



## 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.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.00

Your current version of Acrobat is: 11.015

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You need to have at least the **Adobe Reader version 8.1.3** or higher to fill and submit this form.
- 2) To verify your data entry while filling your form, you can use the "**verify form**" button at the top of each page.
- 3) When you have finished filling the form, verify that your internet connection is active, save a copy on your computer and then click on the "**submit notification**" button below. If the form is properly filled, the notification will be submitted to the EU server and a submission number will appear in the corresponding field. If you don't succeed to submit your programme following this procedure, check with your IT service that the security settings of your computer are compatible with this online submission procedure.
- 4) All programmes submitted online are kept in a central database. However only the information in the last submission is used when processing the data.
- 5) **IMPORTANT:** Once you have received the submission number, **save the form on your computer** for your records.
- 6) If the form is not properly filled in, an alert box will appear indicating the number of incorrect fields. Please check your form again, complete it and re-submit it according to steps 3). Should you still have difficulties, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- 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**

**Monday, May 25, 2015 10:14:21**

**Submission Number**

**1432538219780-4284**



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

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ELLADA

Disease: Sheep and goat brucellosis (B. melitensis)

Species: Sheep and goats

This program is multi annual: yes

Type of submission: New multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

To end of

2018

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

## 1.1 Contact

Name : Mr. Katsiolis Aristomenis

Phone : 0030-2102125726

Fax. : veterinary officer

Email : akatsiolis@minagric.gr

## 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) :

Brucellosis due to *Br. melitensis* is a serious zoonoses, sometimes fatal. The rural population especially persons that are in close contact with animals are in potential risk getting the disease. Brucellosis is also a significant disease that causes significant economical losses in sheep and goat farming due to abortions and quality degradation of animal products as well as reduction in milk production.

The Greek program started in 1977, vaccinating with REV-1 all young female sheep and goats in whole Greece. In 1992-1993, it was decided to implement the eradication programme in whole Greece blood-sampling all the animals over 6 months-old. In 1998-1999, because of bad implementation and increasing of human and animal cases, it was decided to return to vaccination in mainland Greece and to continue with eradication programme only in the majority of the Greek islands. In Greece, since 01-01-1999, the Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food has run a control and eradication programme. Different strategies for the control and eradication of brucellosis have been chosen in the mainland and in the islands. In the mainland, where the prevalence of brucellosis in sheep and goat flocks is high, transhumance of the flocks is a practice; emergency mass vaccination of lambs, kids and adult animals has been decided as the first step of the control of brucellosis. The aim of this action is the effort of decreasing the high incidence and prevalence of the disease in the mainland. In the islands, where the disease is at low prevalence among sheep and goat flocks, all the permitted factors are in favor to implement a test and slaughter policy for the eradication of brucellosis.

Following the evaluation of the current situation and taking into consideration: a) the ovine and

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

caprine brucellosis is a zoonotic disease of major public health impact on the Community b) the observed dynamics of inter community market of live animals, meat, milk and animal products c) the increase of animal production and d) the significant risk of young animals, especially the female replacement animal stock to get infected, the Greek Veterinary authorities are obliged to intensively continue the same uniform policy for the year 2016 (for the two specified sections of the country-mainland and islands) on a more systematic and efficient manner compared to previous years of programme implementation.

So far, the recommendations of the Task Force Subgroup have been taken in consideration and actions for their implementation have been planned. In the islands the implementation of the eradication program will be enforced based on the available resources during 2016, so most of the sheep and goat flocks in these areas should be tested at least once. However, the officially free health status has strictly recommended to be suspended for the flocks that the routine testing frequency is not fulfilled.

Additionally, a significant occurrence of the disease has appeared in the recent past years in the islands of Evia, Lesbos, Thasos and Leros respectively. Based on test and slaughter policy, eradication of the disease would not be efficient for these four island and mass vaccination was decided to be implemented in the years 2008 - 2012 and possibly to be continued in 2016 as well. Accordingly, Department of Zoonoses can modify the national decision for the implementation of the programme and include in the vaccination zone any other areas of the eradication zone where the epidemiological situation justifies this amendment.

Since 2011, Greece is divided in 13 big "Peripheries". Each periphery is divided in smaller "Regional Units". In total, there are 74 Regional Units (former 52 "Nomos").

### 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) :*

At this moment, the national legislation which describes the implementation of the programme in Greece is the Greek Ministerial Decision 4888/130873/31-12-2012, which has started to be in force since 01-01-2013.

In the mainland the emergency mass vaccination of young and adult female animals will be continued and enhanced to increase and finalize the vaccination coverage of the existing non vaccinated flocks.

The Department of Zoonoses collects this data and sends them to the European Commission, monthly, bi-annually and annually.

A new Greek law is in force since February 2014 (L.4235/2014) which includes the provisions for the participation of private vets in the implementation of the programme. The farm veterinarian will be responsible for the implementation of brucellosis programme in each sheep & goat holding and will be paid by the state (25% will be paid by the state and 75% by the European Union). The rights, the responsibilities, as well as the conditions and prerequisites for this participation are designated in details in a relevant Ministerial Decision (ref. no 816/156798/10-12-2014). This Ministerial Decision has already been approved by the political hierarchy of our Ministry and signed.

For the implementation of ovine and caprine brucellosis control and eradication programme the whole country is divided in two zones. At the vaccination zone (mainland), a *Br. melitensis* control programme is implemented based on mass vaccination (only on healthy, non-pregnant female animals over 3 months-old) and at the eradication zone for (islands) a *Br. melitensis* eradication programme is

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

implemented based on test and slaughter policy for infected sheep and goats.

### VACCINATION ZONE (VZ)

#### Areas of vaccination and the measures for its implementation

The control Programme is implemented in mainland Greece and in the islands of Evia, Lesbos, Leros and Thassos. The areas in the Vaccination Zone may be amended by a circular issued by the Zoonoses Department of the Animal Health Directorate at the request of the relevant Veterinary Directorate of the Region, accompanied by a detailed report regarding the reasons why the procedure should be altered in that area.

Only livestock breeding farms are excluded from this particular programme, where all livestock originates from an officially brucellosis-free farm and do not come into contact with livestock in adjacent areas, and are subjected to annual blood tests for brucellosis.

The vaccination and blood sampling programme also applies to domestic ovine and caprine animals for which owners are liable and must provide information to the LVA.

The measures undertaken are:

A) All practices aimed at treating livestock infected with brucellosis are prohibited.

B) Mass vaccination of all healthy female ovine and caprine livestock older than three (3) months and kept for breeding is carried out. (Pregnant or diseased females and male livestock are not vaccinated).

Pregnant or diseased female livestock that are not vaccinated during the veterinarian's visit for vaccination against brucellosis will be noted and vaccinated as soon as possible after lambing or kidding or at the latest during the veterinarian's next visit as part of the Programme.

Male livestock (goats and rams) on the holding are "indicators" of brucellosis and are subject to mandatory annual blood tests.

In cases where there is mass abortion in livestock or transmission to humans associated with the holding (outbreak), blood samples will be taken from all adult female ovine and caprine livestock that have not been vaccinated.

C) At the beginning, the head of the Programme at the Veterinary Department of each Regional Unit will organise scheduled visits by official veterinarians to holdings in each municipality every calendar year, allowing for three months after the majority of the lambing and kidding is done.

In this way, the official veterinarian groups together holdings to be visited in one daily round, and visits holdings where almost all animals are older than three months.

D) Vaccination is carried out using the REV-1 vaccine which is administered to the animals by eye drop and in doses in the region of  $5 \times 10^8$  -  $2 \times 10^9$  CFU. Each animal receives the vaccine once in its lifetime.

E) The vaccine strain is pathogenic to humans and all biosafety measures must be taken in order to protect those who are carrying out the vaccination.

The minimum biosafety measures that must be taken by persons carrying out the vaccination are:

1) The vaccination should be carried out in areas that are shielded from wind and dust. The handler must not be positioned facing the direction of the wind.

2) All persons involved in the process of vaccination (veterinarians, assistants and farmers) must wear: a) 1-2 pairs of disposable surgical gloves b) safety glasses that enclose the eye area c) a face mask that covers the mouth and nose and d) suitable clothing that covers the whole body.

3) No one else should be found in the vaccination area due to the increased risk of transmission of the disease through the air and of contact with the vaccine drops through the saliva. 2-3 persons are required for safe vaccination of animals.

F) It is prohibited for vaccinated animals to be sent to the slaughterhouse before the end of the waiting period specified by the vaccine manufacturer or within one month as defined by the National Organisation of Pharmaceuticals if the waiting period is not known. If slaughter is required for other urgent reasons before the waiting period has expired, this will be done as for brucella-infected animals

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

but will not be compensated as part of this programme.

G) The LVA may carry out blood sampling of newly vaccinated animals 3-4 weeks after vaccination in order to check its effectiveness.

H) Vaccination is carried out on holdings that use tags (eartags or boluses) after lambing or kidding, and a month before breeding season at the latest.

### ERADICATION ZONE (EZ)

Eradication zone and measures for implementation.

In the Regional Units of the country's islands (except for Lesvos and Leros), as well as in the Regional Unit of the Islands of Attica, Evia, Magnisia, Kavala and Evros, the Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis Eradication Programme is implemented. The areas in the Vaccination Zone may be amended by a circular issued by the Zoonoses Department of the Animal Health Directorate at the request of the relevant Veterinary Directorate of the Region, accompanied by a detailed report regarding the reasons why the procedure should be altered in that area.

No holding shall be excluded from the relevant programme for any reason. The programme includes domestic ovine and caprine animals for which their owners shall be liable, and which must be reported to the LVA.

All activities aimed at treating brucellosis-infected ovine or caprine animals are prohibited, as well as vaccination of these animals with the brucellosis vaccine.

Serological testing on animals older than six months shall be carried out on all holdings in the regional unit. Serological testing shall be carried out through the examination of samples taken from the holding's animals.

#### Article 11

Classification of the holding in relation to brucellosis

For the purposes of implementing the Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis Eradication Programme, ovine and caprine holdings will be classified as follows:

M1 -> Holding of unknown health status

M2 -> Holding tested negative for brucellosis

M3 -> Brucellosis-free holding

M4 -> Officially brucellosis-free holding

M+ -> Brucellosis-infected holding

Ovine and caprine holdings of unknown health status (M1) in relation to brucellosis are holdings where no blood sampling has been carried out in the last twelve months.

Ovine and caprine holdings that have tested negative for brucellosis (M2) are holdings where all animals or a representative sample of animals over six months old have undergone serological testing with negative results.

Brucellosis-free ovine and caprine holdings (M3) are holdings where:

a) veterinary checks have been carried out by the responsible veterinary authorities,

b) all animals susceptible to brucellosis have i) been free of clinical symptoms ii) tested negative in bacteriological testing (in cases of abortion) and iii) tested negative in serological testing for brucellosis in the past twelve months.

c) if livestock has been vaccinated, vaccination took place 3-6 months after birth

d) all unvaccinated animals over six months old and all vaccinated animals over 18 months old on the day of blood sampling underwent two tests with negative results with an interval of at least six months and a maximum of 12 months.

e) after the completion of testing for brucellosis the holding's livestock does not come into contact with livestock that has a lower health status relating to brucellosis, so that animals are either born on the

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

holding or originate from a holding classified as M3 or M4.

Officially brucellosis-free ovine and caprine holdings (M4) are holdings where:

- a) veterinary checks have been carried out by the responsible veterinary authorities,
- b) all animals susceptible to brucellosis have i) been free of clinical symptoms ii) tested negative in bacteriological testing (in cases of abortion) and iii) tested negative in serological testing for brucellosis in the past twelve months.
- c) there are no animals that have been vaccinated within the last two years with the REV-1 vaccine or with another vaccine approved by the competent EU institutions
- d) all animals on the holding over six months old have tested negative in two serological tests, as specified herein, which have been carried out with an interval of between 6 and 12 months
- e) after the completion of testing for brucellosis the holding's livestock does not come into contact with livestock classified as M1 or M2, and animals were either born on the holding or originate from a holding classified as M3 or M4.

Maintenance of M4 status. In order to retain M4 classification annual tests must be carried out on the holding's ovine and caprine animals and the results must be negative.

Ovine and caprine holdings infected with brucellosis (M+) are holdings where even one animal has been tested positive according to the Veterinary Laboratory. (In exceptional circumstances where only one positive case is found on an M4 holding, the status is suspended until new serological tests can be carried out on the rest of the livestock, with an interval of not more than four months, as laid down in Article 14).

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

*Duration of the programme:* 2016 - 2018

##### **First year :**

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

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

## **Last year :**

- Eradication
- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Extended slaughter or killing
- Disposal of products

*Other, please specify*

## **4.1.1 Timeline for the eradication**

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

In eradication zone, significant efforts will be made in order to characterize all the eradication zone as Officially brucellosis free area. Timeline for this target is estimated in 5 years from 2015.  
In vaccination zone (VZ), after stopping mass vaccinations during 2016-2017, a vaccination programme on young animals will follow from 2018-2012. In the same time a lot of independent professional holdings will be under an eradication programme (in VZ) under the supervision of farm vets and local veterinary authorities.

## **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) :*

In vaccination zone (VZ), the main target is to stop the vaccination in adult female animals and vaccinate only the young ones during 2016 or 2017.  
Moreover, farmers in VZ have the opportunity to start an eradication programme under specific requirements and the supervision of their own farm vet and the local veterinary authorities.  
In eradication zone (EZ), the main target is to claim some Regional Units (such as Naxos island and Ionian islands) as Official brucellosis free areas after the certification of European Commission.

## **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.*

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The authority, which is responsible for the co-ordination and control of sheep and goat brucellosis eradication programme in whole country, is the Department of Zoonoses in the Directorate of Animal Health in the Central Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

The Department of Zoonoses is responsible for the co-ordination and control of all District Veterinary Services involved in the implementation of the programme. This department collects the data, provides statistical analysis, evaluates the implementation of the program and informs the relevant authorities in the European Union about the progress of the programme.

For the more efficient implementation of the programme, the work is organized in advance, both at local and central level, taking into consideration putting additional efforts in critical areas.

The people in charge of monitoring the programme should exchange experience with other Member States.

It has also the responsibility to issue Ministerial Orders for the implementation of the programme, as well as the bi-ministerial order determining the terms and the amount of compensation.

A committee for the co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of Brucellosis control and eradication programme has been established in the Central Veterinary Service since 1996. The committee assists the Department of Zoonoses in the co-ordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

The committee is constituted by:

- 1) the Director of Animal Health Directorate in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food who will act as President,
  - 2) the Head of the Department of Zoonoses in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food who will act as Vice - President,
  - 3) a senior veterinary officer of the Department of Zoonoses in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food who will be a member,
  - 4) an epidemiologist appointed by the Central Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food who will be the technical advisor of the committee,
  - 5) the Director or the Head of Animal Health department of the Directorate of Inspections and Controls in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food,
  - 6) a Veterinary officer who is responsible for the Animal Registration and Identification system in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food,
  - 7) the Head of the National Reference Laboratory for Brucellosis, which is located in Larisa,
  - 8) a professor of the Microbiology Department of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and
  - 9) a professor of the Department of Clinical Medicine Farm Animal of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.
- The committee will meet at least once a year in order to evaluate the progress of the programme in each prefecture and in the whole country.

In case that the targets set in advance in a prefecture were not achieved, the committee will evaluate the situation, will take corrective measures and will make an action plan for the targets to be achieved.

In such a case in the committee will participate also:

- 1) the District Veterinary officer of each Periphery,
- 2) the District Veterinary officer of each district -"Regional Units",
- 3) the Head of Animal Health department of each district -"Regional Units",
- 4) the Director and the Head of Microbiology Department of the Regional Veterinary Laboratory of the area.

### OTHER AUTHORITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

- A) The District Veterinary Service in each Periphery is responsible for the co-ordination of its own

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

Veterinary Services of Regional Units. It collects data referring to the implementation of the programme in the district and informs the Department of Zoonoses in the Central Veterinary Service at monthly base.

B) The District Veterinary Service in each Regional Unit is responsible for the implementation of the programme in the territory of their competence, for the co-ordination of Field Veterinary Services in their district. In addition, It collects data referring to the implementation of the programme in the district and informs the District Veterinary Service of the Periphery at monthly base. In addition it reports the programmes statistical and financial data to the Department of Zoonoses bi-annually and annually. Among its duties is going to be the supervision of private veterinarians involved in the programme.

C) Field Veterinary Services are responsible for a) the implementation of the programme, b) the identification and registration of the animals, c) the identification of infected animals d) the issuing of the relevant movement certificates of animals for the slaughterhouses and transhumance of the flocks and e) the disinfection of premises.

It has also to encourage actively the commitment of farmers in the implementation of control measures foreseen in the brucellosis programme.

D) The National Reference Laboratory for Brucellosis (Veterinary laboratory of Larisa -Department of Laboratory Diagnosis) has the following responsibilities:

To approve the results of the assessment studies demonstrating the reliability of tests used for the diagnosis of Brucella in the country

- To specify the maximum number of blood samples that can be combined when elisa method is used in total serum blood

- To calibrate the national standard secondary standard reference sera (Labour Standards) based on the primary international standard serum

- To organize comparative tests (ring trials) between the official national laboratories involved and ensure an appropriate follow-up of such comparative testing

- To cooperate in the network of EU national reference laboratories for brucellosis

- To organise training seminars for all the state VLs involved.

- To provide scientific and technical assistance to the Department of Zoonoses in order to implement coordinated control plans

- To coordinate the standards and diagnostic methods applied in each diagnostic laboratory working with brucellosis in the country. For this purpose:

1. arranges for the supply of diagnostic reagents to meet the needs of all the state veterinary laboratories engaged with the object

2. control the quality of all substrates and reagents used by it shelf and the other collaborating VLs

3. organize at least one comparative test per year (ring test),

4. collaborates with other national laboratories in the country dealing with the isolation of brucellosis in humans

5. performs bacteriological testing (isolation and serological examinations).

6. receives the samples and the pathogen material sent by the district veterinary authorities.

E) Veterinary Central Institutes of Athens and Thessaloniki - Institute of Parasitic and Infections Diseases and VLs of Heraklion, Ioannina, Kavala, Komotini and Tripoli.

The responsibilities of the above state VLs involved are:

-the receipt and testing of blood samples sent by the district veterinary authorities of their competence, according to the instructions of the reference laboratory.

-to send the laboratory biannual and annual statistical and financial data to the Department of Zoonoses.

F) In order to increase human resources involved in the BM programme and taking seriously into account the recommendations of Mrs P. Testori to our previous General Secretary Mr Melas, our service

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

has already submitted a legal doc for the involvement of private vets paid by the state in the BM programme. This law was voted at the Greek Parliament in February 2014 and the relevant joint Ministerial Decision for the implementation of the institution of farm veterinarian published in December 2014.

According to the above mentioned law, farm veterinarian involved in B&G eradication and control programme is going to be paid by the state. Involvement of farm veterinarian in the programme will make the targets of the submitted programme achievable. In Ministry's website a list with all the approved farm vets is upload. Up today almost 400 farm vets are in this list.

In addition, targeted advisory efforts have already taken place in order to enhance the commitment of farmers and other stakeholders. These efforts (meetings, educational material) are mainly focused to show the importance of the contribution of farmers in the programme's success. The Department of Zoonoses has issued posters and leaflets informing consumers, farmers and other stakeholders involved, about the importance of the disease and the implementation of the program. A striking example showing the effectiveness of these efforts, is the acceptance of private veterinarian participation in the programme by the stakeholders.

### 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 programme must be implemented all over Greece, in the mainland and the islands. Different measures will be implemented in each district of Greece : The green area (Country.jpeg) indicates the eradication zone (test and slaughter policy) and the red area the control programme (zone of mass vaccination of young and adult animals).

### 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 is a notifiable disease. Any suspected or confirmed case of the disease (both in humans or animals) must be reported to the relevant authorities.

The notification system is based on a monthly report, a six-monthly report for each semester and a annual report from all the local competent authorities of the regional units to the central competent authority (Animal Health Directorate - Department of Zoonoses) of the Ministry of Reconstruction of Production, Environment and Energy (former Ministry of Rural Development and Food). The national legislation which describes the implementation of the S&G Br. melitensis programme and the notification of the disease is the Greek Ministerial Decision 4888/130873/31-12-2012.

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

The Department of Zoonoses (DZ) collects this data and sends them to the European Commission. The notification of human cases of brucellosis is made by the Hellenic Center for Disease Control (HCDC) and Prevention (KEELPNO) supervised by the Greek Ministry of Health to the Department of Zoonoses. E.g.: 2010: 96 human cases, 2011: 105 human cases, 2012: 123 human cases, 2013: 159 hc., 2014: 135hc. In addition a two-month report is sent by HCDC to DZ.

### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

In the eradication zone, all animals over six months of age must be examined serologically for brucellosis.

In the vaccination zone (control), the healthy non-pregnant female animals, over three months-old, must be vaccinated and the male animals over 6 months old are undergone in serological exams.

### 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):

All sheep and goat herds must be registered in the Local Veterinary Service (L.V.S) of the area and a yellow ear tag must identify the animals used for reproduction in a flock. The number on the ear tag is consisted by two letters corresponding to the country's name, two digits indicating the prefecture (former "Nomos"), two digits indicating the code number of the flock, and six digits representing the registered number of the animal.

The registration of the herds and identification of the animals is compulsory.

A herd record will be kept by the farmer, in which all the animals are registered every year. A copy of this record must be kept in the L.V.S. of the area.

There are 2 Ministerial Decisions (263493/27.07.2004 and 134167/18.04.2011) in which the details of identification and registration are described, in accordance to Regulation 21/2004/EC.

### 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):

Qualification of herds in status is according to Directive 91/68/EC.

### 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):

• Movements of animals comply with Dir. 91/68 and also with all restrictions in Council Decision 90/242. Dir. 91/68 is harmonized with 242/2005 Greek Presidential Decree.

In particular:

The movement of sheep and goat herds or a single animal is prohibited unless an official Veterinary

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

Certificate issued by the L.V.S of the area accompanies them.

- For the herds reared in the islands, the health status of the flock of origin must be mentioned in the certificate, as well as the purpose of movement and the final destination.
- For the flocks reared in the mainland the vaccination status of the flock or the animal must be mentioned in the certificate.
- A copy of this certificate must be sent officially to the L.V.S of destination so the arrival of the flock or the single animal can be verified.
- The rules for intra and extra district transhumance are the following:
- Transhumance of a herd is permitted by the L.V.S. of the departure area that issues a relevant certificate. The certificate must be stamped in the area of arrival by the L.V.S. In the islands the certificate must indicate the health status of the herd and in the mainland the status due to vaccination.
- In the islands sheep and goat herds grazing in common pastures must be of the same health status and should not come in contact with herds of lower or unknown health status.
- The vaccinated herds may move for transhumance and should come in contact only with vaccinated herds.
- The movement of live animals from the mainland to the islands, where eradication programme is implemented, is prohibited.

### *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) :

- Tests used are in compliance with annex C of Directive 91/68.
- Sera are tested by Rose Bengal agglutination test.
- In case of seropositive reaction the serum must be examined by a complement fixation test .
- The animal is considered as infected if a positive reaction is equal or more than 20 UCEE.
- If more than 5% of sera from a herd give positive results in Rose Bengal test then all sera must be tested by CFT .
- In the eradication program based on test and slaughter policy all the animals of an infected herd showing a positive reaction to any test performed would be considered as infected and they will be slaughtered and compensated.
- In infected herds, the animals positive to RBT have to be slaughtered regardless to their testing with CFT.
- The use of bacteriological confirmation is an essential complementary tool to identify infected herds. However, in herds already confirmed as infected, it is not necessary to submit further samples for bacteriological confirmation.

### *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) :

- The vaccination will be carried out with the REV-1 vaccine, administered by conjunctival route at a dose of  $5 \times 10^8$  -  $2 \times 10^9$  C.F.U.
- In areas that the prevalence of the disease is high and the flocks are not easily accessed, due to their geographical distribution or transhumance during the summer months, an emergency mass vaccination of young and adult animals is applied.
- Only female animals are vaccinated. The adult animals are vaccinated in lactating period and in per

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

mating period. There is priority in the vaccination of adult animals in infected herds, in herds of unknown health status and in flocks moving for transhumance.

- In the areas where the emergency vaccination of adult animals will be implemented the officially free herds can be excluded from the vaccination.
- The Local Veterinary Services will take all the measures to prevent contact of the disease with these herds.
- This measure aims at the reduction of the incidence of abortions due to *Brucella melitensis* in a short time, in order to prevent the contamination of the environment, as well as to increase the animals resistance that are in high risk due to the contact with the infectious agent. It is expected that the emergency vaccination of adults in these flocks will influence the incidence of brucellosis in humans dramatically in a very short time.
- In this area the young female animals, which are kept for reproduction, will be vaccinated at the age of 3 - 6 months. It is estimated that young animals represent 15% of the animals in each herd.
- The vaccination of male animals is prohibited.
- Taking into account the type of husbandry in the mainland of Greece, the traditions and habits of the consumers, that affect the number of replacements and the movement of flocks to the mountains after the 15th of May, there is a very limited time for the vaccination of a large number of young animals. Under these circumstances the Greek Veterinary Service concentrates to the vaccination of the majority of young animals.
- After the vaccination, the veterinarian responsible for the program will issue a certificate in two copies. The farmer will keep one copy and the other will remain in the F.V.S. In the certificate the number and age of vaccinated animals as well as the date of vaccination must be reported.
- In vaccinated flocks all male animals will be tested periodically and the seropositives will be slaughtered.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

On official inspections of livestock facilities, an inspection of biosecurity measures is conducted assessing their effectiveness and necessary advices on corrective actions are provided. The farmers are not entitled to compensation for the positive animals if biosecurity measures are not applicable.

### 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 refernece 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) :

- In vaccinated herds all male animals will be tested annually and the seropositives will be slaughtered. The measures foreseen in infected from brucellosis herds are the following:
- 1) The herds must be in isolation and the exit and introduction of animals is prohibited.
  - 2) Only movement of animals for immediate slaughter is permitted after a special permission issued from the local F.V.S. in eradication zone.
  - 3) The infected animals are marked with a  $\Delta$  shape punch in the right ear and must be in isolation from

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

the other animals until their slaughter.

- 4) Any animal deemed to be infected or to pose a risk of spreading infection must be slaughtered under the programme and the owner must be compensated.
- 5) An epidemiological query must be conducted so the source of infection to be determined and the flocks linked with the outbreak to be determined and investigated.
- 6) The aborted fetuses and placenta must be collected and with the appropriate security measures must be sent to the Regional Veterinary Laboratory for bacteriological examination.
- 7) The milk coming from infected animals must be collected in separate vessels and can be used only for animal feeding after the appropriate heat treatment.
- 8) The manure as well as the bedding must be collected every day in a special place and sprayed with the relevant disinfectant unless it will be covered with soil.
- 9) It is prohibited to spray the manure in the fields earlier than 3 weeks after its collection.
- 10) All material infected or in contact with aborted fetuses must be cleaned and disinfected.
- 11) The aborted fetuses, placenta etc must be destroyed by burning.
- 12) The infected animals must be slaughtered as soon as possible and not later than 30 days from the day that they have been identified as infected. The movement of infected animals to the slaughterhouse is permitted after a special permission issued from the local F.V.S.
- 13) The carcasses of infected animals undergo an inspection and the head and offal must be destroyed.-
- 14) After the slaughter of the last infected animal cleaning and disinfection of the premises under the supervision of the local F.V.S is taking place. After the completion of the disinfection procedure the local F.V.S must issue relevant certificate.
- 15) The procedure for the re-qualification of the flock starts after the completion of the cleaning and disinfection procedure.

In Eradication Zone, depopulation is implemented in case that 50% or more from the blood tested animals should be positive (art. 19 of MD 4888/130873). All the animals of the herd are going to be slaughtered and the owner is compensated.

In Vaccination Zone, depopulation is implemented if the herd is not vaccinated and there is connection with human brucellosis case or there is a mass abortion problem by brucellosis confirmed by NRL. All the unvaccinated animals (over 6months old) of the herd are going to be blood tested.

### 4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The compensation of the animals, which will be slaughtered in the implementation of this programme, must be paid within 90 days after the slaughter of the animals. An annually Joint Ministerial Decision describes the exact way of compensated animals in the framework of brucellosis programme.

Positive animals must be slaughtered within 30 days. In case more than 50% of blood-sampled animals are positive in laboratory tests then a whole slaughter of animal population in the holding is enforced.

Before the slaughter of the animals a committee will evaluate their life price and will propose the amount of compensation. A Veterinarian of the District Veterinary Service, an Officer of the District Animal Production Service and a representative of the farmers co-operative constitute the committee. The amount of compensation in no case can be higher than the price of the animal in the market.

According to a bi-ministerial decision published each year the amount of compensation is specifically determined for each animal category.

Any animal deemed to be infected or to pose a risk of spreading infection must be slaughtered under the programme and the owner must be compensated.

In case that the biosecurity measures are not implemented by the farmer, compensation will be not

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

given, unless the farmer takes the appropriate corrective measures within 80 days from the notification of the slaughter of positive animals.

### 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) :

Every month the Department of Animal Health of each District Veterinary Service collects the data from the Field Veterinary Stations of the area and completes a excel document.

With the aid of the monthly reports for the implementation of the programme the epidemiological situation of the area can be produced. All the data are sent to the Department of Zoonoses in the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and in the National Reference Laboratory for Brucellosis in Larisa.

After collection and processing of the data, they are sent to the responsible of Health and Consumers Directorate-General, Unit G5: Veterinary Programmes, Head of Sector: Veterinary.

## 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) :

The continuous and integrated implementation of brucellosis programme is of crucial importance for the Public Health. Protecting people from this disease also means less cost on patients' hospitalization. Prophylaxis of farmer's health.

Increase of animal productivity.

Economical benefits at farm level in relation to animal health status.

Economical benefits at national level producing safer and more dairy products. Less restrictions to trade live animals in third countries or within Europe.

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

## 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	
whole country	Rose Bengal Test	Sheep and goat	serum	surveillance	4 279 000	<b>X</b>
whole country	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	confirmation of suspected cases	428 000	<b>X</b>
whole country	Bacteriological Test	Sheep and goat	aborted foetuses and var	confirmation of suspected cases	1 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>					4 708 000	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

#### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2017**

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

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
whole country	Rose Bengal Test	Sheep and goat	serum	surveillance	4 400 000	X
whole country	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	confirmation of suspected cases	440 000	X
whole country	Bacteriological Test	Sheep and goat	aborted foetuses and var	confirmation of suspected cases	1 000	X
<b>Total</b>					4 841 000	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

### 7.1.1 *Targets on diagnostic tests for year :* **2018**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
whole country	Rose Bengal Test	Sheep and goat	serum	surveillance	4 500 000	X
whole country	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	confirmation of suspected cases	450 000	X
whole country	Bacteriological Test	Sheep and goat	aborted foetuses and var	confirmation of suspected cases	1 000	X
<b>Total</b>					4 951 000	
				<b>Add a new row</b>		

### 7.1.2 *Targets on testing herds and animals*

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

## 7.1.2.1 Targets on testing herds

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

										Target indicators			
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	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence		
whole country	sheep & goats	28 242	27 777	22 950	5	3	0	0	82,62	0,02	0,01	<b>X</b>	
<b>Total</b>		28 242	27 777	22 950	5	3	0	0	82,62	0,02	0,01		
									<b>Add a new row</b>				

### 7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2017**

										Target indicators			
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	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence		

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

whole country	sheep & goats	28 242	27 777	24 000	3	1	0	0	86,4	0,01	0	X
<b>Total</b>		28 242	27 777	24 000	3	1	0	0	86,4	0,01	0	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year : **2018**

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	
whole country	sheep & goats	28 242	27 777	27 000	1	0	0	0	97,2	0	0	X
<b>Total</b>		28 242	27 777	27 000	1	0	0	0	97,2	0	0	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2016**

								Slaughtering	Target indicators	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------	-------------------	--

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

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	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)	
whole country	sheep & goats	4 583 009	4 583 009	4 279 000	4 279 000	800	940	940	93,37	0,02	X
<b>Total</b>		4 583 009	4 583 009	4 279 000	4 279 000	800	940	940	93,37	0,02	
								<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2017**

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	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)	
whole country	sheep & goats	4 583 009	4 583 009	4 400 000	4 400 000	500	600	600	96,01	0,01	X
<b>Total</b>		4 583 009	4 583 009	4 400 000	4 400 000	500	600	600	96,01	0,01	
								<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2018**

							Slaughtering	Target indicators	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------	-------------------	--

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

Region	Species	Total number of animals	Number of animals under the programme	Number of animals expected to be tested	Number of animals to be tested individually	Number of expected positive animals	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)		
whole country	sheep & goats	4 583 009	4 583 009	4 500 000	4 500 000	200	250	250	98,19	0	X	
<b>Total</b>		4 583 009	4 583 009	4 500 000	4 500 000	200	250	250	98,19	0		
								<b>Add a new row</b>				

### 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**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme															
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Expected not free or not free from disease		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease	
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals

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

whole country	sheep & goats	27 777	4 583 009	772	182 000	5	1 009	4 000	400 000	0	0	0	0	23 000	4 000 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		27 777	4 583 009	772	182 000	5	1 009	4 000	400 000	0	0	0	0	23 000	4 000 000	
<b>Add a new row</b>																

### 7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year :* **2017**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
		Expected not free or not free from disease														
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
whole country	sheep & goats	27 777	4 583 009	372	82 509	3	500	2 402	300 000	0	0	0	0	25 000	4 200 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		27 777	4 583 009	372	82 509	3	500	2 402	300 000	0	0	0	0	25 000	4 200 000	
<b>Add a new row</b>																

### 7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year :* **2018**

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme														
		Expected not free or not free from disease														
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		

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

Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
whole country	sheep & goats	27 777	4 583 009	0	0	1	100	76	22 909	0	0	0	0	27 700	4 560 000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		27 777	4 583 009	0	0	1	100	76	22 909	0	0	0	0	27 700	4 560 000	
												<b>Add a new row</b>				

### 7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

#### 7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

#### 7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :* **2016**

		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme								
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
whole country	sheep & goats	107 862	11 642 501	90 719	86 615	2 655 672	3 116 750	769 120	1 886 552	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		107 862	11 642 501	90 719	86 615	2 655 672	3 116 750	769 120	1 886 552	
							<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

### 7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :* **2017**

		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme								
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
whole country	sheep & goats	107 862	11 642 501	90 719	88 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	500 000	2 000 000	X
<b>Total</b>		107 862	11 642 501	90 719	88 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	500 000	2 000 000	
							<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :* **2018**

		Targets on vaccination or treatment programme								
Region	Animal species	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated	
whole country	sheep & goats	107 862	11 642 501	90 719	90 500	2 000 000	2 400 000	300 000	1 700 000	X
<b>Total</b>		107 862	11 642 501	90 719	90 500	2 000 000	2 400 000	300 000	1 700 000	
							<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

### 7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife

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	
whole country	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		0		0	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year : **2017**

		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	
whole country	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>

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

<b>Total</b>		0		0	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :* **2018**

		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	
whole country	0	0	0	0	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		0		0	
			<b>Add a new row</b>		

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

## 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 sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	4 000 000	0.5	2 000 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Rose bengal test	Individual animal sample/test	4 000 000	0.2	800 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Complement fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	400 000	0.4	160 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture	Individual animal sample/test	1 000	10	10000	yes	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	Vaccination Rev-1	Vaccine dose	3 116 750	0.1	311,675	yes	X

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

							<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>3. Compensation paid to owners</b>								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	940	90	84600	yes		<b>X</b>
							<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested		
							<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
							<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Other costs</b>								
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested		
Salaries for seasonal personnel	management of data	Personnel	100	23000	2,300,000	yes		<b>X</b>
Salaries for seasonal personnel in laboratories	implementation of RB and CF Tests	Personnel	20	23000	460,000	yes		<b>X</b>
cost for the payment of "farm veterinarians"	vaccinations	sheep and goats	2 655 672	0.75	1,991,754	yes		<b>X</b>
cost for the payment of "farm veterinarians"	blood samplings	sheep and goats	4 279 000	1.2	5,134,800	yes		<b>X</b>
							<b>Add a new row</b>	
		<b>Total</b>			13 252 829			

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

## 8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2017

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 sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	4 400 000	0.5	2 200 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Rose bengal test	Individual animal sample/test	4 400 000	0.2	880 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Complement fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	440 000	0.4	176 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture	Individual animal sample/test	1 000	10	10000	yes	X
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Vaccination Rev-1	Vaccine dose	3 000 000	0.1	300,000	yes	X
						<b>Add a new row</b>	
3. Compensation paid to owners							

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

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	600	90	54000	yes	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries for seasonal personnel	management of data	Personnel	100	23000	2,300,000	yes	<b>X</b>
Salaries for seasonal personnel in laboratories	implementation of RB and CF Tests	Personnel	20	23000	460,000	yes	<b>X</b>
cost for the payment of "farm veterinarians"	vaccinations	sheep & goats	2 500 000	75	187,500,000	yes	<b>X</b>
cost for the payment of "farm veterinarians"	blood samplings	sheep & goats	4 400 000	12	52,800,000	yes	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>					246 680 000		

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

## 8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

2018

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 sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	4 500 000	0.5	2 250 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Rose bengal test	Individual animal sample/test	4 500 000	0.2	900 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Complement fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	450 000	0.4	180 000	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture	Individual animal sample/test	1 000	10	10000	yes	X
						Add a new row	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal product	Vaccination Rev-1	Vaccine dose	2 400 000	0.1	240,000	yes	X
						Add a new row	
3. Compensation paid to owners							

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

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	250	90	22500	yes	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Salaries for seasonal personnel	management of data	Personnel	100	23000	2,300,000	yes	<b>X</b>
Salaries for seasonal personnel in laboratories	implementation of RB and CF Tests	Personnel	20	23000	460,000	yes	<b>X</b>
cost for the payment of "farm veterinarians"	vaccinations	sheep & goats	2 000 000	0.75	1,500,000	yes	<b>X</b>
cost for the payment of "farm veterinarians"	blood samplings	sheep & goats	4 500 000	1.2	5,400,000	yes	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>					13 262 500		

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

### 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))

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The official sampling (blood samples and suspected tissues after abortions) is performed by official vets and the samples are sent to competent veterinary laboratories depending on the location.

In addition, authorized private vets ("Farm veterinarians") perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget and co-financed programme); The cost for all these procedures (animal sampling, packing materials, transport costs) is covered by the state budget.

In general, national funding is provided by the country's annual budget, described in an annual joint Ministerial Decision published in the first semester. To this end, relevant request is submitted to the Greek Ministry of Finance in order to secure all necessary funds for the purposes of animal disease control and eradication and other related expenditure. Following a positive reply as regard the total sum to be allocated for the year in question an annual joint Ministerial Decision is drafted containing all modalities procurement of materials/consumables, compensations to farmers etc. Once issued this Decision is the base for funding of all official animal disease activities included all programmes approved and co-financed by the EU.

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

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):*

The permanent and seasonal official veterinarians working in the 8 national laboratories for brucellosis in collaboration with the technical staff (permanent or seasonal) perform all the analytical tests (RBT and CFT. In addition, the National Reference Lab perform cultures from suspected tissues). The salaries of the permanent and seasonal staff are paid by the state budget. The cost for the biological reagents and consumables in the labs is covered by the state budget and co-financed programme.

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):*

Slaughter of positive for brucellosis sheep and goats occurs a decision issued by the competent regional veterinary authority. Then the farmer submit a request for compensation to the regional veterinary service (along with the necessary supplementary documents) and this request is forwarded to the Animal Health Directorate to the Ministry. Then, all these requests derived from different regional units of the country are checked and further approved and amounts are transferred from the Animal Health Directorate to a bank in Greece. Then, the beneficiaries (farmers) take the amount corresponding to them. The legislative frame for this procedure is a joint Ministerial Decision issued in the first semester of each year by the Ministry of Reconstruction of Production, Environment & Energy along with the Ministry of Finance. In this decision, there is analytical report on the amounts to be paid after slaughtering and the level of compensation is correlated to the animal species and the animal's age. The cost for the compensation is covered by the state budget and co-financed programme.

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

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):*

The purchase of REV-1 vaccine is covered by the state budget and co-financed programme.

The vaccination is performed by official vets.

In addition, authorized private vets ("Farm veterinarians") perform the vaccination and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget and co-financed programme);

In general, national funding is provided by the country's annual budget, described in an annual joint Ministerial Decision published in the first semester. To this end, relevant request is submitted to the Greek Ministry of Finance in order to secure all necessary funds for the purposes of animal disease control and eradication and other related expenditure. Following a positive reply as regard the total sum to be allocated for the year in question an annual joint Ministerial Decision is drafted containing all modalities procurement of materials/consumables, compensations to farmers etc. Once issued this Decision is the base for funding of all official animal disease activities included all programmes approved and co-financed by the EU.

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

The equipment in the laboratories is covered by the state budget.

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

### 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

---

*Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75% (max 32000 characters)*

.....

### 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*

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

## 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
	4284_3555.doc	4284_3555.doc	81 kb
	4284_3556.doc	4284_3556.doc	1341 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1421 kb