



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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- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state :

Disease

Species :

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

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

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Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, November 30, 2022 14:10:05

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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) :

2.1 CSF epidemiological situation and surveillance in Hungary before 2006

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

After June 1997 individual virological investigations (direct immunofluorescence test) had been conducted each year on shot wild boars according to the EU requirements. In 1997 11032, in 1998 23803, in 1999 30387, in 2000 40261, in 2001 47318, in 2002 51688 and in 2003 39664 tests were carried out and all results were negative. This programme covered the whole territory of Hungary, and in each county the number of tested wild boars was commensurate with the estimated number of the wild boars in the county.

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

In January 2005 a new surveillance programme was introduced in Hungary taking into consideration point H of Chapter IV in CSF Diagnostic Manual (Com Dec. 2002/106/EC).

- In every county sampling units were established based on the estimated number and density of wild boars and the size of the county.
- In each sampling unit the laboratory investigations should be carried out with a level of 5% prevalence and 95% confidence (at least 59 samples), excluding counties where very few wild boars live, in that cases the testing regime was eligible to detect 10% prevalence with 95% confidence.
- Finally a minimum sample size was determined for each county.
- In the framework of the programme mainly blood samples were tested serologically, but in case of seropositive result or blood sample unfit for serology, virological test of organ samples (tonsil) is also carried out.

16 August 2005: CSF was diagnosed in pigs in Ples, Slovakia, control measures were taken in Ipolytarnóc and in seven more settlements on the territory of Hungary.

On 17 August 2005 an enhanced surveillance programme was introduced within a 20 km wide zone from the Slovakian-Hungarian border in Pest, Nógrád, Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, including serological investigation of all wild boars shot within this zone.

The national CSF surveillance programme was modified in December 2005.

2.2. The first CSF cases in wild boars in Hungary in 2006 and the following measures

7 February 2006: CSF was diagnosed in wild boars in district Losonc in Slovakia, surveillance zone was designated in Hungary around Ipolytarnóc.

On 22 and 25 January 2007 the first five CSF cases in wild boar in Hungary (Nógrád county) were confirmed by the NRL, close to the Slovakian border.

The meeting of National CSF Expert Group was held on 25 January 2007 where measures were introduced for wild boars and domestic pigs.

The first edition of the Eradication Plan was sent to the Commission on 24 April 2007 and a modified Plan (second edition) based on their comments was issued on 3 July 2007. After three months without any cases, in May 2007 two new CSF cases were confirmed in Nógrád county. Since that time there were cases in every month.

On 26 September 2007 CSF was confirmed in a wild boar in Slovak Republic, in Nové Zámky District very close to the Hungarian county Komárom-Esztergom. The meeting of the Hungarian National CSF Expert Group was held on 9 October 2007 to discuss the situation, and in Komárom-Esztergom county measures were introduced for wild boars and domestic pigs.

On 31 October 2007 the Slovakian-Hungarian CSF Expert Group discussed the situation. A short meeting of the National CSF Expert Group was held on 5 November 2007. After it we have discussed the situation with the Commission as well. Based on the opinion of the Commission and the National Expert Group the CSF infected area in Hungary had been extended to the part of Pest County bordered by the River Danube, Nógrád county, Slovakian border and the Highway No E71 (M3). In fact, it was a real risk of introducing CSF virus from Slovakia or Nógrád county due to absence of effective natural or artificial barriers.

On 10 December 2007 the first CSF case in wild boar in specified part of Pest county was confirmed. On 13 December 2007 the specified part of Pest county was officially declared as CSF Infected area (Com. Dec. 2007/862/EC). The CSF Eradication Plan was modified and the third edition of the plan issued on 18 December 2007.

During the first half of 2008, 144 CSF cases were confirmed in wild boar in Hungary, 75 in Pest county and 69 in Nógrád county.

On 25 June 2008 the National CSF Expert Group proposed the extension of the CSF infected area to the specified part of Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county.

2.3. Total number of CSF cases in wild boars

In Nógrád county the first case was confirmed on 22 January 2007 by NRL and in the infected part of Pest county the first case was confirmed 10 December 2007. In total, 268 CSF cases were found in wild boars, 120 cases in Nógrád county, and 148 cases in the infected part of Pest county. The last case in Nógrád county was diagnosed on 23 February 2009 near to the border with Pest county. The last case was confirmed on 30 October 2009 in the infected part of Pest county. There were no CSF cases in domestic pigs.

2.4. Lifting of the restrictive measures regarding CSF

The CSF epidemic has not spread to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county and Heves county, no CSF cases have been confirmed in these counties, therefore the measures regarding the CSF infected area were lifted on 22 June 2011 in accordance with Commission Decision 2011/360/EU.

After June 2011 Nógrád county and specified part of Pest county remained CSF infected areas.

In Nógrád county the presence of CSF virus was excluded based on the epidemiological data so the measures regarding the CSF infected area were lifted in November 2012 in accordance with Commission Implementing Decision 2012/666/EU. After that date only the specified part of Pest county remained CSF infected area in Hungary. However, in case of Nógrád county the rules of the surveillance zone were in force till the end of the 2012/2013 hunting year (28 February 2013), after this date the rules of CSF free areas have been applied for Nógrád county.

During the meeting of 4 December 2012 the National CSF Expert Group proposed to lift the measures of

infected area in Pest county at the end of the 2012/2013 hunting year, because the presence of CSF virus in Pest county was ruled out according to the available epidemiological and laboratory data. The Standing Committee on Food Chain and Animal Health unanimously voted for the amendment of the Commission Decision 2008/855/EC about lifting measures regarding CSF infected area in Pest county. The measures regarding the CSF infected area were lifted in Pest county on 14 June 2013 in accordance with Commission Implementing Decision 2013/274/EU. After this date the rules of CSF free areas have been applied for whole Pest county, because the surveillance zone was lifted as well.

Constraints:

As sampling is done in the framework of the ASF programme (i.e. the same samples are tested for both CSF and ASF) the problems are partly similar to that of ASF programme.

1/

One of the problems is the insufficient level of cooperation from hunters as they do not fully accept the reduction of wild boar population. Although 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. Therefore, generous incentives are provided to make them more efficient, and an intensive awareness campaign has been going on in connection with the ASF epidemic (advisory network, printed press, leaflets, posters, tv-, and radio spots, online contents, regional papers, agricultural magazines etc.)

2/

Samples taken from shot wild boars are often not suitable for performing the ELISA tests. New guidelines on sampling will be issued to address the problem.

3/

It is not possible to distinguish between the two diseases (CSF/ASF) on the basis of symptoms/postmortem signs, but the number of CSF PCR tests had to be reduced compared to ASF tests within passive surveillance, because the significantly increased number of samples was due to the ASF epidemic and unrelated to the risk of introduction of CSF. (Explained in A.3.)

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 the early detection of CSF. The programme covers wild boars of all ages. Most of the tested wild boars are healthy shot animals, but the programme also includes wild boars found dead or wild boars showing abnormal behaviour. (In the domestic pig population only passive (general) surveillance system is operated, our programme does not include active surveillance in domestic pigs.)

The CSF passive surveillance programme in 2023 covers the whole territory of Hungary.

The active CSF surveillance programme in wild boars will cover only Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-

Bihar and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties. In these counties there is a moderate risk, because of the proximity of Ukraine. In the other 16 counties of Hungary the current risk regarding CSF can be considered very low.

- In each county the minimum sample size has been determined according to point H of Chapter IV in CSF Diagnostic Manual (and the available working document of the Guideline on surveillance/ monitoring, control and eradication of classical swine fever in wild boar ref SANCO/7032/2010 (Rev 4), dated Jun/2010, in its section 4 and 5.1). Sampling units are established in each county taking into consideration the estimated number of wild boars, counting with 700 wild boars (as estimated) per unit, except in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county where counting with 400 wild boars per unit *.
- The active surveillance in wild boars is set to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence. For this, in each sampling unit at least 59 wild boars have to be sampled. (For this purpose, 55 samples are enough in a 400 wild boar unit and 57 samples are enough in a 700 wild boar unit according to the prevalence table, however 59 samples have been determined for this purpose in section 3. of point H of Chapter IV in CSF Diagnostic Manual and in section 5.1 in Guideline ref SANCO/7032/2010 (Rev 4), dated Jun/2010.) The CSF active surveillance is coordinated with ASF active surveillance which takes place in the ASF strictly controlled area. Thus the minimum number of samples from these 3 counties are adjusted so that there would be enough good quality samples to perform both CSF and ASF ELISA.
- Samples are clotted blood and tonsil.
- Antibody ELISA is carried out from each blood sample sent to the laboratory. In case of a seropositive result with antibody ELISA, comparative (CSFV, BDV and BVDV) virus neutralization test is carried out as well.
- Virology (PCR) is compulsory from seropositive animals, samples unsuitable for serology and if seropositivity confirmed by virus neutralisation test.
- In case of seropositivity, virus neutralization test is carried out. If this is not negative for CSF, or cross reaction caused by another pestivirus (border disease, BVD) cannot be proved, then the 3-5% of the planned hunting bag of the affected hunting unit must be shot within 42 days and examined both serologically and virologically for CSF.

* The population of wild boars has to be estimated in February every year, however the official estimated numbers are publicated only in summer. Estimations are made by trained personnel, who have at least intermediate level education in wildlife management and five years of professional experience. Estimations are based on synchronous counting on feeding places, "trail, footprint indexes" and the bags of the preceding year. It is important that the estimated number covers only the adults (without the piglets born during the hunting year).

Due to the ASF preparedness and since April 2018, the outbreak in wild boars, a strengthened passive surveillance programme has been carried out in whole Hungary. PCR tests for both CSF and ASF had been performed from each wild boar found dead or diagnostically shot due to abnormal behaviour or bad condition until the middle of 2020. At that point, considering the relatively low risk of CSF's introduction to Hungary and the need for prioritizing, it was decided that no further CSF PCRs would be performed in the rest of the year.

From the year 2021 only part of the dead boar samples sent for ASF testing are tested for CSF as well. 860 samples should be tested throughout the year for CSF out of the ca. 10000 samples collected for ASF surveillance. The sample size for each county is calculated according to the wild boar population of the country.

In case of domestic pigs the number of CSF PCRs performed has become very high due to the same reason: each domestic pig tested under passive surveillance for ASF had also been tested for CSF until the middle of the year 2020 when it was decided that CSF testing would be limited to ASF/CSF suspect cases. From 2021 only part of the samples originating from ASF strengthened passive surveillance are

tested for CSF.

Details on prevention of double sampling claims at coordination of sampling of CSF and ASF testing to increase cost-efficiency of both CSF and ASF programme:

CSF active surveillance sampling is done in the framework of the ASF programme and only for wild boars and only in the three concerned counties (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén), i.e. the same samples are tested for both CSF and ASF for cost-efficiency. Thus, the sampling cost claims are included only in the ASF programme (and not included in the CSF programme at all).

Each wild boar in the reports has a unique identification number, allowing to check the laboratory tests by animal (not only quantitatively).

As regards passive surveillance all samples are tested for ASF so if our ASF programme is approved, sampling is only claimed there.

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 Epidemiology Unit within the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office is responsible for planning the programme, performs professional coordination and management tasks on central level, monitors and provides supervision of the implementation of the national targeted surveillance program of classical swine fever.

On county level the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Department of the competent County Government Office is responsible for the implementation of programme.

Sampling is the task of the hunting organisations, while the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Department of the County Government Office organises collection of the samples and their transportation to the laboratory.

The serological tests are carried out by the laboratories of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office in Budapest (NRL) and in Debrecen. The virological tests (PCR) and virus neutralisation tests are carried out by the NRL (Budapest).

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

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

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 active surveillance will be implemented in Borsod–Abaúj-Zemplén, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg és Hajdú-Bihar counties.

The passive surveillance programme covers the whole territory of Hungary.

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 75/2002. (VIII. 16.) of Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD) on the protection against classical swine fever and of Decree No 113/2008. (VIII. 30.) of MARD on notifying animal diseases, Classical Swine Fever is a notifiable disease in Hungary. Beyond those pieces of legislation, the Law LV. of 1996 on the protection of game, game management and hunting also contains the obligation for hunters to report the suspicion of infectious animal diseases to the body responsible for food chain supervision (the veterinary authority). From 21st April, 2021 2020/2002 IR is followed as regards disease notification. From 21st April, 2021, the AHL and 2020/687 DA are followed.

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) :

See attachment about wild boar density in Hungary.

Pig farms data:

	number of farms	number of pigs
small scale outdoor commercial	104	2468
small scale outdoor non-commercial	73	269
small scale non-outdoor commercial	5206	77053

small scale non-outdoor non-commercial	12400	39259
large scale (commercial) outdoor	32	12414
large scale (commercial) non-outdoor	871	2451504
total	18686	2582967

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):

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
- COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of pigs (until April 21st, 2021)
- After 21st April 2021, the AHL and related acts are followed. (Delegated Regulation 2019/2035 and Implementing Regulation 2021/520)

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):

Articles 1 to 17 of the Decree No. 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development describe the rules of movement of animals and the measures to be taken in case of suspicion or confirmation of CSF.

From 21st April, 2021, the AHL, 2020/687 DA, 2020/688 DA and 2021/934 IR are 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):

Tests used:

The methods used for classical swine fever diagnosis are AB-ELISA, VN and PCR. All methods applied are in line with Chapter 2.8.3. of the OIE Terrestrial Manual and with the Commission Decision 2002/106/EC approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever.

From 21st April, 2021 2020/689 DA is followed as regards diagnostic methods.

Sampling scheme for wild boars:

- In the three counties where active surveillance takes place, the minimum sample size has been determined taking into consideration point H of Chapter IV in CSF Diagnostic Manual.
- Samples are clotted blood and tonsil.
- Antibody ELISA is carried out from blood samples sent to the laboratory.
- Virology (PCR) is compulsory from seropositive animals, samples unsuitable for serology and in case of seropositivity confirmed by virus neutralisation test.
- In case of seropositivity, virus neutralization test is carried out. If this is not negative for CSF, or cross reaction caused by another pestivirus (border disease, BVD) cannot be proved, then further animals (the 3-5% of the planned hunting bag) of the affected hunting unit must be shot within 42 days and examined both serologically and virologically for CSF.
- The sample size for each county is calculated according to the wild boar population of the county. Wild boars found dead or shot because of abnormal behaviour will be tested by PCR for CSF out of the many thousand samples received within the ASF surveillance programme per year.

In case of passive surveillance in domestic pigs PCR is used. From 2021 only part of the samples originating from ASF strengthened passive surveillance are tested for CSF .

Sampling of wild boars is the task of the hunting units, the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Department of the County Government Office organises the collection of samples and their transportation to the laboratory. Serological tests are carried out by the laboratories of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of National Food Chain Safety Office in Budapest (NRL) and in Debrecen. Virological tests (PCR) and virus neutralisation tests are carried out by the NRL.

Please refer to section A.3. for the details on prevention of double sampling claims at coordination of sampling of CSF and ASF testing to increase cost-efficiency of both CSF and ASF programme.

The number of samples of CSF active surveillance in wild boar determined in the annual monitoring plan is divided by the Local Disease Control Centres or the County Animal Health Authorities among the licensed hunters (hunting organizations). The hunters must endeavour to ensure that sampling is as continuous and even as possible throughout the hunting year.

The 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.

INSPECTIONS:

Since the ASF epidemic is present, and since CSF sampling is carried out under the ASF programme (i.e.

the same samples are tested for both CSF and ASF), and since no distinction can be made between the two diseases (CSF/ASF) on the basis of symptoms/autopsy results, the controls and verification mechanisms are similar (or identical) to those of the ASF programme.

All game gardens and game farms are to be inspected regularly in ASF medium and high risk areas. In the ASF 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 ASF 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),
- 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

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

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) :

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 introduced for hunting grounds to control ASF also serve the prevention of spread of CSF.

Biosecurity during group hunting in ASF high risk areas:

- o at least one hunter present who participated in ASF training and passed the exam
- o all participants should be informed about ASF rules
- o participants cannot have backyard pig farm

- 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. 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 in 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.

- The District Chief Veterinarian checks if the above mentioned rules are complied with.
- Group hunting of wild boar is authorized by the County Chief Veterinarian in case the above mentioned requirements are met.

Our programme does not apply to domestic pigs so there are no pig holdings involved in the programme. However the general biosecurity measures - fences around the large scale farms, disinfection at the entry points, control of movements of vehicles and people, prevent direct or indirect contact with other pigs or wild boars - are in force in whole Hungary.

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) :

Not relevant for the current surveillance programme.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not relevant for the current surveillance programme.

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

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Epidemiology Unit within the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office is responsible for planning the programme, performs professional coordination and management tasks on central level, monitors and provides supervision for the implementation of the national targeted surveillance program of classical swine fever and prepares all reports for the Commission.

On county level the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Department of the competent County Government Office is responsible for the implementation of programme.

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) :

Not relevant in the CSF programme.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars) :

An intensive awareness campaign has been going on in connection with the ASF epidemic (printed press, leaflets, posters, tv-, and radio spots, online contents, regional papers, agricultural magazines etc.)

The public information page maintained by the National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSO):

<https://portal.nebih.gov.hu/afrikai-sertespestis>

On ASF high risk and infected areas minimum biosecurity rules and guidance ("Good Pig Keeping Practice") applicable for small scale farms have been mailed to pig keepers. (The 3 counties considered moderate risks for CSF fall into infected category as regards ASF - see the maps attached)

Due to the ASF epidemic census has been implemented in the ASF infected and high risk areas. During the census the above mentioned "Good Pig Keeping Practice" is distributed to the pig keepers.

"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.

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.

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.

Furthermore, this surveillance program is connected to our African Swine Fever targeted surveillance program, as the same samples are tested for both CSF and ASF , making the collection of samples cost-efficient.

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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
							X
Totals : 0				0	0	0	0
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)							
					Add a new row		
					0		

B.1b Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out (organ)

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 (passive surveillance)	18 686	12	100	0	X
Totals : 18 686				12	100	0	0
Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)							
					Add a new row		
					100		

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Totals :		0
		Add a new row
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS		0
Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in neighbouring third countries		0

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
MAGYARORSZAG	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Blood	157	157	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Hajdú-Bihar	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Blood	66	66	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bere	Wild boar	ELISA ab	Blood	196	196	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Wild boar	PCR	Tissue	660	660	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	100	100	0	X
Totals :						1 179	0	
						Add a new row		
Total tests ELISA in MS						419		
Total tests PCR in MS						760		
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS						0		

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	Total tests IPT in MS	0
	Total tests (Other) in MS	0

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C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

C.1. Cost per year

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.

Costs of the planned activities for year:

2023

1. Sampling									
Cost related to	Specification	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (blood)	0	1.56	0	no	45	0		
Sampling	Domestic animals sampled (organ)	100	3.48	348	no	45	0		
Sampling	Wild boar sampled active	419	10	4190	no	45	0		
Sampling	Wild boar sampled passive	660	10	6600	no	45	0		
2. Testing									
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
Testing	ELISA	419	3.84	1608.96	yes	45	724,03		
Testing	PCR	760	11.94	9074.4	yes	45	4 083,48		

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Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	32.89	0	no	45	0
3. Vaccines							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Vaccination	Vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS	0		0	no	45	0
Vaccination	Distribution of oral vaccine for wild animals in MS	0		0	no	45	0
Vaccination	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0		0	no	100	0
4. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
5. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
6. Duly justified measures							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign			0		45	0
				Add a new row			
Total with Union funding request (€):				10683.36	including		4807.51

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

Total without Union funding request (€):	11138	= requested EU contribution in €
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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))

(max. 32000 chars):

Samples from wild boars in the framework of active and passive surveillance are taken by licensed hunters (hunting organizations). The competent county government office pays to the hunters for this activity. Samples from domestic pigs in the framework of passive surveillance are taken by veterinarians. There is no payment for sampling for official veterinarians. For private veterinarians the competent county government office pays for sampling. All payments for sampling are financed from state budget. The samples which are tested for CSF are also tested for the ASF. Therefore the financial contribution for sampling will be claimed only in the ASF programme.

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- 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 of the official samples 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):

Not relevant for the current surveillance programme.

- 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 for the current surveillance programme.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not relevant for the current surveillance programme.

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.

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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:

No other measures have been introduced.

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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
	18919_14586.pdf	18919_14586.pdf	619 kb
	18919_14587.pdf	18919_14587.pdf	390 kb
	18919_14588.pdf	18919_14588.pdf	116 kb
	18919_14589.pdf	18919_14589.pdf	98 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1512 kb