



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, September 30, 2015 15:14:3:

1443618886039-6785

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of :

To end of

**MODIFICATION OF ALREADY APPROVED
MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME**

Modification to be applied from
year :

Contact

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Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 200/2010 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 adult breeding flocks 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. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce to 1% or less the maximum percentage of adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* remaining positive for the target *Salmonella* serovars: *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE), Typhimurium (ST)(including the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-), Hadar (SH), Infantis (SI) and Virchow (SV).

For a MS with less than 100 adult breeding flocks of *Galus gallus* the target is to have no more than one such flock remaining positive for the relevant *Salmonella* serovars per year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* consisting of at least 250 birds and voluntary for less than 250 birds according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeders in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeders	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	350		350	0
Adult flocks	1 050	500	1 050	1 050
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the hatchery		50	100	100
Number of adult flocks where FBO sampling is done at the holding		450	950	950

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The place of the sampling is not centrally determined. The Regulation No 200/2010 allows the two ways of sampling without recommendations. The place of the sampling is decided by the County CA.

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.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 200/2010, 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.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (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 passed the examination of labour aptitude.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 County 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.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators :

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, four-week-old birds, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults breeding flocks: depending if the MS achieved the EU target for more than 2 years

Every second week during the laying period

Every three weeks during the laying period (derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010)

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

8. **Specific requirements** laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (i.e. due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected rearing or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

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 or heat treated.

9. Please describe the measures that shall be implemented in a flock (rearing and adult) where **Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow is detected**:

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the sample taken from a flock of breeding hens results positive with Salmonella Hadar, Infantis or Virchow, 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.

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.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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. 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.

10. 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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

Hatching eggs originating from such flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point C.5.

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 CA (max. 32000 chars) :

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. The infected flocks are included in sampling.

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.

11. 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.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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 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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

The NRL makes the approval of the laboratories for Salmonella tests accredited by Hungarian Accreditation Board. 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.

12. 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*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

13. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2010. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

15. 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 852/2004) 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 County 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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the hatchery**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- every 16 weeks at the hatchery
- twice during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end), and
- at the holding each time samples taken at the hatchery are positive for target serovars

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (when EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: once a year at the hatchery, once at the holding during the laying phase.

Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :

In Hungary it was not implemented the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. 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 200/2010 point of 2.1.2.1 or 2.1.2.2.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- c. Routine official **sampling scheme when FBO sampling takes place at the holding**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- Three times during the laying phase at the holding (within four weeks at the beginning, within eight weeks before the end and a third one in between)

If the CA has decided to implement the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010 (EU target achieved for more than two years), the EU minimum requirement for official sampling is: twice at the holding during the laying phase.

Comments - Indicate also : 1) if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, please describe, 2) who is taking the official samples, 3) if the derogation quoted above is applied (max. 32000 chars) :

In Hungary it was not implemented the derogation of point 2.1.2.3 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 200/2010. 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 200/2010 point of 2.1.2.1 or 2.1.2.2.

- d. When **samples (FBO or official) taken at the hatchery** are positive for a target *Salmonella* serovar, describe the measures taken if the confirmatory samples taken at the holding are negative:



Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)



Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted



Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- e. **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

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

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, wich was'nt 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.

See pont 4./ Article 12

- f. 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 (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(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

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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.

16. *Salmonella* vaccination

- Voluntary
- Compulsory
- Forbidden

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

Comments - 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 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 %.

Only vaccines licensed by the European Medicines Agency or by the NFCSO can be used. The vaccination with live vaccines against SE and ST are usually used three-times in the rearing phase. (If the vaccines are monovalent vaccines, those are used six times: three-times against SE and three-times against ST.) Using of inactivated vaccines is rare, usually are used in valuable flocks in the rearing phase. In the frame of co-financing two vaccination can be taken into account per serotypes SE/ST. (Maximum 4 vaccination per animal)

17. 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 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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

18. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(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)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (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).

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.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- Regulation (EC) No 200/2010

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006
- Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005
- Act XLVI. of 2008
- Decree 180/2009. (XII.29.) of MARD
- Decree 148/2007 (XII.8.) of MARD-
- Decree 50/2015 (VIII. 17.) of MRD
- Decree 87/2012. (VIII.27.) of MRD
- Decree 41/1997 (V.28.) of MARD
- Decree 119/2007. (X. 18.) of MARD

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) :

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"). The Decree sets the conditions of the obligatory control measures in breeding, laying and broiler flocks (mandatory from 2009) of *Gallus gallus* against specified *Salmonella* serotypes and the obligatory control measures in breeding and fattening turkey flocks (mandatory from 2010). The Decree complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and the specific Regulations of the type of flocks.

In breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in 2014 the infection rate was 0,48 %, so the expected target (1 %) of the Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 was achieved.

In laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* in 2014 the infection rate was 1,97 %, so the expected target (2 %) of the Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 was achieved.

In broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* in 2014 the infection rate was 0,57 %, so the expected target (1 %) of the Regulation (EU) No 200/2012 was achieved.

In breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in 2014 the infection rate was 0 %, so the expected target (1 %) of the Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 was achieved.

In fattening flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* in 2014 the infection rate was 0,15 %, so the expected target (1 %) of the Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 was achieved.

The aim is to maintain or decrease the infection rate in all type of flocks.

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(max. 32000 chars):

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

- has to be registered due to a piece of legislation regarding animal health (such as the national Decree on Salmonella)
- the owner would like to apply for financial support

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 broilers or 500 other adult poultry)
- which sends poultry directly to the slaughterhouse
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

According to Paragraph 5. of the Decree no. 180/2009. (XII. 29.) of MARD the operator is obliged to register for the national control programmes. pursuant to Article 8 (3). Article 8 (3) states that:

A business operator obliged to or voluntarily undergoing control pursuant to paragraph (1) shall apply for participation in the national control programme by submitting an epidemiological action plan approved by the private veterinarian responsible for the supervision of the poultry flock or hatchery at the competent district office by virtue of the location of the holding site, which shall register the business operator in accordance with Article 3. § (4) (a).

One flock is one airspace, which is managed as an epidemiological unit. All holding has an identification number. The identification of the flock is the identification number of the holding and the number of the house.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

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.

Half a year the NFCSO collects data from County CA on FBO and official sampling, laboratory tests, vaccinations and the eradication of SE/ST positive flocks.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 800	X
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	12	X
Hungary	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	27	X
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	77	X
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	14	X
					Add a new row	
Total					2 930	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					77	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					14	
Total Bacteriological detection test					2 812	
Total Serotyping					27	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	2 800	X
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	12	X
Hungary	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	27	X
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	77	X
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	14	X
					Add a new row	
Total					2 930	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					77	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					14	
Total Bacteriological detection test					2 812	
Total Serotyping					27	

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Adult Breeding f	1 050	1 050	1 050	1 050	2 100	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	10	10	80 000	300 000	500 000	X
Total		1 050	1 050	1 050	1 050	2 100		10	10	80 000	300 000	500000	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Adult Breeding f	1 050	1 050	1 050	1 050	2 100	SE+ST+SH+SI+SV	10	10	80 000	300 000	500 000	X
Total		1 050	1 050	1 050	1 050	2 100		10	10	80 000	300 000	500000	
										Add a new row			

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

2 *Targets on vaccination*

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2016

		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Hungary	1 400	600	8 000 000	13 000 000	X
			Add a new row		

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2017

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
hungary	1 400	600	8 000 000	13 000 000	X
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	2 812	18.19	51150.28	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	27	38.38	1036.26	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	77	3.43	264.11	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	14	16.72	234.08	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 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	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	13 000 000	0.1	1,300,000	yes	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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	8	640,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	300 000	0.4	120,000	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	500 000	0.4	200,000	yes	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	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				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	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	1 050	5.97	6268.5	yes	X
				Grand Total		
				2,318,953.23		

1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	2 812	18.19	51150.28	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Cost of analysis	Serotyping	27	38.38	1036.26	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	77	3.43	264.11	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	14	16.72	234.08	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 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	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	13 000 000	0.1	1,300,000	yes	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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	8	640,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	300 000	0.4	120,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	500 000	0.4	200,000	yes	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	
				Add a new row		
5. Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	1 050	5.97	6268.5	yes	X
				Grand Total	2,318,953.23	

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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 2015-2017.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 :	No attachmen



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, September 30, 2015 15:29:44

1443619785401-6789

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of :

To end of

**MODIFICATION OF ALREADY APPROVED
MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME**

Modification to be applied from
year :

Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Your job type within the CA : referent

Phone : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

Animal population

Animal population Breeding flocks of Turkeys

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- 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 maximum annual percentage of flocks of breeding turkeys remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula I,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less.

However, for MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for all breeding flocks of *Meleagris gallopavo* according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeding turkeys in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	60		60	0
Adult flocks	190	30	190	190

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

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.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

shall revise the epidemiological action plan within 11 working days of receiving the result and shall 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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

slaughterhouse and in accordance with the specific veterinary health rules on separate slaughter.

(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 the 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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 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.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (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.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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

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

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

- Rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery (only at the holding for flocks producing hatching eggs intended for trade within the union). The last sampling session takes place within three weeks before slaughter.

By way of derogation, if the Union target has been achieved for at least two consecutive calendar years in the whole Member State, sampling at the holding may be extended to take place every four weeks. However, the competent authority may decide to keep or revert to a three-week testing interval in the case of detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes in a breeding flock on the holding and/or in any other case deemed appropriate by the competent authority.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - Indicate also 1)if who takes the FBO samples 2) if the derogation is applied 3)if additional FBO sampling (going beyond minimum sampling requirements) is performed, please describe what is done. (max. 32000 chars) :

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 1190/2012

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected reading or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

Comments - Indicate also if birds are slaughtered or killed and sestroyed and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

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 or heat treated.

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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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

Hatching eggs originating from such flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point C.5.

After emptying the relevant holding operators are required to implement proper cleansing and

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

desinfection. Effectiveness of the procedure is controlled by the competent regional animal health authority. Restocking is only authorised, when cleansing and desinfection is deemed to be satisfactory.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

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. The infected flocks are included in sampling.

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.

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.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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 NRL makes the approval of the laboratories for *Salmonella* tests accredited by Hungarian Accreditation Board. 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 1190/2012 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*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The laboratories used for detecting the target *Salmonella* serovars the standard of EN/ISO 6579-2002/

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Amd1:2007, and for serotyping the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. In Hungary the laboratories approved by the NRL don't used alternative methods.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

14. Official controls at holding and flock 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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

■ once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and in all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and

■ all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Samonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery (FBO or official samples), to investigate the origin of infection;

Comments - 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

In Hungary it was not implemented the derogation of point 2.1. of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1190/2012. 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 1190/2012. point of 2.1.

The place of the sampling is not centrally determined. The Regulation No 1190/2012 allows the two ways of sampling without recommendations. The place of the sampling is decided by the County CA.

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

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

If there is an SE/ST positive sample in the holding taken by the FBO, the FBO can ask in writing the confirmatory sapling 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, wich was'nt 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.

Birds or eggs originating unknown health status are under traffic restrictions as long as the result of the sampling of the flock arrives.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

See pont 4./ Article 12

- 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 (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(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.

Comments - 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. Only vaccines licensed by the European Medicines Agency or by the NFCSO can be used. The vaccination with live vaccines against SE and ST are usually used three-times in the rearing phase. (If the vaccines are monovalent vaccines, those are used six times: three-times against SE and three-times against ST.) Using of inactivated vaccines is rare, usually are used in valuable flocks in the rearing phase. In the frame of co-financing two vaccination can be taken into account per serotypes SE/ST. (Maximum 4 vaccination per animal) 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 %.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 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 payed from state budget within 90 days from the date of submission. In insurance payments the CA is not involved.

17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(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 desinfection 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)

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

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 1190/2012 .

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 1190/2012 Annex point 2.

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

(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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	60	X
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10	X
Hungary	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	-	-	10	X
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	-	-	2	X
					Add a new row	
Total					92	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					10	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					2	
Total Bacteriological detection test					70	
Total Serotyping					10	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests		
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	60	X	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10	X	
Hungary	Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	-	-	10	X	
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	10	X	
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	-	-	2	X	
					Add a new row		
					Total	92	
					Total Antimicrobial detection test	10	
					Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	
					Total Bacteriological detection test	70	
					Total Serotyping	10	

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Breeding flocks	190	190	190	30	30	SE+ST	2	2	3 000	5 000	5 000	X
Total		190	190	190	30	30		2	2	3 000	5 000	5000	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Breeding flocks	190	190	190	30	30	SE+ST	2	2	3 000	5 000	5 000	X
Total		190	190	190	30	30		2	2	3 000	5 000	5000	
										Add a new row			

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis +Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

2 *Targets on vaccination*

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2016

		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Hungary	250	70	220 000	300 000	X
			Add a new row		

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2017

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Hungary	250	70	220 000	300 000	X
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	70	18.19	1273.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	10	38.38	383.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	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	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	300 000	0.1	30000	yes	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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	3 000	24	72000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	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	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				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	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	30	5.97	179.1	yes	X
				Grand Total		
				111,903.94		

1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	70	18.19	1273.3	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Cost of analysis	Serotyping	10	38.38	383.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	10	3.43	34.3	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	2	16.72	33.44	yes	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	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	300 000	0.1	30000	yes	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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	3 000	24	72000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Heat treated hatching eggs	5 000	0.8	4000	yes	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	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
6. Cost of official sampling						

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	30	5.97	179.1	yes	X
				Grand Total	111,903.94	

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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 2015-2017.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 :	No attachmen



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.06

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Submission Number

Wednesday, September 30, 2015 15:26:4:

1443619605364-6787

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of :

To end of

**MODIFICATION OF ALREADY APPROVED
MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME**

Modification to be applied from
year :

Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Your job type within the CA : referent

Phone : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

Animal population

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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.

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

	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	350

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens	350
Number of flocks in these holdings	700
<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.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(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.

(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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 the 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 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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

Comments - Describe also 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 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).

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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.

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

Comments - 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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

Comments - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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

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 CA (max. 32000 chars) :

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. The infected flocks are included in sampling.

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.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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 517/2011 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*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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.

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 852/2004) 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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - 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:

After positive official samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always

Sometimes (criteria apply)

Never

Comments - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

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, wich was'nt 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

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

- 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.

Comments - 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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 payed from state budget within 90 days from the date of submission. In insurance payments the CA is not involved.

17. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(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 desinfection 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)

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

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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

(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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	700	X
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	30	X
Hungary	Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	80	X
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	80	X
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	25	X
Add a new row						
Total					915	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					80	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					25	
Total Bacteriological detection test					730	
Total Serotyping					80	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2017

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	700	X
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	30	X
Hungary	Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	80	X
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	80	X
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	25	X
				Add a new row		
Total					915	
Total Antimicrobial detection test					80	
Total Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection					25	
Total Bacteriological detection test					730	
Total Serotyping					80	

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Laying flocks of	1 000	1 000	1 000	350	350	SE+ST	20	20	120 000	420 000	0	X
Total		1 000	1 000	1 000	350	350		20	20	120 000	420 000	0	
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2017

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Laying flocks of	1 000	1 000	1 000	350	350	SE+ST	20	20	120 000	420 000	0	X
Total		1 000	1 000	1 000	350	350		20	20	120 000	420 000	0	
										Add a new row			

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

2 *Targets on vaccination*

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2016

		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Hungary	1 200	400	11 000 000	18 000 000	X
			Add a new row		

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :*

2017

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
		Targets on vaccination			
NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
Hungary	1 200	400	11 000 000	18 000 000	X
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	730	18.19	13278.7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	80	38.38	3070.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	80	3.43	274.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	25	16.72	418	yes	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	
Vaccination	Purchase of vaccine doses	18 000 000	0.1	1,800,000	yes	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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	120 000	4.4	528,000	yes	X
Slaughter and destruction	Table eggs/hatching eggs destroyed	420 000	0.08	33600	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				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	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	350	5.97	2089.5	yes	X
				Grand Total		
				2,380,731		

1 *Costs of the planned activities for year :* **2017**

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	730	18.19	13278.7	yes	X
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Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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4.Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
				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	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	350	5.97	2089.5	yes	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

		Grand Total	2,380,731

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)

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Testing of the official samples is performed by the laboratories designated by NRL 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)

The owner of the animals submits a payment application to the county government office, where the application is reviewed, and compensation is payed 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 payed 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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

of feed, except when day-old birds test positive. The sampling is made by the official vet and is paid from state budget.

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 2015-2017.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 :	No attachmen



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.00

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Sunday, May 31, 2015 12:02:17

Submission Number

1433066547145-5639

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of :

To end of

2017 is year 3 of the multi annual program.

Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Your job type within the CA : referent

Phone : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

Animal population

Animal population Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 200/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in flocks of broilers,
- 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. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *broilers* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST) (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) ('Union target') to 1% or less.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for all broiler flocks of *Gallus gallus* according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of broilers. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with broilers in the MS	5 000
Total number of houses in these holdings	8 300
Number of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers	850

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 (CA) 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 FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

(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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 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,

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy

Comments - Describe also 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 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

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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.

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

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

All flocks of broilers within three weeks before slaughter.

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples

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

The CA accepts to derogate from this sampling rule and instead of this the FBOs shall sample at least one flock of broilers per round on holdings with more than one flock where:

- (i) an all in / all out system is used in all flocks of the holding;
- (ii) the same management applies to all flocks;
- (iii) feed and water supply is common to all flocks;
- (iv) during at least the last six rounds, tests for *Salmonella* spp. according to the sampling scheme set out in the first subparagraph in all flocks on the holding and samples of all flocks of at least one round were carried out by the competent authority;
- (v) all results from the testing according to the first subparagraph and point (b) for SE or ST were negative.

Comments - Indicate if the derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned

The derogation is not applied.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

The CA accepts to derogate from the general sampling rule and authorises FBO sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the broilers are either kept more than 81 days or fall under organic broiler production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

Comments - Indicate if the derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned

The derogation is not applied.

7. **Samples are taken** in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

8. When 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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

Hatching eggs originating from such flocks may only be marketed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003. Annex II. Point C.5.

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 CA (max. 32000 chars) :

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. The infected flocks are included

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

in sampling.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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 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.

- 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 200/2012 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'*.
Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme.
For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

Comments

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.

- Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

12. 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.

13. Official controls at holding and flock level

a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) 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).

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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

- in one flock of broilers per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 5,000 birds;

Comments - 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 (*max. 32000 chars*) :

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 200/2012 point of 2.1.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling**:

After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (*max. 32000 chars*) :

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, wich was'nt right cleaning).

The County CA decides in decree to the permission or forbidding of the confirmatory sampling.

See pont 4./ Article 12

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

- 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, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(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.

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(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)

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 200/2012 .

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 200/2012 Annex point 2.

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

(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 hte end of production)
- which have a slaughtering permit for small producers.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

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).

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	routine sampling	220	X
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10	X
Hungary	Serotyping	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	60	X
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	20	X
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Broiler flocks of Gallus gallus	-	-	60	X
				Add a new row		

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Broiler flocks of	8 300	8 300	8 300	110	110	SE+ST	100	100	800 000	0	0	X
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2016

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Targets on vaccination			
		Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	230	18.19	4183.7	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	60	38.38	2302.8	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	20	3.43	68.6	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	60	16.72	1003.2	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	800 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	800 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	800 000	0	0	no	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	800 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	800 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	800 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	800 000	0	0	no	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	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	110	5.97	656.7	yes	X
				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	
				Total	8215	

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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)

-

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)

-

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 payed from state budget.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 2015-2017.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 :	No attachmen



Annex II : Control programme submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing - Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.00

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

Submission Date

Sunday, May 31, 2015 12:30:29

Submission Number

1433068253018-5641

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Identification of the programme

Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Salmonella

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of :

To end of

2017 is year 3 of the multi annual program.

Contact

Name : Pállai Gerda DVM

Your job type within the CA : referent

Phone : +36-1-336-9099

Email : pallaig@nebih.gov.hu

Animal population

Animal population Fattening flocks of Turkeys

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 200/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Salmonella Typhimurium* in flocks of turkeys,
- 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. The **aim of the programme** is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of *turkeys* remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less. However, for the MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

2. Geographical coverage of the programme

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Participation in the SNCP is compulsory for all fattening turkeys according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture 180/2009.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of broilers. It does not apply to flocks for private domestic use.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

	Number of holdings
Total number of holdings with fattening turkeys in the MS	2 000
Total number of houses in these holdings	3 500
Number of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	400

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 (CA) 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 FBO and the laboratory performing the analyses.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 resubmit it to the District Office for approval. The action plan shall contain the review of the hygiene

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

(4) In the event of infection by Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium in a flock of breeding

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

Comments - Describe also the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(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.

(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 the 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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 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.

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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

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

All flocks of fattening turkeys within three weeks before slaughter.

The competent authority may authorise sampling in the last six weeks prior to the date of slaughter in case the turkeys are either kept more than 100 days or fall under organic turkey production according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008.

Comments - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples and if this derogation is applied and in this case how many holdings and flocks are concerned.

The samples are taken by private veterinary licenced with official rights. Derogation is not allowed yet.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

8. When 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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

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

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 CA (max. 32000 chars) :

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. The infected flocks are included in sampling.

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

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

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 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 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.

- 10. 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 200/2012 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'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme. For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods may be used if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO 16140.

Comments

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

11. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 200/2012. In particular samples examination at the laboratory shall start within 48 hours following receipt and within 4 days after sampling.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

12. 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.

13. Official controls at holding and flock level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

(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.

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

- in one flock of fattening turkeys per year on 10% of holding comprising at least 500 fattening turkeys;

Comments - 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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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 1190/2012 point of 2.

c. **Official confirmatory sampling**:

After positive official samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

- Always
- Sometimes (criteria apply)
- Never

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Comments - Justify the confirmatory sampling strategy - Describe also the criteria (if any) quoted above (max. 32000 chars) :

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). The County CA decides in decree to the permission or forbidding of the confirmatory sampling.
See pont 4./ Article 12

- 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, sample taking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(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.

14. Official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house.

(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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

B. General information

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

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 1190/2012

Programme of eradication of *Salmonella* serotypes

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 1190/2012 Annex point 2.

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

(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.

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Office (formerly named: Central Agricultural Office).

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2016

Region	Type of the test (description)	Target population (categories and species targeted)	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	routine sampling	40	X
Hungary	Bacteriological detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	environmental sample	confirmatory sampling	10	X
Hungary	Serotyping	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	30	X
Hungary	Antimicrobial detection test	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	animals	with repeated/confirmatory sampling	30	X
Hungary	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Fattening flocks of Turkeys	-	-	20	X
					Add a new row	

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2016

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Region	Type of flock	Total number of flocks (a)	Number of flocks in the programme	Number of flocks checked (b)	Number of flock visits to take official samples (d)	Number of official samples taken	Targeted serotypes (c)	Possible number of positive flocks	Number of flocks to be depopulated	Total number of animals to be slaughtered or destroyed	Quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number)	Quantity of eggs to be channelled to egg product (number)	
Hungary	Fattening flocks	3 500	3 500	3 500	40	40	SE+ST	20	20	80 000	0	0	X
										Add a new row			

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks for the programme

(b) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of Salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(c) Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST Salmonella Enteritidis + Salmonella Typhimurium + Salmonella Hadar + Salmonella Infantis + Salmonella Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

(d) 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.

2 Targets on vaccination

2.1 Targets on vaccination for year :

2016

NUTS Region	Number of flocks in the programme	Targets on vaccination			
		Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated	Number of doses of vaccine expected to be administered	
			Add a new row		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2016

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	
Cost of analysis	Bacteriological detection test	50	18.19	909.5	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Serotyping	30	38.38	1151.4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Antimicrobial detection test	30	3.43	102.9	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	20	16.72	334.4	yes	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.16 and E.2)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
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	
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	100 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	50 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	100 000	0	0	no	X

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	100 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	100 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	0	0	no	X
Slaughter and destruction	Animals culled or slaughtered	80 000	0	0	no	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	
				Add a new row		
5.Other essential costs (Art. 8.1.h of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014)						
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Official sampling of poultry flocks	Cost of official sampling	40	5.97	238.8	yes	X
				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	
Total				2737		

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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)

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)

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.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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 2015-2017.

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

Programme of eradication of Salmonella serotypes

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

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			Total size of attachments :	No attachmen