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**WORKING DOCUMENT SANCO/10181/2014 Rev2**  
**Guidelines for the Union co-funded programmes of eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses for the years 2015-2017**

# **WORKING DOCUMENT**

**SANCO/10181/2014 Rev2**

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

This document aims to provide the Member States with information and guidelines on the Union co-funded programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses for the years 2015 to 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 an intermediate report with the results of the first semester and the updated plans for semester 2, 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 FVO.

The EU legal basis concerning the co-financing of veterinary programmes is Council Decision 2009/470/EC which will be replaced mid 2014 by Regulation (EU) No xxxx/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of dd month 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 (Common Financial Framework (CFF) for the management of the expenditure in the food safety area).

2015 will be a transitional year as the CFF will immediately follow the Decision. Transitional provisions are described in Article 43 of the Regulation:

- The national programmes of Member States submitted to the Commission in 2012 and 2013 and approved for implementation, respectively, in the years 2013 and 2014, and those submitted by, at the latest, 30 April 2014 for implementation in the year 2015, shall be eligible for Union funding on the basis of Article 27 of Council Decision 2009/470/EC.

- For national programmes implemented in 2013 and 2014, paragraph 7 and 8 of that Article shall continue to apply.

For national programmes implemented in 2015, paragraph 2 of that Article shall continue to apply.

- For programmes implemented in 2014, the following activities will take place in 2015: final reports (technical and financial) and payment claims shall be received before 30/04/2015 and decisions of payment shall be adopted by 30/10/2015.

- For programmes implemented in 2015, programmes shall be submitted by 30/04/2014. Eligible costs, grants rates, intermediate and final reporting, payment claims, and time limits for payment will have to comply with the rules of the CFF and of the Financial Regulation.

## 2. LEGAL BASIS

Council Decision 2009/470/EC on expenditure in the veterinary field and in particular Chapter III thereof.

From its date of entry into force, the CFF and in particular Title II, Chapter I, Section 2 thereof.

## 3. BUDGET LINE

The budget line is: 17.04.01.

The indicative budget for eradication, control and surveillance programmes per year of implementation (according to the financial statement of the CFF) is presented in the following table. The annual budget needs to be approved each year following the regular budgetary procedure.

Year of implementation	Indicative amount (in EUR)
2015	168 000 000
2016	166 000 000
2017	163 000 000

#### 4. PRIORITIES OF THE PERIOD 2015-2017

The list of eligible diseases is laid down in Annex I of Decision 2009/470/EC and once applicable, in Annex II of the CFF.

The prioritisation of diseases 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 and the current epidemiological situation the diseases that will be co-funded in priority for the period 2015-2017, have been divided into 3 groups 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 animals<sup>1</sup>.

**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:**

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

In addition SVD may be funded in 2015 for the last year (phasing out).

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.

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.

## 5. 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, swine vesicular disease, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies);
- the increase of the number of Member States or regions thereof which are free from animal diseases for which a financial contribution is granted (bovine tuberculosis, bovine, ovine and caprine brucellosis, bluetongue, classical and African swine fever, rabies, swine vesicular disease);
- the prevention of introduction of transboundary 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);
- the 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.

## 6. 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 5.

The following definitions<sup>2</sup> 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 2015 and 2017, 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.

The targets 2017 were calculated using the same methodology but modulated on the basis of the actual epidemiological situation and expected results for 2015.

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

<sup>2</sup> Definition as in Annex I to Decision 2008/341

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	Target 2017
<b>ERADICATION PROGRAMMES</b>			
Bovine brucellosis	4 MS with co-financed programmes	4 <sup>3</sup> MS with co-financed programmes 1 MS free <sup>4</sup> (HR)	2 MS with co-financed programmes 2 additional MS free (ES-UK)
	Herd prevalence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least	% reduction compared to 2015 of at least:
	ES: 0,08 HR: 0 IT: 1,80 PT: 0,31 UK: 0,10	ES: 65%  IT: 40% PT: 25% UK: 20%	IT: 30% PT: 20%
	Herd incidence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least:	% reduction compared to 2015 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%	IT: 30% PT: 20%	
Bovine tuberculosis	5 MS with co-financed programmes	6 MS <sup>3</sup> with co-financed programmes 0 MS free	5 MS with co-financed programmes 1 MS free (HR)
	Herd prevalence in MS		

<sup>3</sup> Croatia has joined the EU in July 2013

<sup>4</sup> See NB2 at the end of this table



		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least:	% compared to 2015 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 %	ES: 20 %  IE: 20 % IT: 15 % PT: 25 % UK: 20 %
	Herd incidence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least	% compared to 2015 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 %	ES: 20 %  IE: 15 % IT: 15 % PT: 20 % UK: 18 %
	5 MS with co-financed programmes	4 <sup>2</sup> MS with co-financed programmes 2 MS free (CY and HR)	4 MS with co-financed programmes
	Herd prevalence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least	% reduction compared to 2015 of at least
	EL: 8,64 ES: 0,26 HR: 0.1 IT: 1,63 CY: 0 PT: 1,21	EL: 50% ES: 50%  IT: 50%  PT: 20%	EL: 60% ES: 50%  IT: 20%  PT:10%
	Herd incidence in MS		
		% reduction compared to 2012 of at least	% reduction compared to 2015 of at least
	EL: 0,26 ES: 0,18	EL: 45% ES: 45%	EL: 55% ES: 45%
Ovine and caprine brucellosis ( <i>Brucella melitensis</i> )			

		HR: 0.1 IT: 0,99 CY: 0 PT: 0,66	IT: 45%  PT: 20%	IT: 20%  PT:10%
Swine vesicular disease		7 outbreaks in 1 MS	0	N/A
Rabies	No of cases in wild animals			
		527 <sup>5</sup>	384 <sup>6</sup>	246 <sup>7</sup>
<b>CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAMMES</b>				
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	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	Less than 10 outbreaks in domestic pigs in 1 MS
T S E	Classical BSE	11 cases	Less than 5 cases	Less than 5 cases
		8 MSs with a negligible BSE risk	20 MSs with a negligible BSE risk	25 MSs with a negligible BSE risk
	Classical scrapie Free MSs	16 MSs	16 MSs	At least 19 MSs
Bluetongue		23 MSs free	24 MSs free	25 MSs free
<b>SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME</b>				
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	0 outbreak of HPAI in domestic birds due to LPAI mutation into HPAI
<b>CONTROL PROGRAMMES</b>				

<sup>5</sup> In MSs where a co-financed programme for the disease is implemented (12 MSs) - Bats not included (source EFSA/ECDC 2012 zoonoses report)

<sup>6</sup> -10% per year from 2012 to 2015

<sup>7</sup> -20% per year from 2015 to 2017

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	No more than five 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
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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".

Despite not being the only causal factor, the proper implementation of eradication or control programmes in animal population is considered to contribute to the reduction of human cases and therefore the evolution of the number of human cases is monitored in parallel of the expected results related to zoonoses.

Confirmed human cases <sup>8</sup>	Baseline (2012)	Expected maximum number	
		2015	2017
Tuberculosis	62	45 <sup>9</sup>	37 <sup>9</sup>
Brucellosis	245 <sup>10</sup>	210 <sup>11</sup>	190 <sup>11</sup>
Salmonellosis	91 034	67 500	55 250

Rabies is a major zoonose but fortunately very few human cases occurred in the EU during the last years (2 fatal cases in 2012, 1 in 2011, 1 in 2010) and contamination happened in half of the cases while travelling. Therefore monitoring of this parameter was not considered relevant.

## 7. 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 the CFF):

<sup>8</sup> In MSs where a co-financed programme for the disease is implemented. Source: "The European Union Summary Report on Trends and Sources of Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents and Food-borne Outbreaks in 2012" by European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) thereafter called EFSA/ECDC 2012 zoonoses report.

<sup>9</sup> -10% per year (according to the EFSA/ECDC 2012 zoonoses report, a 15% reduction of human cases of tuberculosis was recorded between 2011 and 2012).

<sup>10</sup> In MSs where a co-financed programme for the disease in bovine, ovine or caprine is implemented. Brucellosis human cases result from contamination from bovine, ovine or caprine. Majority of human cases are due to *Brucella melitensis* (source EFSA/ECDC 2012 zoonoses report).

<sup>11</sup> -5% per year: compatible with reduction rate between 2010 and 2012 (source EFSA/ECDC zoonoses report)

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

## **8. 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 the Financial Regulation. Therefore the grants will be awarded without prior publication of the call for proposal.

### **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 (30/4 for programmes to be implemented in 2015 and 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 27.2 of Council Decision 2009/470/EC and Article 12 of the CFF);
- Programmes submitted target an animal disease or zoonosis listed in Annex I of Decision 2009/470/EC, and in Annex II of the CFF;
- 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 or programmes to be implemented to avoid the introduction/re-introduction of a trans-boundary disease<sup>12</sup>.

- 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.

#### **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 1;
- the need to ensure continuity in order to achieve the final goal;
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs.

### **9. 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 30/4 (31/5 for programmes to be implemented from 2016 on) 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 28/02/2102<sup>13</sup>) 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

<sup>12</sup> For ASF, the 2015 co-funding will be limited to Member States which have experienced ASF cases in 2013-2014 and / or sharing a border with third countries where ASF cases occurred in 2013-2014.

<sup>13</sup> <http://ted.europa.eu/udl?uri=TED:NOTICE:65566-2012:TEXT:FR:HTML&src=0>

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/(Yn-1) of the technical approval of their submitted programmes. A grant decision will be adopted by 31/1/Yn, approving formally the programmes and associated funding, detailing the measures 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.

Based on the approval of the list of 2014 programmes, the indicative percentage of the overall budget allocated per disease are as follows:

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Indicative amounts based on 2015 budget</b>	<b>Indicative amounts based on 2016 budget</b>	<b>Indicative amounts based on 2017 budget</b>
Group 1 diseases	50%	84 000 000	83 000 000	81 500 000
Group 2 diseases	45%	75 600 000	74 700 000	73 350 000
Group 3 diseases	5%	8 400 000	8 300 000	8 150 000

5% of the amounts allocated to Group 1 diseases are provisionally allocated for co-funded programmes submitted by Member states which obtained an officially free status in the previous years for a disease listed under Part 4 but experience a re-occurrence of this disease which could jeopardise the maintenance of the status.

#### **10. MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS**

As per Article 6 of the CFF, 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, 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:

- a) 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.

- b) 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.

- c) 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 details are provided in Annex II.

**Annex I**

**Eligible costs per disease with their maximum limit or Unit Cost**

**Bovine Brucellosis**

<b>Eligible Cost</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit Cost at 100%</b>	<b>Maximum Limit at 100%</b>
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	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>(b) Tests</b>	Rose Bengal test	€0,47	
	Complement fixation test	€0,49	
	SAT test		€0,50
	Elisa test		€0,76
	Bacteriological test		€1,80
<b>(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled</b>	Animals slaughtered		€750
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling of the animals</b>	In case of full depopulation of a holding	N/A	14
<b>(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin</b>	For milk only	N/A	14
<b>(f) Purchase, storage, inoculation, administration or distribution of vaccine doses or vaccine and baits</b>	Vaccine doses used <sup>15</sup>		€1,00
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	In case of full depopulation of a holding	N/A	14
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present	N/A	N/A

<sup>14</sup> Incurred costs to be described and justified in the programme submitted by the Member state

<sup>15</sup> Allowing for 15% loss



## Bovine Tuberculosis

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	N/A	N/A	N/A
(b) 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		€10,43
	Bacteriological test		€20,00
(c) Compensation for animals	Animals slaughtered		€750,00
(d) Slaughtering or culling	In case of full depopulation of a holding		14
(e) Compensation for destroyed products	for milk only		14
(f) Vaccines	N/A	N/A	N/A
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding		14
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present; possible measure to be included: vaccine doses for wild animals		14

## Sheep and Goat Brucellosis

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	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>(b) Tests</b>	Rose Bengal test	€0,24	
	Complement fixation test	€0,63	
	Bacteriological test		€20,00
<b>(c) Compensation for animals</b>	Animals slaughtered		€100,00
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling</b>	In case of full depopulation of a holding		14
<b>(e) Compensation for destroyed products</b>	for milk only		14
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	Vaccine doses used <sup>15</sup>		€1,00
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	In case of full depopulation of a holding		14
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present	N/A	N/A

## 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	
(c) Compensation for animals	N/A		N/A
(d) Slaughtering or culling	N/A	N/A	N/A
(e) Compensation for destroyed products	N/A	N/A	N/A
(f) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used <sup>15</sup>		€1,00
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	N/A	N/A	N/A
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present	N/A	N/A

*Salmonella*

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	Animals 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>(b) Tests</b>	Bacteriological test	€18,19	
	Serotyping test	€38,38	
	Verification of disinfection efficacy	€16,72	
	Detection of antimicrobials	€3,43	
<b>(c) Compensation for animals</b>	Breeders: culled parent bird		€8,00
	Layers: culled commercial bird		€4,40
	Breeding turkey: culled parent bird		€24,00
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling</b>	Yes		14
<b>(e) Compensation for destroyed products</b>	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
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	Vaccine doses used <sup>15</sup> ; From 2016, for laying flocks only		€0,10
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	In case of full flock depopulation		14
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present; possible measure: improvement of bio-security <sup>16</sup>		14

<sup>16</sup> Excluding infrastructure costs

## Classical Swine Fever

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	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	
	Delivery of Wild Boar <sup>17</sup>		€10,00
<b>(b) Tests</b>	ELISA test	€3,38	
	PCR test	€19,01	
	Virus isolation Virological tests	€24,95	
<b>(c) Compensation for animals</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(e) Compensation for destroyed products</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(f) Vaccine</b>	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
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	Possible measures: Awareness campaign for hunters		14

<sup>17</sup> Excluding by any official services or Competent Authorities staff on duty

## Swine Vesicular Disease

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	Domestic animals sampled	IT: €2,12	
<b>(b) Tests</b>	ELISA test		€2,00
	PCR test		€10,00
	Virus isolation Virological tests		€20,00
<b>(c) Compensation for animals</b>	In case of full depopulation of a holding		14
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(e) Compensation for destroyed products</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	In case of full depopulation of a holding		14
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present	N/A	N/A

## Avian Influenza

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	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	
	Delivery of wild bird <sup>18</sup>		€10,00
<b>(b) Tests: Poultry</b>	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>(b) Tests: Wild Birds</b>	Virus isolation test	€37,88	
	PCR test	€19,74	
<b>(c) Compensation for animals</b>	LPAI cases <sup>19</sup>		14
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(e) Compensation for destroyed products</b>	Breeders of <i>Gallus gallus</i> <sup>20</sup> : destroyed eggs	N/A	€0.40
	Layers of <i>Gallus gallus</i> <sup>20</sup> : destroyed eggs		€0.08
	Breeding turkeys <sup>20</sup> : destroyed eggs		€0.80
	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs (breeders of <i>Gallus gallus</i> or of breeding turkeys <sup>20</sup> )		Same as above minus salvage value
	Other eggs		14
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	Vaccine doses used for LPAI <sup>15</sup>		14
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	In case of full depopulation of a holding in response to LPAI outbreak		14
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present	N/A	N/A

<sup>18</sup> Excluding by any official services or Competent Authorities staff on duty

<sup>19</sup> HPAI cases covered by the Emergency Fund

<sup>20</sup> Same poultry populations covered by *Salmonella* control programmes

## Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(b) Tests</b>	Rapid test on bovines - fallen stock	€7,40	
	Rapid test on bovines - healthy stock <sup>21</sup>	€7,40	
	Rapid test on bovines - in line with art.10 paragraph 4 (ii) of Decision 2013/722/EU	€7,40	
	Rapid tests on sheep & goats	€7,40	
	Discriminatory tests	€194,00	
	Confirmatory tests bovines		€50,00
	Confirmatory tests sheep & goats		€50,00
	Genotyping		€6,00
<b>(c) Compensation for animals</b>	for bovines		€1.000,00
	for sheep and goats culled		€140,00
	for sheep and goats slaughtered		€100,00
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(e) Compensation for destroyed products</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present. Possible measures would include: - if a breeding programme <sup>22</sup> is implemented on sheep, additional costs could be accepted provided they bring added value to this breeding programme.		14

<sup>21</sup> Different rates for healthy stocks (see annex II)

<sup>22</sup> As defined in article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001



## Rabies

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	Delivery of wild animal <sup>23</sup>		€10,00
<b>(b) Tests</b>	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
<b>(c) Compensation for animals</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(e) Compensation for destroyed products</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	Oral vaccine and baits in member states		€0,80 <sup>24</sup>
	Distribution of oral vaccine (per dose) in member states		€0,47 <sup>24</sup>
	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and baits in neighbouring third countries		€0,95 <sup>24</sup>
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	Possible measures to be included: Awareness campaign		14

<sup>23</sup> Excluding by any official services or Competent Authorities staff on duty

<sup>24</sup> Currently under review

## 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	
	Delivery of wild boar carcass <sup>25</sup>		€10,00
(b) Tests	ELISA test	€3,38	
	PCR test	€19,01	
	Virus isolation/ Virological tests	€24,95	
(c) Compensation for animals	Domestic pigs in case of full depopulation of a holding with infected or seropositive animals		€100
(d) Slaughtering or culling	In case of full depopulation of a domestic pig holding		14
(e) Compensation for destroyed products	N/A	N/A	N/A
(f) Vaccines	N/A	N/A	N/A
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding		14
(h) duly justified measures	Possible measures: - Awareness campaign, - Purchase of disinfectant to prevent introduction and spread of disease along the border regions <sup>14</sup>		14

<sup>25</sup> Excluding by any official services or Competent Authorities staff on duty

**Annex II**  
**Co-Financing Rates for 2015<sup>26</sup>**

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

<b>Disease</b>	<b>Exceptions</b>
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*
Salmonellosis	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 (see Annex I)
Swine Vesicular Disease	None
Avian Influenza	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*
TSE	<p>The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.</p> <p>The rate will be 100% of the fixed unit costs for the following costs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>2. 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, under the programmes of Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania or under the programmes of other Member States referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 on bovine animals originating from Member States not included in the Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC or third countries;</li> <li>3. rapid tests on ovine and caprine animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* in accordance with the requirements of Article 12 paragraph 2, Annex III Chapter A Part II point 5 and Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001,</li> <li>* up to the number necessary to fulfil the minimum requirements of Annex III Chapter A Part II points 2 and 3;</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. primary molecular discriminatory tests to perform as referred to in point 3(2)(c)(i) of Chapter C of Annex X to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001;</li> </ol> <p>The rate will be 100% for the following costs:</p>

<sup>26</sup> These will be determined on an annual basis

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- genotyping tests up to a maximum of EUR 6 on average per test.</li> </ul>
Rabies	<p>The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.</p> <p>Rate may be increased up to 100% for vaccination scheme in neighbouring third countries.</p>
African Swine Fever	<p>The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*</p> <p>Rate may be increased up to 100% for specific measures in neighbouring third countries (see Annex I)</p>

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