



Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Report on the Review of Hungary's Animal Health Statuses

African swine fever, classical swine fever, foot and
mouth disease, and swine vesicular disease

Veterinary Services
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1 Executive Summary

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) recognizes the animal health status of foreign regions under the authority of 9 Code of Federal Regulations Part 92. APHIS periodically conducts reviews of animal health statuses held by foreign regions to determine whether conditions in the region support maintenance, suspension, or revocation of these statuses.

In 2019, APHIS reviewed the classical swine fever (CSF) status of the APHIS-defined European CSF region, EU zoning decisions for African swine fever (ASF), and the foot and mouth disease (FMD) and swine vesicular disease (SVD) statuses of 13 European Union (EU) Member States, including Hungary. USDA APHIS considers Hungary to be free of FMD and SVD. APHIS considers Hungary to be low risk for CSF as part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region. APHIS recognizes only those regions of Hungary and other European Union (EU) Member States as affected with ASF that are restricted by the EU or any Member State because of detection of ASF in domestic swine or wild boar. Currently, ASF is present in wild boar in Hungary.

To evaluate Hungary's ability to maintain its animal health statuses, APHIS collected and analyzed information relevant to the factors used to conduct evaluations to establish initial animal health statuses. APHIS did not conduct a site visit to Hungary as part of this review. APHIS' review concluded that FMD, SVD, and CSF are not present in Hungary and that ASF is sufficiently confined to wild boar. Hungary has adequate infrastructure and controls to exclude importation of these agents into the United States and maintains adequate programs for detection and control of the disease agents under review in the event of a disease incursion. In addition, Hungary has demonstrated a history of prompt reporting of disease events, taking appropriate measures to prevent their export to the United States.

Therefore, APHIS has concluded that the information provided by Hungary and other publicly available and technical sources supports the continuation of APHIS-granted animal health statuses for FMD, SVD, and CSF and associated import requirements. To date, Hungary's ASF emergency response has prevented the virus from spreading to domestic swine. Thus, APHIS concludes that Hungary is effectively implementing emergency response measures against ASF, including creating and maintaining ASF-affected zones.

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5 Acronyms

APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ASF	African swine fever
CFR	U.S. Code of Federal Regulations
CGO	County Government Office
CSF	Classical swine fever
CVO	Chief veterinary officer
DFCC	Department of Food Chain Control
DFEPO	Department of Food Economy and Production of Origin
DGO	District Government Office
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
FSIS	USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NDCC	National Disease Control Center
NFCSO	National Food Chain Safety Office
OÁIR	National Veterinary Informatics System
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
SVD	Swine vesicular disease
TIR	Herd Register System
USDA	United State Department of Agriculture

6 Background

A status review is an assessment of animal health conditions in a foreign region that currently has one or more animal health statuses recognized by USDA APHIS. These reviews are conducted on a periodic basis to determine whether APHIS should maintain recognition of the region's animal health status.

United States regulations stipulate in [Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations \(9 CFR\) Section 92.2\(g\)](#) that regions granted animal health status under the provisions of those regulations may be required to submit additional information pertaining to their animal health status or allow APHIS to conduct additional information collection activities in order for the regions to maintain their APHIS-recognized animal health status. This review process is applicable only for regions that have not reported outbreaks of the disease or pest occurrence in commercial livestock or poultry since APHIS' most recent evaluation or review. This includes regions recognized as free, regions recognized as being low risk, and regions not recognized as disease- or pest-free but from which importation of certain products is allowed under specific conditions to mitigate certain risks. More information on APHIS' animal disease status review program can be found on the [APHIS Regionalization](#) web page.

In order to evaluate Hungary's ability to maintain its APHIS-granted animal health statuses for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), swine vesicular disease (SVD), and classical swine fever (CSF) and to verify EU control measures for African swine fever (ASF), APHIS collected and analyzed information relevant to the factors used to conduct evaluations to establish initial animal health statuses as described in 9 CFR section 92.2. These factors allow APHIS to establish a comprehensive representation of the region's veterinary infrastructure and services, livestock demographics, livestock movement and marketing patterns, surveillance programs, disease control capabilities, veterinary laboratory diagnostic capabilities, and emergency response systems for the specified hazards¹. APHIS evaluated the information to determine that Hungary meets the following overarching standards:

- The hazard is not present in the region and/or the commodity under review;
- The hazard is unlikely to infect or contaminate the commodity being exported to the United States because of measures that prevent the introduction of the hazard and/or epidemiological barriers (both natural and manmade) that separate the region from the hazard of concern; and
- If the region has a hazard incursion, the region can rapidly detect the hazard; promptly notify the United States and/or the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)²; and respond to the outbreak sufficiently to prevent introduction of the hazard into the United States through the importation of commodities from the region. Additionally, APHIS reviewed the region's export protocols to ensure its ability to properly certify exports in accordance with APHIS requirements.

¹ A hazard is a biological, chemical, or physical agent in, or a condition of, an animal or animal product with the potential to cause an adverse health event. For the purposes of this report, hazard refers to the causative agent of any of the four diseases under review.

² The [OIE](#) is a reference organization recognized by the World Trade Organization as the standard-setting body for safe trade in animals and animal products. The OIE collects and disseminates information about the animal health status of its 181 member countries.

These elements are addressed in the following sections.³ The results of this review are expected to inform APHIS management decisions regarding the ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD statuses of Hungary and whether to amend restrictions on the importation of relevant commodities from Hungary. The report concludes with a recommendation regarding maintenance of Hungary's animal health statuses. Based on the results of the review, APHIS will determine which of the following actions is appropriate for each status: (1) maintain the current status and import requirements; (2) continue the current recognition but with recommendation to strengthen the import requirements or mitigations; or (3) downgrade the current animal disease status recognition.

At the beginning of this review process, APHIS considered Hungary to be free or low risk of CSF, FMD and SVD in domestic livestock species with no additional import measures required. APHIS recognizes only those regions of Hungary as affected with ASF that are restricted by the EU because of detection of ASF in domestic swine or wild boar.

³ Unless otherwise noted, APHIS considers the information in this report to be current as of February 2020 when the final report was completed.

7 Review

The following sections summarize the information regarding Hungary's APHIS-granted animal health statuses and decides whether to maintain the current status(es) or change them as described above. The review is based on documentation provided by Hungary and other published and technical sources [1, 2]. APHIS did not conduct a site visit to Hungary as part of this review.

7.1 Status of hazards under review in Hungary

7.1.1 History of disease occurrence in domestic livestock

APHIS maintains a list of animal health status of regions on the [APHIS website](#). APHIS considers Hungary to be free of FMD and SVD. APHIS considers Hungary to be low risk for CSF as part of the APHIS-defined European CSF region⁴. The last outbreak of FMD occurred in 1973. The last outbreak of CSF in domestic swine occurred in 1993. SVD has never been reported in Hungary. Since eradication of these diseases, no outbreaks have been reported in domestic livestock [1, 3]. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recognizes Hungary as FMD free where vaccination is not practiced and free from CSF [4]. ASF has not been reported in domestic swine in Hungary [3, 5].

7.1.2 History of disease occurrence in susceptible wildlife

FMD or SVD has never been reported in susceptible wild species. The last outbreak of CSF in wild boar occurred in 2009. Since April 2018, ASF has been found in wild boar in Hungary. ASF was first reported in wild boar in April 2018 in Heves County in the district of Gyöngyös. ASF has since been found in other counties/districts in wild boar in the central and eastern portions of Hungary. Currently, ASF remains confined to wild boar only [1, 2]. The current epidemiological situation for ASF in wild boar in Hungary can be found [HERE](#). Similarly, the EU interactive map for ASF regionalization zones per [Commission Decision \(EU\) No. 2014/709](#) can be found [HERE](#).

7.1.3 Vaccination

Routine vaccination for ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD is prohibited in Hungary. Emergency vaccination is permitted only under exceptional circumstances to prevent disease spread and only in accordance with established official disease eradication rules. Emergency vaccination can be ordered under exceptional circumstances by the national veterinary authority and the European Commission to prevent disease spread both in domestic livestock and wildlife (e.g., wild boars) [1].

7.1.4 Status of hazards conclusion

Based on documentation reviewed, APHIS did not find evidence to suggest the presence of ASF, CSF, FMD or SVD in domestic livestock species [1, 2]. Currently, ASF remains confined to wild boar only. Vaccination against these diseases is prohibited unless approved by the national veterinary authorities and the European Commission as an emergency measure for control of a disease outbreak.

⁴ APHIS-defined European CSF region includes: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Ireland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. The importation of pork, pork products, and swine from the APHIS-defined European CSF region is subject to restrictions specified in 9 CFR 94.31. In addition, swine semen imported from the APHIS-defined European CSF region is subject to restrictions specified in 9 CFR 98.38.

7.2 Likelihood of hazard entry into Hungary

Hungary is a land-locked, EU Member State located in Central Europe. It borders Slovakia to the north, Ukraine (non-EU region) to the northeast, Austria to the northwest, Romania to the east, Serbia (non-EU region) to the south, Croatia to the southwest, and Slovenia to the west.



Figure 1: Map of Hungary and adjacent regions

The [APHIS-recognized animal health statuses](#) for ASF, CSF, FMD and SVD of the adjacent regions are listed below.

Table 1: APHIS-recognized animal health statuses for regions adjacent to Hungary (as of March 31, 2020)

REGION	ASF	CSF	FMD	SVD
Slovakia	EU restricted zones: (+) Wild boar	Low risk	Free with special restrictions*	Free with special restrictions**
Ukraine	Affected	Not free	Not free	Not free
Austria	Not affected	Low risk	Free with special restrictions*	Free with special restrictions**
Romania	EU restricted zones: (+) Domestic swine and wild boar	Not free	Not free	Free
Serbia	Affected	Not free	Not free	Free with special restrictions**
Croatia	Not affected	Low risk	Free with special restrictions*	Free with special restrictions**
Slovenia	Not affected	Low risk	Free with special restrictions*	Free with special restrictions**

Source: [6]

* Subject to special restrictions specified in 9 CFR 94.11.

** Subject to special restrictions specified in 9 CFR 94.13.

Hungary is surrounded by regions with lesser animal health statuses for all the diseases under review. Additionally, the international trade of animal and animal products, both legal and illegal pathways, as well as the movements of humans and wildlife make entry of foreign animal diseases an on-going risk. Thus, APHIS collected information on Hungary's veterinary infrastructure, including legal authority for the animal health activities, organizational structure of the veterinary services, import requirements for animal commodities, and international certification protocols to determine the effectiveness of measures to prevent and control incursions of the hazards under evaluation.

7.2.1 Veterinary infrastructure and organization

Central level

The Government of Hungary is a unitary, parliamentary, representative democratic republic. It has a Parliament, referred to as the National Assembly, which is elected by the people. The National Assembly elects both the President and the Prime Minister. The Government comprises the Prime Minister and government Ministers; the Prime Minister is the head of the Government. The task of the Prime Minister is to determine the general direction of government policy while the National Assembly acts as the legislative body. The President, serving as the head of state, appoints Ministers according to the Prime Minister's recommendations. The Ministries are tasked with developing legislative proposals to facilitate effective operation within the Minister's area of responsibility, and to implement the government programs [1].

The Ministry of Agriculture⁵ (MA) and the Office of the Prime Minister provide the central level guidance, professional management, and national program direction for veterinary services and animal health. Some joint duties are also shared by the Ministry of Human Capacities⁶. The central authority for animal health is the State Secretary for Food Chain Control under the MA. The State Secretary for Food Chain Control directs the National Food Chain Safety Office (NFCSO). NFCSO serves as the central competent authority and operates under the direction and supervision of the MA. The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) is the Deputy State Secretary for Food Chain Control. The Deputy CVO is the President to NFCSO who is appointed by the CVO and reports directly to the CVO. NFCSO has five departments that report directly to NFCSO's President and 13 functional departments, each headed by a Directorate under the supervision of four deputy presidents, or vice presidents. The NFCSO is responsible for meat inspection at establishments certified as eligible to export to the United States.

Under the State Secretary for Food Chain Control, there are two main Departments – Department of Food Chain Control (DFCC) and the Department of Food Economy and Production of Origin (DFEPO). DFCC is responsible for strategic planning, legislation, and international affairs regarding animal health. The main units under DFCC include: Unit of Strategy, Data Protection and Deregulation; Unit of Animal Health and Animal Welfare; Unit of Food and Feed Safety; and Unit of Plant and Soil Protection. The

⁵ Hungary's Ministry of Agriculture (MA) has undergone several name changes in the last few decades, including Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). These acronyms are used throughout the document to maintain historical accuracy.

⁶ The Ministry of Human Capacities under the State Secretariat for Health has joint authority with MA over certain overlapping sectors, including food supplements, foodstuffs intended for nutritional uses, nutrition and health claims, nutritional catering in nurseries, schools, social services, hospitals, and epidemic aspects of food-borne diseases.

main units under DFEP include: Unit of Food Economics Policy and Food Safety; Unit of Food Quality Control and Marketing; and Unit of Protection of Origin and Certificate Supervision [1].

The organigrams for the central level veterinary infrastructure and organization is provided in the Appendix (Figures 3 – 5).

Regional and local level

Hungary is subdivided into 19 counties and the capitol city of Budapest. At regional level, each county has a County Government Office (CGO) responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the laws and policies. At county level, all authorities involved in the official controls of agriculture and food safety have been merged and integrated into the CGO. The regional departments responsible for agriculture and food safety are called Department for Food Chain Safety and Land Registry. Administratively, the CGOs are under the supervision of the Office of the Prime Minister's Office while the MA and NFCSO are responsible for the professional management of field and technical activities of the departments. The CGOs implement the agriculture and food safety programs following the procedures and guidelines that are all provided by NFCSO and ordered by the MA. NFCSO, as central competent authority, is responsible for supporting the policy decisions of the MA and providing control plans, procedures, and guidelines to county (regional) government offices. In case of events when immediate action is required, such as an emergency disease outbreak, the CVO has the right to give direct order to CGOs.

The counties are further subdivided into 174 districts and Budapest is subdivided into 23 districts. There are 197 District Government Offices (DGO). For animal health, there are 82 District Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Units, each responsible for approximately 2-3 DGOs [1].

Animal health laboratories

In Hungary, NFCSO operates the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) in Budapest for official animal health diagnostics. The NRL is under supervision of the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate within NFCSO. Additionally, the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate oversees two regional laboratories in Debrecen and Kaposvár. Diagnostic testing for the former OIE List A diseases and tuberculosis are carried out at the NRL in Budapest; the testing for the former OIE List B diseases are carried out at the NRL and the regional laboratories. The regional laboratories conduct routine analyses while official confirmatory testing is conducted by the NRL for the diseases under review. The diagnostic methods are performed in accordance to the [OIE's Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals](#) and the disease relevant EU legislation, including [Commission Decision 2003/422/EC](#); [Commission Decision 2002/106/EC](#); and [Commission Decision 2000/428/EC](#). The laboratories within Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate participate annually in international ring testing through the EU reference laboratories. Additionally, the NRL is audited and accredited by the *National Accreditation Body* in accordance with the international laboratory standards established in ISO/IEC 17025:2005 [1].

7.2.2 Legal authority for animal health activities

Primary legal authority for animal health and food safety activities comes from *Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Control*. Additional legal statutes and regulations provide regulatory authority for animal health activities within Hungary, including disease notification, on-farm inspections, livestock movement controls, quarantine of animals or farms, vaccination, disease surveillance, control and eradication of diseases, animal identification and farm registration, and emergency response

activities. As a Member State of the EU, Hungary adheres to all applicable EU Regulations, Directives and applicable Decisions related to animal health and control of infectious animal diseases. All EU Directives pertaining to animal health have been adapted into the Hungarian legal framework. For the disease under review, Hungary does adhere to specific derogations as stipulated in [Council Directive 2001/89/EC](#), [Council Directive 2003/85/EC](#), [Council Directive 92/119/EC](#), and [Council Directive 2002/60/EC](#) [1]. A complete list of legal acts and decrees that provide regulatory authority to conduct animal health activities in Hungary can be found Table 4 in the Appendix.

7.2.3 Human and financial resources for animal health and food safety services

Hungary has approximately 3,000 full-time personnel involved at national, regional, and local levels. Approximately 1,100 personnel at the central level and 1,900 personnel at regional and local level are dedicated to food and feed, plant and animal health, and animal welfare programs. Hungary has approximately 600 official veterinarians [1].

Table 2: Official veterinary services personnel in Hungary

	Veterinarians		Veterinary technicians		Other animal health professionals		Administrative staff	
	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Filled posts	Vacant posts	Filled posts	Vacant posts
Central service	56	0	227 filled positions					
Regional service	86	---	32	---	172	---		
Local service	377	---						
Border controls	14	0	9.5	0	0	0	2	0
Laboratory service	69	0	222 filled positions					

Source: [1]

In addition to official personnel, Hungary has 325 approved (accredited) veterinarians which are private veterinarians authorized under contract by NFCSO in accordance to Act No. CXXVII of 2012 and Decree No. 369/2012 outlining the roles and responsibilities for accredited veterinarians to carry out animal health activities on behalf of NFCSO. Additional criteria for official and accredited veterinarians concerning civil servants and public administration procedures are laid out in Act No. CXCIX of 2011 and Act No. CXL of 2004. Approved veterinarians are required to complete all technical and administrative training courses as specified under the NFCSO contract as well as complete/pass the state civil servant basic examination. Official and accredited veterinarians are permitted to private practice employment; however, they are not entitled to perform official duties such as animal welfare checks, issue movement documents, issue export certificates, or animal health controls on holdings or animals in which they have a veterinarian-client-patient-relationship. Failure to act impartially or to eliminate conflicts of interest may result in termination of employment and/or dismissal of their accreditation status [1].

Approximately 2,000 private veterinarians work in activities related to animal health. Private veterinarians cannot perform official animal health services but, in case of an emergency outbreak event, private veterinarians may be recruited and (temporarily) employed to perform emergency response activities to control and eradicate the disease outbreak.

Financial support for Hungary's veterinary services is sourced from MA from an annual national budget (Budget Act) approved by the National Assembly. Each CGO receives a portion from the Budget Act and

distributes it among all the county government units as needed. The Government of Hungary also fully funds certain animal health services to producers such as routine examinations, vaccinations, and diagnostic sampling costs. Additional funding comes from monetary penalties, fines, and supervision fees⁷. Certain animal health programs are co-financed by the European Commission in accordance to [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No. 2014/652](#). For the diseases under review, national monitoring, and eradication programs in Hungary for ASF and CSF are co-financed (range 50-75%) by the European Commission. In case of an animal disease outbreak, additional special funds are allocated to the control and eradication efforts, including compensation to producers for epidemiological measures such as cleaning and disinfection, indemnity, disposal of carcasses, and diagnostic laboratory costs [1].

7.2.4 Livestock demographics for species susceptible to the diseases under review

Hungary has approximately 2.6 million pigs and 180,000 sows. Approximately 75% of pigs are reared in commercial production systems while the remainder are held in small, non-commercial (individual) holdings. The average number of pigs is 4,000 and 6 per commercial holding and individual holding, respectively. The swine industry is partially integrated with some vertically integrated, large commercial farms encompassing all elements of the production cycle from the breeding swine to feed to the slaughterhouse/processing plant. Major trading partners include Germany, Austria, Romania, Slovakia, and Italy. For the export and intra-EU trade of live pigs and pork products, the top trade partners are Romania, Slovakia, Serbia, and Austria. For the import and intra-EU trade of live pigs, the top trade partners are Slovakia, Poland and Germany [1, 7].

For the other livestock species susceptible to FMD, Hungary has approximately 985,000 head of cattle; 8,500 head of water buffalo; and 100 head of bison. For sheep and goats, Hungary has 980,000 sheep and 30,700 goats [1].

7.2.5 Registration of holdings and livestock

The registration of livestock holdings and livestock is obligatory in Hungary. The legal basis for holding registration is based in Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the *Food Chain and its Official Controls*; Decree No. 119/2007 (X.18) of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the *National Registration System for Keeping Places, Holdings, and Related Data (TIR)*; and Decree No. 87/2012 (VIII.27) of MRD on the *Rules on Inland Transport of Live Animals*. The Herd Register System (TIR) is the national database system containing information about holding type, location, species types, and census and capacity data. All agriculture-related entities must register in TIR including livestock holdings, slaughterhouses, livestock markets, livestock assembly centers, and rendering plants. All livestock holdings must be registered in the Central Database for Traceability and must keep their information up to date. The Central Database, operated by NFCSO, contains information about the holding and its owner(s), animal movements, animal health status data on the herd and holding, breeding data, slaughter data, other related information. All movements of swine, including movements between holdings, to the slaughterhouse, and imports and exports must be registered in the Central Database within 7 days of the movement [1, 2].

Identification of livestock in Hungary is applied in accordance to EU legislation for [swine](#), [bovines](#), [sheep and goats](#). Hungarian legislation includes:

⁷ Supervision fees are collected from agricultural and food chain entities (firms, enterprises, establishments, etc.) based on annual income of the entity to cover official activities and services.

- Decree No. 119/2007 (X.18) of MARD on the National Registration System for Keeping Places, Holdings, and Related Data (TIR);
- Decree No. 83/2015 (XII.16) of MARD on Identification of Pigs and on their Uniform Registration and Identification System;
- Decree No. 99/2002 (XI.5) of MARD on Identification of Cattle and on their Uniform Registration and Identification System; and
- Decree No. 47/2005 (V. 23) of MARD on the Identification of Sheep and Goats and on their Uniform Registration and Identification System

The types of approved identification varies by species and includes conventional ear tags, metal plate ear tags, ruminal bolus, pastern bands, and injectable transponders. Identification types may also vary by species production type. For example, swine moving direct to slaughter within Hungary may wear an approved metal plate ear tag (or slap identification hammer). Fattening pigs are given one plastic button ear tag while breeding swine are individually identified with 2 ear tags (one in each ear). All identification types must be approved by NFCSO. Application of identification for livestock species is also stipulated by the Decrees for each species. For example, swine must be identified before leaving the holding of origin; upon importation from a third country (must also maintain identification from country of origin); for breeding purposes; and for animal health purposes [1].

7.2.6 Domestic and Intra-EU movement controls for animals and animal products

Based on the documentation reviewed, Hungary has an organized, effective system for documentation, traceability, and movement control for animals and animal products. Movements of live animals are documented through a paper system of movement certificates, maintained by the producer, and through the Central Database, an online network system for animal movements operated by NFCSO. Swine movements in Hungary are accompanied by:

- Transport Document for traceability purposes: Contains data on the holding of origin, number in shipment, animal identification(s), and destination holding. This is an in-country movement document and contains the serial number of the veterinary health certificate and the veterinary license number of the veterinarian that issued the veterinary health certificate. The Transport Document must be registered into the Central Database within 7 days of the movement. Records of Transport Documents must be maintained for 3 years.
- Animal Keeper's Declaration for food safety and food chain control purposes: Contains data on the holding of origin, information on the animals (species, age, number, identification) and the data on the veterinarian issuing the document. It also verifies sanitary status of the holding, disease status of the animals, and diagnostic analyses for zoonotic disease or chemical residues. Additionally, the keeper must declare any information related to food safety, such as names and dates of administered drugs (including vaccines) and the withdrawal times. This document is required to admit animal shipments into the slaughterhouse. This document is distributed by NFCSO and is valid for 3 days.
- Veterinary Health Certificate for animal health purposes: Contains data on the registration number of the holding of origin, the number of animals, identification of the animals, the place of destination, the transport vehicle registration number, and verifies the health of the animals (examined and determined to be clinically healthy). This document is distributed by NFCSO and is valid for 48 hours.

The Central Database also contains the National Slaughter Data. The slaughterhouse electronically records carcass numbers, national carcass classification and grading (per EUROP), herd registration and identity and registration verifications [1, 2].

As a member of the EU, Hungary is part of the European single market allowing, among other things, the free movement of commodities, including animals and animal products between Member States. Intra-EU movements are not subject to additional movement controls or inspection requirements by the veterinary authority of other Member States at border inspection posts⁸ or elsewhere.

Intra-EU movements of animals and animal products must be accompanied and certified by the Trade Control and Expert System or [TRACES](#) document issued by an official veterinarian of the holding of origin. TRACES is the European Commission's online management tool to record the movements of animals, products of animal and non-animal origin, feed and plants transiting EU countries or imported from outside the EU, in order to ensure for the safety of food and public health. Commodities, in most cases, are accompanied by health certificates or commercial documents and the competent authorities may issue these documents online through TRACES. TRACES aims to facilitate trade, speed up administrative procedures and improve the management of health threat risks, as well as combat fraud and improve the safety of the food chain and animal health [8].

EU legislation for TRACES includes:

- [Commission Decision 2003/623/EC](#) of 19 August 2003 on the development of an integrated veterinary computer system called TRACES;
- [Commission Decision 2004/292/EC](#) on the implementation of the TRACES system and amending Decision 92/486/EEC, the system became mandatory for all Member States from 1 January 2005;
- [Council Directive 90/425/EEC](#) on veterinary and zootechnical controls applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market; and
- [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 599/2004](#) of 30 March 2004 on the adoption of a harmonized model of certificate and inspection minutes for intra-Community trade in animals and products of animal origin.

As part of the European single market, intra-EU movement of animals and products are not subject to document or physical inspection at land border checkpoints, ports of entry, seaports, or airports when shipments move between two Member States. To decrease the likelihood of spread of highly contagious animal diseases among EU Member States, intra-EU movement of animals and animal products is only authorized when animals or their products come from holdings that are in compliance with pertinent legislative requirements (both EU and Member State) and are authorized and registered by the competent authorities from the Member State of origin. In accordance to [Council Directive 2008/73/EC](#),

⁸ There are no official checkpoints or inspections posts between EU Member States for intra-EU trade. Border inspection posts (BIPs) exist for the exchange of goods and people between Member States and non-EU (third country) regions. Approved BIPs are listed in Commission Decision 2009/821/EC. Procedures for veterinary checks for animals and animal products entering the EU from third countries are stipulated in Commission Directive 91/496/EEC and Commission Directive 97/78/EC.

Member States must develop, update and make available the list of authorized holdings, as well as national reference laboratories and other designated laboratories in compliance with EU legislative requirements. Livestock movements must also adhere to other EU legislation, namely, the Directives with specific animal health requirements for intra-EU trade of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. These include Council Directives 97/12/EC, 98/46/EC, 98/99/EC, 2000/15/EC, and 2000/20/EC.

Any detections of non-compliance in relation to animal identification, registration of farms, or movement of livestock is punishable in accordance to Act No. XLVI of 2008 *on the Food Chain and its Official Control*. Infractions would be classified based on the severity of the infringement, varying from written reprimand to movement restrictions on the holding to destruction of animals or products [1].

7.2.7 Importation of animals and animal products from third countries

Hungary predominately trades live animals with EU Member States. For third country imports, Hungary reported small shipments of live swine from Canada from 2016 – 2018 [1, 7]. Typically, for swine, third country imports are breeding animals imported for their high genetic value and sent to reproductive centers. Similarly, Hungary predominately trades animal products from EU Member States. For third country imports from 2016 - 2018, small consignments of imports of fresh, chilled or frozen pork came from North Macedonia, China, Taiwan, Serbia, and Montenegro [7].

For importation of animals and animal products from third countries, Hungary follows [Council Directive 2004/68/EC](#) [transposed into Hungarian legislation Decree No. 106/2005 (XI.14)] as well as [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No. 206/2010](#), which establishes a list of third countries or parts of third countries where sanitary and phytosanitary certification conditions are approved for imports into the EU of live animals and their products (ref: sub #1). To be authorized as an approved third country for imports, the interested third country must send an official request form and the required information to EU Commission's [Directorate General for Health and Food Safety \(DG SANTE\)](#) – Directorate for Audits and Analysis (what was previously known as the Food and Veterinary Office, FVO). DG SANTE reviews the information and performs an audit inspection visit to the country. If the evaluation is satisfactory, the country will be listed as an approved third country partner for importation of the specified commodity [1].

For importation of animals and animal products, there may be additional animal health requirements set out in specific Commission Decisions. The main legislative import controls concerning public and animal health are [Council Directive 91/496/EEC](#) and [Council Directive 97/78/EC](#). The corresponding transposed Hungarian legislations are Decree No. 55/2004 (IV.24) of MARD and Decree No. 53/2004 (IV.24) of MARD, respectively. These pieces of legislation set out the veterinary legislative requirements for consignments of live animals and animal-origin products to import into or transit through the Hungarian (Union) territory. For live pigs, additional requirements can be found [HERE](#). Import requirements for [bovines](#) and [sheep/goats](#) from third-countries are also laid out. For meat products, additional requirements can be found [HERE](#).

In general, imports of animals and animal products must be accompanied by the following documentation:

- Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED)
- Veterinary health certificate

- Other documents such as the commercial invoice, bill of lading or air waybill, and diagnostic laboratory reports

In Articles 3 and 5 of Council Directive 97/78/EC, it states the requirement for the official veterinary service to provide a certificate confirming that veterinary checks have been carried out. This certificate is known as a Common Veterinary Entry Document. The certificate is produced via the TRACES system. The certificates must only be signed by the official veterinary service - it is not acceptable for the certificate to be signed by other officers. Each certificate will be assigned a serial number by TRACES. The official veterinary service must retain copies of the CVEDs and original third country health certificates or health documents accompanying consignments for 3 years.

The veterinary health certificate must be signed by an official veterinarian of the competent authority of the exporting third country guaranteeing that the conditions for import into the EU have been met. Upon arrival and entry to the EU, the animals and animal products with their accompanying certificates must be verified and checked by official veterinarians at a designated BIP. Further checks on the animals may also be carried out at the final destination. At designated BIPs, an official veterinarian performs an inspection consisting of:

- Document checks – Performed on 100% of consignments - verifies information on the veterinary health certificate, including verifying the goods come from an authorized country and establishment, and other documentation per Commission Regulation (EU) No. 206/2010;
- Identity checks– Performed on 100% of consignments - verifies proper identification (e.g., seal on shipping container or individual identification) for traceability to exporting country and the holding of origin; and
- Physical checks – Performed on percentage of consignments per National Sampling Plan, suspicion, or notifications via TRACES – verifies integrity of goods via sensory examination, labeling, testing of temperature or pH, and other diagnostic tests for residues, pathogenic agents, and contaminants. Live animals are examined for clinical signs of disease, animal welfare compliance, and, for a certain percentage, blood sampling for diagnostic serological testing (ref: sub #1).

Animals and animal products are refused if the shipment does not pass the above inspection or is not in compliance with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 206/2010. Refused products are destroyed, treated/transformed or re-exported to the country of origin. Live animals may be quarantined, destroyed, or re-exported to the country of origin. If refused, the CVED and other import documents are invalidated in TRACES. Notifications of refused shipments are recorded in TRACES to prevent attempts to re-enter at other BIPs in the EU. If considered necessary, an import ban against the country or importer could be issued [1, 2].

A complete description of EU legislation and transposed Hungarian legislation regarding veterinary border control can be found [HERE](#).

The list of approved BIPs in Hungary and the types of commodities approved for entry can be found in [Commission Decision 2009/821 \(EC\)](#). Hungary has four BIPs that are approved to receive consignments of animal commodities that could harbor the causative agents for the diseases under review: Budapest Liszt Ferenc International Airport, Röske (road), Záhony (road), and Eperjeske (rail). These BIPs are

located at the third-country land borders with Ukraine and Serbia [1]. See Figure 6 and Table 5 in the Appendix for map and information on BIPs in Hungary.

7.2.8 Live-haul trucks, personal vehicles and baggage, swill feeding and international catering waste

In addition to the movement of animals and animal products, other vulnerable entry pathways for the diseases under review include contaminated livestock vehicles, animal-origin commodities carried into the country via personal vehicles and passenger baggage, feeding improperly cooked food waste to swine, and improper disposal of international catering waste. The EU and Hungary have preventive mechanisms in place for these entry pathways.

The EU has established legislation on the cleaning and disinfection (C&D) of empty livestock transport vehicles returning from third countries and regions of third countries with ASF. The requirements are described in [Commission Implementing Decision 2013/426/EU](#) (and subsequent amendments). All the returning empty livestock transporting vehicles from ASF-affected regions in Annex I of the Decision are checked at the BIP by the official competent authority. Member States must require that drivers of livestock vehicles from third countries provide verification to the official competent authority of the Member State at the BIP that the interior of the vehicle and any equipment in contact with animals as well as the driver's protective clothes/boots used during unloading have been cleaned and disinfected after the last unloading of animals. If the cleaning and disinfection is deemed satisfactory by the official authority at the BIP, the official issues a C&D certificate and the vehicle may proceed to customs control and clearance. If deemed unsatisfactory, the official authority may refuse entry of the livestock vehicle and/or send the vehicle to a place designated by the official authority to undergo C&D. At the time of this status review, Annex I of [Commission Implementing Decision 2013/426/EU](#) listed the following third country regions: Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Serbia and Ukraine. Both Serbia and Ukraine share a border with Hungary and livestock transport vehicles entering Hungary from these regions must present an official C&D certificate at the BIP.

In 2017, officials inspected 511 returning, empty livestock vehicles; for 2 cases, the C&D was repeated at the BIP. In 2018, officials inspected 491 returning, empty livestock vehicles; 1 vehicle was refused entry and returned to the third country⁹. Both the BIP and the driver of the livestock vehicle must maintain records of the C&D certificates for 3 years [1].

For non-commercial goods from third countries carried in personal vehicles and passenger baggage, the official veterinary services follow procedures in [Commission Regulation \(EC\) 206/2009](#). This Regulation lays down rules concerning the introduction of personal consignments of animal-origin products in personal luggage, personal vehicles, or items sent to private persons ordered via mail, telephone, or internet. Personal consignments of meat, meat products, milk and milk products are not permitted from outside the EU other than Andorra, the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino, and Switzerland. Thus, personal consignments of animal-origin products are subject to inspection and seizure by the official veterinary services or other enforcement officials of the BIP.

At the Hungary-Ukraine border, for example, there is strict adherence to controls on personal consignments of animal-origin products and, since 2016, all in-bound vehicles drive through disinfectant

⁹ Serbia did not detect a case of ASF until July 2019; thus, these numbers do not reflect livestock vehicle inspections at the Hungary-Serbia border.

mats (buses and cars) and/or disinfection gates (trucks). Awareness posters and brochures regarding ASF are prominently posted and distributed to workers, truck drivers, and the general public [1].

To further prevent introduction and spread of animal diseases, the ban on feeding food waste to swine in the EU and disposal of international catering waste from cruise ships, airports, etc. is regulated by the [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No. 1069/2009](#) and [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 142/2011](#). Swill feeding or garbage feeding to swine is prohibited in the EU. Catering waste from cruise ships and airports is destroyed as Category I materials. Collectively, these measures are in place to control and prevent incursions and spread of animal diseases that can be transmitted through animal-origin products.

7.2.9 Hazard entry conclusions

APHIS concludes that Hungary's NFCSO has an appropriate veterinary infrastructure and legal authority to carry out the animal health activities necessary to maintain the health and safety of Hungary's livestock populations and animal products. Hungary has an effective system for livestock movement control within the country and as well as traceability of animals and animal products transiting through the territory. Furthermore, APHIS concludes that Hungary (through EU and national legislation) imposes an effective system of import controls for animals and animal products, both intra-EU and from third country trade partners. This system includes harmonized EU legislation for trade with approval of export establishments for animals and animal products, and a harmonized system of import requirements for verification and inspection at BIPs. Hungary also imposes cleaning and disinfection requirements for livestock vehicles returning from third countries and regions of third countries with ASF; inspects for imported agricultural goods in personal vehicles and baggage; prohibits swill feeding; and properly disposes of international catering waste. All measures are in place to prevent the inadvertent introduction of hazards. If an incursion of disease occurs, the system of movement documentation and traceability (NFCSO's Central Database and TRACES), livestock and holding registration in TIR and the Central Database (including National Slaughter Data), and individual or group identification would be able to identify vulnerable animals and animal products and remove them from the market chains, including the U.S. export channels. Collectively, these controls form an effective barrier to introduction of the hazards into Hungary (and the EU) and, subsequently, into the United States.

7.3 Likelihood of hazard detection, response, and notification

7.3.1 Surveillance

Surveillance for ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD in Hungary is conducted in accordance with animal disease control programs for each disease. These programs are developed and overseen by NFCSO in accordance to EU legislation for the control and prevention of each disease, Hungarian legislation, and the epidemiological situation in Hungary and adjacent regions for each of the diseases under review.

Surveillance measures for CSF and ASF

Domestic pigs

For the surveillance of CSF and ASF in domestic swine, Hungary employs an enhanced passive surveillance program. Since 2011, pigs that die with symptoms inconsistent with CSF but submitted to NRL for other reasons have been tested by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and virus isolation for CSF. Starting in February 2014, shortly after ASF was detected in the EU, passive surveillance was further enhanced to cover virological testing for both CSF and ASF. Additionally, for domestic pigs that die during importation, diagnostic testing is conducted for both ASF and CSF. In January 2017, the program was further amended. It became mandatory for producers to report sick domestic pigs and increased mortality within 24 hours to the veterinarian, regardless of symptoms consistent with ASF. If the veterinarian cannot exclude the suspicion of ASF, s/he must immediately report the suspicion of the disease to the district chief veterinary officer who carries out an epidemiological investigation. In cases of a confirmed suspicion, the veterinary officer imposes official movement controls for the holding and takes samples for laboratory tests. In addition to suspect clinical cases for ASF and CSF, it became mandatory to submit diagnostic samples when domestic pigs die suddenly without clinical signs or when pigs with fever over 40°C die despite receiving treatment. For 2015 – 2018, the results of the enhanced passive surveillance program in domestic swine have been negative for ASF and CSF [1]. The surveillance data for domestic swine is provided in Tables 6 – 9 in the Appendix.

Wild boar

For the surveillance of CSF and ASF in wild boar, Hungary conducts both an enhanced passive surveillance and a targeted (active) surveillance program. The passive surveillance program covers wild boar of all ages in the entire territory of Hungary. Passive surveillance covers reported dead wild boar carcasses or boars showing signs of illness or abnormal behavior. Hunters, representatives of hunting associations or units, and landowners are required to report dead or sick wild boar to the chief veterinary officer at the DGO or CGO. An epidemiological investigation, including sampling, must be completed within 24 hours of the report by a veterinarian appointed by the CGO. Carcasses are buried on-site and the area undergoes disinfection. PCR for both CSF and ASF is performed on all samples submitted under the passive surveillance system (dead wild boar or wild boar diagnostically shot due to signs of illness or abnormal behavior).

Targeted (active) surveillance for ASF covers healthy shot wild boar in the entire territory of Hungary during the hunting season of each year. For CSF, because the disease situation has improved for neighboring countries, targeted (active) surveillance in wild boar for CSF is only implemented in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hajdú-Bihar and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties. For the targeted (active) surveillance in wild boar, the sampling plan is set to detect a 5% prevalence level with 95% confidence interval. In each county, sampling units are established based on the wild boar population for the

county. Within each sampling unit, at least 59 wild boars are sampled. Diagnostic samples taken for submission include blood (clotted) and tissue (tonsils) samples. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) is carried out on blood samples; if seropositive, a comparative (CSF virus, border disease virus, and bovine viral diarrhoea virus) virus neutralization test is performed. Additionally, PCR is performed for all seropositive samples and samples unsuitable for serological testing with the ELISA [1].

Enhanced surveillance activities due to ASF

Additional surveillance activities for ASF are conducted in Hungary's designated risk areas for ASF. The current risk areas – Infected, High Risk, Medium Risk and Low Risk - for ASF in Hungary can be found [HERE](#). For domestic pigs, enhanced passive surveillance is performed as previously described. Additionally, a census and categorization of holdings (large scale commercial, small scale commercial, small scale, non-commercial, and free-range/outdoor holdings) must be carried out within 60 days on all swine holdings. For small scale commercial holdings, ASF testing is performed on all reported dead pigs. For large scale commercial holdings, ASF testing is performed on at least 2 dead pigs per week. Carcass disposal in rendering plants (Category I) is arranged by the CGO. Pig and meat products may only leave the holding with prior approval from the DGO; restrictions are dependent on the commodity and movement purpose. Pigs and meat products moving intra-EU or to third countries must meet the requirements in [Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#). Bans on backyard pigs or the requirements for double fencing is strictly enforced. Heightened control on the ban of swill feeding is applied and storage holding times of 30-90 days for grass, grains, and straw harvested in the area are recommended prior to feeding to domestic pigs. The use of fresh grass for feed in swine is prohibited.

For wild boar in the risk areas, the type of hunting permitted and the sampling protocols are determined by the risk area designation. For the Part II (Infected Areas), recreational hunting for wild boar is banned and diagnostic shooting is ordered. For Part I (High Risk Area), recreational hunting is allowed under permit only and diagnostic shooting is ordered. Diagnostic samples are collected by licensed hunters and include blood samples (clotted) from the heart or thoracic cavity and tissue samples (tonsil). Samples are collected and delivered by the representative of the hunting unit to the CGO; the CGO submits the samples to Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate (NRL) of NFCSO. Virological (PCR) testing is carried out on the samples. Additionally, sustained feeding of wild boar is banned; bait feeding, for hunting purposes, is permitted with specified guidelines. Intensified hunting of female wild boars and wild boars younger than one year of age is implemented. Wild boar carcasses can only be moved after diagnostic results are negative for ASF. The offal or viscera removed from the carcasses must be disposed of properly within the risk area or buried on-site [1].

The table below describes the enhanced surveillance measures implemented in wild boar in each risk area.

Table 3: Surveillance measures in wild boars in the designated risk areas

Surveillance measure	Infected Area	High Risk Area	Medium Risk Area	Low Risk Area
Sampling and virological (PCR) testing of regular shot wild boar	No. Regular hunting is not permitted in this infected area.	Yes. All regular shot wild boar.	No	
Sampling and virological (PCR) testing of diagnostic shot wild boar for the purpose of reducing the population	Yes, all diagnostic shot wild boar are sampled and tested if shot due to the purpose of reduction of the wildlife population			No
Sampling and virological (PCR) testing of diagnostic shot wild boar with clinical signs or abnormal behavior	Yes, all diagnostic shot wild boar are sampled and tested if shot due to the purpose of appearance of clinical signs or abnormal behavior.			
Hunted wild boar carcass cannot leave the hunting ground before obtaining negative laboratory results (derogation possible if storage capacity not available)	Yes	Yes	No	

Source: [1]

The surveillance data for ASF in wild boar is provided in Tables 10 and 11 in the Appendix.

Surveillance measures for FMD and SVD

Due to the epidemiological situation for FMD and SVD in the EU and Hungary, a passive surveillance strategy is employed. The last occurrence of FMD in Hungary was in 1973; SVD has never been reported. Compulsory reporting to competent veterinary authorities for the diseases under review is mandatory in Hungary under the Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the *Food Chain and its Official Control* and Decree No. 113/2008 (VIII. 30) of MARD on the *Notification of Animal Diseases* in accordance with Council Directive No. 82/894/EEC and Council Directive No. 92/119/EEC. In the last 3 years (2016 – 2018), no official suspect cases have been reported for FMD or SVD; however, diagnostic testing has been conducted for export and other purposes. All laboratory tests have been negative [1].

Ancillary activities for disease detection, prevention, and awareness

In addition to the active and passive surveillance systems for the diseases under review, Hungary bolsters their disease detection strategy through various means with awareness campaigns to the public, producers, veterinarians, and other agricultural stakeholders; coordinated disease control activities and training for hunters, hunting associations, and forestry agencies; development of

strategies for wild boar management; and conducting emergency response trainings and simulation exercises on the diseases of concern [1]. Collectively, Hungary maintains a comprehensive approach towards detection, prevention, and awareness, both in commercial swine holdings and wild boar, for the diseases under review.

7.3.2 Animal disease investigation and response

As discussed above, compulsory reporting to competent veterinary authorities for the diseases under review is mandatory under the Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the *Food Chain and its Official Control* and Decree No. 113/2008 (VIII. 30) of MARD on the *Notification of Animal Diseases*. Disease reporting is the responsibility of veterinarians, livestock owners and caretakers, livestock transporters, and all persons in contact with livestock in any capacity [1, 2]. Notification must be made to the veterinarian (private or approved), an official veterinarian, or directly to the official veterinary services of the DGO. If a notifiable disease is suspected, the DGO informs and CGO which, in turn, notifies NFCSO. An official veterinarian, under the direction of the CGO, conducts an epidemiological investigation on the holding and, if warranted, collects samples for diagnostic sampling. If a notifiable disease is suspected, temporary movement controls are imposed on the holding. Diagnostic confirmatory testing is conducted at NRL. The results are immediately communicated to the official veterinarian and electronically to NFCSO via network database that is accessible at central, county and district levels. If a positive detection of ASF, CSF, FMD or SVD is confirmed, NFCSO reports to the European Commission and its Member States and the EU's Animal Disease Notification System, [ADNS](#) (legal basis created under Council Directive 82/894/EEC), and the OIE within 24 hours [1].

The legal basis for the emergency response framework to a disease outbreak is established in the Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the *Food Chain and its Official Control*. Several Decrees transposed from EU legislation form the regulatory infrastructure for Hungary's disease emergency response system, including:

- [Council Directive 2001/89/EC](#), adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 75/2002 (VIII.16) on control of classical swine fever
- [Council Directive 2003/85/EC](#), adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 23/2005 (III.23) on control of foot and mouth disease
- [Council Directive 1992/119/EEC](#), adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 14/2003 (II.14) on control of swine vesicular disease
- [Council Directive 2002/60/EC](#) adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 98/2003 (VIII.22) on control of African swine fever

Upon confirmation of a disease outbreak, the roles and responsibilities of the official veterinary services at national, county and district levels are described in each disease-specific eradication plan. If a notifiable disease is confirmed, NRL reports the results directly to NFCSO, Chief Veterinary Officer, and the National Center for Disease Control (NDCC). The NDCC is responsible for national oversight of the control and eradication activities of the county government agencies and the Local Disease Control Centers. At the local level, the county government agencies, district offices, and/or the Local Disease Control Centers are responsible for implementing the eradication plan in the field. The county-level Chief Veterinary Officer (and head of the Local Disease Control Center) regularly reports to the NDCC on the eradication efforts and the epidemiological situation.

Additionally, national and local animal health authorities collaborate with other government and non-government entities, including wildlife and forestry agencies, academia, and other ancillary agricultural organizations for subject matter expertise and technical advice. Representatives of these organisations are members of the Group of Experts. The NDCC regularly informs the Group of Experts of the field operations of the eradication plan and the current epidemiological situation. In turn, the Group of Experts acts as a technical advisory group to the NDCC, collaborating on decisions regarding the wildlife-livestock interface, risk analysis, and recommended amendments to the eradication plan as warranted by changes in the epidemiological situation. A flow chart summarizing the communication and coordination of multi-sectoral agencies and units during a disease outbreak is provided below [1, 2].

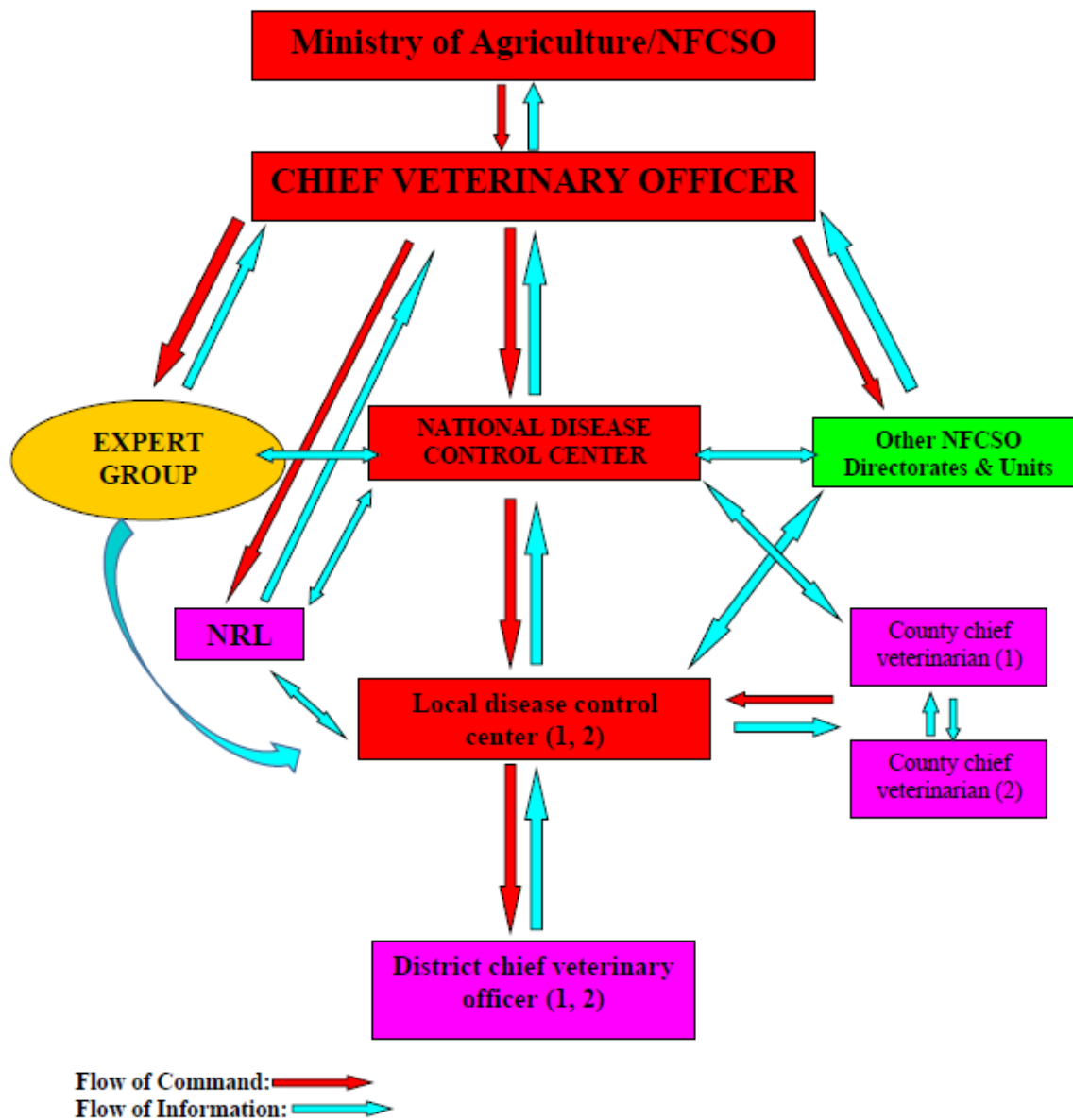


Figure 2: Organization of incident command units for disease outbreak events

Details of emergency response actions are laid out in each disease specific eradication plan. Hungary has emergency contingency plans for each of the diseases under review, each providing standard operating procedures to investigate disease cases and activate emergency response measures to control and eradicate the disease. Financial support for emergency measures, including indemnity, comes from NFC SO's national budget as well as the county in which the outbreak occurs. In the case of a foreign animal disease outbreak, additional special funding can be allocated to the control and eradication efforts, including compensation to producers for epidemiological measures such as cleaning and disinfection, indemnity, disposal of carcasses, and diagnostic laboratory costs [1]. Additionally, national

monitoring and eradication programs in Hungary for ASF and CSF are co-financed (range 50-75%) by the European Commission under [Regulation \(EC\) No. 2014/652](#).

7.3.3 Reporting history

Compulsory reporting to competent veterinary authorities for the diseases under review is mandatory in Hungary under the Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the *Food Chain and its Official Control* and Decree No. 113/2008 (VIII. 30) of MARD on the *Notification of Animal Diseases* in accordance with Council Directive No. 82/894/EEC and Council Directive No. 92/119/EEC. Disease reporting is the responsibility of veterinarians, livestock owners and caretakers, livestock transporters, and all persons in contact with livestock in any capacity. Notification must be made to the veterinarian (private or approved), an official veterinarian, or directly to the official veterinary services of the DGO. If a notifiable disease is suspected, the DGO informs and CGO which, in turn, notifies NFCSO. It is the responsibility of the veterinarian to determine if the suspect case is notifiable or not. If a notifiable disease is suspected, the livestock owner is required to isolate the suspect animal(s) or carcass until a diagnosis can be confirmed. Laboratory confirmation of notifiable diseases is conducted through NRL in Budapest. The NRL can provide results for ASF suspect samples within 24 hours and within 24-48 hours for the other diseases under review. NRL reports the results to the official veterinarian and directly to NFCSO [1, 2].

For primary outbreaks of notifiable diseases, NFCSO via the Chief Veterinary Officer informs the county government agencies, partner authorities, agriculture-related stakeholders, and local authorities in the affected areas. NFCSO then informs the European Commission and the Member States (via EU's Animal Disease Notification System, [ADNS](#) created under Council Directive 82/894/EEC) and the OIE within 24 hours. Subsequent secondary outbreaks must be reported by the first working day of each week. Adjacent third countries and major trading partners are notified immediately by the CVO [1].

Hungary has been an active member of OIE since 1924. As a member of the OIE, Hungary has a history of consistent biannual reporting of hazards. Information on the OIE website indicates Hungary has promptly reported the animal health status of the country to OIE since at least 1996, the earliest available online reporting information [3].

7.3.4 ASF control and eradication

As of October 31, 2019, ASF has been detected in Hungary in wild boar only. The first occurrence of ASF in wild boar was reported in April 2018. The EU has been experiencing ASF outbreaks in domestic and wild boar since January 2014. The legal basis for the control of African swine fever in the EU is [Council Directive 2002/60/EC](#). The overarching strategic approach to the management of ASF in the EU is described in [Document SANTE/7113/2015](#). The measures are harmonized across the EU and tailored to the Member States, considering local factors such as domestic swine and wild boar demographics and are amended as the epidemiologic situation changes.

EU regionalization and Hungarian risk areas for ASF

To control the spread of ASF and eradicate it from affected regions, the EU implemented a regionalization-based system of ASF control measures. The current regionalization measures are detailed in [Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#) (amended by [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2019/1805 of 28 October 2019](#)) along with [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2019/1334](#). The regionalization-based system assigns control measures and restrictions to ASF-affected regions (Parts I - IV) according to the level of risk and the infected population type: proximity to infection

(Part I), infection in wild boar only (Part II), infection in domestic swine and wild boar (Part III), and endemic disease with significant control challenges (Part IV). As of October 31, 2019, Hungary has Part I and Part II regions. A map of the current epidemiological situation and regionalization in the EU can be found [HERE](#).

In accordance to EU legislation, all areas in Hungary have been designated a specific risk category; each category has control measures for domestic swine and wild boar that meet or exceed the EU requirements. From most restrictive to least, the categories are: Exceptionally Controlled Area, Infected Area, High Risk Area, Medium Risk Area, and Low Risk Area. The Infected Area is equal to Part II of Annex in [Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#). The High Risk Area is equal to Part I of Annex in [Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#). The Medium Risk Area acts as a buffer zone; the use of this area extends beyond the requirements of EU legislation and aims to further enhance control measures for ASF. Based on continuous monitoring of the epidemiological situation, the risk categories are regularly evaluated and updated as warranted [1]. The current risk areas for ASF in Hungary can be found [HERE](#).

Movement controls for domestic pigs and wild boar

Enhanced surveillance activities and strict movement controls are applied on domestic swine and wild boar within the ASF risk areas. The enhanced surveillance activities are described above in Section 7.3.1. Movement of domestic swine must adhere to [Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#). Generally, Member States must prohibit the intra-EU movement of pigs from Parts II, III, and IV (Article 2); derogations for the movement of domestic pigs from Part II (Infected Area) to other parts of the same Member State are described in Article 3 of [Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#). To summarize, movements of pigs from holdings in Part II (Infected Area) must obtain prior approval by the official veterinarian of the CGO. Swine, including those for immediate slaughter, must be tested within 7 days of movement; samples must be taken under the supervision of an official veterinarian (sampling to detect a 5% prevalence level with 95% confidence interval). Clinical examination of all swine must take place 24 hours prior to movement, including body temperature checks on pigs greater than 3 months of age (sampling to detect a 10% prevalence level with 95% confidence interval). Only pigs born on the holding or kept for at least 30 days are eligible for movement and no new introductions from Parts II, III, or IV to the holding the previous 30 days are permitted. The holding of origin must be subject to regular inspections by the competent authority and implement the biosecurity requirements for ASF as established by the competent authority. At the destination holding, pigs must be quarantined for a minimum of 40 days. Only the official veterinarian can issue the Transport Document for in-country movement. Pigs moved from Part II (Infected Area) for immediate slaughter must also meet the same movement requirements as described above [1, 2].

For domestic pigs within Part I (High Risk Area), there are no restrictions on movements within Hungary. Intra-EU movement of swine must meet Article 8 of [Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU](#); pigs must originate from outside the risk areas or from Part I (High Risk Area) provided they meet the requirements in paragraph 2 of Article 8.

For movement of wild boar, movements outside of Part II (Infected Area) or Part I (High Risk Area) are prohibited. Movements within the same area can be approved by the local disease control center under strict criteria. For example, movement approval can be granted if 6 months have lapsed since the last case of ASF in the territory; if the number of detections is steadily decreasing; and PCR testing of wild

boar found dead within the past 15 days is negative. Movements can only take place from authorized game farms or hunting grounds. Additionally, movements can only be authorized if ASF has not been confirmed on the holding of origin; the herd has been kept closed for at least 30 days; and individual PCR testing has been negative within 15 days of the movement [2].

ASF emergency response and eradication plan

Hungary's control measures for ASF incorporate EU legislation [Council Directive 2002/60/EC](#) into Decree No. 98/2003 (VIII.22) of MARD. The procedures and protocols for ASF are described in the *African Swine Fever Eradication Plan of Hungary* [2]. For suspect cases of ASF, an official veterinarian from the DGO performs a clinical examination of pigs on the holding, collects diagnostic samples, and reviews movement documentation and animal identification records. If the ASF suspicion cannot be ruled out, the holding is placed under official surveillance and a complete epidemiological investigation ensues. The following actions are taken:

- A complete census of the holding, including the number of sick and dead animals;
- All pigs are restricted to their living quarters within the holding;
- No pigs may enter or leave the holding;
- Pig carcasses cannot leave the holding unless authorized by the official veterinary authority;
- Meat, products, semen, ova, or embryos of pigs, animal feed, equipment, or waste cannot leave the holding unless authorized by the official veterinary authority, including for intra-EU trade;
- Entry of personnel or vehicles to and from the holding is subject to authorization by the official veterinary authority; and
- Appropriate disinfectants and other biosecurity measures must be strictly adhered to.

If necessary, a temporary control zone can be placed around the holding and the measures above are applied to all holdings within the zone. The measures remain in place until the presence of ASF is ruled out.

Official confirmation of ASF is determined by the Directorate of Animal Health Diagnostics at the NRL in Budapest. Laboratory testing for ASF must be carried out in accordance with the diagnostic manual issued by [Commission Decision 2003/422/EC](#) and OIE's [Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals](#). If ASF is confirmed, the incident command structure described in Section 7.3.2 is implemented. The NDCC establishes a protection zone of 3 km radius and a surveillance zone of 10 km radius around the affected holding, and the holding is placed under additional restriction. The following actions are taken:

- All pigs on the premises must be killed immediately under official supervision of the competent authority;
- Carcasses are disposed of or processed under official supervision;
- Sufficient number of samples must be collected, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, to determine the means and timing of introduction of the virus;
- Meat, semen, ova, and embryos of pigs derived during the period between the probable date of virus introduction must be traced and destroyed under official supervision;
- All fomites likely to be contaminated with virus must be disposed of in accordance with instructions from the official veterinarian; and

- The holding, vehicles equipment, bedding, manure, and slurry must be appropriately cleaned (or treated) and disinfected.

A complete epidemiological investigation is conducted to determine the extent of the outbreak and to identify the approximate date, source, and means of introduction of the virus. As contact holdings are identified, the measures described for suspect cases are applied to the contact holdings until ASF can be confirmed or ruled out. The areas around the affected holding or affected wild boar are assigned risk categories – Infected, High Risk, Medium Risk, and Low Risk – and the corresponding control measures, biosecurity measures, and surveillance activities are applied to domestic and wild boar populations within the risk areas [1, 2]. Concurrently, the EU ASF regionalization criteria is applied in accordance to the [working document SANTE/7112/2015](#). This document lays out the principles and criteria for geographically and temporally defining ASF regions Parts I – IV. Control measures and risk areas remain in place until criteria for removal are met and approved by the CVO (in conjunction with the NDCC) and the European Commission.

7.3.5 Export controls

Hungary has the legal authority and the veterinary infrastructure to adequately conduct the export certification process for animals and animal products to third countries, including the United States. The NFCSO provides regulatory oversight of holdings, assembly centers, and establishments certified to export animals and products to third countries, including the United States, with the CGOs as the second level of inspection and the DGOs responsible for direct oversight of daily activities on the holding of origin or within certified establishments.

Per [Commission Decision 93/444/EC](#), the export of live animals, animal products and by-products to third countries requires an export health certificate. The shipment is accompanied by a certificate conforming to the requirements of the third country of destination with data verified by the competent veterinary authority. In Hungary, export health certificates are issued by the DGO official veterinarian under the oversight of the CGO. Approved or private veterinarians are not authorized to issue export certificates. Additional legislation for the movement of animals, animal products, and by-products in Hungary is described in Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the *Food Chain and its Official Control*; Decree No. 87/2012 (VIII.27) of MRD on *Rules on Inland Transport of Live Animals*; [Regulation \(EC\) No. 882/2004](#); [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No. 1069/2009](#) and [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 142/2011](#).

Animal commodities for export must comply with all applicable requirements of the EU, Hungary, and the receiving country. To initiate the export process, the exporter must inform the DGO within 48 hours of transport of live animals or products. The exporter applies for export approval and certification through the central database system called the National Veterinary Informatics System, or OÁIR. The OÁIR provides access to export health certificates, the list of approved establishments, and information on the export procedure, including EU and national legislation regarding the export process. Only the certificates contained in OÁIR are valid, and the CGO or DGO official veterinarian may certify only the export certificates contained in this database system. If special watermarked paper or hologram stickers are required by the third country, NFCSO oversees a special distribution system for these items to the competent authorities with the CGOs and DGOs. Generally, the export certificate is valid for 10 days but this timeframe can be shortened based on the requirements of the third country [1, 2].

For live animals, shipments are dispatched directly from the holding of origin or from approved assembly centers after release from the export quarantine period. Diagnostic testing or special procedures required by the third country are done at the holding or during the export quarantine period in the assembly centers. At loading, the official veterinarian is on site to control the loading of the animals into the livestock transport vehicles. The official veterinarian verifies the health status of the holding, matches the individual animals to the certificate, and performs a clinical examination. Transport vehicles and transportation requirements (e.g., truck seals) for live animals are also verified by the official veterinarian and the details are recorded in the export certificate. Upon exiting the EU via the BIP, only an animal welfare check is required in accordance to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1/2005](#).

For animal products, animals transported to the slaughterhouse must be accompanied by a Veterinary Health Certificate signed and stamped by the official veterinarian at the holding of origin. This document is required for animals to be received at the slaughter establishment. Shipments of live animals are also accompanied by an attestation and record of animal health provided by the farm operator (Animal Keeper's Declaration) indicating any treatment of animals and the required withdrawal periods associated with all such treatments. Establishments with approval to export to the United States cannot accept pigs from ASF-affected areas [1].

At the slaughterhouse, the DGO official veterinarian of the certified establishment performs ante-mortem inspection on every shipment of animals prior to slaughter at a certified establishment. During processing, carcasses are inspected by official inspectors at post-mortem inspection stations; all carcasses selected out during post-mortem inspection must be re-inspected by the official veterinarian prior to being released back into processing (or declared condemned). At loading of product, the DGO official veterinarian ensures the inspection and certification of product for export in accordance with third country requirements. The DGO official veterinarian inspects product integrity of packages, labeling of packages, temperature of product, and quantity to be certified. The DGO official veterinarian certifies the shipment by use of an official stamp unique to that official veterinarian and his/her signature on the health certificate or pre-export certificate. Upon exiting the EU via the BIP, shipments with pre-export certificates are inspected by the official veterinary services of the BIP and issued the official export health certificate. For products to the United States, the official veterinarians issue USDA's *Official Health Inspection Certificate* after completion of the document, identity, and physical checks.

Hungary is currently eligible to export meat products to the United States. Hungary currently exports the following categories of raw and further processed pork products to the United States: raw intact products; heat treated but not fully-cooked nor shelf stable products; ready-to-eat acidified/fermented products (without cooking); ready-to-eat dried products; and ready-to-eat fully-cooked pork products. A complete list of eligible products can be found [HERE](#). A complete list of eligible Hungarian establishments for export can be found [HERE](#). The import data on pork products from Hungary to the United States are provided in Table 12 in the Appendix. Hungary has not exported fresh, chilled, or frozen bovine or small ruminant products in the previous 3 years (2016-2018). Hungary has not exported live animals (swine, cattle, sheep or goats) to the United States in the previous 3 years (2016-2018) [9].

In July 2019, USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) performed an on-site equivalence verification audit on a sample of five approved export establishments (out of six approved establishments) in Hungary for pork products as well as one government microbiological laboratory and

one government national reference chemical residue laboratory. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether Hungary's food safety system governing raw and further processed pork products remains equivalent to that of the United States, with the ability to export products that are safe, wholesome, unadulterated, and correctly labeled and packaged. Although FSIS identified deficiencies that require corrective actions by Hungary pertaining to food safety, the audit did not find any significant findings that represented an immediate threat to public health [10].

7.3.6 Hazard detection, response, and reporting conclusions

Hungary has provided supporting documentation to demonstrate that it can rapidly detect the hazards under review, promptly notify the United States and/or the OIE of hazard events, and respond to the outbreak event sufficiently to prevent introduction of the hazards into the United States through the importation of commodities from the region. Information supplied by Hungary and other publicly available resources demonstrate that Hungary has implemented and maintained comprehensive surveillance programs capable of detecting the hazards under review. The national surveillance plans for the diseases of concern appear appropriate given the disease history, disease prevalence, and risk of disease introduction through trade, animal movement, and other means. For ASF, Hungary has effectively employed the EU-wide regionalization-based system. All areas in Hungary have been designated a specific risk category; each category has control measures, enhanced surveillance activities, and restricted movement controls for domestic swine and wild boar that meet or exceed the EU requirements.

Furthermore, Hungary appears to have adequate animal disease detection mechanisms, investigation procedures, emergency response measures, and control programs for the diseases under review. Animal disease events are investigated by official veterinarians of the CGO with diagnostic support from the NRL and oversight by NFCSO, the competent veterinary authority. Protocols for response to suspected and confirmed animal disease events are comprehensive and demonstrate NFCSO's authority to contain disease spread. Historically, Hungary has promptly reported disease occurrence to the European Commission, trading partners, and the OIE.

Finally, the documentation provided by Hungary and publicly available resources and the recent USDA FSIS equivalence verification audit demonstrates Hungary's capability to properly certify animal and animal products for export to the United States and to prevent the export of infected animals or contaminated animal products to the United States should a disease incursion occur .

8 Review conclusions and recommendations

Based on documentation provided by Hungary in its submissions to USDA APHIS and information available from the OIE and other publicly available sources, APHIS found no evidence that CSF, FMD, and SVD are present in Hungary, or that ASF is present in domestic swine in Hungary. Hungary has sufficient import measures to prevent their entry; and, in the event of a disease incursion, Hungary can detect the hazards, containing their spread, and promptly reporting them to the European Commission, trading partners, and the OIE. Furthermore, Hungary has the necessary measures to prevent the export of affected animals or contaminated products to the United States.

Based on the favorable conclusions of APHIS' review of Hungary's animal health statuses, APHIS recommends that the current conferred statuses and import mitigations for ASF, CSF, FMD, and SVD are

appropriate. Recognition of these statuses will be maintained until the next APHIS review or until a change in Hungary's animal health status is reported.

9 Appendix

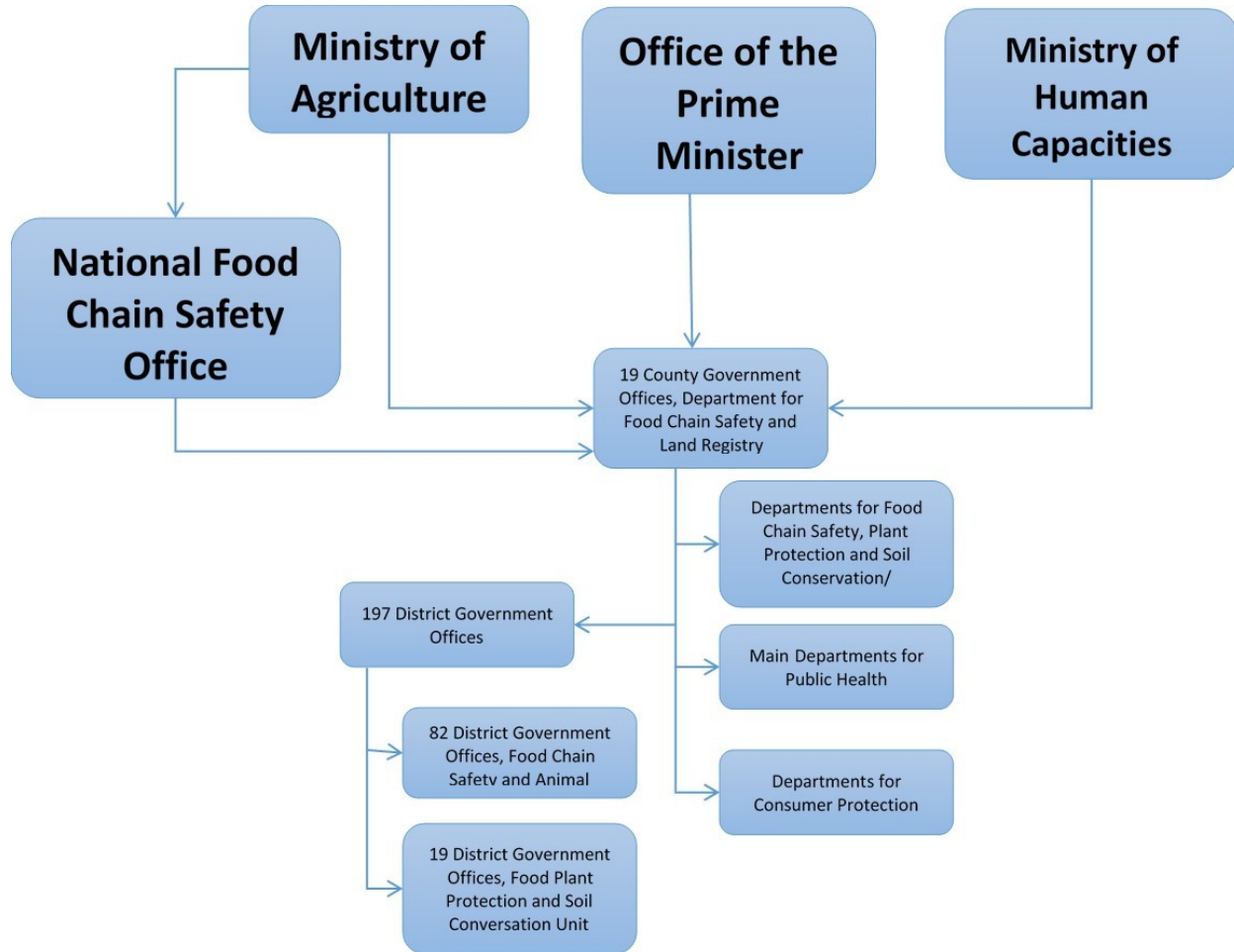


Figure 3: Organigram of the Office of the Prime Minister, MA, and the Ministry of Human Capacities

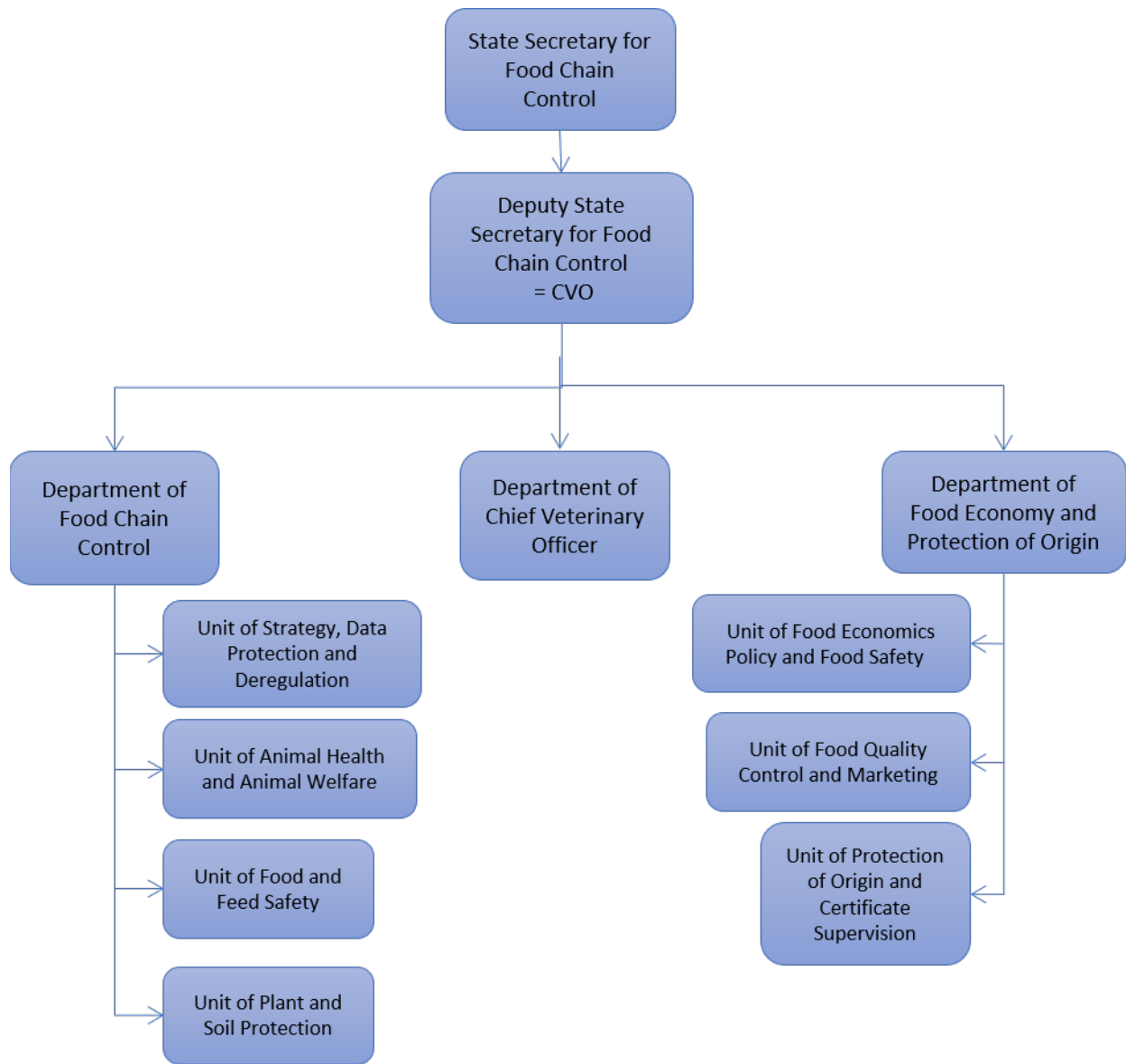


Figure 4: Organigram of Ministry of Agriculture

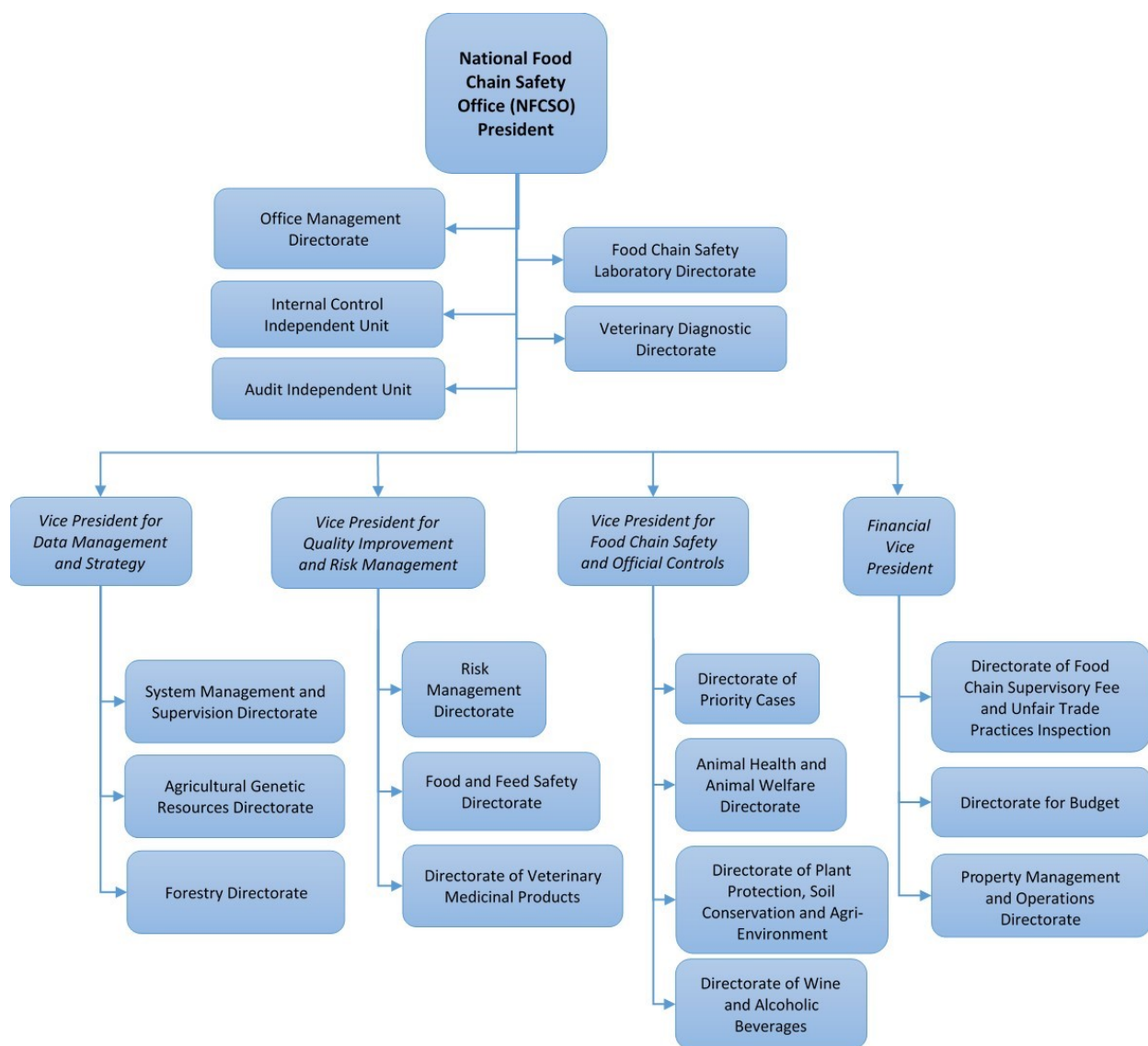


Figure 5: Organigram of National Food Chain Safety Office

Legal acts, regulations and orders [1]

Table 4: Legal acts and regulations pertaining to ASF, FMD, CSF and SVD

Animal Health Activity	Brief Description	Authorizing Legal Act(s) or Regulation(s)	Date Last Amended
Disease notification	Notification of confirmed outbreaks of FMD, CSF, SVD, ASF within the territory of Hungary: It is obligatory to report any suspect case or suspicious death to the private veterinarian or official veterinarian.	Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the food chain and its official control Decree No. 113/2008 (VIII. 30.) of MARD on the notification of animal diseases	January 15, 2019 August 17, 2017
On-farm inspections	Control and inspection activities performed by private veterinarians or official veterinarians in farms and holdings: The veterinary authority is entitled to perform on-spot visits to holdings for various reasons.	Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the food chain and its official control Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules	January 15, 2019 January 1, 2019
Import, export, and internal movement controls	Control and inspection activities to be performed on the movement of live animals and products within Hungary, between EU Member States, and to/from third countries: The veterinary authority is entitled to conduct control on export, import and domestic movements. Intra-EU movement and controls at BIPs with third countries are detailed by EU legislation.	Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the food chain and its official control Decree No. 87/2012 (VIII.27) of MRD on rules on inland transport of live animals Regulation (EC) No. 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules	January 15, 2019 August 18, 2017 January 1, 2019
Quarantine of animals or farms	Maintaining animals under official quarantine to prevent the transmission of animal disease(s): Animal keepers are obligated to quarantine	Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the food chain and its official control Decree No. 41/1996 (V.28) of MA on issuing the animal health code	January 15, 2019

	<p>new animals when introduced to the farm. Quarantine measures are implemented when suspect disease cases arise as well as when an outbreak is confirmed.</p>	<p>Council Directive 2001/89/EC, adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 75/2002 (VIII.16) on control of classical swine fever</p> <p>Council Directive 2003/85/EC, adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 23/2005 (III.23) on control of foot and mouth disease</p> <p>Council Directive 1992/119/EEC, adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 14/2003 (II.14) on control of swine vesicular disease</p> <p>Council Directive 2002/60/EC adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 98/2003 (VIII.22) on control of African swine fever</p> <p>Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709 and Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1334 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU</p>	<p>August 18, 2017</p>
<p>Vaccination</p>	<p>Vaccination program(s) to be permitted if deemed necessary (protective/suppressive strategies): Emergency vaccination can be ordered by the</p>	<p>Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the food chain and its official control</p> <p>Council Directive 2001/89/EC, adapted to Hungarian legal</p>	<p>January 15, 2019</p> <p>August 18, 2017</p>

	central competent veterinary authority both in domestic pigs and wild boars. Strict conditions apply to the movement of the vaccinated animals.	framework through Decree No. 75/2002 (VIII.16) on control of classical swine fever Council Directive 2003/85/EC , adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 23/2005 (III.23) on control of foot and mouth disease	
Surveillance	Active and passive surveillance activities to verify absence of disease and/or to increase the detection of disease incursion(s)	Council Directive 1992/119/EEC , adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 14/2003 (II.14) on control of swine vesicular disease Council Directive 2002/60/EC adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 98/2003 (VIII.22) on control of African swine fever	
Control and eradication of animal disease(s)	Control measures applied to control and eradicate outbreaks of animal disease(s)		
Animal identification and farm registration	Regulations pertaining to the registration of farms and the identification, both individuals and groups, of species susceptible to FMD, CSF, SVD, ASF: Detailed requirements regarding registration of holdings and individual identification of animals are described.	Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the food chain and its official control Decree No. 119/2007. (X.18) of MARD on the national registration system of holdings and related data (TIR) Decree No. 83/2015. (XII. 16) of MARD on identification of pigs and on the Uniform Registration and Identification System Decree No. 99/2002. (XI.5) of MARD on identification of cattle and on the Uniform	January 15, 2019 December 23, 2018

		<p>Registration and Identification System</p> <p>Decree No. 182/2009. (XII.30) of MARD on identification of sheep and on the Uniform Registration and Identification System</p>	
Emergency response activities	<p>Activities to be carried out in case of emergency outbreak(s) of animal diseases, including seizure, depopulation, and indemnity: The veterinary authority is entitled to conduct emergency response measures (culling, disinfection, surveillance etc.) Also, veterinary authority is entitled to employ private veterinarians to assist in emergency situations. Producers in compliance with regulations are entitled to indemnity regarding their animals, products, and in some other cases.</p>	<p>Act No. XLVI of 2008 on the food chain and its official control</p> <p>Council Directive 2001/89/EC, adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 75/2002 (VIII.16) on control of classical swine fever</p> <p>Council Directive 2003/85/EC, adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 23/2005 (III.23) on control of foot and mouth disease</p> <p>Council Directive 1992/119/EEC, adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 14/2003 (II.14) on control of swine vesicular disease</p> <p>Council Directive 2002/60/EC adapted to Hungarian legal framework through Decree No. 98/2003 (VIII.22) on control of African swine fever</p> <p>Decree No. 74/2013 on certain animal health measures and related compensation</p>	<p>January 15, 2019</p> <p>August 18, 2017</p> <p>September 24, 2016</p>

Map of BIPs in Hungary approved for animal commodities [1]



Figure 6: Map of BIPs in Hungary

List of BIPs in Hungary approved for animal commodities [1]

Table 5: Information and data for BIPs in Hungary

Name of entry point (use one column for each entry point; add columns if necessary)		Budapest Liszt Ferenc International Airport (A)	Röszke (R)	Záhony (R)	Eperjeske (F)
Number of days open each week		7/7	7/7	7/7	7/7
Hours of operation		24 h	24 h	24 h	24 h
Staff Numbers	Total	9	8,5	8	same staff as in Záhony
	Veterinarians	5	5	4	
	Veterinary technicians	4	2,5	3	
	Administrative	0	1	1	
Eligible commodities (such as live animals, meat/products, semen/ova, etc.)		O, HC (2), NHC-T(CH) (2), NHC-NT (2)	O, HC (2), NHC-T(CH) (2), NHC-NT (2)	E, HC (2), NHC-NT (2)	U, E, HC (2), NHC-NT (2)
No. consignments received*		---	940	3426	303
No. refused entry†		---	4	3	2

* Total number of consignments requiring veterinary inspection received at the entry point in the past 12 months.

† Number of consignments received that were seized, returned, or otherwise denied entry into the region.

BIP Type:

A: airport

R: road

F: railway

Eligible Commodities

HC: products intended for human consumption,

NHC: products non for human consumption,

NT: no requirements relating to the temperature.

T: frozen/chilled products,

T(FR): frozen products,

T(CH): chilled products

Live animals:

U - Ungulate: bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine, solipede

E - Registered equidae as defined in Council Directive 90/426/EEC.

O - Other animals (including zoo animals).

Special comments:

(2): packed products only

Swine surveillance data [1]

Table 6: Number of domestic swine holdings placed under official surveillance due to ASF/CSF suspicion in Hungary, 2015 - 2018

County	2015			2016			2017			2018						
	Number of pig farms placed under official surveillance due to ASF/CSF suspicion	Reason of suspicion		Number of pig farms placed under official surveillance due to ASF/CSF suspicion	Reason of suspicion		Number of pig farms placed under official surveillance due to ASF/CSF suspicion	Reason of suspicion		Number of pig farms placed under official surveillance due to ASF/CSF suspicion	Reason of suspicion					
		Clinical signs or necropsy	Positive serology		Other	Clinical signs or necropsy		Positive serology	Other		Clinical signs or necropsy	Positive serology	Other			
Baranya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bács	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Békés	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Csongrád	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fejér	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hajdú-Bihar	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Komárom-Esztergom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nógrád	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somogy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Tolna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veszprém	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zala	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budapest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	13	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0

Table 7: Passive surveillance data for CSF (PCR and virus isolation) in domestic pigs, 2017

County	Virology (PCR)		
	<i>Number of investigated pigs</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Baranya	47	47	0
Bács-Kiskun	29	29	0
Békés	32	32	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	56	56	0
Csongrád	10	10	0
Fejér	17	17	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	16	16	0
Hajdú-Bihar	226	226	0
Heves	12	12	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	51	51	0
Komárom-Esztergom	17	17	0
Nógrád	8	8	0
Pest (including Budapest)	19	19	0
Somogy	32	32	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	198	198	0
Tolna	73	73	0
Vas	0	0	0
Veszprém	25	25	0
Zala	4	4	0
<i>Foreign countries</i>	9	9	0
Total	881	881	0

Table 8: Passive surveillance data for CSF (PCR and virus isolation) in domestic pigs, 2018 (through October 2018)

County	Virology (PCR)		
	<i>Number of investigated pigs</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Baranya	526	526	0
Bács-Kiskun	342	342	0
Békés	147	147	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	193	193	0
Csongrád	28	28	0
Fejér	140	140	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	168	168	0
Hajdú-Bihar	406	406	0
Heves	68	68	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	286	286	0
Komárom-Esztergom	215	215	0
Nógrád	68	68	0
Pest (including Budapest)	29	29	0
Somogy	52	52	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	987	987	0
Tolna	293	293	0
Vas	4	4	0
Veszprém	92	92	0
Zala	34	34	0
<i>Foreign countries</i>	203	203	0
Total	4281	4281	0

Table 9: ASF passive surveillance in domestic pigs in Hungary, 2015 - 2018

County	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive
Baranya	74	0	69	0	61	0	636	0
Bács-Kiskun	11	0	15	0	41	0	445	0
Békés	13	0	11	0	71	0	239	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	47	0	22	0	61	0	330	0
Csongrád	8	0	18	0	27	0	40	0
Fejér	28	0	19	0	26	0	182	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	8	0	11	0	18	0	224	0
Hajdú-Bihar	128	0	129	0	198	0	580	0
Heves	18	0	21	0	13	0	114	0
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	100	0	79	0	58	0	431	0
Komárom-Esztergom	12	0	15	0	30	0	289	0
Nógrád	13	0	0	0	8	0	109	0
Pest (incl. Budapest)	17	0	14	0	26	0	41	0
Somogy	41	0	21	0	33	0	62	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	60	0	125	0	233	0	1251	0
Tolna	48	0	32	0	77	0	360	0
Vas	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Veszprém	4	0	0	0	26	0	123	0
Zala	19	0	22	0	5	0	47	0
Total	654	0	623	0	1012	0	5509	0

Table 10: ASF passive surveillance in wild boar in Hungary in 2015/2016, 2016/2017, 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 hunting seasons

County	2015/2016 hunting year				2016/2017 hunting year				2017/2018 hunting year				2018/2019 hunting year*			
	All passive		Dead from all		All passive		Dead from all		All passive		Dead from all		All passive		Dead from all	
	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive
Baranya	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	7	0	5	0	21	0	21	0
Bács-Kiskun	3	0	2	0	6	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	5	0
Békés	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	8	0	8	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	2	0	1	0	10	0	5	0	12	0	8	0	123	18	94	18
Csongrád	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Fejér	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	7	0	6	0	13	0	7	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	5	0
Hajdú-Bihar	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	23	0	17	0
Heves	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	8	0	291	105	263	105
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	5	0
Komárom-Esztergom	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	25	0	21	0	12	0	12	0
Nógrád	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	83	7	78	7
Pest (incl. Budapest)	5	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	22	0	21	0	75	0	69	0
Somogy	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	12	0	9	0	5	0	5	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	193	0	189	0	215	20	207	20
Tolna	10	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	17	0	16	0	34	0	34	0
Vas	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	3	0
Veszprém	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	10	0	9	0	7	0	6	0
Zala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	7	0	16	0	15	0
Total	33	0	24	0	64	0	54	0	341	0	315	0	951	150	856	150

*Hunting year through December 31, 2018

Table 11: ASF targeted (active) surveillance in wild boar in Hungary in 2015/2016, 2016/2017, 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 hunting seasons

County	2015/2016 hunting year				2016/2017 hunting year				2017/2018 hunting year				2018/2019 hunting year*	
	PCR		ELISA		PCR		ELISA		PCR		ELISA		PCR	
	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive	Tested	Positive
Baranya	478	0	439	0	659	0	681	0	344	0	0	0	230	0
Bács-Kiskun	503	0	457	0	633	0	632	0	329	0	2	0	174	0
Békés	38	0	34	0	46	0	48	0	55	0	4	0	548	0
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	736	0	717	0	768	0	737	0	847	0	18	0	10072	5
Csongrád	43	0	38	0	38	0	34	0	39	0	0	0	20	0
Fejér	624	0	417	0	601	0	590	0	478	0	1	0	43	0
Győr-Moson-Sopron	423	0	418	0	619	0	618	0	298	0	0	0	50	0
Hajdú-Bihar	276	0	268	0	287	0	265	0	245	0	0	0	2465	0
Heves	401	0	360	0	374	0	378	0	219	0	0	0	4802	54
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	74	0	66	0	49	0	35	0	53	0	1	0	570	0
Komárom-Esztergom	547	0	546	0	468	0	468	0	312	0	0	0	75	0
Nógrád	363	0	326	0	379	0	378	0	178	0	0	0	4902	0
Pest (incl. Budapest)	571	0	543	0	678	0	678	0	362	0	2	0	1635	0
Somogy	832	0	832	0	724	0	764	0	465	0	1	0	213	0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	765	0	696	0	739	0	661	0	2544	0	2	0	2161	1
Tolna	400	0	402	0	326	0	339	0	193	0	0	0	104	0
Vas	323	0	379	0	347	0	349	0	176	0	2	0	105	0
Veszprém	568	0	566	0	671	0	659	0	478	0	0	0	46	0
Zala	581	0	578	0	543	0	563	0	233	0	1	0	141	0
Total	8546	0	8082	0	8949	0	8877	0	7848	0	34	0	28356	60

*Hunting year through December 31, 2018

Import data of pork products from Hungary to the United States

Table 12: Import data of pork products from Hungary to the United States, kilograms, 2016-2018

HTS Description	HTS Number	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Frozen retail cuts of meat of swine, nesi	0203.29.20	2,930	0	0
Bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof of swine, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	0210.12.00	124,289	127,172	114,193
Meat of swine other than hams, shoulders, bellies (streaky) and cuts thereof, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	0210.19.00	71,090	94,705	39,792

Source: [9]

NESI = Not elsewhere specified or indicated

10 References

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