



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

SANCO/10310/2009

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

Eradication programme of Classical Swine Fever

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

Hungary

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC



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

HUNGARY

Application

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

Classical Swine Fever

for the year 2010.

(Corrected version)

**30th of April, 2009
Resubmitted on 22nd of August, 2009**

ANNEX I

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

1. Identification of programme

Member State: **HUNGARY**

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

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

Reference of this document: **02.3/982/1/2009.**

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Corrected version: **22 August 2009**

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

2.1 Historical overview

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

Since June of 1997 individual virological investigations (direct immunofluorescence test) have been conducted each year on shot wild boars according to the EU requirements. In 1997 11032, in 1998 23803, in 1999 30387, in 2000 40261, in 2001 47318, in 2002

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

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

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

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

51688 and in 2003 39664 tests were executed and all results were negative. Please see the table on the virological tests of wild boar for CSF in 2003. This programme covers all counties of Hungary, and in each county the number of tested wild boars is commensurate with the estimated number of the wild boars in the county.

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

16 November 2004: CSF was diagnosed in pigs at Losonc in Slovakia, protection measures were taken near Ipolytarnóc in Hungary.

16 August 2005: CSF was diagnosed in pigs at Ples in Slovakia, protection measures were taken in Ipolytarnóc and other 7 settlement.

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

7 February 2006: CSF was diagnosed in wild-boars in district Losonc in Slovakia, surveillance zone was designated in Hungary around Ipolytarnóc. Around the Slovakian outbreaks the radius of the zone was 10 km, we enlarged the radius up to 35 km considered the opinion of the National Expert Committee.

Between 1 March 2006 and 28 February 2007 (hunting season) 2058 wild-boars were examined, 224 (10,9%) were seropositive and 2 of them were viropositive (22 January 2007, cases)

2.2 Epidemiological situation

2.2.1 Nógrád county

2.2.1.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 February 2007)

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

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

* Note: The virological test was negative in 222 cases

2.2.1.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	5076	5004	31
Antigen detection (ELISA)	5035	4948	81
PCR	5038	4948	81

2.2.1.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	3754	2810	944
Antigen detection (ELISA)	3793	3782	11
PCR	3754	3720	34

2.2.2 Pest county

2.2.2.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 Febr. 2007)

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

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

2.2.2.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 Febr. 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2351	2065	286
Antigen detection (ELISA)	1067	1054	13
PCR	1058	987	71

2.2.2.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2647	1966	681
Antigen detection (ELISA)	2169	2150	19
PCR	2165	2103	63

2.2.3 Heves county

2.2.3.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 February 2007)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	691	632	59
Antigen detection (ELISA)	70	70	0
PCR	71	71	0

2.2.3.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 February 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	881	769	112
Antigen detection (ELISA)	481	481	0
PCR	474	474	0

2.2.3.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	2255	2165	90
Antigen detection (ELISA)	2135	2135	0
PCR	2134	2134	0

2.2.4 Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

2.2.4.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 – 28 February 2007)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	407	396	11
Antigen detection (ELISA)	96	96	0
PCR	96	96	0

2.2.4.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 – 29 February 2008)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	528	510	18
Antigen detection (ELISA)	75	75	0
PCR	74	74	0

2.2.4.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009)

Type of test	Number of tests	of which NEGATIVE:	of which POSITIVE:
Antibody detection (ELISA)	1554	1504	50
Antigen detection (ELISA)	1071	1071	0
PCR	1078	1078	0

2.3 Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases

2.3.1 Nógrád county

2.3.1.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2006-2007 (1 March 2006 - 28 February 2007)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1.	Csesztve	1	09.01.2007.	8 months	sow	normal	25.01.2007.
2.	Csesztve	1	10.01.2007.	1 year	sow	normal	22.01.2007.
3.	Litke	1	10.01.2007.	8 months	boar	normal	22.01.2007.
4.	Ipolytarnóc	1	12.01.2007.	8 months	boar	abnormal	22.01.2007.
5.	Ipolytarnóc	1	17.01.2007.	8 months	sow	dead	25.01.2007.

2.3.1.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 - 29 February 2008)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Herencsény	1	28.04.2007	1 year	sow	normal	14.05.2007
2	Karancshereány	1	16.05.2007	2 years	boar	normal	29.05.2007
3	Karancskeszzi	1	22.05.2007	1 éves	boar	normal	04.06.2007
4	Kisecset	2	30.05.2007	1 éves	boar	normal	12.06.2007
5	Magyarnándor	1	01.06.2007	3 years	boar	normal	15.06.2007
6	Varsány	1	03.06.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	19.06.2007
7	Mohora	1	17.06.2007	1 year	boar	normal	25.06.2007
8	Herencsény	2	21.06.2007	1 year	boar	normal	27.06.2007
9	Iliny	1	26.06.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	11.07.2007
10	Érsekvadkert	1	02.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	16.07.2007
11	Herencsény	1	02.07.2007	3 months	sow	normal	19.07.2007
12	Bér	1	05.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	20.07.2007
13	Nógrádmareal	1	08.07.2007	1 year	sow	normal	24.07.2007
14	Salgótarján-Salgóbánya	1	24.07.2007	1 year	boar	normal	07.08.2007
15	Ecség	1	29.07.2007	2 years	sow	normal	07.08.2007
16	Rimóc	1	29.07.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	07.08.2007
17	Iliny	1	30.07.2007	6 months	boar	normal	09.08.2007
18	Csesztve	1	09.08.2007	9 months	sow	normal	15.08.2007
19	Bér	1	10.08.2007	3 years	sow	normal	22.08.2007
20	Erdőkürt	1	02.09.2007	6 months	sow	normal	11.09.2007
21	Pásztó	1	07.10.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	18.10.2007
22	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	14.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	27.10.2007
23	Salgótarján-Zagyvaróna	1	26.10.2007	11 months	sow	normal	08.11.2007

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
24	Pásztó	1	28.10.2007	1 year	boar	normal	09.11.2007
25	Garáb	1	11.11.2007	8 months	sow	normal	22.11.2007
26	Romhány	1	11.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
27	Somoskőujfalu	2	16.11.2007	2 years	boar	normal	30.11.2007
28	Borsosberény	1	02.12.2007	1 year	sow	normal	13.12.2007
29	Borsosberény	1	01.12.2007	1.5 years	boar	normal	13.12.2007
30	Nagylóc	1	25.11.2007	3 months	sow	normal	13.12.2007
31	Nógrádkövesd	1	03.12.2007	10 months	sow	normal	14.12.2007
32	Romhány	1	15.12.2007	11 months	sow	normal	09.01.2008
33	Nagylóc	2	17.12.2007	11 months	boar	normal	09.01.2008
34	Hont	1	29.12.2007	4 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
35	Alsópetény	1	01.01.2008	18 months	sow	normal	09.01.2008
36	Alsópetény	1	01.01.2008	3 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
37	Nagyoroszi	2	02.01.2008	2 years, 7 months	sow, boar	normal	09.01.2008
38	Sámsonháza	1	01.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
39	Mátraverebély	1	30.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
40	Nagylóc	1	02.01.2008	18 months	boar	normal	09.01.2008
41	Pásztó	1	27.12.2007	3 years	sow	normal	11.01.2008
42	Borsosberény	1	01.01.2008	6 months	boar	normal	11.01.2008
43	Diósjenő	1	01.01.2008	8 months	boar	normal	11.01.2008
44	Cserhátszentiván	1	29.12.2007	3 years, 2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
45	Nógrádkövesd	1	19.12.2007	10 months	sow	normal	10.01.2008
46	Nagyoroszi	2	18.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	10.01.2008
47	Mátranovák	1	02.01.2008	4 years	boar	normal	15.01.2008
48	Érsekvadkert	1	04.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	15.01.2008
49	Nagylóc	2	05.01.2008	4 years, 10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
50	Szendehely	1	05.01.2008	6 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
51	Romhány	1	08.01.2008	2 years	boar	normal	16.01.2008
52	Herencsény	1	09.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	16.01.2008
53	Mátranovák	1	02.01.2008	1.5 years	sow	normal	16.01.2008
54	Nagybárkány	1	11.01.2008	2 years	boar	normal	18.01.2008
55	Szendehely	1	05.01.2008	6 years	boar	normal	21.01.2008
56	Vanyarc	1	05.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	18.01.2008
57	Kisbárkány	1	04.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	18.01.2008
58	Diósjenő	1	14.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	23.01.2008
59	Érsekvadkert	1	16.01.2008	7 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
60	Kisbárkány	1	18.01.2008	2.5 years	sow	normal	29.01.2008
61	Szécsénke	1	21.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	30.01.2008
62	Nagyoroszi	1	22.01.2008	9 months	boar	normal	31.01.2008
63	Bercel	1	26.01.2008	5 months	sow	normal	05.02.2008
64	Salgótarján- Kotyháza	2	26.01.2008	2 years, 3 years	sow	normal	05.02.2008
65	Pusztaberki	1	15.02.2008	2 years	boar	normal	25.02.2008
66	Borsosberény	1	15.02.2008	10 months	sow	normal	25.02.2008

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
67	Diósjenő	1	16.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	25.02.2008
68	Magyargéc	1	16.02.2008	11 months	boar	normal	25.02.2008
69	Alsópetény	2	20.02.2008	7 months	sow	normal	28.02.2008
70	Kisecset	1	22.02.2008	6 months	sow	Dead	05.03.2008
71	Rétság	1	22.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.03.2008
72	Nagyoroszi	1	27.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	06.03.2008

2.3.1.3 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Romhány	1	21.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	28.04.2008
2	Érsekvadkert	1	26.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.05.2008
3	Szécsény	1	27.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.05.2008
4	Magyarnándor	1	27.04.2008	10 months	boar	normal	06.05.2008
5	Alsópetény	1	17.04.2008	1.5 years	boar	dead	08.05.2008
6	Alsópetény	1	23.04.2008	3 years	sow	dead	08.05.2008
7	Hont	1	28.04.2008	10 months	boar	abnormal	08.05.2008
8	Kisecset	1	03.05.2008	11 months	boar	normal	09.05.2008
9	Nógrádmegyer	1	02.05.2008	1 year	boar	normal	09.05.2008
10	Nagylóc	2	04.05.2008	3 years, 1 year	boar, sow	normal	09.05.2008
11	Tar	2	26.04.2008	1 year, 1 year	sow, sow	normal	09.05.2008
12	Tar	1	28.04.2008	1 year	boar	normal	09.05.2008
13	Garáb	1	30.04.2008	10 months	boar	normal	09.05.2008
14	Beeske	1	2008-05-12	2 years	boar	normal	20.05.2008
15	Nagylóc	2	07.05.2008	1 year, 1 year	boar	normal	20.05.2008
16	Mátraszőlős	1	23.05.2008	2 years	boar	normal	03.06.2008
17	Nagykeresztúr	1	29.05.2008	1.5 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
18	Ságújfalu	1	03.06.2008	1.5 years	boar	normal	25.06.2008
19	Ságújfalu	1	15.06.2008	10 months	boar	normal	25.06.2008
20	Cered	1	20.06.2008	2 years	boar	normal	14.07.2008
21	Bárna	1	21.06.2008	2 years	boar	normal	14.07.2008
22	Sóshartyán	1	09.07.2008	1 year	sow	normal	21.07.2008
23	Étes	1	09.07.2008	16 months	sow	normal	23.07.2008
24	Diósjenő	1	28.07.2008	2 years	boar	normal	05.08.2008
25	Diósjenő	1	27.07.2008	2 years	sow	normal	05.08.2008
26	Alsópetény	1	26.07.2008	1 year	boar	normal	04.08.2008
27	Nagykeresztúr	1	09.08.2008	1 year	boar	normal	19.08.2008
28	Rétság	1	31.08.2008	2 years	boar	normal	05.09.2008
29	Keszeg	1	01.09.2008	5 months	boar	abnormal	22.09.2008
30	Nógrád	1	03.11.2008	3 years	boar	normal	11.11.2008
31	Nógrád	1	16.02.2009	2 years	boar	normal	23.02.2009

2.3.2 Pest county

2.3.2.1 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2007-2008 (1 March 2007 - 29 Febr. 2008)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	boar	normal	10.12.2007
2	Bernecebaráti	1	17.11.2007	1 year	sow	normal	10.12.2007
3	Nagybörzsöny	1	17.11.2007	2 years	sow	normal	10.12.2007
4	Bernecebaráti	1	21.11.2007	3 years	sow	normal	14.12.2007
5	Peröcsény	1	29.11.2007	8 months	boar	normal	14.12.2007
6	Kemence	1	01.12.2007	under 1 year	boar	normal	14.12.2007
7	Peröcsény	6	29.11.2007	2 years (4), 3 years (2)	3 sow, 3 boar	normal	19.12.2007
8	Kemence	1	08.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
9	Kemence	1	06.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
10	Ipolydamásd	1	18.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
11	Ipolydamásd	1	18.12.2007	3 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
12	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
13	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	under 1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
14	Nagymaros	1	14.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	09.01.2008
15	Vámosmikola	1	30.12.2007	2 years	boar	normal	09.01.2008
16	Peröcsény	1	30.12.2007	1 year	sow	normal	09.01.2008
17	Kemence	3	15.12.2007	10 months (2), 3 years (1)	boar (2), sow (1)	normal	10.01.2008
18	Kemence	1	12.12.2007	1 year	boar	normal	10.01.2008
19	Letkés	1	12.12.2007	8 months	sow	normal	10.01.2008
20	Nagybörzsöny	1	26.12.2007	2 years	boar	normal	10.01.2008
21	Peröcsény	2	26.12.2007	8 months, 3 years	sow, boar	normal	10.01.2008
22	Nagybörzsöny	1	06.01.2008	11 months	boar	normal	15.01.2008
23	Nagybörzsöny	1	04.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
24	Ipolytölgyes	1	04.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
25	Letkés	1	05.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
26	Ipolytölgyes	1	31.12.2007	2 years	sow	normal	15.01.2008
27	Kőspallag	1	05.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	15.01.2008
28	Márianosztra	1	02.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	15.01.2008
29	Kemence	2	08.01.2008	8 months, 3 years	boar	normal	15.01.2008
30	Kemence	2	09.01.2008	3 years, 5 years	boar	normal	16.01.2008
31	Kemence	3	09.01.2008	1 year, 1 year, 10 months	boar, sow, boar	normal	16.01.2008
32	Kemence	1	09.01.2008	3 years	boar	normal	16.01.2008
33	Bernecebaráti	1	09.01.2008	10 months	sow	normal	16.01.2008
34	Kemence	4	10.01.2008	1 year, 2 years, 2 years, 3 years	boar, sow, boar, sow	normal	23.01.2008

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
35	Bernecebaráti	1	08.01.2008	1 year	sow	normal	23.01.2008
36	Peröcsény	2	09.01.2008	8 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
37	Letkés	1	09.01.2008	8 months	sow	normal	23.01.2008
38	Márianosztra	1	10.01.2008	8 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
39	Nagymaros	3	10.01.2008	11 months, 10 months, 9 months	boar	normal	23.01.2008
40	Peröcsény	1	17.01.2008	7 months	boar	normal	29.01.2008
41	Vámosmikola	1	21.01.2008	2 years	boar	normal	29.01.2008
42	Bernecebaráti	1	26.01.2008	2 years	sow	normal	04.02.2008
43	Tésa	1	27.01.2008	10 months	boar	normal	04.02.2008
44	Nagymaros	1	28.01.2008	1 year	sow	normal	05.02.2008
45	Peröcsény	1	29.01.2008	7 months	boar	normal	05.02.2008
46	Szokolya	1	05.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	21.02.2008
47	Váccgres	1	12.02.2008	11 months	boar	normal	22.02.2008
48	Kemence	1	14.02.2008	1.5 years	sow	normal	25.02.2008
49	Letkés	1	16.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	25.02.2008
50	Letkés	1	18.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	27.02.2008
51	Vácdúka	1	24.02.2008	3 years	boar	normal	06.03.2008
52	Vácdúka	1	26.02.2008	1 year	boar	normal	06.03.2008
53	Nagybörzsöny	1	27.02.2008	1 year	sow	normal	06.03.2008

2.3.2.2 Monitoring tests performed during hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 Febr. 2009)

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
1	Nagymaros	1	14.04.2008	14 months	boar	normal	22.04.2008
2	Váccgres	1	16.04.2008	1 year	sow	normal	26.04.2008
3	Galgamácsa	1	19.04.2008	2 years	boar	normal	06.05.2008
4	Peröcsény	1	20.04.2008	3 years	sow	normal	06.05.2008
5	Vácdúka	2	20.04.2008	4 years	boar	normal	06.05.2008
6	Váccgres	1	26.04.2008	5 years	boar	normal	07.05.2008
7	Csővár	1	20.05.2008	2 years	sow	normal	27.05.2008
8	Csővár	1	22.05.2008	2 years	boar	normal	03.06.2008
9	Csővár	2	30.05.2008	2 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
10	Csővár	1	03.06.2008	2 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
11	Váccgres	1	27.05.2008	5 years	boar	normal	10.06.2008
12	Penc	1	03.06.2008	1 year	boar	Dead	10.06.2008
13	Letkés	1	04.06.2008	1 year	boar	normal	25.06.2008
14	Letkés	1	07.06.2008	1 year	boar	normal	25.06.2008
15	Vác	1	28.06.2008	1 year	boar	normal	10.07.2008
16	Szokolya	1	30.06.2008	1 year	sow	normal	10.07.2008
17	Püspökhatvan	1	04.07.2008	1 year	boar	normal	14.07.2008
18	Erdőkertcs	1	07.07.2008	under 1 year		Dead	17.07.2008
19	Nagybörzsöny	1	10.07.2008	2 years	sow	normal	21.07.2008
20	Veresegyház	1	21.07.2008	under 1 year	sow	Dead	31.07.2008

	Place shot or found	No.	Date shot or found	Age at death	Sex	Behaviour	Date registered
21	Csővár	2	12.08.2008	4 years	boar	normal	22.08.2008
22	Csővár	1	07.09.2008	3 years	sow	normal	15.09.2008
23	Csővár	2	20.08.2008	3 years, 2 years	sow	normal	16.09.2008
24	Szokolya	1	22.08.2008	2 years	boar	normal	16.09.2008
25	Acsa	1	09.09.2008	5 years	boar	normal	17.09.2008
26	Galgamácsa	1	13.09.2008	2 years	sow	normal	19.09.2008
27	Galgamácsa	1	20.09.2008	under 1 year	boar	Abnormal	01.10.2008
28	Galgagyörk	1	18.09.2008	1 year	boar	normal	01.10.2008
29	Domony	1	11.10.2008	2 years	boar	normal	20.10.2008
30	Galgamácsa	1	12.10.2008	2 years	boar	normal	20.10.2008
31	Galgamácsa	1	27.10.2008	1 year	boar	normal	31.10.2008
32	Csővár	1	24.10.2008	6 months	boar	Abnormal	31.10.2008
33	Püspökhatvan	1	31.10.2008	2 years	sow	normal	11.11.2008
34	Galgamácsa	1	200811-05	under 1 year	sow	normal	11.11.2008
35	Galgamácsa	1	200811-01	under 1 year	sow	normal	11.11.2008
36	Galgamácsa	1	05.11.2008	under 1 year	sow	normal	11.11.2008
37	Galgamácsa	1	06.11.2008	under 1 year	boar	normal	20.11.2008
38	Galgamácsa	1	11.11.2008	under 1 year	boar	normal	20.11.2008
39	Galgamácsa	1	11.11.2008	under 1 year	sow	normal	20.11.2008
40	Csővár	1	13.11.2008	7 months	boar	normal	21.11.2008
41	Kartal	1	13.11.2008	under 1 year	boar	normal	20.11.2008
42	Szokolya	1	19.11.2008	1 year	boar	normal	02.11.2008
43	Csővár	1	21.11.2008	6 months	boar	normal	11.12.2008
44	Csővár	1	27.11.2008	9 months	boar	normal	11.12.2008
45	Csővár	1	27.11.2008	2 years	boar	normal	11.12.2008
46	Csővár	1	07.12.2008	8 months	boar	normal	15.12.2008
47	Acsa	1	19.12.2008	8 months	boar	normal	31.12.2008
48	Szokolya	1	30.12.2008	3 years	sow	normal	12.01.2009
49	Csővár	1	03.01.2009	10 months	boar	normal	12.01.2009
50	Csővár	1	03.01.2009	10 months	boar	normal	12.01.2009
51	Galgamácsa	1	06.01.2009	3 years	boar	normal	15.01.2009
52	Szokolya	1	07.01.2009	10 months	sow	normal	20.01.2009
53	Csővár	1	09.01.2009	10 months	boar	normal	20.01.2009
54	Galgamácsa	1	15.01.2009	3 years	sow	normal	21.01.2009
55	Csővár	1	14.01.2009	11 months	boar	normal	27.01.2009
56	Csővár	1	14.01.2009	11 months	boar	normal	27.01.2009
57	Szokolya	1	27.01.2009	11 months	sow	normal	03.02.2009
58	Kartal	1	17.02.2009	11 months	sow	normal	25.02.2009

2.3.3 Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases in Heves county

In Heves county there weren't any viropositive cases in the hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009).

2.3.4 Number of classical swine fever (virologically positive) cases in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

In Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county there weren't any viropositive cases in the hunting year 2008-2009 (1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009).

2.4 Determining the infected area

2.4.1 Nógrád county

The infected area was determined as recommended by the National Expert Committee on Classical Swine Fever.

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

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

Nógrád County Hunting Authority
Nógrád County Hunting Chamber
Bükk National Park Administration (in relation to Nógrád county)
Nógrád County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases.

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

- Natural barrier: The Ipoly river, which runs along two thirds of the county's border with Slovakia.
- Artificial barrier: the E71 (M3) motorway, which cuts across the southern part of the county.

On the basis of the above, the Expert Committee recommended declaring Nógrád county an infected area. This was effectively done by the the Director of Nógrád County Agricultural Office's Food Safety and Animal Health Directorate on 26 January 2007. The designation of the county as an infected area was acknowledged in Commission Decision 2007/152/EC.

A. Feral pig population in the infected area:

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

B. Domestic pig population in the infected area:

a) Small herds:	
No of farms:	1833
No of pigs:	6415
b) Large herds:	
No of holdings:	7
No of pigs:	21540

2.4.2 Specified part of Pest county

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

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

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

The territory of the county of Nógrád and the territory of the county of Pest located north and east of the Danube, south of the border with Slovakia, west of the border with the county Nógrád and north of the motorway E 71 (M3).

A. Feral pig population in the infected area:

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

B. Domestic pig population in the infected area:

a) Small herds:	
No of farms:	923
No of pigs:	3269
b) Large herds:	
No of holdings:	6
No of pigs:	3101

2.4.3 Specified part of Heves county

The infected area was determined according to the direction of the Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of 02 July 2008 and annexes of the Commission Decision 2008/631/EC and 2008/674/EC. This area contains the territories of Heves county north of the motorway E 71 (M3). The extension of the infected area was made on the basis of the recommendation of the Classical Swine Fever Expert Committee of 25 June 2008. 92 settlements out of the 121 located in Heves county belong to the defined infected area, i.e. into the surveillance zone.

The Heves County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office is responsible for ordering of all measures relating to the infected area. The measures are implemented with the cooperation of the following bodies:

Heves County Hunting Authority
Heves County Hunting Chamber
Bükk National Park Administration (in relation to Heves county)
Heves County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases and on the request to have a closed infected area.

A. Feral pig population in the infected area:

Estimated no of pigs: 4404 (living free) + 1016 (living in closed farms)= 5420
Density according to estimated stocks (head/hectare): 0.0301 (i.e. 3.001 head/square km)

B. Domestic pig population in the infected area:

a) Small herds:
No of farms: 1408
No of pigs: 5462

b) Large herds:
No of holdings: 15
No of pigs: 44807

2.4.4 Specified part of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county

The infected area was determined according to the direction of the Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of 02 July 2008 and annexes of the Commission Decision 2008/631/EC and 2008/674/EC. This area contains the territories of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county south of the Slovakian border, east of the border of Heves county, north and west of the motorway E 71 (M3), south of the main road No 37 (the section between the motorway E 71 (M3) and main road No 26) and west of the main road No 26. The extension of the infected area was made on the basis of the recommendation of the Classical Swine Fever Expert Committee of 25 June 2008. 71 settlements out of the 357

located in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county belong to the defined infected area, i.e. into the surveillance zone.

The whole territory of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county is 7248 square km, from which 1492.8 square km belongs to the surveillance zone. There are 33 hunting clubs/organisations in the surveillance zone.

The Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office is responsible for ordering of all measures relating to the infected area. The measures are implemented with the cooperation of the following bodies:

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Hunting Authority
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Hunting Chamber
Bükk National Park Administration (in relation to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county)
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Environment Protection Committee.

Criteria for determining the infected area:

Particular emphasis was placed on the distribution of the serologically positive cases and on the request to have a closed infected area.

A. Feral pig population in the infected area:

Estimated no of pigs:	2070
Target number for hunting:	3220
Density according to estimated stocks (head/hectare):	0.0152 (i.e. 1.52 head/square km)
Total metapopulations:	345

B . Domestic pig population in the infected area:

a) Small herds:	
No of farms:	699
No of pigs:	2283
b) Large herds:	
No of holdings:	4
No of pigs:	3027

3. Description of the submitted programme

Measures to prevent the spread of the disease in feral pig populations

3.1 Hunting regulations:

a) Within 3 km of the outbreak:

– Individual hunting is permitted. Once gutted, clinically healthy shot animals must be taken to the collection centre, and samples must be taken for serological and virological testing and forwarded to the Central Agricultural Office Veterinary Diagnosis Directorate (the national reference laboratory for classical swine fever). The feral pig carcass must be kept at the collection centre until the laboratory results have been received. All entrails must be packed separately and labelled with game identifier. The prepared entrails must be carried into collection centre or into other place appointed by the licensed hunter, where it shall be stored in a separate fridge as far as possible until the entrails will be transported into disposal plant. The entrails can be buried on the site only in special cases and with the permission of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office. The animals can be shot only at the feeding and scattering sites from shooter's post. The official veterinarian decides about the utilization of the feral pig carcass on the basis of the laboratory result of the sample test.

– Group hunting within the territory is not permitted within 40 days of the last outbreak. However group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office if the effective reducing of feral pig population as well as systematically monitoring tests without this method of hunting are not possible. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting. The prepared entrails must be carried into collection centre or into other place appointed by the licensed hunter, where it shall be stored in a separate fridge as far as possible until the entrails will be transported into disposal plant. The entrails can be buried on the site only in special cases and with the permission of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office.

– The corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue at the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office. If possible, samples must be taken from the carcass and sent to the National Reference Laboratory for virological and serological testing. After sampling, the carcass is sent to the disposal plant. If the transportation of the intensively autolysed corpse is not possible it must be buried at a depth of 1 m at the spot after samples were collected. The site of bury must be disinfected.

b) Outside 3 km of the outbreak:

Individual hunting is permitted with the same conditions as indicated in point a).

Group hunting may be permitted upon prior application to the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office. The Directorate appoints an official veterinarian to supervise the group hunting. All further provisions must be fulfilled according to point a).

The measures to be applied in relation with corpses of animals found dead, roadkill and animals displaying abnormal behaviour are indicated in point a).

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

3.2 Measures in the case of animals clinically healthy when shot

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 Game collection centre

Once the animal corpses have been unloaded, the loading platform of the transport vehicle must be disinfected and the persons involved must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear.

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

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

The disposal of all entrails collected at the game collection centre is also against state compensation.

If the feral pig carcass becomes inadequate for human consumption (even though the appropriate storage conditions) before the laboratory result arrives the disposal shall be carried out against state compensation.

3.2.3 Preventing or restricting contact between metapopulations

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

3.2.4 Reducing the feral pig population:

- a) The feral pig population must be thinned out by hunting, if necessary by exceeding the numbers provided for in the hunting plan. The detailed rules of the population thinning shall be carried out according to the provisions of the National Expert Committee.
- b) In case of population thinning the goal is to shoot the biggest possible number of porklings, pigs aged under 1 year and sows.
- c) The population thinning must be continuous in the 3 km zone around the outbreak, and may be carried out only from shooter's posts at feeding and scattering stations. Group hunting is forbidden until 40 days have expired since the last virologically positive case, excluding the individual permission of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office according to point 3.1.a).
- d) Animals found dead or showing abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue of the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office, where samples are taken before the carcasses are sent to the disposal plant. The autolised corpses must be buried on the spot at a depth of 1 m. The area around the burial site must be disinfected. Prior to burial of the corpse a tubular bone should be detached for PCR testing. For each sent in corpses a special reward must be allocated for the licensed hunters from a financial frame especially set up for this purpose in regard to have more effective perception of the feral pig corpses.

3.2.5 Requirements applying to licensed hunters:

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

Health Directorate's animal morgue. The internal organs must be collected and disposed of by burial at a depth of at least 1 m. The collection area (bagging and burial site) must be cleaned and disinfected.

6. Following any hunting activity, hunters must disinfect their clothes, hands and footwear. Hunters may not enter areas in which pigs are kept while wearing clothes they have worn for hunting.
7. Hunters must clean and disinfect all implements used for gutting and jointing pigs.
8. Waste or food remains originating from wild pigs must never be fed to domestic pigs and vice versa.
9. The entrails from the individual and group hunting must be collected according to the regulations in force and stored until disposal. The licensed hunter is eligible for state compensation in relation with the cool storage of the entrails if the terms of the Hungarian Act No XLVI. of 2008 on Food Chain and its official control are also kept.
10. The carcasses for self consumption must be stored in an adequate way until the results of the laboratory tests arrive (licensed game collection centre).

3.2.6 Recording epidemiological data

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

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

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

3.2.7 Disposal

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

a) The following must be disposed of safely:

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

- b) Feral pigs found dead must be taken to the animal morgue appointed by the competent County Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the Agricultural Office or, if already in a state of decay, buried on the spot following sampling.
- c) Feral pigs displaying abnormal behavioural symptoms prior to shooting must be taken to the animal morgue appointed by the Directorate.
- d) The corpses of shot animals not fit for human consumption must be taken to the animal morgue appointed by the Directorate.
- e) Samples must be taken for virological and serological testing from all animals sent to the animal morgue appointed by the Directorate. These samples are to be sent to the laboratory of the Central Agricultural Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate. The identification form sent with the sample must carry the following information:
 - the geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
 - the date on which the animal was found dead or shot
 - the age and sex of the pig
 - if shot, symptoms before shooting
 - if found dead, the state of the carcass
 - laboratory findings.
- f) Following sampling, the carcasses must be sent to the disposal plant for safe disposal in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. Vehicles used for transporting the carcasses must be checked by the official veterinarian for suitability, and the vehicle must be disinfected after loading and prior to departure.

3.2.8 Monitoring tests in feral pig populations

1. The veterinary authority and the hunting authority reviews the estimated size of the feral pig population at each affected hunting club in the infected territory. The target population size as a basis of the sample collection consists of the estimated number of sows and boars with 50% progeny counted from that number added to it. Following that the veterinary and the hunting authority taking into consideration the recommendations of the Diagnostic Manual determines the size of each sample collection area and the number of the belonging licensed hunters. The minimum sample number, which was determined by the estimated size of the feral pig population in the particular sampling area, is calculated such a way that to be able to detect 5% prevalence of the classical swine fever virus with 95% confidence (in consonance with point H of Chapter IV in the Diagnostic Manual). The aim regarding the sample distribution is to take 50% of all samples from pigs aged under 1 year. A clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test, if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test, a tonsil or, if this cannot be provided, a sample from another lymphoid organ (spleen, lymphatic gland) must be sent to the laboratory.
2. Beyond the terms indicated in point 1 in the infected area serological and virological testing of all shot feral pigs and whole examination of all feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms is performed continually.

3. All feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms has to undergo the whole laboratory examination.
4. The tests indicated in point 1 and point 3 are performed compulsory for 24 months following the last confirmed viropositive case. This period of time includes the minimum period of 12 months for disease monitoring measures laid down in Article 16(3)(q) of Directive 2001/89/EC, while the tests indicated in point 2 are also ongoing.
5. Over the full 24-month period we are implementing the measures specified in points g), k) and l) of the said Article 16(3).
6. Considering the epidemiological situation – if necessary – the National Expert Committee gives recommendation on oral vaccination of the feral pig population within the infected zone against classical swine fever. For better preparedness to this situation the vaccinating strategy is part of the Eradication Plan.

3.2.9 Preventive measures against classical swine fever in domestic pigs

3.2.9.1 Measures:

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

3.2.9.2 Slaughter for own consumption:

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

3.2.9.3 Monitoring tests in small-scale pig holdings:

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

- 3.2.9.3.1 The vulnerable areas (settlements and farms) are appointed once a year following the hunting period using risk assessment by the results of the previous 2 years.

Settlements at risk:

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

Farms at risk:

- Pig holdings belonging to professional hunters
- Pig holdings belonging to members of hunting associations
- Pig holdings belonging to guest hunters
 - Holdings belonging to pig keepers engaged in hunting-related activities (loading, auxiliary work, vehicle driving, etc.)

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

- settlements at risk: every 3 months
- other settlements: every 6 months.

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

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

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

Other settlements

Pig holdings at risk: once a year

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

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

Accompanying documentation must be sent with the sample, specifying:

- the place of origin of the sample,
- name and address of the owner of the animal sampled, age and identification mark of the animal sampled,
- purpose of the test.

3.2.9.4 Monitoring tests in large-scale pig holdings:

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

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

Frequency: monthly, by the chief veterinary officer

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

Frequency: every 6 months

Number of samples: according to seroprevalence:

breeding animals: 95% confidence at 5% prevalence

fattening stock: 95% confidence at 10 % prevalence.

3.2.10. Movement of pigs

3.2.10.1 Small-scale holdings

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

-- Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.

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

3.2.10.2 Large-scale holdings

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

Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.

3.2.10.2.2 Stock may be moved for further use as production animals only if a clinical examination and PCR tests for classical swine fever have been carried out with negative results according to Article 4 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC.

At the place of destination the animals must be kept isolated for 40 days, which isolation can be lifted after favourable results of the clinical examination.

However the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the place of destination can permit the transport of the pigs without performing the PCR test, but in this case serological tests must be performed prior to the lifting of the isolation.

3.2.10.2.3 Live animals (breeding animals for restocking, fattening stock) may be imported with the permission of the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain

Safety and Animal Health Directorate. Purchased animals must be isolated for 40 days.

3.2.10.3 Transport to other EU Member States:

3.2.10.3.1 According to Article 2 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC dispatch of live pigs from the infected area is prohibited, except those special cases, which are indicated in Article 3 of the Decision (to infected area of the other Member State).

3.2.10.3.2 From non-infected areas pigs can only be dispatched into other EU Member States, if they originate from holdings, to where no live pigs were delivered from infected areas indicated in the Annex of the Decision 30 days prior to the dispatch.

3.2.11. Public information campaign

1. With a view to eliminate the disease we cooperate with:

- the hunting authority
- the Hunting Chamber
- the Environmental Protection Office.

This cooperation means, that the classical swine fever prevention activities are regularly scheduled on the programs of the above mentioned organizations.

2. Technical information sessions:

for veterinary practitioners: every 3 months

for hunters: yearly.

3. The applicable requirements for hunters shall be laid down in writing for all licensed hunters.
4. Information of local residents via local government by the usual local way (e.g. public address system, billboards).
5. Hunters are informed of the current status of the disease and preventive activities via the local hunting journal.
6. Leaflets have been issued to pig keepers informing them of the outbreak of classical swine fever and explaining the clinical symptoms of the disease and their own responsibilities, with particular regard to reporting requirements, the regulations applicable and penalties for infringement.
7. Public information has been disseminated via the printed and online press on the appearance and confirmation of the disease and the action to be taken by the local population. The public is always informed in advance of any preventive action planned in connection with the disease.

3.2.12 Body responsible for implementation of the plan

The body responsible for implementation of the plan and coordination with the hunting and nature conservation authorities is the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate.

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

3.2.13 Reporting obligation

Competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate makes a detailed yearly report in writing to the Central Agricultural Office Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate and the National Expert Committee. On the basis of this report, the Central Agricultural Office submits information to the National Chief Veterinary Officer, who passes it on to the Commission of the European Union.

The competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates submit reports to the Committee of Experts on the progress of the eradication plan.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 *Summary of measures under the programme*

Duration of the programme:

First year: 2007

Last year: 2012 (or until the disease exists)

Control

Eradication

Testing

Testing

Slaughter of positive animals

Slaughter of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Killing of positive animals

Vaccination

Extended slaughter or killing

Treatment

Disposal of products

Disposal of products

Eradication, control or monitoring

Other measures (specify)

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

Central Agricultural Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Division for Animal Health performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national eradication programme against classical swine fever.

The implementation of the planned feral pig hunting is carried out by the licensed hunters of the affected territory.

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

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

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

- a) before transport from the animal holding;
 - b) in the case of an imported animal, before it leaves the quarantine;
 - c) provided it is necessary for animal health reasons;
 - d) for breeding purposes, if necessary.
- (2) No marking is necessary in the following cases:
- a) pigs intended for slaughtering, when the holding and the slaughterhouse can be found at the same place and only pigs originated exclusively from this holdings are slaughtered;
 - b) pigs for which the animal health authorities ordered closed slaughter pursuant to separate law.
- (3) No re-marking shall be necessary in the case of pigs imported for slaughtering provided such slaughter takes place within 72 hours upon arrival.
- (4) Use of the ear tags shall be reported to the national database in accordance with the provisions in the Guidelines.

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

- a) they are suitable for use only once;
 - b) their authenticity and origin can be determined;
 - c) they are durable, resist to tear and wear, ensuring legibility and reading for the entire lifetime of the pigs and, in the case of slaughtering ear tags, up to the reading point of the slaughtering line;
 - d) they are made of environmental and animal friendly materials;
 - e) they contain the ENAR identification number;
 - f) the inscription is well visible and legible.
- (2) The following types of ear tags and wordings on the ear tags are applied:
- a) pigs sold for further rearing shall receive durable plastic ear tags, while those to be slaughtered receive metal ear tags, which resist singeing, or plastic slaughtering ear tags produced for this purpose;
 - b) wording on the ear tags in independent holdings shall contain the first six digits of the holding code plus an ongoing serial number;
 - c) in the case of holding listed in county districts, the slaughtering ear tags shall contain a nationally ongoing serial number, which is supplemented with a one-digit control number for durable plastic ear tags.
- (3) The animal breeding authority shall publish the requirements concerning the quality and transport conditions of ear tags in the official gazette of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development.
- (4) Based on this publication, the animal breeding authority shall investigate the quality of the pig ear tags submitted by the manufacturers and the compliance of the manufacturers with the necessary criteria in accordance with the conditions announced in the framework of an ear tag testing procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.4. Qualifications of animals and herds³:

All domestic pig holdings are free from classical swine fever in Hungary.

4.4.5. Rules on the movement of animals:

Small-scale holdings

- Pigs may be moved from the holding only if bound directly for an abattoir for slaughter, and only if the results of the clinical examination prescribed in Chapter IV, point D of the Diagnostic Manual, to be carried out 24 hours previously, are satisfactory. The transport documents must indicate that the animal is from an area in which classical swine fever has been confirmed in feral pigs.
- Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.
- Breeding or fattening stock may be moved only from inspected markets and only with the required transport document. The purchase must be reported to the official veterinarian.

³

To mention only if applicable.

Large-scale holdings

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

Taking into consideration the Japanese prescriptions the pigs cannot be transported to those slaughterhouses, which have Japanese export permissions.

Stock may be moved for further use as production animals only if a clinical examination and PCR tests for classical swine fever have been carried out with negative results according to Article 4 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC.

At the place of destination the animals must be kept isolated for 40 days, which isolation can be lifted after favourable results of the clinical examination.

However the competent County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of the place of destination can permit the transport of the pigs without performing the PCR test, but in this case serological tests must be performed prior to the lifting of the isolation.

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

Transport to other EU Member States

– According to Article 2 of Commission Decision No 2008/855/EC dispatch of live pigs from the infected area is prohibited, except those special cases, which are indicated in Article 3 of the Decision (to infected area of the other Member State).

– From non-infected areas pigs can only be dispatched into other EU Member States, if they originate from holdings, to where no live pigs were delivered from infected areas indicated in the Annex of the Decision 30 days prior to the dispatch.

4.4.6. Tests used and sampling schemes:

Tests used:

The methods employed for classical swine fever diagnosis are AB-ELISA, AG-ELISA, and PCR with subsequent genotyping. Cells are routinely kept for use in cell culture based techniques such as virus isolation and virus neutralization tests.

Sampling schemes:

Sampling schemes for feral pigs:

1. The veterinary authority and the hunting authority reviews the estimated size of the feral pig population at each affected hunting club in the infected territory. The target population size as a basis of the sample collection consists of the estimated number of sows and boars with 50% progeny counted from that number added to it. Following that the veterinary and the hunting authority taking into consideration the recommendations of the Diagnostic Manual determines the size

of each sample collection area and the number of the belonging licensed hunters. The minimum sample number, which was determined by the estimated size of the feral pig population in the particular sampling area, is calculated such a way that to be able to detect 5% prevalence of the classical swine fever virus with 95% confidence (in consonance with point H of Chapter IV in the Diagnostic Manual). The aim regarding the sample distribution is to take 50% of all samples from pigs aged under 1 year. A clotted blood sample must be taken for the serological test, if possible from the heart, otherwise from the thoracic cavity. For the virological test, a tonsil or, if this cannot be provided, a sample from another lymphoid organ (spleen, lymphatic gland) must be sent to the laboratory.

2. Beyond the terms indicated in point 1 in the infected area serological and virological testing of all shot feral pigs and whole examination of all feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms is performed continually.
3. All feral pigs found dead or shot because of showing abnormal behavioural symptoms has to undergo the whole laboratory examination.
4. The tests indicated in point 1 and point 3 are performed compulsory for 24 months following the last confirmed viropositive case. This period of time includes the minimum period of 12 months for disease monitoring measures laid down in Article 16(3)(q) of Directive 2001/89/EC, while the tests indicated in point 2 are also ongoing.
5. Over the full 24-month period we are implementing the measures specified in points g), k) and l) of the said Article 16(3).

Sampling schemes for domestic pigs:

Monitoring tests in small-scale pig holdings:

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

- a) The vulnerable areas (settlements and farms) are appointed once a year following the hunting period using risk assessment by the results of the previous 2 years.

Settlements at risk:

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

Farms at risk:

- Pig holdings belonging to professional hunters
- Pig holdings belonging to members of hunting associations
- Pig holdings belonging to guest hunters
- Holdings belonging to pig keepers engaged in hunting-related activities (loading, auxiliary work, vehicle driving, etc.)

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

- settlements at risk: every 3 months
- other settlements: every 6 months.

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

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

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

Other settlements

Pig holdings at risk: once a year

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

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

Accompanying documentation must be sent with the sample, specifying:

- the place of origin of the sample,
- name and address of the owner of the animal sampled,
- age and identification mark of the animal sampled,
- purpose of the test.

Monitoring tests in large-scale pig holdings:

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

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

Frequency: monthly, by the chief veterinary officer

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

Frequency: every 6 months

Number of samples: according to seroprevalence:

- breeding animals: 95% confidence at 5% prevalence
- fattening stock: 95% confidence at 10 % prevalence.

4.4.7. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes:

Vaccination against classical swine fever is **prohibited** in Hungary.

Decree No 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development on the protection against classical swine fever also forbids the vaccination against this disease.

Vaccination scheme:

Considering the epidemiological situation – if necessary – the National Expert Committee gives recommendation on oral vaccination of the feral pig population within the infected zone against classical swine fever. For better preparedness to this situation the vaccinating strategy is part of the Eradication Plan.

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

All domestic pig holdings are free from classical swine fever, but according to Decree No 75/2002 (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development the following measures must be taken in case of suspicion and confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in feral pigs:

(1) Immediately after the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate has information that feral pigs are suspected of being infected, it shall take all appropriate measures to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease, by giving information to the owners of pigs and to hunters, and by investigations of all feral pigs shot or found dead, including laboratory testing.

(2) As soon as confirmation of a primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs has taken place, the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate shall immediately:

a) establish an expert group including veterinarians, hunters, wildlife biologists and epidemiologists. The expert group shall assist the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate in:

aa) studying the epidemiological situation and defining the infected area,

ab) establishing appropriate measures to be applied in the infected area in addition to the ones referred to in subparagraphs b) and c); these measures may include suspension of hunting and restriction of movement,

ac) drawing up the eradication plan to be submitted to the Ministry for approval,

ad) carrying out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate classical swine fever from the infected area;

b) immediately place under official surveillance – by way of the regional chief veterinarian - pig holdings in the defined infected area and shall in particular order that:

ba) an official census be carried out of all categories of pigs on all holdings; the census shall be kept up to date by the owner. The information in the census shall be produced on request by the official veterinarian and may be checked at each

inspection. However, as regards open-air pig holdings, the first census carried out may be done on the basis of an estimate,

bb) all pigs on the holding be kept in their living quarters or some other place where they can be isolated from feral pigs. The feral pigs must not have access to any material which may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding,

bc) no pigs may enter or leave the holding save where authorised by the regional chief veterinarian having regard to the epidemiological situation,

bd) appropriate means of disinfection be used at the entrance and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself,

be) appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons coming in contact with feral pigs, to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus, which measures may include a temporary ban on persons having been in contact with feral pigs from entering a pig holding,

bf) all dead or diseased pigs with classical swine fever symptoms on a holding be tested for the presence of classical swine fever,

bg) no part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment which could be contaminated with classical swine fever virus shall be brought into a pig holding,

bh) pigs, their semen, embryos or ova shall not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of trade;

c) arrange that all feral pigs shot or found dead in the defined infected area are inspected by an official veterinarian and examined for classical swine fever in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Carcasses of all animals found positive shall be processed under official supervision;

d) ensure that the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure indicated in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus.

(3) If a case of classical swine fever has occurred in feral pigs in an area of the country that is close to the territory of a neighbouring country, the neighbouring country concerned shall collaborate in the establishment of disease control measures.

4.4.9. Measures in case of a positive result⁹:

According to Decree No 75/2002 (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development:

Measures in Case of Confirmation of the Presence of Classical Swine Fever

Article 5

(1) In cases where the presence of classical swine fever is confirmed by means of laboratory tests, the regional chief veterinarian shall officially confirm the presence of the disease and

⁹ A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around the infected holding.).

place the holding under official surveillance. In addition to the measures referred to in Article 4 (2), official surveillance shall include the following measures:

a) all pigs on the holding are to be killed without delay under supervision by the official veterinarian – using a bloodless process – and in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of swine fever virus during transport or killing. Where pigs are to be transported directly to a slaughterhouse, it shall be authorised on condition that pigs are transported in covered and leak proof vehicles. The vehicle which have been involved in the transport of the pigs are immediately cleaned and disinfected before leaving the holding and after the transport. In order to avoid any spread of the disease, or for diagnostic purposes, the killing (slaughtering) of pigs suspected of being infected may be carried out – subject to state compensation pursuant to specific other legislation – before the disease is officially confirmed. The resolution ordering the killing (slaughtering) of an animal shall be executed without delay irrespective of any appeal;

b) a sufficient number of samples are to be taken from the pigs when they are killed in order that the manner of introduction of classical swine fever virus into the holding and the length of time during which it may have existed on the holding before the disease was notified may be established;

c) the carcasses of pigs which have died or have been killed are to be processed under supervision by the official veterinarian in such a way as to avoid the risk of the swine fever virus spreading and the contamination of the environment;

d) meat of pigs slaughtered during the period between the probable introduction of disease to the holding and the taking of official measures shall wherever possible be traced and processed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of the swine fever virus spreading and the contamination of the environment;

e) semen, ova and embryos of pigs collected from the holding during the period between the probable introduction of disease into the holding and the taking of official measures shall be traced – where possible – and destroyed under official supervision in such a way as to avoid the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus;

f) all substances and waste likely to be contaminated, such as feedingstuff, bedding and slurry, must be subjected to a treatment under supervision by the official veterinarian ensuring the destruction of classical swine fever virus. Destruction contaminated substances – other than manure – shall be carried out subject to state compensation in accordance with specific other legislation;

g) after the pigs have been disposed of, the buildings used for housing the pigs, the vehicles used for transporting them or their carcasses and the equipment, bedding, manure and slurry likely to be contaminated shall be cleaned and disinfected or treated in accordance with Article 14;

h) in the case of a primary outbreak of disease, the classical swine fever virus isolate shall be subject to the laboratory procedure laid down in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type;

i) an epidemiological enquiry shall be carried out in accordance with Article 8;

j) the notaries of the competent local governments of communities (districts in Budapest) shall be given notification of outbreaks of animal diseases.

(2) In cases where an outbreak has been confirmed in a laboratory, a zoo, a wildlife park or a fenced area where pigs are kept for scientific purposes or purposes related to conservation of species or conservation of rare breeds, the Ministry may decide to derogate from paragraph 1 a) and e), provided that basic epidemic control interests are not endangered.

(3) In order to prevent the spreading of disease, the Ministry introduce emergency vaccination according to the procedure under Article 21.

Measures in the Event of Confirmation of the Presence of Classical Swine Fever in Holdings Consisting of Different Production Units

Article 6

(1) In the case of confirmation of the presence of classical swine fever in holdings which consist of two or more separate production units and in order that fattening of pigs may be completed, the regional chief veterinarian may decide to derogate from the provisions of Article 5 (1) a) as regards healthy pig production units on a holding which is infected provided that the official veterinarian has confirmed that the structure, size and distance between these production units and the operations carried out there are such that the production units provide completely separate facilities for housing, keeping and feeding, so that the virus cannot spread from one production unit to another.

(2) If the regional chief veterinarian made use of the derogation referred to in paragraph 1, detailed rules shall be drawn up for applying it in the light of the animal health guarantees which can be given.

Measures in Contact Holdings

Article 7

(1) Holdings shall be recognised as contact holdings where the regional chief veterinarian finds, or considers on the basis of the epidemiological enquiry carried out in accordance with Article 8, that classical swine fever may have been introduced, either from other holdings to suspected holdings or infected holdings, or from suspected holdings or infected holding to other holdings. The provisions of Article 4 shall be applied in such holdings until the suspicion of classical swine fever has been officially ruled out.

(2) The regional chief veterinarian shall apply the measures provided for in Article 5 (1) in the contact holdings if the epidemiological situation so requires. A sufficient number of samples shall be taken from the pigs when they are killed (slaughtered) in order that the presence of classical swine fever virus, or the antibodies elicited, in these holdings can be confirmed or ruled out.

(3) The main criteria to be considered for the application of the measures provided for in Article 5 (1) a) in contact holdings are laid down in Annex 2. These criteria may subsequently be amended or supplemented to take account of scientific developments and experiences.

Epidemiological Enquiry

Article 8

(1) The epidemiological enquiry shall be carried out within the framework of the contingency plans referred to in Article 26. Such enquiry shall deal at least with:

- a) the length of time during which classical swine fever virus may have existed on the holding before the disease was notified or suspected;
- b) the possible origin of classical swine fever on the holding and the identification of other holdings in which pigs may have become infected from the same source;
- c) the movement of persons, vehicles, pigs, carcasses, meat or any material which could have transported the virus to or from the holdings in question.

(2) If the results of this enquiry suggest that classical swine fever may have spread from or to holdings located in other countries, the countries concerned shall be immediately informed.

Establishment Restriction on the Settlement, Surveillance Zone

Article 9

(1) Immediately after the diagnosis of classical swine fever has been officially confirmed in pigs on a holding, the regional chief veterinarian shall establish a restriction on the settlement with a radius of at least 3 kilometres around the outbreak site, which shall itself be included in a surveillance zone set up by order of the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate of a radius of at least 10 kilometres.

(2) When establishing restriction on the settlement and surveillance zones, the competent authority must take account of:

- a) the results of the epidemiological enquiry carried out in accordance with Article 8;
- b) the geographical situation, particularly natural boundaries;
- c) the location and proximity of holdings;
- d) patterns of movements and trade in pigs of different categories and the availability of slaughterhouses;
- e) the facilities available to control any movement of pigs within the protection and surveillance zones, in particular if the pigs to be killed have to be moved away from their holding of origin.

(3) If a protection and surveillance zone includes parts of the territory of any neighbouring country, the competent authorities of the neighbouring country concerned shall collaborate to establish the zone.

(4) The County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate shall take all necessary measures, including the use of prominent signs and warning notices and use of media resources, to ensure that all persons in the community protection and surveillance zones are fully aware of the restrictions in force in accordance with Articles 10–13, and shall take such measures as they consider appropriate to ensure the adequate enforcement of these measures.

Measures in the Settlement Under Restriction

Article 10

The regional chief veterinarian shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the restriction on the settlement:

- a) a census of all the holdings - relying on the information received from pig owners –shall be made as soon as possible, including the pigs on the holding. After the establishment of the restriction on the settlement these holdings shall be visited by an official veterinarian within not more than seven days for a clinical examination of the pigs and for a check of the register and of the pig identification marks;
- b) the movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads shall be prohibited unless approved by the regional chief veterinarian to allow the movements referred to in subparagraph f). This prohibition need not be applied to the transit of pigs by road or rail without unloading or stopping. Furthermore, a derogation may be granted for slaughter pigs coming from outside the restriction on the settlement and on their way to a slaughterhouse situated in the said zone;
- c) trucks and other vehicles and equipment, which are used to transport pigs or other livestock or material which may be contaminated (e.g. carcasses, feedingstuff, manure, slurry, etc.) shall be cleaned, disinfected and treated as soon as possible after contamination, in accordance with the provisions and procedures laid down in Article 14. No truck or vehicle, which has been used in the transport of pigs may leave the restriction on the settlement without being cleaned and disinfected and then inspected and authorised by the official veterinarian;

- d) no other domestic animal of any species may enter or leave a holding without the authorisation of the official veterinarian;
- e) all dead or diseased pigs on a holding shall be immediately notified to the official veterinarian, who shall carry out appropriate investigations for the presence of classical swine fever;
- f) pigs may not be removed from the holding in which they are kept for at least thirty days after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holdings. After thirty days, subject to the conditions set out in Article 12 (1)-(3), the regional chief veterinarian may authorise the removal of pigs from the said holding to be directly transported to:
 - fa) a slaughterhouse designated by the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate, preferably within the restriction on the settlement or surveillance zone for the purpose of immediate slaughter,
 - fb) an animal protein processing plant or a suitable place where the pigs are immediately killed and their carcasses are processed under official supervision, or
 - fc) under exceptional circumstances, to other premises located within the restriction on the settlement.
- g) semen, ova and embryos of pigs shall not leave the holdings situated within the restriction on the settlement;
- h) any person entering or leaving pig holdings shall observe appropriate official measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus.

Article 11

Where the prohibitions provided for in Article 10 are maintained beyond thirty days because of further outbreaks of the disease and as a result animal welfare or other problems arise in keeping the pigs, subject to the conditions set out in Article 12 (1)-(3), the regional chief veterinarian may, following a reasoned application by the owner, authorise removal of pigs from a holding within the restriction on the settlement according to the provisions contained in Article 10 fa)-fc).

Article 12

- (1) The regional chief veterinarian may authorise removal of pigs from the holding concerned, on condition that:
 - a) a clinical examination of the pigs in the holding and in particular those to be moved, including the taking of the body temperature of a proportion thereof, and a check of the register and the pig identification marks have been carried out by an official veterinarian;
 - b) the checks and examinations referred to in subparagraph a) have shown no evidence of classical swine fever;
 - c) the pigs are transported in vehicles sealed by the official veterinarian;
 - d) the vehicle and equipment which have been involved in the transport of the pigs are immediately cleaned and disinfected after the transport in accordance with the provisions referred to in Article 14;
 - e) if the pigs are to be slaughtered, a sufficient number of samples shall be taken from the pigs in order that the presence of classical swine fever virus, or the antibodies elicited, in these holdings can be confirmed or ruled out;
- (2) If the pigs are to be transported to a slaughterhouse:
 - a) the official veterinarian responsible for the slaughterhouse shall be informed of the intention to send pigs to it;
 - b) on arrival at the slaughterhouse these pigs shall be kept and slaughtered separately from other pigs;

c) during ante and post-mortem inspection carried out at the designated slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian shall take into account any signs relating to the presence of classical swine fever.

(3) Fresh meat from the pigs referred to in paragraph (2):

a) shall be marked with the special stamp of that is 6.5 cm long and 4.5 cm wide, oval, and it contains the following inscription: in the upper section the name of the country in capital letters, in the middle section the approved veterinary code of the slaughterhouse, in the lower section: EC, two straight lines, in an orthogonal cross-course in the middle of the stamp installed without blocking the information. The letters and the numbers should be 0.8 cm and 1 cm high, respectively. The stamp shall also convey information about the veterinarian who checked the meat;

b) may be made commercially available only if undergone either of the following procedures under supervision by an official veterinarian:

ba) heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container to an F₀ value of 3,00 or more,

bb) heat treatment where it is heated to a core temperature of at least 80 °C for at least ten minutes,

bc) the body part or material is kept boiling for at least 150 minutes, upon which the resulting pieces may not be thicker than 10 cm,

bd) fats are rendered on temperature of at least 100 °C.

This shall be done at an establishment designated by the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate, under supervision by an official veterinarian. The meat shall be sent to the said establishment on condition that the consignment is sealed before departure and remains sealed throughout the transport.

(4) The measures in the restriction on the settlement shall continue to be applied at least until:

a) cleaning and disinfection in the infected holdings have been carried out;

b) pigs on all holdings have undergone clinical and laboratory examinations carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual. The examinations shall not take place before thirty days have elapsed after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection measures on the infected holdings.

Measures in the Surveillance Zone

Article 13

(1) The County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the surveillance zone:

a) the regional chief veterinarian shall make census of all the holdings and of the pigs on the holding – relying on the information received from pig owners;

b) the movement and transport of pigs on public or private roads shall be prohibited, unless approved by the regional chief veterinarian. This prohibition need not be applied to:

ba) the transit of pigs by road or rail, without unloading or stopping;

bb) the transit of pigs from outside the surveillance zone and on their way to a slaughterhouse situated in the said zone for immediate slaughter;

c) no trucks and other vehicles and equipment which are used to transport pigs or other livestock or material which may be contaminated may leave the surveillance zone without having been cleaned and disinfected as ordered by the regional chief veterinarian;

d) no other domestic animal of any species may enter or leave a holding during the first seven days after establishment of the surveillance zone without the authorisation of the regional chief veterinarian;

e) all dead or diseased pigs on a holding shall be immediately notified to the official veterinarian, who shall carry out appropriate investigations for the presence of classical swine fever;

f) pigs may not be removed from the holding in which they are kept for at least twenty-one days after the completion of the preliminary cleaning and disinfection of the infected holdings. After twenty-one days, subject to the conditions set out in Article 12 (1)-(3), the regional chief veterinarian may authorise the removal of the pigs from the said holding according to the provisions contained in Article 10 fa)-fc);

g) semen, ova and embryos of pigs shall not leave the holdings situated within the surveillance zone;

h) any person entering or leaving pig holdings shall observe appropriate official measures necessary to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus.

(2) Where the prohibitions provided for in paragraph (1) are maintained beyond thirty days because of further outbreaks of the disease and where as a result animal welfare or other problems arise in keeping the pigs, subject to the conditions set out in Article 12 (1)-(3), the regional chief veterinarian may, following a reasoned application by the owner, authorise removal of pigs from a holding within the surveillance zone according to the provisions contained in Article 10 fa)-fc).

(3) The measures in the surveillance zone shall continue to be applied at least until:

a) cleaning and disinfection in the infected holdings have been carried out;

b) pigs on all holdings have undergone clinical and laboratory examinations as laid down in the diagnostic manual. The examinations shall not take place before twenty days have elapsed after the completion of preliminary cleaning and disinfection measures on the infected holdings.

Disinfection

Article 14

(1) The disinfectants to be used and their concentrations are officially approved by the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate;

(2) The cleaning and disinfection operations are carried out under supervision by the official veterinarian.

(3) The principles and procedures for cleaning, disinfecting and treatment are laid down in Annex 3.

Repopulation of Pig Holdings

Article 15

(1) The reintroduction of pigs to a classical swine fever infected holding shall not take place until at least thirty days after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations in accordance with Article 14.

(2) The reintroduction of pigs shall take account of the type of farming practised on the holding concerned and must conform to the following procedures:

a) as regards open-air pig holdings, the reintroduction of pigs shall start with the introduction of sentinel pigs. The sentinel pigs shall be placed, in accordance with the requirements of the official veterinarian, throughout the infected holding and be sampled forty days after having been placed on the holding, and tested for the presence of antibodies, in accordance with the diagnostic manual. If none of the pigs has developed antibodies against classical swine fever virus, full repopulation may take place. No pig may leave the holding before the negative results of the serological examination are available;

b) as regards all other forms of rearing, the reintroduction of pigs shall either take place in accordance with the measures provided for in subparagraph a) or shall be based on total repopulation, provided that:

ba) all the pigs arrive within a period of twenty days and come from holdings not subjected to any restrictions related to classical swine fever,

bb) pigs in the repopulated herd are subjected to a serological examination in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Sampling for that examination shall be carried out at the earliest forty days after the arrival of the last pigs,

bc) no pig may leave the holding before the negative results of the serological examination are available.

(3) However, if more than six months have elapsed from the completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations in the holding, the official veterinarian may authorise a derogation from the provisions laid down in paragraph (2) above, taking into account the epidemiological situation.

Measures in Case of the Presence of Classical Swine Fever in Pigs in a Slaughterhouse or Means of Transport

Article 16

(1) Where there is a suspicion of the presence of classical swine fever in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the regional chief veterinarian shall immediately set in motion official means of investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of the said disease in accordance with the procedures laid down in the diagnostic manual.

(2) Should a case of classical swine fever be detected in a slaughterhouse or means of transport, the regional chief veterinarian shall ensure that:

a) all animals in the slaughterhouse or in the means of transport are killed without delay;

b) the carcasses, offal and animal waste of possibly infected and contaminated animals are processed under official supervision;

c) cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment, including vehicles, takes place under the supervision of the official veterinarian in accordance with Article 14;

d) an epidemiological inquiry is carried out as provided in Article 8;

e) the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure laid down in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus;

f) the measures referred to in Article 7 are applied in the holding where the infected pigs or carcasses came from and in the other contact holdings. Unless otherwise indicated by the epidemiological inquiry, the measures laid down in Article 5 (1) shall be applied in the holding of origin of the infected pigs or carcasses.

(3) No animals are reintroduced for slaughter or transport until at least twenty-four hours after completion of the cleaning and disinfection operations completed out in accordance with Article 14.

Measures in Case of Suspicion and Confirmation of the Presence of Classical Swine Fever in Feral Pigs

Article 17

(1) Immediately after the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate has information that feral pigs are suspected of being infected, it shall take all appropriate measures to confirm or rule out the presence of the disease, by giving information to the owners of pigs and to hunters, and by investigations of all feral pigs shot or found dead, including laboratory testing.

(2) As soon as confirmation of a primary case of classical swine fever in feral pigs has taken place, the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate shall immediately:

a) establish an expert group including veterinarians, hunters, wildlife biologists and epidemiologists. The expert group shall assist the County Agricultural Office Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate in:

aa) studying the epidemiological situation and defining the infected area,

ab) establishing appropriate measures to be applied in the infected area in addition to the ones referred to in subparagraphs b) and c); these measures may include suspension of hunting and restriction of movement,

ac) drawing up the eradication plan to be submitted to the Ministry for approval,

ad) carrying out audits to verify the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate classical swine fever from the infected area;

b) immediately place under official surveillance by way of the regional chief veterinarian – pig holdings in the defined infected area and shall in particular order that:

ba) an official census be carried out of all categories of pigs on all holdings; the census shall be kept up to date by the owner. The information in the census shall be produced on request by the official veterinarian and may be checked at each inspection. However, as regards open-air pig holdings, the first census carried out may be done on the basis of an estimate,

bb) all pigs on the holding be kept in their living quarters or some other place where they can be isolated from feral pigs. The feral pigs must not have access to any material which may subsequently come in contact with the pigs on the holding,

bc) no pigs may enter or leave the holding save where authorised by the regional chief veterinarian having regard to the epidemiological situation,

bd) appropriate means of disinfection be used at the entrance and exits of buildings housing pigs and of the holding itself,

be) appropriate hygienic measures be applied by all persons coming in contact with feral pigs, to reduce the risk of spread of classical swine fever virus, which measures may include a temporary ban on persons having been in contact with feral pigs from entering a pig holding,

bf) all dead or diseased pigs with classical swine fever symptoms on a holding be tested for the presence of classical swine fever,

bg) no part of any feral pig, whether shot or found dead, as well as any material or equipment which could be contaminated with classical swine fever virus shall be brought into a pig holding,

bh) pigs, their semen, embryos or ova shall not be moved from the infected area for the purpose of trade;

c) arrange that all feral pigs shot or found dead in the defined infected area are inspected by an official veterinarian and examined for classical swine fever in accordance with the diagnostic manual. Carcasses of all animals found positive shall be processed under official supervision;

d) ensure that the classical swine fever virus isolate is subject to the laboratory procedure indicated in the diagnostic manual to identify the genetic type of virus.

(3) If a case of classical swine fever has occurred in feral pigs in an area of the country that is close to the territory of a neighbouring country, the neighbouring country concerned shall collaborate in the establishment of disease control measures.

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

Based on Decree No 75/2002 (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development: "In order to avoid any spread of the disease, or for diagnostic purposes, the killing (slaughtering) of pigs suspected of being infected may be carried out – subject to state compensation pursuant to specific other legislation – before the disease is officially confirmed."

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

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

5. Benefits of the programme¹⁰:

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

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

Remark:

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

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

¹¹ The data on the evolution of the disease are provided according to the tables below where appropriate.

6.1 Evolution of the disease

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

Year: 2008

Disease: classical swine fever

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)

Region	Total Number of herds	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of Herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators		
									% positive herds Period Herd prevalence	% new Positive Herds Herd Incidence	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Infected area of Nógrád county	1833	1833	1833	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Pest county	923	923	923	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Heves county	1408	1408	1408	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	699	699	699	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Total	4863	4863	4863	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

Year: 2008

Disease: classical swine fever

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)

Region	Total Number of herds	Total number the herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of Herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herd coverage	Indicators		
									% positive herds Period Herd prevalence	% new Positive Herds Herd Incidence	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Infected area of Nógrád county	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Pest county	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Heves county	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Total	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

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

Year: 2004

Situation on date: 31/12/2004

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

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme		Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
		3	4				Number of Anim with pos. result stag. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals Animal prevalence
I	2			4	5	6	8	7	9=(4/5)x100	10=(6/4)x100
Baranya	5910			3123	3123	0				0
Bács	3910			554	554	0				0
Békés	631			265	265	0				0
Borsod	5701			1625	1625	0				0
Csongrád	398			65	65	0				0
Füzf	5897			1685	1685	0				0
Győr	4748			2394	2394	0				0
Hajdú	1567			254	254	0				0
Heves	3384			1590	1590	0				0
Jász	138			9	9	0				0
Komárom	3697			2222	2222	0				0
Nógrád	3512			3074	3074	0				0
Pest and Budapest	6329			2971	2971	0				0
Somogy	9668			5776	5776	0				0
Szabolcs	2736			591	591	0				0
Tolna	4801			2489	2489	0				0
Vas	3428			2493	2493	0				0
Veszprém	7202			4915	4915	0				0
Zala	4116			2331	2331	0				0
Total	77773			38426	38426	0				0

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

Year: 2005-2006 **Situation on date: 1/01/2005-28/02/2006**
Disease: classical swine fever **Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)**

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Animals with pos. result or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Baranya	5928	993	530	530	0			53,37	0
Bács	4128	590	701	701	0			118,81	0
Békés	684	118	174	174	0			147,46	0
Borsod	6839	826	1163	1163	0			140,80	0
Csongrád	345	59	81	81	0			137,29	0
Fejér	5973	1062	577	577	0			54,33	0
Győr	4523	816	422	422	0			51,72	0
Hajdú	1733	236	337	337	0			142,8	0
Heves	3611	590	765	765	0			129,66	0
Jász	182	14	13	13	0			92,86	0
Komárom	4162	767	388	388	0			50,59	0
Nógrád	3342	708	1334	1334	0			188,42	0
Pest	5700	1003	1543	1543	0			153,84	0
Somogy	9604	1652	1181	1181	0			71,49	0
Szabolcs	2663	413	797	797	0			192,98	0
Tolna	5390	816	728	728	0			89,22	0
Vas	2722	590	437	437	0			74,07	0
Veszprém	6659	1239	819	819	0			66,10	0
Zala	3955	698	806	806	0			115,47	0
Total	78143	13190	12796	12796	0			97,01	0

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

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

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering		Indicators	
						Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9-(4/3)x100	10-(6/4)x100
Baranya	6162	993	663	663	0			66.77	0
Bács	3891	590	651	651	0			110.34	0
Békés	625	118	171	171	0			144.92	0
Borsod	6345	826	407	407	0			49.27	0
Csongrád	265	59	24	24	0			40.68	0
Fejér	6849	1062	664	664	0			62.52	0
Győr	3993	816	230	230	0			28.19	0
Hajdú	1596	236	231	231	0			97.88	0
Héves	4323	590	691	691	0			117.12	0
Jász	175	14	16	16	0			114.29	0
Komárom	3664	767	411	411	0			53.59	0
Nógrád	3214	708	2028	2028	5			286.44	0.25
Pest and Budapest	5477	1003	912	912	0			90.93	0
Somogy	9837	1652	814	814	0			49.27	0
Szabolcs	2690	413	281	281	0			68.04	0
Tolna	5484	816	393	393	0			48.16	0
Vas	2361	590	274	274	0			46.44	0
Veszprém	6686	1239	665	665	0			53.67	0
Zala	4024	698	348	348	0			49.86	0
Total	77661	13190	9874	9874	5			74.86	0.05

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	Indicators % coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4 / 3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Baranya	7039	993	500	500	0			50.35	0
Bács	3816	590	801	801	0			135.76	0
Békés	688	118	185	185	0			156.78	0
Borsod	6344	826	528	528	0			63.92	0
Csongrád	372	59	79	79	0			133.90	0
Fejér	6035	1062	804	804	0			75.71	0
Győr	4763	816	302	302	0			37.01	0
Hajdú	2155	236	304	304	0			128.81	0
Heves	4103	590	881	881	0			149.32	0
Jász	156	14	23	23	0			164.29	0
Komárom	3502	767	287	287	0			37.42	0
Nógrád	3368	5076	5076	5076	81			100	1.58
Pest and Budapest	5124	1003	2351	2351	71			234.4	3.02
Somogy	10682	1652	1130	1130	0			68.4	0
Szabolcs	2585	413	263	263	0			63.68	0
Tolna	2530	816	572	572	0			70.10	0
Vás	3055	590	448	448	0			75.93	0
Veszprém	6814	1239	845	845	0			68.20	0
Zala	4691	698	543	543	0			77.79	0
Total	77820	17558	15922	15922	152			90.68	0.95

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

Year: 2008-2009 hunting year **Situation on date: 1/03/2008-28/02/2009**
Disease: classical swine fever **Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)**

Region COUNTY	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of Animals Tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive Animals (virology)	Slaughtering Number of Animals with pos. result slaug. or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	Indicators % coverage at animal Level	% positive Animals Animal Prevalence $10 \cdot (6/4) \times 100$
I	?	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	
Baranya	7833	993	911	911				91,74	
Bacs	5056	590	725	725				122,88	
Bekés	767	118	219	219				185,59	
Borsod	6549	826	1554	1554				188,14	
Csongrád	464	59	104	104				176,27	
Fejér	6861	1062	782	782				73,63	
Győr	5449	816	555	555				68,01	
Hajdú	2411	236	556	556				235,59	
Héves	4507	590	2255	2255				382,20	
Jász	268	14	26	26				185,71	
Komárom	4223	767	691	691				90,09	
Nógrád	3797	5076	3754	3754	34			73,96	0,90
Pest and Budapest	6202	1003	2647	2647	62			263,91	2,41
Somogy	12276	1652	1313	1313				79,48	
Szabolcs	3819	413	444	444				107,51	
Tolna	6667	816	598	598				73,28	
Vas	3646	590	569	569				96,44	
Veszprém	8496	1239	1206	1206				97,34	
Zala	6291	698	678	678				97,13	
Total	95582	17558	19587	19587	96			111,56	0,49

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

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Disease: classical swine fever

Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Slaughtering		Indicators	
							Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals	Animal prevalence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 - (4/3) \times 100$	$10 - (6/4) \times 100$	0
Infected area of Nógrád county	6415	6415	6415	6415	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Pest county	3269	3269	3269	3269	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Heves county	5462	5462	5462	5462	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	2283	2283	2283	2283	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	17429	17429	17429	17429	0	0	0	100	0	0

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 31/12/2008

Disease: classical swine fever

Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)

Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested	Number of animals tested individually	Number of Positive animals	Number of Anim with pos. result slaug. or culled	Slaughtering		Indicators	
							Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals	Animal prevalence
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 - (4/3) \times 100$	$10 - (6/4) \times 100$	0
Infected area of Nógrád county	21540	21540	21540	21540	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Pest county	3101	3101	3101	3101	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Heves county	44807	44807	44807	44807	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	3027	3027	3027	3027	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	72475	72475	72475	72475	0	0	0	100	0	0

6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

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

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

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

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

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection ELISA

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

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

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

Year: 2005-2006 Period: 01/01/2005-28/02/2006 Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

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

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection ELISA

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests			Microbiological or virological tests			Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	dif ^(f) Number of samples tested ^(d)	dif ^(f) Number of positive samples ^(e)	PCR Number of samples tested ^(d)	PCR Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	530	4	76	0	6	0	35	0
Bács-Kiskun	701	4	69	0	6	0	21	0
Békés	174	40	3	0	5	0	6	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1163	0	75	0	19	0	92	0
Csongrád	81	0	37	0	0	0	1	0
Fejér	577	10	42	0	12	0	28	0
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	422	0	73	0	6	0	52	0
Hajdú-Bihar	337	0	8	0	3	0	15	0
Héves	765	11	97	0	23	0	38	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom	388	9	72	0	11	0	28	0
Nógrád	1334	35	190	0	58	0	103	0
Pest	1543	0	62	0	5	0	7	0
Somogy	1181	9	725	0	2	0	114	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	797	0	216	0	27	0	60	0
Tolna	728	1	55	0	5	0	11	0
Vás	437	1	71	0	4	0	62	0
Veszprém	819	10	85	0	8	0	76	0
Zala	806	5	111	0	10	0	70	0
Total	12796	99	2070	0	210	210	819	0

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

Year: 2006-2007 hunting year Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

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

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection ELISA

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

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

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

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

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

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

Description of the other used tests: **antigen detection ELISA**

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	500	0	4	0	4	0
Bács-Kiskun	801	10	53	0	54	0
Békés	185	0	7	0	7	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	528	18	74	0	75	0
Csongrád	79	0	4	0	5	0
Fejér	804	16	38	0	40	0
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	302	2	6	0	6	0
Hajdú-Bihar	304	2	12	0	13	0
Héves	881	112	474	0	481	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	23	0	1	0	1	0
Komárom	287	8	142	0	141	0
Nógrád	5076	1149	5038	81	5035	31
Pest	2351	286	1058	71	1058	13
Somogy	1130	1	18	0	30	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	263	0	21	0	25	0
Tolna	572	0	3	0	15	0
Vás	448	4	23	0	24	0
Veszprém	845	11	17	0	18	0
Zala	543	0	10	0	11	0
Total	15922	1619	7003	152	7052	44

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

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

Year: 2008-2009 hunting year Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Description of the used serological tests: antibody detection ELISA

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

Description of the other used tests: antigen detection ELISA

Region ^(c) COUNTY	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Baranya	911	10	58		39	
Bács-Kiskun	725	2	9		10	
Békés	219	1	7		7	
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	1554	50	1078		1071	
Csongrád	104	0	2		2	
Fejér	782	6	14		14	
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	555	10	20		20	
Hajdú-Bihar	556	0	14		14	
Héves	2255	90	2134		2135	
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	26	0	0		0	
Komárom	691	3	53		53	
Nógrád	3754	944	3754	34	3793	11
Pest	2647	681	2165	62	2169	19
Somogy	1313	0	10		13	
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	444	0	25		24	
Tolna	598	1	2		2	
Vas	569	2	10		10	
Veszprém	1206	25	44		45	
Zala	678	0	6		6	
Total	19587	1825	9385	96	9427	30

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

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

Year: 2008 Disease^(a): **classical swine fever** Animal species: **domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)**

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Infected area of Nógrád county	6415	0				
Infected area of Pest county	3269	0				
Infected area of Heves county	5462	0				
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	2283	0				
Total	17429	0				

Year: 2008 Disease^(a): **classical swine fever** Animal species: **domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)**

Description of the used serological tests: **antibody detection ELISA**

Region ^(c)	Serological tests		Microbiological or virological tests		Other tests	
	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)	Number of samples tested ^(d)	Number of positive samples ^(e)
Infected area of Nógrád county	21540	0				
Infected area of Pest county	3101	0				
Infected area of Heves county	44807	0				
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	3027	0				
Total	72475	0				

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

(d) Number of samples tested, all confounded.

(e) Number of positive samples, all confounded

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year: 2006-2007 hunting year Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(a) COUNTY	Number of herds infected ^(c)	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Heves	Not relevant	0
Jász	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	5
Pest	Not relevant	0
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vas	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Budapest	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	5

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

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

Region ^(a) COUNTY	Number of herds infected ^(b)	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Helyes	Not relevant	0
Jász	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	81
Pest	Not relevant	71
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vas	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	152

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

Year: 2008-2009 hunting year Disease: classical swine fever Animal species: feral pig (sows and boars)

Region ^(B) COUNTY	Number of herds infected ^(C)	Number of animals infected
Baranya	Not relevant	0
Bács-Kiskun	Not relevant	0
Békés	Not relevant	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Not relevant	0
Csongrád	Not relevant	0
Fejér	Not relevant	0
Győr	Not relevant	0
Hajdu-Bihar	Not relevant	0
Helyes	Not relevant	0
Jász	Not relevant	0
Komárom-Esztergom	Not relevant	0
Nógrád	Not relevant	34
Pest	Not relevant	62
Somogy	Not relevant	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	Not relevant	0
Tolna	Not relevant	0
Vas	Not relevant	0
Veszprém	Not relevant	0
Zala	Not relevant	0
Total	Not relevant	96

6.4. Data on the status of herds at the end of each year¹²

Year: 2008 Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig

Region ^(b)	Status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)									
	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Unknown ^(d)		Not free or not officially free		Free or officially free suspended ^(e)		Free ^(b) (See Note)	
	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Last check positive ^(b)	Last check negative ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)	Herds	Animals ^(b)
Hungary										
Total									53323	3384582
									53323	3384582

NOTE: For classical swine fever there is no „free status” and “officially free status” defined in legislations, in consideration of that „free” means that in Hungary the disease is not present in domestic pigs (the last occurrence of the disease in domestic pigs was in 1993).

6.6. Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation on wildlife population

Year: 2008

Method of estimation: (source of data: local hunting authorities)

Regions	Estimation of the population of the concerned wild species
	Species: feral pig Species:
Infected area of Nógrád county	3365
Infected area of Pest county	4166
Infected area of Heves county	5420
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	2070
Total	15021

7. Targets

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

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

Note: The serological tests shall be carried out by antibody detection ELISA test.

Region ^(b) COUNTY	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Daranyva	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1357
Bács-Kiskun	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	767
Békés	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	118
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	2500
Csongrád	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	59
Fejér	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1180
Győr-Ménfő-Sopron	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	934
Hajdú-Bihar	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	354
Héves	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	5600
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	14
Komárom	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	885
Nógrád	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	5600
Pest	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	2700
Somogy	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	2065
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	590
Tolna	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1239
Vas	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	590
Veszprém	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1475
Zala	antibody detection ELISA	Feral pig	blood	Qualification	1121
Total					29148

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

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

Note: The virological tests shall be carried out by PCR and antigen detection ELISA test.

Region ^(b) COUNTY	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Baranya	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	45
Bács-Kiskun	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	12
Békés	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	10
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	2500
Csongrád	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5
Féjér	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	20
Győr-Ménfőcsanak	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	25
Hajdú-Bihar	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	16
Heves	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5600
Jász-Nagykanizsa	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	0
Komárom	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	60
Nógrád	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5600
Pest	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	2700
Somogy	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	15
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	30
Tolna	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	5
Vás	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	15
Veszprém	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	50
Zala	PCR, antigen detection ELISA	Feral pig	tonsil	Qualification	10
Total					16718

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(a): classical swine fever **Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)**

Notes: The serological tests shall be carried out by antibody detection ELISA test:

- in vulnerable pig holdings within settlements at risk (in the infected area of Nógrád and Pest county) in every 6 months. The number of samples to be taken is determined on the basis of the minimum required for a positive case to be detected at a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence.
- in other settlements (in the infected area of Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county) once a year. The number of samples to be taken is determined on the basis of 5% prevalence with 95% confidence.

In both cases, the samples must be taken from animals aged over 8 weeks.

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Infected area of Nógrád county	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Qualification	5283 x 2 = 10566
Infected area of Pest county	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Qualification	3143 x 2 = 6286
Infected area of Heves county	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Qualification	4938
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	antibody detection ELISA	Domestic pig	blood	Qualification	1798
Total					23588

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)

Notes: The serological tests shall be carried out by antibody detection ELISA test in every 6 months. The number of samples to be taken in **breeding pigs** is determined on the basis of the minimum required for a positive case to be detected at a prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence, in **fattening stock** at a prevalence of 10% with 95% confidence.

Region ^(b)	Type of the test ^(c)	Target population ^(d)	Type of sample ^(e)	Objective ^(f)	Number of planned tests
Infected area of Nógrád county	antibody detection ELISA	Breeding pig	blood	Qualification	323 x 2 = 646
		Fattening pig			167 x 2 = 334
Infected area of Pest county	antibody detection ELISA	Breeding pig	blood	Qualification	138 x 2 = 276
		Fattening pig			157 x 2 = 314
Infected area of Heves county	antibody detection ELISA	Breeding pig	blood	Qualification	482 x 2 = 964
		Fattening pig			415 x 2 = 830
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	antibody detection ELISA	Breeding pig	blood	Qualification	164 x 2 = 328
		Fattening pig			111 x 2 = 222
Total					3914

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals¹⁴

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Disease^(b): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(d)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive herds ^(f)	Number of expected new positive herds ^(g)	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected % herd coverage	TARGET INDICATORS		
									% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence
1	2	3	1	5	6	7	8 (7.5)x100	9 = (4.2)x100	10 (5.9)x100	11 (6.9)x100	0
Infected area of Nógrád county	1833	1833	1833	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Pest county	923	923	923	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Heves county	1408	1408	1408	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	699	699	699	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Total	4863	4863	4863	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

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

(b) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds^(a)

Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)

Region ^(c)	Total number of herds ^(b)	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked ^(e)	Number of expected positive herds ^(b)	Number of expected new positive herds ^(a)	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	TARGET INDICATORS		
								Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence
1	2	3	1	3	6	7	8 (75%)x100	9 (100%)x100	16 -- (54%)x100	11 -- (69%)x100
Infected area of Nógrád county	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Pest county	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Heves county	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

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

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2010 **Disease^(a): classical swine fever** **Animal species: feral pig (sows, boars and gilts)**

Region ^(b) COUNTY	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Baranya	7833	1357	1357	1357	0			100	0
Bács-Kiskun	5056	767	767	767	0			100	0
Békés	767	118	118	118	0			100	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	6549	2500	2500	2500	0			100	0
Csongrád	464	59	59	59	0			100	0
Füjér	6861	1180	1180	1180	0			100	0
Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron	5449	934	934	934	0			100	0
Hajdú-Bihar	2411	354	354	354	0			100	0
Heves	4507	3000	3000	3000	0			100	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	268	14	14	14	0			100	0
Komárom	4223	885	885	885	0			100	0
Nógrád	3797	4477	4477	4477	20			100	0.45
Pest and Budapest	6202	2700	2700	2700	50			100	1.85
Somogy	12276	2065	2065	2065	0			100	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	3819	590	590	590	0			100	0
Tolna	6667	1239	1239	1239	0			100	0
Vas	3646	590	590	590	0			100	0
Veszprém	8496	1475	1475	1475	0			100	0
Zala	6291	1121	1121	1121	0			100	0
Total	95582	25425	25425	25425	70			100	0,28

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2010 **Disease^(a): classical swine fever** **Animal species: domestic pig (small scale holdings – “small herds”)**

Note: Samples must be taken from animals aged over 8 weeks.

Region ^(b) COUNTY	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(b) under the programme	Number of animals ^(b) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(d)	Slaughtering			Target indicators	
					Number of expected positive animals	Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(e)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$
Infected area of Nógrád county	6415	5283	5283	5283	0	0	0	100	0
Infected area of Pest county	3269	3143	3143	3143	0	0	0	100	0
Infected area of Heves county	5462	4938	4938	4938	0	0	0	100	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	2283	1798	1798	1798	0	0	0	100	0
Total	17429	15162	15162	15162	0	0	0	100	0

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.2.2. Targets on the testing of animals

Year: 2010 **Disease^(a): classical swine fever** **Animal species: domestic pig (large scale holdings – “large herds”)**

Note: Samples must be taken from animals aged over 8 weeks.

Region ^(b) COUNTY	Total number of animals ^(c)	Number of animals ^(d) under the programme	Number of animals ^(d) expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually ^(e)	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering			Target indicators	
						Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered ^(f)	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	$9 = (4/3) \times 100$	$10 = (6/4) \times 100$	
Infected area of Nógrád county	21640	490	490	490	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Pest county	3101	295	295	295	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Heves county	44807	897	897	897	0	0	0	100	0	0
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	3027	275	275	275	0	0	0	100	0	0
Total	72475	1957	1957	1957	0	0	0	100	0	0

(a) Disease and animal species if necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

7.2. Targets on qualification of herds and animals¹⁵ (one table for each year of implementation)

Year: 2010 Disease^(a): classical swine fever Animal species: domestic pig

Region ^(b)	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme ^(c)											
			Expected not free or not officially free last check positive ^(e)			Expected free or officially free suspended ^(f)			Expected free ^(g) (See NOTE)			Expected officially free ^(h)		
			Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾	Herds	Animals ⁽ⁱ⁾
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Infected area of Nógrád county	1840	27955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1840	27955		
Infected area of Pest county	929	6370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	6370		
Infected area of Heves county	1423	50269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1423	50269		
Infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county	703	5310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	5310		
Total	4895	89904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4895	89904		

(a) Disease and species if necessary

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

(c) At the end of the year

(d) Unknown: No previous checking results available

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The terms "free status" and "officially free status" are not defined in legislations for classical swine fever. We expect that all tests made on domestic pigs will be negative.

¹⁵ Data to provide only for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL) and Aujeszky's disease

7.3. Targets on Vaccination or treatment:

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment: **In Hungary the vaccination is prohibited!**

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife: **In Hungary the vaccination is prohibited!**

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

Year: 2010

1 EUR = 289.2 HUF (by 29/04/2009 rate of exchange by European Central Bank); excluding VAT

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1. Cost of analysis	Test: antibody detection ELISA	56 650	3.8	215 270	yes
	Test: antigen detection ELISA	16 718	17.29	289 054.22	yes
	Test: PCR	16 718	17.29	289 054.22	yes
1.2. Cost of sampling	Sampling	56 650	3.46	196 009	yes
1.3 Other cost					
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1 Purchase of vaccine/treatment					
2.2. Distribution costs					
2.3. Administering costs					
2.4. Control costs					
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1. Compensation of animals		2000	76,00	152 000.00	yes
3.2. Transport costs					
3.3. Destruction costs					
3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering					
3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc.)					
4. Cleaning and disinfection					
5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)					
6. Consumables and specific equipment					
7. Other costs					
			Total	1 141 387.44	yes

NOTE:

Co-financing of the Vaccination Programme:

Hungary has prepared the Vaccination Programme for the worst case scenario, which was sent to the Commission on the first week of May together with the new Eradication Plan. If the epidemiological situation required the vaccination, than we would like to resort to the Commission co-financing in the implementation of it.