



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex IV: Programme for the surveillance of Avian Influenza in poultry and wild birds

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).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Protection of Your Personal Data:

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

[Privacy Statement](#)

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 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 : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Avian Influenza

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : To end of

Request year for multiannual programme :

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

30/11/2022 13:40:54

Submission Number

1669812055633-18901



ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in poultry

2.1.1 Designation of the authorities in charge of supervising coordinating and implementing the programme. Please describe in details who designs, who implements, and who monitors the programme in poultry. (Roles of central authority, local authorities, vets, farmers, labs, hunting associations, etc.)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Hungarian central authority responsible for the supervision and coordination of the program is the Directorate of Animal Health and Animal Welfare (DAHAW) of the Budapest National Food Chain Safety Office.

The DAHAW formally requests data from all county Government Offices for all target species (number of poultry keepers, flock size, utilization directions, etc.). The Government Offices, together with the district offices, contact the keepers) and then send the county data to the DAHAW. Based on the county data, the DAHAW prepares a monitoring plan that includes the number of animals to be sampled for each target species and the number of sampled farms.

Sampling is carried out by veterinarians under the control/supervision the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Departments of the County/District Government Offices (FCSAHDs of the CGOs). The farmers' cooperation is needed in order to implement sampling. Farmers' obligation is also to report clinical signs of the disease to the vet. The county government offices are responsible for the implementation of the plan. The county government offices report to the DAHAW each year on the achievement of the targets. The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office serves as National Reference Laboratory and performs the tests.

2.1.2 Description of System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars) :

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

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support
- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattening or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to slaughterhouse
- which has a slaughtering permit for small producers.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Poultry Information System (BIR)

It is based on Decree No 120/2007. (X.18.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on establishing and operating of the Poultry Information System (hereinafter: BIR regulation).

The BIR contains all the data concerning live animal and egg transportation, hatcheries and breeding flocks of all kind of poultry species (like Gallus gallus, turkey, duck, geese, guinea-fowl, ostrich and emu). The BIR is operated by the National Food Chain Safety Office.

BIR is capable to trace back a certain consignment to its origin. However, as movement of poultry from an affected county to a non-affected county is very limited and subject to specific requirements, all details of such movements are registered at local and county level and can easily traced back. All documents have to be kept for at least 3 years, the data of BIR are kept even longer.

Since April 2021, establishments from which poultry or eggs are to be moved to another Member State (establishments keeping poultry, establishments for assembly operations of poultry, hatcheries) have to be approved according to the conditions laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2035 by the competent authorities before commencing their activities.

There is no registration requirement for backyard farms which keep animals only for own consumption - as long as none of the registration requirements listed above is met.

2.1.3 Design (risk based surveillance, or surveillance based on representative sampling taking into account criteria in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Provide justification for the choice of the design. Please refer also explicitly to the objectives of the surveillance programme as mentioned in section 2 of Annex II Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars):

The system is risk based surveillance.

In setting the sample number under the HPAI monitoring program, as many epidemiological, environmental and economic factors as possible taken to set the sample numbers according to the risk status of each county.

The risk factors are based on Annex II, sections 5 and 6 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/689

In every county the sample number based on risk status, what we calculated on like surface area of water, distance from the direction of migration, number of poultry farms, number of farms within 10 km of Ramsar sites, number of poultry, density of livestock, number of wildbird positives in previous year, number of birds affected by outbreaks in previous year, number of outbreaks in previous year. Each risk aspect is given a different risk weight.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.1.3.1 *Short description of predominant poultry population and types of poultry production.*

Please provide also a table with the number of poultry holdings and birds existing for each poultry type, and map with the geographic distribution and density of poultry holdings. (If not available, please explain)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Poultry meat production consists of broilers (50 %), domestic waterfowl (25%) and turkeys (25%.) Total production has been around 550 thousand tons in live weight for many years now. Approximately, 120 thousands of tons of the production are originated from backyard farms, reared for own consumption. Poultry meat is the most preferred meat among costumers in Hungary (30 kg/year out of 63 kg/year/person). Table-egg consumption is one of the highest in Europe (270-300 egg/year/person)

Poultry breeding is concentrated in the Észak-Alföld (Northern part of the Great Plain), Közép-Magyarország (Central Hungary), Nyugat-Dunántúl (Western Transdanubia) and Dél-Alföld (Southern part of the Great Plain) regions.

The traditional form is the co-operation based on a contract between the poultry keeper and the food producers. The third party of this relationship is the day-old chick producer (breeder with a hatchery). This structure is called as the system of three-parties contracts.

In Hungary, the feed business operators do not integrate in poultry producing. Some major feed business operators sell feed, but do not organise the production itself. Approximately, half of the poultry-keeper enterprises have their own feed plants.

The poultry keeper has to raise the poultry according to the requirements of the buyer. It's a very important characteristic of the integrated production structure, that the integrator provides professional advice to the producer. The producer has to take the advices into consideration and has to correct the deficiencies. On the other hand, the producer has the right to get professional advises to his problems. The producer is obliged to inform the buyer within 24 hours on any suspicion of disease in the flock. Poultry should be reared in a way that the meat contains neither hormones, nor any other materials that would impose chemical or biological risk to human health. Buyer is required to keep and continuously update specific documents and records on the farm.

The requirement towards the feed producers is to ensure that the feed is free from materials of animal origin, antibiotics and GMO materials.

The producer has to inform the veterinarian on the stocking one week before. The veterinarian continuously controls the stock in the period of rearing.

The biggest market of the Hungarian poultry production is the national market. Besides that, most of the meat is put on the EU market, where the main partner of Hungary is Germany. Only 10% of the products goes to third countries.

Table egg production is also mainly for the national market, sales outside Hungary is not significant. Table eggs originating from other member states are mainly purchased by supermarkets.

Poultry population data and density map is attached to this form.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.1.3.2 Criteria and risk factors for risk based surveillance (1) Please describe the risk factors as regard the criteria set in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The risk factors are based on Annex II, sections 5 and 6 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/689

Surface area of water, distance from the direction of migration, number of poultry farms, number of farms within 10 km of Ramsar sites, number of poultry, density of livestock, number of wildbird positives in previous year, number of birds affected by outbreaks in precious year, number of outbreaks in previous year.

Each risk aspect is given a different risk weight.

(1) Including maps showing target sampling sites identified as being particularly at risk for the introduction of avian influenza virus, taking into account criteria set out in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

2.2 Target populations

Please explain:

- 1) The strategy of selection of the holdings to be sampled. (Random, risk based, geographic distribution)
- 2) The number of holdings sampled, with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex II section 9 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.
- 3) The number of samples taken in each holding with regard to the minimum requirements set in Annex II section 9 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Risk based, based on risk factors listed in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Target populations are chicken breeders, laying hens, free range laying hens, fattening and breeding turkeys, fattening and breeding ducks, fattening and breeding geese, ratites, farmed game birds (waterfowl), farmed game birds (gallinaceous).

Number of establishments to be sampled are calculated based on risk assesment.

One sample per bird is taken. 20 samples are taken on each waterfowl establishment and 10 samples on other establishments.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

2.2.1 POULTRY HOLDINGS ^(a) (except ducks, geese and farmed game birds (waterfowl e.g. mallards) to be sampled

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

Targets for year **2023**

Category : chicken breeders

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
HU10	12	6	10	60	60	HI-test (H5)	X
HU10	12	6	10	0	60	HI-test (H7)	X
HU10	12	6	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU10	12	6	1	0	1	PCR test	X
HU21	53	13	10	130	130	HI-test (H5)	X
HU21	53	13	10	0	130	HI-test (H7)	X
HU21	53	13	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU21	53	13	1	0	1	PCR test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

HU22	38	12	10	120	120	HI-test (H5)	X
HU22	38	12	10	0	120	HI-test (H7)	X
HU22	38	12	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU22	38	12	1	0	1	PCR test	X
HU23	13	7	10	70	70	HI-test (H5)	X
HU23	13	7	10	0	70	HI-test (H7)	X
HU23	13	7	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU23	13	7	1	0	1	PCR test	X
HU31	8	7	10	70	70	HI-test (H5)	X
HU31	8	7	10	0	70	HI-test (H7)	X
HU31	8	7	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU31	8	7	1	0	1	PCR test	X
HU32	27	22	10	220	220	HI-test (H5)	X
HU32	27	22	10	0	220	HI-test (H7)	X
HU32	27	22	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU32	27	22	1	0	1	PCR test	X
HU33	10	8	10	80	80	HI-test (H5)	X
HU33	10	8	10	0	80	HI-test (H7)	X
HU33	10	8	1	1	1	HI-test (H7)	X
HU33	10	8	1	0	1	PCR test	X
Total					1 514		
						Add a new row	

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

- (a) *Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.*
 (b) *Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested*
 (c) *Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.*

Category : laying hens

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI –H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	32	13	10	130	130	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	32	13	10	0	130	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	32	13	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	32	13	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu21	56	36	10	360	360	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	56	36	10	0	360	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	56	36	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu21	56	36	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu22	63	27	10	270	270	HI-test (H5)	X
hu22	63	27	10	0	270	HI-test (H7)	X
hu22	63	27	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu22	63	27	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu23	13	11	10	110	110	HI-test (H5)	X
hu23	13	11	10	0	110	HI-test (H7)	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu23	13	11	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu23	13	11	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu31	52	24	10	240	240	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	52	24	10	0	240	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	52	24	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	52	24	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu32	61	40	10	400	400	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	61	40	10	0	400	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	61	40	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	61	40	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu33	97	65	10	650	650	HI-test (H5)	X
hu33	97	65	10	0	650	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	97	65	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	97	65	1	0	1	PCR test	X
Total					4 334		

Add a new row

(a) *Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.*

(b) *Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested*

(c) *Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.*

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Category : free range laying hens

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	1	1	10	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	1	1	10	0	10	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	1	1	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	1	1	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu21	1	1	10	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	1	1	10	0	10	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	1	1	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu21	1	1	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu22	3	3	10	30	30	HI-test (H5)	X
hu22	3	3	10	0	30	HI-test (H7)	X
hu22	3	3	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu22	3	3	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu31	1	1	10	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	1	1	10	0	10	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	1	1	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	1	1	1	0	1	PCR test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu33	1	1	10	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
hu33	1	1	10	0	10	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	1	1	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	1	1	1	0	1	PCR test	X
Total					150		
Add a new row							
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>							

Category : fattening turkeys

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	2	2	10	20	20	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	2	2	10	0	20	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	2	2	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	2	2	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu21	19	13	10	130	130	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	19	13	10	0	130	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	19	13	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu21	19	13	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu22	137	22	10	220	220	HI-test (H5)	X
hu22	137	22	10	0	220	HI-test (H7)	X
hu22	137	22	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu22	137	22	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu23	43	24	10	240	240	HI-test (H5)	X
hu23	43	24	10	0	240	HI-test (H7)	X
hu23	43	24	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu23	43	24	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu31	4	3	10	30	30	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	4	3	10	0	30	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	4	3	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	4	3	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu32	18	12	10	120	120	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	18	12	10	0	120	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	18	12	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	18	12	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu33	64	40	10	400	400	HI-test (H5)	X
hu33	64	40	10	0	400	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	64	40	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	64	40	1	0	1	PCR test	X
Total					2 334		

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
- (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
- (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : turkey breeders

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	1	1	10	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	1	1	10	0	10	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	1	1	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	1	1	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu31	5	2	10	20	20	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	5	2	10	0	20	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	5	2	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	5	2	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu32	15	2	10	20	20	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	15	2	10	0	20	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	15	2	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	15	2	1	0	1	PCR test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu33	7	2	10	20	20	HI-test (H5)	X	
hu33	7	2	10	0	20	HI-test (H7)	X	
hu33	7	2	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X	
hu33	7	2	1	0	1	PCR test	X	
Total					148			
Add a new row								
<p>(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested</p> <p>(c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.</p>								

Category : farmed game birds (gallinaceous)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	1	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	1	1	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	1	1	10	10	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	1	1	10	0	2	PCR test	X
hu21	9	4	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	9	4	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	9	4	10	40	1	Virus isolation test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu21	9	4	10	0	8	PCR test	X
hu22	2	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu22	2	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu22	2	2	10	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu22	2	2	10	0	4	PCR test	X
HU23	2	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
HU23	2	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
HU23	2	2	10	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU23	2	2	10	0	4	PCR test	X
HU31	8	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
HU31	8	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
HU31	8	2	10	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU31	8	2	10	0	4	PCR test	X
HU32	10	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
HU32	10	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
HU32	10	2	10	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU32	10	2	10	0	4	PCR test	X
HU33	38	12	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
HU33	38	12	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
HU33	38	12	10	120	1	Virus isolation test	X
HU33	38	12	10	0	24	PCR test	X
Total					71		

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
 (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
 (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Category : farmed game (waterfowl)

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu21	3	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	3	1	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	3	1	20	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu21	3	1	20	0	4	PCR test	X
hu33	3	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu33	3	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	3	2	20	40	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	3	2	20	0	8	PCR test	X
Total					18		

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
 (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
 (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Category : ratites

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of holdings(c)	Total number of holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu31	1	1	10	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	1	1	10	0	10	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	1	1	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	1	1	1	0	1	PCR test	X
hu32	1	1	10	10	10	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	1	1	10	0	10	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	1	1	1	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	1	1	1	0	1	PCR test	X
Total					44		

Add a new row

- (a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.
- (b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member States is requested
- (c) Total number of holdings of one category of poultry in concerned NUTS 2 region.

Add a category

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total poultry 2023	8 613	4 581

2.2.2 *DUCKS ,GEESE AND FARMED GAME BIRDS (WATERFOWL e.g. MALLARD) HOLDINGS (a) to be sampled.*

Serological investigation according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2010/367/EU

Targets for year **2023**

Category : duck breeders

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	2	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	2	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	2	2	20	40	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	2	2	20	0	8	PCR test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu23	5	2	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu23	5	2	1	0	1	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu23	5	2	20	40	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu23	5	2	20	0	8	8	PCR test	X
hu32	5	3	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	5	3	1	0	1	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	5	3	20	60	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	5	3	20	0	12	12	PCR test	X
hu33	31	8	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu33	31	8	1	0	1	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	31	8	20	160	1	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	31	8	20	0	32	32	PCR test	X
Total						72		
Add a new row								
<p>(a) <i>Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested</i></p>								

Category : fattening ducks

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis		
hu21	1	1	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	1	1	1	0	1	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	1	1	20	20	1	1	Virus isolation test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu21	1	1	20	0	4	PCR test	X
hu23	2	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu23	2	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu23	2	2	20	40	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu23	2	2	20	0	8	PCR test	X
hu31	3	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	3	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	3	2	20	40	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	3	2	20	0	8	PCR test	X
hu32	49	32	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	49	32	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	49	32	20	640	2	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	49	32	20	0	128	PCR test	X
hu33	120	44	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu33	120	44	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	120	44	20	880	2	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	120	44	20	0	176	PCR test	X
Total					341		

Add a new row

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Category : geese breeders

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI -H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	5	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	5	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	5	2	20	40	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	5	2	20	0	8	PCR test	X
hu21	1	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	1	1	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	1	1	20	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu21	1	1	20	0	4	PCR test	X
hu22	2	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu22	2	1	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu22	2	1	20	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu22	2	1	20	0	4	PCR test	X
hu23	2	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu23	2	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu23	2	2	20	40	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu23	2	2	20	0	8	PCR test	X
hu31	16	3	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	16	3	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	16	3	20	60	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	16	3	20	0	12	PCR test	X
hu32	12	4	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	12	4	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	12	4	20	80	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	12	4	20	0	16	PCR test	X
hu33	19	13	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu33	19	13	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	19	13	20	260	2	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	19	13	20	0	52	PCR test	X
Total					126		
Add a new row							

(a) Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.

(b) Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested

Category : fattening geese

delete this category

In the column "Total number of samples", please put 0 if the same samples have already been counted for another laboratory analysis (example : for HI-H5 and HI –H7 test, only 1 sample should be counted)

NUTS (2) (b)	Total number of duck and geese holdings	Total number of duck and geese holdings to be sampled	Number of samples per holding	Total number of samples	Total number of tests	Method of laboratory analysis	
hu10	3	2	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu10	3	2	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu10	3	2	20	40	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu10	3	2	20	0	8	PCR test	X
hu21	1	1	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu21	1	1	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu21	1	1	20	20	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu21	1	1	20	0	4	PCR test	X
hu31	5	4	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu31	5	4	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu31	5	4	20	80	1	Virus isolation test	X
hu31	5	4	20	0	16	PCR test	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

hu32	101	69	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu32	101	69	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu32	101	69	20	1 380	4	Virus isolation test	X
hu32	101	69	20	0	276	PCR test	X
hu33	280	97	1	1	1	HI-test (H5)	X
hu33	280	97	1	0	1	HI-test (H7)	X
hu33	280	97	20	1 940	4	Virus isolation test	X
hu33	280	97	20	0	388	PCR test	X
Total					713		
Add a new row							

(a) *Holdings or herds or flocks or establishments as appropriate.*
 (b) *Refers to the location of the holding of origin. In case NUTS (2) code can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested*

Add a category

Totals	Total number of tests	Total number of samples
Total ducks and geese and farmed game birds 2023	1 252	5 921

TOTALS for Poultry (2.2.1) + Ducks and Geese (2.2.2) and farmed game birds for year :

2023

Poultry + Ducks/Geese /farmed game birds	Total number of tests
---	--------------------------

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Grand Total	9 865
Grand Total ELISA	0
Grand Total agar	0
Grand Total HI tests (H5)	4 260
Grand Total HI tests (H7)	4 261
Grand Total Virus Isolation test	70
Grand Total PCR test	1 274
Grand Total Samplings	10 502

2.3 Sampling procedures, sampling periods and frequency of testing taking into account criteria set out in Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

For each poultry category please detail the place of sampling (holding or slaughterhouse), the period and frequency of the testing, and who is in charge of the sampling.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Sampling takes place in the holdings in all poultry categories. Sampling period is not set, it last in the whole year. Sampling will be carried out by veterinarians and means blood taking from poultry for serological tests or swab for virology tests. The number of samples are set out by the Central Authority (DAHAW of the National Food Chain Safety Office. for each county and county authorities are responsible for implementation. Each concerned establishment is sampled once throughout the year, in case of negative results. Sample size is 10 or 20 blood samples or swab samples per establishment, depending on the poultry species. The survey shall be completed by 31 December, each year. The tubes for blood and the swabs are provided by the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate. The samples must be identified clearly. Minimum amount of blood sample is 2 mm. Samples must be sent to the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate within 48 hours , cooled to 4 degrees. The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorates organizes the regular transport of the samples .The capacity of the lab is 2000 sample /week.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

The partners' role is explained above (2.1.1.)

2.4. Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used.

Please describe the tests to be used and their purpose (screening test or confirmatory test or follow-up investigations) for each category of poultry.

Please explain the number of tests calculation for each poultry category, and if it is in line with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689.

Description of the used serological tests : (max 32000 chars)

Diagnostic method is haemagglutination-inhibition test (HI) to detect H5 and H7 (Chapter 3.3.4. of the OIE - Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals). Follow up investigations are done by PCR.

Number of tests are calculated as follows:

Sampling method is risk-based sampling. In poultry other than waterfowl this will mean 10 samples per holding, in waterfowl 20 swab samples (equal proportions of cloaca and tracheal swabs) per holding due to the lower sensitivity of the test in waterfowl.

In waterfowl we use PCR, if it is positive virus isolation test.

3. Description and implementation of the surveillance programme in wild birds

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

3.1.1 *Designation of the authorities in charge of supervising, coordinating, and implementing the programme and relevant collaborating partners (e.g. epidemiologists, ornithologists, nature bird observation and hunter organisations).*

Please describe in detail who designs, who implements, and who monitors the programme in wild birds.

Please detail the system in place to detect the dead wild birds; please explain who delivers the wild birds to the laboratory.

(max. 32000 chars):

The DAHAW designs and monitors the programme, the FCSAHDs of the CGOs (county government offices) are responsible for the implementation. Each county has to deliver a certain number of wild bird samples yearly. The county government offices communicate these requirements in meetings with hunters and official veterinarians. Thanks to the intensive communication campaigns and the recent epizootic, stakeholders and members of the public are aware of the importance of wild bird sample collection and the CA gets notifications about dead wild birds.

Additional surveillance can be ordered by the National Disease Control Center (NDCC) depending on the current epidemiological situation.

The surveillance programme for avian influenza in wild birds is implemented in the whole country, considering that in almost every county there are either wetlands, lakes, rivers or backwaters as typical habitats for migratory wild birds, in particular water birds, as target species. Passive surveillance is in force, moribund and dead birds are collected for virological examination.

Passive surveillance is targeted on birds belonging to "higher risk" species listed in the EURL's webpage, other wild birds living in close proximity to these species and also on wild birds at risk of coming in close contact with domestic poultry holdings. Veterinarians or hunters are responsible for the implementation of the sampling. Bird watchers, hunters or anyone who discovers a dead or moribund bird shall deliver it to the competent authority, i.e. the local official veterinarians. The Hungarian Ornithologists' Society was ordered by the National Disease Control Center to send all found dead/moribund bird for sampling from wetland areas/migration routes. Oropharyngeal/tracheal or cloacal swab samples, tissues or corpses are sent by the competent authority immediately to the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for virological examination. The diagnostic method is PCR (Chapter 2.3.4. of the OIE - Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals).

Because of the HPAI outbreaks in Europe, at the end of 2020 active surveillance was ordered by the National Disease Control Center to sample healthy birds while ringing them. Ringing is performed by the members of the Hungarian Ornithologists' Society. Oropharyngeal/tracheal or cloacal swabs are to be sent to the lab mainly from birds belonging to Anseriformes and Charadriiformes orders.

At the time of sampling, the veterinarian must record the species (preferably subspecies), age, sex, ring number, condition and other signs of health of the wild bird. The location of the finding must be specified (with GPS coordinates) and, in addition, relevant information must be provided, such as: the proximity of any surface waters; nearby livestock farms; or if the sample originated within a 10 km radius of the Ramsar site.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

3.1.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

(max. 32000 chars) :

Whole country.

3.1.3 Estimation of the local and/or migratory wildlife population

Please provide main species, number of birds, migratory routes, geographic distribution or risk areas.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Long-term migrants: usually trans-Saharan wintering grounds, these are not encountered at home in winter. Short-term migratory species generally do not migrate further south from the Mediterranean. Their movement (migration timing, intensity, length of stay, etc.) is strongly influenced by weather and food supply. There are milder winters when they migrate less and change their wintering grounds as the frost sets in. Thus, if the winter in northern Europe is mild, fewer short-term migrants will appear in the southern areas. In general, the seasonal bird migration in Eurasia takes place from the north, northeast to south, southwest (and vice versa). The main migration systems are shown in the attached file. ("Wild bird migration routes")

The attached Excel sheet ("Status of most common birds") shows the status of the 150 most common bird species. You can see whether the given bird species have migrating populations from northern nesting flocks in Hungary or are winterers. The latter can generally be said to come from the territories of Northern Europe and North-West Asia to the Carpathian Basin, and those who migrate, migrate to the Mediterranean and Africa, respectively. On the following website information on each bird species can be found in English (e.g. maps of distribution, nesting and wintering areas): <http://datazone.birdlife.org/species/search>

In general, wetlands play an extremely important role in bird migration and wintering. Migration "routes" and "areas" are difficult to delineate, they are larger, wide bands. Of course, there are special cases, e.g. straits (Gibraltar), rivers wedged into the desert (Nile) that "guide" migratory birds. Due to the nature of the Carpathian Basin, it is difficult to divide it into routes, here we can talk about "better" and "not so good" habitats. In general, we can say that the wetlands ("Ramsari" sites: <http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/ramsari-egyezmeny> on the map: <http://www.ramsar.hu/fotok/teruletek.htm>), our natural and artificial lakes, and the natural or near-natural areas of the Natura2000 network (<https://natura.2000.hu/hu>) are the nesting, migratory and wintering places of birds of outstanding importance. About the Ramsari sites in Hungary please see the map below.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

The source of the following data is the website of the Hungarian Ornithological Society <https://www.mme.hu/magyarorszagmadarai>

Tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*) - Its domestic nesting population is 70 - 100 pairs (2000-2012) and stable (2000-2012).

Greater scaup (*Aythya marila*) - It regularly travels through Hungary in autumn and spring, and overwinters in small numbers. Most of the time, smaller teams can be observed, often in the company of other ducks. Its European population is stable, and Hungary has no other task in preserving the species beyond maintaining conservation.

Common pochard (*Aythya ferina*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 500 and 1,000 pairs (2019)

Red-crested pochard (*Netta rufina*) - Its domestic nesting population is 300 - 500 pairs (2019)

Northern pintail (*Anas acuta*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 0 and 20 pairs (2019)

Eurasian wigeon (*Anas penelope*) - Its European population is stable, beyond the sparing of birds migrating through Hungary, no species-specific measures are needed to protect it.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) - Its domestic nesting population is 160 - 400 pairs (2000-2012) and shows an increase (2000-2012).

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) - Its domestic nesting population is 30,000-60,000pairs (2019)

Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*) - Its domestic nesting population is 0 - 15 pairs (2019) and shows an uncertain trend (no change can be established on the basis of existing data).

Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) - Its domestic nesting population is 2-10 pairs (2019). He is a regular migrating and winter guest in Hungary, between October and April. It appears in smaller teams in fish-rich lakes and rivers. Nesting has already been observed at the Danube Bend.

Common goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) - It was a species that could be hunted for a long time, but it never had a significant proportion in the place settings. It is a migratory bird that spends the winter on the continent's larger rivers, lakes and beaches. It is in the process of being declared protected.

Smew (*Mergus albellus*) - Apart from ensuring the calm of the birds wintering in Hungary and migrating through Hungary and preserving the condition of the natural waters, we have nothing else to do to protect the species. During its migration, like in Hungary, it appears in most of Europe, therefore these effective protection measures apply only to the entire continent.

Common eider (*Somateria mollissima*) - It mainly appears on the Danube and Lake Balaton one by one, possibly in a smaller team. Its European population is growing, but as it is basically a marine species, it is not expected to become much more regular in Hungary in the future.

Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*) - Its domestic nesting population is 15 to 40 pairs (2019)

Egyptian goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*) - It is a widespread ornamental bird, breeds well in captivity, and escaped specimens occur regularly in Hungary, often in urban environments. As it is not a native bird and due to its aggressive nature it can negatively affect the population of other waterfowl, it is an undesirable species in the domestic fauna.

Lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*) - It is also a special task of Hungary to find peace and suitable feeding places in the Hungarian steppes for its resting places. Occurrence period: September-November and March-April, but can also occur in winter

Greylag goose (*Anser anser*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 3,300 and 4,800 pairs (2019)

Taiga bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*) - Its population is declining and is even considered an endangered species.

Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) - In Hungary, it is rare to observe. As an invasive, rapidly spreading, non-native species, its domestic spread is undesirable from a conservation point of view.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Pink-footed goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*) - A significant part of the population winters in the coastal areas of Western Europe, and we do not expect a larger number of appearances in the future.

Brant goose (*Branta bernicla*) - Its European stock is growing, but as a coastal migrant, we cannot expect significant troops in the future. The individuals that appear here usually join other geese.

Greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) - Overwinter in significant numbers on mild winters. In the last century, its numbers have declined significantly due to excessive hunting, habitat conversion, and disturbance of nocturnal places. The stock is currently stabilizing.

Black swan (*Cygnus atratus*) - Although not native to Hungary, it may occur in certain places for fashion purposes. Colder winters cannot survive without care, so there is no need to expect them to spread.

"Whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*) - He is a regular but rare guest in domestic wetlands. Based on its approximately 250 occurrences accumulated since the 1940s, it can be expected to appear primarily between November and February. It occurs regularly on the Danube at the larger lakes of the Tisza and Transdanubia, individually or in smaller groups, often between mute swans."

Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 300 and 450 pairs (2019)

Black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 100 and 250 pairs (2019)

Great crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) - Its domestic nesting population is 2,300 - 2,600 pairs (2019)

Little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*) - Its domestic nesting population is 3,000 - 3,200 pairs (2019)

White stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) - Its domestic nesting population is 4,400-5050 pairs (2019) and shows a declining trend (1999-2019).

Eurasian bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) - In Hungary, the number of ringing males in the nesting period is between 1,800 and 2,000 (2019)

Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*) - Its domestic nesting population is 570 - 770 pairs (2019)

Great white egret (*Egretta alba*) - Its domestic nesting population is 3,600 - 5,500 pairs (2008-2012) and shows strong growth (2000-2012).

Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*) - Its domestic nesting population is 2970 - 3350 pairs (2019)

Dalmatian pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*) - It is a rare species, we can find some specimens on our larger lakes. Its domestic presence is not significant.

Great white pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) - Due to its extreme rarity, it does not require special protection measures in Hungary in order to protect it effectively.

Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 2,400 and 2,700 pairs (2019)

White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) - Its domestic nesting population is 310 - 340 pairs (2019)

Rough-legged buzzard (*Buteo lagopus*) - He arrives in Hungary in the winter, mainly as a guest of the open areas of the Great Plain. It winters with us in varying numbers every year, does not require any special conservation measures.

Common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) - Its domestic nesting population is 19,000 - 24,000 pairs (2019)

Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) - Its domestic nesting population is 58 to 63 pairs (2019)

Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 1100 and 1,300 pairs (2019)

Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*) - Its domestic nesting population is 76-86 pairs (2019)

Western swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*) - It came to mind only once in Hungary, in 1967 a specimen was observed and photographed at Lake Velence.

Green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*) - Occurrence period: March-May and July-November, but there are also wintering and overwintering specimens

Great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*) - It is a rare species in Hungary, occurring in autumn and winter.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

European herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) - The European herring gull is rare in Hungary, even in winter.

Mew gull (*Larus canus*) - Its domestic nesting population can be put on 1 - 3 pairs (2019)

Black-headed gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 4,000 and 6,400 pairs (2019)

Eurasian magpie (*Pica pica*) - Its domestic nesting population is between 47,000 and 49,000 pairs (2019)

Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) - Its domestic nesting population can be set at 30 - 100 pairs (2019)

3.2 Design, criteria, risk factors and target population(3)

(max. 32000 chars):

500 wild birds are set to be sampled each year in the whole country, divided among the counties. In every county there are wetlands but these are not always close to high density poultry populations.

Risk factors: surface area of water, distance from the direction of migration, number of poultry farms, number of farms within 10 km of Ramsar sites, number of poultry, density of livestock, number of wildbird positives in previous year, number of birds affected by outbreaks in previous year, number of outbreaks in previous year.

Each risk aspect is given a different risk weight.

Target population: please see in Point 3.1.1.

(3) Areas at risk (wetlands in particular where links with high density poultry populations), previous positive findings as referred to in Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 should be taken into account and if possible complemented by a map.

3.2.1 WILD BIRDS focussed on target species

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Investigations according to the surveillance programme set out in conformity with Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

Targets for year

2023

NUTS (2) code/region (a)	Total number of wild birds to be sampled	Estimated total number of wild birds to be samples for passive surveillance	Type of test	Number of tests	
hu10	21	21	PCR test	21	X
hu10	0	0	Virus isolation test	1	X
hu21	68	68	PCR test	68	X
hu21	0	0	Virus isolation test	2	X
hu22	45	45	PCR test	45	X
hu22	0	0	Virus isolation test	2	X
hu23	53	53	PCR test	53	X
hu23	0	0	Virus isolation test	2	X
hu31	38	38	PCR test	38	X
hu31	0	0	Virus isolation test	2	X
hu32	124	124	PCR test	124	X
hu32	0	0	Virus isolation test	3	X
hu33	151	151	PCR test	151	X
hu33	0	0	Virus isolation test	3	X

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Total	500	500	515
Add a new row			
<p>(a) Refers to the place of collection of birds/samples. In case NUTS 2 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) can not be used, region as defined in the programme by the Member State is requested. Please fill-in these values directly in the field.</p>			

	Total number of tests
Total number of tests	515
Total Virus isolation tests	15
Total PCR tests	500
Total Other tests	0
Total number of wild birds to be sampled for passive surveillance	500

3.3 Sampling procedures and sampling periods

Please also explain which samples are taken from wild birds

max 32000 chars :

Samples: oropharyngeal/tracheal or cloacal swab samples, tissues or corpses. Sampling takes place throughout the year.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

3.4 Laboratory testing: description of the laboratory tests used .

Please explain also which laboratory do the tests for the wild birds, and which, and how many tests are planned for each wild bird

max 32000 chars :

The diagnostic method is PCR (Chapter 3.3.4. of the OIE - Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals). The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate performs the PCR tests. Positive samples are retested by virus isolation test. Dead birds collected and sent into the laboratory will undergo routine post-mortem inspection including histopathology.

4. Short description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in poultry during the last five years

max 32000 chars :

On 1 November 2016, increased mortality, drop of feed/water intake and weakness was observed in a turkey holding (keeping 9000 birds) in Békés County, and H5N8 HPAI was confirmed by the NRL on 3 November 2016.

240 outbreaks of HPAI H5N8 strain occurred in poultry in Hungary from 3 November 2016 to 21 April 2017. The outbreaks occurred in the following counties: Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Hajdú-Bihar, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Somogy, Veszprém. Over 2.6 million heads of poultry have been killed in response to these outbreaks.

Most of the outbreaks took place in Bács-Kiskun county, which is the most densely populated county as regards to poultry. Here, six additional outbreaks occurred after all restrictive measures had been lifted, at the end of March. However, these outbreaks were situated in a previously non-affected area. The final cleaning and disinfection of the last affected holding in Hungary took place on 24 May 2017.

Besides domestic poultry, HPAI was detected in ten captive wild birds (in five different locations).

On 12 January 2020 the NRL for avian influenza of Hungary detected the presence of HPAI (H5N8 subtype) in a fattening turkey holding in Komárom-Esztergom county. This outbreak was the first detection of the HPAI in 2020 in Hungary. In the proximity of this holding two secondary outbreaks were confirmed in fattening turkeys on 14 January.

On 14 January another primary outbreak was confirmed in Hajdú-Bihar county in a duck holding. As of 2 March 2020 all restrictions were lifted.

At the end of March 2020, new outbreaks were confirmed in the southern part of Hungary where the poultry population is usually very dense. On 25 March in Bács-Kiskun county, on 31 March in Csongrád-Csanád county and on 30 April in Békés county outbreaks were confirmed (H5N8 subtype). In these

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

three counties 269 outbreaks of HPAI H5N8 strain occurred in poultry from 25 March to 5 June in 2020. Most of the outbreaks took place in Bács-Kiskun county, which is the most densely populated county with regard to poultry. Over 3.6 million heads of poultry have been killed in response to these outbreaks.

The last outbreak occurred on 5 June and the stamping-out, cleaning and disinfection was completed on 8 June 2020. As of 10 July 2020 all restrictions were lifted.

On 6 January 2021 the NRL for avian influenza of Hungary detected the presence of HPAI (H5N8 subtype) in two fattening turkey holdings in Komárom-Esztergom county (a primary and a secondary outbreak). As no further suspicion was observed, all restrictions were lifted as of 17 February.

On 14 February 2021 a primary outbreak (HPAI H5N8) was confirmed in Bács-Kiskun county in a laying hen holding. On 3 February 2021 further 3 secondary outbreaks were confirmed within the 1 km area of primary outbreak in laying hen holdings.

As of 8 March all restrictions were lifted.

On 13 April a primary outbreak (HPAI H5N1) was confirmed in a breeding turkey holding in Hajdú-Bihar county. No other suspicion was found, therefore all restrictions were lifted as of 16 May.

In October 2021, the H5N1 subtype of the virus re-emerged in several locations across the EU as a result of the autumn migrations of wild birds, and on 16 November the outbreak reached our country. In Bács-Kiskun County, the virus was detected in a breeding flock of ducks and a flock of geese. In November, Békés, Csongrád-Csanád, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Hajdú-Bihar counties were also affected. Around 2.3 million animals have been slaughtered in the affected counties.

5. *Short description of the epidemiological situation of the disease in wild birds during the last five years*

(max. 32000 chars):

On 26 October 2016, the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for avian influenza of Hungary detected the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAI) (H5N8 subtype) in a mute swan in the south-east part of the country. This case was also the first detection of the HPAI of the 2016-2017 European epizootic.

During the epizootic of 2016-2017, HPAI was detected in over 200 wild birds (62 outbreaks in 50 localities, 16 counties, H5N8, one of them was due to H5N5).

Between January 2021 and February 2022, the virus was detected in a total of 37 wild birds (29 outbreaks) belonging to 16 different species:

Bács-Kiskun: 1 case, H5N1,

Baranya: 1 case, H5N1,

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén: 1 case, H5N1,

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

Csongrád-Csanád: 5 cases, H5N8, H5N1,
Fejér: 1 case, H5N1,
Győr-Moson-Sopron: 1 case, H5N1,
Hajdú-Bihar: 5 cases, H5N1,
Komárom-Esztergom: 7 cases, H5N8, H5N1,
Pest: 3 cases, H5N1,
Somogy: 1 case, H5N1,
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg: 10 cases, H5N1,
Vas: 1 case, H5N1

6. *Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease*

Please explain also briefly the measures implemented in case of suspicion or confirmation of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

In case of finding a suspicious case (dead or moribund or sick bird) the owner or the veterinarian of the holding or the finder of the wild bird should immediately notify the competent authority (i.e. the district veterinary officer or official veterinarian) who orders the obligatory measures according to the contingency plan for the control of avian influenza.

<https://portal.nebih.gov.hu/documents/10182/458753/Mad%C3%A1rinfluenza+k%C3%A9szletl%C3%A9ti+terv+2020+december.pdf/d5a32173-ed65-1376-f643-277227dacd02?t=1608199539870>

Besides the contingency plan, measures laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/687 and the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 143/2007. (XII. 4.) on detailed rules on the control of avian influenza must be applied in case of suspicion and confirmation of the disease.

Reporting chain:

In case of an outbreak or epidemiological event, the reporting chain is as follows:

Animal keeper (farmer) > private veterinarian > official veterinarian > District Veterinary Officer (District Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Unit) > Department responsible for Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the competent County Government Office > National Food Chain Safety Office > CVO

Main measures implemented:

Obligations on operators in the event of suspicion of HPAI in kept animals in an establishment

- notification obligation;
- isolate all animals suspected of being infected with the disease;

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

- keep the manure, including litter and used bedding, and any product, material or substance likely to be contaminated with and to transmit diseases isolated and protected from insects and rodents, kept animals of non-listed species and wild animals to the extent technically and practically feasible;
- implement the appropriate additional biosecurity measures to avoid any risk of spread of the disease;
- cease all movements of kept animals of listed species from or to the establishment;
- prevent non-essential movements of animals of non-listed species, products, materials, substances, persons and means of transport from or to the establishment;
- ensure that production, health and traceability records of the establishment are updated;
- provide the competent authority, on its request, with any relevant information regarding the disease; and
- follow any instructions given by the competent authority regarding the control of the disease.

Measures in case of suspicion- official veterinarian:

- official observation, census, closed keeping within the farm
- sampling, clinical examination
- start of the epidemiological enquiry
- no poultry or other captive birds may enter or leave the holding;
- carcasses of poultry or other captive birds, meat of poultry including offal ('poultry meat'), poultry feed ('feed'), utensils, materials, waste, droppings, poultry or other captive birds manure ('manure'), slurry, used litter or anything likely to transmit avian influenza may not leave the holding without an authorisation from the competent authority;

Measures in case of confirmation:

Restrictive zones are set up immediately.

- a protection zone with a radius of at least three kilometres around the holding;
- a surveillance zone with a radius of at least 10 kilometres around the holding, including the protection zone.

Measures in the affected holding: killing, safe disposal, tracing of products and animals; all substances and waste likely to be contaminated, such as feed, manure or bedding have to be destroyed or undergo a treatment ensuring the destruction of the avian influenza virus; disinfection

In the protection zone (radius of at least 3 km around the outbreak):

- compilation and keeping up to date an inventory of all establishments keeping animals of listed species
- carcasses have to be disposed of as soon as possible
- vehicles and equipment used for transporting live poultry or other captive birds, meat, feed, manure, slurry and bedding and any other material or substances likely to be contaminated, should undergo without delay one or more specific procedures
- removal or spreading of used litter, manure or slurry from holdings are prohibited
- the movement and transport of birds, eggs, poultry meat and carcasses are prohibited

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

- some derogations may apply for direct transport, only with the approval of regional competent authority (direct transport of poultry for immediate slaughter and the movement or treatment of poultry meat, day-old chicks, ready to lay poultry, hatching and table eggs, carcasses) with favourable laboratory results
- keeping animals of listed species separate from wild animals and animals of non-listed species;
- implementing additional surveillance
- using appropriate means of disinfection at the entrances and exits of the establishments;
- official veterinarians carry out at least one visit to all the establishments
- keeping records of all persons visiting the establishment
- exhibitions etc. of listed species are prohibited
- measures are only lifted after a minimum period of 21 days if conditions for lifting are met

In the surveillance zone (radius of at least 10 km around the outbreak):

- same biosecurity measures implemented in establishments as in the protection zone
- compilation and keeping up to date an inventory of all establishments keeping animals of listed species;
- the movement of poultry, ready-to-lay poultry, day-old chicks, eggs within the surveillance zone is prohibited unless authorisation is granted by the competent authority (except transit)
- the movement of poultry, ready-to-lay poultry, day-old chicks and eggs to holdings, slaughterhouses, packing centres or an establishment for the manufacture of egg products located outside the surveillance zone is prohibited (some derogations may apply with approval of the regional competent authority)
- vehicles and equipment used for transporting are needed to be disinfected
- movement and transport of birds and mammals only with authorization
- removal or spreading of used litter and manure only with authorization
- exhibitions etc. of listed species are prohibited

- official veterinarians carry out visits to a sample of establishments

- these measures are only lifted after a minimum period of 30 days only if the requirements to lift the measures in the protection zone are met, and a representative number of establishments keeping animals of listed species have undergone, with favourable results, visits carried out by official veterinarians.

The competent authority can always order further measures and enlarge the zones, if required so (e.g. where the poultry population is the densest). Additional stamping out procedure may be carried out in other holdings within the restricted zone as well, in case an epidemiological link is found.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

7. Costs

7.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

7.1.1 Poultry including ducks, geese and farmed game birds

Please also check the consistency between the numbers mentioned in tables 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 7.2.1, and the information provided in box 2.3 and 2.4. Please comment also the cost-efficiency aspects of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Costs derive from the costs of sampling and from the costs of laboratory investigations. Costs of sampling come from the costs of sampling tubes , wrapping, transport and remuneration of private veterinarians. Costs of laboratory tests are made up of the costs of the test used and from wages of the competent veterinarian and assistants doing laboratory work.

7.1.2 Wild birds

Please also check the consistency between the numbers mentions in tables 3.2.1, 7.2.2 and the information provided in box 3.3 and 3.4.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Costs derive from the costs of laboratory sampling and from the costs of laboratory tests. Costs of laboratory tests are made up of the costs of the test used and from wages of the competent veterinarian and assistants doing laboratory work.

7.2 Summary of the annual costs :

7.2.1 Poultry surveillance including ducks, geese and farmed game birds : Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme - poultry

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

C. Financial information

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 perform 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 are taken by official veterinarians and by private vets. The cost of sampling is paid from state budget.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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 samples is performed by the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office 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 owner of the animals submits a payment application to the local veterinary service, where the application is reviewed, and compensation is paid from state budget.

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):

There is no vaccination for avian influenza in Hungary.

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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

(max. 32000 chars):

None.

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:

ANNEX 4 : Standard requirements for the submission of surveillance programmes for avian influenza in poultry and wild birds

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
			Total size of attachments :	