EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Food sustainability, international relations

Unit D4 - Food safety programmes, Emergency funding

Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses 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 of eradication, control and surveillance 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).
Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore , this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:
This programme is multiannual: "YES"
Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:
- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
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1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
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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: 2021 2.1.1

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Classical Swine Fever

Species : Wild boar

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning : 2021 To end of 2022

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document: *2021*

1. Contact data

Name [redacted] Phone [redacted]

Email [redacted] Your job type within the CA : [redacted]

Submission Date

Friday, October 22, 2021 13:03:09

Submission Number

1634900553455-17817

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 domectic 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 compard to previous year*
- *An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and contrains indentified 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.
• It refers to hunting year and not calendar year. (Hunting year: between 1st March and 28th February next year).
• County sample numbers are divided up for the hunting organizations.
• The hunting organization is responsible for the sampling.
• Introducing a sample identification sheet to be filled by the responsible person of the hunting organization (Over the veterinary document accompanying the samples).

• The sample identification sheet contains the name and address of hunting organization, the place of shooting, the hunting identification number for shot big game species, estimated age of the wild boar, the destination of the carcass, and sign of the person who took the sample.
• Virological test was performed not only from seropositive animals, but from every sixth wild boar shot within 3 km radius around the place where, and within a 42 day period after the date when the seropositive wild boar was shot.
• In the 20 km wide zone near to Slovakia the compulsory virological test has been introduced of every third wild boar under 1 year and shot during group hunting.

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. The radius of the zone around the Slovakian outbreaks was 10 km, we enlarged the radius up to 35 km, taking into consideration the opinion of the National Expert Committee.
On 22 January 2007 the first three CSF cases in wild boar in Hungary (Nógrád county) were confirmed by the NRL. All three wild boars were 8 months old. Two of them were healthy animals shot near Litke and Csesztve and the third one was shot due to abnormal behaviour near Ipolytarnóc. All three settlements are very close to the Slovakian border.
On 25 January 2007 two other CSF cases in wild boar were confirmed, one near Csesztve and one near Ipolytarnóc. Until May 2007 there were no further cases.
The meeting of National CSF Expert Group was held on 25 January 2007.
After the meeting of National CSF Expert Group on 25 January 2007 the following measures were introduced in wild boars:
• Whole territory of Nógrád county must be considered as CSF infected area
• Compulsory serological and virological examination of all shot wild boars in Nógrád county.
• Samples: blood sample for serology and tonsil for virology
• The carcass of shot wild boar is only tradeable after the negative serological and virological test results (It has to be stored till the laboratory result received)
• In case of positive serological or virological result the carcass should be destroyed as category 1 material in rendering plant
• The wild boars with abnormal behaviour must be shot and their carcasses must be sent to the NRL. Wild boars found dead have to be sent to NRL, too.
• Temporary ban for group hunting, the individual hunting is allowed

The following measures were introduced in (domestic) pigs:
• Official movement control on all pig holdings. No pigs enter or leave the holding without the permission of the district veterinary officer.
• Official census has to be carried out of all categories of pigs at all holdings
• All pigs must be kept in closed circumstances to avoid any contact with wild boars
• Control of movement of persons (protective cloths and disinfection)
• Control of movement of vehicles (disinfection)
• Ban for transportation of pigs to other counties or to other country
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. The highest number of the cases occurred in June 2007 (8 cases), while in September only 1 case was confirmed.
On 26 September 2007 CSF was confirmed in a wild boar in Slovak Republic, in Nové Zámky District very close to the Slovakian-Hungarian Border. Hungary's nearest region to the Slovakian case is Komárom-

Esztergom county. This part of the Slovakian-Hungarian border is a natural border, the River Danube. The meeting of the Hungarian National CSF Expert Group was held on 9 October 2007 to discuss the situation. In Komárom-Esztergom county the following measures were introduced.

• For domestic pigs, the measures laid down in Article 15, paragraph 2.(b) of Council Directive 2001/89/EC (with special consideration of the official census and clinically examination of pigs) were ordered to the zone with a radius of 10 km around the outbreak site.

• In case of wild boars, above the normal surveillance program an intensive targeted surveillance was carried out in the area that is 10 km deep from the Slovakian-Hungarian border and situated east from the road between Tata and Dunaalmás to the border of Komárom-Esztergom county. (Three sampling units: 3x59 samples had to be tested serologically and virologically). All the results were negative and the measures were lifted in March 2008.

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.

After beginning of November 2007 the measures of the second edition of the CSF Eradication Plan (issued on 3 July 2007) were applied in the specified part of Pest county, too. On 10 December 2007 the first CSF case in wild boar in specified part of Pest county was confirmed. (In December there were 12 cases in all, including the first one). 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, because:

• there were cases in Nógrád county close to the administrative border with Heves county and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county* and no effective barrier to prevent spread of the disease to the non-infected counties;

• the new CSF infected area has such natural border as the river Danube and artificial borders (E71 highway, main roads) that are more effective to prevent the movement of infected wild boars.

* Nógrád and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties have a very short common border on the North.

On 25 June 2008 the National CSF Expert Group also proposed to establish a surveillance zone around the infected area. It meant that more virological tests had to be done in this zone. Originally it was a 10 km wide belt around CSF infected area in all four affected counties, but from March 2010 it has been extended with an band about 40 km wide counted from the highway E71 in direction south from the infected area of Pest county. (This modification affected only Pest 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. Furthermore, since June of 2008 the percentage of seropositivity has decreased continuously, during 2010/2011 hunting year the rate of the seropositive wild boars was fairly below 1% in both counties. So the presence of CSF virus in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Heves counties has been excluded according to the available epidemiological data. Therefore the measures regarding the CSF infected area were lifted on 22 June 2011 in accordance with Commission Decision 2011/360/EU. Between this date and the end of 2011/2012 hunting year (29 February 2012) the rules of the surveillance zone were applied in the former CSF infected area of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemlén and Heves counties, and the original surveillance zone (10 km wide belt around the infected area) was lifted in both counties.

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. The hunters consider the measures and the compensations only as an economic activity. 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 (printed press, leaflets, posters, tv-, and radio spots, online contents, regional papers, agricultural magazines etc.)
2/
Another problem was that antibody ELISA tests were carried out throughout the year 2020 in lower numbers than planned, because many samples were unsuitable for carrying out the ELISA test - although Hungary's eradication plan for ASF properly describes the sampling method. This problem has now been solved, as the Epidemiology Unit within the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate and the laboratory of the National Food Chain Safety Office has drawn attention to the correct sampling and a sufficient number of samples are now being received.
3/
It is not possible to distinguish between the two diseases (CSF/ASF) on the basis of symptoms/ postmortem sings, 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 2021-22 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.
•The active surveillance in wild boars is set to detect 5% prevalence with 95% confidence.
• In each county the minimum sample size has been determined according to point H of Chapter IV in CSF Diagnostic Manual. 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 *.
• In each sampling unit at least 59 wild boars have to be sampled.
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. 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).

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

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 orginating from ASF stengthened 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 (i.e. the same samples are tested for both CSF and ASF for cost-efficiency) with the following difference in terms of EU co-financing:
- ASF active surveillance programme co-financing covers only the 16 predefined areas of the three concerned counties (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén) which is less than the whole counties,
- CSF active surveillance programme covers (both sampling and co-financing) the whole area of these three counties.

Thus, in the county reports the samples from the 16 predefined areas and the samples from outside the predefined areas in the three counties are recorded separately.
And for the samples from the 16 predefined areas, the sampling cost claims are included only in the ASF programme (and not included in the CSF programme at all).
And for the samples from outside the predefined areas the sampling cost claims are included only in the CSF programme.

In addition to, at the end the country reports are checked by comparing them with laboratory data to know if the tests have really been carried out. The comparison is done by the Epidemiology Unit within the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office.
Moreover, 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

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

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 responsabilities*
- *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

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, decribe 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
commercial	9.833	2.753.333
non-commercial	15.301	47.117
outdoor	930 (in whole country)	9226 (only in ASF high risk and infected area data available)
total	26.064	2.809.676

It is not needed to amend part B.

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

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

(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 shcemes at holding level an 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 seroposivity, 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.
• 860 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. The sample size for each county is calculated according to the wild boar population of the county.
In case of passive surveillance in domestic pigs PCR is used. From 2021 only part of the samples originating from ASF stengthened 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.

INSPECTIONS:
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 2021.
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, tracebility 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.
Apart from the above mentionned 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.

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

(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.

4.3.8 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) :

In accordance with the point (e) of Article 2 of the Council Directive 2001/89/EC, a seropositive result found in the framework of the targeted CSF surveillance programme qualifies as an animal suspected of being infected with classical swine fever virus. The measures described in Article 15(1) of the Council Directive 2001/89/EC are carried out, including the further laboratory investigations (VN test and PCR) of the affected animal in the NRL. Furthermore, if seropositivity is confirmed by virus neutralisation test, further wild boars (3-5% of the planned hunting bag) have to be shot and tested serologically and virologically in the affected hunting area, within a period of maximum 42 days (as described in Chapter 3: Description of the submitted programme). The confirmation of the disease is based on point D) of the Chapter VI of the CSF Diagnostic Manual.
Articles 1 to 17 of the Decree No. 75/2002 (VIII.16.) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development describe the detailed rules of the measures to be taken in case of suspicion or confirmation of CSF. This Decree is in line with Council Directive 2001/89/EC.
From 21st April, 2021, the AHL and 2020/687 DA are followed.

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

(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 map 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.

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 managenent 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.

B. Targets

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

Targets for year : **2021**

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	
		0		0	0	0	0	X
		Totals :	0	0	0	0	0	
						Add a new row		
				Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)		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)	26 064	350	2 500	0	0	X
		Totals :	26 064	350	2 500	0	0	
						Add a new row		
				Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)		2500		

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

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

Targets for year : **2022**

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	
						Add a new row		
				Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)		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)	26 064	350	2 500	0	0	X
		Totals :	26 064	350	2 500	0	0	
						Add a new row		
				Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (organ)		2500		

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

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

Targets for year : **2021**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	83 000	counting and obs	wild boar	Passive	860	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Hajdú-Bihar	1 394	counting and obs	wild boar	Active	120	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2 956	counting and obs	wild boar	Active	440	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	5 990	counting and obs	wild boar	Active	480	0	X
	Totals :	93 340				1 900	0	
						Add a new row		
					Animals sampled Active in MS	1040		
					Animals sampled Passive in MS	860		
					Animals sampled - Total in MS	1900		

Targets for year : **2022**

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive	
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	83 000	counting and obs	wild boar	Passive	860	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Hajdú-Bihar	1 394	counting and obs	wild boar	Active	120	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	2 956	counting and obs	wild boar	Active	440	0	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	5 990	counting and obs	wild boar	Active	480	0	X
	Totals :	93 340				1 900	0	
						Add a new row		

Animals sampled Active in MS	1040	
Animals sampled Passive in MS	860	
Animals sampled - Total in MS	1900	

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

Targets for year : **2021**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km²	
						X
		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	

Targets for year : **2022**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km²	
						X
		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 : **2021**

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	Hajdú-Bihar	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	120	120	0	active surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	480	480	0	active surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Szabolcs.-Szatmár-Ber	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	440	440	0	active surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	860	860	0	passive surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	2 500	2500	0	passive surveillance	X
				Totals :	4 400	4 400	0		

Add a new row

Total tests ELISA in MS	1 040
Total tests PCR in MS	3 360
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS	0
Total tests IPT in MS	0
Total tests (Other) in MS	0

Targets for year : **2022**

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	Hajdú-Bihar	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	120	120	0	active surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	480	480	0	active surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	Szabolcs.-Szatmár-Ber	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Blood	440	440	0	active surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Feral pigs	PCR	Tissue	860	860	0	passive surveillance	X
MAGYARORSZAG	whole Hungary	Domestic pigs	PCR	Tissue	2 500	2500	0	passive surveillance	X
				Totals :	4 400	4 400	0		

Add a new row

Total tests ELISA in MS	1 040
Total tests PCR in MS	3 360
Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS	0
Total tests IPT in MS	0
Total tests (Other) in MS	0

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 : 2021

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)	1 040	3.48	3619.2	yes	45	1 628,64
Sampling	Wild boar sampled active	1 040	10	10400	yes	45	4 680
Sampling	Wild boar sampled passive	860	10	8600	yes	45	3 870

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	1 040	3.84	3993.6	yes	45	1 797,12
Testing	PCR	3 360	11.94	40118.4	yes	45	18 053,28

Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	32.89	0	no	45	0

3. Vaccines

Cost related to	Specification	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	Compensation of	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	Specification	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	Specification	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	no	45	0	X

Add a new row

Total with Union funding request (€): 66731.2 including 30029.04

Total without Union funding request (€):	0	= requested EU contribution in €

Costs of the planned activities for year : **2022**

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)	1 040	3.48	3619.2	yes	45	1 628,64
Sampling	Wild boar sampled active	1 040	10	10400	yes	45	4 680
Sampling	Wild boar sampled passive	860	10	8600	yes	45	3 870

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	1 040	3.84	3993.6	yes	45	1 797,12
Testing	PCR	3 360	11.94	40118.4	yes	45	18 053,28
Testing	Virus isolation/virological test	0	32.89	0	no	45	0

3. Vaccines

Cost related to	Specification	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		45	0
Vaccination	Distribution of oral vaccine for wild animals in MS	0		0		45	0

Vaccination	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0		0		100	0	

4. Compensation paid to owners

Cost related to	Compensation of	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	Specification	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	Specification	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	X

Add a new row

Total with Union funding request (€):	66731.2	including	30029.04
Total without Union funding request (€):	0		= requested EU contribution in €

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 reimbursment/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 if the ASF programme of Hungary for 2021-22 is approved, the financial contribution for sampling will be claimed only in the ASF programme.

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.

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 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

☒ Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

☐ Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

☒*yes*

☐*no*

4. 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:

No other measures were introduced.

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
		17817_13196.docx	17817_13196.doc	13 kb
		17817_13197.jpg	17817_13197.jpg	505 kb
		17817_13198.jpg	17817_13198.jpg	137 kb
		17817_13199.pdf	17817_13199.pdf	309 kb
			Total size of attachments :	964 kb