About this dossier

Output on: 2021/02/01 16:36 (Europe/Luxembourg)

Last updated: 2020/04/07 16:27

Status: closed (submitted)

Created: 2020/03/28 11:55

Eradication: Final report for Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 2019

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.

ID: 20200328-NQR5DR61

Country code: HU

Reporting period

From: 2019 **To:** 2019 **Year of implementation:** 2019

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 programme successful. 17 atypical scrapie cases occurred in sheep in 2019.
In 2019 the first case of scrapie was detected in goats in Hungary. It was a classical scrapie case occurred in June in Borsod–Abaúj-Zemplén county in a 38-month-old goat slaughtered for human consumption. All 64 goats of the herd were killed and destroyed, state compensation was paid to the owner. 32 of the killed animals were over 18 months old, they were tested for TSE with negative results. The source of infection is unknown.

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 is in place.
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).
Many years before 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 covers 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.
Roboscreen Betaprion BSE EIA test was used until the middle of September, after that Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP test has been used.

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- not slaughtered for human consumption) sheep over 18 months
•100 dead goats over 18 months
Bio-Rad TeSeE SAP rapid test has been used throughout the year.
The veterinary authorities of the counties are responsible for the implementation of the monitoring program. The sampling is done by official and private 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, monthly 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.

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

Bovine animals: 11084 risk animals, 170 healthy slaughtered animals (originating from Romania) and 12 suspect cases were tested by rapid test with negative results.
Large number of bovine animals outside the target groups has been tested due to requirements for export to third countries.
For further details please see the attached document "Hu Tse Data 2015 -2019".

Ovine animals: In 2019 12124 dead and 9157 sheep slaughtered for human consumption were tested (in 2018: 11864 dead and 9705 SHC, in 2017: 9279 dead and 8627 SHC). Our efforts over the years to increase the sample size have resulted in reaching the minimum 20 000 samples (although more than 4500 samples originate from intensified monitoring on holdings affected by atypical scrapie: 4128 dead and 397 SHC). We are constantly working on the communication in order to comply with the requirements. We still have difficulties collecting samples from dead ovine animals from non-infected herds, because the number of dead animals over 18 months reported by farmers is not enough to fulfil the targets. Mutton consumption is very low in Hungary compared to other meat consumption like pork, poultry and beef. This

makes it difficult to reach the 10 000 in this category too. In order to increase the number of samples, we have introduced the following measures:
The monthly number of samples are defined each year for each county by the central competent authority (the National Food Chain Safety Office) based on the actual ovine population size. The county authorities then have to divide this sample size among the districts. Another measure we have introduced in order to increase the number of samples is that each holding has to provide annually a minimum sample size of 2% of the number of their ewes older than 18 months for TSE monitoring, regardless of the number of deaths and home slaughters reported. The local veterinary authorities check the compliance each year and the farmers face fines if the minimum sample size is not reached.
We have communicated the importance of fulfilling the minimum sample size regarding ovine animals to the regional veterinary authorities and to the breeders association several times during the last years. Following the analysis of the first 6 months data a circular was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture urging the regional veterinary authorities to take action in the second half of the year to increase the number of sheep samples sent for rapid test.

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 legislation also required this. 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.
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 based on the same legislation as BSE. 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. For scrapie cases between 2008-2018 please see attached “Confirmed scrapie cases in Hungary 2008-2019.docx”.
In 2019 there were 17 atypical cases in sheep and one classical scrapie case in goats.
Classical scrapie has not occurred in sheep since 2014. In the framework of the breeding programme 1466 ewes and 7577 rams were genotyped in 2019. 67 % of the tested animals (6092 sheep) were shown to have ARR/ARR alleles.

Please see attachments Confirmed scrapie cases in Hungary 2008-2019.docx, Hu Tse Data 2015 -2019 and Genotyping breeding programme HU 2019.

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	17	0

Scrapie (caprine animals)	1	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	11,082
Risk bovine animals from MSs NOT listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	2
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	170
Suspect animals and confirmatory tests		12
Total		11,266

Table C

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

797672

RAPID TESTS ON OVINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered ovine animals	8,760
Dead ovine animals	7,996
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	4,525
Ovine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	0
Total number of tests	21,281

Table D

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

24621

RAPID TESTS ON CAPRINE ANIMALS	
	Number of tests
Healthy slaughtered caprine animals	151
Dead caprine animals	97
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	32
Caprine animals from holdings affected by atypical scrapie	0
Caprine animals from holdings affected by BSE	0
Suspect animals	0
Total number of tests	280

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	17
Discriminatory tests on bovine animals	0
Discriminatory tests on ovine and caprine animals	0
Total number of confirmatory tests	17
Total number of discriminatory tests	0

Table F

Genotyping tests	
	Number of tests
Positive TSE case	17
Randomly selected ovine animals	0
Animals in scrapie infected flocks	0
Breeding programme – ewes	1,466
Breeding programme – rams	7,577
Total of number of tests	9,060

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	64
Animals slaughtered	**Number of animals compensated**
Ovine animals	0
Caprine animals	0
Total Bovine	0
Total Ovine + Caprine	64

COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION