



**submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

## **Annex V: Programme for the eradication and surveillance of lumpy skin disease, sheep and goat pox or sheep and goat plague (PPR)**

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

**If encountering difficulties:**

- concerning the information requested, please contact [HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu).
- on the technical point of view, please contact [SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu), include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

**Protection of Your Personal Data:**

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

**Instructions to complete the form:**

[Privacy Statement](#)

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.  
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).  
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.  
Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : ELLADA

Disease : Sheep and goat pox

Species : Sheep and goats

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

1. Contact data

Name

Phone

Email

Your job type  
within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**08/12/2022 10:21:10**

**Submission Number**

**1670487722980-19219**



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

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

*Provide a description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), and the main results in the last 5 years (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Greece has experienced many epizootics from Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) the last years. Following the recent epizootic in the mainland, the last outbreak having been confirmed in February 2015, recurrence of the disease took place in the Island of Lesbos, firstly with four (4) confirmed outbreaks in December 2016 and January 2017 and later, starting in September 2017, with a total of 32 outbreaks until January 2018. In the attached Annex, there are maps showing the geographical division of Greece in Regions and RUs, as well as the outbreaks confirmed in the island of Lesbos the period 2016- 2018 (Maps 1,3,4).

The main control measures implemented, according to Directive 92/119/EEC and the National Contingency Plan were:

- stamping out (killing and disposal) of all susceptible animals in the holding,
- cleansing-disinfection,
- establishment of protection (min 3 km) and surveillance (min 10 km) zones around outbreaks,
- movement restrictions.

Additional measures taken by the Greek Authorities, included:

- prohibition of dispatch of small ruminants from the entire island of Lesbos,
- standstill for all sheep and goats (prohibition of all movements) in the entire island of Lesbos,
- declaration of Lesbos in state of emergency (mobilization of additional personnel and resources).

The Community Veterinary Emergency Team Mission for Sheep Pox visited Lesbos along with members of the National Disease Control Center (NDCC) 22-24 November 2017 to provide technical assistance.

The state of emergency in the Island of Lesbos was lifted on 31.12.2017 and restocking of affected holdings took place not before six months after confirmation of the last outbreak in the Island. Measures were lifted in July 2018.

No outbreak of SGP has been confirmed in Greece since January 2018.

The main target of surveillance activities in Greece is to prevent disease occurrence and, in case of suspicion, to timely detect virus presence, in order to proceed in implementing measures against disease spread.

The programme comprises passive and active surveillance.

### A. Passive surveillance

Passive surveillance is applied in all ovine and caprine animals in the entire Greek territory and includes clinical investigation for the presence of typical symptoms of the disease. It is carried out in all flocks of susceptible species to SGP in the country, as well as in those of ovine and caprine animals, introduced from countries where outbreaks of the disease have been confirmed. In case of disease suspicion, local Veterinary Authorities, under the supervision and coordination of the Central Competent Veterinary Authority (CCVA), implement all measures defined in the National Contingency Plan for the disease.

### B. Active surveillance

Active surveillance is in place in specific Regional Units (RUs) of the country considered as high risk areas due to their proximity with neighboring countries where the disease occurs. It comprises clinical surveillance of a specific number of flocks and animals per month.

More specifically, the following RUs are included in the programme:

- the RUs of Evros (divided in Northern and Southern Evros), Rodopi, Drama, Kavala and Xanthi in the

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

Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace,

- the RUs of Serres, Chalkidiki, Thessaloniki, Kilkis, Pella, Pieria, Imathia in the Region of Central Macedonia,

- the Islands of Lesvos, Lemnos, Chios and Samos in the Region of Northern Aegean,

- the Islands of Rhodes and Kos in the Region of Southern Aegean.

A total of twelve (12) Regional Units and six (6) Islands are included.

The area within the limits of a RU or an Island is considered as an epidemiological unit.

Particularly, in the framework of this programme, the minimum number of different herds to be clinically examined in each epidemiological unit every month is fifteen (15). Herds are evenly distributed in each RU, in order to provide geographical coverage therein. At least twenty (20) animals are clinically examined within each herd, with the exception in certain islands where the number of animals in the herds is low and all animals are clinically examined therein. The number and results of clinical examinations are registered in an online application.

This programme is in force since 2017, referred to as the Four (4) Exotics Diseases/Transboundary Diseases (TADs), that is Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), PPR and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP). The technical part of the TADs programme continues to be implemented in full-scale and in its framework is SGP surveillance continued in our country. All procedures regarding the implementation of SGP active surveillance, that is legal framework, annual budget approval, personnel management, procurements, surveillance activities, data registration, awareness campaigns, etc, are implemented in the framework of the TADs programme.

In the attached Annex, there are maps showing the geographical division of Greece in Regions and RUs, as well as the RUs where active surveillance for SGP is conducted (Maps 1 and 2).

During the last years, outbreaks of the disease in neighboring Turkey resulted in enhanced preparedness among the Central Competent Authority (CCA) and the local Veterinary Authorities. In this framework, a number of Circulars (for example for the time period 2021-2022: No 340/51657/19.02.2021, No 550/81004/23.03.2021, No 714/111616/19.04.2021, No 1412/248260/14.09.2021, 511/72338/17.03.2022, 714/111616/22.04.2022) were issued by the CCA indicating the necessity for intensification of surveillance activities in areas near our borders, as well as providing information and guidelines.

Nevertheless, within the framework of the TADs Programme, since December 2019, two different tri-fold Brochures have been distributed raising awareness and preparedness in livestock owners.

Active surveillance for SGP is also being implemented in the framework of the THRACE Project, in the Regional Unit of Evros in the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. The project is conducted under the aegis of EuFMD and FAO.

Regarding passive surveillance, the last years, a total of 54 (2019-2021) samples from sheep and goats in flocks where clinical suspicion for the disease were tested negative with molecular techniques (PCR).

Regarding surveillance data obtained from the beginning of the implementation of the TADs programme (01.11.2017 -31.12.2021), a total of 211.223 sheep and goats in 10.267 holdings have been clinically examined for SGP with negative results.

Clinical surveillance is also implemented in the framework of other activities as well, such as:

a) in specific number of sheep and goats in the framework of national control and eradication programmes,

b) in all ovine and caprine animals before their movement, a procedure verified with the Animal Health Certificate issued by the Local Veterinary Authorities and accompanying animals throughout transport (national legislation),

c) in all ovine and caprine animals during their ante mortem clinical examinations in slaughterhouses, including subsequent post mortem carcass inspections,

d) in specific number of sheep and goats in the framework of the THRACE programme in the RU of Evros, along with serological surveillance as well.

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

## 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) :*

The main target of the programme for SGP in Greece is to prevent disease occurrence and, in case of suspicion, to timely detect virus presence, in order to proceed in implementing measures against disease spread.

The programme comprises passive and active surveillance.

### A. Passive surveillance

Passive surveillance is applied in all ovine and caprine animals in the entire Greek territory and includes clinical investigation for the presence of typical symptoms of the disease. It is carried out in all flocks of susceptible species to SGP in the country, as well as in those of ovine and caprine animals, introduced from countries where outbreaks of the disease have been confirmed. In case of disease suspicion, local Veterinary Authorities, under the supervision and coordination of the Central Competent Veterinary Authority (CCVA), implement all measures defined in the Contingency Plan. During the last years, in the context of passive surveillance, a total of 54 (2019-2021) samples from sheep and goats in flocks where clinical suspicion for the disease was raised were tested negative with molecular techniques (PCR).

### B. Active surveillance

Active surveillance is in place in specific Regional Units (RUs) of the country considered as high risk areas due to their proximity with neighboring countries where the disease occurs. It comprises a) clinical surveillance of a specific number of flocks and animals per month and b) blood sampling and serological examinations in a specific number of animals within each flock under the programme per month.

More specifically, the following RUs are included in the programme:

- the RUs of Evros (divided in Northern and Southern Evros), Rodopi, Drama, Kavala and Xanthi in the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace,
- the RUs of Serres, Chalkidiki, Thessaloniki, Kilkis, Pella, Pieria, Imathia in the Region of Central Macedonia,
- the Islands of Lesbos, Lemnos, Chios and Samos in the Region of Northern Aegean,
- the Islands of Rhodes and Kos in the Region of Southern Aegean.

A total of twelve (12) Regional Units and six (6) Islands are included.

In the attached Annex, there are maps showing the geographical division of Greece in Regions and RUs, as well as the RUs where active surveillance for SGP is implemented in Greece (Maps 1 and 2).

The area within the limits of a RU or an Island is considered as an epidemiological unit. Particularly, in the framework of this programme, the minimum number of different herds to be clinically examined in each epidemiological unit every month is fifteen (15). Herds are evenly distributed in each RU, in order to provide geographical coverage therein. At least twenty (20) animals are clinically examined within each herd, with the exception in certain islands where the number of animals in the herds is low and all animals are clinically examined therein. The number and results of clinical examinations are registered in an online application.

This programme is in force since 2017, referred to as the Four (4) Exotics Diseases/Transboundary Diseases (TADs), that is Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), PPR and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP). The technical part of the TADs programme continues to be implemented in full-scale and in its framework is SGP/PPR surveillance continued in our country. All procedures regarding the

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

implementation of SGP active surveillance, that is legal framework, annual budget approval, personnel management, procurements, surveillance activities, data registration, awareness campaigns, etc, are implemented in the framework of the TADs programme.  
In a year period, the target would be a total of 68.400 clinical examinations.

## 4. Measures of the submitted programme

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2023 - 2023

- Eradication
- Testing
- Slaughter of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Surveillance
- Sampling

Other, please specify

#### 4.1.1 Timeline for the eradication

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

No new outbreaks of SGP have been confirmed in Greece since January 2018. However, taking into account Greece's close proximity to countries where the disease occurs, disease surveillance, epidemiological assessment controls in animal movements are key elements for taking appropriate measures and prevent disease occurrence.

#### 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):

The main target of the programme for SGP in Greece is to prevent disease reoccurrence and in, in case of suspicion, to timely detect virus presence, in order to proceed in implementing measures against disease

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

spread.

## 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 stakeholders. Explain which actions are taken to actively involve the stakeholders in the implementation of the programme.*

(max. 32000 chars):

Authorities and stakeholders involved in the programme and their obligations are described here below:

1. The Central Competent Veterinary Authority (CCVA) is the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate of the Directorate General of Veterinary Services of the Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development and Food and is responsible for the coordination and management of the programme, as well as for contingency planning at national level. In collaboration with the local Veterinary Authorities, it assembles, analyzes and interprets clinical, laboratory and epidemiological data resulting from disease surveillance implementation at local and national level. The CCVA is responsible for designing the surveillance programme and designating the Veterinary Authorities, organizations, bodies and individuals, involved in its implementation as well as their responsibilities. Further, the CCVA is in close cooperation and communication with the competent authorities and bodies in the European Commission and internationally. Finally, it organizes and participates in disease awareness campaigns, meetings and training courses for veterinarians, farmers and all involved stakeholders.
2. The National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for SGP is the Department of Molecular Diagnostic, Foot and Mouth Disease, Virological, Rickettsial and Exotic Diseases of the Directorate of Athens' Veterinary Center of the Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development and Food and is responsible for: a) carrying out serological/molecular diagnostic methods, according to OIE standards, b) keeping records of laboratory examinations and results and registering results in the Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database and c) reporting to the CCVA data and results.
3. The Veterinary Authorities in the RUs of the country are responsible for: a) conducting and monitoring active surveillance in ovine and caprine herds in the framework of the programme and/or carrying out enhanced clinical surveillance according to CCVA guidelines, b) notifying and investigating clinical suspicions, c) registering surveillance data in the Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database, d) implementing measures according to the National Contingency Plan in case of suspicion and/or confirmation of disease, e) reporting to the CCVA for the activities of the program a, f) informing all involved stakeholders and g) organizing disease awareness campaigns.
4. The Directorate of e-Government of the Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development and Food is responsible for a) providing technical support to the Veterinary Authorities to improve the available digital applications, b) developing new applications according to programme requirements and c) carrying out training on digital applications for authorized users in the central and local Veterinary Authorities.
5. Farmers. It is compulsory for owners of small ruminant holdings to implement all biosecurity measures for disease prevention, to notify any disease suspicion to the competent veterinary authorities and comply with indications, recommendations and guidelines designated by the CCVA and the local Veterinary Services.

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

## 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):

Passive surveillance is applied in all ovine and caprine flocks in the entire Greek territory. Active Surveillance is conducted in the following Regional Units (RUs) and Islands:

- the RUs of Evros (divided in Northern and Southern Evros), Rodopi, Drama, Kavala and Xanthi of the Region of the Eastern Macedonia and Thrace,
- the RUs of Serres, Chalkidiki, Thessaloniki, Kilkis, Pella, Pieria, Imathia of the Region of Central Macedonia,
- the Islands of Lesbos, Lemnos, Chios and Samos in the Region of Northern Aegean,
- the Islands of Rhodes and Kos in the Region of Southern Aegean.

A total of twelve (12) Regional Units and six (6) Islands are included. In the attached Annex, there are maps showing the geographical division of Greece in Regions and RUs, as well as the RUs where active surveillance for SGP is implemented in Greece (Maps 1 and 2).

## 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Union and national legislation are implemented and as of 21.04.2021 provisions of the Animal Health Law are in force. Specifically, according to article 4 of the Presidential Decree 138/1995 (Government Gazette No 88A') and the articles 14, 15 of National Contingency Plan (Ministerial Decision No 258933/18.08.2008 Government Gazette No 1662B'), it is compulsory for all official and private veterinarians, as well as any other involved stakeholder (livestock owners, transporters, etc) to immediately notify any suspicion of SGP to the local Veterinary Services. The CCVA is thereof notified and provisions and measures of the National Contingency Plan for the disease are enforced:

- At local level, a thorough clinical examination of all animals in the holding and collection of samples are performed. Decisions regarding measures on animal movement restrictions and further investigations applied due to SGP suspicion in the holding and in the Regional Unit are issued by the competent authorities of the Region, notified to the owner of the affected holding, the CCVA and all involved stakeholders (local Police Authorities, farmers' associations, etc).
- At central level, the CCVA, activates the National Disease Control Center (NDCC) and coordinates actions and measures according to national legislation.

In case of negative results, measures are lifted. In case of SGP confirmation, measures upon confirmation of disease, that is culling of the animals in the affected holding, cleansing and disinfection therein, etc are implemented after issuance of the respective Decisions by the competent authorities of the Region, notified to the owner of the affected holding, the CCVA and all involved stakeholders. The CCVA immediately notifies the outbreak in the EU

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

ADIS (formerly referred to as ADNS) platform and in the OIE WAHIS system. Also, a detailed report is sent to the European Commission, including relative epidemiological data.

### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars):

Passive surveillance: All ovine and caprine animals in the entire Greek territory.

Active surveillance: Ovine and caprine animals in twelve (12) Regional Units and six (6) Islands in north-east regions considered as high risk areas, due to their proximity with countries where the disease occurs.

### 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):

#### Animal Identification

The system for the identification and registration of small ruminants in Greece is implemented in accordance to the Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 and Ministerial Decisions 263493/27.07.2004, 134167/18.04.2011 and 1952/92114/04.09.2017.

All newborn small ruminants are marked until the age of six (6) months and certainly before their dispatch using conventional {two types of earrings: Type 1 and Type 2 and electronic means of signaling (electronic stomach balls, electronic earrings)}. Each animal bears a Type 1 earring in the left ear and an electronic marking device (electronic stomach balls or electronic earring in the right ear) which includes the same information as the Type 1 earring. Each marking codifies the information for the Country of origin, the Regional Unit, the holding of birth as well as the individual identification number of the animal, according to the following structure:

-EL (two capital letters corresponding to the country of birth of the animal)

-XX (two numbers, corresponding to the code of the Regional Unit of the establishment where the animal was born)

-XXXXXX (six numbers, corresponding to the code number of the establishment where the animal was born)

-XXXX (four numbers, corresponding to the individual code number of the small ruminant)

Type 2 earrings do not include the four latest numbers corresponding to the individual code number of the small ruminant and are used only when an animal is slaughtered before the age of six (6) months.

(Information of identification and registration of ovine and caprine animals is available at the site of Ministry of Rural Development and Food:

[http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/en\\_docs/livestock/](http://www.minagric.gr/images/stories/en_docs/livestock/)

Competent\_authority\_means\_for\_identification\_holding\_register\_and\_movement\_document.pdf )

The owner of the holding is obliged to keep updated records including data regarding the establishment (identification code, owner data, production type, etc), number of animals, animal identification codes, animal movements (date of import in the establishment, date of birth, date of exit, establishment of origin/destination etc).

#### National Integrated Veterinary Information System

The National Integrated Veterinary Information System is an online digital application which is used by Official Veterinarians for registering data of live animals and holdings. Concerning ovine and caprine animals and holdings, the following information is registered therein: establishment data (identification code, owner's data, location of the holding, production type, etc), animal data on movements, etc), co-



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

housed herds, etc.

### Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database

The Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database is an online digital database designed for the registration of clinical and laboratory examinations conducted in the framework of the programme. Registration of surveillance data in the database which is interconnected with the National Veterinary Database is a necessary tool for monitoring disease surveillance, obtaining epidemiological data and detecting programme implementation deficiencies which allows readjusting surveillance activities.

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

*Please detail also the rules existing for transhumance and common grazing areas, if any.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Animal movements are under the control of the Veterinary Authorities of the Regional Units, according to the provisions of union and national legislation, according to which ovine and caprine animals, are clinically examined before their dispatch, a procedure verified with the Animal Health Certificate issued thereby and accompanying animals throughout transport.

In case of disease suspicion and/or confirmation, the National Contingency Plan (Ministerial Decision 258933/18.08.2008) is activated and as of 21.04.2021, provisions of the Animal Health Law are also in force.

#### 4.4.5 *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 per region, animal coverage in each herd, interpretation rules of the test,...)*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

### Laboratory tests

Laboratory tests used for the purposes of the programme include Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and RT-PCR for virological - molecular examination of samples.

### Sampling Plans

Passive surveillance is applied in all ovine and caprine flocks in the entire Greek territory. Laboratory investigation is conducted in case clinical suspicions for the disease are raised. In such case, samples from skin lesions are collected by the official veterinarians of the Veterinary Services of the Regional Units and tested, according to the guidelines of the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of Animal Health Directorate of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, as described in the Circular 2630/94270/25.08.2016 and the National Contingency Plan.

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

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

*Explain also how the vaccination coverage is monitored by the official authorities*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Not applicable.

## 4.4.7 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 reference 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, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter. 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. Detailed information should also be provided as regard the epidemiological investigations done, and the additional laboratory tests foreseen (culture, PCR, IFGamma, etc ...). Please mention if national guidelines are available.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Union and national legislation are implemented and as of 21.04.2021 provisions of the Animal Health Law are in force.

Specifically, according to the Presidential Decree 138/1995 (Government Gazette No 88A') and the National Contingency Plan (Ministerial Decision No 258933/18.08.2008 Government Gazette No 1662B'), measures upon SGP/PPR confirmation are applied, among which the main being designation of protection and surveillance zones, stamping out in the affected holding, sanitary burial on the spot, cleansing and disinfection, as well as movement restrictions. Measures are implemented after issuance of the respective Decisions by the competent authorities of the Region, notified to the owner of the affected holding, the CCVA and all involved stakeholders. The CCVA immediately notifies the outbreak in the EU ADIS (formerly referred to as ADNS) platform and in the OIE WAHIS system. Also, a detailed report is sent to the European Commission, including relative epidemiological data.

Timeline of measures applied is set at minimum 21 days and may be extended by the Veterinary Authorities according to the epidemiological situation in the affected area. Restocking of the holding is feasible according to provisions of union and national legislation, the epidemiological situation for the disease and recommendations by European and international scientific organizations.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

The compensation scheme for livestock owners in case of outbreak confirmation is defined in the Joint Ministerial Decision for the year 2021, issued annually by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and the Ministry of Finances. Market values of the culled animals, eligible costs related to killing and disposal of carcasses, cleansing and disinfection procedures thereafter, as well as the process of compensation are described in detail in the aforementioned Decision.

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

### 4.4.9 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

*Please indicate also when the last FVO audit has taken place and provide a table listing the recommendations and the actions taken by the national authorities to this regard.*

*Please mention if a Task Force subgroup visit has taken place and the state of play as regards the implementation of the recommendations suggested if any.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Supervision and control measures are implemented at various levels (central and local) in order to ensure compliance with the programme.

The CCVA is responsible for the coordination and management of the programme, as well as for contingency planning at national level. In collaboration with the local Veterinary Authorities, it assembles, analyzes and interprets clinical, laboratory and epidemiological data resulting from disease surveillance implementation at local and national level.

The Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database is an important tool used for this purpose, providing data concerning clinical examinations, laboratory results and epidemiological data for each Regional Unit where the program is implemented. In this way, the CCVA can monitor the rate of the programme implementation, detect problems and provide relevant guidelines.

The Veterinary Authorities in the Regions/Regional Units of the country are responsible for conducting and monitoring active surveillance in ovine and caprine herds in the framework of the programme, as well as registering surveillance data in the Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database.

For monitoring surveillance activities in the field, surveillance activities are recorded in monthly reports of daily activities and registered in the Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database by the seasonal veterinarian in each Regional Unit where the programme is implemented. The official veterinarians in the CCVA monitor the implementation of the programme at local level via the aforementioned monthly reports sent thereof and the data recorded in the database.

In February 2019, an on the spot visit was conducted by members of the Directorate General of Health and Food Safety of the European Commission, firstly in the offices of the CCVA in Athens, regarding the progress of the implementation of the TADs programme (staff recruitment, surveillance activities and results, etc) and in the Veterinary Services in the of the Regional Unit of Serres in the Region of Central Macedonia. As a result, cEU co-funding for the TADs programme for the years 2019-2020 was continued. Further, the CCVA submitted every two months, from December 2017 to the European Commission until March 2021, when the co-financing state of the TADs programme changed, reports regarding the activities of the project, such as surveillance data, lack in consumables, equipment and materials, etc. Moreover, in May 2019, in the context of monitoring the proper implementation of the TADs programme, an on the spot visit was conducted by members of the CCVA to the local Veterinary Services in the Region of Central Macedonia, including inspections in farms under the programme.

For 2023, teleconferences, among the CCVA and local Veterinary Services of the Regions/Regional units and/or on the spot visits in Regional Units where the programme is applied are planned, with the aim to improve the implementation of the programme activities and the achievements of the targets, as well as discuss any issues or difficulties.

Moreover the CCVA, in order to ensure the completeness/quality of the implementation of the programme for the 2023, has timely proceeded in the necessary arrangements for seasonal veterinarians employed in the program contracts renewal.

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

## 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 main benefit of the programme in Greece is the high level of preparedness against disease occurrence, as our country acts as the frontier for the whole European territory against areas where the disease occurs. Greece's geographical position, in combination with its proximity to third countries, the diversity of its geoclimatic conditions and the extensive land and marine borders, pose enormous risk of disease entrance in the country. Prevention of disease entrance, early detection of new outbreaks and a timely investigation of clinical suspicions have been attained by the implementation of the four (4) Exotic Diseases-TADs programme the last five years, the intensive passive and active clinical surveillance in place, along with clinical examinations of ovine and caprine animals in the framework of other eradication programmes in the country. The benefits of the programme also include enhancement of disease awareness among all involved stakeholders, as well as cost effectiveness, taking into account the amount of direct and indirect costs which are involved in case of disease occurrence (costs related to herd depopulations, compensations, movement restrictions, etc).

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

## 6. 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.

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

#### 6.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2023**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
CENTRAL MACEDONIA	PCR	Sheep and goats	tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
EASTERN MACEDONIA AND TRACIA	PCR	Sheep and goats	tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
NORTH AEGEAN	PCR	Sheep and goats	tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
SOUTH AEGEAN	PCR	Sheep and goats	tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
REST OF GREECE	PCR	Sheep and goats	tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	X
<b>Total</b>					250	
<b>Add a new row</b>						

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

	Total number of tests
ELISA	0
PCR	250

### 6.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

#### 6.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year: **2023**

										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		
CENTRAL MACEDONIA +	Sheep and goats	7 124	7 124	1 260	0	0	0	0,000	17,687	0,000	0,000	X	

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

EASTERN MACEDONIA	Sheep and goats	5 203	5 203	1 080	0	0	0	0,000	20,757	0,000	0,000	X
NORTH AEGEAN	Sheep and goats	4 676	4 676	720	0	0	0	0,000	15,398	0,000	0,000	X
SOUTH AEGEAN	Sheep and goats	1 298	1 298	360	0	0	0	0,000	27,735	0,000	0,000	X
<b>Total</b>		18 301	18 301	3 420	0	0	0	0,000	18,688	0,000	0,000	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 6.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : **2023**

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)		
CENTRAL MACEDONIA	Sheep and goats	1 291 918	1 291 918	50	50	0	0	0	0,004	0,000	X	
EASTERN MACEDONIA	Sheep and goats	783 702	783 702	50	50	0	0	0	0,006	0,000	X	
NORTH AEGEAN	Sheep and goats	637 745	637 745	50	50	0	0	0	0,008	0,000	X	
SOUTH AEGEAN	Sheep and goats	138 944	138 944	50	50	0	0	0	0,036	0,000	X	
REST OF GREECE	Sheep and goats	14 388 523	14 388 523	50	50	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	X	
<b>Total</b>		17 240 832	17 240 832	250	250	0	0	0	0,001	0,000		
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or culled : SHEEP AND GOAT

0

Total number of animals expected to be tested

250

### 6.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*



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

## 7.2. Financial informaton

### 7.2.1. 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 performs 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):

Official and seasonal veterinarians from Regional Veterinary Authorities perform the sampling. Equipment is provided by the Central Competent Authority (CCVA). The cost of veterinary visits refers only to travel expenses for an on farm visit that is fuel consumption covering the distance to and from the selected holding. For this purpose, an overview of the frequency of on farm visits per Regional Unit, the density of holdings in each Region and current fuel prices have been taken into account. For this calculation, a mean distance of 25 km from the offices of the Veterinary Authority of origin to the holding was used, with an average of 10 litres of fuel consumption per 100 km and an average value of 2.2 € per litre of fuel (excluding VAT 24%), given the unusual

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

socioeconomic situation which has caused the current energy crisis and thus the enormous increase in fuel prices. Therefore, the sum cost is estimated at 11€ for each on farm veterinary visit, as referred to in table 7.1, point "Other costs" including planned activities for 2023.

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):*

Testing of samples is performed by the National Reference Laboratory (Department of Molecular Diagnostic, Foot and Mouth Disease, Virological, Rickettsial and Exotic Diseases of the Directorate of Athens Veterinary Center of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food). The number of expected suspicions (250) for the 2023 programme includes suspicions/cases caused by other viruses within the differential diagnosis mainly by ecthyma. Taking into account Greece's close proximity to countries where the disease occurs, enhanced surveillance is implemented, and differential diagnosis includes also FMD and PPR.

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):*

Compensations are paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, after submission of relative requests by the local Veterinary Authorities thereto.

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

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):

Not applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The 2023 awareness campaign is designed to be common for the two programmes SGP/PPR. The CCVA has planned to create and distribute to local Veterinary Services, in order to inform all the involved stakeholders: a) an informative leaflet regarding the biosecurity measures against sheep and goat pox and sheep and goat plague and b) posters regarding clinical signs, epidemiology and prevention of sheep and goat pox and sheep and goat plague. Moreover a meeting with involved stakeholders (farmers/farmers associations) in a Region of the country considered as high risk area according to the programme is also planned from the CCVA, in order to raise awareness for PPR and SGP.

Total financial cost has been estimated not to exceed 5.000€, amount claimed only in the financial table of the GR – 2023- sheep and goat pox programme.

• Estimated costs:

Awareness campaign Number Total cost

Posters (Information about PPR, SGP) 3000 €

Leaflets (Biosecurity measures for farms) 30000 €

Organization of meeting with farmers/farmers associations to raise awareness as regards the programme

(costs of catering, hall

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

booking) €

### 7.2.2. 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*

### 7.2.3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

*If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:*

Greece's geographical position, in combination with its proximity to third countries, the diversity of its geoclimatic conditions and the extensive land and marine borders, pose enormous risk of disease entrance in the country and the European Union. Thus, surveillance activities for SGP in Greece are of great importance for the whole European territory. The increased co-financing request regarding the cost of on farm visits lies on the unusual socioeconomic situation which has caused the current energy crisis and the enormous increase in fuel prices.

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

## 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
	19219_14946.pdf	19219_14946.pdf	1005 kb
	19219_14947.pdf	19219_14947.pdf	288 kb
	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	ERAFUNDSPESTFUNDS_PPD.pdf	288 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1581 kb