

## **Resolution No. 2/2025 of the National Chief Veterinary Officer**

Based on Section 42(4)(c) of Act XLVI of 2008 on the Food Chain and its Official Supervision (hereinafter referred to as the Food Chain Act), acting within my food chain supervision authority, I have made the following decision:

### **DECISION .**

In connection with the emergence of foot-and-mouth disease, the disease in order to prevent its further spread and reduce its damage

I hereby prohibit the transit road traffic of animals susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with Section 4 (1) of Decree 23/2005. (III. 23.) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on the control of foot-and-mouth disease in the entire administrative area of Győr-Moson-Sopron County and the Komárom, Tatai and Esztergom districts belonging to Komárom-Esztergom County.

This decision shall be published in the official gazette of the Ministry of Agriculture, on its website and through the national news agency. The date of publication of the decision shall be deemed to be the date of first publication.

The provisions of this decision shall be implemented immediately.

There is no right of appeal against this decision, however, an administrative lawsuit may be initiated against the decision within thirty days of the notification of the decision. The statement of claim must be submitted to the Metropolitan Court (1055 Budapest, Markó u. 27.) and to the Ministry of Agriculture (1052 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos tér 11.). The fee for the judicial review of the administrative decision is HUF 30,000, and the parties are entitled to the right to record the subject-matter fee in the lawsuit. The statement of claim does not have a suspensive effect on the execution of the decision, however, a suspension of the execution may be requested in the statement of claim. The court shall adjudicate the claim without a hearing, in the absence of a request for a hearing.

### **JUSTIFICATION**

The Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office detected foot-and-mouth disease virus in samples from a large cattle herd in Kisbajcs on March 7, 2025, in Leve on March 26, 2025, and in Darnózsé and Dunakilit on April 2, 2025. Given that foot-and-mouth disease is a highly contagious animal disease, in order to prevent its further spread and reduce its damage, it became necessary to restrict transit (passing) road traffic in addition to the ban on entry and exit in the restricted areas.

In accordance with Article 65(a) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules on the prevention and control of certain listed diseases, the competent authority may regulate the movement of kept animals of susceptible species in the infected area in order to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease . Regulation (EU) 23/2005 on the control of foot-and-mouth disease (III.

23.) Pursuant to Section 4 (1) of the FVM Decree, any domestic and wild ruminant animal, pig, wild boar, camelid, as well as any animal belonging to the order of rodents and proboscis, whose susceptibility to this disease has been scientifically proven, shall be considered to be an animal species susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease. Pursuant to Section 51 (3) (c) of the Act on the Prevention and Detection of Animal Diseases, in order to prevent, detect, prevent the further spread of, reduce the damage caused by, and eradicate an animal disease, and in accordance with the nature and prevalence of the disease, the food chain supervision body may order a traffic restriction to the extent and for the period necessary to avert the danger, in accordance with the legislation issued for the implementation of this Act and the directly applicable legal acts of the European Union.

Given that foot-and-mouth disease is an infectious animal disease that threatens great economic damage and hinders international trade, and its extraordinary danger justifies the adoption of further restrictive measures, Section 52 (3) of the Animal Health Act, Section 42 (4) (c) of the Animal Health Act, and the Act on the designation of bodies performing agricultural administrative and administrative tasks I have decided in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 (2) of Government Decree No. 383/2016. (XII. 2.).

According to Section 42(4)(c) of the Veterinary Act, the national chief veterinarian may issue a decision containing animal epidemiological measures regarding an extraordinary food chain event, which decision must be published in the official gazette of the ministry, on its website, and through the national news agency.

Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (hereinafter referred to as: Ákr.) Section 84 According to point a), the decision of the national chief veterinarian regarding an extraordinary food chain event must be implemented immediately.

I make my decision based on the above legal provisions and on the provisions of Section 80 (1) and Section 81 of the Act.  
I have made it in view of the provisions of

Information on legal remedies, the possibility and conditions of judicial review, and the amount of the fee, as well as the right to record the fee, are based on Section 113(1)(a), Section 114(1), and Section 116(4)(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, as well as Section 39(1), Section 12(1), Section 13(1) and (3)(a) of Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Procedure, and Section 45/A(1) and Section 62(1)(h) of Act XCIII of 1990 on Fees.

My scope of authority and competence are defined in Sections 42 (4) and 52 (3) of the Éltv, Section 16 (2) of Government Decree 383/2016. (XII. 2.) on the designation of bodies performing administrative and administrative tasks in the field of agriculture, and Section 16 (2) of the Decree on the duties and powers of the members of the Government.

It is based on Section 54, Point 3, of Government Decree No. 182/2022 (V. 24.).

*Dr. Szabolcs Pásztor sk  
national chief veterinarian*

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