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WORKING DOCUMENT SANCO/10181/2014 Rev5
Guidelines for the Union co-funded programmes of eradication, control and surveillance of
animal diseases and zoonoses for the years 2015-2017

Update for 2016 -2017

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Guidelines for the Union co-funded programmes of eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses for the years 2015-2017: update for 2016 -2017.

This document aims to provide the Member States with update information and guidelines on the Union co-funded programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses for the years 2016 and 2017. It contains details on the legal basis, the budget line, the priorities, the objectives pursued, the expected results, a description of the activities to be funded, the eligibility and award criteria, an indicative timetable with an indicative amount of the grants awarded, the maximum possible rate of co-financing of the eligible costs and the eligible costs per disease.

1. INTRODUCTION

Programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses have been co-financed by the EU for many years and have unequivocally contributed to the improvement of both animal and human health (as programmes against zoonoses are also covered) within the EU. To obtain co-financing, Member States must submit their programmes targeting the eradication, the control or the surveillance of animal diseases or zoonoses to the Commission for prior approval. Once approved, the Member States shall implement their programmes. During the course of each implementing year the Member State is required to submit by 31st of August an intermediate report with the results of the first semester and the updated plans for the second semester, and by the end of April of the subsequent year, a final technical and financial report and claim for reimbursement of eligible expenses. Reports and claims are then examined and the payment procedure is launched. Financial audits (ex ante or ex post, i.e. before or after payment) are organised by the Commission which may lead to financial corrections. Proper implementation of the programmes is verified on the spot by the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO).

In 2015 the financial framework for EU co-financed veterinary programmes has changed: Regulation (EU) No 652/2014¹ has repealed Council Decision 2009/470/EC. Transitional provisions described in Article 43 of the Regulation concerned programmes implemented in 2014 and 2015. From programmes implemented in 2016 on, the Regulation is fully applicable.

2. LEGAL BASIS

Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 and in particular Title II, Chapter I, Section 2 thereof.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and 2009/470/EC.

3. PRIORITIES OF THE PERIOD 2016-2017

The list of eligible diseases is laid down in in Annex II to **Regulation (EU) No 652/2014**.

The prioritisation of diseases, as for 2015, in view of Union financial support of national programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses is based on the following criteria:

- diseases with impact on human health;
- diseases with impact on animal health, taking into consideration their potential spread and the morbidity and mortality rates in animal population;
- diseases and zoonoses which risk to be introduced and / or re-introduced into the Union territory from third countries;
- diseases which have the potential to generate a crisis situation with serious economic consequences;
- diseases with impact on trade with third countries and intra-EU trade.

According to these prioritisation criteria the diseases that will be co-funded in priority for the period 2016-2017, have been divided into 3 groups (as for 2015) and are the following:

Group 1: diseases with impact on both animal and human health:

- bovine brucellosis;
- bovine tuberculosis;
- ovine and caprine brucellosis.

Group 2: diseases with main impact on human health:

- zoonotic *Salmonella*;
- rabies;
- bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE);
- transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) in ovine and caprine animals².

Group 3: diseases with impact on animal health, on trade (with third countries and intra-EU trade), that have the potential to generate a crisis situation with serious economic consequences and which risk to be introduced and / or re-introduced into the EU territory from third countries:

- bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas;
- classical swine fever;
- avian influenza in poultry and wild birds;
- African swine fever;

² The most common TSE in ovine and caprine animals is scrapie (classical and atypical) for which there is no evidence of transmissibility to human. However there is an impact on human health as the BSE agent, identified as zoonotic, may be found in small ruminants. This is the main reason for which eradication and control measures are implemented (and possibly co-funded) against TSEs in small ruminants.

- aquaculture diseases³:
 - Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS);
 - Koi herpes virus disease (KHV)
 - Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN).

This list of diseases may be re-evaluated depending on the evolution of the epidemiological situation and the achievement of the targets of the co-funded programmes.

Taking into account the availability of financial resources, the biggest amount of funds will be allocated to the diseases listed under Group 1 and Group 2; however, if the epidemiological situation in relation to one or more of the diseases listed under Group 3 will evolve in a way to affect significantly the farming community, this allocation will be revised in accordance.

It is highly recommended to submit multiannual programmes whenever relevant, taking into account the nature of the disease. Shifting to a multi-annual planning framework will reduce administrative burdens while increasing collective focus on medium-term strategic goals. The annual cycle of plan preparation, appraisal, approval, adoption and reporting is resource consuming and involves a degree of year-on-year repetition. In addition, for duly justified changes in strategy, it is still possible during the implementation period to submit for approval a modified programme at any time following the initial approval.

4. OBJECTIVES PURSUED

The objectives of the co-financed programmes implemented by the Member States aimed at controlling, preventing and eradicating animal diseases and zoonoses are as follow.

The **general** objective is to contribute to a high level of health for humans and animals along the food chain and in related areas, by preventing and eradicating diseases, ensuring a high level of protection for consumers and the environment while enhancing the Union food and feed industry's competitiveness and favoring the creation of jobs.

The **specific** objectives are:

- to contribute to a high level of food safety and safety in food production systems and of other products which may affect the safety of food, while improving the sustainability of food production;
- to contribute to improving the animal health status in the Union and to support the improvement of the welfare of animals.

The **operational** objectives are:

- the reduction of the number of cases of diseases in humans in the Union which are linked to food safety or zoonoses (rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, salmonellosis);
- an overall reduction of disease parameters such as incidence, prevalence and number of outbreaks or cases (bovine tuberculosis, bovine, ovine and caprine brucellosis, bluetongue, classical and African swine fever, rabies, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies and aquaculture diseases);
- the increase of the number of Member States or regions thereof which are free from animal

³ The EU financial contribution for the listed aquaculture diseases is not managed under Regulation 652/2014. But under EMFF

diseases for which a financial contribution is granted (bovine tuberculosis, bovine, ovine and caprine brucellosis, bluetongue, classical and African swine fever, rabies,);

- the prevention of introduction of trans-boundary diseases in the EU territory (rabies, classical and African swine fever);
- the achievement of targets fixed by the Union legislation as regards the reduction of prevalence of zoonotic *Salmonella* in certain poultry populations (breeders, layers, broilers of *Gallus gallus*, breeding and fattening turkeys);
- the increase of the number of Member States with a negligible BSE risk (as defined in Annex II, Chapter C.I of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001);
- early detection of the presence of high and low pathogenic strains of avian influenza viruses in order to prevent further contamination of domestic poultry populations.

5. EXPECTED RESULTS

In order to ensure good use of Union funds, added value of the implementation of the programmes shall be demonstrated and therefore it is appropriate to fix in advance ambitious but realistic and achievable targets with a timeline. The expected results can be described on the basis of the operational objectives defined in Part 4.

The following definitions⁴ apply:

- **Eradication programme:**

Programme to result in biological extinction of an animal disease or zoonosis. The final target of an eradication programme shall be to obtain the free or officially free-status of the territory according to Union legislation, where such possibility exists.

- **Control programme:**

Programme to obtain or maintain the prevalence of an animal disease or zoonosis below a sanitary acceptable level.

- **Surveillance programme:**

Surveillance programme refers to activities to collect and record data on specific diseases in defined populations over a period of time, in order to assess the epidemiological evolution of the diseases and the ability to take targeted measures for control and eradication.

The results, as expected by the Commission by end of 2016 and 2017, are set up in the table below. The expected results for 2015 (as by previous rev 2 of that document) are set up in Annex II.

For certain eradication programmes, the target 2016 was obtained as follows: from the results of the last 3 years of implementation (2011-2013, as provided by MS in their annual technical report) the progress of implementation over this period was calculated. A projection was made on the following 3 year period and adjusted where appropriate taking account of the epidemiological situation of each Member States concerned.

The revised targets 2017 were calculated using the same methodology but modulated on the basis of the actual epidemiological situation and expected results for 2016. In case the targets are not achieved, a detailed technical justification has to be provided by the concerned Member State in order to secure the full EU co-funding. When analysing the situation the Commission will take account of the general trend

⁴ Definition as in Annex I to Decision 2008/341

of the programme implementation and results already achieved. In case of unjustified lack of achievement of the expected results, the Commission services may reduce the financial contribution by the Union having regard to the nature and the gravity of the infringement and to the financial loss for the Union, reduce the co-financing rate for the future years and, in an extreme situation, stop the co-financing of the programme for future years.

However, has to be taken into account that the percentage of reduction, as table below, could be lower in a MS close to the eradication, being the last step of the eradication more difficult to manage and to achieve.

Disease/ programme	Baseline (2013)	Target 2016	Target 2017
ERADICATION PROGRAMMES			
Bovine brucellosis	5 MS with co-financed programmes	3 MS with co-financed programmes 2 MS free ⁵ (HR- UK)	2 MS with co-financed programmes 1 additional MS free (ES)
	Herd prevalence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2013 of at least	% reduction compared to 2016 of at least:
	ES: 0,08 HR: 0,003 IT: 1,55 PT: 0,27 UK: 0,14	ES: 65% IT: 40% PT: 25%	IT: 30% PT: 20%
	Herd incidence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2013 of at least:	% reduction compared to 2016 of at least:
ES: 0,06 HR: 0,003 IT: 1,33 PT: 0,22 UK: 0,13	ES: 60% IT: 40% PT: 25%	IT: 30% PT: 20%	
Bovine tuberculosis	6 MS with co-financed programmes	6 MS with co-financed programmes 1 MS free (HR)	6 MS with co-financed programmes -
	Herd prevalence in MS		

⁵ See NB2 at the end of this table

		% reduction compared to 2013 of at least:	% compared to 2016 of at least:
	ES: 1,39 HR: 0,156 IE: 4,07 IT: 0,95 PT: 0,35 UK: 10,11	ES: 15 % IE: 20 % IT: 20 % AT: ⁶ PT: 30 % UK: 20 %	ES: 20 % IE: 20 % IT: 15 % PT: 20% UK: 20 %
	Herd incidence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2013 of at least	% compared to 2016 of at least:
	ES: 0,91 HR: 0,138 IE: 3,88 IT: 0,83 PT: 0,28 UK: 5,74	ES: 15 % IE: 20 % IT: 20 % PT: 30 % UK: 18 %	ES: 20 % IE: 15 % IT: 15 % PT: 20% UK: 18 %
Ovine and caprine brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>)	5 MS with co-financed programmes	4 ² MS with co-financed programmes 2 MS free (CY and HR)	3 MS with co-financed programmes 1 additional MS free (ES)
	Herd prevalence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2013 of at least	% reduction compared to 2016 of at least

⁶ Approved for the first time in 2015: risk of losing OFS

	EL: 1,41 ES: 0,17 HR: 0.1 IT: 1,50 CY: 0 PT: 1,10	EL: 50% ES: 50% IT: 50% PT: 30%	EL: 60% IT: 20% PT:20%%
	Herd incidence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2013 of at least	% reduction compared to 2016 of at least
	EL: 0,20 ES: 0,10 HR: 0.1 IT: 1,07 CY: 0 PT: 0,80	EL: 45% ES: 45% IT: 45% PT: 30%	EL: 55% IT: 20% PT: 20% ?
Rabies	No of cases in wild animals		
	682 ⁷	497	447 ⁸
Disease/ programme	Baseline (2013)	Target 2016	Target 2017
CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAMMES			
Classical swine fever (domestic pig and wild boar)	0 outbreak in domestic pig 42 cases in wild boars	0 outbreak in domestic pigs	0 outbreak in domestic pigs
African Swine Fever (domestic pig and wild boar)	109 outbreaks in domestic pigs and 67 cases in wild boars	Less than 50 outbreaks in domestic pigs	Less than 20 outbreaks in domestic pigs
T S E	Classical BSE	7 cases	Less than 6 cases
		8 MSs with a negligible BSE risk	20 MSs with a negligible BSE risk
		Less than 5 cases	20 MSs with a negligible BSE risk

⁷ Bats not included. Source EFSA/ECDC 2013 zoonoses report.

⁸ 10% per year from 2013 to 2017

	Classical scrapie Free MSs	9 MSs (sheep) 19 MSs (goat)	More than 9 MSs (sheep) More than 19 MSs (goat)	More than 9 MSs (sheep) More than 19 MSs (goat)
	Bluetongue ⁹	19 MSs free	21 MSs free	21 MSs free
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME				
	Avian Influenza ¹⁰	33 outbreaks in domestic birds	6 outbreaks in domestic birds	0 outbreak in domestic birds
CONTROL PROGRAMMES				
	Zoonotic <i>Salmonella</i> in certain poultry populations	8 Member States with at least one poultry population above EU target	No more than 6 Member States with no more than one poultry population above EU targets All other Member States with all poultry populations below EU targets	No more than 4 Member States with no more than one poultry population above EU target; all breeders populations below EU targets. All other Member States with all poultry populations below EU targets

NB1: Herd prevalence and incidence concern only those Member States regions where cases/outbreaks occurred.

NB2: In the context of this table, "MS free" means a MS where the disease has been eradicated. It is the first step to obtain in the future years, where existing, the status of "Officially Free".

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED

Depending on the specificity of the disease and the epidemiological situation, the following activities performed by the Member States in implementing the national programmes may qualify for grants (Art. 11 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014):

- (a) sampling animals;
- (b) tests;
- (c) compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled;

⁹ The achievement of this target will depend on the evolution of the BT situation which is difficult to predict due to multifactorial aspects including the eradication measures implemented, the possible introduction of new strains of virus from third countries, and the potential climate impact

¹⁰ The achievement of this target will depend on the evolution of the avian influenza situation which is difficult to predict due to multifactorial aspects including the wildbirds migrations

- (d) slaughtering or culling of the animals;
- (e) compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin;
- (f) purchase, storage, inoculation, administration or distribution of vaccine doses or vaccine and baits used for the programmes;
- (g) cleaning, disinfection, desinsectisation of the holding and equipment based on the epidemiology and characteristics of the pathogen and
- (h) in exceptional and duly justified cases, necessary measures other than those referred to in points (a) to (g).

Such measures must be proposed by the Member States in their application, with proper justification and costs. The additional approved measure will be listed in the grant decision.

When assessing all the proposed measures, the Commission will also evaluate the feasibility of their administrative and financial management by the Member States and the Commission.

A detailed list of eligible costs per diseases and the corresponding reimbursable costs (maximum limits and unit costs) is attached in Annex I (a).

7. ELIGIBILITY AND AWARD CRITERIA

Taking into account their specific nature the activities of programmes of eradication, control and surveillance will be implemented by the Competent Authorities of the Member States. These authorities are considered to be the identified beneficiaries for the purpose of Article 128 (1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the EU. Therefore the grants will be awarded without prior publication of the call for proposal.

7.1 Eligibility criteria for submitted programmes

- Programmes are submitted by the Central Competent Authorities of the Member States that will also supervise and co-ordinate the implementation of these programmes. Only programmes for which the implementation is compulsory in the MS, will be co-funded;
- The programmes are submitted within the deadline set in the legislation (31/5 for programmes to be implemented - from 2016 on);
- Programmes submitted are compliant with the provisions of the relevant Union legislation (Commission Decisions 2008/341/EC and 2008/425/EC (with the amendments of Decision 2012/282/EU), Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014. Programmes submitted target an animal disease or zoonosis listed in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 652/2014;
- Programmes that deal with the re-occurrence of disease (listed under point 4) for which an officially free (OF) status has been achieved in previous year and there is a risk of losing the OF status (of a region or of the whole country) or programmes to be implemented to avoid the introduction/re-introduction of a trans-boundary disease¹¹.
- Eradication programmes are eligible until eradication is achieved; subsequent programmes aimed at demonstrating the health status of animals intended for trade or at obtaining the status of officially free from a disease are not eligible.

¹¹ For ASF, the 2016 co-funding will be limited to Member States which have experienced ASF cases in 2014-2015 and / or sharing a border with third countries where ASF cases occurred in 2014-2015.

7.2 Award criteria for submitted programmes

Award criteria make it possible to approve programmes that can guarantee compliance with Union objectives and priorities. To this end the programmes presented with a view to obtaining Union co-financing will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

- consistency of the submitted programmes with the objectives and expected results described in the work programme;
- overall quality of the submitted programme (relevance of the planned activities in terms of type of measure proposed and quantities);
- compliance of the submitted programme with the requirements of Union veterinary legislation / rules;
- progress expected compared the situation of the disease in previous years, in line with the operational objectives and expected results described in Part 5 and 6;
- proper implementation of the programmes in previous years and result achieved, evaluated on the basis of the specific indicators listed in working document SANCO/12915/2012 rev 2;
- the need to ensure continuity in order to achieve the final goal;
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs.

8. INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT OF THE GRANTS AWARDED

In order to be eligible for co-financing, Member States shall submit programmes to be implemented from year n (Yn) by the 31/5 of the year preceding their implementation (Yn-1). The programmes submitted are evaluated by the Commission services with the involvement of external experts. Those external experts are selected on the basis of a call for expression of interest (published on 05/03/2015¹²) to assist the Commission with the pre-assessment of the programmes.

The experts are assigned to a group of evaluators per disease in accordance to their experience and they are asked to complete an individual evaluation sheet in accordance with a guidance document provided by the Commission.

Each programme is assessed by at least 2 experts, none of whom are of the same nationality as the programme under assessment. One expert per group is designated as rapporteur responsible for drafting the consensus report that is discussed and agreed during the meetings held in Brussels with all the experts and chaired by the Commission.

The Commission completes the evaluation of the programmes and contacts MS with requests for modifications or additional information if needed following the technical and financial evaluation.

The programmes are approved if considered as satisfactory (in particular comply with the provisions detailed in this document). For programmes to be implemented from 2016 on, the Member States will be informed by the Commission services by 30/11/2015/(Yn-1) of the technical approval of their submitted programmes. A grant decision will be adopted by 31/1/2016 (Yn), approving formally the programmes and associated funding, detailing the measures

¹² <http://ted.europa.eu/udl?uri=TED:NOTICE:77147-2015:TEXT:EN:HTML>

implemented and the costs incurred.

The annual programmes shall be implemented from 1 January until 31 December of each calendar year.

Multiannual programmes shall be implemented from the 1 January of the first year of implementation until the 31 December of the last year of implementation.

9. MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS

As per Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014. , the general rate for grants shall not exceed **50%** of the eligible costs.

Nevertheless higher co-financing rates could be justified for different eligible measures, taking into account the characteristic of the diseases or the situation of the concerned Member State/s.

The maximum rate of 50% may be increased to **75 %** of the eligible costs in respect of:

- a) cross-border activities implemented together by two or more Member States in order to control, prevent or eradicate pests or animal diseases;

The potential application of (a) will depend on the programme submitted. How Member States will cooperate should be clearly described in the programme.

- b) Member States whose gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average.

The potential eligible Member States under (b) are currently: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

The maximum rate of 50% may be increased to **100 %** of the eligible costs where the activities benefitting from the Union contribution concern the prevention and control of serious human, plant and animal health risks for the Union, and:

- c) Are designed to avoid human casualties or major economic disruptions for the Union as a whole;

The potential measures are the co-financing of some TSEs measures as described in the annex II.

- d) Are specific tasks which are indispensable for the Union as a whole as laid down by the Commission in the work programme adopted in accordance with Article 36(1);

Not applicable.

- e) Are implemented in third countries.

The potential measures are vaccination campaigns against rabies and Classical Swine Fever, including vaccine doses/baits and their distribution.

The application of increased funding rates has to be requested in the Member States' application for funding.

Further information are provided in Annex I (b).

ANNEX I

A. Eligible costs per disease with their Unit Cost¹³ or maximum limit¹⁴

Bovine Brucellosis

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,76	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,80	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,97	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €3,89	
(b) Tests	Rose Bengal test	€0,47	
	Complement fixation test	€0,49	
	SAT test		€0,50
	Elisa test		€2
	Bacteriological test / PCR		€ 20
(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Animals slaughtered		€750
(d) Slaughtering or culling of the animals	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin	For milk only		
(f) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used ¹⁵		€1,00
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(h) duly justified measures	Possible measures: Brucellina skin test		

¹³ Commission Decision C (2014) 1035.

¹⁴ Maximum limit at 100% : a ceiling at 100% of the maximum that can be EU co-financed for certain eligible cost, and has been used by the Commission from 2005 (Commission Decision 2005/873/EC and Commission decision for following years). Maximum limit has kept when the data available did not allowed to calculate unit cost on the basis of the criteria set up in Commission Decision C (2014) 1035 (on Unit cost).

Only for three category of eligible costs (slaughtering or culling of animals, compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin and cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipments) and for vaccine for Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza virus, neither maximum limit (ceiling) neither unit cost has been established, as those measures have been introduced as eligible cost for the first time in 2015 and data are not yet available to calculate maximum limit. For that reason, the cost of those measures will be co-funded as real cost, as submitted by MS, applying a co-financing rate as by point B of this Annex.

¹⁵ Allowing for 15% loss.

Bovine Tuberculosis

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Tests	Tuberculin Testing	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €1,12	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €2,63	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €4,36	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €5,71	
	Gamma-interferon test		€11
	Bacteriological test / PCR		€20,00
(b) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Animals slaughtered		€750,00
(c) Slaughtering or culling of the animals	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(d) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin	for milk only		
(e) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(f) duly justified measures	vaccine doses used for wild animals		

Sheep and Goat Brucellosis

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,55	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,28	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,12	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €2,78	
(b) Tests	Rose Bengal test	€0,24	
	Complement fixation test	€0,63	
	Bacteriological test / PCR		€20,00
(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Animals slaughtered		€100,00
(d) Slaughtering or culling of the animals	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin.	for milk only		
(f) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used ¹⁶		€1,00
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present		

¹⁶ Allowing for 15% loss.

Bluetongue

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,55	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,28	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,12	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €2,78	
(b) Tests	ELISA test	€1,69	
	PCR test	€25,08	
(e) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used ¹⁷		€ 1 ¹⁸
(f) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present		

¹⁷ Only for compulsory vaccination campaigns. Allowing for 15% loss.

¹⁸ Under revision.

Salmonella

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Flocks sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €5,97	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €14,03	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €23,24	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €30,43	
(b) Tests	Bacteriological test	€18,19	
	Serotyping test	€38,38	
	Verification of disinfection efficacy	€16,72	
	Detection of antimicrobials	€3,43	
(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Breeders: culled parent bird		€8,00
	Layers: culled commercial bird		€4,40
	Breeding turkey: culled parent bird		€24,00
(d) Slaughtering or culling of the animals	Yes		14
(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin.	Breeders: destroyed eggs		€0.40
	Layers: destroyed eggs		€0.08
	Breeding turkeys: destroyed eggs		€0.80
	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs		Same as above minus salvage value
(f) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used ¹⁹		€0,10
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full flock depopulation		
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present; possible measure: improvement of bio-security ²⁰		

¹⁹ Allowing for 15% loss

²⁰ Excluding infrastructure costs.

Classical Swine Fever

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,55	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,28	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,12	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €2,78	
	wild boar sampled		€10,00
(b) Tests	ELISA test	€3,38	
	PCR test	€19,01	
	Virus isolation Virological tests	€24,95	
(c) Vaccines	Vaccine and bait for wild animals in Member states		€0,80
	Distribution of oral vaccine for wild animals (per dose) in Member state		€0,47
	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait (per dose) in neighbouring third countries		€1,00
(d) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Domestic pigs in case of full depopulation of a holding with infected or sero-positive animals		€120
(e) Culling of the animals	In case of full depopulation of a domestic pig holding		
(f) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(g) duly justified measures	Possible measures: - Awareness campaign., - Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease		

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €1,19	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €2,81	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €4,65	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €6,09	
	wild bird sampled		€10,00
(b) Tests: Poultry	ELISA test	€3,26	
	AGID test	€1,80	
	HI test for H5/H7	€9,64	
	Virus isolation test	€37,88	
	PCR test	€19,74	
(b) Tests: Wild Birds	Virus isolation test	€37,88	
	PCR test	€19,74	
(c) Culling of the animals	In case of full depopulation of a holding in response to an outbreak		
(d) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals culled			
(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin	Breeders of <i>Gallus gallus</i> ²² : destroyed eggs		€0.40
	Layers of <i>Gallus gallus</i> : destroyed eggs		€0.08
	Breeding turkeys : destroyed eggs		€0.80
	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs (breeders of <i>Gallus gallus</i> or of breeding turkeys)		Same as above minus salvage value
	Other eggs		
(f) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used for LPAI ²³		

²¹ Under annual/multiannual surveillance programme, are covered also the expenditure related to outbreaks of Low and High Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI and HPAI), in order to simplify the administrative burden for both the Member States and the Commission. In case an outbreak occurs in a MSs where there is no EU co-financed annual/multiannual programme, the EU financial contribution for the expenditures related to outbreaks will be co-financed as "emergency measures"(Article 6 of Regulation 652/2014).

²³ Allowing for 15% loss.

(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding in response to an outbreak		
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present		

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Tests	Rapid test on bovine, ovine and caprine animals	€7,40	
	Discriminatory tests	€194,00	
	Confirmatory tests		€50,00
	Genotyping		€6,00
(b) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	for bovine animals		€1.000,00
	for sheep and goats culled		€140,00
	for sheep and goats slaughtered		€100,00
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present. Possible measures would include: - if a breeding programme ²⁴ is implemented on sheep, additional costs could be accepted provided they bring added value to this breeding programme.		

²⁴ As defined in article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Rabies

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	wild animal sampled		€10,00
(b) Tests	Serological tests: VNT/FAVN/ELISA	€15,24	
	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	€13,09	
	Tetracycline in bones		€10,00
	Vaccine titration test		€100,00
	Virus characterisation test		€40,00
(c) Vaccines	Oral vaccine and baits made of the SAD Bern strain in member states		€0,28
	Oral vaccine and baits made of the SAG2 strain in member states		€0,70
	Oral vaccine and baits made of the SAD B19 strain in member states		€0,57
	Distribution of oral vaccine (per dose) in member states		€0,47
	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and baits in neighbouring third countries		€0,95
(d) duly justified measures	Possible measures to be included: Awareness campaign-		

African Swine Fever

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Domestic animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,55	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,28	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,12	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €2,78	
	wild boar sampled		€10,00
(b) Tests	ELISA test	€3,38	
	PCR test	€19,01	
	Virus isolation/ Virological tests	€24,95	
(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Domestic pigs in case of full depopulation of a holding with infected or sero-positive animals		€120
(d) Culling of the animals	In case of full depopulation of a domestic pig holding		
(e) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding		
(f) duly justified measures	Possible measures: - Awareness campaign, - Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease along the border regions.		

B. Co-Financing Rates for 2016 and 2017

Co-financing rates will be in general 50%. Exceptions are described in the table below.

Disease	Exceptions
Bovine Brucellosis	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.
Bovine Tuberculosis	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.
Sheep and Goat Brucellosis	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.
Bluetongue	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.
Zoonotic <i>Salmonella</i>	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.
Classical Swine Fever	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*; Rate may be increased up to 100% for specific measures in neighbouring third countries.
Avian Influenza	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.
TSE	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*, except for rapid tests on bovine animals performed to fulfil the requirements of Annex III Chapter A Part I points 2.2 to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 not quoted in paragraph 2 below (healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC) ²⁵ . The rate will be 75% of the fixed unit costs for the following costs ²⁶ : 1. rapid tests on bovine animals, performed to fulfil the requirements of Article 12 paragraph 2 and Annex III Chapter A Part I points 2.1 and 3 to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (rapid tests on risk animals); 2. primary molecular discriminatory tests to perform as referred to in points 3.1.(c) and 3.2.(c)(i) of Chapter C of Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. The rate will be 75% for the following costs ¹⁶ : 1. confirmatory tests, other than rapid tests, as referred to in Annex X Chapter C to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 up to a maximum of EUR 50 on average per test; 2. genotyping tests up to a maximum of EUR 6 on average per test.
Rabies	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*. Rate may be increased up to 100% for specific measures in neighbouring third countries.
African Swine Fever	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*. Rate may be increased up to 100% for specific measures in neighbouring third countries (see Annex I).

* At present this list includes Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.

²⁵ For rapid tests on this category of animals, no more Union financial contribution from 2017 on.

²⁶ For 2016 only.

Annex II

Expected result for 2015 (as by rev 2 of the present document)

The results, as expected by the Commission by end of 2015, are set up in the table below. For certain eradication programmes, the expected result (target 2015) was obtained as follows: from the results of the last 3 years of implementation (2010-2012, as provided by MS in their annual technical report) the progress of implementation over this period was calculated. A projection was made on the following 3 year period and adjusted where appropriate taking account of the epidemiological situation of each Member States concerned.

In case the expected results (targets) are not achieved, a detailed technical justification has to be provided by the concerned Member State in order to secure the full EU co-funding. When analysing the situation the Commission will take account of the general trend of the programme implementation and results already achieved. In case of unjustified lack of achievement of the expected results, the Commission services may:

- Reduce the reimbursement of the programme for which a payment claim was introduced (based on the provisions and conditions of the document (Ref. SANCO/12785/2012 rev2) "Working document on Principles and criteria on which is based the reaction of the Commission in cases of unsatisfactory implementation of programmes co-financed under Article 27 of Council Decision 2009/470/EC" presented during the Plenary Task Force of 28/02/2014;
- Reduce the co-financing rate for the future years;
- In an extreme situation, stop the co-financing of the programme for future years.

Disease/ programme	Baseline (2012)	Target 2015
ERADICATION PROGRAMMES		
Bovine brucellosis	4 MS with co-financed programmes	4 ²⁷ MS with co-financed programmes 1 MS free ²⁸ (HR)
	Herd prevalence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least
	ES: 0,08 HR: 0 IT: 1,80	ES: 65% IT: 40%

²⁷ Croatia has joined the EU in July 2013

²⁸ In the context of this table, "MS free" means a MS where the disease has been eradicated. It is the first step to obtain in the future years, where existing, the status of "Officially Free".

	PT: 0,31 UK: 0,10	PT: 25% UK: 20%
	Herd incidence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least:
	ES: 0,06 HR: 0 IT: 1,38 PT: 0,23 UK: 0,10	ES: 60% IT: 40% PT: 25% UK: 20%
	5 MS with co-financed programmes	6 MS ²⁹ with co-financed programmes 0 MS free
	Herd prevalence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least:
	ES: 1,31 HR: 0,29 IE: 4,45 IT: 0,77 PT: 0,36 UK: 16,2	ES: 15 % HR: 15% IE: 20 % IT: 20 % PT: 30 % UK: 20 %
	Herd incidence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least
	ES: 0,9 HR: 0.02 IE: 4,26 IT: 0,61 PT: 0,27 UK: 10	ES: 15 % HR: 15 % IE: 20 % IT: 20 % PT: 30 % UK: 18 %
Ovine and caprine brucellosis	5 MS with co-financed programmes	4 MS with co-financed programmes 2 MS free (CY and HR)
	Herd prevalence in MS	

²⁹ Croatia has joined the EU in July 2013

<i>Brucella melitensis</i>		EL: 8,64 ES: 0,26 HR: 0.1 IT: 1,63 CY: 0 PT: 1,21	% reduction compared to 2012 of at least EL: 50% ES: 50% IT: 50% PT: 20%
	Herd incidence in MS		
			% reduction compared to 2012 of at least
		EL: 0,26 ES: 0,18 HR: 0.1 IT: 0,99 CY: 0 PT: 0,66	EL: 45% ES: 45% IT: 45% PT: 20%
Swine vesicular disease	7 outbreaks in 1 MS	0 N/A	
Rabies	No of cases in wild animals		
	527 ³⁰	384 ³¹	
CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAMMES			
Classical swine fever (domestic pig and wild boar)	3 outbreaks in 1 MS in domestic pigs 17 cases in 1 MS in wild boars	0 outbreak in domestic pigs	
African Swine Fever (domestic pig and wild boar)	74 outbreaks in 1 MS in domestic pigs 17 cases in 1 MS in wild boars	Less than 25 outbreaks in domestic pigs in 1 MS	
T S E	Classical BSE	11 cases	Less than 5 cases
		8 MSs with a negligible BSE risk	20 MSs with a negligible BSE risk
	Classical	16 MSs	16 MSs

³⁰ In MSs where a co-financed programme for the disease is implemented (12 MSs) - Bats not included (source EFSA/ECDC 2012 zoonoses report)

³¹ -10% per year from 2012 to 2015

	scrapie Free MSs		
	Bluetongue	23 MSs free	24 MSs free
SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME			
	Avian Influenza	0 outbreak of HPAI in domestic due to LPAI mutation into HPAI	0 outbreak of HPAI in domestic birds due to LPAI mutation into HPAI
CONTROL PROGRAMMES			
	Zoonotic <i>Salmonella</i> in certain poultry populations	Ten Member States with at least one poultry population above EU target	No more than eight Member States with no more than one poultry population above EU targets All other Member States with all poultry populations below EU targets