



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

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

If encountering difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 1.09

Instructions to complete the form: Your current version of Acrobat is: 10.104

- 1) Be informed that you need to have at least the Adobe Reader version 8.1.3 or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "verify form" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the submit notification button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the server and a Submission number will appear in the corresponding field.
- 4) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the Submission number, save the form on your computer.
- 5) If the form is not properly filled, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again and try to re-submit it according to steps 3), 4) and 5). Should you still have any difficulties, please contact SANCO-BO@ec.europa.eu.
- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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

Submission date

Thursday, October 09, 2014 17:19:57

Submission number

1412868000829-3873



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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: MAGYARORSZAG

Disease: Rabies

Species: Fox

This program is multi annual:

Type of submission:

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

To end of

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

1.1 Contact

Name : Melinda Kocsis DVM

Phone : +36-70-938-9551

Fax : +36-1-336-9099

Email : kocsisme@nebih.gov.hu

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, 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 (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Hungary, rabies is a disease subject to an obligatory notification since 1928. At the beginning of the 20th century only the urban rabies was present in the country. By the end of the thirties - as a result of the introduction of strict rules for keeping dogs (keeping a record of dogs) and the obligatory immunization of dogs in each year - Hungary was the first country all over the world that became free from urban rabies. After the II. World War the country periodically lost its rabies free status. But carrying out consistently the measures against rabies (as before), finally the country became again free from urban rabies.

The sylvatic rabies was introduced into Hungary from the north in 1954 and until 1966 it occurred only sporadically eastward from the Danube. In 1967 the disease spread also to Transdanubia. By the end of 1971 the whole country had become infected.

At the beginning the protection against sylvatic rabies was carried out by diminishing the number of red foxes (extermination in burrows with phosgene), but the results were insignificant.

Between 1978 and 1993 the number of rabies cases varied between 880 and 1465 cases/year. Nearly 80 % of the rabies cases were found in red foxes.

In Hungary, the oral vaccination of red foxes started in autumn 1992 on Hungarian state expense, initially with experimentally character in a 5.000 km² area near to the western border of Hungary. Between springs of 1993 and 1996 oral vaccinations were carried out in a 6000 km² area, two times a year.

Between autumns of 1996 and 2000 the western part of the country (Transdanubia) was covered by baits. As a result of this procedure rabies is disappeared from Transdanubia by the end of 2000. From 2001 the territory between the river "Duna" (Danube) and the river "Tisza" had been involved in the immunization campaigns, while in Transdanubia only emergency ring vaccinations (within a circle with a radius of 18-20 km) were carried out, around the detected positive cases. In the years 2004, 2005 and

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

2006 the bait distribution has been extended over the whole country within the scope of a PHARE project (CRIS Number of the project is 2003/004-347-01-03).

Since 2007 the eradication, control and monitoring programme is approved and co-financed by the Community (Commission Decisions: 2006/875/EC, 2007/782/EC, 2008/897/EC and 2009/883/EC). In 2007 the vaccination of the whole territory of the country was continued. From the year 2008 the distribution of the vaccine baits is implemented in certain designated territories of Hungary.

The efficacy of the oral immunization of foxes can be demonstrated by the considerable decrease of rabies cases in the country. During the recent five years period the number of the detected positive cases remained under ten cases. In the calendar years 2005 only 9, in 2006 only 3, in 2007 only 4, in 2008 only 7 and in 2009 only 2 positive cases could be detected for the whole territory of the country. In 2010 fox rabies cases happened in Hungary: from this 6 cases in county Csongrád (close to the border of the country) and 1 dog in the same county, 1 case in county Hajdú-Bihar, 2 cases in county Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg. In 2011 two(2) rabies cases in bats were proved and in 2012 only one bat case was confirmed.

In 2013 an unexpected rabies outbreak occurred in the non-immunized part of Bács-Kiskun County. During the 2013 autumn campaign an emergency ring vaccination (ERV) - in a circle of 50 km radius - was implemented in the infected territory. In 2013 the total number of rabies cases was 24. For details please see point 6.3 Data on infection at the end of year: 2013.

Until 30 April 2014 we had 18 new cases. Until 09 October 2014 we had 5 further cases. Rabies has occurred only in 3 Counties (Bács-Kiskun, Pest and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok). The disease did not spread to the west side of the Danube (Transdanubia). We have finished our 2014 spring vaccination campaign in April. The new areas have been vaccinated with a double vaccine dose (40/km²) and the regular areas have been vaccinated with a normal dose (20/km²). The same areas with the same doses are planned to be vaccinated in the autumn of 2014. The geographical distribution of the rabies cases in 2013 and 2014 and the extension of the vaccinated area is shown in the map attached: COMarea2014+cases20132014. According to the recommendations of the Commission, the vaccinated area will be extended to the North of M3 (E71) highway in 2015 and 2016.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The final objective of the submitted programme is to eradicate (sylvatic) rabies from wild animals, mainly from red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) populations in the whole territory of Hungary, applying measures and methods in accordance with Community legislation.

The main objective of the 2015-2016 year is to reduce the number of new rabies cases, and possibly eradicating rabies entirely in the reinfected territories (of counties Bács-Kiskun, Pest and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok). Because rabies could be introduced by red foxes from the surrounding countries as well we will continue to vaccinate at the borders along Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Romania and Ukraine.

The vaccinated territory will be extended to the North of M3 (E71) highway in 2015 and 2016 to prevent further spread of the disease to the North.

For the territory details please see point 4.3 - Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented and the attached file:

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

COMextendedarea20152016.

In case of reinfection, in a circle with 50 km radius around the place of confirmation, (emergency ring vaccination) revaccination shall be carried out with a double vaccine dose (40 baits/km²).

Description of the program:

Oral vaccination occurs two times a year: in spring around April and in autumn around October. The type and number of vaccine baits to be distributed per campaign are going to be in year 2015: 1339000 doses of Lysvulpen vaccines per campaign; and in the year 2016: 1339000 doses of (probably) Lysvulpen vaccines per campaign.

The vaccinated areas per campaign are going to be in 2015: 66904 km²; and in 2016: 66904 km².

Aerial distribution:

Aerial distribution is the main method for distribution. The target bait density is 20 baits/km² (gross). Distribution of vaccine baits will be via fixed-wing airplanes (since 2003 different types of CESNA airplanes are used).

GPS is used for flying navigation and for to define the exact places of dropping each vaccine. On each airplane the vaccine dropping machine is controlled by a computer connected with GPS. Flying lines and the places of each dropped vaccines are recorded by a computer (connected with the GPS system) and (could be) printed out on maps.

The contractor for distribution provides daily official report via telephone to the central competent authority during the vaccination campaign. The CCA checks at the end of each day of the campaign with the contractor which flight lines have been completed and how many baits have been distributed on the given flight lines. This is then recorded on a paper format to control the proper coverage of the vaccination. The electronic GPS data on the bait release is available at the end of the campaign. The data is reviewed by the CCA and afterwards there is a meeting where the contractor has to account and explain all the visible gaps. If there are too many unaccounted number of gaps the contractor has to pay liquidated damages.

Distance between flying lines is usually 1000 m, or 500 m in the newly infected territories, the flying speed is usually between 100 and 120 km/h.

In each new campaign flying lines are rotated with 90 degree compared to the lines of the previous campaign.

Manual distribution:

Manual distribution is only supplementary. (Below 2% of all the baits are distributed manually.) Manual distribution is applied in some specified areas where flying is prohibited or where a more precise distribution of baits is needed (i.e. around the shores of lake Balaton, oil and power plants and railway transfer zones). Manual distribution is carried out by qualified wildlife biologists. The bait density is 20 baits/km². The number of baits to be used for manual distribution per campaign is 2800 per campaign (Paks 700, Algyő 900, Balaton 800 and Záhony 400 baits.)

Controls on the maintenance of the cold chain:

The winner of the public procurement contract responsible for the supply of the oral vaccines delivers the vaccines to a cold storage facility. At arrival the shipment is examined by the central and local competent authority, by the winner of the public procurement contract responsible for the distribution of the vaccines and by the personnel of the cold storage facility. The company owning the cold storage is

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

responsible for the proper storage (including temperature) of the vaccines. The winner of the public procurement contract responsible for the distribution of the vaccines checks (and records its findings) before the vaccines are transported to the airport. The contractor responsible for the distribution of the vaccines is responsible for maintaining the cold chain of the vaccines during transport to the airport. The company distributing the vaccines via airplane is responsible for the cold storage of the vaccines. The vaccines stored near the airport are regularly checked (and the findings are recorded) by the local competent authority. The central competent authority supervises the above by checking the vaccine storage at the airports.

Titration of all vaccine batches before distribution:

Each batch of oral vaccine will be sampled by the competent authority before distribution. The samples will be tested for quality in a competent laboratory.

Monitoring:

The efficiency of oral vaccination shall be monitored – beside the registration of the occurred cases - by laboratory methods. According to the Hungarian national legislation red fox samples should be collected. From the 2010/2011 hunting year, during the monitoring of ORV, the number of samples to be collected is four foxes per 100 km² in a year, in accordance with the 2005 WHO recommendation and as it is approved on 16th October 2009, on the SCoFCAH meeting.

In accordance to the above mentioned for this year's program 2 samples/50 Km² will be collected (only from the vaccinated areas) per campaign. During the campaign meetings the hunters responsible for shooting out the foxes are asked to shoot out the suspect foxes. Furthermore given to the increasing population of golden jackals in Hungary samples are provided from their population as well.

Applied diagnostics and testing methods:

Routine diagnostics of rabies in all animal species is carried out in three laboratories (a central one in Budapest, and two regional ones in Debrecen and in Kaposvár) of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate (VDD) of the National Food Chain Safety Office.

Applied tests:

- direct immunofluorescence (fluorescent antibody test -FAT) of imprints of the brain with a monovalent anti-nucleocapside conjugate,
- isolation of the virus in mice,
- isolation of the virus in the neuroblastoma cells cultures,
- PCR
- serological (ELISA) test (this test is carried out only in Budapest).

All FAT positive results are confirmed by

1. qRT-PCR (Picard-Meyer et. al., 2004.) with Rotor-Gene SYBR-Green RT-PCR kit QIAGEN
2. RTCIT (OIE Manual Chapter 2.1.13. Rabies (NB: Version adopted in May 2013) with N2A cells and Fujirebio monoclonal globulins (FDI)

The inconclusive results are examined beside these above mentioned methods with

3. IHC ("in house" developed)
4. MIT (OIE Manual Chapter 2.1.13. Rabies (NB: Version adopted in May 2013)
5. RT-PCR (Heaton et. al., 1997)
6. Sequencing (Sanger et. al., 1977)

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

The monitoring tests on the efficiency of the oral immunization of foxes are also carried out in the laboratories of the VDD via the following methods:

- direct immunofluorescence (fluorescent antibody test -FAT) of imprints of the brain – test for confirmation of rabies,
- bone polishing of the teeth – test for the presence of biomarker tetracyclines, test for bait uptake
- serological (ELISA) test (this test is carried out only in Budapest).
- collecting, handling and analyzing of epidemiological data on diagnosed cases of rabies.

Based on the 2014 agreement between Hungary and Ukraine regarding vaccinations in the buffer zone along the border of Hungary and Ukraine we would like to ask on behalf of Ukraine for co-funding of their rabies eradication program for 2015-2016, if possible.

The program will be implemented by Ukraine.

Vaccination will be carried out in the buffer zone along the border of Hungary and Ukraine in an area of 10,000 km².

"The buffer zone in Ukraine covers:

In the Zakarpattya Region: Beregivsky, Vynogradivsky, Irshavsky, Myzhyrsky, Mykachivsky, Rakhivsky, Uzhorodsky, Hustsky districts.

The area covered by oral vaccination of free-living foxes against rabies in the the buffer zone in Ukraine 10,000 km²."

"Description of the programme:

The number of vaccine doses is 25 doses per each 1 km² of the area covered by the vaccination.

The vaccine shall be distributed 2 times in 2015 by aeroplanes or helicopters, and where this is impossible, it is distributed manually (spring and autumn vaccination campaigns). Flights shall take place in parallel lines, and the distance between the lines does not exceed 600m. The vaccine shall be distributed evenly over the area covered by the vaccination. Aeroplanes and helicopters shall be equipped with a GPS system and a vaccine drop registration system so to allow ensuring that the said means of air transport are moving along the pre-established lines and documenting that the prescribed number of vaccine doses was distributed on a given line.

The dates of the spring and autumn vaccination campaigns shall be coordinated with the vaccinations campaign carried out in the areas of Hungary bordering Ukraine, namely Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county.

The monitoring of the rabies eradication programme implementation shall be based on an examination of brain tissue, serum and bone/teeth taken from five-eight foxes shot on every 100 km² of the area where free-living foxes were covered by the protective vaccination against rabies.

In addition, the brain tissue of all free-living foxes that were found dead and those suspected of rabies in the buffer zone shall be subject to tests for rabies."

For more details please refer to the attachment "Annex Hungary 2015 15 08 2014" (No 1 to the agreement between Ukraine and Hungary).

4. *Measures of the submitted programme*

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

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2015 - 2016

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

Last year :

- Eradication
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

Other, please specify

Control

Vaccination

Eradication, control or monitoring

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. National authorities

1.1. National Food Chain Safety Office

1.1.a. Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

Epidemiology Department

- Determines the date and territorial expansion of the immunization
- Keeps contact with the counties, the different national authorities (hunting authority, public health authority, disaster management), with the Ministries of other countries and with the EU Institutes
- Controls the implementation of the programme
- Coordinates (and supervises) the implementation procedures carried out by the National Food Chain Safety Office, Veterinary Medicinal Products Directorate
- Responsible for, registration and testing of vaccines, organisation of public procurements related to the eradication programme and supervising the implementation of the programme
- The national coordinator of the implementation of the programme is appointed from this Directorate. National Food Chain Safety Office, Veterinary Diagnostics Directorate (3 laboratories)
- Have responsibility for carrying out laboratory tests
- The central laboratory in Budapest is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL)
- Testing is also carried out in the two regional laboratories in Debrecen and in Kaposvár

Government Office for ...County, Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorate (in all 19 counties)

- Prescribes restriction on movements of dogs and prohibits of grazing during the vaccination campaigns in accordance with national legislation

Official veterinarians supervise the cold storages of vaccines (and the airports)

Organizes the collection of fox samples from the hunters

Determines for each hunting association the number of foxes should be shot in a year

Imposes penalties on hunting associations handed over less number of fox samples prescribed

1.1.b. National Food Chain Safety Office

Agricultural Directorate

Hunting and Fishing Division

- Informs the hunting authorities in the counties about the programme and their duties
- Cooperates with the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

Government Office for County, Agriculture Directorate, Hunting and Fishing Division (in all 19 counties)

- Informs the hunters about their duties
 - Contributes in determination for each hunting association the number of foxes should be shot in a year
- Hunting associations
- Responsible to inform the inhabitants via information materials get from the contracted business company and used on the hunting area and at local governments of the hunting area
 - To shot and hand over fox samples to the animal health authority.

1.2. Ministry of Rural Development

1.2.a. Food Chain Control Department

Animal Health Division

- Responsible for Hungarian legislation on animal health issues (e.g.: on rabies)

1.2.b.Natural Resources Department

Hunting, Fishing and Management of Water Supplies Division

- Responsible for Hungarian legislation on hunting

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

-Coordinates and supervises the implementation procedures carried out by the hunting authority

2.0. Business companies

-To produce vaccine baits

-To distribute vaccine baits (organising the whole vaccination campaign: holding informative meetings for the stakeholders before each campaign in each vaccinated counties, handing over information materials to the hunters and for the inhabitants, handing over sampling equipments to the hunters, to pay compensation to the hunting associations for handing over of fox samples.)

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

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Hungary has borders with 7 countries (Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia). The country is divided into western (Transdanubia) and eastern Hungary by the river "Duna" (Danube). There are altogether 19 counties in the country. The name of the capital is Budapest. (Please see Map of Hungary attached).

Since 2008 the vaccination in Hungary is carried out in the territories bordering Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Ukraine and Romania.

In 2015 and 2016, the area to be vaccinated includes that the entire territory of Counties: Baranya, Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Csongrád, Hajdú-Bihar, Heves, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Nógrád, Pest and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and parts of Counties: Vas, Zala, Somogy, and Tolna will be vaccinated.

In detail:

Zala, Somogy, Tolna: 50 km protection zone along the border with Croatia;

Vas: Specific area at the border with Slovenia;

Pest: Specified area east of highways M3 - M31 - M0 and of the river Danube

For territorial details please see point 7.3.2 targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year 2015 and 2016, and the map attached: COMextendedarea20152016.

Distribution of vaccine baits is not carried out in the urban areas (town, villages, etc.), in the areas of water (lakes, rivers, etc.), areas of public roads (roads, highways, etc.) and railways.

The aerial distribution is controlled using GPS. Flying lines and bait drop of points are digitally recorded and stored.

Manual distribution is controlled GPS as well.

In case of detecting positive case in the non-vaccinated area, an emergency ring vaccination (ERV) is intended to be carried out in (a) circle(s) with a min. 50 km radius around the detected positive case with a double vaccination dose (500 m flight line distance instead of the regular 1000m flight distance).

Ukraine rabies eradication program bordering Hungary:

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

The program will be implemented by Ukraine.

Vaccination will be carried out in the buffer zone along the border of Hungary and Ukraine in an area of 10,000 km².

The buffer zone in Ukraine covers:

In the Zakarpattya Region: Beregivsky, Vynogradivsky, Irshavsky, Myzhyrsky, Mykachivsky, Rakhivsky, Uzhorodsky, Hustsky districts.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

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

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Rabies in Hungary is a disease subject to obligatory notification.

Article 18., paragraph (1), point f) and Article 51., paragraph (1) of the Hungarian Act No XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Control (AFCOG)

Article 18., paragraph (1):

Keepers of animals shall:

f): notify forthwith the food chain supervisory authority and the private veterinarian of any animal infected with a disease, or suspected to be infected, and shall have the infected or suspected animal examined and, in the case of epizootic animal diseases, carry out the instructions given by the food chain supervisory authority or the private veterinarian for the treatment of the animal or animals in question, or to prevent any further spreading of the disease, and to carry out the obligations prescribed in the emergency measures applied;

Article 51., paragraph (1): The notifiable animal diseases are specified in legislation adopted for the implementation of this Act.

Article 1., paragraph (3), Article 3, paragraph (5) and Annex 1 of Decree No 113/2008 of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the order of the notification of animal diseases

Article 1., paragraph (3): Annex 1 contains the notifiable animal diseases.

Article 3., paragraph (5): Who perceive a stray dog, cat or animal living in the wild behaving abnormally, shall notify as well.

Annex 1 to Decree No 113/2008 of MARD: Notifiable animal diseases,

Section A: Diseases affecting terrestrial animals

point 35. Rabies

Article 13. of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 13.: Furthermore of the notifying commitments described in the separate legislation concerns the notifiable animal diseases, and of the advising commitments described in Article 18. paragraph (1) point f) of the AFCOG

a) the percipient must notify to the animal health authority foxes or other wild mammal animals behaving unnaturally, the fact of a cadaver of a dead fox run over by a vehicle or wasted away due to unknown reasons;

b) the person responsible in accordance with Article 19. of the AFCOG must ensure that animal or unauthorised person could not be able to get at the dead animal until the removing of the cadaver of the dead fox, or rather until the provision of the official veterinarian;

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

c) the animal being suspected to be diseased or behaving unnaturally must be quarantine in a place where there is no possibility to have contact with other animals, if the quarantine is possible and could be done without any danger.

Annex 1 of Decree No 81/2002 of MARD on veterinary duties in the prevention of zoonoses
Annex 1., Section I.: Notifiable zoonoses point g) rabies (lyssa)

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

The target animal population for the oral vaccination campaigns is the red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) population.

There are also populations of golden jackals (*Canis aureus*) and raccoon dogs (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) in Hungary, but the size of these populations is by far smaller than the red fox population. Although in recent years these minor populations have shown a rapid increase in numbers.

The target populations for passive surveillance are all animal species susceptible for rabies.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable for wildlife.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable for wildlife.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable for wildlife.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Suspected animals – Passive surveillance

Because rabies is a compulsory notifiable disease any animal being a suspect for rabies (showing symptoms - in case of wild animals: road kill or found dead) is tested. This is done both in the non-vaccinated and in vaccinated areas.

Monitoring vaccination effectiveness and Active surveillance

In the vaccinated areas approximately 30 days after finishing a vaccination campaign, two foxes per campaign (annually four) per 100 km² area are shot (in accordance with EFSA's Scientific Report on Development of harmonised schemes for monitoring and reporting of rabies in animals in the European Union). The age (juvenile/adult) of the tested animals is recorded. The samples are analyzed for bait uptake (bone polishing of the mandible testing for presence of tetracycline), immunity (serology test: AB-ELISA test from blood samples) and for the presence of the disease (FAT test of the brain). Tests are carried out in the designated competent animal health institutes (Budapest, Debrecen or Kaposvár) in case of FAT tests and bone polishing of the mandibles. AB-ELISA tests are carried out only in Budapest.

Quality controls on the implementation of vaccination

Each batch of oral vaccine is sampled before distribution. The samples are taken by an official veterinarian and are tested for quality (virus titration) by the National Food Chain Safety Office Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products laboratory.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars) :

In general: Article 8., paragraph (1) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 8., paragraph (1): (first sentence) The resistance of the population of foxes living in the wild shall be provided by oral vaccination of foxes for the aim to prevent rabies in foxes and to combat the disease.

Vaccines: Article 8., paragraph (3), and Article 10. of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies, and

Article 5., paragraph (1) of Decree No 128/2009 of the MARD on veterinary medical products

Article 8., paragraph (3) of D. 164/2008 of the MARD: For the oral vaccination of foxes only bait vaccines with licence for market circulation for Hungary, in accordance with separate piece of legislation should be used.

Article 5., paragraph (1) of D. 128/2009 of the MARD: Veterinary medicinal products - in a form mixed to feed as well - in internal market should be put in circulation, turn over or use up only with licence for market circulation, after national or mutual recognition procedure in accordance with Regulation 726/2006/EC. To begin the manufacture for putting in circulation a licence for market circulation is needed as well.

In accordance with European Regulation 726/2004/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, and the Hungarian legislation in force in Hungary veterinary medicinal products (VMP) should be put in circulation, turn over or use up only with licence for market circulation, after national procedure (NP) or

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

mutual recognition procedure (MRP). The NP and MRP provide that in Hungary VMPs could be used up only if they match to the EU and national professional prescriptions. In case of vaccination against rabies in red foxes means that only those vaccines shall be used, which are suit to the prescriptions in Chapter 2.1.13., point C (http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mmanual/2008/pdf/2.01.13_RABIES.pdf) of the O.I.E. Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, issued in 2008 and the prescriptions could be found in the relevant monograph (PH. EUR. 01/2008:0764) of the European Pharmacopoeia (issues of the European Pharmacopoeia are available at Directorate of Veterinary Medicinal Products of the National Food Chain Safety Office in printed version).

Taking into consideration the above mentioned facts, there are four types of vaccines have authorisation to put in circulation in Hungary: Fuchsoral, Rabigen SAG-2 and Lysvulpen.

Vaccination schemes: Article 10 of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 10., paragraph (1): Vaccination prescribed in Article 8, paragraph 1 shall be carried out two times (in spring and in autumn) in a year, and shall be carried out minimum during four consecutive years.

paragraph (2): If in a county there has not occurred rabies of human or animal origin in the previous two years, that county could be declared as free of rabies. Vaccination shall be carried out two more years counted from the last diagnosed case of rabies.

paragraph (3): In case of reinfection emergency vaccination shall be carried out in a circle area with min. 50 km radius around the place of the diagnosed case.

paragraph (4): The free status of a county in accordance with paragraph (2) is declared by the chief veterinary officer, or in case of reinfection repeals it.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable for wildlife.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Relating articles in Hungarian legislation, in case of positive red fox samples:

(In case of positive results in other species the relevant pieces of legislation could prescribe different measurements.)

Article 2., point a) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies
Article 2.: in application of this decree

a) an animal is diseased in rabies, when during its laboratory examination rabies is diagnosed in a way excluded any doubt,

Article 16., paragraph (2) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

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

Article 16., paragraph (2): It is the laboratory's appointed in accordance with paragraph (1), to inform the veterinarian sent the examination material in, in case of biting of a human being the district veterinarian competent relating to the place of the biting, furthermore the competent territorial institute of the National Human Health and Medical Officer Service about the result of the tests, in case of positive result from the aspect of rabies without fail, and per fax as well.

Article 4., paragraph (2) and (3) of Decree No 113/2008 of MARD on the order of the notification of animal diseases

Article 4., paragraph (2): (first sentence) The district veterinarian through the director veterinarian of the county, about the suspect and the diagnosis of the notifiable animal disease must inform without fail the National Food Chain Safety Office (henceforth: Centre).

Article 4., paragraph (3): The Centre about the diagnosis of the notifiable animal disease informs without fail the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Article 10., paragraph (3) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 10., paragraph (3): In case of reinfection emergency vaccination shall be carried out in a circle area with min. 50 km radius around the place of the diagnosed case.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable for wildlife.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars):

Article 9., paragraph (5) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies

Article 9., paragraph (5): For the sake of developing the method of vaccination, the efficiency of the vaccination is evaluated continuously on the basis of viewpoints of animal health, public health, biology of wild animals, ecology and etology by the animal health and food control service and the hunting authority.

To suit to Article 9., paragraph (5) of Decree No 164/2008 of the MARD on detailed rules of the protection against rabies, in practice after the vaccination campaign in autumn, an evaluation meeting is held with the participation of the representatives of the involved stakeholders. During this meeting the evaluation of the programme of the actual year is carried out and in the light of its result, the main lines and frames of the next year programme is decided.

The planning and evaluation of the actual programme part - before and after the half-year vaccination campaigns - was done as scheduled all occasions, with the concerned participants.

The National Food Chain Safety Office signs a contract with the winner of the public procurement for the implementation of the actual programme of the actual year. Some of the phases of the implementation of the programme included in the contract are controlled by all means and some phases are controlled "random sample - like" by the official veterinarians of the National Food Chain Safety Office.

The contractor reports the procurer (National Food Chain Safety Office) in words and in writing about

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

the tasks carried out. These are usually provided by points of the contract with the winner of the public procurement. Usually one of the annexes (still part) of the contract is the contract notice, which usually includes prescriptions for the connection between the procurer and the contractor. The contractor should carry out his tasks in accordance with these documents. More details could be found in the contracts of the actual year.

At each Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Directorates of the Government Offices there is one person, so called coordinator, who takes care about the implementation and control of the programme at county level.

5. *Benefits of the programme*

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal and public health points of view.

(max. 32000 chars) :

By eradicating rabies we would minimize the risk of the transmission to humans. Furthermore the overall human and animal health level both of Hungary and its neighbouring countries would improve.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence , and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

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

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

yes

6.1 *Evolution of the disease*

Evolution of the disease : *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

6.2 *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

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

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

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	Foxes	other test	Biomarker detection (cont	1 757	1 247	X
Hungary	Foxes	serological test	ELISA (control of vaccinat	856	212	X
Hungary	Foxes	microbiological or virological te	FAT (active surveillance)	1 799	2	X
Hungary	Foxes	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	1 382	20	X
Hungary	Bat	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	13	0	X
Hungary	Cat	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	350	0	X
Hungary	Dog	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	240	0	X
Hungary	Bovine	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	26	2	X
Hungary	Sheep	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	21	0	X
Hungary	Goats	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	5	0	X
Hungary	Golden jackal	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	27	0	X
Hungary	Deer	microbiological or virological te	FAT (passive surveillance)	17	0	X
Total				6 493		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.3 Data on infection at the end of year :

2013

Region	Animal Species	Number of herds infected	Number of animals infected	
Bács-Kiskun	Fox	0	16	X
Bács-Kiskun	Bovines	1	1	X
Pest	Fox	0	3	X
Pest	Bovines	1	1	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	Fox	0	3	X
Total		2	24	
		Add a new row		

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

6.4 *Data on the status of herds*

Data on the status of herds : *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is Not applicable Applicable...

6.6 Data on wildlife

Data on Wildlife is: Not applicable Applicable...

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year: **2013**

Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population	
Transdanubia	fox	hunting bag	36 716	X
to the east of Danube	fox	hunting bag	40 435	X
			ADD A NEW ROW	

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

6.6.2 Disease surveillance and other tests in wildlife for year :

2013

Region	Species	Test type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Hungary	fox	serological test	ELISA	856	212	X
Hungary	fox	Biomarker detection	Bone polishing	1 757	1 247	X
Baranya county	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	194	0	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	86	0	X
Bács-Kiskun	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	215	1	X
Békés	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	224	0	X
Csongrád	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	185	0	X
Hajdú-Bihar	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	278	0	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	12	0	X
Pest	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	78	1	X
Somogy	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	128	0	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	205	0	X
Tolna	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	46	0	X
Vas	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	30	0	X
Zala	fox, hunted	virological test	FAT	118	0	X

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

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

6.6.3 *Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :* **2013**

Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	
Hungary - Regular vaccination	41 045	820 900	2	1 641 800	X
Hungary - Emergency ring vaccination (50 km radius)	6 999	139 860	1	139 860	X
			ADD A NEW ROW		

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

7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

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

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Biomarker detection (bone polishing)	Fox	mandible	control of vaccination	2 700	X
Hungary	Serological (ELISA) test	Fox	blood	control of vaccination	2 700	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Fox	brain	surveillance (active)	2 700	X
Hungary	Bait titration	-	bait	testing of vaccine	14	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Bat	brain	surveillance (passive)	25	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Cat	brain	surveillance (passive)	375	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Dog	brain	surveillance (passive)	300	X

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

Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Bovines	brain	surveillance (passive)	40	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Sheep and goat	brain	surveillance (passive)	30	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Golden jackal	brain	surveillance (passive)	35	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Fox	brain	surveillance (passive)	100	X
Total					9 019	
Add a new row						

7.1.1 *Targets on diagnostic tests for year :* **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Biomarker detection (bone polishing)	Fox	mandible	control of vaccination	2 700	X
Hungary	Serological (ELISA) test	Fox	blood	control of vaccination	2 700	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Fox	brain	surveillance (active)	2 700	X
Hungary	Bait titration	-	bait	testing of vaccine	14	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Bat	brain	surveillance (passive)	25	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Cat	brain	surveillance (passive)	375	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Dog	brain	surveillance (passive)	300	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Golden jackal	brain	surveillance (passive)	35	X

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

Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Bovines	brain	surveillance (passive)	40	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Sheep and goat	brain	surveillance (passive)	30	X
Hungary	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	Fox	brain	surveillance (passive)	100	X
Total					9 019	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 *Targets on testing herds and animals*

7.1.2.1 *Targets on testing herds* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.1.2.2 *Targets on testing animals* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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

7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

Targets on qualification of herds and animals *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2015**

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

Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Bács-Kiskun	8 418	168 500	2	337 000	X
Baranya	4 430	88 700	2	177 400	X
Békés	5 631	112 700	2	225 400	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3 219	64 400	2	128 800	X
Csongrád	4 263	85 300	2	170 600	X
Hajdú-Bihar	6 211	124 300	2	248 600	X
Heves	1 413	28 300	2	56 600	X
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5 593	112 000	2	224 000	X
Pest	3 913	78 300	2	156 600	X
Somogy	3 273	65 500	2	131 000	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5 936	118 800	2	237 600	X
Tolna	834	16 700	2	33 400	X
Vas	717	14 400	2	28 800	X
Zala	3 053	61 100	2	122 200	X

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

Buffer zone in Ukraine - Ukraine rabies eradication programme	10 000	250 000	2	500 000	X
New area (to the North of M3 highway)	10 000	200 000	2	400 000	X
Total		1 589 000		3 178 000	
			Add a new row		

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : 2016

Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
Bács-Kiskun	8 418	168 500	2	337 000	X
Baranya	4 430	88 600	2	177 400	X
Békés	5 631	112 700	2	225 400	X
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	3 219	64 400	2	128 800	X
Csongrád	4 263	85 300	2	170 600	X
Hajdú-Bihar	6 211	124 400	2	248 600	X
Heves	1 413	28 300	2	56 600	X

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

Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	5 936	112 000	2	224 000	X
Pest	3 913	78 300	2	156 600	X
Somogy	3 273	65 500	2	131 000	X
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	5 936	118 800	2	237 600	X
Tolna	834	16 700	2	33 400	X
Vas	717	14 400	2	28 800	X
Zala	3 053	61 100	2	122 200	X
Buffer zone in Ukraine - Ukraine rabies eradication programme	10 000	250 000	2	500 000	X
New area (to the North of M3 highway)	10 000	200 000	2	400 000	X
Total		1 589 000		3 178 000	
			Add a new row		

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

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2015

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	3.72	10044	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	15.24	41148	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody Test(healthy hunted)	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	13.09	35343	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody Test(suspects)	Individual animal sample/test	905	13.09	11846,45	yes	X	
Cost of analysis	Live vaccine titration	Individual animal sample/test	14	93.6	1310,4	yes	X	
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	23.3	62910	yes	X	
					Add a new row			
2. Vaccines								

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

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary)	Vaccine dose	2 678 000	0.3	803,400	yes	X
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary - 2 ERV)	Vaccine dose	628 000	0.7	439,600	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary)	Vaccine dose	2 678 000	0.47	1,258,660	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary - 2 ERV)	Vaccine dose	628 000	0.47	295,160	yes	X
Costs of the purchase and of the distribution of	Purchase/Distribution of vaccine in Third Country (Ukraine)	Vaccine dose	500 000	0.95	475,000	yes	X
					Add a new row		
3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
					Add a new row		
5. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
6. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		

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

Total				3 434 421,85 €		
--------------	--	--	--	----------------	--	--

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

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Tetracycline detection	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	3.72	10044	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Elisa (antibody)	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	15.24	41148	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody Test(healthy hunted)	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	13.09	35343	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Fluorescent Antibody Test(suspects)	Individual animal sample/test	905	13.09	11846,45	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Live vaccine titration	Individual animal sample/test	14	93.6	1310,4	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal sample/test	2 700	23.3	62910	yes	X
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccines							

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

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary)	Vaccine dose	2 678 000	0.7	1,874,600	yes	X
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary - 2 ERV)	Vaccine dose	628 000	0.7	439,600	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary)	Vaccine dose	2 678 000	0.47	1,258,660	yes	X
Distribution costs	Wildlife oral vaccination (Hungary - 2 ERV)	Vaccine dose	628 000	0.47	295,160	yes	X
Costs of the purchase and of the distribution of	Purchase/Distribution of vaccine in Third Country (Ukraine)	Vaccine dose	500 000	0.95	475,000	yes	X
					Add a new row		
3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
					Add a new row		
5. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
6. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		

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

	Total				4 505 621,85 €		
--	--------------	--	--	--	----------------	--	--

8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

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

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

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF) for measures implemented in third countries the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants may be increased to 100% of the eligible costs. Therefore we would like to ask for the increase of 100% for the eligible cost for the Ukrainian rabies eradication program implemented at the Ukrainian-Hungarian border for the following measures: purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and

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

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)

Funding for co-financed programs is provided by the state budget. The state budget is laid down in a legal document, called the act on central budget, which forecasts the government expenditures and revenues for the next year. The act is divided to several chapters, titles and subtitles. The title for Union programs supplementary support (on support for the control and eradication of some animal diseases) and the title for Animal, plant and GMO compensation contains the allocated funding for the co-financed programs.

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

Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+ 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES.** Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	3873_3421.jpg	3873_3421.jpg	139 kb
	3873_3422.jpg	3873_3422.jpg	203 kb
	3873_3423.doc	3873_3423.doc	850 kb
	3873_3424.jpg	3873_3424.jpg	178 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1371 kb