

Main animal health requirements for animal holdings

Large number of colonies:

In the case of large-scale livestock farming, the keeper must register the livestock with the competent authority and the establishment must be registered in the Breeding Information System/Poultry Information System. The keeper must conclude a written contract with a veterinarian service provider for the care of the large stockfarm. The holding must have an epidemiological action plan approved by the veterinary authority, updated according to the technology used, and a copy of the revised epidemiological action plan approved by the district office must be kept on the holding. Stock records must be kept up to date, transport documentation (passports, TIR/BIR transport documents, Animal Keeper Declaration, Veterinary Certificate) must be available for all movements in and out of the holding, and documents certifying the origin and veterinary status of the livestock must be kept on the holding. In addition, the following documents must be held by the establishment and kept regularly with the required information:

- Maintenance technology description
- Feeding logbook
- Cleaning and disinfection instructions
- Cleaning and disinfection logbook
- Disinfectant stock records
- Loss diary
- Boning diary
- Pharmaceutical supply contract
- Medicines stock register
- Medication treatment diary, copies of prescriptions and orders for medicines
- Settlement visit logbook
- Vehicle logbook
- Water test results
- Maintenance contract, if carried out by an external contractor (non-employee)
- Oltási book(s), if a on the holding/pasture kept at guard dog(s), herding dog(s)
- For the disposal of animal by-products: Contract/ With disposal related supporting documents
- A rodent- and insect control in relation to: Contract/ Rodent control map/Control logbook/ Record of last extermination

All animals on the premises must be marked in accordance with the relevant legislation and, in the case of animals not properly marked, arrangements must be made to replace the markings.

The care and supervision of the animals must be carried out by staff with sufficient numbers and appropriate knowledge, and only staff with a valid health book, who have passed a medical examination and are considered fit and proper

persons can work. In addition, the keeper must appoint an animal welfare officer who is responsible for holds a valid certificate of competence issued by the NÉBIH.

Except in the case of grazing livestock, the holding must be enclosed by a fence which is free from discontinuity and suitable to prevent the entry of people or stray animals. The holding must be closed to the movement of persons and vehicles, and all structures associated with external movement of persons and vehicles (black and white changing rooms, animal stalls, milk house, milk parlour, carcass collection) must be located along the fence.

At all vehicle access points to the site, the pavement design must allow for thorough cleaning and disinfection of all vehicle wheels [e.g. wheel disinfection basin (6.5 m X 3 m X 0.35 m) with drainable liquid or vehicle disinfection machine]. Disinfection of persons and vehicles must be carried out in a documented manner, including a disinfection logbook.

The establishment must have a visibly used black and white changing room with an external changing room for street clothes separated from the internal changing room for working clothes by a washroom and shower. Visitors shall be provided with an adequate supply of protective clothing.

The general technical and technological condition of the buildings must be adequate, the floors and side walls of the buildings, the equipment must be easy to clean and disinfect, and the waste water, manure and slurry produced must be completely removable. At least one high-pressure disinfection machine must be available on the site for the necessary cleaning and disinfection. Animal housing buildings must be suitable to protect animals from the adverse effects of the weather, if necessary, and accommodation and equipment must not have sharp edges or protrusions which could cause injury to animals. Technical equipment essential to the health and welfare of the animals in the animal accommodation shall be in good working order and be checked daily.

Pest control activities must be carried out regularly and documented in accordance with the regulations.

In the case of slurry treatment, for its disposal, preferably close to the plant designated and officially authorised forest or arable land is required.

The facility must have a dissection chamber with washable and disinfectible walls and floor, hot and cold water and drainage. For the collection and disposal of animal by-products (in particular animal carcasses), a properly cleaned and disinfected container or storage area and/or a carcass pit or incinerator is required, and the carcass collection vessel must be properly cleaned and disinfected. A valid contract for the disposal and transport of animal by-products (in particular animal carcasses) must be in place with an approved undertaking or establishment, and the deliveries must be made using the commercial document required for animal by-products.

The keeper must cooperate with the authority in carrying out epidemiological tasks (treatment, vaccination, other tests), must comply with the obligation to report any suspected or actual illness or disease of animals, must take care of animals that appear to be injured or sick without delay, and must seek veterinary assistance in cases beyond the knowledge of the keeper, the manager or the owner. Suitably designed accommodation shall be available for the isolation of sick animals. Only unanesthetised procedures authorised for the species of animal kept shall be carried out on the holding, and unanesthetised procedures shall in all cases be carried out by a person with appropriate expertise, at an appropriate time, with appropriate equipment and under appropriate hygiene conditions.

When introducing a new herd, the farmer must take the necessary preventive measures and isolate animals from the non-native herd.

Feed may only be received from a registered/authorised establishment/feed business, and feed containing processed animal protein must be fed in accordance with the legal restrictions. The feed must be kept in a closed, covered area and only feed that does not pose a risk to animal or, indirectly, human health may be used for feeding animals.

In the case of grazing, the pasture (except in nature reserves) must be free from standing water and waterlogged areas, and documented treatment against ecto- and endoparasites and, in the case of mammalian livestock, vaccination against tetanus must be carried out before the animals are moved to the pasture.

In addition, wells (or other water sources) must be kept in good condition and toxic plants, waste and foreign matter must be removed from the pasture.

Small colonies:

In the case of small livestock holdings, the establishment must be registered in the Breeding Information System/Poultry Information System in cases specified by law. Stock records must be kept up to date, transport documentation (passports, TIR/BIR transport documents, Animal Keeper Declaration, Veterinary Certificate) must be available for all incoming and outgoing movements at the holding, and documents certifying the origin and veterinary status of the livestock must be kept at the holding. In addition, the holding must have a treatment logbook, which must be kept regularly and contain the required information.

All animals on the premises must be marked in accordance with the relevant legislation and, in the case of animals not properly marked, arrangements must be made to replace the markings.

Except in the case of grazing livestock, the premises shall be enclosed, as far as possible, by a fence which is free from discontinuity and capable of preventing the entry of persons or stray animals. The buildings housing the animals shall be so sited as to permit the organisation of the movement of persons and vehicles in the event of an epizootic risk, in accordance with the protection requirements.

The establishment must have a visibly used room for changing, washing and disinfecting persons.

The general technical and technological condition of the buildings must be adequate, the floors and side walls of the buildings, the equipment must be easy to clean and disinfect, and the waste water, manure and slurry produced must be completely removable. Animal housing shall be capable of protecting animals from the adverse effects of the weather, if necessary, and shall not have sharp edges or projections on accommodation and equipment which could cause injury to animals. Technical equipment essential to the health and welfare of the animals in the animal accommodation shall be in good working order and be checked daily.

Pest control activities must be carried out regularly and in accordance with the regulations.

For the collection and disposal of animal by-products (in particular animal carcasses), a properly cleaned and disinfected container or storage area and/or a carcass pit or incinerator is required, and the carcass collection container must be properly cleaned and disinfected. Animal by-products (in particular animal carcasses) must be transported using the commercial document required for animal by-products.

The keeper must cooperate with the authority in carrying out epidemiological tasks (treatment, vaccination, other tests), must comply with the obligation to report any suspected or actual illness or disease of animals, must take care of animals that appear to be injured or sick without delay, and must seek veterinary assistance in cases beyond the knowledge of the keeper or owner. Suitably designed accommodation shall be available for the isolation of sick animals. Only the species of animal kept may be treated on the holding without anaesthesia

procedures may be carried out, and procedures that may be carried out without anaesthesia may in all cases be carried out by a person with the appropriate expertise, at the appropriate time, with the appropriate equipment and under appropriate hygiene conditions.

When introducing new stock, the farmer must take the necessary disease prevention measures and isolate animals from non-native stock.

Feed may only be received from a registered/authorised establishment/feed business, and feed containing processed animal protein must be fed in accordance with the legal restrictions. The feed must be kept in a closed, covered area and only feed that does not endanger animal or, indirectly, human health may be used for feeding animals.

In the case of grazing, the pasture (except in nature reserves) must be free from standing water and waterlogged areas, and documented treatment against ecto- and endoparasites and, in the case of mammalian livestock, vaccination against tetanus must be carried out before the animals are moved to the pasture.

In addition, wells (or other water sources) must be kept in good condition and toxic plants, waste and foreign matter must be removed from the pasture.