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**WORKING DOCUMENT SANCO/10181/2014 Rev7**  
**Guidelines for the Union co-funded programmes of eradication, control and surveillance of**  
**animal diseases and zoonoses for the years 2015-2017**

**Update for 2017**

# **WORKING DOCUMENT**

**SANCO/10181/2014 Rev7**

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

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

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

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

## **2. LEGAL BASIS**

Regulation (EU) No 652/2014<sup>1</sup> and in particular Title II, Chapter I, Section 2 thereof.

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

### 3. PRIORITIES FOR 2017

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

The prioritisation of diseases, as for 2015 and 2016, in view of Union financial support of national programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses is based on the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

**Group 2: diseases with main impact on human health:**

- zoonotic *Salmonella*;
- rabies;
- bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE);
- transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) in ovine and caprine animals<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

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

- aquaculture diseases<sup>3</sup>:
  - Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS);
  - Koi herpes virus disease (KHV)
  - Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN).

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

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

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

#### 4. OBJECTIVES PURSUED

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

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

The **specific** objectives are:

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

The **operational** objectives are:

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

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

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

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

## 5. EXPECTED RESULTS

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

The following definitions<sup>4</sup> apply:

- **Eradication programme:**

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

- **Control programme:**

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

- **Surveillance programme:**

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

**The results, as expected by the Commission by end of 2017, are set up in the table below.**

For certain eradication programmes, the target 2017 was obtained as follows: from the results of the last 3 years of implementation (2012-2014, as provided by MS in their annual technical report) the progress of implementation over this period was calculated. A projection was made on the following 3 years period and adjusted where appropriate taking account of the epidemiological situation of each Member State concerned.

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

<sup>4</sup> Definition as in Annex I to Decision 2008/341

nature and the gravity of the infringement and to the financial loss for the Union, reduce the co-financing rate for the future years and, in an extreme situation, stop the co-financing of the programme for future years.

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

<b>Disease/ programme</b>	<b>Baseline (2014)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Target 2017<sup>6</sup></b>
<b>ERADICATION PROGRAMMES</b>		
<b>Bovine brucellosis</b>	5 MS with co-financed programmes	2 MS with co-financed programmes 3 additional MS free (UK, ES and HR)
	Herd prevalence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2014 of at least:
	ES: 0,05 HR: 0,013 IT: 1,66 PT: 0,28 UK: 0,14	ES free HR free IT: 30% = 1,16 PT: 25% = 0,21 UK free
	Herd incidence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2014 of at least:
	ES: 0,03 HR: 0,013 IT: 1,32 PT: 0,24 UK: 0,13	ES free HR free IT: 30% = 0,92 PT: 25% = 0,18 UK free
<b>Bovine tuberculosis</b>	6 MS with co-financed programmes	6 MS with co-financed programmes 1 MS free (HR)
	Herd prevalence in MS	
		% compared to 2014 of at least:

<sup>5</sup> Figures calculated on the basis of the data from the regions covered by the programme in the Member State

<sup>6</sup> Figures calculated on the basis of the data from the regions covered by the programme in the Member State

	ES: 1,72 HR: 0,097 IE: 3,80 IT: 0,81 PT: 0,34 UK: 13,30	ES: 10 % = 1,55 HR free IE: 20 % = 3,04 IT: 20% = 0,65 PT: 20% = 0,27 UK: 20 % = 10,64 AT: <sup>7</sup>
	Herd incidence in MS	
		% compared to 2014 of at least:
	ES: 1,06 HR: 0,081 IE: 3,64 IT: 0,67 PT: 0,25 UK: 8,62	ES: 10 % = 0,95 HR free IE: 20 % = 2,91 IT: 20% = 0,54 PT: 20% = 0,20 UK: 20% = 6,90
	5 MS with co-financed programmes	4 MS with co-financed programmes 1 additional MS free (HR)
	Herd prevalence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2014 of at least
	EL: 1,22 ES: 0,15 HR: 0,16 IT: 1,21 PT: 0,88	EL: 50% <sup>8</sup> ES: 50% = 0,08 HR free IT: 50% = 0,61 PT: 30% = 0,62
	Herd incidence in MS	
		% reduction compared to 2014 of at least
	EL: 0,55 ES: 0,12	EL: 50% <sup>9</sup> ES: 50% = 0,06
Ovine and caprine brucellosis ( <i>Brucella melitensis</i> )		

<sup>7</sup> Approved for the first time in 2015 (risk of losing official free status)

<sup>8</sup> Provisional target depending on the revised strategy to be agreed with the Greek authorities

<sup>9</sup> Provisional target depending on the revised strategy to be agreed with the Greek authorities



		HR: 0,16 IT: 0,96 PT: 0,58	HR free IT: 50% = 0,48 PT: 30% = 0,41
Rabies	No of cases in wild animals		
		298	80
<b>Disease/ programme</b>		<b>Baseline (2014)</b>	<b>Target 2017</b>
<b>CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAMMES</b>			
Classical swine fever (domestic pig and wild boar)		1 outbreak in domestic pigs in 1 MS 27 cases in wild boar in one MS	0 outbreak in domestic pigs
African Swine Fever (domestic pig and wild boar)		80 outbreaks in domestic pigs in 4 MS and 334 cases in wild boar in 5 MS	Less than 20 outbreaks in domestic pigs
T S E	Classical BSE	7 cases	Less than 5 cases
		8 MSs with a negligible BSE risk	24 MSs with a negligible BSE risk
	Classical scrapie	10 Member States with no classical scrapie cases over last 7 years	12 Member States with no classical scrapie cases over last 7 years
Bluetongue <sup>10</sup>		19 MSs free	19 MSs free
<b>SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME</b>			
Avian Influenza <sup>11</sup>		19 outbreaks in domestic birds	0 outbreak in domestic birds
<b>CONTROL PROGRAMMES</b>			
Zoonotic <i>Salmonella</i> in certain poultry populations		8 Member States with at least one poultry population above EU target	No more than 4 Member States with no more than one poultry population above EU target; all breeders populations below EU targets. All other Member States with all poultry populations below EU targets

<sup>10</sup> The achievement of this target will depend on the evolution of the BT situation which is difficult to predict due to multifactorial aspects including the eradication measures implemented, the possible introduction of new strains of virus from third countries, and the potential climate impact

<sup>11</sup> The achievement of this target will depend on the evolution of the avian influenza situation which is difficult to predict due to multifactorial aspects including the wildbirds migrations

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

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

## **6. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED**

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

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

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

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

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

## **7. ELIGIBILITY AND AWARD CRITERIA**

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

### **7.1 Eligibility criteria for submitted programmes**

- Programmes are submitted by the Central Competent Authorities of the Member States that will also supervise and co-ordinate the implementation of these programmes. Only programmes for which the implementation is compulsory in the MS, will be co-funded;
- The programmes are submitted within the deadline set in the legislation (31/5 for programmes to be implemented - from 2016 on);
- Programmes submitted are compliant with the provisions of the relevant Union

legislation(Commission Decisions 2008/341/EC and 2008/425/EC (with the amendments of Decision 2012/282/EU), Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014. Programmes submitted target an animal disease or zoonosis listed in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 652/2014;

- Programmes that deal with the re-occurrence of disease (listed under point 4) for which an officially free (OF) status has been achieved in previous year and there is a risk of losing the OF status (of a region or of the whole country) or programmes to be implemented to avoid the introduction/re-introduction of a trans-boundary disease<sup>12</sup>.
- Eradication programmes are eligible until eradication is achieved; subsequent programmes aimed at demonstrating the health status of animals intended for trade or at obtaining the status of officially free from a disease are not eligible.

## 7.2 Award criteria for submitted programmes

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

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

## 8. INDICATIVE TIMETABLE AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT OF THE GRANTS AWARDED

In order to be eligible for co-financing, Member States shall submit programmes to be implemented from year n (Yn) by the 31/5 of the year preceding their implementation (Yn-1). The programmes submitted are evaluated by the Commission services with the involvement of external experts. Those external experts are selected on the basis of a call for expression of interest (published on 05/03/201513) to assist the Commission with the pre-assessment of the programmes.

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

<sup>12</sup> For ASF, the 2016 co-funding will be limited to Member States which have experienced ASF cases in 2014-2015 and / or sharing a border with third countries where ASF cases occurred in 2014-2015.

<sup>13</sup> <http://ted.europa.eu/udl?uri=TED:NOTICE:77147-2015:TEXT:EN:HTML>

provided by the Commission.

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

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

The programmes are approved if considered as satisfactory (in particular comply with the provisions detailed in this document). For programmes to be implemented from 2017 on, the Member States will be informed by the Commission services by 30/11/2016/(Yn-1) of the technical approval of their submitted programmes. A grant decision will be adopted by 31/1/2017 (Yn), approving formally the programmes and associated funding, detailing the measures implemented and the costs incurred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Are designed to avoid human casualties or major economic disruptions for the Union as a whole;
- b) Are specific tasks which are indispensable for the Union as a whole as laid down by the Commission in the work programme adopted in accordance with Article 36(1);

Not applicable.

c) Are implemented in third countries.

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

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

Further information are provided in Annex I (b).

## ANNEX I

### A. Eligible costs per disease with their Unit Cost<sup>14</sup> or maximum limit<sup>15</sup>

#### Bovine Brucellosis

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	Animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,76	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,80	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,97	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €3,89	
<b>(b) Tests</b>	Rose Bengal test	€0,47	
	Complement fixation test	€0,49	
	SAT test		€0,50
	Elisa test		€2,00
	Bacteriological test		€20,00
	PCR		€20,00
<b>(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled</b>	Animals slaughtered		€750
<b>(d) Slaughtering or culling of the animals</b>	In case of full depopulation of a herd or an epidemiological unit of a herd		
<b>(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin</b>	For milk only		
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	Vaccine doses used <sup>16</sup>		€1,00
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>	In case of full depopulation of a herd or an epidemiological unit of a herd		
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	Possible measures: Brucellina skin test		

<sup>14</sup> Commission Decision C (2014) 1035.

<sup>15</sup> Maximum limit at 100% : a ceiling at 100% of the maximum that can be EU co-financed for certain eligible cost, and has been used by the Commission from 2005 (Commission Decision 2005/873/EC and Commission decision for following years). Maximum limit has kept when the data available did not allowed to calculate unit cost on the basis of the criteria set up in Commission Decision C (2014) 1035 (on Unit cost).

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

<sup>16</sup> Allowing for 15% loss.

## Bovine Tuberculosis

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

## Sheep and Goat Brucellosis

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,55	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,28	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,12	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €2,78	
(b) Tests	Rose Bengal test	€0,24	
	Complement fixation test	€0,63	
	Bacteriological test		€20,00
	PCR		€20,00
(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Animals slaughtered		€100,00
(d) Slaughtering or culling of the animals	In case of full depopulation of a holding or an epidemiological unit of a holding		
(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin.	for milk only		
(f) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used <sup>17</sup>		€1,00
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full depopulation of a holding or an epidemiological unit of a holding		
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present		

<sup>17</sup> Allowing for 15% loss.



## Bluetongue

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	Animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,55	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,28	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,12	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €2,78	
<b>(b) Tests</b>	ELISA test	€1,69	
	PCR test	€25,08	
<b>(e) Vaccines</b>	Vaccine doses used <sup>18</sup>		€ 1 <sup>19</sup>
<b>(f) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present		

<sup>18</sup> Only for compulsory vaccination campaigns. Allowing for 15% loss.

<sup>19</sup> Under revision.

*Salmonella*

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Sampling	Flocks sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €5,97	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €14,03	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €23,24	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €30,43	
(b) Tests	Bacteriological test	€18,19	
	Serotyping test	€38,38	
	Verification of disinfection efficacy	€16,72	
	Detection of antimicrobials	€3,43	
(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled	Breeders: culled parent bird		€8,00
	Layers: culled commercial bird		€4,40
	Breeding turkey: culled parent bird		€24,00
(d) Slaughtering or culling of the animals	Yes		14
(e) Compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin.	Breeders: destroyed eggs		€0.40
	Layers: destroyed eggs		€0.08
	Breeding turkeys: destroyed eggs		€0.80
	Heat-treated non incubated hatching eggs		Same as above minus salvage value
(f) Vaccines	Vaccine doses used <sup>20</sup>		€0,10
(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment	In case of full flock depopulation		
(h) duly justified measures	None foreseen at present; possible measure: improvement of bio-security <sup>21</sup>		

<sup>20</sup> Allowing for 15% loss

<sup>21</sup> Excluding infrastructure costs.

Classical Swine Fever

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

Avian Influenza <sup>22</sup>

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	Domestic animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €1,19	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €2,81	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €4,65	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €6,09	
	wild bird sampled		€10,00
<b>(b) Tests: Poultry</b>	ELISA test	€3,26	
	AGID test	€1,80	
	HI test for H5/H7	€9,64	
	Virus isolation test	€37,88	
	PCR test	€19,74	
<b>(b) Tests: Wild Birds</b>	Virus isolation test	€37,88	
	PCR test	€19,74	
<b>(f) Vaccines</b>	Vaccine doses used for LPAI		
<b>(g) Cleaning, disinfection, disinsectisation of the holding and equipment</b>			
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present		

<sup>22</sup> The expenditures related to outbreaks of LPAI and HPAI are co-financed under the "emergency measures"(Article 6 of Regulation 652/2014).

### Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
<b>(a) Tests</b>	Rapid test on bovine, ovine and caprine animals	€7,40	
	Discriminatory tests	€194,00	
	Confirmatory tests		€50,00
	Genotyping		€6,00
<b>(b) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled</b>	for bovine animals		€1.000,00
	for sheep and goats culled		€140,00
	for sheep and goats slaughtered		€100,00
<b>(h) duly justified measures</b>	None foreseen at present. Possible measures would include: - if a breeding programme <sup>23</sup> is implemented on sheep, additional costs could be accepted provided they bring added value to this breeding programme.		

<sup>23</sup> As defined in article 6a of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

## Rabies

Eligible Cost	Description	Unit Cost at 100%	Maximum Limit at 100%
(a) Delivery	The information of the finding of dead or hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals or their collection and delivery to the competent authorities for laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of passive surveillance		€50
	The information of the finding of hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals or their collection and delivery to the competent authorities for laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of active surveillance (monitoring)		€15
(b) Tests <sup>24</sup>	Serological tests: VNT/FAVN/ELISA	€15,24	
	Fluorescent antibody test (FAT)	€13,09	
	Tetracycline in bones		€10,00
	Vaccine titration test		€100,00
	Virus isolation test		€40,00
	Virus characterisation test		€40,00
(c) Vaccines	Oral vaccine and baits made of the SAD Bern strain in member states		€0,28
	Oral vaccine and baits made of the SAG2 strain in member states		€0,70
	Oral vaccine and baits made of the SAD B19 strain in member states		€0,57
	Distribution of oral vaccine (per dose) in member states		€0,47
	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and baits in neighbouring third countries		€0,95
(d) duly justified measures	Awareness campaign		

<sup>24</sup> In the case the tests are related to buffer zones in third countries, they should have been performed in a laboratory of the member state to be eligible for EU funding.

**African Swine Fever**

<b>Eligible Cost</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit Cost at 100%</b>	<b>Maximum Limit at 100%</b>
<b>(a) Sampling</b>	Domestic animals sampled	Band 1: BG, LT, SK, RO, EE, PL, EL, LV, CZ, PT, HU, HR, MT €0,55	
		Band 2: CY, SI, ES €1,28	
		Band 3: UK, IE, FR, BE, IT €2,12	
		Band 4: DE, DK, AT, LU, NL, FI, SE €2,78	
	Wild boar sampled		€10,00
<b>(b) Tests</b>	ELISA test	€3,38	
	PCR test	€19,01	
	Virus isolation/ Virological tests	€24,95	
<b>(c) Compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled</b>	Domestic pigs in case of full depopulation of a holding with infected or sero-positive animals		€120
<b>(d) Culling of the animals</b>	In case of full depopulation of a domestic pig holding		
<b>(e) Cleaning and disinfection,</b>			
<b>(f) Duly justified measures</b>	Awareness campaign		
	The information of the finding of wild boar carcasses or their collection and delivery to the competent authorities		€50
	The selective hunting of female wild boar (adults and sub-adults)		€100

## B. Co-Financing Rates for 2017

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

Disease	Exceptions
Avian Influenza	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*.
Bovine Brucellosis	
Bovine Tuberculosis	
Sheep and Goat Brucellosis	
Bluetongue	
Zoonotic <i>Salmonella</i>	
Classical Swine Fever	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*; Rate may be increased up to 100% for specific measures in neighbouring third countries.
TSE	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*, except for rapid tests on bovine animals performed to fulfil the requirements of Annex III Chapter A Part I points 2.2 to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 (healthy slaughtered bovine animals from MSs listed in Annex to Commission Decision 2009/719/EC) which are not cofinanced from 2017 programmes on.
Rabies	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*. Rate may be increased up to 100% for specific measures in neighbouring third countries.
African Swine Fever	The rate may be increased to 75% for Member States with a GNI per inhabitant below 90% of the Union average*. Rate may be increased up to 100% for specific measures in neighbouring third countries.

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



