



## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Community for national programmes for the control and monitoring of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

If encountering difficulties, please contact [SANCO-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANCO-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2014 PROD 1.32

Instructions to complete the form:

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

**IMPORTANT: AFTER SUBMITTING THE FORM DO NOT FORGET TO SAVE IT ON YOUR COMPUTER FOR YOUR RECORDS!**

Submission date

Tuesday, September 30, 2014 14:04:27

Submission number

1412078671312-3829

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: MAGYARORSZAG

Disease: Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

This program is multi annual:

Type of submission:

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

To end of

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## 1.1 Contact

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## 2. 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)

It has to be noted that 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.

Addition we do the active surveillance act 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 be covered the following groups:

- 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, Croatia or third countries over 30 months of age subject to normal slaughter.

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

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originated from Bulgaria, Romania and third countries over 30 months of age subject to normal slaughter will be tested for TSE by rapid test.

- 10 000 slaughtered sheep over 18 months
- 10 000 dead sheep over 18 months
- all emergency slaughtered goats over 18 months and all caprine animals over 18 months with clinical sign at ante mortem inspection (from 2009)\*
- 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 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 or slaughtering of animals on the farm (depends on the type of TSE), destruction of milk and milk products in case of classical scrapie, intensified TSE monitoring etc..

- Please explain why age limit for risk bovine animal is 24 months whereas Decision 2009/719/EC allows the age to be raised at 48 months.

We use the 24 months age limit for risk bovine animal because this control is raise 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 manual under "type B surveillance". The Decision 2009/719/EC only allows the age limit to be raised at 48 months but it is not compulsory.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

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/) prescribes 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 rules on animal health also prescribed it. It has to be stressed that 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 state 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 the 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.

It has to be noted that 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 the 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 the 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. (Please see attachment Hu\_TSE\_data 2008-2013.doc)

### 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 Directorate 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

(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. (Please see the

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map of Hungary.)

## 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. The ovine herds have been registered on the basis of the Decree No. 29/2000. (VI. 9.) FVM of the Minister of Agriculture and Regional Development. Please see also the following point. In case of goats the Zoosanitary Code (Decree No 41/1997. (V.28.) FM of Minister of Agriculture) prescribes that during identification of these animals pre-printed ear-tags must be used, but until May of 2005 there was no special ministerial decree for the identification and registration of goats. However the voluntary registration of goats have been started by the breeding organizations of goats without the special legislation. In May of 2005 a new decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Decree No 47/2005. (V.23.) FVM, was published about the identification and registration of goats and sheep and for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004. (In case of sheep this new decree replaced the Decree No. 29/2000. (VI. 9.) FVM.) 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. Please see also the following point.

## 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. Special rules for bovine animals have been implemented as follows:

Individual identification of bovine animals:

Until 31 December 1972:

horn branding

tattooing

ear-tagging (by pre-printed or handwritten individual number)

data recorded and handled in the herd-book.

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From 1 January 1973: (Decree No. 10/1972. (VIII.9.) MĚM of the Minister of Agriculture and Alimentation)  
ear-tagging ( for most animals by pre-printed individual number)  
data recording and handling on both herd and county level.

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;
- 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:

By 30 June 1997:

tattooing

ear-tagging



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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

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

Electronic ear-tagging or ruminal bolus

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 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.

\* It was published on 23 May of 2005.

Registration and identification of caprine animals

As it was mentioned earlier the voluntary registration of goats have been started by the breeding organizations without special decree as result of this work the 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)



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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 has been introduced the usage of the electronic eartag 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 consists all data of holdings and animal keepers.

During the transport an official document accompanies the animals. This document contains the data 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 from it remain at the original keeper, two ones accompanying the shipment, and the last has to be given to the veterinarian who signed the animal health declaration in the transporting document.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

As it was mentioned in point 1 the BSE and the 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, promote 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, furthermore emergency slaughter of cattle, ovine or caprine animals without veterinary supervision to the veterinary surgeon.

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## 4.6 Testing

### 4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

#### Targets for year **2015**

	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	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	24	17 000	17 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	
Animals (animals born in Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia or 3rd countries) referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	4 000	4 000	<b>X</b>
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

#### Targets for year **2016**

	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	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	24	17 000	17 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	
Animals (animals born in Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia or 3rd countries) referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	4 000	4 000	<b>X</b>
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

#### Targets for year **2017**

	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	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council	24	17 000	17 000	
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	0	0	
Animals (animals born in Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia or 3rd countries) referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	30	4 000	4 000	<b>X</b>
		<b>Add a new row</b>		

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## 4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

896 746
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### Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 400	
Other please specify here		<b>X</b>
	<b>Add a new row</b>	

### Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	

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Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 400	
Other please specify here		<b>X</b>
	<b>Add a new row</b>	

### *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1 400	
Other please specify here		<b>X</b>
	<b>Add a new row</b>	

### 4.6.3 *Monitoring in caprine animals*

*Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated* .

19 006

### *Targets for year*      **2015**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	

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Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Other please specify here		<b>X</b>
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

### *Targets for year*      **2016**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Other please specify here		<b>X</b>
	<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>	

### *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number of animals to be tested	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	10	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	50	
Other please specify here		X
		ADD A NEW ROW

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

#### Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	15

#### Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	15

#### Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	15

### 4.6.5 Discriminatory tests

#### Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	15

#### Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of tests
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Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	15
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## Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(c)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	15

### 4.6.6 Genotyping of positive and randomly selected animals

## Targets for year **2015**

	Estimated number
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	15
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600

## Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	15
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600

## Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	15
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	600

## 4.7 Eradication

### 4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a BSE case

#### 4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars):

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

The BSE has never occurred in indigenous herd in Hungary, therefore the necessary information are not



## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

available to estimate the number of the animals which will be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter A, Point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001 during 2015, 2016 and 2017.

### 4.7.1.2 Summary table

#### *Targets for year*      **2015**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	

#### *Targets for year*      **2016**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	

#### *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number	
Animals to be killed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	0	

### 4.7.2 Measures following confirmation of a scrapie case

#### 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 other four 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 the scrapie 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.

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

#### 4.7.2.2 Summary table

# Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

## *Targets for year*      **2015**

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	4 000

## *Targets for year*      **2016**

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	4 000

## *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number
Animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	500
Animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	4 000

### 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 based on the risk groups listed in table A and the results of the preliminary investigations carried out in 2003. Hungarian Breeding Programme was modified in December of 2007.

2. The breeding programme is based on previous investigations and extends to all breeds breeding in Hungary:

- It is compulsory to genotype all breeding rams.
- Only rams of R1, R2 or R3 risk groups may be breeding rams, in case of R3 risk group the using of

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

animals ARR/ARQ alleles is not recommended.

- Animals with VRQ allele may leave the flock only for slaughter.

Genotyping and data recording:

The Hungarian Sheep and Goat Breeders Association approves the results of accredited laboratories only.

The document approved by the Hungarian Sheep and Goat Breeder Association has to be accompanied the samples for genotyping. The Hungarian Sheepbreeder Association records the results with the individual ID number of the tested sheep in the database.

Qualifying of flocks:

I. scrapie free level:

All lambs originated from ARR/ARR rams for one year at least.

II. scrapie free level:

All lambs originated from ARR/ARR, ARR/ARH or ARR/AHQ rams for one year 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 in case of tested animal and its offspring as well.

R2 risk group: ARR/AHQ,ARR/ARH,ARR/ARQ genotypes Low risk in case of 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 in case of tested animal, but there is a real risk in case of its offspring depending on the genotype of the other parents

R4 risk group ARR/VRQ There is a high risk in case of tested animal and offspring as well.

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

### 4.7.3.2 Summary table

#### *Targets for year*      **2015**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	1 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	6 000

#### *Targets for year*      **2016**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	1 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	6 000

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

### *Targets for year*      **2017**

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	1 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC)	6 000

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

### 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, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001:

17000 bovine animals

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

4000 bovine animals

It means the investigations of 21000 bovine animals annually.

The costs of our scrapie 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 II, point 2 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001: 10000 sheep and 100 goats\*

- animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001: 10000 sheep and 100 goats.\*

- animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001: 500 sheep and 100 goats

- Ovine and caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001: 1200 sheep and 50 goats

- Ovine and caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001: 200 sheep and 10 goats

- Ovine and caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001: 200 sheep and 10 goats

- Ovine and caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001: 1400 sheep and 50 goats

It means the investigations of 23920 ovine and caprine animals annually.

- Confirmatory testing other than rapid tests: minimum 12 and maximum 96 animals with positive in rapid tests. (In case of TeSe Sheep/Goat Western Blot (Bio-Rad) one unit is eligible for the testing of 32 animals as a maximum, but in case of rare positive rapid tests results (as in Hungary) it is eligible only

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

investigation of 4 animals annually.

• Primary molecular testing referred to in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2 (c) (i) of Regulation (EC) 999/2001: minimum 8 and maximum 32 animals with positive in rapid tests In case of 51.177 Discriminatory test (Bio-Rad) one unit is eligible for the testing of 8 animals as a maximum, but in case rare positive rapid tests results (as in Hungary) it is eligible only investigation of 2 animals annually.)

In 2014 during monitoring investigations for TSE the Bio-Rad TeSeE, Roboscreen Betapriion BSE EIA has been used. According to our national financial rules it is compulsory to make a call for a tender of the rapid test for 2015, 2016 and 2017. Therefore depending on the result of this tender another rapid tests might be used in the future.

The costs of the genotyping of 5115 sheep referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 and 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 as well as costs of the genotyping of 7000 sheep 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 of 5000 sheep or goats killed or slaughtered due to confirmation of scrapie annually.

\* We 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. The total number of ovine animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses did not reach the minimum sample size laid down in Annex III to Regulation 999/2001 in 2013.

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 three years. We have issued the following circular letters regarding TSE sample size (ref. numbers: 02.3/74/2012, 02.3/316/2012, 02.3/316/1/2012, 02.3/2401/2012, 02.3/151/2013, 02.3/2033/2013, 01.2/107-1/2014, 02.3/2707/2014). Moreover 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 at our coordination meetings as well.

### 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

**2015**

#### 1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	Roboscreen Beta Prion BSE EIA	21 000	7.4	155,400	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Testing in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP	23 920	7.4	177,008	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunoblotting	0	0	0	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunoblotting	15	50	750	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	51.177 Discriminatory test (Bio-Rad)	15	194	2910	yes	<b>X</b>



## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Add a new row						
<b>5. Genotyping</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	microsequencing	4 615	14.3	65994.5	yes	<b>X</b>
Add a new row						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	microsequencing	7 000	14.3	100,100	yes	<b>X</b>
Add a new row						
<b>6. Compulsory culling/slaughter</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.7.12)	0	0	0	0	yes	<b>X</b>
Add a new row						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.7.22)	killing	500	140	70000	yes	<b>X</b>

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

				<b>Add a new row</b>		
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	slaughtering	3 000	100	300,000	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>				872 162,50 €		

### 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

**2016**

1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1. Rapid tests	Roboscreen Beta Prion BSE EIA	21 000	7.4	155,400	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Testing in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP	23 920	7.4	177,008	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunoblotting	0	50	0	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunoblotting	15	50	750	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	51.177 Discriminatory test ( Bio-Rad )	15	194	2910	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Genotyping</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	microsequencing	4 615	14.3	65994.5	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	microsequencing	7 000	14.3	100,100	yes	<b>X</b>

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

						Add a new row	
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter							
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4712)	0	0	0	0	yes	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Killing	500	140	70000	yes	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Slaughtering	3 000	100	300,000	yes	<b>X</b>	
						Add a new row	
<b>Total</b>				872 162,50 €			

### 5.2 Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year :

**2017**

1. Testing in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

1.1. Rapid tests	Roboscreen Beta Prion BSE EIA	21 000	7.4	155,400	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>2. Testing in ovine and caprine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.2 and 4.6.3)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests	Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP	23 920	7.4	177,008	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines	Immunoblotting	0	0	0	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines	Immunoblotting	15	50	750	yes	<b>X</b>
				<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests	51.177 Discriminatory test ( Bio-Rad )	15	194	2910	yes	<b>X</b>

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

Add a new row						
<b>5. Genotyping</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.1 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of the monitoring and eradication measures laid down by Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.6.6 and 4.7.2.2)	microsequencing	4 615	14.3	65994.5	yes	<b>X</b>
Add a new row						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
5.2 Determination of genotype of animals in the framework of a breeding programme (as referred to in point 4.7.3.2)	microsequencing	7 000	14.3	100,100	yes	<b>X</b>
Add a new row						
<b>6. Compulsory culling/slaughter</b>						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.1 Compensation for bovine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.7.12)	0	0	0	0	yes	<b>X</b>
Add a new row						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
6.2 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be culled and destroyed under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4.7.22)	Killing	500	140	70000	yes	<b>X</b>

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

				Add a new row		
6.3 Compensation for ovine and caprine animals to be sent for compulsory slaughter in application of the provisions of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2 (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (as referred to in point 4722)	Slaughtering	3 000	100	300,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
<b>Total</b>				872 162,50 €		

### 5.3 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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  
 Not applicable

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased (max 32000 characters)

Based on the Common Financial Framework (CFF), Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average may increase the maximum rate of 50% general rate for grants to 75% of the eligible costs. As for Hungary's GNI per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90% of the Union average, we would like to ask for the increase of



## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

### 5.4 Source of national funding

*Please specify the source of the national funding:*

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

*Please provide details on the source of national funding (max 32000 characters)*

Funding for co-financed programs is provided by the government budget. The state budget is laid down in a legal document, called the act on central budget, which forecasts the government expenditures and revenues for the next year. The act is divided to several chapters, titles and subtitles. The title for Union programs supplementary support (on support for the control and eradication of some animal diseases) and the title for Animal, plant and GMO compensation contains the allocated funding for the co-financed programs.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programmes of eradication and monitoring of TSE

### 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
	3829_3397.jpg	3829_3397.jpg	139 kb
	3829_3398.doc	3829_3398.doc	1703 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1842 kb