



Annex III : Programme for the control and eradication of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document 2015 1.04

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

Submission Date

Tuesday, July 14, 2015 13:59:10

Submission Number

1436875160467-6231

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

**MODIFICATION OF ALREADY APPROVED
MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME**

Modification to be applied from
year:

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

1.1 Contact

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2.1 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.

In 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 originated from Bulgaria, Romania and third countries over 30 months of age subject to normal

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

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.

2.2. Description of the epidemiological situation of the disease

(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.

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

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- 10 000 slaughtered sheep over 18 months
- 10 000 dead sheep over 18 months
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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

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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 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 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:

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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.

From 1 January 1973: (Decree No. 10/1972. (VIII.9.) MÉM 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

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

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

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.

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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 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

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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.

4.6 Testing

4.6.1 Rapid tests in bovine animals

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	
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	16900	16900	
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	100	100	
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0	
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	4000	4000	
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		6	6	

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	
Risk animals (as referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part I, point 2.1, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 born in MSs listed in Annex to Decision 2009/719/EC	24	16900	16900	
Risk animals not born in MS listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	24	100	100	
Healthy slaughtered animals (as referred to in Annex III.A.I point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	0	0	0	
Healthy slaughtered animals not born in MSs listed in Annex to CD 2009/719/EC	30	4000	4000	
Suspect animals (as referred to in Art 12.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001)		6	6	

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4.6.2 Rapid tests in ovine animals

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

951 418

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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	1 200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	1 400	
Other please specify here	0	X
	Add a new row	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	23 500	

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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (risk animals)	10 000	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	500	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	1 200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	200	
Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	200	

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

Ovine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	1 400	
Other please specify here	0	X
	Add a new row	
Total Rapid tests on ovine animals	23 500	

4.6.3 Monitoring in caprine animals

Estimated population of female goats and female kids mated

21 814

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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	50	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(measures in holdings with AS case)	50	
Other please specify here	0	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	320	

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 (healthy slaughtered animals)	0	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 3 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001(risk animals)	100	

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Caprine animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 5 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random testing of animals killed for detection in holdings with BSE/CS case)	100	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.2. (b) and (c) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (immediate measures after detection of CS - option 1+2)	50	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 3.1. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with BSE/CS case-options 1+2)	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 4.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (follow up measures in holdings with CS cases option 3a + derogation to option 2)	10	
Caprine animals referred to in Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2.3. of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (measures in holdings with AS case)	50	
Other please specify here	0	X
	ADD A NEW ROW	
<i>Total Rapid tests on caprine animals</i>	320	

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 **2016**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	20

Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number of tests
Confirmatory tests in Bovine animals	0
Confirmatory tests in Ovine an Caprine animals	20

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

Targets for year **2016**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	20

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Targets for year **2017**

	Estimated number of tests
Primary molecular testing on bovine animals	0
Primary molecular testing on ovine and caprine animals	20

4.6.6 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 **2016**

	Estimated number
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of TSE cases)	20
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	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 (genotyping of TSE cases)	20
Animals referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Part II, point 8.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (random genotyping)	600

4.7 Eradication

4.7.1 Measures following confirmation of a TSE case in bovine animals

4.7.1.1 Description

(max. 32000 chars) :

4.7.1.2 Summary table

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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 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 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. There were eleven confirmed scrapie cases in 2012. In 2014 22 atypical and one classical scrapie cases occurred in domestic sheep population. No scrapie case was found in caprine animals in Hungary.

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

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 (classical scrapie)	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(classical scrapie)	3 000	
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	4 000	

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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 (classical scrapie)	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(classical scrapie)	3 000
Animals to be genotyped under the requirements of Annex VII, Chapter B, point 2.2 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (genotyping of ovine animals in holdings where TSE case was confirmed in ovine and caprine animals)	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 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.

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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

2016

	Estimated number
Ewes to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	3 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	7 000

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) No 999/2001	3 000
Rams to be genotyped under the framework of a breeding programme referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	7 000

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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, 3 and 4 of Regulation (EC) 999/2001: 17000 bovine animals (16900+100)
- 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*
- 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 23820 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

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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 4620 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 10000 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 3500 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 2014.

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 :

2016

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)

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Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	yes	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	16 900	7.4	125,060	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	4 000	7.4	29600	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	100	7.4	740	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	6	7.4	44.4	yes	
2. Rapid tests 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/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
2.1. Rapid tests		23 820	7.4	176,268	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		0	0	0	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		20	50	1000	yes	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						

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Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		20	194	3880	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		4 620	6	27720	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		10 000	6	60000	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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

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)		500	140	70000	yes	X
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)		3 000	100	300,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
	Total			794 312,40 €		

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

2017

1. Rapid tests in bovine animals (as referred to in point 4.6.1)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	0	7.4	0	yes	
1.1 Rapid tests on bovine animals born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	16 900	7.4	125,060	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Healthy slaughtered animals	4 000	7.4	29600	yes	
1.2 Rapid tests on bovine animals not born in MSs listed in CD 2009/719	Risk animals	100	7.4	740	yes	
1.3 Rapid tests on suspect bovine animals	-	6	7.4	44.4	yes	
2. Rapid tests 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/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	

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

2.1. Rapid tests		23 820	7.4	176,268	yes	X
3. Confirmatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.4)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.1. Confirmatory tests in Bovines		0	0	0	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
3.2. Confirmatory tests in Ovines and Caprines		20	50	1000	yes	X
4. Discriminatory testing (as referred to in point 4.6.5)						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
4.1. Primary molecular tests		20	194	3880	yes	X
5. Genotyping						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		4 620	6	27720	yes	X

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Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		10 000	6	60000	yes	X
6. Compulsory culling/slaughter						
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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	yes	X
Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost/ceiling 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)		500	140	70000	yes	X
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)		3 000	100	300,000	yes	X
				Add a new row		
Total				794 312,40 €		

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

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 perform 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):

Not relevant.

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)

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(max. 32000 chars):

Testing of the monitoring, confirmatory, discriminatory 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 Sheep and Goat Association. After that the Sheep and Goat Association get money from the state budget.

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 payed 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.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

-

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

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 100% (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.

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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

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
	6231_3982.jpg	6231_3982.jpg	139 kb
	6231_3983.doc	6231_3983.doc	44 kb
		Total size of attachments :	183 kb