



Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

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

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

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Member state : MAGYARORSZAG

Disease Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Type of submission :

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

1. Contact data

Name Phone

Email Your job type within the CA :

Submission Date

11/10/2021 11:30:07

Submission Number

1633944608248-17591



2. Description of the programme

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

Multiannual 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. After the last modification of our BSE surveillance program (in April 2013) the monitoring investigations will cover the following groups:

Bovine:

- All dead bovine animals over 24 months
- All emergency slaughtered bovine animals over 24 months;
- All bovine animals over 24 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)*

* The number of goat's investigations has been reduced due to the decline of Hungarian goat population.

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

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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,
- intensified TSE monitoring in case of atypical scrapie, etc. (until 2021/1176 entered into force).

We use the 24 months age limit for risk bovine animals to maintain the consumers' confidence in beef consumption. Furthermore, for the annual reconfirmation of the BSE negligible risk status of OIE Members it is necessary for us to perform the surveillance of this subpopulation in order to reach the target defined in the OIE code under "type B surveillance". The Decision 2009/719/EC only allows the age limit to be set at 48 months but it is not compulsory.

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)	14	0	14	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	30/04/2021	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 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

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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 7 atypical scrapie cases have been confirmed so far.

4. Measures included in the programme

4.1 Designation of the central authority in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments 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 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

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(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.

4.4 System in place for the identification of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Bovine animals

Bovine animals are subject to individual identification and registration. This obligation has been laid down in several legal texts. The most common provisions related to individual identification of animals belonging to inter alia bovine animals are laid down in the Zoosanitary Code and in the legal texts dealing with the animal passport which has got to accompany the animals during domestic transport. 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.

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 following legislative Rules of the European Union: (The Decree No 99/2002. (XI.5.) FVM was modified before Accession by Decree No 12/2004. (I.31) FVM of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.)

- Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97;

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- Commission Regulation (EC) No 494/98 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards the application of minimum administrative sanctions in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 2629/97 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards ear tags, herd registers and passports in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1082/2003 of laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the minimum level of controls to be carried out in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals;
- Council Directive (EC) No 97/12 amending and updating Directive 64/432/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine;
- Council Directive (EEC) No 92/102 on the identification and registration of animals.

Ovine and caprine animals

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

The most common provisions related to individual identification of animals belonging to the two species are laid down in the Zoosanitary Code and in the legal texts dealing with the animal passport which has got to accompany the animals during domestic transport.

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

Individual identification of ovine and caprine animals:

Until 30 June 1997:

- tattooing
- ear-tagging

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

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.

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

Electronic ear-tagging or ruminal bolus

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

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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.

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.

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.

The individual numbers are given by a central computer database that operating according to Article 7 and 8 of the Regulation (EC) No 21/2004. It is compulsory to register the data listed in Part D of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 in the Central Database.

The holding register is in the same computer database, it contains all data of holdings and animal keepers.

During the transport an official document accompanies the animals. This document contains the data

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listed Part C1 of Annex to Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 as well as the ID number of animals. This transport document has five copies, two remains at the original keeper, two accompany the shipment, and the last has to be given to the veterinarian who signed the animal health declaration in the transporting document.

From 21 April 2021, we will follow the identification and registration rules set out in the Animal Health Law

4.5 Measures in place as regards the notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

As it was mentioned in point 1 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 **2021**

	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	24	12 000	12 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	150	150

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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

Targets for year **2022**

	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	24	12 000	12 000
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals NOT born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	150	150
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.

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4.6.2.1 Rapid tests on ovine animals

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

830 000

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	11 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	12 000
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
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	900
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10
Total number of tests	24 110

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals (a)	11 000
Dead ovine animals (b)	12 000
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
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10
Total number of tests	23 210

(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

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Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated .

23 000

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	170
Dead caprine animals (b)	170
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	10
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals (c)	10
Total number of tests	380

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals (a)	170
Dead caprine animals (b)	170
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
Total number of tests	370

(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 **2021**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0

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Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	25
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Targets for year **2022**

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

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 **2021**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	0
Total	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	0
Total	0

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 **2021**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	25
Random genotyping	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Genotyping of TSE cases	25
Random genotyping	0

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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 2021 and in 2022

4.7.1.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0

Targets for year **2022**

	Estimated number
Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0

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

4.7.2.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

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 7

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atypical scrapie cases occurred in sheep so far.

Following confirmation of a classical scrapie case, measures laid down in Annex VII, Chapter B, Point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 shall be carried out.

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

4.7.2.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	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	1 000

Targets for year **2022**

	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	1 000

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 (to be kept for breeding) and breeding rams (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.

It extends to all breeds breeding in Hungary:

- It is compulsory to genotype all breeding rams and ram hogs.
- 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

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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.

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 Association'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.

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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 71% 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).

4.7.3.2 Summary table

Targets for year **2021**

	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
Total	11 000

Targets for year **2022**

	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
Total	11 000

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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

- animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, points 2.1 and 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:
2021: 12010 bovine animals
2022: 12010 bovine animals
- 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:
2021: 150 bovine animals
2022: 150 bovine animals
- suspect animals:
2021: 20
2022: 20

It means the tests of 12180 bovine animals annually.

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

To perform one test costs 13 euros 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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- animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:
2021: 11000* sheep and 170 goats
2022: 11000* sheep and 170 goats
- animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:
2021: 12000* sheep and 170 goats
2022: 12000* sheep and 170 goats
- Ovine and caprine animals from holdings affected by classical scrapie:
2021: 200 sheep and 20 goats
2022: 200 sheep and 20 goats
- Ovine and caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie:
2021: 900 sheep and 10 goats
2022**: 0 sheep and 0 goats
- Suspect animals:
2021: 10 sheep and 10 goats
2022: 10 sheep and 10 goats

Number of ovine and caprine animals to be investigated

2021: 24490
2022: 23580

For scrapie monitoring Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP rapid test is used. It costs also 13 euros 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 633 € each. The confirmatory Western Blot used can already exclude BSE so further discriminatory test is not needed.

The costs of the genotyping 1000 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.

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* We have had difficulties in collecting samples from dead animals, because the number of the dead animals over 18 months reported by the farmers was not enough to fulfil the minimum sample size. On the other hand the products of animal origin intended for human consumption are based mainly on pork, poultry meat and beef in Hungary. The sheep and goat meat consumption is very limited.

** 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 2022.

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. Due to the new practice, the number of animals sampled has significantly increased. Based on the data from the first 5 months of the year 2021 it might exceed the minimum sample size. Therefore we planned the numbers accordingly (12 000 dead and 11000 for healthy slaughtered sheep) .

5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)								
Cost related to	Specification	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	0	10.32	0	no	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	12 000	10.32	123,840	yes	45	55 728	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	150	10.32	1548	yes	45	696,6	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	10	10.32	103.2	yes	45	46,44	X
Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	20	10.32	206.4	yes	45	92,88	X
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	24 110	10.32	248,815.2	yes	45	111 966,84	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	380	10.32	3921.6	yes	45	1 764,72	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	0	58.07	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	25	58.07	1451.75	yes	45	653,29	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	0	96.92	0	no	45	0	X
5. Genotyping								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	1 000	20.24	20240	yes	45	9 108	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	11 000	20.24	222,640	yes	45	100 188	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	25	73.54	1838.5	yes	45	827,33	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	20.24	0	no	45	0	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter								

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Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0	1000	0	yes	45	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	500	140	70000	yes	45	31 500	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	1 500	100	150,000	yes	45	67 500	X
7. Chronic Wasting Disease								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0	no		0	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				844,604.65	including		380,072.1	
Total without Union funding request (€):				0			= requested EU contribution in €	

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	0	10.32	0	no	45	0	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	12 000	10.32	123,840	yes	45	55 728	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Healthy slaughtered animals	150	10.32	1548	yes	45	696,6	X
Testing	Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719 Risk animals	10	10.32	103.2	yes	45	46,44	X

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Testing	Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	20	10.32	206.4	yes	45	92,88	X
2. Rapid tests in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Total number of tests	Cost per test	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Rapid Tests - ovine	23 210	10.32	239,527.2	yes	45	107 787,24	X
Testing	Rapid Tests - caprine	370	10.32	3818.4	yes	45	1 718,28	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Bovines	0	58.07	0	yes	45	0	X
Testing	Confirmatory Tests in Ovines and Caprines	25	58.07	1451.75	yes	45	653,29	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Primary molecular tests	0	96.92	0	no	45	0	X
5. Genotyping								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - monitoring and eradication measures	1 000	20.24	20240	yes	45	9 108	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - breeding programme	11 000	20.24	222,640	yes	45	100 188	X
Testing	Genotyping test - TSE cases	25	73.54	1838.5	yes	45	827,33	X
Testing	Genotyping test (standard) - random sample	0	20.24	0	no	45	0	X

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6. Compulsory culling/slaughter								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Bovine animals culled and destroyed	0	1000	0	yes	45	0	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals culled and destroyed	500	140	70000	yes	45	31 500	X
Compensation	Ovine and caprine animals - compulsory slaughter	1 500	100	150,000	yes	45	67 500	X
7. Chronic Wasting Disease								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
				0	no		0	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				835,213.45	including	375,846.06		
Total without Union funding request (€):				0	= requested EU contribution in €			

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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 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

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

yes

no

4. 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.

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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
			Total size of attachments :	No attachmen