2 796	2 796	3	3		100	0,1 %
Győr	6 600	6 600	6 358	6 358	0	0		100	
Hajdú	7 000	7 000	6 764	6 764	65	65		100	0,92 %
Heves	1 250	1 250	1 188	1 188	0	0		100	
Jász	5 100	5 100	4 844	4 844	0	0		100	
Komárom	900	900	822	822	0	0		100	
Nógrád	200	200	202	202	0	0		100	
Pest	1 500	1 500	1 452	1 452	0	0		100	
Somogy	2 000	2 000	1 978	1 978	0	0		100	
Szabolcs	4 500	4 500	4 121	4 121	44	44		100	0,97 %
Tolna	3 000	3 000	2 902	2 902	0	0		100	
Vás	1 500	1 500	1 317	1 317	0	0		100	
Veszprém	2 000	2 000	1 980	1 980	0	0		100	
Zala	1 300	1 300	1 184	1 184	0	0		100	
Budapest	50	50	23	23	0	0		100	
Total	66 450	66 450	63 448	63 448	205	205		100	0,3 %

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

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31/12/2007

Disease: Aujeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Total number of sows	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
							Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
I	2	2-a	5	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Banyma	251101	28051	173683	30656	30656	0	0	0	17,65	0
Bács	267568	25445	266093	30267	30267	57	57	468	11,37	0,19
Békés	326709	27363	316124	31104	31104	6	6	112	9,84	0,02
Borsod	83282	7527	83282	8524	8524	0	0	0	10,24	0
Csongrád	340791	19259	213477	31424	31424	63	63	428	14,72	0,2
Fejér	143866	10876	102633	11926	11926	0	0	0	11,62	0
Győr	172076	16299	126130	20117	20117	0	0	0	15,95	0
Hajdú	397053	32033	368453	35662	35662	3	3	73	9,68	0,01
Heves	60541	6189	45441	6731	6731	0	0	0	14,81	0
Jász	208321	22060	192216	22469	22469	2	2	9	11,69	0,01
Komárom	108392	9760	91878	11338	11338	0	0	0	12,34	0
Nógrád	26435	2228	20935	2479	2479	0	0	0	11,84	0
Pest and Budapest	78252	7373	61626	8124	8124	0	0	0	13,18	0
Somogy	228205	15899	211463	15124	15124	0	0	0	7,15	0
Szabolcs	151642	16118	133638	18529	18529	8	8	116	13,87	0,04
Tolna	184266	13683	158866	15399	15399	0	0	0	9,69	0
Vas	57663	4036	40128	5050	5050	0	0	0	12,58	0
Veszprém	154931	7391	108621	8187	8187	0	0	0	7,54	0
Zala	96492	10186	85113	11461	11461	0	0	0	13,47	0
Total	3317286	280076	2799800	324571	324571	139	139	1206	11,59	0,04

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

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Disease: Anjeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region	Total number of animals	Total number of sows	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
							Number of Anim with pos. result sang. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-(4.5)X100	10-(6.4)X100
Baranya	274362	28616	274362	12094	12094	8	8	8	4.4	0.066
Bács	246610	23088	246610	12643	12643					
Békés	301379	26224	301379	12905	12905					
Borsod	62518	8146	62518	3590	3590					
Csongrad	303156	17073	303156	10426	10426	38	38	305	3.4	0.36
Fejér	104023	8968	104023	4935	4935					
Győr	162308	13220	162308	9811	9811					
Hajdú	425574	31100	425574	16773	16773					
Héves	64666	6081	64666	2256	2256					
Jász	245310	19731	245310	12280	12280					
Komárom	112382	9870	112382	4606	4606	1	1	11	4.1	0.02
Nógrád	11266	397	11266	1931	1931					
Pest	81587	6535	81587	2262	2262					
Somogy	208783	14628	208783	6798	6798					
Szabolcs	128240	14900	128240	7602	7602	5	5	13	5.9	0.07
Tolna	170777	17114	170777	4963	4963					
Vas	27858	2679	27858	2161	2161					
Veszprém	93714	6317	93714	3116	3116					
Zala	73210	5114	73210	3629	3629					
Budapest	90	4	90	24	24					
Total	3097813	259405	3097813	134805	134805	52	52	337	4.4	0.04

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

Year: 2004 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species/category^(b): pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gF-ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation

Description of the other used tests: -----

Region ^(c)	serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Bananya	4454	0	1	0		
Bács-Kiskun	7412	83	2	0		
Békés	5359	4	0	0		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2474	8	0	0		
Csongrád	3885	26	2	0		
Fejér	3050	1	10	0		
Győr-Ménfő-Sopron	6519	4	0	0		
Hajdú-Bihar	9094	154	0	0		
Héves	1468	0	7	0		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5114	34	6	0		
Komárom	997	12	7	0		
Nógrád	778	4	0	0		
Pest	2120	8	4	0		
Somogy	1438	0	0	0		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4190	47	0	0		
Tolna	2531	2	3	0		
Vas	1528	0	0	0		
Veszprém	2402	2	0	0		
Zala	998	0	0	0		
Budapest	169	5	0	0		
Total	65920	394	42	0		

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

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

Year: 2005 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species/category^(b): pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gB-ELISA (in a positive gB-ELISA cases gF-ELISA test is obliged)

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(b)	Number of positive samples ^(c)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baramya	1102		102	0		
Bács-Kiskun	7611		53	2		
Békés	4428		0	0		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1043		0	1		
Csongrád	3487		64	0		
Fejér	2222		0	0		
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	2284		0	1		
Hajdú-Bihar	4873		21	0		
Heves	465		0	5		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	2756		0	2		
Komárom	562		10	5		
Nógrád	110		6	0		
Pest	1742		25	2		
Somogy	494		0	0		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2560		31	0		
Tolna	960		42	1		
Vas	495		12	0		
Veszprém	1087		61	0		
Zala	328		20	1		
Budapest	37		0	0		
Total	38626		437	20		

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

Year: 2006 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species/category^(b): pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gB-ELISA (in a positive gB ELISA cases gE-ELISA test is obliged)

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	15302	0				
Bács-Kiskun	15779	21				
Békés	12448	12				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3734	1				
Csongrád	9065	59				
Fejér	6051	3				
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	15030	0				
Hajdú-Bihar	17918	65				
Heves	3123	0				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	13529	0				
Komárom	4766	0				
Nógrád	1179	0				
Pest	4066	0				
Somogy	5658	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	10365	44				
Tolna	7873	0				
Vas	2258	0				
Veszprém	3218	0				
Zala	2920	0				
Budapest	128	0				
Total	154410	205				

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

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

Year: 2007 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species/category^(b): pig (sows and hogs)

Description of the used serological tests: gB-ELISA (in a positive gB-ELISA cases gE-ELISA test is obliged)

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	13241	0				
Bács-Kiskun	15917	57				
Békés	14856	6				
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	4388	0				
Csongrád	34858	63				
Fejér	5079	0				
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	12701	0				
Hajdú-Bihar	14500	3				
Heves	2483	0				
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	12923	2				
Komárom	2745	0				
Nógrád	1211	0				
Pest	3447	0				
Somogy	5696	0				
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	11489	8				
Tolna	6560	0				
Vas	3745	0				
Veszprém	2744	0				
Zala	3412	0				
Total	171995	139				

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

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

Year: 2008 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species/category^(b): pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: gE-ELISA

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: virus isolation

Description of the other used tests:

Region ^(c)	serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	12094	8				
Bács-Kiskun	12643					
Békés	12905					
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3590					
Csongrád	10426	38				
Fejér	4935					
Győr-Ménfőcsanak	9811					
Hajdú-Bihar	16773					
Heves	2256					
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	12280					
Komárom	4606	1				
Nógrád	1931					
Pest	2262					
Somogy	6798					
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	7602	5				
Tolna	4963					
Vas	2161					
Veszprém	3116					
Zala	3629					
Budapest	24					
Total	134805	52				

(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: 2004 Disease: Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

	Number of herds infected ^(a)	Number of animals infected
Baranya	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	57	83
Békés	4	4
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6	8
Csongrád	22	26
Fejér	1	1
Győr	4	4
Hajdu-Bihar	70	154
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	7	34
Komárom-Esztergom	7	12
Nógrád	3	4
Pest	5	8
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	30	47
Tolna	2	2
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	2	2
Zala	0	0
Total	221	394

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

Year: 2005

Disease: Aujeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

	Number of herds infected ⁽⁶⁾	Number of animals infected
Baranya	47	102
Bács-Kiskun	31	53
Békés	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	45	64
Fejér	0	0
Győr	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	16	21
Heves	0	0
Jász-Nagykun Szolnok	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	3	10
Nógrád	1	6
Pest	14	25
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8	21
Tolna	21	42
Vas	10	12
Veszprém	34	61
Zala	9	20
Budapest	0	0
Total	239	437

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

Year: 2006

Disease: Aujeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ⁽⁶⁾	Number of herds infected ⁽⁷⁾	Number of animals infected
Baranya	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	12	21
Békés	9	12
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1	1
Csongrád	27	59
Fejér	1	3
Győr	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	21	63
Heves	0	0
Jász	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	0	0
Somogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	32	44
Tolna	0	0
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	0	0
Budapest	0	0
Total	103	205

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

Year: 2007

Disease: Aujeszky

Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ⁽⁶⁾	Number of herds infected ⁽⁸⁾	Number of animals infected
Baranya	0	0
Bács-Kiskun	12	57
Békés	3	6
Horsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0
Csongrád	15	63
Fejér	0	0
Győr	0	0
Hajdu-Bihar	3	3
Heves	0	0
Jász	1	2
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0
Nógrád	0	0
Pest	0	0
Sonogy	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	8	8
Tolna	0	0
Vas	0	0
Veszprém	0	0
Zala	0	0
Total	42	139

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

Year: 2008 Disease: Aujeszký Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ⁽⁶⁾	Number of herds infected ⁽⁵⁾	Number of animals infected
Baranya		
Bács-Kiskun	2	8
Békés		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén		
Csongrád	27	38
Fejér		
Győr		
Hajdu-Bihar		
Helyes		
Jász		
Komárom-Esztergom	1	1
Nógrád		
Pest		
Somogy		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2	5
Tolna		
Vas		
Veszprém		
Zala		
Budapest		
Total	32	52

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year¹⁴

Year: 2004 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)						Officially free ^(d)	
	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Not free or not officially free		Free or officially free suspended ^(f)		Free ^(h)		Herds	Animals ^(g)
			Herds	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)		
Baranya	840	4454	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	4454
Bács-Kiskun	2968	7412	57	83	57	83	0	2911	7329	
Békés	2844	5359	4	4	4	4	0	2840	5355	
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1518	2474	6	8	6	8	0	1512	2466	
Csongrád	1998	3885	22	26	22	26	0	1976	3859	
Fejér	1440	3030	1	1	1	1	0	1439	3049	
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	2494	6519	4	4	4	4	0	2490	6515	
Hajdú-Bihar	3631	9094	70	154	70	154	0	3561	8940	
Heves	562	1468	0	0	0	0	0	562	1468	
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	2618	5114	7	34	7	34	0	2161	5080	
Komárom	265	997	7	12	7	12	0	258	985	
Nógrád	260	778	3	4	3	4	0	257	774	
Pest	912	2120	5	8	5	8	0	907	2112	
Somogy	965	3201	0	0	0	0	0	965	3201	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2597	4190	30	47	30	47	0	2567	4143	
Tolna	1015	2531	2	2	2	2	0	1013	2529	
Vas	584	1528	0	0	0	0	0	584	1528	
Veszprém	814	2402	2	2	2	2	0	812	2400	
Zala	376	998	0	0	0	0	0	376	998	
Budapest, Főváros	12	109	1	5	1	5	0	11	101	
Total	28713	67683	221	394	221	394	0	28042	67289	

Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year¹⁵

Year: 2005 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(b)	Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)														
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme			Not free or not officially free			Free or officially free suspended ^(d)			Free ^(e)			Officially free ^(e)		
	Herds	Animals	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Animals ^(d)	Herds	Animals ^(d)	Animals ^(d)
Baranya	2802	3286	102	47	102	47	102	47	102	2755	3184	2755	3184		
Bács-Kiskun	6021	12018	53	31	53	31	53	31	53	5990	11965	5990	11965		
7HUJ	2400	5300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2400	5500	2400	5500		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1075	1756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1075	1756	1075	1756		
Csongrád	4155	9531	64	45	64	45	64	45	64	4110	9467	4110	9467		
Fejér	1023	4623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1023	4623	1023	4623		
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	2500	6500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2500	6500	2500	6500		
Hajdú-Bihar	5100	9200	21	16	21	16	21	16	21	5084	9179	5084	9179		
Héves	445	904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	904	445	904		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	4483	4024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4483	4024	4483	4024		
Komárom	222	562	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	219	552	219	552		
Nógrád	131	269	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	130	263	130	263		
Pest	6428	2061	25	14	25	14	25	14	25	6414	2036	6414	2036		
Somogy	913	1392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	1392	913	1392		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2030	3650	8	8	8	8	8	8	21	2022	3629	2022	3629		
Tolna	970	2880	42	21	42	21	42	21	42	949	2838	949	2838		
Vas	592	1546	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	582	1534	582	1534		
Veszprém	700	2000	61	34	61	34	61	34	61	666	1939	666	1939		
Zala	375	996	20	9	20	9	20	9	20	386	976	386	976		
Budapest, Főváros	9	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	42	9	42		
Total	42374	72740	437	239	437	239	437	239	437	42155	72303	42155	72303		

¹⁵

Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year

Year: 2006 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(b)	Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)											
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme			Not free or not officially free			Free or officially free			Officially free ^(d)		
	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Unknown ^(d)	Last check positive ^(f)	Last check negative ^(f)	Free or officially free suspended ^(g)	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Herds	Animals ^(e)
Baranya	1363	5 350		0	0	0	0	0	1363	5 350		
Bács-Kiskun	3234	8 750		12	21	21	12	21	3222	8 729		
Békés	2520	6 100		9	12	12	9	12	2511	6 088		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	987	2 000		1	1	1	1	1	986	1 999		
Csongrád	1932	4 350		27	59	59	27	59	1905	4 291		
Fejér	1125	3 000		1	3	3	1	3	1124	2 997		
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	1999	6 600		0	0	0	0	0	1999	6 600		
Hajdú-Bihar	3887	7 000		21	65	65	21	65	3866	6 935		
Héves	422	1 250		0	0	0	0	0	422	1 250		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1919	5 100		0	0	0	0	0	1919	5 100		
Komárom	329	900		0	0	0	0	0	329	900		
Nógrád	52	200		0	0	0	0	0	52	200		
Pest	538	1 500		0	0	0	0	0	538	1 500		
Somogy	1144	2 000		0	0	0	0	0	1144	2 000		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2018	4 500		32	44	44	32	44	2186	4 456		
Tolna	964	3 000		0	0	0	0	0	964	3 000		
Vas	434	1 500		0	0	0	0	0	434	1 500		
Veszprém	634	2 000		0	0	0	0	0	634	2 000		
Zala	413	1 300		0	0	0	0	0	413	1 300		
Budapest	5	50		0	0	0	0	0	5	50		
Total	26119	66450		103	205	205	103	205	26016	66245		

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year

Year: 2007 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(b)	Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)									
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme			Not free or not officially free			Free ^(b)			Officially free ^(b)
	Herds	Animals	Unknown ^(d)	Last check positive ^(e)	Last check negative ^(e)	Free or officially free suspended ^(f)	Herds	Animals ^(g)	Herds	
Baranya	1524	173683	0	0	0	0	0	0	1524	173683
Bács-Kiskun	2698	266093	3	1475	0	12	468	2687	265625	
Békés	2281	316124	8	10085	0	3	112	2278	316012	
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	892	83282	0	0	0	0	0	892	83282	
Csongrád	1779	213477	0	0	0	15	428	1764	213049	
Fejér	447	102633	12	6975	0	0	0	447	102633	
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	1811	126130	64	45946	0	0	0	1811	126130	
Hajdú-Bihar	2513	368453	0	0	0	3	73	2510	368380	
Helyes	830	45441	0	0	0	0	0	830	45441	
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1836	192216	0	0	0	1	9	1835	192207	
Komárom-Egyetemen	284	91878	0	0	0	0	0	284	91878	
Nógrád	210	20935	0	0	0	0	0	210	20935	
Pest	688	61626	0	0	0	0	0	688	61626	
Somogy	1667	211463	0	0	0	0	0	1667	211463	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2189	133638	11	18004	0	8	116	2181	133522	
Tolna	1621	158866	15	25400	0	0	0	1621	158866	
Vas	714	40128	11	17333	0	0	0	714	40128	
Veszprém	463	108621	8	6010	0	0	0	463	108621	
Zala	349	85113	19	11379	0	0	0	349	85113	
Total	24796	2799800	151	142809	0	42	1206	24796	2799800	

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year¹⁶

Year: 2008 Disease^(a): Aujeszky Animal species: pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(b)	Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)												
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme			Unknown ^(d)			Not free or not officially free			Free ^(b)			
	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Animals ^(e)	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Animals ^(e)	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Animals ^(e)	Herds	Animals ^(e)	Animals ^(e)	
Baranya	1318	274362											
Bács-Kiskun	3722	246610											
Békés	2339	301379											
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	931	62518											
Csongrád	2094	303156											
Fejér	1398	104023											
Győr-Ménfőcsanak	1881	162308											
Sopron	2333	425574											
Hajdú-Bihar	488	64666											
Héves													
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	1769	245310											
Komárom-Esztergom	326	112382											
Nógrád	702	11266											
Pest	281	81587											
Somogy	1370	208783											
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2030	128240											
Tolna	1095	170777											
Vas	430	27858											
Veszprém	662	93714											
Zala	1024	73210											
Budapest	5	90											
Total	26216	3097813	5	2629	32	337	26184	3097476					

¹⁶

Only data to provide for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

7. Targets

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

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

The gB positive results shall be tested by gB-Elisa test.

Disease ^(a) : Aujeszky	Animal species: pig	Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
		Baranya	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	12000
		Bács-Kiskun	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	14000
		Békés	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	14000
		Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	3600
		Csongrád	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	12000
		Fejér	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	5000
		Győr-Ménfő-Sopron	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	10000
		Hajdu-Bihar	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	17000
		Héves	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	2000
		Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	12500
		Komárom	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	4700
		Nógrád	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	2000
		Pest	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	2500
		Somogy	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	7000
		Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	7500
		Tolna	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	5000
		Vas	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	2200
		Veszprém	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	3200
		Zala	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	3750
		Budapest	gB-ELISA	Breeding animals and fattening animals	Blood	Qualification	50
		Total					140000

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.2. Targets on testing herds and animals¹⁸

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Disease^(b): Aujeszky

Animal species: pig

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive herds ^(h)	Number of expected positive herds ^(g)	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds expected period prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	$8 - (7/5) \times 100$	$9 - (4/3) \times 100$	$10 - (5/4) \times 100$	$11 - (6/4) \times 100$
Baranya	1344	1300	1300					100		
Bács-Kiskun	4038	3800	3800					100		
Békés	6066	3500	3500					100		
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	931	900	900					100		
Csongrad	2109	2100	2100	10	10	10	100	100	0.48	0.48
Fejér	2500	1500	1500					100		
Győr-Ménfőcsanak	1908	1750	1750					100		
Hajdú-Bihar	2333	2500	2500					100		
Helyes	1148	750	750					100		
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3557	2000	2000					100		
Komárom-Esztergom	977	500	500					100		
Nógrád	2137	750	750					100		
Pest	2868	800	800					100		
Somogy	2093	2000	2000					100		
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	9011	2500	2500	2	2	2	100	100	0.08	0.08
Tolna	1279	1000	1000					100		
Vas	1913	750	750					100		
Veszprém	2338	1000	1000					100		
Zala	4479	1250	1250					100		
Budapest	3	3	3					100		
Total	53032	30653	30653	12	12	12	100	100	0.04	0.04

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

¹⁸

Data not to provide in case of rabbits.

- (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 must not be counted twice even if it 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.

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2009

Disease^(a): Aujeszky

Animal species: pig

Region ^(b)	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) 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		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	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Baranya	274362	12000	12000					100	
Bács-Kiskun	246610	14000	14000					100	
Békés	301379	14000	14000					100	
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	62518	3600	3600					100	
Csongrád	303156	12000	12000	10	10	10	100	100	0.09
Fejér	54793	5000	5000					100	
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	162308	10000	10000					100	
Hajdú-Bihar	425574	17000	17000					100	
Héves	64666	2000	2000					100	
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	245310	12500	12500					100	
Komárom	112382	4700	4700					100	
Nógrád	11266	2000	2000					100	
Pest	81587	2500	2500					100	
Somogy	208783	7000	7000					100	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	128240	7500	7500	2	2	2	100	100	0.03
Tolna	170777	5000	5000					100	
Vas	27858	2200	2200					100	
Veszprém	93714	3200	3200					100	
Zala	75210	3750	3750					100	
Budapest	90	50	50					100	
Total	3048582	140000	140000	12	12	12	100	100	0.009

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals¹⁹ (one table for each year of implementation)

Year: 2009

Disease^(a): Aujeszky

Animal species: pig

Region ^(b) COUNTRY	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)											
	Expected unknown ^(a)		Expected not free or not officially free			Expected free or officially free			Expected free ^(b)			Expected officially free ^(c)		
	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baranya	1344	12000											1344	12000
Bács-Kiskun	4038	14000											4038	14000
Békés	6066	14000											6066	14000
Borsod-Abaúj-Zempl.	931	3600											931	3600
Csongrád	2109	12000							10	30			2099	11970
Fegyér	2500	5000											2500	5000
Győr-Ménfőcsanak	1908	10000											1908	10000
Hajdú-Bihar	2333	17000											2333	17000
Helyes	1148	2000											1148	2000
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3557	12500											3557	12500
Komárom	977	4700											977	4700
Nógrád	2137	2000											2137	2000
Pest	2868	2500											2868	2500
Somogy	2093	7000											2093	7000
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	9011	7500							2	7			9009	7493
Tolna	1279	5000											1279	5000
Vas	1913	2200											1913	2200
Veszprém	2338	3200											2338	3200
Zala	4479	3750											4479	3750
Budapest	3	50											3	50
Total	53032	140000							12	37			53020	139963

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

¹⁹ Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

- (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)

7.3 Targets on Vaccination or treatment:

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment

In Hungary the vaccination is prohibited!

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

Year: 2010

1 EUR = 289.2 Hungarian Forint (HUF); 29/04/2009 rate of exchange European Central Bank

Costs related to	Specification	Number of unit	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of analysis	Test: gB-ELISA	140 000	2.41	337 400.00	yes
	Test: gE-ELISA	12 000	2.41	28 920.00	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling		70 000	3.45	241 500.00	yes
1.3 Other cost	administrative costs	70 000	0.69	48 300.00	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment	--	--	--	--	--
2.1 Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals					
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
	Total			656 120.00	