



**submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

# Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

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Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :  To end of

1. Contact data

Name	Phone
Email	Your job type within the CA :

**Submission Date**  
**30/11/2022 10:00:09**

**Submission Number**  
**1669798810233-18881**



# Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

## 2. Description of the programme

*Please give a short description of the programme (max. 32000 chars) :*

Annual programme for monitoring BSE and scrapie using rapid tests in accordance with Article 6 and Annex III, Chapter A of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Constant passive surveillance is maintained.

The Act on Food Chain and on the Supervision of the Food Chain (Act on No XLVI of 2008, in the previous years the Act on the Veterinary Rules /Act No CLXXVI of 2005 and Act No XCI of 1995/) states that animal keepers (owners) shall report the disease or suspicion of disease of their animals to a veterinarian. Furthermore, TSEs (BSE and scrapie) are compulsorily notifiable diseases in Hungary. (Decree No 179/2009 (29. XII.) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies)

Many years before the BSE became compulsory notifiable disease it was already compulsory to report each ruminant showing any neurological signs as a suspicious case of rabies and since 1989 these animals have been investigated for BSE (or scrapie) besides the laboratory tests for rabies. BSE has never occurred in indigenous herd.

In addition we do the active surveillance in accordance Annex III. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

The primary objective of our TSE programme is prevention, therefore we consider it important to maintain a continuous and extensive monitoring programme and to localise any classical scrapie or BSE possible outbreak as soon as possible and minimise the resulting risks and damage. Our aim is to minimise the likelihood of classical scrapie through our targeted breeding programme and to ensure our country's BSE negligible risk status through our annual monitoring programme.

Following the revision of our BSE monitoring programme, Hungary intends to make use of the possibility provided by Commission Decision 2009/719/EC in 2023, on the basis of which the monitoring investigations would cover the following groups:

Bovine:

- All dead bovine animals over 48 months
- All emergency slaughtered bovine animals over 48 months;
- All bovine animals over 48 months showing clinical sign at ante mortem inspection
- All bovine animals originated from Bulgaria, Romania or third countries over 30 months of age subject to normal slaughter
- All bovine animals culled under BSE eradication

As of 1 April of 2013 no bovine animals born in the EU Member States listed in the Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC subject to normal slaughter will be tested for TSE by rapid test. All bovine animals originated from Bulgaria, Romania and third countries over 30 months of age subject to normal slaughter will be tested for TSE by rapid test.

Small ruminants:

- 10 000 slaughtered sheep over 18 months
- 10 000 dead sheep over 18 months
- 100 dead goats over 18 months (from 2009)

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Eradication measures (in case of occurrence of a TSE/BSE case):

After the confirmation of a TSE case the National Food Chain Safety Office Directorate of Animal Health and Animal Welfare act in accordance with the Article 13 and Annex VII, furthermore Chapter III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and the relevant part of Decree No 179/2009 (29. XII.) MARD.

- Epidemiological investigation,
- maintenance of movement control,
- killing and destruction of animals on the farm in case of BSE (or the official veterinarian may decide not to destroy animals of the cohort if there is an evidence that such animals did not have access to the same feed as the affected animal)
- killing and destruction or slaughtering of animals on the farm (depends on the type of TSE),
- destruction of milk and milk products in case of BSE or classical scrapie,
- with the entry into force of Decree 2021/1176, atypical scrapie no longer requires 2 years of intensive monitoring.

The change from 24 months to 48 months for fallen, emergency slaughtered and ante mortem bovine participating in the monitoring programme will not cause problems in maintaining the annual BSE confirmatory status (WOAH).

### 3. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

Last year's No of cases	Total No	No of classical cases	No of atypical cases	No of undetermined cases
BSE case	0	0	0	0
Scrapie case (ovine)	16	0	16	0
Scrapie case (caprine)	0	0	0	0
Last case of		date (classical case)	date (atypical case)	date (undetermined case)
BSE		0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine)		29/01/2014	06/10/2022	0
Scrapie (caprine)		14/06/2019	0	0

*Comments (if any)*

The Act on Food Chain and on the Supervision of the Food Chain (Act on No XLVI of 2008, in the previous years the Act on the Veterinary Rules /Act No CLXXVI of 2005 and Act No XCI of 1995/) requires that the animal keeper shall report the illness or the suspicion of a disease of the animal to the veterinarian. Before 1995 the former legislation on animal health also required it. The veterinary legislation have prescribed for decades that the animal keeper has to report the illness or the suspicion of a disease of his/her animal to the veterinarian in every case not only in case of notifiable disease or suspicion of notifiable disease. It is the task of the veterinarian to confirm the suspicion of a notifiable disease and in case of the suspicion act on the basis of the detailed rules of the Zoosanitary Code (Decree No 41/1997 (V.28.) FM of the Minister of Agriculture) or other ministerial decrees.

Since 1995 BSE has been a compulsorily notifiable disease in Hungary (from 1995 to 2005 by the Act No. XCI of 1995 on the Veterinary Rules, from 2005 to September 2008 by the Act No CLXXVI of 2005 on the Veterinary Rules and since September 2008 by the Decree No 113/2008 (30.VIII.) of the Ministry of

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Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on notification of animal diseases). Furthermore, BSE is a compulsorily notifiable disease in Hungary by the by the Decree No 179/2009 (29. XII.) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

Many years before the BSE became compulsory notifiable disease it was already compulsory to report each ruminant showing any neurological signs as a suspicious case of rabies and since 1989 these animals have been investigated for BSE (or scrapie) besides the laboratory tests for rabies. BSE has never occurred in indigenous herd. There was only one imported BSE case in 2007.

Since 2001 scrapie has also been a compulsorily notifiable disease in Hungary by the Decree No 113/2008 (30.VIII.) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on notification of animal diseases and by the Decree No 179/2009 (29. XII.) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. (In the previous years by the Act on the Veterinary Rules /Act No CLXXVI. of 2005 and Act No XCI of 1995/). Many years before scrapie became compulsory notifiable disease it was already compulsory to report each ruminant showing any neurological signs as it was mentioned before. The first scrapie case occurred in 1964 at an import quarantine station among imported sheep. The second case was confirmed in January 2005 in a sheep imported from Romania for immediate slaughter. There were six confirmed scrapie cases in 2006 and there were eight of them in 2007 in domestic sheep population. In 2008 nine scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population. In 2009 fifteen scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population. In 2010 fifteen 8 scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population. In 2011 eleven atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population, one of them was investigated in Poland. In 2012 eleven atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2013 eight atypical and one classical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population, one of the atypical cases was investigated in Poland.

In 2014 22 atypical and one classical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2015 14 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2016 23 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2017 14 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2018 13 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2019 17 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population and one classical scrapie cases occurred in domestic goat.

In 2020 14 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2021 16 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

So far in 2022, 19 cases of atypical scrapie have been confirmed in the domestic sheep population.

### 4. Measures included in the programme

#### 4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departements responsible for implementing the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

In national level this monitoring program is supervised and coordinated by the Animal Health and Animal Welfare Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office Office.

In county level the Food Chain Safety and Animal Health Department of the County Government Office

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is responsible for the implementation of the programme.

### 4.2 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be applied

(max. 32000 chars):

The TSE monitoring programme covers the whole territory of Hungary, the derogation laid down in Annex III, Chapter A, I.3.2. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is not applied in our country.

### 4.3 System in place for the registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

In case of cattle a computerized, centralized identification and registration system (ENAR) has been operated since 1997 and each bovine herd has been registered in the frame of this system.

In case of sheep a computerized, centralized identification and registration system (ENAR) has been operated since 2000.

In October of 2007 a new decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Decree No 119/2007. (X.18.) FVM was published about centralized registration of holdings and herds. In December of 2009 a new decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Decree No 182/2009. (30. XII.) FVM was published about the identification and registration of sheep and goats and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 has been repealed by Article 270 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, therefore we will follow the holding registration rules set out in the Animal Health Law from 21 April 2021.

### 4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

#### 1) Bovine animals

Bovine animals are subject to individual identification and registration. This has already been laid down in several pieces of legislation. The most common provisions concerning the individual identification of animals, including bovine animals, were contained in the Zoosanitary Code and in the legal texts dealing with animal passports.

Registration and identification using central, computerised database

From 18 September 1997 (Decree No. 62/1997. (IX. 10.) FM of Minister of agriculture

- ear-tagging by pre-printed, bar-coded individual number
- data recording and handling in computerised, central database.

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The rules of the Decree No. 62/1997. (IX. 10.) FM were equivalent to the relevant rules of the European Union. Since 1997 due to inter alia the changes of the EU rules we have modified our rules several times. The current legislative text, namely the Decree No 99/2002. (XI.5.) FVM of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development are fully compatible with the legislation in force in the European Union.

In point a) of 109(1) of the Animal Health Law, which will enter into force on 21 April 2021, details the minimum information to be provided by Member States in the database for kept animals of the bovine species.

Based on these:

- (i) their individual identification as provided for in point (a) of Article 112;
- (ii) the establishments keeping them;
- (iii) their movements into and from those establishments;

### 2) Ovine and caprine animals

Ovine and caprine animals are subject to individual identification and registration. This obligation had been laid down in several legal texts.

The most common provisions on the individual identification of animals of the two species were contained in the Zoosanitary Code and in the legal texts on animal passports, which had to accompany animals during domestic transport.

Special rules for these two species have been implemented as follows:

#### a) Individual identification of ovine and caprine animals until 30 June 1997:

- tattooing
- ear-tagging

#### b) From 1 July 1997: (Zoo-Sanitary Code, Decree No. 41/1997. (V.28.) of the Minister of Agriculture)

- ear-tagging by pre-printed individual number

#### c) Registration and identification of ovine animals using central, computerised database from 17 June 2000: (Decree No. 29/2000. (VI. 9.) of the Minister of Agriculture and Regional Development regarding ovine animals

- ear tagging by pre-printed number, (supported by a tattooed ear number prefix)
- data recording and handling in computerised, central database for breeders.

#### d) From 1 January 2010: (Decree No 182/2009. (30. XII.) FVM)

- Ruminant bolus (ingestible ceramic capsule containing an electronic transmitter)

From July of 2005 until 1 January of 2010 the Decree No. 47/2005. (V.23.) FVM about the identification and registration of sheep and goats and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 had been effective. Parallel making this decree in the frame of a PHARE project a new central, computerised database for sheep and goats were developed. After 1 January of 2006 this new central database is fully operable. In December of 2009 a new decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Decree No 182/2009. (30. XII.) FVM was published about the identification and registration of sheep and goats and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 has been repealed by Article 270 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the

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European Parliament and of the Council, therefore we will follow the identification and registration rules set out in the Animal Health Law from 21 April 2021.

### Registration and identification of caprine animals

The voluntary registration of goats have been started by the breeding organizations without special decree. As a result of this work most of the breeding farms were registered by these organizations before May of 2005. As it was mentioned earlier in May of 2005 the Decree No 47/2005. (V.23.) FVM, were published about the identification and registration of sheep and goats and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004. This was the first special Hungarian decree regarding the identification and registration of goats. On the basis of this decree the new central, computerised database is fully operable for goats as well. From 1 January of 2010 Decree No 182/2009. (30. XII.) FVM entered into force about the identification and registration of sheep and goats and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 has been repealed by Article 270 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council, therefore we will follow the identification and registration rules set out in the Animal Health Law from 21 April 2021.

### The detailed rules for registration and identification of ovine and caprine animals

Until 1 January of 2010 on the basis of Decree No 47/2005. (V.23.) FVM of the Minister of Agriculture the identification and registration of sheep and goats was the following.

The identification system was the same in the breeding and the commercial flocks.

All sheep and goats were identified until 6 months of age or before leaving the birth holding. In case of animals not intended for keeping in the birth holding the first and second mean of identification was also eartags.

The identification of animals intended for keeping in the birth holding was the following:

- a tattoo of registration number in two ears and one tag with the same number and bar code. (In case of transport to other member states the second eartag was also compulsory)

The eartag consisted of a 9-11 digits individual code in case of sheep and a 10 digits individual code in case of goats.

In case of sheep the registration number consisted of a 5 digits holding code after that a 2-5 digit individual number (the first digit of this number is the last number of the birth year). Before this number might be a one digit serial number. This system was used in breeding sheep flocks from the early seventies and in the commercial sheep flocks from 1997.

The Decree 182/2009 (XII. 30.) FVM of the Minister of Agriculture the identification and registration of sheep and goats is effective as of 1 January 2010 and it introduced electronic eartags or ruminal bolus in Accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.

In point b) of 109(1) of the Animal Health Law, which will enter into force on 21 April 2021, details the minimum information to be provided by Member States in the database for kept animals of the ovine and caprine species.

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Based on these:

- (i) information on their identification as provided for in point (a) of Article 113(1) and the number of animals at the establishments keeping them;
- (ii) the establishments keeping them;
- (iii) their movements into and from those establishments;

### 4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

As it was mentioned in point 2 BSE and scrapie are compulsorily notifiable diseases in Hungary by the Act No. XCI of 1995 on the Veterinary Rules. Furthermore, according to the Section 19 of Decree No. 179/2009 (XII.29) FVM during the implementation of the provisions of the Act on Food Chain and on the Supervision of the Food Chain (Act on No XLVI of 2008) persons engaging in the keeping and buying of animals shall

- notify the suspicion of a TSE to the veterinary surgeon, if any animal owned or taken care of or transported by the person shows neurological symptoms, behavioural disorder or a progressively deteriorating condition, which may be attributed to a disease of the nervous system;
- notify any death of bovine, ovine or caprine animals to the veterinary surgeon irrespective of the symptoms shown prior to the death of the animal;
- follow the veterinary surgeon's instructions, help his/her work in all possible ways and tolerate the measures and interventions ordered.
- notify normal slaughter of cattle over 30 months and ovine or caprine animals over 18 months for own consumption,
- notify emergency slaughter of cattle, ovine or caprine animals (if slaughtered without veterinary supervision) to the veterinary surgeon.

### 4.6 Testing

#### 4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

Targets for year

**2023**

	Age (in months) above which animals are tested	Estimated number of animals to be tested	Estimated number of rapid tests, including rapid tests used for confirmation
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD2009/719/EC	0	0	0
Risk animals born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	48	10 000	10 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	100	100



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Risk animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	10	10
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		20	20

### 4.6.2 Rapid tests on small ruminants

The sampling rules applicable for the monitoring of ovine and caprine animals slaughtered or not for human consumption (described below as healthy slaughtered/dead animals) are in compliance with provisions of Annex III, II, 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, in particular:

- Animals are over 18 months of age or have more than two permanent incisors,
- No over-representation of any group (origin, age, breed, production type, etc),
- Sampling representative of each region and season,
- Multiple sampling in the same flock avoided whenever possible,
- A system is in place to ensure that in successive sampling years, all officially registered holdings with more than 100 animals where TSE cases have never been detected are subject to TSE testing,
- A system is in place to check that animals are not being diverted from sampling (except derogation communicated to the Commission):

yes

no

If no please explain.

#### 4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

Estimated population of adult ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram.

834 000

Targets for year

**2023**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	10 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	10 000
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Ovine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	200

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Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10
<b>Total number of tests</b>	<b>20 210</b>

(a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation

(b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation

(c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

### 4.6.2.2 Rapid tests on caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

24 500

*Targets for year*

**2023**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	0
Dead caprine animals (b)	100
In the context of measures of control/eradication on holdings affected by TSE as described in Annexes III and VII of the TSE regulation	
Caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie	20
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10
<b>Total number of tests</b>	<b>130</b>

(a) Annex III, A, II, 2 of the TSE regulation

(b) Annex III, A, II, 3 of the TSE regulation

(c) Art 12 of the TSE regulation

### 4.6.3 Confirmatory tests **other than rapid tests** as referred to in Annex X Chapter C of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

*Targets for year*

**2023**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	25

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### 4.6.4 Discriminatory tests (Annex X.C point 3.1 (c) and 3.2 (c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999(2001)

*Targets for year*      **2023**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

### 4.6.5 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

*Adult sheep population*



*More than 750,000 animals*



*Less than or equal to 750,000 animals*

*Targets for year*      **2023**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	25
Random genotyping	0

## 4.7 Eradication

### 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Following confirmation of a BSE case measures laid down in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 shall be carried out.

Given the epidemiological situation in the world and in Hungary, we do not expect a BSE case in 2023

#### 4.7.1.2 Summary table

*Targets for year*      **2023**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0

### 4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in ovine and caprine animals

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### 4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

In the case of suspected scrapie, the competent district authority (in accordance with the provisions of the domestic FVM Decree 179/2009 (XII. 29.), § 15 and Article 12 of the TSE Regulation), places the flock concerned under a movement restriction. If the clinical examination reveals that the suspect animal is infected with classical scrapie, the competent district authority, taking into account the size of the herd concerned and the risk of further spread of infection, shall order the total or partial eradication of the herd on the holding, in accordance with Annex 7, point 2.2.2.b and c of the TSE Regulation.

The district authority shall also organise the removal of the animals and their killing. Pursuant to Act XLVI of 2008, § 34(3)(a), and Government Decree 383/2016 (XII.2.), § 13(e) and § 18(1)(b), the district authority may issue a decision instructing each operator to carry out the transport and slaughtering tasks necessary for eradication. The costs incurred in connection with the eradication shall be reimbursed by the competent regional administrative authority against payment of an invoice. The farmer affected by the eradication may receive compensation from the State.

The first scrapie outbreak (with two cases) in our domestic herds was found in Fejér county in June 2006. During the second half of 2006 four other outbreaks occurred, one in Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county and three in Hajdú-Bihar county. Furthermore we found an other sheep in December in Bács-Kiskun county where the rapid test was positive in December 2006, but scrapie was confirmed in January 2007. There were eight confirmed scrapie cases including the above mentioned case, too. There were nine confirmed scrapie cases in 2008. There were fifteen confirmed scrapie cases in 2009. There were eight confirmed scrapie cases in 2010. There were eleven confirmed scrapie cases in 2011, one (healthy slaughtered) of them was investigated in Poland. There were eleven confirmed scrapie cases in 2012. In 2013 eight atypical and one classical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population, one of the atypical cases was investigated in Poland. In 2014 twenty-two atypical and one classical scrapie cases, in 2015 fourteen atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population, in 2016 twenty-three atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2017 14 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2018 13 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2019 17 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population and one classical scrapie case occurred in domestic goat.

In 2020 14 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

In 2021 16 atypical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population.

So far in 2022, 19 cases of atypical scrapie have been confirmed in the domestic sheep population.

In Hungary, the last case of a goat infected with classical scrapie in a small herd was in the summer of 2019. In this particular case, the complete eradication of the herd of 64 goats was ordered. Half of the killed animals (32 goats) were over 18 months old, so the necessary sampling and TSE testing was carried out on these animals, all of which were negative. The farmer concerned received compensation from the State and undertook not to keep ruminants for 2 years.

Since Regulation 2021/1176 entered into force, intensive monitoring is no longer required for atypical scrapie.

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## 4.7.2.2 Summary table

*Targets for year*      **2023**

	Estimated number
Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed (due to classical scrapie)	500
Ovine and caprine animals compulsory slaughter (due to classical scrapie)	1 500
Genotyping tests - monitoring and eradication measures	200

## 4.7.3 Breeding programme for resistance to TSEs in sheep

### 4.7.3.1 General description

*Description of the programme according to the minimum requirements set out in Annex VII, Chapter B of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The breeding programme for resistance to scrapie has been developed and organised by the Hungarian Sheep and Goat Breeders Association. The program is based on the risk groups (listed below) and the results of the preliminary investigations carried out in 2003.

In the framework of the breeding programme all lamb rams and bucks (to be kept for breeding) and breeding rams and bucks (2. b, Part II. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001), as well as some female animals in the Stud Book are genotyped.

The rights, responsibilities and duties of the members and breeders of the Association.

The breeder has the right to choose the breeds and breeding methods included in the breeding programme of the Association, but is responsible for the programme chosen consistent implementation of the breeding programme.

Breeders participating in the breeding programme (taking into account EU regulations) apply the following breeding programme uniformly to all breeds bred in Hungary:

- It is compulsory to genotype all breeding rams, ram hoggs and bucks.
- Only rams of R1, R2 or R3 risk groups may be breeding rams, using of animals belonging to the R3 risk group is not recommended ( 2. b) and e), Part II. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001).
- Animals with VRQ allele may leave the flock only for slaughter. ( 2. c, d Part II. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)

Genotyping and data recording:

All herds participating in the breeding program are listed in the Association's pedigree database.

The animals are identified by an ENAR (official animal registration system) identifier, and in addition to the unique identifier, the breed, the flock , the date of the genetic examination, the sample identifier, and genotype are included in the database, which fully complies with (2) of Part I. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

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Identification by ear tags of all sheep is compulsory pursuant to Ministerial Decree 182/2009 at the age of 6 months at the latest. ( 2. a), Part II. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001).

The Hungarian Sheep and Goat Breeders Association accepts only the results of laboratories accredited by ISAG ( International Society for Animal Genetics). (Point 5., Part I. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001).

During the sampling of the animals, a report is prepared , which contains the identifier of the sample, the breed and sex, and the identification of the flock. The laboratory results are processed in the database by a computer programme, in case of an error message, the error is investigated. (Point 4. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)

A document approved by the Hungarian Sheep and Goat Breeder Association containing the unique identifier/breed of the animal has to accompany the samples for genotyping

The genotype data from the laboratory is recorded in the Associations's database and indicated on the documents of animal origin.

Qualifying of flocks:

In accordance with (1) Part IV, Chapter C, Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 flocks may be:

I. scrapie free level:

All lambs originated from ARR/ARR rams for 3 years at least, only R1 and R2 females are in the flock

II. scrapie free level:

All lambs originated from ARR/ARR rams for 3 years at least.

III. scrapie free level:

All lambs originated from ARR/ARR, ARR/ARH or ARR/AHQ rams for 3 years at least.

Table A: Prion protein genotype and likelihood of manifestation of scrapie according to the risk groups:

R1 risk group: ARR/ARR genotypes - Very low risk for the tested animal and its offspring as well.

R2 risk group: ARR/AHQ,ARR/ARH,ARR/ARQ genotypes - Low risk for the tested animal and its offspring as well.

R3 risk group AHQ/AHQ,AHQ/ARH,AHQ/ARQ,ARH/ARH,ARH/ARQ,ARQ/ARQ genotypes - Low risk for the tested animal, but there is a real risk for its offspring depending on the genotype of the other parent

R4 risk group ARR/VRQ - There is a high risk for the tested animal and offspring as well.

R5 risk group AHQ/VRQ,ARH/VRQ,ARQ/VRQ,VRQ/VRQ - The highest risk.

Since 2020 also goats are genotyped on a voluntary basis.

The breeding programme to increase resistance for scrapie has been a success because classical scrapie has not occurred since 2014 in sheep and the ratio of ARR/ARR animals among the tested ones were 74% last year.

The report about the results is included each year in the final report of the co-financed TSE programme. (Part V. of Chapter C of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001).

## Annex III: Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

### 4.7.3.2 Summary table

*Targets for year*

**2023**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	2 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	9 000
<b>Total</b>	11 000

### 5. Costs

#### 5.1 Detailed analysis of the costs

(max. 32000 chars):

The costs of our BSE monitoring programme cover the costs of the rapid tests used, the personal cost and overheads for the laboratory investigations of the

1) animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.1 and 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:

2023: 10010 bovine animals

From the second half of 2020, we will place greater emphasis on the mid-year monitoring of the mandatory tests (comparing the number of animals removed from breeding herds with the number of rapid tests performed).

2) animals (animals born in Romania, Bulgaria or 3rd countries) referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001:

2023: 100 bovine animals

3) suspect animals:

2023: 20 bovine animals

It means the tests of 10130 bovine animals in 2023.

For BSE monitoring investigations the Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP rapid test is used.

To perform one test costs 4600 HUF (12€ - 13€) according to our laboratory's information.

The costs of our scrapie monitoring programme cover the costs of the rapid tests used, the personal costs and overheads for the laboratory investigations of the



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1) animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:

2023: 10000\* sheep and 0 goats

2) animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:

2023: 10000\* sheep and 100 goats

3) Ovine and caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie:

2023: 200 sheep and 20 goats

4) Ovine and caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie:

2023: 0 sheep and 0 goats

Since Regulation 2021/1176 entered into force, intensive monitoring is no longer required for atypical scrapie, therefore, no tests are planned for this category for 2023.

3) Suspect animals:

2023: 10 sheep and 10 goats

Number of ovine and caprine animals to be investigated in 2023: 20340

\* In preparing the programme, we checked how many sheep over 18 months of age had been sampled by May 2022. The results obtained and the estimation made from them confirmed that the sample numbers we have indicated are professionally justified due to the sampling practices previously described for sheep and the abolition of the 2-year intensive monitoring.

For scrapie monitoring Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP rapid test is used. It costs also 4600 HUF (12€ - 13€) to the laboratory to perform it.

Confirmatory testing other than rapid tests: We calculate with 25 positive rapid test results annually. One APHA Bio-Rad TeSeE-based Hybrid Western blotting Method according to the laboratory's information this test cost 200 000 HUF each. The confirmatory Western Blot used can already exclude BSE so

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further discriminatory test is not needed.

The costs of the genotyping 200 sheep referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, the genotyping of 25 positive cases, as well as the costs of the genotyping 11 000 sheep and goat under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are added to the costs of the TSE monitoring investigations annually.

The costs of the state compensation for 2000 sheep or goats killed or slaughtered due to confirmation of classical scrapie annually.

We have called attention of the regional veterinary authorities and breeding association to the importance of fulfilling the minimal sample size in case of ovine animals, several times during the last years. In order to fulfil the minimum samples size we ordered instead the testing of all dead and slaughtered sheep over 18 months for the 2021 year. Thanks to the new sampling practice, the minimum sample number of 10000 for both the dead (11005) and for human consumption (13768) categories we have reached in 2021. The positive trend in sample numbers was also helped by the end of the 2-year intensive monitoring of atypical scrapie affected sites from the second half of 2021.

### 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

*Costs of the planned activities for year :*

**2023**

### 5.3. Financial information

#### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays?  
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

Samples are taken by official veterinarians and by authorised private vets. The cost of sampling is paid from state budget.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Testing of all samples is performed by the Veterinary Diagnostic Directorate of the National Food Chain Safety Office (a state laboratory) and is financed from state budget. Genotyping tests are performed in an accredited private laboratory paid by the Hungarian Sheep and Goat Breeders Association. After that the Association receives the money from the state budget.

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c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?  
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,  
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

The district veterinarian officer determines the compensation value for each killed or slaughtered animal during the estimation procedure. He or she takes into account the report of killing process carried out by the official veterinarian (including the number of killed animals according to categories and age groups) the expert opinion made by the Hungarian Sheep and Goat Breeders Association and other facts ( the purchase price of the killed animals, the selling price in the affected herd before the movement restriction etc.). Compensation is paid from state budget.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination (if applicable)** : who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination?  
Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

Not relevant.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

None

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### 2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

*yes*

*no*

### 3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

*If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:*

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### Attachments

#### IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

### List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
	18881_14518.pdf	18881_14518.pdf	288 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	576 kb