



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses
submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

**Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes
in certain poultry populations**

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.

- 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:

Instructions to complete the form:

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

Doc version: 2021 2.1

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

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Your job type
within the CA :

[REDACTED]

Submission Date

20/10/2021 15:09:39

Submission Number

1634735379474-17779



Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.

An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.

A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.

The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for laying flocks of Gallus gallus consisting of at least 50 birds and voluntary for less than 50 birds according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer.

For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks.

The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

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	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	200		200	0
Adult flocks	1 000	1 000	1 000	300
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				300
Number of flocks in these holdings				600
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

yes

no

if no, please explain :

According to the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD

Article 11

Procedure in the event of positive test results

(1) If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens, a flock of laying hens or a flock of breeding turkeys results positive the operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 22 working days and shall resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The revised plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions, especially the efficiency of the disinfection and pest control procedures, the results of the test to find possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 22 working days and may ask the operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(2) If a sample taken at a flock of broilers and fattening turkeys results positive the business operator shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall

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resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene conditions; especially the efficiency of the disinfection procedures and of pest control (insect and rodent extermination), the results of the test to identify possible reasons for infection and the list of measures considered necessary. The District Office shall evaluate the plan within 11 working days and may ask a business operator to amend it if they find it unsatisfactory.

(3) If the results of salmonella testing of broiler and fattening turkey flocks results positive, there is a rapid method – available on the business operator's request – of excluding infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

(4) If, using the group specific 'O' antibody, infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes can be excluded, then the given flock of broilers or fattening turkeys may be slaughtered by decision of the District Office. Measures pursuant to paragraph (2) and (5) shall be applied at the same time.

(5) When, during serotyping, the NRL detects infection with a serotype other than Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, the District Office shall immediately withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status of the flock, if the operator has one, in respect of the given serotype. The operator shall clean the site after the production cycle (building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths) and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on issuing the Animal Health Code – for stringent disinfection, rodent extermination and desinsectisation.

(6) Operators may restock the airspace concerned only if they verify the efficiency of disinfection when an environmental swab sample tests negative in a laboratory. The business operator shall bear the costs of taking and testing environmental swabs.

(7) If in the case of a flock of breeding hens the NRL detects infection by a salmonella serotype that is considered a Community target under Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Article 12 (9) shall apply in respect of feed and Article 12(8) in respect of restocking of the air space.

Article 12

Procedure in the event of Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium infection

(1) If during serotyping the NRL detects infection with Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium the District Office shall order restriction of movement of the flock concerned and the products originating therefrom and shall withdraw the official certificate of infection-free status without delay. The official certificate of infection-free status in respect of other flock from the holding shall also be withdrawn at the same time unless the infected flock have been appropriately isolated.

(2) Testing may only be repeated by official sampling ordered by the regional organization of the NFCSO pursuant to Article 9(10). Sampling for the official test may only be carried out by official or approved veterinarians within the shortest time possible. The NRL shall test the samples and at the same time conduct an examination to detect antimicrobial inhibitory effects. If the result from the repeated sampling is negative or it results in an infection with salmonella serotypes not covered by the national control programmes and no antimicrobial inhibitory effect can be detected, the District Office shall lift the restriction of movement in respect of the flock and the products thereof. If antimicrobial inhibitory effects can be detected the District Office shall investigate the circumstances of the use of antibiotics and maintain the restriction on movement until it is proven that antibiotics were used for purposes other than to treat the infection of salmonella.

(3) If repeated testing reveals infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium or the regional organization of the NFCSO not orders a repeated test, the flock concerned may be slaughtered after preliminary consultation with the slaughterhouse and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

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(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding hens and turkeys Annex II/C to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply and Annex II/D to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 shall apply to flocks of laying hens.

(5) If meat from infected flock is processed after salmonella elimination (heat treatment, heat treatment as part of product manufacturing) the processes following slaughter of the infected flock shall be separated from the processing of other raw materials of animal origin until salmonella has been efficiently eliminated, this has been certified and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse has been informed 48 hours before slaughter. Food materials originating from infected flock shall carry the text "Originates from salmonella-infected flock" on every smallest packaging unit close to the identification label and the premises traceability marking and may only be used to produce food when the technological manufacturing processes guarantee that the product will be salmonella-free. Every such food item shall be verified by microbiology testing carried out in a laboratory before they are cleared for retail trade and the official veterinarian supervising the slaughterhouse shall be informed thereof. The production plant may place heat treated products certified as salmonella-free on the market on the basis of the results of own checks.

(6) After the keeping place of the infected flock has been emptied the operator shall provide for cleaning the building, equipment and machinery, connecting rooms and paths and - in accordance with specific piece of legislation on the issuing of Animal Health Code - for reinforced disinfection, rodent extermination and disinsectisation. The remaining litter shall be disposed of in accordance with special legislation on the treatment of waste of animal origin. After these tasks have been accomplished the business operator shall inform the District Office, which will verify the efficiency of the measures implemented.

(7) The District Office shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

(8) The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. Until testing yields negative results such feed may only be fed to infected flock. If feed tests positive it has to be disposed of in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, and the equipment used for its storage and transportation shall be disinfected. If infection has been detected, specific testing shall be carried out to detect salmonella at the feed operator from which the feed originates.

(9) Hatcheries to which infected hatching eggs have been transported shall act in accordance with Annex II/C(3) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and shall apply the provisions of paragraph (7) and (8). If a hatchery has a certificate of infection-free status the district office shall immediately withdraw this. The hatchery must cooperate in tracing the origins of infection on the basis of its records and shall bear the costs.

Clarifications:

A flock is considered as infected with a certain serotype as soon as the result of the serotyping is available, regardless if it was an own-check or an official sample. Movement restriction is imposed on the flock immediately.

As we don't consider a positive flock 'suspect flock' if the result was an own check result, we don't use the term 'exceptional case' neither. If a flock resulted positive via own-check sampling, it is considered as positive and we don't confirm it via official sampling.

A second (confirmatory) sample can only be taken if the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office orders it. This can only happen according to point 10 of Article 9 of Decree 180/2009: if the results for the first sampling imply that the requirements for sampling, sending of samples or laboratory testing were infringed in a way that influences the test results. Routine confirmatory sampling is prohibited. As the term "suspect flock" is not used, 'exceptional cases' mentioned in paragraph 4 of Annex of Regulation 200/2010 don't occur. In

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cases when confirmatory sampling is ordered by the regional organ of the County Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Office (see the above text also) and it results negative, the flock is considered negative.

Frequency of sampling is in line with provisions of Commission Regulation 200/2010 and the compulsory sampling scheme is detailed in two annexes of the Decree. Annex 1. deals with the own-check sampling and Annex 2. with the official sampling .

Regarding reporting: the regional organs report to the NFCSO every half-year and in any other cases, when the centre asks for it. What the report shall contain is always determined by the Centre, but it is based on the data the reports to the Commission shall include.

Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium serotypes at a certified laboratory designated by the NFCSO using group-specific 'O' antibody. In this case the laboratory which performs the 'O' group typing will send the isolated strain to the NRL for serotyping.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

yes

no

if no, please explain. If yes, please describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

Besides employees and entrants for temporary activities holdings with a great number of animals shall only be entered by the owner and operator of the holding and the official and supplying veterinarian observing the preventive epidemiological Health Codes. Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand-and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the veterinarian supplying the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded in the record book of the holding. In danger of epidemic holdings shall not be visited.

Objects liable to transmit infection or vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding exclusively shall be admitted to the holding after disinfected.

The pasturing, feeding and watering of animals shall be carried out in harmony with the animal health Health Codes. Feeding shall only take place with feedingstuffs that will not endanger the life of animals or - indirectly - the life of humans.

On large holdings the nourishment, the agricultural produces for nourishment, the treatment and storing of those, other materials used for manufacturing feed mixtures, the method of production, the holding and the undertaking producing feedingstuffs shall be continuously supervised by the veterinary supplying the holding.

Should the owner or the veterinary supplying the holding find that the feedingstuff does not comply with the stipulated animal health requirements it shall be the responsibility of the veterinarian to inform the about the findings simultaneously prohibiting that the feedingstuff be utilised, produced at and circulated from the premises until further notice

The quality of water for the watering of animals shall be — as far as possible — one of drinking water. Providing the quality and clinical examination of water (once in a year or in case of necessity), the maintenance and disinfection of wells, pipes and the watering equipment and the diversion of surplus water is the responsibility of the keeper or operator.

On large holdings employees shall possess a valid sanitary licence, be verified to have attended and

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passed the examination of labour aptitude.

Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis).

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by the Directorate of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Office. Before the colonization of the farm the FBO has to give in an epidemiological action plan (included biosecurity measures) to the CA. If the plan is correct, the CA authorises the colonization.

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the System Management and Supervision Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment. The inspections of farms are made by the CA supported by harmonized checklists. The results of the inspections are uploaded to a central database.

If the official vet notices any incompliance in biosecurity during the sampling, draws the attention of the problems and calls for action to correct the GHP.

Large holdings means: have at least 500 adult Gallus gallus

-have a epidemiological action plan

-workers have a sanitary license (in other holding have to have it too, if produce direct for human consumption)

-can be only limited accessed by the owner, operators, veterian, workers (with biosecurity measures)

-have records about the animals species, ages, numbers, population, animals place of origin, date of purchase, birth, death, sales, slaughter, medical treatments

-have veterinary care, anti-parasitosis treatments, animals have to be free from diseases, which are in the national eradication programs

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

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yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

The samples are taken by private veterinary licenced with official rights.

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

yes

no

if no, please explain :

8. **Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

If a flock is infected with SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds (rearing or adults) are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed.

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9.If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

As soon as the NRL confirms the infection, the flock shall be sent to isolated slaughter.

Eggs originating from infected flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point D.1.

After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and disinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and disinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

Meat originating from such flocks may only be authorised for human consumption after meeting all relevant food safety requirements as regards of the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point E.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

Flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium* or *S. Enteritidis* will be subject to movement control. In the slaughterhouse is taken neckskin samples from the birds once per week. That choice (which carcasses) is risk-based, so the infected flocks are included in sampling (replacing).

When the neckskin samples are SE or ST positive, the CA takes action to the withdrawal of fresh meat from the market. The slaughterhouse informs the holding and the CA about the positive result of samples.

If the neckskin sample or the meat sample is positive there are actions, that are the same: Improvement in slaughter hygiene and review of process controls, origin of animals and biosecurity measures in the farms of origin

10. Laboratories in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

Laboratories involved in the programme must be accredited by the National Accreditation Body (NAT) and supervised by the National Salmonella Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the Republic of Hungary (Food and Feed Safety Directorate (formerly named: National Food Investigation Institute), National Food

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Chain Safety Office). The NRL is in charge of coordination of the laboratories, the use of appropriate laboratory methods as well as for co-operation with the Community Reference Laboratory in Bilthoven (NL). The laboratories have to participate in interlaboratory ring tests organized by the NRL to check the analytical methods of detecting Salmonella spp. The laboratories use for detecting the target Salmonella serovars the standard of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. The FBO sample-results are reported by the Laboratory following each test to the district Competent Authority and to the veterinarian of the holding, in case of positive results also to the FBO and the county Competent Authority. The laboratories testing FBO samples send every quarter of the year a summary statement about the tests carried out to the District Competent Authority (DCA). The FBO does not have a reporting obligation, but if a test will be Salmonella positive, the serotyping is always made by NRL.

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*¹.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

yes

no

If no please explain.

The laboratories used for detecting the target Salmonella serovars the standard of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007, and for serotyping the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. In Hungary the laboratories approved by the NRL don't used alternative methods.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

If no please explain.

In Hungary the laboratories approved by the NRL don't used alternative methods.

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12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

In Hungary, control of feedingstuffs is performed according to four main pieces of legislation: Act No. XLVI. of 2008 on the food chain and its official control, Governmental Decree 22/2012 (II. 29.) on the National Food Chain Safety Office and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No. 65/2012 (VII. 4.) on the implementation of the above Act, and Decree of the Minister of Rural Development No 44/2003 (IV. 26.) on the compulsory provisions of Codex Pabularis Hungaricus.

In the Act general principles of the control of feed are laid down and it sets the competent authorities and allocates the tasks to these services.

Feed production plants are authorized by the competent regional organ: County Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of the County Government Offices. Other authorities are also involved in the authorization process.

The registration of the feed production units is done by the District offices.

The Act states that the feedingstuffs produced may neither pose a direct health risk to live flock, nor an indirect risk to public health.

Therefore, the competent District office perform regular controls of the feed production plants, including the production, keeping, marketing, transport and use of feed produced. Controls also include compliance with feed hygiene rules, safety, composition, microbiological safety of feedingstuffs, as well as many other parameters such as the presence of prohibited substances, packaging, labelling etc.

In case of non-compliance with any of the parameters listed in the Act and the Decrees, the competent District office may prohibit the production, keeping, marketing, transport, export, import or use of the relevant feed.

Feed business operators have a procedure based on the principles of HACCP which is operated in their establishment. In Hungary the limit for Salmonella is 0/25g in feed, which has to be applied to the feed materials and the compound feed for all species as well. If an examined feed is positive for Salmonella, there are targeted investigations from feed as well as carried out the decontamination of feed and equipments with heat treatment and application of biocides.

(REGULATION (EC) No 183/2005, Article 6)

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14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Hungary has relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining the hygiene management at farms, the measures preventing incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and about hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms. The guideline of Decree No. 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development was repealed and replaced by the new guideline for the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD (on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis).

In addition, the other relevant guidelines are the guideline of Food and Feed Safety Directorate about the slaughter of infected flocks, the Hungarian Poultry Product Board's guideline for good practice, the guideline which is applicable in the case of food poisoning and the guideline about the methods of disinfection. These guidelines are available in the attachments.

All farms have to draw up own biosecurity programme and all have to get checked by CA of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County.

Before the colonization of the farm the FBO has to give in an epidemiological action plan (included biosecurity measures) to the CA. If the plan is correct, the CA authorises the colonization. Employees are permitted to enter the large scale holdings only obeying the biosecurity rules supervised by the private vet. The preventive epidemiological Health Codes are checked by the official vet regularly. Visitors shall only be admitted to the holding after disinfection of hand and footwear, changing of clothes or putting on protection footwear, cap and overcoat, and exclusively under the surveillance of the private veterinarian of the holding. The name and address of the visitor and the time of the visit shall be recorded. If the area is under veterinary restriction, the holdings are closed to all visitors. Objects liable to transmit infection and vehicles necessary for the supply and operation of the holding shall be admitted to the holding exclusively after disinfection.

Inspections are performed based on a national program. Controls are planned annually by the System Management and Supervision Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office. Number of controls depends on risk assessment. The inspections of farms are made by the CA supported by harmonized checklists. The results of the inspections are uploaded to a central database.

If the official vet notices any incompliance in biosecurity during the sampling, draws the attention of the problems and calls for action to correct the GHP.

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b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

yes

no

If no, please explain. - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples

The official samples are taken by official veterinary or licenced veterinary (private vet licenced with official rights), in accordance with Annex of Regulation (EC) No 517/2011 point of 2.2.2.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling** (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

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After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
 Sometimes (criteria apply)
 Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

- Always Sometimes Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

If there is an SE/ST positive sample in the holding taken by the FBO, the FBO can ask in writing the confirmatory sampling taken by the official veterinary from the County CA. The FBO has to justify, why is it necessary the confirmatory sampling (for example: the cooling was not right during the transport to the lab, the day-old chicken sample was collected from the transport vehicle, which was not right cleaning). There are no routine basis and definite criteria for ordering the confirmatory sampling. The County CA takes the decision of ordering the confirmatory sampling in consultation with the NRL and with the NFCSO. The confirmatory sampling can be ordered only in case of failure of sampling procedure, transport or testing of sample.

Eggs originating from flocks with unknown health status are under movement restriction as long as the result of the sampling of the flock arrives. If the laboratory result is positive for SE/ST, the eggs are to be distributed only after heat treatment. Without heat treatment the eggs are to be destroyed.

The CA does not lift restrictions in any case as mentioned in Annex II.D.4.b. before the favourable result of confirmatory sampling is available.

See pont 4./ Article 12

1	2	3	4
For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	0	0	0
Official samples ²	12	0	0

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (max. 32000 chars):

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented(max. 32000 chars) :

The accompanying of sample is available in website of National Food Chain Safety Office. On this document has to indicated inter alia the usage of antibiotics in the last 2 weeks. If the confirmatory test is permitted, the official vet takes at least 5 birds per house from all house of the holding to testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors. If the test is positive for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors, it is considered infected flock.

The sampling of detecting antimicrobials in organs (liver and muscles) is taken in two cases: 1. In case of confirmatory sampling, 2. In case of the sample missing the normal intestinal flora. The use of antimicrobials in the treatment diary of the FBO is checked by the CA based on a checklist. In Hungary there is an annual monitoring plan included checking antimicrobials in fresh poultry meat, eggs and egg products.

15. Salmonella vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

yes

no

If no, please explain. - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

In Hungary mainly used attenuated live vaccines against Salmonella Enteritidis or Typhimurium, which can be isolated from wild strains. The NRL always checks the strain SE or ST is a wild-type or vaccine strain. The vaccination with live vaccines mainly used twice in the rearing phase. In the product phase of birds not used live vaccines in accordance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006. Using of inactivated vaccines is less than 5 %. In Hungary using live salmonella vaccines in laying hens during production phase is forbidden.

16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

The owner of the animals submits a payment application to the county government office. The county investigate the submitted bills and the biosecurity measures on the farm (going-over). The application is reviewed, the value of the animals is calculated upon data provided by the Poultry Product Board. If the animals are slaughtered, the salvage value (if any) is taken into account in calculating the compensation sum. If the documentation is complete, the compensation is paid from state budget within 90 days from the date of submission. In insurance payments the CA is not involved.

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (No of samples, No of tests, samples taken, etc).

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the flock is infected by not relevant Salmonella spp., the examination of the efficacy of the disinfection has to check by the FBO. If the flock is infected by relevant Salmonella (SE, ST, SI, SV, SH), the examination of the efficacy of the disinfection has to check by the CA. The CA shall authorise the restocking of the airspace concerned only if the effectiveness of disinfection was verified by environmental swab samples test negative in the laboratory.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

The Central Competent Authority for official controls over implementation of the Salmonella National Control Programmes is the National Food Chain Safety Office which is under the Ministry of Rural Development.

As of 1 January 2011, regional administrative bodies have been integrated into County Government Offices and as of 1 January 2013 administrative districts and districts offices were created as units of the government offices. These offices are under the administrative direction of the Ministry for Public Administration and Justice; however, the county and district authorities are under the functional authority and the technical guidance of the Central Competent Authority.

The FBO sample-results are reported by the Laboratory following each test to the district Competent Authority and to the veterinarian of the holding, in case of positive results also to the FBO and the county Competent Authority. The laboratories testing FBO samples send every quarter of the year a summary statement about the tests carried out to the District Competent Authority (DCA). The FBO does not have a reporting obligation.

There are semi-annual and annual reports in Hungary in the framework of the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP). The District Competent Authority (DCA) reports to the County Government Office (CGO) and the CGO reports to the Central Competent Authority (CCA) in accordance with Commission Decision 2014/288/EU.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Protection against salmonellosis is mandatory pursuant to the relevant EU provision as of 1 January 2007. A national decree was created and came into force on the 7th of January, 2008: Decree 2/2008. (I. 4.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis) This Decree was repealed and a new Decree came in force on the 6th on January 2010 (Decree 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on specific rules of protection against salmonellosis (hereinafter: "Decree") in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 .

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

The monitoring of the target Salmonella serovars (SE, ST) is in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 Annex point 2.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

(max. 32000 chars):

All poultry farms have to be registered according to Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data if they meet the relevant criteria:

All commercial poultry farms have to be registered:

- which are considered as large-scale holdings according to a different piece of registration (that means: 2000 fattenings or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse (included laying flocks at the end of production)
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

Every poultry holding participating in the Salmonella National Control Programme (SNCP) has a registration/identification number, which number is given electronically by the Central Database at the time the FBO announces its holding at the District Competent Authority. The system of registration is based on Ministerial Decree no. 119/2007. (X.18) on keeping places, breeding farms and national registration system of their data.

The flock identification number derives from this identification number of the holding followed by the number of the airspace inside the poultry house and the date of the introduction/colonization of the poultry.

The laying farms of Gallus gallus over 50 poultry have to be registered according to Ministerial Decree No. 74/2003. These registration numbers are on eggs.

It was 530 samples in 2020, 12 were positive.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

All holdings must be registered at the district veterinary office. The official district veterinary officer keeps and updates the record of holdings participating the programme. The official district veterinary officer also declares the status of the holdings according to their actual serological status.

The 19 Directorates of Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Government Offices (formerly named: Food Chain Safety and Animal Health of County Agricultural Office) coordinate and supervise the programme in their territory. They are required to annually report the actual status of the programme to the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (formerly named: Central Agricultural Office).

The NFCSO sends excel sheets to the County Government Offices (flocks and animals, measures taken in case of SE/ST positive flock, data of vaccinations, data of compensations, official sampling) and to the laboratories (samples, confirmatory samples, test of antimicrobials, test to verify the efficiency of disinfection) according to the Regulation No 288/2014 twice per year to collect data from the implementation of the eradication programme.

Name: National Food Chain Safety Office

Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate

Name in Hungarian: Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal

Állategészségügyi és Állatvédelmi Igazgatóság

Address: H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly str. 24.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	560
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	40
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	10
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	40

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	560
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	40
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	10
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	40

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	200	1 000
No of flocks in the programme	200	1 000
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	200	1 000

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	300
No of official samples taken	0	600
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	15
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	15
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	160 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	250 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks

(b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.

(c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

(d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST

Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	200	1 000
No of flocks in the programme	200	1 000
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	200	1 000
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	0	300
No of official samples taken	0	600
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	15
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	15
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	160 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	250 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST
 Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2021**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	1 300
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	300
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	7 000 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	20 000 000

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2022**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	1 300
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	300
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	7 000 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	20 000 000

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

D.1. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Layers: Bacteriological detection test	560	20.16	11289.6	yes	75	8 467,2	X
Testing	Layers: Serotyping	40	47.01	1880.4	yes	75	1 410,3	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	10	20.23	202.3	yes	75	151,72	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	40	40.44	1617.6	yes	75	1 213,2	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses	20 000 000	0.085	1,700,000	yes	75	1 275 000	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Layers: Table eggs destroyed	250 000	0.08	20000	yes	75	15 000	X
Compensation	Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered	160 000	3.5	560,000	yes	75	420 000	X
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	yes	75	0	X
5. Other essential costs								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				
6. Cost of official sampling								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Layers: Official sampling visit	300	7.81	2343	yes	75	1 757,25	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				2,297,332.9	including		1,722,999.67	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Layers: Bacteriological detection test	560	20.16	11289.6	yes	75	8 467,2	X
Testing	Layers: Serotyping	40	47.01	1880.4	yes	75	1 410,3	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	10	20.23	202.3	yes	75	151,72	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	40	40.44	1617.6	yes	75	1 213,2	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)								

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses	20 000 000	0.085	1,700,000	yes	75	1 275 000	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Layers: Table eggs destroyed	250 000	0.08	20000	yes	75	15 000	X
Compensation	Layers: Animals culled or slaughtered	160 000	3.5	560,000	yes	75	420 000	X
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	yes	75	0	X
5. Other essential costs								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				Add a new row				
6. Cost of official sampling								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Sampling	Layers: Official sampling visit	300	7.81	2343	yes	75	1 757,25	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				2,297,332.9	including		1,722,999.67	

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Total without Union funding request (€):

0

= requested EU contribution in €

E. 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))

Samples from birds are taken by official veterinarians or private vets licenced with official rights . The cost of sampling is paid from state budget.

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

Testing of the official samples is performed by the laboratories designated by NRL and is financed from state budget.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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)

The owner of the animals submits a payment application to the county government office, 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)

The FBO buy the vaccines and the private veterinary perform the vaccination. The owner of the animals submits a payment application to the county government office and enclose a declaration by the private vet of number of vaccinated animals, using doses of vaccines and the date of vaccination. After the application is reviewed, and compensation is paid from state budget.

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

The feed fed to infected flock shall be tested without delay in accordance with the special legislation on the manufacturing, placing on the market and use of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. The sampling is made by the official vet and is paid from state budget.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF), Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average may increase the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants to 75% of the eligible costs.

As for Hungary's GNI per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average, we would like to ask for the increase of 75% of the eligible costs for the Hungarian program for the following measures: compensation for animals (slaughtering or culling) compensation for the destroyed products (destroyed eggs, heat treated non incubated hatching eggs), vaccines, cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment for the years 2021-2022.

3. 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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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:

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 :	