Eradication: Final report for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 2018

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

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Country code: HU

Reporting period

From: 2018 **To:** 2020 **Year of implementation:** 2018

1. Technical implementation of the programme

1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

The favourable epidemiological situation in bovine animals has not changed. BSE has never occurred in Hungary in indigenous herd. This is thanks to the fact that even before the EU-wide feed ban, it had never been practice in Hungary to feed ruminants with feed containing proteins of animal origin.
Regarding ovine animals, classical scrapie has not occurred since 2014 so we consider the breeding program successful. Scrapie has never occurred in goats in Hungary.

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), (before that 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 a disease of their animals to a veterinarian.
Furthermore, TSEs (BSE and scrapie) are 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 notifiable disease it had already been compulsory to report each ruminant showing neurological signs as a suspect case of rabies, and since 1989 these animals have been investigated for BSE (or scrapie) besides the laboratory tests for rabies.
In addition to passive surveillance, we conduct active surveillance in accordance with Annex III. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.
After the last modification of our BSE surveillance program (in April 2013) the monitoring program will cover the following groups:

Bovine amimals:

• All dead bovine animals over 24 months
• All emergency slaughtered bovine animals over 24 months
• All bovine animals over 24 months showing clinical signs at ante mortem inspection
• All healthy slaughtered bovine animals originated from Bulgaria, Romania or third countries over 30 months of age.

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.

As of 1st of April 2013, healthy slaughtered bovine animals born in the EU Member States listed in the Annex of Commission Decision 2009/719/EC are not required to be tested for TSE by rapid test. All healthy slaughtered bovine animals originated from Bulgaria, Romania and third countries over 30 months of age will be tested for TSE by rapid test.

Small ruminants:

•10 000 sheep slaughtered for human consumption (SHC- healthy slaughtered and emergency slaughtered) over 18 months
•10 000 dead (NSHC) sheep over 18 months
•100 dead goats over 18 months (from 2009)*

* The number of tested goats has been reduced due to the decline of the Hungarian goat population.

The veterinary authorities of the counties are responsible for the implementation of the monitoring program. The sampling is done primarily by official veterinarians. Animal keepers have to report all their dead animals targeted by the monitoring program to a veterinarian according to The Act on Food Chain and on the Supervision of the Food Chain (Act No XLVI of 2008). The official veterinarians or approved veterinarians of the slaughterhouses are responsible for the precise sampling of the relevant target groups. Regarding all ovine and dead caprine animals, the sample sizes are defined each year for each county by the central competent authority (the National Food Chain Safety Office) based on the actual population size.

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

After the confirmation of a TSE case, the Directorate of Animal Health and Animal Welfare of the National Food Chain Safety Office acts in accordance with Article 13, Annex VII and Chapter III of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 and the relevant part of Decree No 179/2009 (29. XII.) MARD. Under the supervision of the Directorate, the county and district veterinary authorities implement the relevant measures: 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.

1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

Achievement of targets :
Bovine targets have been achieved. Large number of bovine animals outside the target groups has been tested due to requirements for export to third countries.

Ovine animals: In 2018 11864 dead and 9705 sheep slaughtered for human consumption were tested (in 2017: 9279 dead and 8627 SHC, in 2016 7551 dead and 6434 SHC). Our efforts over the years to increase the sample size have finally resulted in reaching the minimum 20 000 samples (although more than 5000 samples originate from intensified monitoring on holdings affected by atypical scrapie: 4720 dead and 364 SHC). We are constantly working on the communication in order to comply with the requirements.

Animal keepers are reluctant to report their dead animals and home slaughters, despite of the awareness campaign and potential sanctions. Compliance to these rules can hardly be checked due to poor traceability of small ruminants. Mutton consumption is generally low thus the target numbers cannot be achieved by testing slaughter house samples only.

1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachement feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

The Act on Food Chain and on the Supervision of the Food Chain (Act No XLVI of 2008), before that the Act on the Veterinary Rules /Act No CLXXVI of 2005 and Act No XCI of 1995) requires the animal keeper to report the illness or the suspicion of an animal disease to the veterinarian. Before 1995 the former veterinary legistation also required this. It has to be stressed that the veterinary legislation has required for decades that the animal keeper reports any illness or the suspicion of any disease of his/her animal to the veterinarian, not only notifiable diseases or suspicion of notifiable diseases. It is the task of the veterinarian to confirm the suspicion of a notifiable disease and to act - in case of confirmed suspicion - according to the detailed rules of the Zoosanitary Code (Decree No 41/1997(V.28.) of the Minister of Agriculture) or other ministerial decrees.
Since 1995 BSE has been 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 notifiable disease in Hungary 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.
It has to be noted that many years before BSE became a notifiable disease it had already been compulsory to report each ruminant showing neurological signs as a suspicious case of rabies. 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 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. (Before this, by the Act on the Veterinary Rules /Act No CLXXVI. of 2005 and Act No XCI of 1995.) Many years before scrapie became notifiable disease it had already been compulsory to report each ruminant showing 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 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 twelve 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 the domestic sheep population.
In 2016 23 atypical scrapie cases occurred in the domestic sheep population.
In 2017 14 atypical scrapie cases occurred in the domestic sheep population.
In 2018 13 atypical scrapie cases occurred in the domestic sheep population.

Please see attachments Confirmed scrapie cases in Hungary 2008-2018.docx, Hu Tse Data 2014 -2018 and Genotyping breeding program HU 2018.

2. Tables for TSE monitoring outcome of the year

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).
NB: the Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is thereafter quoted as the TSE Regulation.

Table A

	Total positive cases detected during the implementing period		
	Classical cases	Atypical cases	Unknown
TSE	0	0	0
Scrapie (ovine animals)	0	13	0

Scrapie (caprine animals)	0	0	0

Table B

RAPID TESTS ON BOVINE ANIMALS		
	Age limit applied (in months)	**Number of tests cases**
Risk bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	11,978
Risk bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	9
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	0	0
Healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	30	587
Suspect animals and confirmatory tests		2
Total		12,576

Table C

Population of ewes and ewe lambs put to the ram in the Member State

958086

RAPID TESTS ON OVINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals	9,341
Dead ovine animals	7,144
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	0
Ovine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	5,084
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	1
Total number of tests	21,570

Table D

Population of goats which have already kidded and goats mated in the Member State

29715

RAPID TESTS ON CAPRINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals	102
Dead caprine animals	112
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	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	1
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	0
Total number of tests	215

Table E

Confirmatory and discriminatory tests	
	Number of tests
Confirmatory tests other than rapid tests on bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	13
Discriminatory tests on bovine animals	0
Discriminatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	0
Total number of confirmatory tests	13
Total number of discriminatory tests	0

Table F

Genotyping tests	
	Number of tests
Positive TSE case	13
Randomly selected ovine animals	0
Animals in scrapie infected flocks	0
Breeding programme – ewes	1,174
Breeding programme – rams	8,125
Total of number of tests	9,312

Table G

COMPENSATION FOR ANIMALS **In the context of suspicion, control and eradication of TSEs**	
Animals culled and destroyed	**Number of animals compensated**
Bovine animals	0
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Animals slaughtered	**Number of animals compensated**
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Total Bovine	0
Total Ovine + Caprine	0

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

No additional comment.