



Annex I.b : Programme for the eradication of bovine Tuberculosis, bovine Brucellosis or sheep and goat Brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

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

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

Submission Date

Tuesday, January 12, 2016 08:54:50

Submission Number

1452588895345-7175



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: PORTUGAL

Disease: Bovine brucellosis

Species: Bovines

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Portugal is implementing the co-financed bovine brucellosis eradication programme since 1991, and holdings covered by the programme have a health status attributed in accordance with Directive 64/432 EEC of 26 June, Decree-Law No 244/2000 of 8 November 2000, Directive 2008/73/CE of 15 July and Decree-Law No 79/2011 of 20 June. Health status is assigned or amended by the official services, and the different classifications are: disease-free or officially disease-free (B3, B4), and non-brucellosis free, including non-brucellosis free, undergoing health measures (B2) and non-brucellosis free, infected (B2.1). The objective of the current programme is to achieve in the medium term disease-free status for all the regions in Portugal, to reduce the levels of infection and to maintain the status of herds which have already obtained disease-free or officially disease-free status – it is therefore necessary to ensure the rapid elimination of animals identified as positive or reactors, the monitoring of compliance with schedules for re-inspecting infected herds and the implementation of pre-movement testing. The Programme is based on an annual serology of breeding cattle herds with Rose Bengal test (RB) which is used as an official screening test, and Complement Fixation test (CFT), which is used as a confirmation test. Milk ELISA test is applied to milking herds. Bacteriology is used to confirm infection in newly positive herds.

Restriction of movements is applied to herds with positive animals, with compulsory slaughter of those animals under the responsibility of the official veterinary services and their compensation to farmers.

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Epidemiological investigation and trace back of contact herds is carried out. In addition, routinely pre-movement tests are carried out as well as investigation of suspected abortions episodes whenever necessary.

Vaccination with the RB51 vaccine is used as a measure for the control and subsequent eradication of the disease in certain areas where the type of production system and the socio-economic conditions make it difficult to apply the test and slaughter policy. It is recognised that the application of the vaccine requires persistence and rigour but it has the advantages of improving immunity and reducing the contamination of the environment, allowing a faster progress of the epidemiological indicators – this happened for the first time in Portugal in 2001, in some islands of Azores (RAA), with excellent results and from 2010 to 2014 in certain areas of DSAVR Norte, DSAVR Alentejo and weighs in favour of continuing the strategy along with close monitoring thereof.

At the start of the programme in 1993 indicators showed 0.29% animal prevalence of bovine brucellosis and the disease has been progressively controlled over the years. By 2012 Algarve, one of the 5 veterinary regions of the country was recognized as officially free of brucellosis (Decision 2012/204/EU of 19 April 2012). Before that, in 2002, the improvement in the brucellosis status of herds also allowed the islands of Graciosa, Pico, Flores and Corvo in the Autonomous Region of Azores to be recognised as officially free of bovine brucellosis. In Santa Maria and Faial this recognition happened in 2009, thus reaching up this status in 6 of the 9 islands of Azores.

Over the past 5 years, the Programme achieved a good reduction, from 0.48% herd prevalence in 2010 to 0.23% in 2012, but stabilized in the last 3 years – in 2014 a 0.24% herd prevalence was achieved (please see annexes graphs “PT_BB_ graphs of disease evolution and vaccination programmes”) National indicators reflect different situations in the 4 Continental regions under the Programme and some of the Azorean Islands, but all regions improved their indicators over the last 5 years, particularly LVT region and the Azores.

At the Region “Norte”, the bovine production is characterized by small production units, averaging 15 bovines per herd. Brucellosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 0.59% to 0.23%, which represents 61% reduction. In the end of 2014 this region had 36 non-officially free herds and 72 B4/B3 suspended herds from a universe of 17,333 herds.

The Region “Centro” also presents small a majority of small holding, averaging 17 bovines per herd. Brucellosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 0.09% to 0.06%, which represents 33% reduction. In the end of 2014 this region had only 25 B3/B4 suspended herds from a universe of 6,227 herds.

The Region “Lisboa e Vale do Tejo” - LVT”, has an average size of bovine holding of 65 animals (it was 58 in 2010). Brucellosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 0.23% to 0%, which represents 100% reduction. In the end of 2014 this region had 48 B3/B4 suspended herds from a universe of 1,080 herds. The Region “Alentejo” has a different production system, with larger herds having on average 134 bovines per herds on average (114 in 2010), most reared in extensive systems, where farms have their own land without much contact between herds. Brucellosis has been decreasing over the last 5 years, from 0.9% to 0.6%, which represents 33% reduction. In the end of 2014 this region had 7 non-officially free herds and 39 B4/B3 suspended herds from a universe of 4,196 herds.

Certain islands of the Autonomous Region of Azores are under the programme and have shown a steady decline of prevalence, from 1.58% in 2010 to 0.53% in 2014 – 66.5% reduction. This programme involves 4619 herds with 131.414 bovines. In 2014 there were 20 positive herds, 2 with isolation of *B. abortus* (40

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positive animals, 6 with Brucella isolation). By the end of 2014, 12 herds remained non-brucellosis free and 16 were B3/B4 suspended. No infected animals have been detected since September 2006 on the island of Terceira and since February 2009 on the island of S. Jorge.

In 2014, at national level, 88 positive herds were detected, with 352 positive animals. A total of 128 animals belonging to 62 new positive herds were investigated for isolation of the agent with collection of organs from slaughtered animals, only 23 were confirmed. From 165 positive slaughtered animals, 29 (17.6%) were confirmed with isolation of Brucella abortus and 5 (3.0%) with B. melitensis. By the end of 2014, 43 (0.15%) herds remained non- B3, from a universe of 28.914 herds. Only 4 of the 5 non-indemne regions had isolation of Brucella.

Information from national laboratory regarding abortions, foetal, stillbirth and placenta reported 3 bovine foetus tested with negative results to Brucella.

In 2014 in the Continent and Azores, a total of 128 animals belonging to 62 new positive herds were investigated for bacteriology. I

The maintenance of a pre-eradication phase but the difficulties in further progressing the programme towards eradication in the last 2 years have been analysed by evaluating possible sources of infection. In 2014, 17% of epidemiological questionnaires could not find any epidemiological link to infection, but 72% indicated possible contacts with animals from other herds or flocks which happen particularly when common grazing grounds are used. However 39% still indicated the possibility of introduction of an infected animal.

Algarve and the brucellosis officially free islands of Azores carry out the surveillance for brucellosis-free regions in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964, and remained without positive animals in the last 5 years.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Introduction:

This programme, aimed at controlling and eradicating bovine brucellosis, has been drawn up for a period of one year and envisages a reduction in the prevalence and incidence of the disease that will permit holdings' status to be improved and disease-free status to be achieved in successive regions of Portugal in the medium term.

The classification of areas, based on the minimum area of a Food and Veterinary Intervention Division (DAV), is the decisive strategic objective for the implementation of the programme.

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According to national legislation:

Herd – is a group of animals of the same species or different species, maintained in a holding as an epidemiological unit; if there is more than one flock in holding must form a distinct unit with the same health status;

Epidemiological unit – is one herd or certain number of herds from a geographic area, with similar managements or regular/ frequent contact with each other, which are managed from a single epidemiological point of view;

Epidemiological area – defined as a contiguous geographical area and set administratively, with agricultural characteristics, livestock and epidemiological identical strategies in which the combating brucellosis should have an identical approach, may consist of: Parish(s), county(s), DAV or DSAVR.

The programme covers all male and female bovines over 12 months old on the holdings covered, with the exception of males for fattening from officially disease-free herds, provided that they are not used for breeding and are taken directly for slaughter.

Fattening holdings are excluded from the testing programme, since the animals are intended for slaughter.

The programme will be implemented throughout the territory of mainland Portugal, except in the Algarve region (officially disease-free region) - see Annex, "PT_BB_Map mainland RNOI bov".

In the Autonomous Region of the Azores, the programme will be implemented in the three islands where vaccination with RB 51 is being carried out (S. Miguel, Terceira and S. Jorge), with the aim of eradicating the disease. Since no infected animals have been detected since September 2006 on the island of Terceira and since February 2009 on the island of S. Jorge, there is a possibility of re-testing positive animals on these islands, provided that the animals can be isolated until they are re-tested once 30 days have passed. Such animals will be re-introduced to the herds if the results of RB and CF tests are negative, and the suspension of the health classification will be lifted accordingly. This decision will always be taken on the basis of the findings of the epidemiological survey carried out.

In 2016 a proposal will be presented to the Commission in order to stop vaccination in Terceira and S. Jorge islands in the sense to achieve the officially free status to these two islands in 2018.

SURVEILLANCE

Diagnostic: The official diagnostic tests are the serological checks: Rose Bengal Test (RBT), which is a screening test, and the Complement Fixation Test (CFT), which is decisive for determining positivity.

In line with the objective, the serological diagnosis is part of:

- Health measures - for the purposes of maintaining the status;
- Control - when applied following detection of a positive animal;
- Validation - for recovery of the former status of infected herds;
- Risk assessment on contact holdings or those through which suspect animals have passed;
- Pre-movement test, mandatory test for all bovine animals over 12 months of age within 30 days

before entering a breeding herd.

In dairy herds and under the conditions defined in the current programme the Milk ELISA test is also a recognised diagnostic test.

Case definition: In line with the results of the serological tests, animals will be considered:

- Positive if they obtain a positive result in the confirmation test;
- Reactive if they obtain a positive result in a test other than the confirmation test.

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Classification of herds: All the holdings covered by the programme have a health status in accordance with Directive 64/432 EEC of 26 June and Decree-Law No 244/2000 of 8 November 2000.

Health status is assigned or amended by the official veterinary services, and are the following: officially brucellosis-free (B4), brucellosis free (B3) and non-disease free, including herds which are undergoing health measures (B2) and infected (B2.1 – with isolation of *B. abortus*). The classification Scheme is explained in Annex "PT_BB_flowchart on sanitary classification".

The dynamic assignment, maintenance and change of health status defined in the programme is described in point «4.4.4 - Qualifications of animals and herds including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease».

Sampling and testing scheme in the Continent and in the Azores is presented in point «4.4.6 - Tests used and sampling and testing schemes».

Data management: Surveillance data regarding herds, animal and actions regarding the programme is inserted and managed by a computerized information system PISA.Net, connecting OPP, DSAVR, laboratories and DSPA. Data is analysed for the implementation of the programme and for evaluation and reporting.

MEASURES IN POSITIVE HOLDINGS:

Whenever positive results emerge in B4 and B3 herds, DSAVR sets the several procedures in motion, such as, suspension of the health status, notification of owners of the results obtained and the imposition of restrictions on movement, marking of animals intended for sanitary slaughter, and transport and slaughter are undertaken under official responsibility. Owners are compensated.

Further detail regarding the epidemiological investigations done in case of outbreak and detailed procedures to support measures in order to control bovine brucellosis are described at the guidelines named as «Manual de apoio às estratégias de controlo da brucelose bovina», published at DGAV website . It includes the epidemiological enquiry (IE) which is carried by the local veterinary services (mod 794/DGAV). The epidemiological enquiry requires the characterization of the farm, the investigation of possible sources of infection including introduced animals, contacts at pasture, present contacts with wildlife. It also investigates all herds that have contacts with the herd in question. Non-compliance identified are subjected to penalties and contact herds have to be controlled

In B4S, B3S, B2 or B2.1 herds the holders are informed of the results obtained, the animals intended for sanitary slaughter are marked and transport and slaughter are undertaken under their responsibility.

30 days following slaughter on health grounds, all cattle in the herd undergo a serological check. The result of this check and the result of the bacteriological examinations of the samples collected during the slaughter on health grounds determine the implementation and frequency of subsequent checks, as well as whether the status is maintained or amended.

Other measures are explained in point «4.4.9 - Measures in case of a positive result»

MEASURES REGARDING ANIMAL MOVEMENT:

Animals from officially disease-free herds alone may be moved without restrictions. This control is based on the updated information concerning herds' status recorded in the database for the registration and

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identification of bovine animals (SNIRA).

Herds with suspended (B3S and B4S) or non-brucellosis free status (B2 and B2.1) are only allowed to move animals to slaughter, under official control, and regular checks on movements are scheduled in SNIRA.

Fattening holdings authorized to receive animals from restricted herds are identified in SNIRA database. Special protocol is established with the veterinary services and biosecurity conditions are evaluated for the approval of these holdings. The animals present in these holdings are under restriction of movements and the only possible destination is to slaughter. All bovines moved to these holdings must have prior pre-movement tests (IDCT, RBT and FCT) with negative results, which is thus designated as a Risk Assessment Test (TAR) and is recorded in the bovine passports and at the animal health database (PISA.net).

The bovine movements from restricted herds must be accompanied by an official movement document (transport permit), that means it is only possible under formal authorization of the veterinary services. At least twice a year, the official services carried out visits to those holdings, to re-evaluate biosecurity conditions and movement control. The infractions are subjected to administrative sanctions.

VACCINATION:

Vaccination is considered a useful tool for brucellosis control as it increases herd immunity and decreases environmental contamination. For some epidemiological units of DSAVR Norte, DSAVR Alentejo and in three islands of the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA), the special vaccination programmes with RB51 vaccine are carried out and will continue to be implemented, as the continuation of this strategy. They are the following:

- RAA: islands of S. Jorge, São Miguel and Terceira:
- DSAVR Norte: Epidemiological Unit of Montalegre
- DSAVR Norte: Epidemiological Unit of Ribeira de Pena
- DSAVR Alentejo: the region which has a particular epidemiological unit of Cuba and Alvito apart

«Point 4.4.7 – vaccines used and vaccination schemes...» provides details on the vaccination programmes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF ANY POSITIVE NON-CONFIRMED HERDS

Microbiological tests are systematically carried out in B3/B4 herds where positive animals are found for the first time. In case of confirmation, the suspended herd is considered an infected herd and extra testing is required for the achievement of indemne status. Procedures to this regard are detailed at the above mentioned Manual – please page 23 and 24 - table named as “procedimentos de trabalho PT/BB06 – serologia positiva em efetivos sem suspeita de infeção/isolamento/retestagem”.

DEPOPULATION:

The use of depopulation (total slaughter)abate total) of outbreaks is laid down in article 12th of Decree-Law 244/2000 of 27 september . DGAV may determine this measure based on the risk assessment of specific situations, according to the following criteria (mentioned again at point 4.4.9):

- When there is no improvement in the health qualification of an infected herd or an epidemiological unit, in the last 12 months.
- When Brucella has been isolated.
- When, in certain epidemiological conditions of a geographical area, it is the most appropriate measure

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to improve the situation.

- When it is not possible to implement any other prophylactic animal health measure.

The proposal for depopulation, which is a sanitary decision performed by official veterinary regional services (DSAVR), is always followed with two documents:

- The epidemiological inquiry;
- An expressed commitment of the owner regarding it's compliance with the "waiting period before restocking" and with the expressed conditions for restocking.

Owners are committed to perform cleaning and disinfection of holdings and equipment, in accordance with the instructions of DSAVR after depopulation and before the entry of new animals. These procedures are supervised by the OPP and validated by the DSAVR. Pastures used by infected animals will not be used before for 60, or 30 days according to weather conditions (winter or summer respectively) however, it is advised that the waiting period should not be less than 180 days.

Details on procedures are laid down on page 25 and 26 of above mentioned Manual, please see table referred as "procedimentos de trabalho PT/BB07 – serologia positiva/suspeita de infecção/abate total do efetivo".

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2016 _____

First year :

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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4.1.1 Timeline for the eradication

Provide the timeline foreseen for the eradication with detailed justification (max. 32000 chars) :

According to the WD Sanco/10181/2014, the expected results (targets) will decrease as following:

- In 2016 - 0,20% herd prevalence and 0,16% herd incidence;
- In 2017 - 0,16 % herd prevalence and 0,13% herd incidence.

However, it has to be taken into account that the reduction foreseen in this table, could be lower, because Portugal is close to the eradication, being the last step of eradication more difficult to manage and to achieve.

Bovine brucellosis eradication programme covered more than 90% of bovine herds under the programme (mainland + RAA) and herd prevalence was 0.28% (0.27% in 2013). These numbers suggest an apparent lack of progression but by the end of 2014, there were 55 non indemne B2 herds while in 2013 there were 79.

The eradication of this disease at the Autonomous Region of Azores (RAA) based on a simple trend line, suggests that brucellosis have been eradicated in 2010 on Terceira Island and in 2012 in S. Jorge, remaining only in S. Miguel. For this reason a proposal will be presented to the Commission related to stop vaccination on the islands of S. Jorge and Terceira, in order to achieve the officially free status in 2018. S. Miguel will continue with vaccination plan with the objective to remain 3 to 4 years without infected cases and then follow the same path as Terceira and S. Jorge islands.

4.1.2 Interim targets in relation to the timeline for eradication

based on herd prevalence and herd incidence at different periods in link with the timeline for eradication (max. 32000 chars) :

Regarding Continent there are regional differences in the epidemiological situation of bovine brucellosis, with lack of progress at the North region (DSAVRN) and some progress in the Centre

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(DSAVRC). Lisboa e Vale do Tejo Region (DSAVRLVT) did not have any outbreak and Alentejo Region (DSAVRALT) achieved a good progress. Algarve Region is officially free and maintained its status. It will be very difficult to eradicate the disease in the next few years, before 2017, despite all our best efforts.

Regarding the Autonomous Region of Azores , the intermediate goals are the following:

In 2016, interruption of vaccination in Terceira and S. Jorge in order to obtain the status of "Islands officially brucellosis-free bovine" in 2018 (three years after cessation of vaccination as Community legislation). S. Miguel will have to wait until 3-4 years without infected cases.

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

CONTINENT:

The Directorate-General for Food and Veterinary Matters (DGAV) is the authority responsible for the control and eradication of Bovine brucellosis and is the central body (DSPA) responsible for coordinating and monitoring the programme.

The 4 Directorates for Regional Food and Veterinary Services (DSAVR), decentralised services of DGAV (Norte, Centro, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (LVT) and Alentejo, are responsible for overseeing the implementation of the various activities under the Programme in their area, for the attribution of herd status and the implementation of restrictions in positive herds. The DGAV/DSAVR is also responsible for monitoring compliance with the legal requirements arising from the agreements signed with the OPPs.

Most field activities of this eradication programme, are implemented by private veterinarians from Livestock Producers Organisations (OPPs) which annually submit an annual sanitary programme to be approved by the official services. There is one veterinary co-ordinator per OPP. Each OPP is assisted by several veterinarians. The OPP is responsible for: animal identification, animal vaccination, blood sampling; informatisation of the data and communication to the regional veterinary services of all irregularities.

The collection of samples from holdings which is carried out by Livestock Producer Organisations (Organizações de Produtores Pecuários - OPP) in around 99% of herds and by the DSAVRs or veterinarians employed by them in 1% of herds to be checked. The entity that collects the samples is also responsible for submitting them to the laboratory. Sampling during slaughter on health grounds is carried out by the health inspection service of the DSAVRs.

Laboratories

All the laboratories involved in the Brucellosis Eradication Programmes are accredited by Portuguese Accreditation Body, called IPAC .

Regarding the activities implemented by the NRL to effectively monitor and control the technical competence of such laboratories, in September 2010 a questionnaire was sent by Quality Assurance Office (QAO), to each laboratory performing analysis for Brucellosis Eradication Programmes, requesting

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their laboratories codes, to monitor their performances on Proficiency Tests, organized by VETQAS PT0015 "Brucella abortus CFT", PT0020 "Brucella abortus RBT and PT0018 "Brucella abortus milk ELISA". Participations on the mentioned Proficiency Tests were advised by QAO.

VETQAS is Animal and Plant Health Agency's independent, accredited by UKAS, under ISO17043 for proficiency testing (PT) based in Leicestershire. It is the international market leader in proficiency testing (PT) for veterinary laboratories, with over 30 years experience.

NRL provides to official Labs the Positive and Negative Serum for RBT and CFT techniques. NRL provides to official laboratories staff, technical training either for initial qualification or requalification on RBT, CFT and ELISA techniques.

The regional diagnostic Laboratories on the mainland are as follows:

- SEGALAB – Laboratório de Sanidade Animal e Segurança Alimentar (Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory), SA (private)
- PROLEITE – Cooperativa Agrícola de Produtores de Leite, C.R.L. (Dairy producers' cooperative) (private)
- The Union of ADS (Health Protection Groups) Laboratory in Viseu District (private)
- LMV - Laboratory of Veterinary Medicine (private)
- ASSISVET (private)
- COPRAPEC - Veterinary laboratory of Montemor-o-Novo (private)
- ACOS – Association of sheep farmers in southern Portugal (private)

Laboratories carry out the diagnostic tests and the serological results are recorded by the diagnostic laboratories in the national animal health database (PISA.Net) and are available at the DSAVRs.

The National Institute for Agrarian and Veterinary Research (Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I.P., hereinafter - INIAV, I.P.) serves as the national reference laboratory for food safety, animal and plant health matters in particular. INIAV, I.P., is the reference laboratory for brucellosis and is responsible for the coordination and technical supervision of the regional diagnostic laboratories and the standardisation and certification of the diagnosis methods used. As well as routine laboratory testing for brucellosis, it also carries out bacteriological examinations, with the results communicated electronically to DGAV.

The holders have the responsibility to provide access and the means to implement measures on animals, to comply with the rules on identification and movement of animals, to permit the loading and transport for slaughter on health grounds and to comply with the movement restrictions and the depopulation periods imposed following total slaughter. They have the right to compensation for slaughter on health grounds provided they assume their responsibilities pursuant to the laws that apply.

AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE AZORES:

The authority responsible for coordinating and monitoring the Bovine Brucellosis Eradication Programme is the Regional Directorate of Agriculture, via the Directorate for Veterinary Services.

The measures are co-ordinated on each island via a veterinarian who is a Head of Division or Head of the Veterinary Service Sector of the Agricultural Development Service of the island, who may request cooperation from veterinarians from other bodies. The measures under the plan are implemented by technicians from the agricultural development services of the different islands.

Serological diagnostic testing, milk ELISA testing and bacteriological examinations for the isolation, identification and typing of Brucella are carried out in the LRVA - Regional Laboratory of the Autonomous Region of the Azores.

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4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The eradication programme will be implemented on the entire territory of mainland Portugal with the exception of the Algarve, which has officially disease-free status.

The area covered by the Directorate for Regional Food and Veterinary Services (DSAVR) of the Algarve (DSAVRALG), corresponding to the geographical area of the district of Faro is therefore excluded. The mainland regions covered by the programme are identified in the attached map "PT_BB_Maps Regions under the programme", as:

- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Norte (DSAVRN),
- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Centro (DSAVRC),
- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (DSAVRLVT),
- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Region of Alentejo (DSAVRALT).

In the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) the plan will be implemented in three of the nine islands making up the archipelago of the Azores: S. Miguel, Terceira and S. Jorge.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures and detailed reference must be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Brucellosis has been a notifiable disease since 1953 and thus appears on the Schedule of Diseases annexed to Decree Law No 39:209 of 1953. The requirement to notify is reinforced by Decree-Law No 244/2000 of 27 September 2000. Treatment of the disease is explicitly forbidden.

Laboratories approved by DGAV to participate in the serological diagnosis of the Programme, notifies the veterinary service, using PISA.Net system of the positive serological results.

Notification of abortions: under Article 7 of Decree-Law No 244/2000 of 27 September 2000, owners of animals are required to notify all abortions occurring in female bovine, ovine and caprine. The notification must give rise to an epidemiological investigation and the collection of material for bacteriological diagnosis.

Article 11(d) of Ministerial Implementing Order 178/2007, as amended by Ministerial Implementing Order 1004/2010 and by Ministerial Implementing Order 96/2011 of 8 March 2011, also requires

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producers to report abortions occurring in females of the bovine, ovine and caprine species on their holdings to the OPP veterinarian. The veterinarian is responsible for identifying risks on OPP members' holdings and informing the DGAV. The procedural rules for collecting and sending material from abortions to the laboratory were drawn up jointly by the DGAV and the INIAV and are published on the DGAV and INIAV sites.

The INIAV, as the body that executes the programme (pursuant to Article 4(c) of Decree-Law 244/2000 of 27 September 2000, carries out the respective bacteriological diagnostic tests and sends out the result via the circuit defined by the DGAV. An investigation is carried out on the holding of origin in response to any positive results on testing for Brucella.

The health classification of a herd is suspended following notification of a positive serology or a positive result in investigation of abortions and the measure explained before are carried out. These procedures are described in the "Support manual for bovine brucellosis control strategies" (=Manual de apoio às estratégias de controlo da brucelose bovina), which is widely disseminated by the veterinary services of the Regions and published on the DGAV site.

The SNIRA is also updated when the requirements for maintaining a herd's disease-free or officially disease-free status are not met.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

The programme covers all male and female bovines over 12 months old on breeding holdings, rearing and finishing holdings with breeding cattle and holdings at risk, with the exception of males for fattening from officially disease-free herds, provided that they are not used for breeding and are taken directly for slaughter.

In non-disease free herds all bovines over 6 months old are checked.

In officially disease-free herds the age of the bovines to be checked is determined depending on the epidemiological indicators of the region and the respective risk assessment.

The animal population for the Bovine Brucellosis Eradication Programme in the Autonomous Region of the Azores is all female bovines over 12 months of age and all breeding males in herds on the islands of S. Miguel, Terceira and S. Jorge. Although herd coverage is less than 100% where serological checks are concerned, Milk ELISA tests are conducted on all holdings on the island of S. Miguel every month and on Terceira and S. Jorge every quarter. This record of the testing is kept for animals, thus obtaining coverage in excess of 100%.

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Decree-Law No 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 and its amendments, regulates the National Animal

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Information and Registration System (Sistema Nacional de Informação e Registo Animal - SNIRA) and lays down measures for the identification, registration and movement of bovine animals, with specific regard to the accompanying documentation required. SNIRA for bovine consists of three essential elements, namely:

- Ear tags for individual identification of animals;
- Individual passport;
- National Data Base (SNIRA) with holding registration and each animal movement .

All bovine holdings are identified with an official holding code (MOE) and are recorded in SNIRA database. This thus contains all cattle holders, holdings and animals.

All the bovine are identified with a unique No of identification affixed to the animal in two ear tags, one in each ear. Ear tags are attributed to official authorized holdings and the respective holder is responsible for this identification and to communicate to SNIRA the birth of any animal within 7 days from the date of identification. Identification is mandatory up to 20 days old. Following the identification and birth registration, the competent authority (DGAV) issues through the database SNIRA bovine individual passport within 14 days.

The bovine must always have the bovine individual passport (PB) in all their movements, including if destined for slaughter, and the holder is responsible for having all the PB of the cattle of their holdings. The PB has the registration of the identity of the animal, the current holding, the holdings where the cattle went by and the health status of the herd.

It is the responsibility of the owner to keep a register (RED) of the animals and their movements, with the identification and the number of animals on the holding, registration of inputs and outputs and respective animal identification.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

All the holdings covered by the programme have a health status in accordance with Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 and Decree-Law No 244/2000 of 8 November 2000.

This health classification is maintained or changed, according to the criteria set out at the legislation and procedures ("Manual of procedures for health classification").

According to national legislation "an epidemiological unit" can be a holding, a parish or group of parishes, a municipality or group of municipalities, a DAV, a national park or a DSAV Region and this classification will be decisive for the preparation and implementation of the programme. These concepts apply uniformly throughout the mainland.

- Herds are considered Officially Free of Bovine Brucellosis (B4) if:
 - . the above-mentioned testing programme has been completed;
 - . there are no vaccinated cattle, with the exception of females vaccinated at least three years ago;
 - . all cattle over 12 months old which entered into the herd from another herd with the same or a higher health status tested negative in RB and CF tests (pre-movement tests) 30 days prior to their introduction to the herd of destination, in accordance with the rules set out in the relevant manual produced by the DGAV.

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- The status of Brucellosis-Free (B3) is attributed to herds which meet the requirements for B4 status, but which include females vaccinated less than three years ago.

B3 and B4 status may be maintained in accordance with the methodology described in the above point 3.

- Disease-free and officially disease-free health statuses are suspended (B3S, B4S) in the following situations:

a) Following a positive serological test.

b) As a result of the detection of brucellosis following an abortion notification

c) If the Epidemiological Inquire (EI) reveals the possibility of infection.

d) When there are no conditions for the herd to be classified as free or officially disease-free (whenever the plan is not being fulfilled).

e) For any other reason considered relevant to the strategy against brucellosis by the veterinary services.

- Disease-free and officially disease-free (B3 and B4) health statuses are regain whenever:

. following the slaughter of animals with positive results (CFT), two serological tests were carried out with negative results on all animals over 12 months old (the first serological test 30 days after slaughter and the second 60 days after the first), and bacteriological results of the samples taken during slaughter were negative.

. in other cases of suspension, where two negative serological checks were carried out on all animals over 12 months old, at an interval of at least 60 days.

- Free and officially disease-free health statuses are withdrawn wherever the presence of Brucella is confirmed though its isolation in a bacteriological examination of samples taken from sanitary slaughter or life in suspect animals. The herd is then classified as non-disease-free, infected (B2.1)

- Infected herds (B2.1) are considered non disease-free, undergoing health measures (B2) when they have obtained negative results in two successive serological tests carried out to all cattle over six months old, with the first check being carried out 30 days after the slaughter of the last animal which tested positive, and the second 60 days after the first.

- B2 herds regain disease-free or officially disease-free (B3, B4) status if they obtain negative results in two successive serological tests, with a minimum interval of 3 months, performed to all bovine animals over six months of age.

The method for attributing, maintaining and altering the health status set out in the programme is presented in the attached "PT_BB_flowchart on sanitary classification".

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Decree-Law No 142/2006 of 27 July 2006 and its amendments, lays down measures for the monitoring of movements of bovine animals.

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Currently, when cattle are transferred from one holding to another, or when they are sent for slaughter they must be accompanied of the respective bovine passport and a movement document (Declaration of Movements) issued by the holding of origin.

This should be notified to the database SNIRA within four days through one of the data collection points kept either by the official services (SVO by agricultural confederations. This obligation extends to the holding of destination.

When there are health restrictions on animals movements, they must also be accompanied by a specific movement document "guia de trânsito" which means that the movement was authorized by the official veterinary services. Infractions to animal movement rules are detected during visits to the farms or through reports of SNIRA database. The infractions are process of administrative contravention.

Communication of movements of B4S, B3S, B2 and B2.1 herds is the responsibility of the DSAVR of origin. For improved checking the SNIRA database receives updates on herds' health status and triggers periodic checks on movements of herds classified with these status.

Infractions detected are reported to the DSAVRs, which check the movements and initiate infringement proceedings as appropriate.

Health statuses are updated in SNIRA via PISA.Net, in which the veterinary services validate maintenance of herd health statuses and also record any suspension or alteration thereof.

In this context, whenever OPPs visit holdings in their area, they also check the number of animals in the herd. If any instances of non-compliance are detected, they report these to the DSAVR, which evaluates the situation and initiates the respective proceedings for breach of health regulations.

Depending on the health status of the herd, options for animal movement are the following:

- Animals coming from holdings Brucellosis-Free or Officially-Free (B3, B4) may be moved from their holding to another with the same health status if complying with rules related to pre-movement tests, and this movement they have to be accompanied by a "declaration of movement" issued by the owner and movements have to be reported (it is mandatory) to the SNIRA.

- Animals from B3S, B4S, B2 or B2.1 herds are, on the basis of their status, restricted to the following movements:

- . movement to immediate slaughter under official control, if accompanied by a "permit for movement for immediate slaughter" issued by the veterinary services.

- . movement to a fattening holding duly authorised by the DSAVR of the area of destination to receive such animals; this movement is subject to the following conditions:

- formal authorisation from the DSAVR of origin and the DSAVR of destination;
- prior testing - with negative results to RB and CF tests - of animals to be moved, which is thus designated as a Risk Assessment Test (TAR) and is recorded in the bovine individual passport of the said animals and in PISA.Net;
- issue by the DSAVR of the area of the holding of origin of a "transport permit", with the animals' final destination always being a slaughterhouse.

With a view to supporting the maintenance of the health status of cattle holdings that are classified as B3 and B4 for the purposes of conducting the tests to be carried out beforehand on bovines destined for such holdings, a "Manual for the implementation of pre-movement tests on national territory" is

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published. DGAV has defined the combination of the Rose Bengal (RB) and Complement Fixation (CF) tests as the official serological tests for pre-movement diagnosis of brucellosis.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease (including herd frequency, animal coverage in each herd, interpretation of the test,...)

(max. 32000 chars) :

Laboratory testing procedures are carried out in accordance with Directive 64/432 EEC of 26 June 1964, in its consolidated version, and national Decree-Law No 244/2000 of 27 September 2000.

The methodology for the tests defined in the current programme uses the following references:

- Percentage of infected cattle herds with bovine brucellosis does not exceed 1% of herds throughout the country;

- Since most regions of the country have been declared as officially Enzootic bovine leukosis (EBL)-free, only serological testing by sampling is required, with the remaining herds exempted from the blood collection.

- At Food and Veterinary Health Divisions (Divisões de Alimentação e Veterinária - DAV) of Aveiro, Viana do Castelo, Viseu, Porto, Alentejo Litoral, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Guarda and Setúbal where at least 99.8% of cattle have been declared free and officially free of brucellosis over the past four years.

The serological tests used are Rose Bengal (RBT) and Complement fixation test (CFT) and the methodology to be applied depends on the health status of the herds, as follows:

1- In B4 and B3 herds:

a) Procedures to maintain the health status: samples are taken from all animals over 12 months old, except in the DAVs of Aveiro, Viana do Castelo, Viseu, Porto, Alentejo Litoral, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Guarda and Setúbal, in which samples are taken only from animals over 24 months old;

- All sera submitted undergo RBT;

- All bovines RBT positive undergo CFT;

- If animals testing positive to and whenever the DSAVR decides based on the risk assessment for the region, the remaining sera sampled (of the same blood collection) also undergo to CFT;

In Azores in the Islands at the pre-eradication stage where isolation of Brucella is not obtained for several years the programme provides for the possibility in some regions of re-testing animals in disease-free or officially disease-free herds wherever animals identified as positive are isolated and provided that the risk assessment reveals a very low risk of infection. Positive animals are isolated and undergo another serological check after 30 days.

b) ELISA test in milk is used for the purposes of maintaining health status B4 and B3 in dairy herds:

- two Milk Elisa tests are carried out each year at an interval of at least three months, with a serological check also being carried out at the time of the first sampling on all breeding males and all females not yet lactating, including heifers and replacement females. The second check to be carried out (at least three months after the first) consists simply of a Milk ELISA test.

In the Autonomous Region of Azores, as a survey test, Milk ELISA tests are conducted every month at all holdings of S. Miguel island and every quarter at Terceira and S. Jorge islands. Positive results are evaluated case by case.

The diagnostic methodology using the Milk ELISA is not applied and the serological check described in a) is carried out instead in the following situations:

i. Where the DSAVR has previously determined that the conditions for the collection of milk samples are not met.

ii. In herds of the Porto DAV, since this region is not yet free of EBL.

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iii. In municipalities subject to serological checks in order to maintain the region's status as EBL-free.

c) Procedures for the pre-movement testing:

- Samples are taken from all animals over 12 months old which are to be moved;
- Sera from animals to be moved undergo to RBT and a CFT.

2- In B4S and B3S herds:

In B4S and B3S herds samples are taken from all animals over 12 months old and all sera submitted undergo to RBT and CFT. The occasions are:

- a) following slaughter of a positive animal;
- b) as a test for the purposes of withdrawal of suspension;
- c) as a risk assessment test (TAR) as described at point 4.4.5.

3- In non-brucellosis free herds (B2 and B2.1):

In B2 and B2.1 herds samples are taken from all animals over 6 months of age and all sera submitted undergo to RBT and CFT.

- a) following slaughter of a positive animal - the first check is carried out 30 days after the slaughter of the serologically positive animals and the second 60 days after the first. If the results of both tests are negative, the herd obtains the status of non-brucellosis free, undergoing health measures (B2).
- b) as a test for regain of status - following the checks referred to in a), two serological checks are carried out at an interval of three months in non-brucellosis free herds undergoing health measures (B2), on all animals over six months old. If the result of these two checks is negative, the herd obtains the status of disease-free (B3) or officially disease-free (B4).
- c) as a risk assessment test (TAR) as described at point 4.4.5.

4- In herds with animals to be vaccinated, samples are taken at the time of vaccination for the purpose of serological test(s) to be applied in accordance with the herd status, unless the animal is not eligible to serology.

Bacteriological examination is carried out on samples taken of in vivo suspect animals and in the slaughtered positive animals (except animals from herds already recognized as infected (B2.1)), with the aim of confirming infection by isolation and typing of Brucella.

Sampling for the above-mentioned tests and examinations is based on the procedures of the DGAV and INIAV (I.P).

Procedures will be in place for the use of the Brucellosis Skin Test (BST) as an additional diagnostic test, with the aim of studying False Positive Serological Reactions (FPSR) in specific geographical areas.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Commercialization and vaccine application against bovine brucellosis at national territory is under DGAV authorisation.

The vaccination consists on the administration of 2 ml dose of vaccine (corresponding to 10 - 34 x 10⁹)

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UFC of RB51 micro-organisms), by subcutaneous via, in the side of the neck. Male bovines are not vaccinated.

Vaccination is exclusively carried out in the epidemiological units defined in the special vaccination programmes. These define the measures to be taken, in particular the timetable for testing, health management of the herd, movements of animals into and out of the herd, animal identification, the vaccination strategy (young and/or adult animals) and any other information considered necessary. The necessary requirements to stop vaccination in particular areas depends on the favourable evolution of the epidemiological situation at the epidemiological units and it includes the following:

- No positive herds for the last 3 years;
- No clinical or other sign of Brucella infection.

At the mainland, some of the cattle holdings subject to vaccination programmes are of small size, (many have one or two adult females) and are located in mountain areas. On these holdings, only replacement females are vaccinated. Many of these holdings produce one calf a year, which is important for the local economy in view of the high quality of the meat. The rate of replacement is very low, however, in that several years may pass without females being born or, when they are born, they are not kept for replacement and are not vaccinated because they are sold for slaughter on weaning (at around six months of age). The vaccination programme permits these producers to sell one male calf for slaughter, thus guaranteeing the economic sustainability of these small holdings, which would otherwise already been deactivated.

VACCINATION AT THE NORTH REGION

1. Epidemiological unit of Montalegre and contiguous parishes of the County of Vieira do Minho: The special vaccination programme applied at will be implemented in the area of Epidemiological Unit of the municipality of Montalegre and in some contiguous parishes of de Campos, Vilar Chão, Anjos, Pinheiro, Ruivães e Cantelães which are part of the municipality of Vieira do Minho (from DSAVRN region).

Actions of the programme will be performed by the Association of Bons e Valentes, by OPP da Mútua de Basto and OPP of Vieira do Minho, under the supervision of DAV de Vila Real, Douro Sul, Chaves, Mirandela and Braga.

A sanitary individual programme (PIS) was established between the veterinarians (coordinator and executors) of OPP and the owners where measures are established in order to control brucellosis infection in this epidemiological unit, to prevent the infection of other herds and to prevent its reintroduction after eradication.

Being the Montalegre municipality a cross border region, dominated by two breeds with designation of origin, the "barrosão" and cross-breed beef of "Lameiro" (DPO), the implementation of this programme is necessary in order to ensure the preservation of genetic heritage.

The programme can also be extended to other contiguous parishes, if the health situation justifies it.

Schedule of vaccination:

- Vaccine will be performed annually and until determination of DGAV, to all young females of substitution, born in the farms classified as disease-free of brucellosis (B3), aged between 4 and 12 months, with the exception of females born on farms that, at the date of 1st January 2016, were classified as brucellosis disease-free for at least 2 years.

At herds classified as non disease-free (B2), disease-free suspended (B3S) and officially disease-free suspended (B4S), vaccination of all female breeding from 4 months of age will be performed,

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independently of their state of pregnancy.

On holdings which, in seat of investigation carried out, it is noticed that that they are epidemiologically related with health classification free (B3), or officially free (B4), vaccination will be carried out depending on the risk assessment.

- High risk - a phased way, with vaccination of all female breeding cattle from 4 months old, and adult females soon as they are not pregnant.
- Low risk - vaccination of young females between 4 and 12 months of age.

Depending on the evolution of the epidemiological situation at the different holdings EU is determined to revaccination of adult females and young, passed 6-12 months.

The record of Vaccination will be registered in all bovine passport, with the annotation of date of vaccination and, in the case of adult animals, also a red stamp will also annotated on the 1st page with the inscription "vaccinated herd".

2. Epidemiological unit of Ribeira de Pena and contiguous parishes:

The special vaccination programme will be implemented in the area of the Epidemiological Unit (EU) of the municipality of Ribeira de Pena and in some contiguous parishes of the municipalities of Vila Real, Boticas, Mondim de Basto e Cabeceiras de Basto (from DSAVRN region).

Actions will be performed by the OPP de Boticas, Vila Pouca de Aguiar e Mútua de Basto, under the supervision of Local units of DAV de Vila Real, Douro Sul, Chaves, Mirandela and Braga.

A sanitary individual programme (PIS) was established between veterinarians (coordinator and executors) from the OPP and the cattle owners where measures are established in order to control brucellosis infection in this epidemiological unit, to prevent the infection of other herds and to prevent its reintroduction after eradication.

The intention of this vaccination programme is to ensure the preservation of the genetic heritage of "Maronesa" breed, a local breed predominantly for meat - meat is a DOP product that must be protected and maintained.

The programme will cover all existing bovine animals from:

- the municipalities of Ribeira de Pena;
- the parishes of Lamas de Olo, Vila Marim, Vila Cova e Pena, from the municipality of Vila Real; the parishes of S. Salvador do Viveiro, Alturas do Barroso, Covas do Barroso and Vilar from the municipality of Boticas;
- the parishes of Atei, Ermelo, Bilhó, Campanhó, Vilar de Ferreiros and Pardelhas from the municipality of Mondim de Basto;
- and the parishes of Cabeceiras de Basto, Abadim, Rio Douro, Vilar de Cunhas, Gondiaes and Cavez, from the municipality of Cabeceiras de Basto.

The programme can also be extended to other contiguous parishes, if the health situation justifies it.

Schedule of vaccination:

At herds classified as non disease-free (B2), disease-free suspended (B3S) and officially disease-free suspended (B4S), vaccination of all female breeding from 4 months of age will be performed, independently of their state of pregnancy.

In the holdings with animal health classification being free disease-free (B3), vaccination will be performed to all females of substitution, between 4 and 12 months age.

On holdings which, in the seat of investigation carried out, it is noticed that that they are epidemiologically related with health classification free (B3), or officially free (B4), vaccination will be carried out depending on the risk assessment.

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High risk - a phased way, with vaccination of all female breeding cattle from 4 months old, and adult females soon as they are not pregnant.

Low risk - vaccination of young females between 4 and 12 months of age.

Vaccination at the Alentejo Region:

The vaccination will be applied according to the following vaccine schedule:

Primevaccination to all heifers with more than 4 months of age with 2 ml of RB51 administered subcutaneously. Revaccination to young females 6 to 12 months after the first inoculation.

After the primevaccination, annual vaccination with a unic inoculation to all replacing young females between 4 and 12 months age. Adult and young females introduced into the herd will be vaccinated at the entrance.

VACCINATION AT THE ALENTEJO REGION:

The vaccination plan which began in 2008, is applied across Alentejo Region (DSAVRALT) with the exception of an Epidemiological Unit located in the municipalities of Cuba and Alvito in which other specific plan of vaccination is in place. Since the introduction of vaccination on the region, there has been an improvement of the disease.

The vaccination will be applied according to the following vaccine schedule:

Primevaccination to all heifers with more than 4 months of age with 2 ml of RB51 administered subcutaneously. Revaccination to young females 6 to 12 months after the first inoculation. After the primevaccination, annual vaccination with a unic inoculation to all replacing young females between 4 and 12 months age. Adult and young females introduced into the herd will be vaccinated at the entrance.

At the region of DSAVR Alentejo (with the exception of epidemiological units located in the counties of Cuba and Alvito), vaccination of 16 herds is foreseen, with 800 females to be vaccinated.

- At the Epidemiological unit of Cuba and Alvito municipalities, the programme initially involved a set of 10 holdings located in these two municipalities, all owned by the same company and integrated in sanitary terms as a unic epidemiological unit (EU). Existing cattle in the EU were majority of a indefinite breed resulting from crossbreeding of autochthonous breeds with exotic breeds. For 2016, Vaccination of 3 herds is foreseen, with 175 females to be vaccinated.

VACCINATION AT THE AZORES AUTONOMOUS REGION

In the Azores, vaccination began in 2001, in all females of the holdings of these three islands. After all effective vaccinated, only replacement females from 4 months old are vaccinated.

Based on a simple trend line, suggests that brucellosis have been eradicated in 2010 on Terceira Island and in 2012 in S. Jorge, remaining only in S. Miguel (*see attached "1_PT_BB- Azores graphs .pdf"). For this reason decision was taken to stop vaccination on the islands of S. Jorge and Terceira in order to achieve the officially free status in 2018.

The vaccination programme in 2016 foresees the following numbers:

- S. Miguel: 1536 holdings and 19000 animals (3000 adult + 16000 young).

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For a clearer understanding of the specific characteristics of each programme (in particular the geographical and socio-economic characteristics and the production systems), and the evolution of the disease in each epidemiological unit /island subjected to vaccination a brief summary is provided in annex "PT_BB_graphs of disease evolution and vaccination programmes" related to the following Units/Regions:

- Epidemiological Unit of Montalegre, covered by the Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Norte Region (DSAVRN);
- Epidemiological Unit of Ribeira de Pena in the Norte Region (DSAVRN);
- Directorate for Food and Veterinary Services of the Alentejo Region (DSAVRALT) ;
- Epidemiological Unit of Cuba e Alvito in the Alentejo Region (DSAVRALT).
- Three islands (RAA), namely S. Jorge, São Miguel and Terceira .

See attached document "PT_BB_Maps Regions under the programme".

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

During epidemiological enquiries, holders are faced with a range of questions related to biosecurity measures and management which have pedagogical action. Subjects as management of pregnant animals, use of pastures, risk on sharing equipment, and the scope for direct or indirect contact with other herds are referred on these educational actions.

The notification to the owner related to sanitary sequestration contains instructions related to cleaning and disinfection of the stables and outbuildings, areas and loading points of the materials or substances from animals or been in contact with them, as well as containers, utensils and other objects used by animals.

There are also at the web site "codes on good practices on farms" describing biosecurity measures and management, produced by agricultural associations in cooperation with the DGAV.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed referenece to the Union legislation provisions(slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The following measures are taken for the purposes of eradicating the disease:

a) Compulsory slaughter (slaughter on health grounds) of all animals testing positive in the CFT, under the supervision of the official services and with appropriate compensation for their owners; animals are slaughtered no later than 30 days following official notification of the owner. For 2016, we intend to maintain the objective of having 75% of animals slaughtered no later than 15 days after their owners are officially notified. In herds confirmed as being infected (B2.1) animals which test positive in the RBT (reactor animals) are also subject to slaughter on health grounds, provided that the same inspection

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reveals the presence of at least one animal testing positive in the CFT. In these herds female offspring of positive or reactors females will be also slaughtered.

The destination of the carcass is determined by the sanitary inspector of the slaughterhouse, depending on the lesions observed.

The DSAVRs enter the slaughtered animal's data in PISA.Net and inform the OPPs so that these may assist with the subsequent checks

b) After animals from an infected holding have been loaded, the means of transport are cleaned and disinfected with officially approved disinfectants in line with the codes of good practice defined.

c) In order to clarify positive results, samples are always taken from animals subject to slaughter on health grounds for the purpose of laboratory (bacteriological) analysis, except where they come from infected herds (B2.1).

d) Payment of compensation for slaughter on health grounds.

e) Prohibition on moving susceptible animals to and from holdings by imposing a quarantine wherever animals with a positive reaction are identified in disease-free or officially disease-free (B3, B4) herds. This restriction remains in place until the herd has regained its status. Consequently all B4S, B3S, B2 and B2.1 herds are quarantined.

f) On imposition the sanitary sequestration, the holder is instructed to clean and disinfect sheds and annexes, loading areas and places, materials or substances derived from the animals or that have been in contact with them, and the containers, utensils and other objects used by the animals.

In herds confirmed as infected, livestock holders are instructed to:

- ensure that milk from positive animals may only be used by animals from the same holding after undergoing suitable heat treatment, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of 29 April 2004;

- ensure that milk from negative animals is prevented from leaving the holding, except where it has undergone suitable heat treatment, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of 29 April 2004;

- immediately destroy foetuses, stillborn animals and placentae, unless they are to undergo laboratory analysis;

- destroy by incineration or burial, after treatment with officially approved disinfectant solution, the straw, bedding and any other materials or substances that have been in contact with infected animals or placentas;

- prevent the use, without appropriate treatment, of manure from infected sheds or any other quarters used by the animals.

- the grazing areas where infected animals were kept may not be used within 60 days in winter or 30 days in summer, though it is recommended that the depopulation period should never be less than 180 days.

- In the case of total slaughter and depopulation, livestock holders undertake the cleaning and disinfection of the holding and equipment in accordance with instructions from the DSAVR, following the removal of the animals and before the entry of new animals. These procedures are supervised by the OPPs and validated by the services of the DSAVR.

g) An epidemiological survey is carried out wherever the presence of Brucella is confirmed through isolation thereof in a bacteriological examination. The programme's objective is that this survey be carried out within 15 days of the result being made available.

h) In addition to these measures, and following the epidemiological surveys carried out by the DSAVR, any herds from which animals have been in contact (whether out in the pasture, during milking or under other circumstances) with animals from herds in which brucellosis has been diagnosed will be treated as suspect and will undergo serological diagnostic testing within 30 days. A similar procedure must be followed in herds in which abortions have occurred for unknown reasons, together with any symptoms that might lead to infection with brucellosis being suspected

i) The follow up of positive herds starts 30 days following sanitary slaughter - all cattle in the herd over 6 months of age undergo a serological check. The result of this check and the result of the bacteriological

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examinations of the samples collected during the slaughter on health grounds determine the implementation and frequency of subsequent checks, as well as whether the status is maintained or altered.

- j) Total slaughter/depopulation of herds is proposed under the following circumstances:
- .where there has been no improvement in the health classification of the herd or of the epidemiological unit in the last 12 months;
 - . when bacteria of the genus *Brucella* have been isolated;
 - . where – under certain epidemiological conditions in a geographical area – this is the course of action most likely to improve the situation;
 - . where it is not possible to implement the eradication measures relating to the epidemiological unit in question.

In the Autonomous Region of Azores, with the programme being close to the eradication and in order to accelerate it, more stamping outs have been performed.

The proposal for total slaughter/depopulation is accompanied by an epidemiological survey and an undertaking from the owner stating that he will comply with the depopulation period laid down in light of the risk assessment and during which the requisite health and hygiene measures must be taken. Total slaughter/depopulation is an important strategy for the areas not covered by the special programmes. Bearing in mind the financial restrictions Portugal is currently facing, however, any decision to order total depopulation/slaughter is increasingly weighed up in cost/benefit terms.

It should be emphasised that, in certain regions of the mainland where large herds of cattle are found, specifically the Alentejo and regions where indigenous breeds of cattle are concentrated, efforts have been made to avoid total slaughter by choosing to implement other strategies, and the special vaccination programmes in particular, since otherwise the total slaughter/depopulation option would entail high costs and the risk of losing genetic heritage, which could endanger the sustainability of certain indigenous breeds.

Expenditure related to total slaughter, as described at point 8, indent 5, includes: slaughter, average cost per km travelled between the holding and the slaughterhouses, costs of destruction of carcasses, cleaning and disinfection of vehicles.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

Positive and reactor animals must be slaughtered as quickly as possible.

The relevant compensation is paid to the breeder pursuant to Implementing Order No 205/2000 of 5 April and Joint Order No 530/2000 of 16 May 2000.

The compensation payable is calculated as the sum of several indices according to their applicability to each case - see Annex "PT_BB_4.4.10 Compensation .pdf".

In cases of slaughter of an entire herd the compensation paid relates not only to positive and reactor animals but to all exposed and cohabiting animals, too.

In Autonomous Region of Azores the compensation for the slaughter of animals is awarded in accordance with the provisions of regional legislation of the Regional Secretariat of Agriculture and Environment of the Regional Government, published annually. (The co-financing will be established annually also in a Grant Decision).

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4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The different bodies intervening in the programme have well defined profiles in PISA.Net and their entries on the database make for systematic assessment and monitoring of the measures taken by the DSAVRs.

With regard to monitoring implementation of the programme's rules, the services of the DGAV implement supervision and control measures at various levels (regional and local and private vet). Those control measures are defined at «multiannual control plan 2015-2017» for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and sheep and goat brucellosis, prepared in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

The definition of the information circuits and respective destinations also monitors and standardises the quality of the information produced.

With regard to monitoring implementation of the programme's rules, the services of the DGAV implement supervision and control measures at various levels which have a decisive impact on changes in the health status of herds, the reduction of infection levels, the rapid detection of positive and reactor animals and their removal from the holding.

The OPP are therefore controlled by DSAVR,

(1) at the beginning of each programme, when the proposal is analysed to verify if it contains all associated farmers,

(2) during the implementation of the programme through:

- (a) the monitoring of the samples sent to the laboratories and the data inserted in PISA.net database;
- (b) official controls to some OPP, including checks to their field work; and

(3) the final detailed verification and evaluation of the work carried out by each OPP.

The local veterinary services are checked and supervised at central and regional level through the monitoring of PISA.net data, and working meetings to evaluate the progress of the programme.

The sample to be monitored is defined in light of the resources available and the risk assessment and the checks in question are carried out with pre-determined targets.

The supervisory measures aim to promote compliance with the deadlines for slaughter while identifying areas for improvement.

The control measures envisage compliance with the deadlines for re-inspection in infected herds and identify different degrees of non-compliance and positive findings.

The results of the checks carried out are reported to the responsible units and bodies and, if necessary, corrective measures are requested.

Checks are also carried out in movements of herds subject to restrictions on movement (quarantined). Those checks are carried out in situ when and as decided by the DSAVRs or by the SNIRA database at a determined frequency.

Special control teams have also been established by IFAP and DRAP to perform checks on 3% of holdings for the purposes of checking proper identification of animals, supporting documentary evidence of purchase or sale of animals and conformity of the records in stock books and SNIRA databases, in order

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to verify cross compliance and other controls to the holdings that have applied for premium payments. Any instances of non-compliance identified are subject to penalties.

In the Azores, the Veterinary Services Directorate quarterly prepares Activities Technical Report which contains data on the Region Health Program, informing the various islands; Half-yearly meetings are held with all Agrarian Development Services Island to discuss and evaluate the rates of the programs; technical reports are submitted to the National Veterinary Authority each semester.

5. Benefits of the programme

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal and public health points of view.

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars):

Disease situation in the previous years is represented in the attached graphs.

As mentioned before, according to the WD Sanco/10181/2014, the expected results (targets) will decrease as following:

- In 2015 - 0,23% herd prevalence and 0,17% herd incidence;
- In 2016 - 0,20% herd prevalence and 0,16% herd incidence;
- In 2017 - 0,16 % herd prevalence and 0,13% herd incidence.

However, it has to be taken into account that the reduction foreseen in this table, could be lower, because Portugal is close to the eradication, being the last step of eradication more difficult to manage and to achieve.

When determining a cost/benefit ratio, various factors must be taken into account, including the cost of the disease, which corresponds to direct and indirect losses, including barriers to free trade.

The increase in the number of officially disease-free herds reduces the costs of successive visits to and tests on the animals in herds, slaughter of animals on health grounds and losses arising from the restriction of movement on health grounds.

Attainment of officially disease-free status encourages livestock production, permits conservation of genetic stock, provides grounds for fixing populations and draws on the pooling of efforts for the common good with socio-economic benefits at the level of the different regions and of the country. It should further be stated that the benefits from the reduction of the rates of infection among the animal population associated with the reduction of the probability of transmission of the disease to the human population are incalculable.

These effects alone make the investment in a programme like this one extremely positive.

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The forecast sums shown in section 8 were based on current prices.

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year: **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
DSAVR - North (N)	RB	Bovines	serum	Eradication	175 000
N	FC	Bovines	serum	Eradication	23 000
N	ELISA	Bovines	milk	Eradication	3 500
N	Bacteriology	Bovines	organs, lymph nodes	Eradication	60
DSAVR - Center (C)	RB	Bovines	serum	Eradication	110 000
C	FC	Bovines	serum	Eradication	15 000
C	ELISA	Bovines	milk	Eradication	1 100

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C	Bacteriology	Bovines	organs, lymph nodes	Eradication	6	X
DSAVR - Lisboa e Vale do Tejo (LVT)	RB	Bovines	serum	Eradication	22 000	X
LVT	FC	Bovines	serum	Eradication	2 500	X
LVT	ELISA	Bovines	milk	Eradication	200	X
LVT	Bacteriology	Bovines	organs, lymph nodes	Eradication	0	X
DSAVR - Alentejo (ALT)	RB	Bovines	serum	Eradication	482 000	X
ALT	FC	Bovines	serum	Eradication	61 000	X
ALT	ELISA	Bovines	milk	Eradication	60	X
ALT	Bacteriology	Bovines	organs, lymph nodes	Eradication	75	X
RAA (AZORES - 3 islands)	RB	Bovines	serum	Eradication	120 000	X
RAA	FC	Bovines	serum	Eradication	20 000	X
RAA	ELISA	Bovines	milk	Eradication	10 000	X
RAA	Bacteriology	Bovines	organs, lymph nodes	Eradication	100	X
Total					1 045 601	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

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7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: **2016**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
									Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
DSAVR - N	Bovines	24 164	18 000	17 820	20	10	2	10	99	0,11	0,06	X
DSAVR - C	Bovines	9 327	6 200	6 200	2	2	0	0	100	0,03	0,03	X
DSAVR - LVT	Bovines	2 393	1 000	980	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	X
DSAVR - ALT	Bovines	5 439	4 500	4 455	20	15	1	5	99	0,45	0,34	X
RAA (AZ- 3 islands)	Bovines	5 341	4 105	4 105	17	13	3	17,65	100	0,41	0,32	X
Total		46 664	33 805	33 560	59	40	6	10	99,28	0,18	0,12	
									Add a new row			

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

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7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year :

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be individually tested	Number of expected positive animals	Slaughtering		Target indicators		
							Number of animals with positive result expected to be slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered	Expected % coverage at animal level	% positive animals (Expected animal prevalence)	
DSAVR - N	Bovine	325 200	256 800	256 800	163 600	90	90	150	100	0,04	X
DSAVR - C	Bovine	193 200	148 800	148 800	102 300	6	6	6	100	0	X
DSAVR - LVT	Bovine	156 034	89 600	89 600	62 700	0	0	0	100	0	X
DSAVR - ALT	Bovine	694 400	586 600	586 600	451 000	150	150	250	100	0,03	X
RAA (AZ - 3 islands)	Bovine	203 520	131 080	132 000	120 000	30	30	40	100,7	0,02	X
Total		1 572 354	1 212 880	1 213 800	899 600	276	276	446	100,08	0,02	
Add a new row											

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7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year: **2016**

Region	Animal species	Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme															
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected not free or not free from disease				Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended				Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease			
		Herds	Animals	Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease					
DSAVR - N	Bovines	18 000	256 800	0	0	3	50	17	300	65	900	1 450	16 000	16 465	239 550	X	
DSAVR - C	Bovines	6 200	148 800	0	0	0	0	2	40	20	400	0	0	6 178	148 360	X	
DSAVR - LVT	Bovines	1 000	89 600	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1 200	0	0	960	88 400	X	
DSAVR - ALT	Bovines	4 500	586 600	0	0	3	300	17	1 700	40	4 000	48	13 500	4 392	567 100	X	
RAA (AZ - 3 islands)	Bovines	4 105	131 080	0	0	2	60	7	350	14	700	4 084	130 030	0	0	X	
Total		33 805	1 212 880	0	0	8	410	43	2 390	179	7 200	5 582	159 530	27 995	1 043 410		

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7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year: **2016**

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme				
Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
Not applicable	0	0	0	0
Total		0		0
Add a new row				
				X

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis- Mainland	Rose bengal test	Individual animal sample/test	789 000	0.5	394 500	yes	X
Cost of analysis - RAA (AZ- 3 islands)	Rose bengal test	Individual animal sample/test	120 000	0.38	45600	yes	X
Cost of analysis - Mainland	Complemente fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	101 500	0.78	79170	yes	X
Cost of analysis - RAA (AZ- 3 islands)	Complemente fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	20 000	0.67	13400	yes	X
Cost of analysis - Mainland	Elisa - milk	Pooled sample test	4 860	6	29160	yes	X
Cost of analysis - RAA (AZ- 3 islands)	Elisa - milk	Pooled sample test	10 000	3.75	37500	yes	X
Cost of analysis - Mainland	Bacteriologia test	Individual animal sample/test	141	20	2820	yes	X

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Cost of analysis - RAA (AZ- 3 islands)	Bacteriologia test	Individual animal sample/test	100	37.65	3765 yes	X
Cost of sampling - Mainland	Domestic Animal sampled	Individual animal sample/test	789 000	0.76	599 640 yes	X
Cost of sampling - RAA (AZ- 3 islands)	Domestic Animal sampled	Individual animal sample/test	120 000	0.76	91200 yes	X
2. Vaccines						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Purchase of vaccine - Mainland	Vaccination RB-51 (Bovines)	Vaccine dose	2 386	2.48	5917.28 yes	X
Purchase of vaccine - RAA (AZ- 3 islands)	Vaccination RB-51 (Bovines)	Vaccine dose	21 850	2.48	54188 yes	X
Add a new row						
3. Compensation paid to owners						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Bovines - mainland	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	220	800	176,000 yes	X
Bovines - RAA (AZ-3 islands)	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	90	1000	90000 yes	X
Add a new row						
4. Cleaning and disinfection						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested
Add a new row						
5. Slaughtering/culling costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Add a new row						

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Slaughtering/culling costs	Slaughtering cost	Animal	130	150	19500 yes	X
					Add a new row	
6. Other costs						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Purchase of Brucellin (skin tests)	Brucellin skin tests	Brucellin dose	500	1,25	625 yes	X
					Add a new row	
	Total				1 642 985,28 €	

8.2. Financial informaton

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays? (e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

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(max. 32000 chars) :

a) Regarding continent:

The diagnostic tests on holdings (sampling) are carried out by authorised private veterinarians of the livestock producers' associations (OPP) under the supervision of DGAV. Sampling is paid to the OPP by DGAV and by the owner of the animals.

Material and financial execution of the programme is supported by an animal health and food security fund from the Ministry of Agriculture.

RRRegarding RAAzores:

Only official authorised vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the official laboratory (Veterinary Regional Laboratory of Azores - LRVA) who tests the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget) - farmers don't have any expense with tests included in Official Eradication Plans.

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?

(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars) :

b) Regarding continent:

Testing of official samples are performed by public and private regional laboratories and by the national reference laboratory (INIAV.I.P). The testing costs are paid by a fund from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Regarding RAAzores:

It is the Official Veterinarian Regional Laboratory (LRVA) who performs the official samples testing; costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the

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state budget.

- c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars) :

c) Compensation to owners is paid by a public Institute - IFAP (Financing Institute for Agriculture and Fisheries) at central level of the state veterinary services. Regarding RAAzores, Regional part of the compensation is paid by the Regional level of the state veterinary services.

- d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars) :

d) Regarding Continent:

Vaccine is purchased by DGAV and handed over to the OPP (OPP don't pay for the vaccines). Vaccination action is paid to the OPP by DGAV and the owner of the animal.

Regarding RAAzores:

All the vaccine is purchased by regional state veterinary services. The vaccinators are the Official Veterinaries of Regional Services

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

e) Continent

Other essentials measures like the collection samples at the slaughterhouse by official vets and the transport to the abattoir of positive animals are paid by DGAV. Animal identification and disinfection of holdings resulting from the slaughter of positive animals are paid by the farmers.

Other measures included clinical exam of animals, issuing of certification and movement documents, desinsectization and issuing of the respective certificating documents. These are executed by private veterinarians, mos of them from the OPP, paid by the farmers.

Brucelin skin test will be paid by the State budget and the administration of the product will be performed by the official veterinary services.

Regarding RAAzores , all measures and equipment/services are paid by the regional state veterinary services.

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2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : **jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.**
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2.500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES.** Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_) :	File size
	7175_4499.pdf	7175_4499.pdf	269 kb
	7175_4500.pdf	7175_4500.pdf	79 kb
	7175_4501.pdf	7175_4501.pdf	417 kb
	7175_4502.pdf	7175_4502.pdf	216 kb
	7175_4503.pdf	7175_4503.pdf	725 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1706 kb