



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH AND CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Director General

SANCO/10448/2014

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

**The programme for
the control of certain zoonotic salmonella in breeding,
laying and broiler flocks of Gallus gallus and in flocks of
turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo)**

Hungary

Approved* for 2014 by Commission Decision 2013/722/EU

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

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version : 2.3

PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

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

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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Instructions to complete the form:

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Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

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

adult breeding flocks

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

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(c) Specific requirements

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

rearing flocks

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

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period

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

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

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

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(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 6.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Annex I.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), National Food Chain Safety Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate

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laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.3.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.2.

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in Hungary can be structured to elite, grandparent- and parent flocks, their production type (meat or egg production line), size, and the type of holdings. Mostly on the ground (deep litter) systems are used to ensure the required fitness level and strong legs for natural mating. To achieve the desired productivity males and females are housed 1:7 – 1:10 rate. Rearing is usually performed in two phases: rearing of pullets (21-23 weeks) and laying phase (11-13 months.) The two phases are usually separated in space, but can be performed at the same airspace as well. Houses (barns) are fenced and specific biological safety measures are applied. These measures are detailed in the epidemiological control plans. At the end of their production cycle, flocks are usually slaughtered to produce meat products or pet food.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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the Act. Annex 12 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of Salmonella spp. in feed and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero Salmonella spp. / 25 grams.

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

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

(d)2.3.1 *Hygiene management at farms*

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

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

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

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Zsuzsanna Szögyényi DVM

Phone : +36-20-955-9074

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : szogyenyizs@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

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

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

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is below 1,73%. However, the Community target which is set by Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is a maximum of 1%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the five zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* - including monophasic *Salmonella* *Typhimurium* with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-, *S. Infantis*, *S. Virchow* and *S. Hadar*).

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

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

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with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures (not mentioned in point 4.1.)

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

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

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

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4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2007.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

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

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

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

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

-

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

All measures are in line with the EU legislation in force.

As soon as a breeding or layer flock is positive for Salmonella spp, it is immediately put under movement restriction till the result of the serotyping arrives.

Procedure in the event of positive test results

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

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they find it unsatisfactory.

When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than SE/ST, the District Office immediately withdraws the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator is requested to clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and to perform stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory.

If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EU) No 200/2010, the same measures apply as in case of SE/ST as regards restocking and feed.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

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

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the NFCSO orders it. This can only happen: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. (point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009.) Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur.

Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the NFCSO and it results negative, the flock is considered negative. If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

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

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

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

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

The District Office authorises the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

The vaccination protocol has to be enclosed in the epidemiological control plan (which the operator submits as an application for participation in the national control programme.)
Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD:

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 53/2012 (VI. 19.) of the Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

no

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Breeding flocks o	42	249 891	42	249 891	42	Salmonella enteritidis or	5	5	29 609	number	0	numbe	0	X
Baranya	Breeding flocks o	51	330 207	51	330 207	51	Salmonella enteritidis or	2	2	15 578	number	59 860	numbe	153 228	X
Békés	Breeding flocks o	4	6 800	4	6 800	4	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Breeding flocks o	18	102 400	18	102 400	18	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Csongrád	Breeding flocks o	5	4 000	5	4 000	5	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Fejér	Breeding flocks o	0	0	0	0	0	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Breeding flocks o	58	345 241	58	345 241	58	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Breeding flocks o	143	782 005	143	782 005	143	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Heves	Breeding flocks o	5	4 703	5	4 703	5	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Breeding flocks o	19	65 500	19	65 500	19	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Breeding flocks o	303	3 803 501	303	3 803 501	303	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Nógrád	Breeding flocks o	2	11 000	2	11 000	2	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Pest	Breeding flocks o	75	345 920	75	345 920	75	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Somogy	Breeding flocks o	6	19 980	6	19 980	6	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Breeding flocks o	111	805 774	111	805 774	111	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X

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Tolna	Breeding flocks o	1	470	1	470	1	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Vas	Breeding flocks o	193	499 041	193	499 040	193	Salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	4 058	number	0	numbe	0	X
Veszprém	Breeding flocks o	138	964 333	138	964 337	138	Salmonella enteritidis or	2	2	7 147	number	0	numbe	0	X
Zala	Breeding flocks o	57	606 611	57	606 615	57	Salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								10	10	56 392					
ADD A NEW ROW															

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2011**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks o	1 269	7 377 741	1 269	7 377 741	1 269	Salmonella enteritidis or	22	17	106 486	number	104 860	numbe	0	X
Total								22	17	106 486					

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ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2010

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks o	1 187	7 679 8	1 187	7 679 89	1 187	Salmonella enteritidis or	16	8	69 698	number	10 090	numbe	57 083	X
Total								16	8	69 698					

ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2009

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks o	991	4 997 5	991	6 109 88	991	Salmonella enteritidis or	16	8	37 488	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								16	8	37 488					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2008**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks (a)	832	2 524 832	832	2 524 832	514	Salmonella enteritidis or	18	1	900	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								18	1	900					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	2 189	8	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	8	8	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	46	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of	7	0	X
Total			2 250	16	
ADD A NEW ROW					

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	2 280	17	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	17	17	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	17	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of	10	0	X
Total			2 324	34	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
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Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	3 399	34	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	87	16	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	47	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of salmonella	26	0	X
Total			3 559	50	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	2 967	88	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	88	16	X
Total			3 055	104	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	2 204	105	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	105	18	X

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Total			2 309	123
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	5	29 609	X
Baranya	2	10 823	X
Békés	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	X
Csongrád	0	0	X
Fejér	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	X
Heves	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	X
Pest	0	0	X

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Somogy	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	X
Tolna	0	0	X
Vas	1	4 058	X
Veszprém	2	7 147	X
Zala	0	0	X
Total	10	51 637	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	22	136 709	X
Total	22	136 709	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2010**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
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Magyarország	16	108 627	X
Total	16	108 627	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2009**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	36	221 009	X
Total	36	221 009	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2008**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	18	900	X
Total	18	900	
		Add a new row	

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Bács-Kiskun	42	249 891	22	22	166 550	351 270	X
Baranya	51	330 207	6	6	877 600	3 490 400	X
Békés	4	6 800	0	0	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	18	102 400	6	6	46 880	141 440	X
Csongrád	5	4 000	3	3	44 349	92 000	X
Fejér	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	58	345 241	16	16	943 624	968 000	X
Hajdú-Bihar	143	782 005	143	143	782 005	605 246	X
Heves	5	4 703	0	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	19	65 500	8	8	110 512	221 010	X
Komárom-Esztergom	303	3 803 506	239	239	2 639 000	2 639 000	X
Nógrád	2	11 000	2	2	20 000	40 000	X
Pest	75	345 920	9	9	205 619	780 496	X

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Somogy	6	19 980	0	0	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	111	805 774	47	47	311 489	311 489	X
Tolna	1	470	0	0	0	0	X
Vas	193	499 040	83	83	520 500	1 041 000	X
Veszprém	138	964 337	33	33	287 264	1 149 056	X
Zala	57	606 615	0	0	0	0	X
Total	1 231	8 947 389	617	617	6 955 392	11 830 407	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2011**

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	1 106	6 992 517	944	728	6 319 720	16 365 347	X
Total	1 106	6 992 517	944	728	6 319 720	16 365 347	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	1 187	7 679 895	857	809	5 168 635	13 710 268	X
Total	1 187	7 679 895	857	809	5 168 635	13 710 268	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	991	4 997 583	991	991	4 997 583	6 000 000	X
Total	991	4 997 583	991	991	4 997 583	6 000 000	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2008

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	832	2 524 814	832	832	2 524 814	12 710 362	X
Total	832	2 524 814	832	832	2 524 814	12 710 362	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	monitoring of campaigns	2 500	X
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	powder	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	12	X
Magyarország	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	20	X
Magyarország	AMR/BIH tests	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	tests for the detection of antimicrobials or t	55	X
Total					2 587	
Total AMR/BIH tests					55	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					2 512	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					20	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Breeding flocks	1 300	9 000 000	1 300	9 000 000	9 000 000	S. enteritidis or S. typ	12	12	60 000	400 000	0	X
Total		1 300	9 000 000	1 300	9 000 000	9 000 000		12	12	60 000	400 000		
										Add a new row			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Magyarország	1 300	9 000 000	900	900	8 000 000	14 000 000	X
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	X

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	2 500	18.19	45475	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	20	38.38	767.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	12	16.72	200.64	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	55	3.43	188.65	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	14 000 000	0.1	1,400,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation for the destruction of hatching eggs	400 000	0.2	80000	yes	X

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Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	60 000	4	240,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						

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Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	1 100	2.98	3278	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		14 003 687		1,449,909.89		

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [doc](#), [bmp](#), [pna](#), [pdf](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

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

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

1384760593935-2758

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Union prevalence target within the defined time period available as regards laying flocks of Gallus gallus in the territory of Hungary. The target is an annual reduction of 10% of the positive flocks regarding the two zoonotic Salmonella serotypes most relevant in relation to public health: S. Enteritidis and , S. Typhimurium (including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-).

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

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

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

rearing flocks

day-old chicks

pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or unit

laying flocks

every 15 weeks during the laying phase

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(c) Specific requirements

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

rearing flocks

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

adult breeding flocks — every second week during the laying period.

The new Decree was issued, because sampling of turkey flock became mandatory. Also, the structure of the Decree is new and experiences regarding the implementations of the Programmes were built in. The Decree compiles with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

The short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in Hungary with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council , particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes: Please see Part B Chapter 6.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Annex I.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.3.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.2.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* in Hungary can be structured to rearing and production flocks, size, and the type of holdings. Some farmers deal with raising only, using on the ground (deep litter) methods to ensure strong legs. Laying of eggs usually starts at the age of 18-22 weeks (depends on the breed). The most general is to keep layers in enriched cages, as it is economically profitable and as consumers look for cheaper (and cleaner) eggs. Gathering eggs is also easier in these systems. Most houses are equipped with automatic faeces removing systems. Houses (barns) are fenced and specific biological safety measures are applied. These measures are detailed in the epidemiological control plans.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Feeding of poultry, including breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* is based on cereal products, mainly on corn, barley and wheat. Soybean and fishmeal is used as a source of protein. Commercial feed producers are operating according to GMP standards. Breeding flocks mainly use commercial pelleted feed, the technology of production of which includes heat treatment. In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to three four main pieces of legislation: Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 22/2012. (II. 29.) on the National Food Chain Safety Office and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No. 65/2012. (VII. 4.) on the implementation of the above Act, and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No 44/2003 (IV. 26.) on the compulsory provisions of Codex Pabularis Hungaricus. In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services. Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices. The authorization must be renewed at periods of a maximum of 5 years. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process. The registration of the feed production units is done by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office Járás. The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health. Therefore, the competent Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office Járás perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc. In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decrees, the competent County Directoratethe Járás may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or transport use of the relevant feed. If such feed was already used, the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office has a duty to notify the county level public health authority.

The Decree No. 65/2012 gives detailed instruction to authorities and stakeholders on how to implement the Act. Annex 12 to the Decree sets out the maximum tolerable amount of *Salmonella* spp. in feed and the related ISO standards. According to ISO 6579:2002, feedingstuffs must show zero *Salmonella* spp. / 25 grams. In addition, the same Annex states that feedingstuffs must be free of any pathogens which may pose a direct risk to animal health and/or an indirect risk to public health.

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

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(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

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

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

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Zsuzsanna Szögyényi DVM

Phone : +36-20-955-9074

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : szogyenyizs@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

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

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

The baseline study of the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* carried out according to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC showed that infection of laying flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 33,54% at the beginning of the program. The Union target which was set by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 Art. 1 a) iii for this prevalence is 30% reduction per year in the infected flocks. This goal can only be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources. At the beginning of the second year of the program, the infection of laying flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 8,65%. In 2011 the infection of laying flocks for *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium was 3,46 %.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Union legislation, to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the two zoonotic *Salmonella* serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* - - including monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-).

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Other measures (not mentioned in point 4.1):

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

Eggs originating from such flocks do not be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 1237/2008. of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from *Salmonella* infected flocks of laying hens.

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

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

Other, please specify

Please see point 4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

Name: National Food Chain Safety Office
Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate
Name in Hungarian: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal
Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság
Address: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 24.
Tel.: +36-1-336-9302

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4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2008.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

-

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

All measures are in line with the EU legislation in force.

As soon as a breeding or layer flock is positive for Salmonella spp, it is immediately put under movement restriction till the result of the serotyping arrives.

Procedure in the event of positive test results

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

When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than SE/ST, the District Office immediately withdraws the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator is requested to clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and to perform stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

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

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the NFCSO orders it. This can only happen: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. (point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009.) Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the NFCSO and it results negative, the flock is considered negative. If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of laying hens Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 applies.

Meat from an infected flock may be placed (only) on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from an infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document. If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning

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the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator informs the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

The District Office authorises the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Regulation No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
Commission regulation (EU) No 517/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in laying hens of Gallus gallus and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 200/2010
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1237/2007. of 23 October 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision 2006/696/EC as regards the placing on the market of eggs from Salmonella infected flocks of laying hens.
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 180/2009. (XII.29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis
Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code

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

Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree:

“Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp.

(The assumption of the vaccine compensation claim is the common declaration made and signed by the animal owner and the veterinary practitioner on the vaccine usage.)

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 53/2012 (VI. 19.) Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

no

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Laying flocks of C	216	2 637 4	216	2 637 42	216	salmonella enteritidis or	7	6	61 272	number	0	numbe	58 850	X
Baranya	Laying flocks of C	10	29 659	10	29 659	10	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Békés	Laying flocks of C	48	640 84	48	640 840	48	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Laying flocks of C	104	1 146 8	102	1 146 01	102	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	338	number	7 800	numbe	0	X
Csongrád	Laying flocks of C	14	45 710	14	45 710	14	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Fejér	Laying flocks of C	26	467 15	26	467 150	26	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	9 680	number	0	numbe	6 840	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Laying flocks of C	67	408 90	67	408 904	67	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Laying flocks of C	65	634 75	65	634 750	65	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	23 288	number	0	numbe	119 610	X
Heves	Laying flocks of C	46	158 02	46	158 022	46	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	797	number	4 552	numbe	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Laying flocks of C	43	491 00	43	491 000	43	salmonella enteritidis or	3	3	555	number	1 905	numbe	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Laying flocks of C	270	2 977 0	270	2 977 00	270	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Nógrád	Laying flocks of C	19	55 900	19	55 900	19	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Pest	Laying flocks of C	120	803 62	120	803 622	120	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	220	number	0	numbe	0	X
Somogy	Laying flocks of C	9	7 377	9	7 377	9	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Laying flocks of C	24	113 79	24	113 796	24	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X

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Tolna	Laying flocks of C	11	51 160	11	51 160	11	salmonella enteritidis or	2	1	9 717	number	990	numbe	69 120	X
Vas	Laying flocks of C	81	219 921	81	219 920	81	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	1 500	number	4 560	numbe	0	X
Veszprém	Laying flocks of C	45	250 591	45	250 595	45	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Zala	Laying flocks of C	21	64 510	21	64 510	21	salmonella enteritidis or	1	1	1 468	number	0	numbe	2 880	X
Total								19	17	108 835					
													ADD A NEW ROW		

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2011**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of C	959	10 140	893	10 139	891	salmonella enteritidis or	31	25	257 901	number	63 923	numbe	1 198 090	X
Total								31	25	257 901					

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ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2010

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of C	1 256	10 686	1 242	10 685	1 239	salmonella enteritidis or	28	24	187 653	number	69 340	numbe	3 305 130	X
Total								28	24	187 653					

ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2009

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of C	1 074	10 218	1 074	10 218	1 051	salmonella enteritidis or	34	26	135 308	number	25 198	numbe	3 988 780	X
Total								34	26	135 308					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2008**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of C	866	5 035 940	866	5 035 940	866	salmonella enteritidis or	75	8	126 247	number	30 400	numbe	2 902 410	X
Total								75	8	126 247					
ADD A NEW ROW															

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	708	19	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	19	19	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	44	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of salmonella	29	0	X
Total			800	38	
ADD A NEW ROW					

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	797	66	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	66	0	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	56	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of salmonella	74	0	X
Total			993	66	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
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Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	1 268	67	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White serotyping	128	25	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	102	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of salmonella	26	0	X
Total			1 524	92	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	2 039	126	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White serotyping	126	126	X
Total			2 165	252	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	2 056	163	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White serotyping	163	8	X

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Total			2 219	171
			ADD A NEW ROW	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	7	67 272	X
Baranya	0	0	X
Békés	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1	338	X
Csongrád	0	0	X
Fejér	1	9 680	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	1	23 288	X
Heves	1	797	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3	555	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	X
Pest	1	220	X

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Somogy	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	X
Tolna	2	21 648	X
Vas	1	1 500	X
Veszprém	0	0	X
Zala	1	1 468	X
Total	19	126 766	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	31	292 359	X
Total	31	292 359	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2010**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
--------	--------------------------	----------------------------	--

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Magyarország	28	195 128	X
Total	28	195 128	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2009**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	79	710 515	X
Total	79	710 515	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2008**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	8	126 247	X
Total	8	126 247	
		Add a new row	

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Bács-Kiskun	216	2 637 425	42	42	1 196 858	4 091 639	X
Baranya	10	29 659	0	0	0	0	X
Békés	48	640 840	15	15	421 766	1 538 664	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	102	1 146 014	15	15	284 712	437 044	X
Csongrád	13	275 214	13	13	275 214	667 000	X
Fejér	26	467 150	5	5	924 500	1 849 000	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	67	408 904	26	26	565 820	572 000	X
Hajdú-Bihar	65	634 750	65	65	634 750	634 750	X
Heves	46	158 022	13	13	75 416	238 832	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	43	491 000	11	11	292 533	593 060	X
Komárom-Esztergom	270	2 977 000	270	270	2 977 000	2 977 000	X
Nógrád	19	55 900	0	0	0	0	X
Pest	120	803 622	14	14	326 461	678 910	X

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Somogy	9	7 377	1	1	3 000	6 000	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	24	113 796	0	0	0	0	X
Tolna	11	51 160	0	0	0	0	X
Vas	81	219 920	43	43	667 000	1 337 000	X
Veszprém	45	250 595	27	27	110 832	443 300	X
Zala	21	64 510	0	0	0	0	X
Total	1 236	11 432 858	560	560	8 755 862	16 064 199	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2011

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	832	8 909 738	299	204	5 332 974	16 039 534	X
Total	832	8 909 738	299	204	5 332 974	16 039 534	
					Add a new row		

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

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	1 236	10 629 787	757	683	8 490 081	17 035 154	X
Total	1 236	10 629 787	757	683	8 490 081	17 035 154	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	1 074	10 218 964	1 051	1 051	10 218 964	19 378 238	X
Total	1 074	10 218 964	1 051	1 051	10 218 964	19 378 238	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2008

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	866	5 035 960	866	866	5 035 960	11 789 025	X
Total	866	5 035 960	866	866	5 035 960	11 789 025	
					Add a new row		

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	Faeces	monitoring of campaigns	800	X
Magyarország	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	strain	qualification	50	X
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	powder	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	50	X
Magyarország	AMR/BIH tests	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	organs	tests for the detection of antimicrobials or t	50	X
Total					950	
Total AMR/BIH tests					50	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					850	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					50	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Laying flocks of	1 400	12 000 000	1 400	12 000 000	1 400	salmonella enteritidis	24	24	150 000	100 000	60 000	X
Total		1 400	12 000 000	1 400	12 000 000	1 400		24	24	150 000	100 000	60 000	
										Add a new row			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Magyarország	1 400	12 000 000	1 000	1 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	X
Total	1 400	12 000 000	1 000	1 000	10 000 000	20 000 000	
					Add a new row		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year : **2014**

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	800	18.19	14552	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	50	38.38	1919	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	50	16.72	836	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	50	3.43	171.5	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	20 000 000	0.1	2,000,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	150 000	2.2	330,000	yes	X

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Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs..	100 000	0.04	4000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						

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Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	400	2.98	1192	no	X
				Add a new row		
Total		20 001 350		2,018,670.5		

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [doc](#), [bmp](#), [pna](#), [pdf](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : **ANNEX II - PART A + B**

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

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Turkeys

Turkeys Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

(c) Specific requirements

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

adult breeding flocks

- every second week during the laying period

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

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

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 2.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Annex I.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.3.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.2.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks are kept usually until the age of one year (57 weeks). The production period begins when the flock is 33-34 weeks of age. In Hungary, breeding flocks are typically kept in barns (on the ground) and can be structured according to elite, grandparent- and parent flocks, size, and the type of holdings. In the rearing period males and females kept separately. One nest is usually used by 4-5 females. Usually unique, automatic nests are used. Houses (barns) are fenced and specific biological safety measures are applied. These measures are detailed in the epidemiological control plans.

Artificial insemination is generally used. At the end of their production cycle, flocks are usually slaughtered to produce meat products or pet food.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

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

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

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Zsuzsanna Szögyényi DVM

Phone : +36-20-955-9074

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : szogyenyizs@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

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

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

As a result of the above mentioned mandatory control in breeding flocks of turkeys, latest data show that infection amongst these flocks is less than 1%. However, the Union target which is set by Commission Regulation (EC) of 20 June 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain Salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 is a maximum of 1% by 31 December 2012. This goal can be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources. In 2011 the infection of laying flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium was 2,72%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation, to achieve Union prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in the territory of Hungary. The programme covers the two zoonotic Salmonella serotypes most relevant in relation to public health (*S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium* - including monophasic Salmonella Typhimurium with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i-).

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

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

Other, please specify

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

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Tel.: +36-1-336-9302

4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary. The programme is compulsory as from the 1st January, 2010.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

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

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

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

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4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

-

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

All measures are in line with the EU legislation in force.
Procedure in the event of positive test results
If the sample taken from a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.
When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than SE/ST, the District Office immediately withdraws the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator is requested to clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and to perform stringent

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desinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of desinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

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

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the NFCSO orders it. This can only happen: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. (point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009.) Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur.

Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the NFCSO and it results negative, the flock is considered negative. If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 applies.

Meat from an infected flock may be placed (only) on the domestic market without eliminating salmonella if the production processes following the slaughter of the infected flock are separated from the processing and treatment of other raw materials of animal origin and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from an infected flock shall carry the text "for consumption only after heat treatment (thorough frying or cooking)" clearly and indelibly marked on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label, close to the traceability marking; and on the accompanying commercial document. If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The

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production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

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

The District Office authorises the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of Salmonella in poultry

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 213/2009 Commission Regulation of 18 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 as regards the control and testing of Salmonella in breeding flocks of Gallus gallus and turkeys

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control

Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis

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

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

Furthermore, according to Article 14 (3) of the Decree:

"Documentation and treatment log has to be kept on the use of vaccines, which is checked by the district office based on risk-based assessment. Checking shall cover the proper use of vaccines and that the application was performed as in the instructions of use. The operator shall verify that the appropriate amount of vaccines was used by invoices, and the veterinarian verifies the proper application by his stamp."

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 49/2011 (VI. 6.) Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

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

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

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

no

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Baranya	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Békés	Turkeys	9	58 867	9	58 867	9	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Csongrád	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Fejér	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Turkeys	91	139 811	91	139 810	91	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Heves	Turkeys	39	48 983	39	48 983	39	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Turkeys	3	22 350	3	22 350	3	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Nógrád	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Pest	Turkeys	1	925	1	925	1	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Somogy	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X

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Tolna	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Vas	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Veszprém	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Zala	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					
ADD A NEW ROW															

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2011**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	147	359 044	147	359 043	147	salmonella enteritidis or	4	4	16 711	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								4	4	16 711					

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ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2010

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	118	348 207	118	348 207	118	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					

ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2009

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2008**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	17	0	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	0	0	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	0	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of	0	0	X
Total			17	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	15	11	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	11	0	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	0	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of	6	0	X
Total			32	11	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
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Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	36	0	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	70	0	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	64	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of	0	0	X
Total			170	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	0	0	0	X
Total			0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	0	0	0	X
Total			0	0	

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			ADD A NEW ROW	
--	--	--	---------------	--

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2011**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	4	17 482	X
Total	4	17 482	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2010**

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Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2009**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2008**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Bács-Kiskun	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Baranya	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Békés	9	58 867	6	6	51 260	64 736	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Csongrád	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Fejér	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	91	139 810	91	91	139 810	191 870	X
Heves	39	48 983	0	0	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	3	22 350	0	0	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Pest	1	925	0	0	0	0	X

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Somogy	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Tolna	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Vas	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Veszprém	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Zala	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
Total	143	270 935	97	97	191 070	256 606	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2011

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	147	359 043	114	59	198 875	176 000	X
Total	147	359 043	114	59	198 875	176 000	
					Add a new row		

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

Region	Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Magyarország	118	348 207	65	24	84 792	129 000	X
Total	118	348 207	65	24	84 792	129 000	
					Add a new row		

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

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

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : **2008**

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	monitoring of campaigns	20	X
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Powder	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	4	X
Magyarország	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPL	Turkeys	strain	qualification	10	X
Magyarország	AMR/BIH tests	Turkeys	organs	tests for the detection of antimicrobials or t	5	X
Total					39	
Total AMR/BIH tests					5	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					24	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					10	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	150	300 000	150	300 000	143	salmonella enteritidis	4	4	20 000	100 000	0	X
Total		150	300 000	150	300 000	143		4	4	20 000	100 000	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

NUTS Region	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
			Number of herds or flocks in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds or flocks expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Magyarország	125	400 000	125	125	400 000	300 000	X
Total	125	400 000	125	125	400 000	300 000	
					Add a new row		

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	20	18.19	363.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	4	38.38	153.52	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	10	16.72	167.2	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	5	3.43	17.15	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	300 000	0.1	30000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	20 000	12	240,000	yes	X

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Slaughter and destruction	Costs from treatment of animal products (hatching eggs..	100 000	0.4	40000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
6. Consumables and specific equipment						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
7.Other costs						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Other costs	-	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
8. Cost of official sampling						

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Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	40	2.98	119.2	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		300 079		30820.87		

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : [jpg](#), [jpeg](#), [tiff](#), [tif](#), [xls](#), [doc](#), [bmp](#), [pna](#), [pdf](#).
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!

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PROGRAMME for ERADICATION :

ANNEX II - PART A + B

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

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu

Instructions to complete the form:

1) In order to fill in and submit this form you must have **at least** the ADOBE version

Acrobat Reader 8.1.3

(example : 8.1.3, 8.1.4, 8.1.7, 9.1, 9.2,...), otherwise you will not be able to use the form.

Your version of Acrobat Reader is: **10.104**

2) Please provide as much information as possible. If you have no data for some fields then put the text "NA" (Not applicable) in this field or 0 if it is a numeric field. If you need clarifications on some of the information requested, then please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

3) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page. If the form is not properly and completely filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please use the "verify form" button until all fields are correctly filled in. **It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.** If you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.

4) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "submit notification" button below. If the form is properly filled in, the notification will be submitted to the server and a submission number + submission date will appear in the corresponding field.

5) **IMPORTANT: Regularly save the pdf when you fill it out. After you have received the Submission number, DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE THE PDF ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

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ANNEX II - PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

(a) State the aim of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

It is mandatory to fill in the box about Animal populations to make the rest of the questions visible.

Animal population Turkeys

Turkeys Birds leaving for slaughter

Birds for breeding

(c) Specific requirements

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

— day-old chicks (national legislation)

adult fattening flocks

— birds leaving for slaughter

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

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

(d) Specification of the following points :

(d)1. General

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 2.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Annex I.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.3.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part B Chapter 7.2.1.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

There are two different end products: young turkey (reared till 12-16 weeks of age, and placed on the market in whole and giant turkey (placed on the market in cuts, reared till 10 kg or above). In Hungary intensive systems are usually used, rearing is performed in one or two phases (raising for 5-6 weeks). As cleansing take place after every flock, each year 2,5 flocks can be reared in a certain airspace in average. Domestic consumers prefer young turkeys.

(d)2.2 Structure of the production of feed

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

(d)2.3.1 Hygiene management at farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Large holdings and buildings shall only be populated with the prior authorisation of the regional

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

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

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

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

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

(d)2.4 Routine veterinary supervision of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(d)2.5 Registration of farms

(max. 32000 chars) :

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria. For more information please see Part B Chapter 4.4.1.

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

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree

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on Salmonella)

- the owner would like to apply for financial support

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

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

(d)2.6 Record keeping at farm

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

(d)2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Please see Part A 2.7. and Part B Chapter 4.2. and Chapter 4.4.1.

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

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ANNEX II - PART B

1. Identification of the programme

Disease Zoonotic Salmonella

Animal population : Turkeys

Request of Union co-financing
for the period :

From

2014

To

2014

1.1 Contact

Name : Zsuzsanna Szögyényi DVM

Phone : +36-20-955-9074

Fax. : +36-1-336-9099

Email : szogyenyizs@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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guidelines stated clearly that there is an urgent need for centralised official administrative measures in the form of a ministerial decree by the Minister of Agriculture.

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

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

The baseline study of the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo carried out according to Commission Decision 2006/662/EC shows that infection of fattening flocks for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium is 3,4%. According to monitoring tests carried out infection with any Salmonella serotype is 81,2%. The Community target which is set by Commission Regulation No 584/2008 (EC) Art. (1) of flocks of fattenings remaining positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium is 1% or less by 31 December 2012. This goal can only be achieved by a rigorous control programme using extensive professional and financial resources. The latest data from the year 2010 show that the percentage of flocks are positive of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium is 0,26%.

3. Description of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of the programme is to comply with existing Community legislation to achieve Community prevalence targets within the defined time period available as regards fattening flocks of Meleagris gallopavo in the territory of Hungary.

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

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

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Period of implementation of the programme : 2014

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Measures

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

Other, please specify

As many times we can not find any slaughterhouse for slaughter the positive flocks, in that cases we need to use the "killing of positive animals".

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

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

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4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme will be implemented on the whole territory of Hungary, from the 1st January 2010.

4.4 Measures implemented under the programme

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

4.4.1 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

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

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

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

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

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

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

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

4.4.2 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the identification of animals

Not applicable for poultry

(max. 32000 chars) :

-

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

4.4.4 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter

(max. 32000 chars) :

All measures are in line with the EU legislation in force.

Procedure in the event of positive test results

If the sample taken from a flock of a fattening turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

In case of a positive result originating from a fattening turkey flock, the business operator may ask for testing at a certified laboratory (designated by the NFCSO) to perform a rapid test with the aim to

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exclude Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotype using group-specific 'O' antibody. If SE/ST can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Revision of the epidemiological action plan is required and the District Office immediately withdraws the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock – if the operator has one – in respect of the given serotype.

When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than SE/ST, the District Office immediately withdraws the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator is requested to clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and to perform stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory.

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

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

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the NFCSO orders it. This can only happen: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. (point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009.) Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur.

Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella. In cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the NFCSO and it results negative, the flock is considered negative. If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

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

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

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

The District Office authorises the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

See point 4.4.4.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other food-borne zoonotic agents
Commission Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 of 12 December 2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 of 1 August 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry
Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
Decree No. 41/1997. (V. 28.) of Minister of Agriculture (Code of veterinary rules)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Act No. XLVI. of 2008. on the food chain and its official control
Decree No. 49/2011 (VI. 6.) Minister of Rural Development on the rules of financing the national programs for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Costs are calculated based on estimation and information of the National food Chain Safety Office and Poultry Product Board of Hungary. In case of fattening flocks, costs will occur from the intensive sampling of the flocks as well as the tests performed on the samples (including testing on initiative of both the operator and the veterinary authority), the measures to be applied in the case of infection with *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* (slaughter or killing of the flock, condemnation, transportation, cleaning and disinfection) as well as financial losses due to decreased income for the poultry industry.

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

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

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

Data already submitted via the online system for the years 2008 - 2011 :

no

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

6.1 Evolution of the zoonotic salmonellosis

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2012**

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Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Bács-Kiskun	Turkeys	266	935 861	266	935 868	266	salmonella enteritidis or	3	3	50 000	number	0	numbe	0	X
Baranya	Turkeys	58	140 361	58	140 362	58	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Békés	Turkeys	168	1 266 981	168	1 266 981	168	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Turkeys	28	100 811	28	100 813	28	salmonella enteritidis or	5	5	15 120	number	0	numbe	0	X
Csongrád	Turkeys	95	260 681	95	260 680	95	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Fejér	Turkeys	7	12 000	7	12 000	7	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	Turkeys	466	1 725 311	466	1 725 311	466	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	Turkeys	92	280 401	92	280 400	92	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Heves	Turkeys	10	27 238	10	27 238	10	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Turkeys	73	346 001	73	346 000	73	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	Turkeys	277	1 885 421	277	1 885 421	277	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Nógrád	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Pest	Turkeys	40	137 001	40	137 000	40	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Somogy	Turkeys	264	691 221	264	691 229	264	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Turkeys	48	299 621	48	299 620	48	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X

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Tolna	Turkeys	110	316 031	110	316 030	110	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Vas	Turkeys	692	3 658 2	692	3 658 256	692	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Veszprém	Turkeys	281	1 370 5	274	1 311 38	274	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Zala	Turkeys	221	544 911	221	544 910	221	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								8	8	65 120					
ADD A NEW ROW															

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2011**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	3 028	16 442	3 028	16 442 16	3 025	salmonella enteritidis or	8	8	41 755	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								8	8	41 755					

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ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2010

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	2 997	14 327	2 997	14 327	2 951	salmonella enteritidis or	6	6	28 971	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								6	6	28 971					

ADD A NEW ROW

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : 2009

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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6.1.1 Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis for year : **2008**

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	kg/number (eggs destroyed)	Quantity of eggs destroyed	kg/ number (eggs channelled to egg product)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product	
Magyarország	Turkeys	0	0	0	0	0	salmonella enteritidis or	0	0	0	number	0	numbe	0	X
Total								0	0	0					
												ADD A NEW ROW			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

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Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	serological test	ISO 6579/2002	637	114	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	114	8	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	20	0	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of salmonella	20	0	X
Total			791	122	
ADD A NEW ROW					

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

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	557	45	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	45	45	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	10	0	X
Magyarország	serological test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of salmonella	0	0	X
Total			612	90	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
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Magyarország	microbiological test	ISO 6579/2002	527	64	X
Magyarország	serological test	serotyping, Kauffmann-White scheme	454	6	X
Magyarország	other test	tests for the detection of antimicrobial resistance	64	64	X
Magyarország	other test	bacteriological test to verify the presence of	5	0	X
Total			1 050	134	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	-	0	0	X
Total			0	0	
ADD A NEW ROW					

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2008**

Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Magyarország	microbiological test	-	0	0	X
Total			0	0	

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			ADD A NEW ROW	
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6.3 Data on infection for year : **2012**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	3	50 000	X
Baranya	0	0	X
Békés	0	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	5	15 120	X
Csongrád	0	0	X
Fejér	0	0	X
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	X
Heves	0	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	X
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	X
Nógrád	0	0	X
Pest	0	0	X

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Somogy	0	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	0	0	X
Tolna	0	0	X
Vas	0	0	X
Veszprém	0	0	X
Zala	0	0	X
Total	8	65 120	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2011

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	8	41 755	X
Total	8	41 755	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : 2010

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
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Magyarország	6	28 971	X
Total	6	28 971	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2009**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

6.3 Data on infection for year : **2008**

Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Magyarország	0	0	X
Total	0	0	
		Add a new row	

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2012

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

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2011

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

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2010

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

6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2009

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

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6.4 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year : 2008

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

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

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7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2014**

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	Faeces	monitoring of campaigns	700	X
Magyarország	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME	Turkeys	powder	verification of the efficiency of disinfection	10	X
Magyarország	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING	Turkeys	strain	qualification	150	X
Magyarország	AMR/BIH tests	Turkeys	organs	tests for the detection of antimicrobials	30	X
Total					890	
Total AMR/BIH tests					30	
Total BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					710	
Total SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLING					150	
Add a new row						

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7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

Region	Type of flock (d)	Total number of flocks (a)	Total number of animals	Total number of flocks/ herds under the programme	Total number of animals under the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Serotype	Number of positive flocks (c)	Number of flocks depopulated	Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs channelled to egg product (number)	
Magyarország	Turkeys	3 500	16 000 000	3 500	16 000 000	3 500	salmonella enteritidis	10	10	100 000	0	0	X
Total		3 500	16 000 000	3 500	16 000 000	3 500		10	10	100 000	0	0	
										Add a new row			

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

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

(c) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (b), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

(d) Flocks or herds or as appropriate

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7.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.
If your targets differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

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

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

2014

In case of multiannual programme, please provide an estimation on annual basis.

If your cost estimations differ between different implementation years please provide separate tables per year in attachment.

1. Testing						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	BACTERIOLOGICAL DETECTION TEST IN FRAME C	700	7	4900	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficiency of disinfection	10	5	50	yes	X
Cost of analysis	SEROTYPING IN THE FRAME OF OFFICIAL SAMPLI	150	15	2250	yes	X
Cost of analysis	AMR/BIH tests	30	3	90	yes	X
				Add a new row		
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in 6.4 and 7.2)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of vaccine dosis	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	0	0	0	no	X
				Add a new row		
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)						
Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughter and destruction	Compensation of animals	0	0	0	no	X

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						Add a new row	
4.Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
CLEANING/DESINFECTION	-	0	0	0	no	X	
						Add a new row	
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Salaries	Salaries	0	0	0	no	X	
						Add a new row	
6. Consumables and specific equipment							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Consumables and specific equipment	Consumables and specific equipment	0	0	0	no	X	
						Add a new row	
7.Other costs							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Other costs	-	0	0	0	no	X	
						Add a new row	
8. Cost of official sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		

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Cost of official sampling	Cost of official sampling	200	0.5	100	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total		1 090		7390		

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, doc, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!