



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

04- Veterinary Control Programmes

Doc. SANCO/10662/2010

**REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE FOR MONITORING
ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION IN THE MEMBER STATES
BRUSSELS, 22 February 2010**

**REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE (TF) FOR MONITORING
ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION IN THE MEMBER STATES
BRUSSELS, 22 February 2010**

Participants:

Representatives of Member States: AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SI, SE, SK, UK.

Private Experts:

- S. Sternberger Lewerin, SE, (chairwoman of the tuberculosis sub-group)
- B. Garin Bastuji, FR (chairman of the sheep & goats Brucellosis sub-group).
- E. Stifter, IT (chairman of the bovine Brucellosis sub-group);
- M. Madsen, DK (chairman of the Salmonella sub-group);
- V. Palfi, HU (chairman of the Rabies sub-group);
- V. Moennig, DE (chairman of the Classical swine fever sub-group)

Commission (SANCO 04):

- **J. Moynagh – Chairman**
- L. Vandenberghe
- V. Piazza
- P. Demetriou
- S. Idei
- O. Zorko
- T. Cirasa

Commission (SANCO A4 - Informatics tools IT)

- A. Mathy,
- G. Seernel, Unit A4

Representatives of Unit D1 and D4

J. Moynagh welcomed the delegations and the private experts. The agenda was adopted (see detailed agenda-Annex I). No suggestions for new items were proposed by the delegations.

1. INFORMATION ON THE MEETING OF THE “SHEEP AND GOATS BRUCELLOSIS” SUB-GROUP OF THE TASK FORCE ON MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION. VALLODOLID, SPAIN, 23-24 June 2009.

Dr. B. Garin Bastuji, FR (chairman of the sheep & goats Brucellosis sub-group) presented a summary of the implementation of the Spanish sheep and goat brucellosis eradication programme and the conclusions and recommendation of the meeting held in Vallodolid.

CONCLUSIONS

Significant progress has been made in the eradication of S&G brucellosis at national level. The level of control that the central veterinary services have over the progress of the programme has duly increased.

The level of investment in human resources and information management has been improved.

There is added value in the external auditing of the veterinary services and in the inspection of the field teams.

A well-advanced system of electronic identification of individual animals is being put in place.

The level of understanding and monitoring of the progress at both national and regional levels has also increased.

However, the analysis of the situation based on sero-positive results could be biased and result in overestimation of the real prevalence and incidence in some almost free areas.

Although, in some previously highly infected regions, good progress has been made, there still remain localised areas of high prevalence and incidence which require special attention.

In some regions the flock prevalence and incidence rates are similar indicating either difficulties in preventing the spread of the disease or interference of false positive serological reactions (FPSR).

In most regions, and particularly in infected areas, there is insufficient vaccination coverage with targets that are far from being reached. The sub-group recalls that vaccination of replacement animals remains the most effective tool in preventing the spread of the disease and should not be stopped prematurely.

There are regional initiatives that have proved effective in:

- accelerating the decrease of prevalence, as for instance parallel testing and enforcement of stamping out policy in Castilla La Mancha;
- preventing the spread of infection between flocks by a pre-movement test including for transhumance and the qualification of common pastures;
- monitoring the efficiency of the programme (for instance the evaluation of the time needed from detection to slaughter).

Important efforts have been made to verify the status of brucellosis in Spanish wildlife, with no indication that there is, at present, a significant risk of the establishment of a wild reservoir.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **The prevalence and incidence should be based on real infection rates** which would allow better targeting of additional disease eradication measures (stamping out, additional testing, etc.) provided that the definition of infected flocks and infected animals is solidly based (bacteriological investigation and epidemiological assessment, follow-up testing, etc.);

- As soon as outbreaks are identified, **epidemiological investigation** should be extended to all epidemiologically-linked flocks rather than based on a limited radius from the farm;
- In areas (*e.g.* local veterinary units, provinces, etc.) with a low prevalence, it is advisable to intensify measures aiming at **achieving final eradication** (*e.g.* systematic stamping out of any confirmed breakdown) in the shortest possible time;
- **Vaccination of young females should be maintained** and reinforced when necessary to decrease the incidence of infection as much as possible, preferably up to the point that *Brucella* is no longer circulating in the respective region. The cessation of vaccination in order to access to the officially free (M4) status should be discouraged in free flocks that remain at-risk.

Guidelines should be drafted at national level on:

- Criteria for the definition of infected animals and infected flocks;
- Criteria for the identification and clarification of FPSR;
- Recommendation of systematic RBT and CFT parallel testing for cleansing infected flocks;
- Criteria for bacteriological investigation sampling and culture (type and number of samples, media etc.);
- Criteria for systematic application of mandatory stamping-out in infected areas (that are not already foreseen in the programme);
- The qualification of common pastures and pre-movement testing of flocks before transhumance.

2. INFORMATION ON THE MEETING OF THE “SHEEP & GOATS AND BOVINEBRUCellosis” SUB-GROUPS OF THE TASK FORCE ON MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION. NICOSIA, CYPRUS, 2- 3 DECEMBER 2009.

Dr Ernst Stifter, IT (chairman of the Sheep and Goats and Bovine Brucellosis sub-groups) presented the summary of the implementation of sheep and goats and bovine brucellosis eradication programmes and the conclusions and recommendation of the meeting held in Nicosia.

CONCLUSIONS

POSITIVE POINTS

- continuing good progress in eradication, eradication almost achieved
- implementation of most of the previous visit's recommendations
- use of database for movement control and testing
- animal identification, especially of all small ruminants (electronic identification)

- comprehensive movement control system
- incentive for flocks/herds to attain OBF status – non-OBF herds/flocks must have
- herd-level test prior to movement out of even individual animals
- well-organised testing system
- accreditation of the lab – use of parallel testing and use of bacteriology
- establishment of internal audit system at national level
- a well-developed system for dealing with infected flocks and herds, including stamping out

OBSERVATIONS

- In farming areas & zones the density of susceptible livestock is extremely high with potential major losses if the disease will ever be reintroduced
- Despite the absence of the disease in the whole area, the proportion of holdings that gained the officially free status has not been improved for the last three years in sheep and goats

RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of gaining the OBF/OBmF status for all herds and flocks should be paramount. It should be achieved within the next two years at the latest;

- The incidence and epidemiology of brucellosis in those parts of the island not under the Veterinary Services' control remain unknown. This present a significant threat for reintroduction of the disease. A strategy should be developed to actively address this risk;
- The current compensation system is overly generous as farmers receive 100% of and, as a minimum, linked to farmer compliance full reproductive value for sero-positive or infected animals. The system should therefore be reviewed and linked with animal disease and identification regulations;
- Electronic identification has a significant role in surveillance and eradication programmes, therefore the current system of identification inspection should be maintained;
- A standardised protocol to deal with false-positive reactions should be formalised.

3. INFORMATION ON THE MEETING OF THE “BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ” SUB-GROUPS OF THE TASK FORCE ON MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION. WARSAW, POLAND, 24-25 NOVEMBER 2009.

Dr Susanna Sternberger Lewerin, SE, (chairwoman of the tuberculosis sub-group) presented the summary of the situation as regard bovine tuberculosis eradication in Poland.

The meeting was not an ordinary subgroup meeting, as Poland has achieved tuberculosis Officially Free (TBOF) status on January 2009. The focus was therefore on future

monitoring activities, and efforts to maintain the favourable situation and eradicate bovine tuberculosis from the Polish cattle population.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The successful control of bovine tuberculosis in Poland is the result of long-standing efforts, experience and skill. This has resulted in the favourable situation of today and OTF status of the country.

However, there are still cases of bovine tuberculosis in the country. The chronic nature of the infection, resulting in a slowly progressing but mostly subclinical disease, means that it may spread undetected if active surveillance is too relaxed. Thus, continuous monitoring is important and should be done in various ways, such as meat inspection, wildlife surveys and tuberculin testing. Validation and follow up by various epidemiological methods as well as making sure trade does not re-introduce the disease are also important.

In particular the following elements have highlighted:

- Surveillance is important so as to avoid silent spread
- Validate meat inspection (lesion submission rate, audit etc)
- Quality control of field tests (PPD, data analysis, testing interval, single test):
 - a) Detailed data, compiled on national level, would allow for in-depth epidemiological analyses as a basis for resource allocation
 - b) Wildlife surveys recommended
 - c) Human tuberculosis – need for information exchange, follow-up and efforts to identify all human cases of *M. bovis* infection
 - d) OTF status not enough to stop testing or prolong testing interval
 - e) Detailed epidemiological analyses of data from meat inspection, field tests and other results need to be performed continuously
 - f) Exchange human –veterinary medicine
 - g) Identified risks must be addressed
 - h) As prevalence drops, efforts must be made to sustain awareness and ensure good monitoring
 - i) Complacency will most likely lead to problems later, instead of eradication...

4. INFORMATION ON THE 4th MEETINGS OF THE "FOODBORNE ZOONOSES – SALMONELLOSIS" SUB-GROUP OF THE TASK FORCE ON MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE HELD IN POLAND (WARSAW)), 24-25 MARCH 2009.

M. Madsen, DK, (Chairman of the sub-group) presented the summary of the conclusions and recommendation of the meeting explaining that the aim of the meeting held in Poland in March 2009 was to share experiences as regards the implementation of the salmonella control programmes and to identify areas where further efforts are needed.

This target was achieved via presentations given by representatives of regional and central bodies of the competent authority and discussions facilitated by the subgroup members.

The Polish control programme in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* in compliance with Regulation EC No. 2160/2003 has been implemented as from 2007.

Issues raised for discussion during the meeting encompassed:

- challenges in cooperation by owners in the initial phases of the programmes
- objections to sending samples to official laboratories
- measures on compensation and valuation of birds

In Poland several poultry producers' associations exist, therefore it is a challenge for the competent authorities to negotiate and convince the industry on the benefits of adherence to the control programmes.

CONCLUSIONS

In Poland the compensation for removal of infected flocks depends on a valuation performed at the district level.

In Poland, poultry breeding farms have to be approved by the competent authority with respect to biosecurity measures such as farm access restrictions, disinfection facilities, protection from birds, rodents and insects, cleaning and disinfection between flocks including verification of efficiency by sampling, staff hygiene, use of protective clothing and use of easy-to-clean equipments.

The subgroup noted that the data capture for the salmonella control programmes in Poland did not include a central electronic database.

The host acknowledged the importance of having access to the most relevant data at central administrative level, and despite the absence of a central electronic database sufficient and detailed information could be acquired as necessary from regions and districts within a day.

It is notably that relevant information materials on poultry farm biosecurity, including farm check lists were becoming available.

At the time of the meeting the establishment of a national poultry producers' association was underway.

A scheme for allowing private laboratories to test samples had been launched (under the conditions of approved by the authority, and participation in a proficiency test by the NRL Salmonella)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The subgroup pointed out that the establishment of a national and uniform valuation scheme might contribute to the improvement of the transparency of the procedure of compensation.

The subgroup recommended that due to the large number of laying flocks involved, as a first priority, efforts should be directed to farms with re-infection.

The subgroup highlighted the importance of establishing good trade relationships between hatchery and farmer, and suggested the use of a standard trade certificate to go with all deliveries of DOC's from the hatchery stating parent flock origin, mortality and disease records, as well as any treatments carried out before delivery.

5. INFORMATION ON THE MEETING OF THE "RABIES" SUB-GROUP OF THE TASK FORCE ON MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION. VILNIUS, LITHUANIA, 27-28 OCTOBER 2009

V. Palfi, HU (chairman of the Rabies sub-group) presented the main findings as regards the Lithuanian programme as well as the recommendations of the subgroup:

In Lithuania an oral vaccination programme covers the whole territory of the country since 2006. This programme is proving to be effective and successful. In the last 2 years a considerable decrease of rabies cases could be observed.

The rabies surveillance system and the follow up investigations are of high level in Lithuania. The country has also put large resources to establish a communication and education system to ensure public awareness on rabies.

It should be noted however that a permanent risk of rabies re-infection from neighbouring third countries exists as Lithuania is unique in that it is flanked by rabies endemic areas in the east and west.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Lithuania should be prepared for long term vaccination because of the rabies situation in the neighbouring third countries though the successful vaccination activities in those countries may reduce the need.
2. Despite the financial crisis Lithuanian authorities should provide long term financial support as any interruption of the programme could result in a loss of substantial financial investment already made.
3. Attempts should be made to increase sample size for serological testing to get more accurate figures on the herd immunity in foxes and raccoon dogs.
4. Typing of rabies virus strains from vaccination areas to distinguish field from vaccine strains should be continued.
5. Flight line spacing should be reconsidered taking changes in rabies situation into account. In the long run flight lines should be reduced to 500 m.

6. INFORMATION ON THE FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS OF THE “CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER ” SUB-GROUP OF THE TASK FORCE ON MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION HELD IN HANNOVER, GERMANY, 27-28 APRIL 2009 AND IN BUCAREST, ROMANIA, ON 10-11 NOVEMBER 2009.

Prof. V. Moennig, DE (chairman of the Classical swine fever sub-group) presented the summary of the conclusions and recommendation of the two first meetings held by the sub-groups: the first one was held in Hannover in the Community Reference laboratory (CRL). This was the first meeting after creation of the subgroup in February 2009. The goal of the meeting was to get an overview of the situation in MS and do some forward planning.

It was decided to have the next meeting in Romania in autumn in order to scrutinise the situation in Romania and try to help the Romanian colleagues to prepare for the non vaccination policy started in 2010.

The **second meeting** was held in Bucarest on 10-11 November 2009 and the two day meeting was split between a preparatory meeting of task force subgroup on the first day and, on the second day, a workshop for the Romanian colleagues responsible for CSF in 42 counties in Romania. After the fruitful discussions with the colleagues the conclusions and recommendations were adopted and presented to the audience.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since vaccination stops at the end of the year, categorizing pigs based on vaccination will not function any more. – It is recommended to **extend the categorisation of holdings on the basis of risk and biosecurity criteria.**
2. The expert group should meet regularly also in peace time and simulation exercises have to be performed. **Expert group is encouraged to take the lead in the simulation exercises** (and planning of the programme).
3. The number of wild boar should be reassessed and the EU wild boar database which will become operable from CRL shall be implemented: The training for hunters to perform the vaccination and sampling should take place. **Expert group should take the initiative for this task.**
4. Measures shall be taken to ensure that 100% of wild boar shot or found dead are subject of testing. Carcasses should only be released for human consumption after test results have been obtained.
5. Appropriate biosecurity rules should be created and implemented for small commercial farms (a new category of “microfarms” should be introduced).
6. In order to reduce costs and increase throughput the NRL is encouraged to establish the method of pooling of samples for RT –PCR. However, it must be ensured that sensitivity is still sufficient.

7. The expert group should evaluate the results of the vaccination campaign from two angles: (a) quality of vaccine and (b) vaccination strategy.

8. The animal identification should be continued in all farm categories and the system should be modified in order to take the creation of new categories into account.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- In order to more effectively control CSF in wild boar trans boundary co-operation should be improved.
- Inspection visits by vets in swine holdings should be based on clinical examinations and check lists comparable to those used in Bulgaria should be introduced. Experience shows that this is a very valuable tool.
- In cases of febrile disease of unknown ethiology samples should be taken to exclude the presence of CSF (and ASF).
- The control strategy for CSF in wild boar should be co-ordinated on a national basis.

7. ON-LINE SYSTEM: SUBMISSION OF ERADICATION PROGRAMMES

A. Mathy and G. Seernel, Unit A4 (Informatics tools IT) made a presentation on work in progress/finalisation to provide a web based interface for submitting programme applications. The interface presents as a PDF document (one PDF document for each specific template for specific disease eradication programme, in total four PDF documents) which can be completed with the information that the MSs have to provide when making application for programme approval.

The PDF document for programme applications is based on the Annexes to Decision 2008/425/EC laying down standard requirements for the submission by MSs of national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonosis for Community financing.

Those PDF documents were already sent to some Member States in order to obtain useful feedback from them to improve the system. Several comments were made by those MSs as well as by others during the presentation

V. Piazza, thanking MSs for their co-operation, explained that most of the comments would be accepted and that it was planned to send the PDF templates to the Member States by 15 of March 2010 in order to give them the possibility to submit eradication programmes for 2011 via the on-line system.

8. PRIORITIES FOR 2011 AND TIMING 2010-2011: WD SANCO/10417/2010 AND WORK PROGRAMME 2010 (WD SANCO/10416/2010)

V. Piazza presented working document SANCO/4017/2010 on priorities for 2011 and timing 2010-2011 and explained in detail the document focusing mainly on

recommending to MSs on the timetable for submission, evaluation and approval of eradication, control and monitoring programmes. (see Annex II). Then she presented a preliminary proposal for the work programme for 2010; working document SANCO/10416/2010. Further contact with certain delegations that are asked to organise certain sub-groups needed in order to agree an appropriate dates. (see Annex III).

9. EXTENSION OF THE SCOPE OF THE TASK FORCE FOR MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION (WD SANCO/10418/2010)

V. Piazza presented document SANCO/10418/2010 on the extension of the scope of the TF for monitoring animal disease eradication.

In the last years has become more and more clear that the objective of the TF subgroup meetings held in several MSs to improve both the effectiveness and the cost-benefit of co-financed eradication programmes has been achieved and that the TF has provided technical support to those MSs that still not have co-financed programme or to those neighbouring Countries that need to apply the same strategy as EU MSs in order to eradicate a disease in their country as well as in EU.

As consequence, there is a need for further developments and strengthen of animal disease monitoring all across the EU and in the neighbouring countries.

In particular, these two tasks:

- **Provision of advice to Member States with a view to the preparation of a programme**
- **Provision of advice to, and the involvement of, neighbouring third countries,**

are not specifically covered by the terms of reference of the task force.

In order to address the above presented issues, the original mandate of the TF will be extended.

10. PROGRAMMES 2011: DISCUSSION ON ELIGIBLE COST

Denmark and Spain sent in advance to all MSs a document related to eligible cost.

The Danish document was mainly related to the possibility (from Commission side) to clarify more in details the real eligible cost in order to facilitate the practice and the common understanding from both side (Commission and MSs): to elaborate a list for what is eligible for co-financing. In addition the document contained proposal for future handling as regard the eligible costs in case of emergency measures as well as for the annual/multiannual eradication programmes.

The Spanish document "efficiency assessment of the veterinary fund "was the same circulated by the Spanish Presidency during the last Council CVO meeting held on 19 February 2010. The document that analyses the functioning of Veterinary Fund , conclude that from a disease control perspective, is functioning well but from a financial point of view, 20% of the available funds are not used every years for different reasons. As consequence a further reflection on this aspect to improve the efficiency in the implementation of the Veterinary Fund is needed. In addition, in

order to achieve more transparency and harmonisation in allocation of funds, it has been suggested to draft guidelines to clearly explain the eligible expenses.

Both documents were very welcomed by the other MSs as well as by the Commission. The Commission noted that they were currently working on a guidance document and that this would be circulated to MSs in due course.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

The Commission announced the split of the Task Force Subgroup on Rabies into two new formations, a northern one and a southern one. This need has occurred as the progress in Member States has increased the importance of trans boundary cooperation and the necessity of inviting bordering third countries to the meetings, the Western Balkan countries for the south and Russia, Belarus and Ukraine for the north.

Enel Niin from Estonia and Jedrt Maurer Wernig from Slovenia were nominated chairpersons for the northern Rabies Subgroup and for the southern Rabies Subgroup respectively.

ANNEX I

TASK FORCE FOR MONITORING ANIMAL DISEASE ERADICATION

Annual meeting of the Plenary Task Force

MONDAY 22 FEBRUARY 2010, 9.30 H – 18.00H

Conference Centre A. Borschette – Rue Froissart 36 – Bruxelles – AB 4A

AGENDA

Introduction, opening:

James Moynagh: Head of Unit 04- Veterinary control programme

Points:

1. Reports of the subgroups:
 - Sheep and Goats Brucellosis: Spain (Chairman)
 - Bovine and sheep and goats brucellosis: Cyprus (Chairman)
 - Tuberculosis : Poland (Chairwoman)
 - Salmonellosis: Poland (Chairman)
 - Rabies: Lithuania (Chairman)
 - Classical swine fever: Germany and Romania (Chairman)

2. Extension of the scope of the Task Force (WD SANCO/10418/2010), Priority for 2011 and timing 2010-2011 (WD SANCO/10417/2010) and work programme 2010 (WD/SANCO10416/2010)

3. Programmes 2011: presentation of the new on-line system

4. Programmes 2011: Discussion on eligible costs

5. Miscellaneous

ANNEX II



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 – Veterinary Control Programmes

WD SANCO/10417/2010

Animal disease eradication, control and monitoring programmes

Priorities for 2011 and timing 2010-2011

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to outline the steps which will be followed when considering the programmes submitted by Member States (MS) for co-financing by the European Commission in the context of Council Decision 2009/470/EC.

The individual approval of the programmes follows a well-defined timetable according to the Council Decision 2009/470/EC. (annex).

1.1. Submission and approval of the programmes

Each programme has to fulfil the requirements (criteria) provided for by Commission Decision 2008/341/EC. Those criteria are specific for eradication programmes, monitoring/surveillance and control programmes.

The format to be used for the programmes to be submitted for 2011 is laid down in Commission Decision 2008/425/EC

Programmes presented after the **deadline of 30 April 2010** will not be taken into account for financing the following year (Article 27(2) of Council Decision 2009/470/EC).

Unit SANCO 04 (Veterinary Control Programmes) is responsible for the veterinary and financial assessment and management of the programmes. The unit will consult within the Directorate-General and the reports from SANCO F (Food and Veterinary Office) will be also considered.

The Commission can ask for additional information from the Member State if a programme proposed for co-financing does not contain all the requested information or if certain technical and financial amendments are necessary. The period for gathering all the information regarding the programmes shall end on 15 September 2010 [Article 27 (4) of Council Decision 2009/470/EC].

1.2. Monitoring the progress of the current programmes (2010)

The Commission will monitor and evaluate the programmes based *inter alia* on the following information:

- The intermediate technical and financial report of the programme as foreseen by Article 27 (7) of Council Decision 2009/470/EC, to be presented by 31 July 2010 by the Member State (Article 3 of Commission Decision 2008/940/EC and Article 19(c) of Commission Decision 2009/883/EC (Decision approving the individual programmes);
- Information from the Member States presented in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health;
- Final reports, in accordance with Article 27 (7)(b) of Council Decision 2009/470/EC by 30 April 2011, on the technical execution of the programme accompanied by justifying evidence as to the costs paid by the MS (Requested by Article 19(f) of Decision 2009/883/EC;
- Final technical and financial report to be presented by 30.04.2010 on the execution of the 2009 programmes

- Reports based on on-the-spot inspections by the Food and Veterinary Office;
- Reports based on other on-the-spot inspections or audits;
- Reports based on the activity of the Task Force on monitoring animal disease eradication.

In order to maintain transparency, the Commission makes the approved programmes available on the SANCO website.

2. PRIORITY CRITERIA FOR ERADICATION CONTROL AND MONITORING PROGRAMMES OF ANIMAL DISEASES AND ZOOSES

2.1. In prioritising the programmes for the allocation of Community funding we are giving weight to diseases of public health importance and those that have major economic impact due to trade implications. We are also taking account of the need to ensure continuity and achieve progress as well as the interest of each programme for the Community and the volume of available appropriations.

Certain monitoring programmes are compulsory such as TSE monitoring and AI surveillance. It is also compulsory to submit multi-annual technical programmes for the control of zoonotic salmonella in certain animal populations; however the possibility for co-financing is furthermore based on annual submissions under 2009/470/EC by the Member States.

In addition, we recommend to continue to submit multi-annual programmes for Rabies.

For EBL and Aujeszky's disease, no more Community co-financing are foreseen: 2010 was the last year.

2.2. Community co-financing will not be granted for two particular situations:

- Programmes consisting of measures that are compulsory in Community legislation and not primarily aimed at eradication, such as those aimed at guaranteeing the health status of animals intended for trade.
- Programmes consisting of measures aimed at demonstrating the absence of a disease, aimed at obtaining the recognition of official freedom from the disease.

This approach is similar to that of recent years and is consistent with the approach to be outlined in the Communication on Community Animal Health Policy.

ANNEX

Timetable for submission, evaluation and approval of eradication, control and monitoring programmes of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

Procedure for the approval of programmes for 2011

30 APRIL 2010 *Submission of the programmes by the Member States. The format to be used for the programmes is laid down in Commission Decision*

The electronic version of the programmes should be submitted to the following electronic address:

SANCO-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu

Please send one e-mail for each different programme indicating clearly in the subject the disease and the Member State or Acceding State.

However, we strongly recommend to submit the programmes via the new on-line system illustrated to the MSs during the meeting of the Plenary Task force held in Brussels on 22 February 2010. The pdf templates to be used to submit the programmes will be send to all MSs by 31 of March.

No specific deadline: Request for additional information by Commission.

15 September 2010: End of the period for gathering information from MS.

October: Decision approving the programmes voted at SCOFCAH

30 November 2010: Adoption of the Decision approving the programmes.

Current programmes 2010

31 JULY 2010

INTERMEDIATE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

First evaluation (technical and financial) of the programme by the Member States to be submitted to Commission. Commission Decision 2008/940/EC lays down standard reporting requirements for programmes of eradication and control of animal diseases co-financed by the Community

15 September 2010: Based on the information (both financial and technical [e.g. number of test performed, number of animals culled etc.]) on eligible measures to be taken by the end of the year) as well on the information of the intermediate report provided by the MSs, the Commission will probably proceed to the funding re-allocation with the aim of optimising the use of the resources and solving individual problems but taking into account the limitations as regards the number of transactions.

Programme 2009

30 APRIL 2010

Final report (technical and financial) from the Member State (Article 19 of Commission Decisions 2008/897/EC).

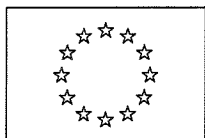
Commission Decision lays down standard reporting requirements for programmes of eradication and control of animal diseases co-financed by the Community (Commission Decision 2008/940/EC)

30 October 2010: The Commission decides on the funding and information are given to the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on the financial Decision taken.

Please, note that the documents (reports of the TF etc) and the legislation related to the programmes approved can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/eradication/legisl_en.htm

ANNEX III



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

04 – Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10416/2010

Working document

TASK FORCE for monitoring disease eradication in the Member States

Draft Working plan year 2010

Month	Bovine brucellosis	Sheep/goat brucellosis	Bovine tuberculosis	Rabies	Salmonella	Classical Swine fever
Feb	22 Plenary Task Force					
March						SK
Apr			26-27 PT			
May					Last week BE	
Jun			IT			
Sept						
Oct	Last week ES					
Nov						
Dec						

ANNEX IV



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 – Veterinary Control Programmes

WD SANCO/10418/2010

Task Force for monitoring animal disease eradication

Extension of the scope

1. Introduction

The "Task Force for Monitoring Animal Disease Eradication" (TF) was created in 2000 as an action foreseen in the Commission White Paper on Food Safety (action plan proposed by the Commission and agreed by all MSs).

The objectives of the Task Force were in particular:

- (1) To improve animal disease eradication and
- (2) To improve the cost-benefit-ratio of animal disease eradication programmes co-financed by the Community.

The Task Force comprises of all Member States and of the Commission.

The TF has operated through plenary meeting (chaired by the Commission) and experts subgroups created to deal with specific diseases. Until now six different subgroups (sheep and goat brucellosis, bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, rabies, salmonellosis and classical swine fever) have been created which meet regularly.

The objectives of these subgroups are:

- to support the Task Force and
- to support the Member States in their attempts to develop and to implement optimal disease eradication measures.

The reports of the meetings held in MSs with co-financed eradication programmes are published on our web. http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/eradication/taskforce_en.htm?progrs:

In addition, specific expert sub-group meetings have resulted in the elaboration of general documents on tuberculosis and brucellosis eradication which have been well appreciated by the Member States.

2. An additional tool to assist Member States and neighbouring countries.

In the last years has become more and more clear that the objective of the TF subgroup meetings held in several MSs to improve both the effectiveness and the cost-benefit of co-financed eradication programmes has been achieved and that the TF has provided technical support to those MSs that still not have co-financed programme or to those neighbouring Countries that need to apply the same strategy as EU MSs in order to eradicate a disease in their country as well as in EU.

As consequence, there is a need for further developments and strengthen of animal disease monitoring all across the EU and in the neighbouring countries.

In particular, these two tasks:

- **Provision of advice to Member States with a view to the preparation of a programme**
- **Provision of advice to, and the involvement of, neighbouring third countries,**

are not specifically covered by the terms of reference of the task force.

In order to address the above presented issues, the extension of the original mandate of the TF is necessary.