



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

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- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, December 07, 2022 08:53:21

1670399602577-19161



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Before 21.04.2018. (when the first ASF case was confirmed) Hungary was historically free from ASF. However because of our geographic location and the ASF status in the neighbouring countries preparation started already in 2011. From 2011 domestic pigs and wild boars that were sampled for any reason were virologically tested for ASF in the frame of passive surveillance. Until the first case there were no sero or viropositive results. In 2018 there were 210 wild boar tested positively (150 found dead, 9 diagnostic shot due to clinical symptoms, 51 culled) Almost half of it in December. In 2019 ASF in wild boars spread further to 4 new counties. Altogether 2350 positive cases were found in 2019 which is around 10 times of the 2018 figure. In 2020 the disease appeared only in one new county (Komárom-Esztergom) on 16th February. After this, the spread has been limited to already infected areas (please refer to the section on zones under point 3). There were 5698 positive cases in 2020. The planning of the ASF surveillance programme refers to hunting years (eg from 1 March 2020 till 29 February 2021). However, the financial reports refer to calendar year according to the EU legislation. In 2020 passive surveillance in domestic pigs covered twice as many farms and animals than in 2019, that is 11037 pigs from 1419 farms. 7314 wild boars were tested under passive surveillance and around 2/3 of them were found positive (4764). At the end of 2019 the ASF Expert Group suggested to abolish the previously defined low risk area, thus by the end of the 2019 only medium, high risk, infected and strictly controlled area remained and it is still the case in June, 2021. The infected area has increased from 29642 km² in 2019 to 36274 km² by the end of 2020, and to 36714 km² by the end of 2021. In domestic pigs no ASF positive result has been found over the years.

Information on the results of testing for ASF in previous years

	domestic pigs PCR (accounted in programme)	wild boar PCR (all)
2018 tested	3109	27553
2018 positive	0	210
2018 negative	3109	27343
2019 tested	4918	53404
2019 positive	0	2350
2019 negative	4918	51054
2020 tested	11037	88243
2020 positive	0	5698

2020 negative	11037	82545
2021 tested	16340	70595
2021 positive	0	3535
2021 negative	16340	67060

2021 WB active surveillance data from areas which have been infected for more than a year:

	wild boar PCR	wild boar ELISA
tested	15067	2964
positive	505	144
negative	14562	2820

Constraints, actions

One of the problems is the insufficient level of cooperation from hunters as they do not fully accept the reduction of wild boar population. The negative consequences of the epidemic hit mainly the pig industry, but at the same time efforts are required from the hunters to implement many measures. The hunters consider the measures and the compensations only as an economic activity. Therefore generous incentives are provided which are continuously reviewed to make them more efficient. In 2021 most of the hunters' associations have improved the implementation of control measures, increased resistance can also be observed in the free areas in the Western part of the country. Hunters doubt the need for increased diagnostic shooting or they think it can't be implemented.

Other problems are the limited human resources at the authorities, and the influence of animal rights groups on public opinion which is counterproductive to ASF awareness campaign.

The competent authority pushes the raising of public and hunters' awareness and the education of hunters.

For example in 2021 the National Disease Control Centre has set up an advisory network in order to promote for the hunters to reduce the wild boar population. For this, the National Food Chain Safety Office contracts with experts for the following tasks: availability and consulting with hunters by 2 to 4 online conferences per month within the advisory network, perform presentations to hunters, chief-hunters and hunters' advocacy organizations, liaison and on-site small group counseling sessions. The experts must provide the services in person, and a detailed monthly report on the services provided should be submitted to the National Disease Control Centre.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- *The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.*
- *Target population*
- *Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures*
- *Areas of implementation of the programme*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The main objective of our programme is to hinder the spread of the disease in wild boars and to protect the domestic pigs, early warning, eradication of ASF.

The target population of the present programme is the domestic pig and wild boar population of Hungary. The estimated size of wild boar population is slightly above 64 thousand heads. The passive surveillance programme in domestic pigs and wild boars, and the targeted surveillance programme in

wild boars covers the whole territory of Hungary.

Please note that following the letter from the Commission (Ref. Ares(2020)1564939 - 13/03/2020), the numbers in the tables below only include those measures which are eligible for co-financing. However, active surveillance still covers the whole country and shot wild boars can be compensated regardless of gender and the area where they were shot.

Please also note regarding zoning that ASF zones (EU regionalization) are stipulated in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 of 7 April 2021, and the ASF zones established in Hungary and being still in force were laid down in the Decisions of the Chief Veterinary Officer (ref 2/2021, 2/2020, 2/2019, 3/2018), but they correspond to each other, as follows:

restricted zone I (EU) corresponds to high risk area (HU),

restricted zone II (EU) corresponds to infected area (HU),

(restricted zone III (EU) would also correspond to infected area (HU) but currently none in Hungary).

The Decision 2/2020. of the Chief Veterinary Officer of Hungary categorises all Game Management Units as medium, high risk, infected and strictly controlled category, covering the whole territory of Hungary.

- Country wide passive surveillance in wild boars: all wild boars found dead have to be reported within 24 hours to the local CA (district level veterinarian) and sampled for ASF. The notification is compensated.

- Active searching of dead wild boars in the whole country is specified in Decision 2/2020. The active search is encouraged by the state, compensating each found dead wild boar. All found dead wild boars are tested by PCR.

- Targeted surveillance in wild boars: diagnostic shooting of wild boars showing symptoms in the whole territory of Hungary. All such wild boars are tested by PCR.

- Disposing of the wild boar carcasses as category 1 ABP, (if not possible, burial of the carcass on the spot and disinfection).

On 6th March 2020 with the new CVO decision (2/2020) control measures were updated.

The most important element of the modified plan is that the number of wild boars to be shot in order to reduce the population is set at 150% of the hunting bag of the 2019/2020 hunting year (except in the strictly controlled area). This measure has slowed down the spread of the disease. If a hunting association does not reach the required numbers of diagnostic shooting, the veterinary authorities can use external help to reduce the population.

Another new measure introduced is that wild boar farms in the infected area have to finish their activity within half a year.

As regards incentives for hunters, active search for dead wild boars is no longer paid by the hour but each dead boar found is rewarded instead with an increased sum.

In the medium risk area only part of the shot wild boars are tested in the laboratory. The number of carcasses to be tested are set to detect 10% prevalence of the virus with 95% confidence.

Following the introduction of the modifications, the activity of hunters has significantly increased, regarding the search for dead wild boars and diagnostic shooting.

Active surveillance in wild boars is performed in the whole country by sampling and testing diagnostically shot wild boars by PCR. Furthermore, all regularly hunted wild boars are sampled and tested in the high risk area. In the medium risk area only part of the shot wild boars are tested in the laboratory. The number of carcasses to be tested are set to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence. Antibody ELISA is performed on samples from shot wild boars in the strictly controlled area.

Included in the submitted programme below:

Active surveillance on healthy shot wild boars, in ASF infected areas where the disease has been present

for more than 1 year and passive surveillance has been carried out for at least 1 year.
Selective hunting of female wild boar, in free areas bordering recently infected areas, in a radius of 50 km from the border of these infected areas.

- Enhanced passive surveillance in domestic pigs (DP): In the whole country all sick, dead and suspicious pig must be notified, if suspicion is confirmed must be sampled, all pigs died suddenly without symptoms, all pigs with 3 days fever must be notified, if mortality increased comparing last 10 days average in any age group must be notified. In addition, in medium risk areas from small scale farms 2 of reported (month/district) dead DP must be sent for testing, from large scale farms 1 of reported (month/farm) dead DP must be sent for testing. From high risk areas from small scale farms all reported dead DP must be sent for testing, from large scale farms 2 of reported (week/farm) dead DP must be sent for testing. From infected areas from small scale farms all reported dead DP must be sent for testing, from large scale farms 2 of reported (week/farm) dead DP must be sent for testing.
- Sampling and laboratory examination of food stuff of animal origin seized from personal consignments at the Hungarian-Ukrainian border.
- Awareness campaign (conferences, information sheets, information boards, etc).

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Describe

- *The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities*
- *Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The National Food Chain Safety Office, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate and the National Disease Control Centre performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in the surveillance programme of African swine fever.

The National Disease Control Centre is in charge of managing the ASF control program and in the affected counties the Local Disease Control Centres are organizing the measures.

On county level the County Government Office is responsible for the programme.

In the framework of active surveillance in wild boars, sampling is the task of the licensed hunters, while the County Government Office organizes on local level the collection of samples and their transportation to the laboratory. In the framework of passive surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars, sampling is the task of veterinarians (or in some cases other persons) appointed by the County Government Office. PCR and virus isolation tests are carried out by the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of National Food Chain Safety Office in Budapest (NRL). Serological examinations could be carried out also in the regional laboratory of the VDD in Debrecen.

The National Tax and Customs Authority takes part in control measures taken on the borders and public roads.

Cooperation with the Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture and the Hunting Chamber is continuous.

Hunting associations - hunters do most of the measures, and the local diseases control centers or district authorities communicate with them in letters.

Wildlife-biology departments and Game-management departments of some Hungarian universities which are involved in the development of the Hungarian ASF Action Plan for the control of wild boar population.

Farmers are stakeholders too.

Association of Hungarian Pig Breeders and Pig Farmers (operating a Pig Farm Certification System which is important tool for disease control).

Stakeholders are represented in the national expert group on ASF where various measures are discussed. The CA communicates with stakeholders in official letters (apart from the awareness campaign).

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

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- 1) *Surveillance in holdings/wild boar*
- 2) *Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination*
- 3) *Describe risk areas if they have been defined*
- 4) *Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)*

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Decision2/2020. of the Chief Veterinary Officer of Hungary categorises the whole territory of Hungary by Game Management Units as medium, high risk category and infected area where it is relevant and within the infected area strictly controlled and core areas are determined.

When setting up the risk areas the followings are considered: forest coverage, estimated wild boar population and density, density of domestic pig population, occurrence of the disease in neighboring (and other) countries (distance, density), possibility and speed of spread of the disease by wild boars, possibility of spread by other means (human factor, etc.) , natural borders; artificial borders, road network, borders of hunting units.

Infected area infected with ASF is determined on the basis of risk analysis, in consideration of natural and artificial borders effectively obstructing the movement of the feral pig population, and in accordance with the proposals of the Group of Experts.

After the establishment of the primary case of ASF in feral pigs, the area surrounding the discovery location, with an area of at least 50 km² (core area), and the approximately 5 km wide buffer zone surrounding this area should be declared a strictly controlled area. The strictly controlled area should have a total area of approximately 300 km².

The high-risk and medium area is defined on the basis of the risk analysis described above.

Previously the active surveillance in the submitted programme concerned only the 16 predefined areas (that is the non-newly infected areas i.e. where ASF has been present for more than 1 year and passive surveillance has been carried out for at least 1 year) which were defined and agreed following the request from the Commission. PCR tests were done on all samples and antibody ELISA tests were done from samples originating from shot wild boars from the strictly controlled area, but in the submitted programme only samples from the 16 units were taken into account.

However, in the meantime almost the whole Infected area (see attached map) became non-newly infected (ASF present for more than 1 year), thus in the programme of 2023 the active surveillance can concern not only the 16 predefined areas but the whole Infected area except for the newly infected (less than 1 year infected) game management units, namely the units with the following reference numbers: 250850, 251450, 251550, 252150, 250350 and 250950 in Komárom-Esztergom county, and 403250, 403350 and 404570 in Fejér county. So now the concerned area is about 1.35 times bigger than the 16 predefined areas.

As active surveillance of wild boars is carried out throughout the country, only cases from non-newly

infected areas, filtered from the database, are counted for in the co-financing programme to ensure that the criteria are met.

And since the passive surveillance programme in wild boars covers the whole territory of Hungary and has been running for many years, this criterion is self-explanatory.

And please note this to the active surveillance of wild boars, the wild boar population estimation is carried out at the end of winter (deadline for submission of estimates is 15 February of the current year), and at this time only boars, sows and gilts are estimated (no piglets and growing pigs). However, later in the year, the piglets born this year are counted too when the wild boars are shot, resulting in two to three times of the number estimated at the end of the winter (this big difference between the estimation and the number of shot animals is normal and well known to hunting professionals, also please refer to the National Game Management Database at <http://www.ova.info.hu/index-en.html>).

Selective hunting of female wild boars: shot wild boars can be compensated in the whole country but in the submitted programme only females shot in the 50 km zone around the newly infected areas will be taken into account. This means mainly the high risk areas, so only cases from this area filtered from our database are counted for in the co-financing programme. The estimated size of wild boar population in the high risk areas is 5850 heads.

Enhanced passive surveillance in domestic pigs is described in Point 3.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to the provisions of Decree No. 98/2003. (VIII. 22.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) on the protection against African swine fever and of Decree No. 113/2008. (VIII. 30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases, African swine fever is notifiable disease in Hungary.

Hungarian Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Control (AFCOC):

Article 18., paragraph (1), point f):

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.

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 (2): the notification is obligation of all person working with, or being in contact with animals at holdings, slaughterhouses or rendering plants.

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

Section A: Diseases affecting terrestrial animals

point 2. African swine fever.

Beyond those pieces of legislation, the Law LV. of 1996 on the protection of game, game management

and hunting also contains the obligation of hunters to report the suspicion of infectious animal diseases to the body responsible for food chain supervision (the veterinary authority).

In case of wild boar, the passive surveillance practically means the examination for ASF of all animals found dead or shot because of abnormal behaviour.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

The target population of the present programme is the domestic pig and wild boar population of Hungary. The estimated size of wild boar population is slightly above 64 thousand heads.

Wild boar density: see attached file.

The no. of pig farms is 18686 (small scale commercial farms: 5310, small scale non commercial: 12473, large scale: 903). The no. of pigs is 2 582 967 (small scale commercial farms: 79 521, small scale non commercial: 39 528, large scale: 2 463 918). The passive surveillance programme in domestic pigs and wild boars, and the targeted surveillance programme in wild boars covers the whole territory of Hungary.

Surveillance is in point 3.

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

As the main target population of the surveillance programme is the wild boar population, identification of animals is not relevant. However, all (shot, even dead) wild boars are labelled with game identifier. All pig holdings, game farms and their keepers have to be in the national farm database. All domestic pigs and feral pigs kept in pig farms have to be tagged.

Legal basis

- National Regulation 119/2007.(X.18) on Herd Register
- National Regulation 83/2015. (XII. 16.) on pig I&R System- national implementation of Directive 2008/71/EC

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of pigs
After 21st April 2021, the AHL and related acts are followed.

The Hungarian system for the identification and traceability of pigs includes the following elements:

- ear tags with a unique number that can be traced back to the holding of origin
- maintaining a register on each holding (any place in which animals are held, kept or handled)
- a register of pigs' holdings at central national level
- the system is applied to Suidae - pigs and also wild boars kept in holdings for breeding and production (wild farms)

- pigs have to be identified before they leave their holding of birth.
- all holdings keeping porcine animals for breeding and production have to be registered in the central database in Hungary.
- it is mandatory for animal keepers to keep an up to date register of the animals on each holding.
- identification marks must be applied before animals leave the holding of birth.
- pigs are identified mainly with ear tags, but large holdings can apply for a special approval with which they are able to use an identification hammer to identify pigs. This can only be used if they are moved within Hungary directly to a slaughterhouse.
- Pigs coming from a 3rd country are re-identified according to EU and Hungarian national rules, but the traceability and the connection with the previous 3rd country identification must be maintained.

4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Wild boars' movement is only allowed within the specific risk area and not to abroad – according to Art 15. point (3) 709/2014. Within medium risk area transport of live WB only from game gardens or game farms with negative PCR result according to 95/10% prevalence. Within high risk area only from game farms with negative PCR result according to 95/5% prevalence. In the infected area wild boar movements are banned.

Domestic pig movement is restricted from the infected area: transport of pigs for slaughter or breeding only permitted by district chief veterinarian if the flock is kept closed for 30 days, have negative PCR result within 7 days according to 95/10% prevalence and clinically examined within 24 hours according to by 95/10% prevalence. 40 days quarantine is required at the place of destination if the pigs are transported for further keeping. From high risk area movement of live pigs to other MS allowed according to Art 8. point (2) 709/2014.

After 21st April, 2021/605 IR is followed.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The methods used by the laboratory of National Food Chain Safety Office Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate are in accordance with the ASF Diagnostic Manual:

- antibody ELISA from blood sample for serological examination (Chapter VII. B.) – active surveillance in wild boars in the strictly controlled area (tests are carried out independently of the EU co-financing programme, according to national regulations, and only data that meet the requirements are counted in the programme),

- PCR from each blood sample for virological examination (Chapter VI. C.) (passive and active surveillance in wild boars, passive surveillance and trade examinations).

Pooling: Only the samples for PCR tests for home domestic pig slaughter can be pooled (with triples),

however this item is not subject of the EU co-financing as it is paid in full by the animal keeper. Under Hungarian rules pooling is not possible in any other cases – therefore wild boar samples are not pooled, and for exports, EU rules do neither allow pooling and export related test are also fully paid by the animal keepers, not subject of the EU co-financing.

In the whole country all sick, dead and suspicious domestic pig (DP) must be notified, if suspicion is confirmed must be sampled, all pigs died suddenly without symptoms, all pigs with 3 days fever must be notified. If mortality increased comparing last 10 days average in any age group must be notified and tested. In addition in medium risk area from small scale farms 2 of reported (month/district) dead DP must be sent for testing from large scale farms 1 of reported (month/farm) dead DP must be sent for testing, on high risk area from small scale farms all reported dead DP must be sent for testing from large scale farms 2 of reported (week/farm) dead DP must be sent for testing. On high risk area from small scale farms all reported dead DP must be sent for testing From large scale farms 2 of reported (week/farm) dead DP must be sent for testing.

Trade relevant examinations are done according to 709/2014 Commission Decision article 8. (2) trading from Part I to other MS and article 11 (3) only applied in the cases of transport from Part II areas. (Trade tests are not included in the programme below.)

The sampling is done by the contracted private veterinarian in certain cases - when suspicion not excluded, supervised by official veterinarian.

Wild boars: in the whole territory of Hungary all dead WB must be reported and sampled. Carcasses are actively searched for. Active surveillance is performed in the whole country (tests are carried out independently of the EU co-financing programme, according to national regulations, and only data that meet the requirements are counted in the programme). In the medium risk area only part of the shot wild boars are tested in the laboratory. The number of carcasses to be tested are set to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence.

In addition, in high risk areas all hunted wild boars are also tested by PCR.

In the submitted programme below only the cofinancing eligible part of active surveillance is included. (Explained above.)

Samples to be collected:

1. Live pigs:

Non-coagulating (EDTA) blood for virological (PCR) testing and serological testing of native blood.

2. Enhanced passive surveillance:

The spleen, a mesenteric lymph node and the tonsil of dead animals

At least sugar cube sized pieces taken from the above organs are sufficient; samples taken from animals should be placed in a container (e.g. SARSTEDT tonsil cup).

3. In case of an officially confirmed suspicion of ASF/CSF

3.1. In case of fresh carcasses, tonsils, at least one mesenteric and one other lymph node (e.g. retropharyngeal, parotid, mandibular), the spleen and kidney.

At least sugar cube sized pieces taken from the above organs are sufficient, but at least 10 g samples should be taken from the spleen and kidney. A sample taken from a given animal should be placed in one container (e.g. SARSTEDT tonsil cup).

3.2. A complete long bone or sternum from autodigested carcasses.

4. In case of the targeted surveillance of ASF/CSF

- blood clots primarily from the heart, possibly from a larger vein, and
- tonsil sample (at least the size of a sugar cube).

These wild boar samples shall be accompanied by a Sample Identification Form containing the following information:

- name and address of hunting organization
 - big game identification number
 - circumstances of sample taking (healthy shot; shot because of abnormal behaviour; found dead)
 - geographical area where the animal was found dead or shot
 - date on which the animal was found dead or shot
 - estimated age of the wild boar
 - in case of healthy shot animal, destination of carcass (name and address)
 - date of sampling
 - signature of the veterinarian taking the sample
- and by a Test Order Form (template of the NRL).

The two forms have different reference numbers but the reference number of the Test Order Form has to be entered on the Sample Identification Form.

INSPECTION:

All game gardens and game farms are to be inspected regularly in medium and high risk areas. In the infected areas game gardens and game farms are to be abolished within 6 months after the area became infected.

All game management units are to be inspected once a year in the whole country.

All pig farms are to be categorized yearly as large scale, small scale commercial, small scale non-commercial.

You can find attached the inspections planned centrally for 2022.

These plans are issued yearly for all counties. Due to the ASF epidemic there is more focus on pig farms. These are general inspections where biosecurity, traceability of the animals, documentation, medicine use, animal welfare issues are checked with the help of checklists.

In accordance with IR 605/2021, all commercial farms are checked twice per year. Specific ASF checklists are used.

The above checks are carried out by the district animal health (AH) authorities, and the district AH authorities send annual reports to the central level AH authority namely to the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC), and if needed NDCC will also perform on-the-spot checks.

Apart from the above mentioned inspections performed by official vets, inspections are performed by private vets in connection with the census required by 2/2020 CVO decision in infected and high risk areas.

The verification of the data of monthly/semi-annual reports intended for the EU co-financing programme is performed at 3 levels, as follows:

- the county level AH authorities check the data received from the district authorities, complete them with the information on whether the measure "dead wild boar to be disposed of in full respect of biosecurity practices" was implemented in a radius of 50 km from a case or an outbreak of ASF, and sign the summary documents proving their accuracy, before sending them to the central authority (National Food-chain Safety Office, NFSO),

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

- NFSO checks the financial data and their proofs, and when the programmes and reports are compiled, a check is carried out to identify any errors or omissions so that they are not included in the programmes/reports,
- the compiled draft programmes/reports are sent to the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) for approval, and to the NDCC for information and comments, if any. The CVO mainly checks the final financial figures and the accountability and completeness of the activities accounted for.

The Appendix 1 of the amendment of Hungary's modified eradication plan for ASF (issued with CVO decision 2/2021, entered into force on 22 September 2021) stipulates the followings.

The county chief veterinarians must organise a consultation meeting at least once a year, if necessary, every six months, with the participation of the district chief veterinarians, the heads of the Local Disease Control Centres, if any, the county hunting authority, the district chief hunters and a representative of the advisory network, where they should negotiate the search for dead feral pigs, the implementation of the eradication plan and the Action Plan, the information they have received on ASF, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the eradication of ASF. The signed report of the meeting should be sent to the NDCC within 15 days.

The discussions should focus on and evaluate the implementation of the tasks of the hunters in the Eradication Plan and the Action Plan. Each participant shall prepare a written report for the meeting on the work carried out and the tasks supervised, with details by hunters as appropriate. The reality and the implementation of the annual and five-year plans submitted by the hunters, and the development of diagnostic shootings should be analysed, and where necessary, the authorised parties must take action to remedy any shortcomings found. And those hunters must be identified, who must be fully verified based on the available data.

4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not relevant.

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Decree No. 41/1997. of the Minister of Agriculture on issuing the Animal Health Code gives details regarding the biosecurity measures to be taken in animal holdings.

Animals shall only be kept in places complying with the building standards.

Buildings, holdings (animal keeping facilities) shall be established and technologies of livestock farming and animal keeping (hereinafter to be referred to as technologies) shall be applied in such way that the healthy environment free from infections and the suitability of products of animal origin directly for

human consumption and the manufacturing of foodstuffs is ensured. The keeping of animals shall not endanger human and animal health and not damage the environment.

According to the Decree, there are two types of pig holdings:

- small-scale holdings
- large-scale holdings: where the number of animals is at least 100 pigs

In large-scale holdings there are strict additional requirements further to the basic biosecurity measures.

In case of the settlement, erection, reconstruction, extension, taking over, retention and destination-modification of facilities and additional buildings the Directorate shall deliver its professional authoritative consent on the basis of the examination of schemes submitted to the permitting authority, which is to be undertaken according to the specific requirements detailed in the Annex of the Decree.

Building permit is issued by the municipality (mayor's office) based on expert opinion of the CAs (soil conservation authority, veterinary authority, fire department, etc.), the occupancy permit also, but the operating permit is issued by the veterinary authority.

The professional opinion of the veterinary authorities concerning the animal keeping facilities

The veterinary authority examines the fulfilment of the following conditions:

In case of large-scale holdings:

- in holdings for the free keeping of cattle or in case of pastoral keeping, treatment corridor or for individual treatment equipment for binding and pinning down (pinfold suitable for the aforesaid purpose);
- in case of treating diluted manure, officially authorised forest or tillage area appointed in the neighbourhood of the holding for the decontamination of manure;
- for the necessary cleansing and disinfection on holdings, at least one high pressure disinfection machine – as far as possible one working with hot water or blast of steam;
- the holding – with the exception of pastoral keeping – is surrounded by a fence adequate for the obstruction of intrusions by humans or animals;
- dressing room of black-and-white system, in which the outer section for the storage of street wear is separated from the inner dressing room for the placing of work wear by a lavatory and shower room;
- the shaping of the pavement in the gateway allows the cleansing and disinfection of the wheels of vehicles (e.g. a basin for the disinfection of wheels /6.5 metres x 3 metres x 0.35 metres/ with drainable liquid or a machine suitable for the disinfection of vehicles has been installed);
- mortuary suitable for dissection, supplied with cold and hot water and conduits and with washable and disinfectable walls and floor;
- container storage room or place for the gathering and transporting of carcasses and/or terminating pit or crematory for carcasses;
- buildings connected with the outer traffic of passengers or vehicles (e.g. dressing room, loading platform, dairy, milk delivery room, room for compulsory slaughter, mortuary) are situated in the line of the fence;
- the floor and sidewalls of the animal keeping buildings are easy to clean and disinfect, the emerging sewage water, manure, dung water can be removed completely, adequate slip-proofness, ventilation and lighting is provided, the equipment are easy to control, cleanse and disinfect, do not damage the health and corporal integrity of animals and do not carry the risk of accidents;
- pinfolds and paddocks for the satisfaction of the motional needs of animals are provided;

In case of small-scale holdings:

- rooms for the changing of the clothes, washing and the disinfection of persons are provided for;
- the animal keeping building was situated so that, in case of epidemic danger, the organisation of vehicle and passenger traffic adequate from the aspects of protection is ensured.

Furthermore, in case of large holdings the keeper shall prepare an epidemic prevention plan including the list and quantity of disinfectants and the equipment constantly available. The County Government

Office approves the plan and supervises its implementation. Stocking can only take place with the prior authorisation of the district office.

In large scale holdings, specific establishments have to be built on the holding, such as:

- fencing and gating system
- dressing room of black-and-white system
- animal loading platforms
- place for emergency slaughter
- feed mixer
- disinfection facility for vehicles
- well, cisterns for drinking water
- storage of feedingstuffs and litter (building, shed, barn-yard)
- facility for the treatment of manure and its fence
- mortuary (carcass collection room, dissection room)
- facilities for the treatment and placement of sewage water
- facilities for the treatment of manure
- other underground or overground facilities for the storage of solids or liquids,
- facilities for the gathering, treatment and decontamination of waste

The business operators involved in pig sector shall pay increased attention to certain biosecurity measures above general rules laid down in legislation in force (i. e. persons who have or may have been in contact with wild boars are only allowed to enter the farm if the appropriate hygiene precautions are taken, i.e. change of clothes, hand and foot disinfection; appropriate disinfecting materials (wheel disinfectant, handwashing facilities) have to be kept in pig housing and at farm entry and exit points; etc.)

Additional rules introduced in connection with ASF:

The Decision No. 3/2018. of the Chief Veterinary Officer about the National ASF and CSF surveillance programme ordered that all veterinary districts have to list the pig holdings located within their area of competence into the following categories:

- Large scale holdings
- Small scale, commercial holdings
- Small scale, non-commercial holdings.

Biosecurity rules for pig holdings in the different risk areas are laid down in the updated 2/2020 CVO Decision.

The appendix on general biosecurity requirements of the updated CVO decision is attached to this form. In addition there are specific rules for small scale holdings in the infected area, listed in the CVO Decision, such as:

- Individual identification over age of 8 weeks (strictly controlled area)
- Each pig farmer must keep a population register that contains at least the following: number of pigs kept on a given calendar day, in the breakdown of age; data relating to animal movement (death, domestic slaughter, sale etc.). The population register and certificates relating to animal transports (pig delivery note, veterinarian certificate, animal keeper's declaration) must be kept (for at least 3 years).
- A register must be kept on all persons (veterinarian, inseminator, pig sector regional manager, slaughterer, relative, acquaintance etc.) going near pigs or possibly coming in contact with them.
- Only the owner or carer of the animals may regularly enter the farmyard accommodating the animals.
- Dedicated work clothing and footwear must be worn in the course of caring for the animals.
- Entry to and exit from the farmyard must be preceded by the disinfection of hands and feet.
- Third persons (neighbour, hunter etc.) may go near pigs only in exceptionally justified cases (e.g.

domestic slaughter), in separate work clothing and footwear, or in a disposable protective gown and protective footwear provided by the animal keeper. This must be documented (identity of person, time, reason).

- Vehicle traffic: All vehicles entering the farmyard of the pig farmer must first undergo wheel and vehicle disinfection.

- The veterinary service provider must also enter veterinary treatments in the animal population register. (Entry of the veterinarian's name and date of the examination in relation to veterinary examinations and treatment.)

- When animals kept in a pen on a permanent or temporary basis, domestic pigs must be separated from wild animals with double fencing. The distance between the fences must be at least 0.5 metres, allowing the regular maintenance and weeding of the area between the two lines of fencing. The fence's height must exceed the withers height of the animals kept inside by at least 1 metre. In case of a contained holding, the integrity of the property's enclosure must be continuously ensured; it should prevent the entry of humans, stray animals or wild animals. If the wall of the pen also serves as the fence bordering the real property, it must be completely closed, strong and free of gaps. In all other cases separate fencing is necessary at an appropriate distance (at least 0.50 m) from the pen, allowing the regular maintenance and weeding of the enclosed area.

- All pig farmers are required to conclude a written contract on animal health and disease control with a veterinary service provider. The veterinary service provider is required to inform the animal keeper of the rules of compliance with animal health, and disease control requirements. It must draw the attention of the pig farmer to deficiencies, and make recommendations for their correction. Information must be documented and signed by all parties concerned.

- Notification of home slaughters.

Biosecurity during group hunting in ASF high risk areas:

At least one hunter present who participated in ASF training and passed the exam.

- All participants should be informed about ASF rules; participants must attest to receiving such information with their signature
- Those who have backyard pig farms at home cannot participate in group hunts.
- Transport of the hunted wild boar to the dressing area on a plastic sheet or on a vehicle where plastic sheet is used to prevent contamination.
- Dressing is allowed only in designated dressing areas.
- The spot where the shot animal was found and the dressing area shall be cleaned and disinfected.
- Dressing done in single use protective clothing which is safely disposed after dressing. All animals have to be sampled for ASF during dressing. All tools have to be disinfected after use and stored in a designated place. People may only leave the dressing area after disinfection of their hands and disinfection or change of footwear.
- The offal should be placed into containers provided by the rendering plant or in pits established by licensed hunters serving the disposal of dead feral pigs. The offal should be treated with disinfectant at disposal.
- All clothing, hands and footwear of the participants should be disinfected after the hunt.
- The hunted wild boars cannot leave the hunting ground until negative laboratory result and can only be dispatched within Hungary. The bodies should be stored in cold storage or registered game collection facilities.
- Transport of hunted wild animals and offal only allowed in vehicles which are used within the hunting ground. After the hunt these should be cleaned and disinfected. Guest hunters must not use their own vehicle on the hunting ground.
- The District Chief Veterinarian checks if the above mentioned rules are complied with
- Group hunting of wild boar in ASF high risk areas is authorized by the County Chief Veterinarian in case

the above mentioned requirements are met.

- Biosecurity during the searching, collection and disposal of wild boar in the high risk and medium risk area:
- Dead feral pigs in the high risk and medium risk area and those shot for diagnostic purposes as a result of symptoms must be disposed of in a Category 1 animal by-product processing facility. To this end, collection points should be operated to collect the bodies of feral pigs and to store them until their removal for disposal. Bodies of feral pigs shot for diagnostic purposes – serving culling – must also be transported to such collection points.
- The licensed hunter or other qualified legal persons or natural persons must be required to actively collaborate in the transport of feral pig carcasses to the collection points.
- The District Chief Veterinary Officer verifies disposal and issues proof of performance based on the favourable result of verification.
- During the transport, leaking and dripping should be prevented.
- The bodies of feral pigs must be received every day at the collection point.
- Sampling of carcasses should also be performed at the collection points.

Detailed rules of the disposal of dead feral pigs in infected areas and in areas with a high risk of ASF, if the transport of the carcass to a Category 1 animal by-product processing facility is not possible- as laid down in Appendix 5. of the 2/2020. Decision of the CVO:

- 1. As a general rule, after undergoing sampling, dead feral pigs in infected areas and in areas with a high risk of ASF must be disposed of by on-the-spot burial, with a sufficient layer of soil (of approximately 30–50 cm thickness), if the transport of carcasses to a Category 1 animal by-product processing facility is not possible. In practice, this means burial at the place of discovery or at the nearest possible place. Before burial, the carcass must be sprinkled with a disinfectant that is effective against ASF. Visibly contaminated soil and/or parts of plants must be buried together with the carcass. If burial of the carcass at the discovery location is not possible, it should be placed in a foil bag with a thick lining, or packaged into such foil, and transported to the burial location by leak-proof means. Both the discovery and burial locations must be sprinkled with a disinfectant that is effective against ASF.
- 2. If circumstances do not enable burial at the discovery location or at the nearest possible place, the dead feral pig must be placed in a foil bag or packed in foil in accordance with point 1 and transported to a pit established by the licensed hunter, of a size adjusted to the feral pig population in the given area, and enclosed by any means. Disposal should be carried out by placement in a pit, the sprinkling of the carcass with a disinfectant that is effective against ASF, and by the placement of sufficient layers of soil on the carcass. The licensed hunter is responsible for supervising the pit serving disposal purposes; the competent District Chief Veterinary Officer performs random inspections of conformity with requirements.
- 3. As a general rule, the natural person possessing the necessary equipment should be required to actively collaborate in disposal, in accordance with Section 51(3)(q) of the Food Chain Act. Such person should preferably be the one who also carries out the organised search for dead feral pigs and sampling. In case of disposal in a pit referred to in point 2, in particular, the licensed hunter may also be required to actively collaborate, if necessary. The natural person required to actively collaborate or the licensed hunter is entitled to a net amount of State compensation (i.e. the person required to actively collaborate should receive an amount in HUF determined in point 3.1. of the decision, after the deduction of public dues) for the disposal of each dead pig.

• 4. In each high-risk area all licensed hunters should be required to actively collaborate in accordance with Section 51(3)(q) of the Food Chain Act in the establishment of pits – referred to in point 2 – used for disposal, provided that the licensed hunter has an adequate area for this purpose and the establishment of the pit does not endanger the area's underground water resources. The minimum size of the pit should enable the burial of feral pigs of a number corresponding to 10 % of the recently estimated number of feral pigs in the area of the licensed hunter. If the pit is full, it should be permanently buried and a new one established in its proximity. The licensed hunter is entitled to State compensation for up to the amount of the invoice relating to the establishment of the pit. Such pit may also be used for the disposal of viscera originating from individual hunts. Viscera should also be transported to the disposal location in foil bags with a thick lining. The licensed hunter is required to keep a register on the number of carcasses placed in pits and to keep such register for two years.

• 5. After carrying out disposal, the person must disinfect his hands, footwear and contaminated clothing, and the vehicles and equipment used for disposal with a disinfectant solution effective against ASF.

Disinfectants to be included in EU co-financing

In agreement with National Disease Control Centre, and in view of the current situation, i.e. the slowing down of the epidemic and the reduction of the wild boar population, the proposed disinfectant budget of 25 000 € is sufficient for about 3300 litres, of which

- one third of this amount would be used for increased disinfection of the carcass collection points in the infected area,

- two thirds would be used for the disinfection of footwear and vehicles after diagnostic shooting during individual and group hunting in the infected area.

(Remark: Disinfectants cannot be administered to domestic pig keepers as the Call document (page 18) stipulates that "reduction, where possible, or, at least, stabilisation of the number of outbreaks in domestic pigs within each of the affected Member States;" and Hungary does not have ASF in domestic pigs.)

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (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). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures described in Chapter IV of Delegated Regulation 2020/687 must be carried out, including the further virological investigations of the affected animal in the NRL. The confirmation of the disease is based on point D) of Chapter VI of the ASF Diagnostic Manual.

Articles 1 to 17 of the Decree No 98/2003 (VIII. 22.) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development contain the detailed rules of the measures to be taken in case of suspicion or confirmation of ASF.

Due to WB cases, measures of Commission Implementing Decision 709/2014 and from 21st April 2021 2021/605 IR are applied.

On 22 September 2021 a new CVO decision (2/2021) on ASF entered into force. This includes the amendment of Hungary's modified eradication plan for ASF. The amendment was mainly necessary due to the transposition into national law of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, which

entered into force on 21 April. In addition, the new eradication plan has reduced the administrative burden for hunting associations in a number of areas.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Preventive slaughter/killing of pigs has never been applied, although an action plan for preventive culling of all pigs in small-scale farms in infected areas was previously developed, but there was no political support for it, so it was not implemented (there is no legal text in force) and no financing was requested in this programme.

In case of an outbreak in domestic pigs, all measures written down in paragraph (1) of Article 5 of Council Directive 2002/60/EC must be carried out and from 21st April the provisions of the AHL and DA 2020/687. The CVO will decide on preventing killing/culling measures taking into consideration the recommendations of the National ASF and CSF Expert Group based on the epidemiological situation.

Wild boar culling: the number of wild boars to be shot in order to reduce the population is set at 150% of the hunting bag of the 2019/2020 hunting year (except in the strictly controlled area). This measure has slowed down the spread of the disease. If a hunting association does not reach the required numbers of diagnostic shooting, the veterinary authorities can use external help to reduce the population.

According to the national action plan the wild boar population should be reduced to 0.5 wild boar/km² by 2025.

Year:	2019	2020	2021
WB population density:	1.03	0.89	0.69
Estimated WB population:	95850	82959	64488

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Currently compensation applies only for measures due to wild boar cases.

There is compensation for finding and sampling of dead WBs, for diagnostic shooting, for collecting WB bodies to collecting points, for burying of WBs, for confiscated WB carcasses, for sampling dead domestic pigs.

For hunters, active search for dead wild boars is no longer paid by the hour but each dead boar found is rewarded instead with an increased sum.

In case ASF occurs in domestic pigs, the owner receives in any case 60% compensation for the animals killed under control measures. However, the percentage of compensation can be up to 100% if biosecurity and other conditions laid down in the new compensation regulation have been met.

4.3.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSO), Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Department of Epidemiology and the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) performs professional control and management tasks, provides and coordinates supervising and monitoring activities in national targeted surveillance programme against African swine fever. The Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate, Department of Epidemiology prepares all reports for the Commission. On county level the County Government Office is responsible for the programme.

The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate regularly informs the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate about the examinations performed. Based on these data the AHAW continuously controls the implementation of the programme.

In the affected counties the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) is responsible for managing and controlling, also the NDCC is on duty

4.3.12 Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).

Describe

- *how sustained feeding is avoided.*
- *average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²*
- *sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied*

(max. 32000 chars):

Sustained feeding ban and baiting

Hungary's Eradication plan for ASF stipulates that in high risk, infected and strictly controlled areas the sustained feeding of wild boars is prohibited. For the purpose of diagnostic shooting or in preparation for it, the hunters may place 10-15 kg of feed per ambush per week in the scattering places set up near the ambushes. Where live capture equipment is operated, 10-15 kg of feed per equipment and per occasion may be used. The hunters must keep a record of the feed used for this purpose (where, when, what and how much feed he has put out), which must be kept for at least two years and be available for inspection by the control authority. The feeding of other species must be managed in such a way that wild boars do not have access to the feed placed for this purpose.

All hunting association managing a game management unit is inspected at least once a year by the competent authorities – food safety and hunting. According to the check list the purchased and used and remaining feed stuff is compared. Maximum 10-15 kg/week/baiting site is allowed to use for baiting purposes.

It is not possible to convert the amounts of feed from "max 10-15 kg/week/baiting site" to "max 10 kg/km²/month" of the EU ASF strategy.

Also please note the reasons why our eradication plan states "max 10-15 kg/week/baiting site" instead of "max 10 kg/km²/month" as in the recommendations of the ASF strategy, as follows:

- The areas of the hunting associations differ very much in terms of the size of the area, the percentage of area suitable for hunting, the density and number of baiting sites - moreover, these differences can be at orders of magnitude. And also the characteristics of the area suitable for hunting can be very different. Therefore, our regulation has been designed to be feasible in such circumstances and to be able to ensure the ban of sustained feeding and to be suitable for baiting. A regulation on a km² basis was considered neither viable/realistic nor feasible nor efficient for the ban.

- In practice the baiting sites can be better controlled than a unit of area. It is not possible to inspect how much feed was distributed per km² but baiting sites can be inspected in practice.
- Baiting sites require bait feed anyway, and this amount of feed is not much at all, it is enough for baiting purpose, but it is not at all suitable for sustained feeding. Sustained feeding is banned. Without this small amount of attractive feed placed at baiting sites and traps, it would not be possible to reduce the wild boar population.
- The ASF strategy contains recommendations which have to be adapted to the needs of Member States. The goal to reduce wild boar population in Hungary is best served by our adapted rules. These rules have been recommended by the National Expert Group on ASF and the principles of ASF strategy have been followed.
- It is also noteworthy that with the rise in feed prices, the willingness to feed has also decreased.

The targeted hunting is done by licensed hunters appointed by local CA. The compensation is in point A.4.3.10.

For sampling of WB please refer to A.4.3.5, for safe disposal of WB please refer to A.4.3.7, for reduction of WB population please refer to 4.3.9, for compensation scheme on WB please refer to A.4.3.10 and C.2.1.c). For implementation of targeted hunting please refer to A.3.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Main elements of the awareness campaign at the border and countrywide:

1/

Purchase of services for organising awareness raising meetings for stakeholders (veterinarians, farmers, hunters, forest management bodies, professional transport operators, customs, etc.):

These services are mainly purchased from the so called Advisory Network, please find information on this, as follows.

"The National Action Plan for the management of wild boar population in relation to African swine fever prevention, control and eradication" was published on 21st January, 2021 and it provides that the National Disease Control Centre shall set up an advisory network in order to promote for the hunters to reduce the wild boar population.

The Action Plan was prepared by the members of the ASF Action Group within the framework of the National Classical Swine Fever and African Swine Fever Expert Group, in line with the EU Strategy. The main strategic objective of the Action Plan is to reduce the feral pig population density in the whole country to 0.5 feral pigs/km² (0.5 feral pigs/100 ha) by 28 February 2025.

Advisory Network:

To achieve the above objectives, it was necessary to set up a network of expert advisors for hunters, which can change the attitude of hunters in a positive direction by raising awareness, thus increasing the efficiency of hunting. For this, the National Food Chain Safety Office contracts with experts for the following tasks: availability and consulting with hunters by 2 to 4 online conferences per month within the advisory network, perform presentations to hunters, chief-hunters and hunters' advocacy organizations, liaison and on-site small group counseling sessions. The experts must provide the services in person, and detailed reports on the services provided should be submitted to the National Disease Control Centre on monthly basis.

Other potential activities by Advisory Network members or by any other actors:

Cooperation with customs, police, road authority: depth checks, confiscation of products, closing wild gateways at motorways.

Cooperation with NGOs, Hunting Chamber, hunting associations, Veterinary Chamber.

Epidemiological Training for Hunters.

2/

Purchase of production and broadcasting of radio, television and internet spots:

Purchase of media surfaces for dissemination awareness-raising information, e.g. TV-spots, Web pages: for travellers, animal keepers, hunters, veterinarians; etc.

Web page (<http://portal.nebih.gov.hu/>): interactive map (<http://airterkep.nebih.gov.hu/aaajo/asp/asp.htm>), settlements in zones, trade information, cases, negative results of hunted wild boars, Good Management Practice for backyard farms, legislation.

3/

Purchase of services to print leaflets and posters:

E.g. cleaning and disinfection guide leaflet, sampling guide leaflet, and leaflets or posters on any other related topic, etc. as needed.

4/

Purchase of information road panels:

Upon need.

5. *Benefits of the programme*

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

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars) :

The benefits of the programme include receiving up-to-date information on the epidemiological situation, analyse them, and being able to take the necessary steps in time in case of any unfavourable changes. Early detection through this surveillance program enables us to limit the costs of a possible outbreak. The applied compensations are capable to ensure the efficient cooperation of the stakeholders.

The programme aims to limit cases to the wild boar population , slow the spread in wild boars and prevent outbreaks in domestic pigs.

Updates of 2020:

Compared to the relatively fast spread in 2018-19, in 2020 the disease appeared only in one new county (Komárom-Esztergom, on 16th February 2020). After this, the spread has been limited to already infected areas. This is probably due to better implementation of the measures by hunters.

The new measure to reduce the population was implemented, that is the number of wild boars to be shot was set at 150% of the hunting bag of the 2019/2020 hunting year (except in the strictly controlled area), resulted in slowing down the spread of the disease.

Following the introduction of the updated control measures (Hungary's modified eradication plan for ASF in a new CVO decision (2/2020) on ASF entering into force on 6th March 2020), the activity of hunters has significantly increased regarding the search for dead wild boars and diagnostic shooting.

Updates of 2022:

The slowing trend of ASF spread continued in 2021. The presence of the disease was confirmed only in one new county (Fejér), in August 2021. After this, the spread has been limited to already infected areas.

The resistance of hunters to control of ASF decreased in 2021, and the intensity of control at hunting associations has increased significantly which is also responsible for the slowing down of the spread.

(However increased resistance can also be observed in the free areas in the Western part of the country where hunters doubt the need for increased diagnostic shooting or they think it can't be implemented.)

In 2021, the area where active surveillance can be accounted is 1.35 times bigger than previously, the infected area slightly increased from 36274 to 36714 km², the estimated wild boar population number decreased from 83000 to 64000 animals, the number of ASF wild boar cases decreased to 60 % compared to previous year, the domestic pig population decreased from 2.8 million to 2.6 million.

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

B. Targets

B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected	
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	all	18 686	700	12 500	0	0	X
Totals :			18 686	700	12 500	0	0	
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)						Add a new row		
						12500		

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

B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	64 000	counting and observation	wild boar	Passive	6200	3000	X
MAGYARORSZAG	areas infected >1 year	13 000	counting and observation	wild boar	Active	25000	800	X
Totals :		77 000				31 200	3 800	
						Add a new row		
Animals sampled Active in MS						25000		
Animals sampled Passive in MS						6200		
Animals sampled - Total in MS						31200		

B.3 Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments	
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Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and surveillance

MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	6 200	6200	3000		X
MAGYARORSZAG	areas infected >1 year	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Blood	4 400	4400	200	non-newly infected areas i	X
MAGYARORSZAG	areas infected >1 year	Wild boar	PCR	Blood, tonsil	25 000	25000	800	non-newly infected areas i	X
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood,organs,corps	12 500	12500	0	sample: blood,organs,corps	X
Totals :					48 100	48 100	4 000		
Add a new row									
Total tests ELISA in MS						4 400			
Total tests PCR in MS						43 700			
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0			
Total tests IPT in MS						0			
Total tests (Other) in MS						0			

C.2. Financial informaton

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Samples from wild boars in the framework of active surveillance are taken by licensed hunters (hunting organizations). The competent county government office pays to the hunters for this activity. In the framework of passive surveillance in domestic pigs and wild boars, sampling is the task of veterinarians (or in some cases other persons) appointed by the County Government Office. In case of official veterinarians, there is no payment for sampling. In case of private veterinarians, the competent county government office pays to the private veterinarians for sampling. All payments for sampling are financed from state budget.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars):

Testing is performed by the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (a state laboratory) and is financed from state budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

The detailed rules of state compensation are laid down in national legislation: Decree No. 74/2013 (30th August) of the Minister of Rural Development on animal health measures and related state compensation. Compensation is paid after the losses suffered due to epidemiological control measures taken in line with the Act XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Control. The starting compensation rate is 60%% of the market price which can be up to 100% if biosecurity and other conditions are met. The compensation is financed by the State. The procedure is initiated on local level, the payment is done from county level and compensated to the county afterwards from central level from a special chapter of the state budget. (As of 01.01.2022 the central

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

level is the Food Chain Safety Centrum Nonprofit Ltd. following the amendment of Decree No. 74/2013 (30th August), this change aims to speed up the transfer of costs to county.)

Compensation for shot female wild boars are paid based on a predefined price of 40 000 HUF (115€) as of 1st October 2020.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

not relevant

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implements this measure? Who provides the equipment/service? Who pays?

(max. 32000 chars):

Disinfectants are purchased by the National Food Chain Safety Office from state budget. The production of leaflets and TV spots in the frame of the awareness campaign also purchased by the NFCSO. Contracts of the advisory network are signed by the director of the National Disease Control Centre which is a directorate within the NFCSO.

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

2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

We would like to continue receiving contribution for selective hunting of female wild boars, disinfectants and awareness.

Disinfectant costs are estimated based on last years' expenses (although in 2021 all disinfectant costs were accounted for Avian Influenza, but normally you also need for ASF). Awareness costs are calculated taking into account the contracts signed for the Advisory Group and the estimation of other awareness costs.

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

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
	19161_14877.pdf	19161_14877.pdf	619 kb
	19161_14878.pdf	19161_14878.pdf	390 kb
	19161_14879.pdf	19161_14879.pdf	69 kb
	19161_14880.pdf	19161_14880.pdf	98 kb
	ERAFUNDSPSTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPSTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1464 kb