



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses 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**

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance 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).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES" Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-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:

**Instructions to complete the form:**

1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .pdf, etc) to complete your report using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.

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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: 2021 2.1

Member state : ELLADA

Disease : Sheep and goat pox

Species : Sheep and goats

This program is multi annual :

Type of submission :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :  To end of

*First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:*

1. Contact data

Name  Phone

Email  Your job type within the CA :

**Submission Date**

**04/11/2021 15:29:08**

**Submission Number**

**1636032566770-17979**



# 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) :

### Historical data.

The most recent Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) epizootic in the mainland of Greece was in 2015, the last outbreak having been confirmed in February 2015. Thereon, recurrence of the disease took place in the Island of Lesvos, 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. The main control measures, according to Directive 92/119/EEC and the National Contingency Plan applied 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 the outbreaks.
- Movement restrictions.

Additional measures taken by the Greek Authorities, included:

- Prohibition of dispatch of small ruminants from the entire island of Lesvos.
- Standstill (prohibition of all movements) in the entire island of Lesvos.
- Declaration of Lesvos in state of emergency (mobilization of additional personnel and resources).

The Community Veterinary Emergency Team Mission for Sheep Pox visited Lesvos along with members of the National Disease Control Center (NDCC) from 22 to 24 November 2017, with the aim to provide technical assistance for the control of the epizootic.

The state of emergency in the Island of Lesvos 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.

Table 1 and maps in the attached Annex depict outbreaks of the disease confirmed in our country since 2016.

The main target of surveillance for SGP is the early detection of the disease. During the last five years, in the context of passive surveillance, all clinical suspicions of sheep and goats in the entire Greek territory were laboratory investigated.

Since 2017, in Greece, the co-financed program against the exotic diseases Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP), hereon referred to as Program on Transboundary Animal Diseases - TADs has been approved by the European Commission and is being implemented in specific Regional Units (RUs) of Regions defined as High Risk Areas. These are the Regions of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Central Macedonia, as well as specific islands of Northern/ Eastern Aegean – maritime borders with Turkey.

Since the beginning of the programme (2017-2020), a total of 157282 animals were clinically examined with negative results.

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

Also, clinical surveillance for SGP is conducted in the entire Greek territory in the framework of national eradication and control programmes for other animal diseases such as Brucellosis, as well as before slaughter, whilst specifically in the Regional Unit of Evros clinical surveillance for the disease is performed via the THRACE project.

Circulars issued by the Central Competent Authority (CCA) are sent to the local Veterinary Authorities when outbreaks of the disease are confirmed near our borders, in order to enhance surveillance in those areas.

For enhancing awareness, a brochure for the TADs programme was distributed to farmers in December 2019.

### 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) :*

Surveillance activities for Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP).

#### A. Passive Surveillance

Passive surveillance is in place in the entire Greek territory and includes all ovine and caprine animals susceptible to Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP). It comprises laboratory investigation of all clinical suspicions of the disease. In case suspicion of the disease is raised, the Local Veterinary Authorities, under the supervision and coordination of the Central Competent Authority, implement measures defined in the National Contingency Plan.

#### B. Active Surveillance

Active surveillance is in place in specific Regions of the country considered as high risk areas, due to their proximity with countries where the disease occurs. It is conducted in the framework of the national programme for the Four (4) Exotics Diseases/Transboundary Diseases (TADs), that is Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Peste de Petit Ruminants (PPR) and Sheep and Goats Pox (SGP) hereon referred to as the TADs programme; it includes clinical examination of 20 ovine and caprine animals in 15 flocks per month per Regional Unit (RU) (that is 3600 ovine and caprine animals per year, with the exception of Evros RU where 7200 ovine and caprine animals per year should be examined) in the Regions of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (RUs of Evros, Rodopi, Xanthi, Kavala, Drama), of Central Macedonia (RUs of Thessaloniki, Serres, Kilkis, Chalkidiki, Pella, Imathia, Pieria), of North Aegean (RUs of Lesbos, Limnos, Chios, Samos) and of South Aegean (Rodos, Kos). For the purpose of the programme, each RU or island is defined as the unit of epidemiological investigation, with the exception of Evros RU which consists of two epidemiological units: Northern Evros and Southern Evros along with Samothraki Island.

As a result, active surveillance in the framework of the GR – 2021-2022 sheep and goat pox programme is conducted in a total of four (4) Regions with eighteen (18) RUs, corresponding to nineteen (19) epidemiological units. The location and density of small ruminant holdings in each one of the high risk Regions where active surveillance for sheep and goat pox is implemented are depicted in the maps of the attached Annex.

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

At least 20 animals are clinically examined within each flock, with the exception in certain islands where the number of animals in the flock is low and all animals are clinically examined therein. At least 15 holdings are selected on a monthly basis, evenly distributed, in order to achieve geographical coverage in each RU or island. Each unit is further divided in three geographical sub-units based on their number of municipalities, farm animal population, farm density and specific geographical particularities. Five (5) holdings located in each sub-unit are selected, adding up to the aforementioned sum of 15 holdings per area on a monthly basis. In each holding, at least 20 ovine and caprine animals are clinically examined.

The number and results of clinical examinations are registered in an online application.

In a year period, the target would be a total of 68400 clinical examinations to be performed in those high-risk areas, but that target will be subjected to reevaluation based on the ongoing risk assessment, including analysis of available epidemiological data, outcomes of surveillance activities, as well as evolution of the disease in neighboring countries and/or countries with which trade activities, such as live animal trade, animal products and animal by-products trade, are often.

Table 2 of the attached Annex shows the total number of animals clinically examined in each unit.

### 4. Measures of the submitted programme

#### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2021 - 2022

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

Other, please specify

#### 4.1.1 Timeline for the eradication

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

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

No outbreaks of Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) have been detected in Greece since January 2018.

However, the risk of disease entrance due to the close proximity of Greece to countries where the disease occurs and/or is endemic, clinical surveillance for the early detection of the disease is fundamental for the protection of animals of susceptible species in Greece and the entire European territory. Further, clinical surveillance in the framework of national programmes as well as before animal movements and compliance with biosecurity measures by all involved stakeholders play a key role in prevention of disease recurrence.

## 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 is to prevent disease recurrence.

In case of disease re-incursion, early detection of virus presence, necessary for the timely implementation of measure enforcement are fundamental for prevention of disease 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) :*

The stakeholders involved in the Programme and their obligations are described here below:

1. The Central Competent Authority (CCA) - Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate of Directorate General of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food is responsible for planning, coordination and management of the programme at national level (National Disease Control Center\_NDCC). In collaboration with the Local Veterinary Authorities, it assembles, analyzes and interprets clinical, laboratory and epidemiological data resulting from disease surveillance implementation at regional and national level. CCA establishes the measures included in the surveillance program. It designates the Veterinary Authorities, Organizations, bodies and individuals, involved in the implementation of the program, as well as their responsibilities. It monitors and audits the local Veterinary Authorities and reviews and applies the Contingency Plans in case of suspicion and/or confirmation of disease. It is in close communication with the European and International competent authorities in matters involving the objectives, the targets and the outcomes of the program. 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 (Department of Molecular Diagnostic, FMD, Virological, Rickettsial and Exotic Diseases of the Directorate of Athens Veterinary Center of the Ministry

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

of Rural Development and Food) is responsible for a) carrying out serological/molecular diagnostic methods as described in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests, b) registering the results of the analysis and relevant information in databases and digital applications and c) for reporting to the Central Veterinary Authority upon the activities regarding the implementation of the program.

3. The Veterinary Authorities in the Regional Units (RUs) of the country are responsible for: a) conducting and monitoring active surveillance in ovine and caprine flocks, b) investigating and notifying clinical suspicions, c) registering all relevant information in the digital database designed for this purpose, d) implementing measures according to the National Contingency Plan in case of suspicion and/or confirmation of the disease, e) reporting to the CCA for the activities of the program and f) informing all involved stakeholders and implementing disease awareness campaigns.

4. The Directorate of e-Government of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food is responsible for a) providing technical support to the Veterinary Authorities to improve the digital applications b) developing new applications according to programme requirements and c) carrying out training on digital applications.

5. The Farmers.

It is compulsory for owners of small ruminant holdings to implement all biosecurity measures for the prevention of the disease, to notify any disease suspicion to the competent veterinary authorities and comply with indications, recommendations and guidelines designated by the CCA and the local Veterinary Services.

### 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 in place in all ovine and caprine flocks in the entire Greek territory.

Active Surveillance is conducted in the Regions of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (Northern Evros, Southern Evros, Rodopi, Drama, Kavala, Xanthi), Central Macedonia (Serres, Chalkidiki, Thessaloniki, Kilkis, Pella, Pieria, Imathia), North Aegean (Islands of Lesbos, Lemnos, Chios, Samos) and South Aegean (Islands of Rhodes, Kos). A total of twelve (12) Regional Units and six (6) Islands are included.

Maps and figures are provided in the attached Annex for the geographical depiction of the programme's implementation.

### 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

#### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Disease notification is under union and national legislation; as of 21-04-2021, provisions of the Animal

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Health Law are in force.

National legislation includes the Presidential Decree 138/1995 (A' 88) which was developed in compliance to the Directive 92/119/EC of the Council on the 17th December 1992 and the National Contingency Plan (Ministerial Decision 258933/18-08-2008 – B' 1662). According to them, it is compulsory for all official and private veterinarians, as well as any other involved stakeholder to immediately notify any suspicion of Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) to the local Veterinary Services. The established Local Disease Control Center (LDCC) therein informs the Central Competent Authority (CCA) that a suspicion of the disease arose and an official veterinarian conducts clinical examination in all animals presenting clinical signs similar to SGP. At local level, thorough clinical examination of all animals in the holding and collection of appropriate samples is performed, followed by notification to the farmer of the suspicion for presence of SGP in the flock notification of the suspicion to the LDCC and the CCA. Further, Regional Decisions for "Adoption of measures due to SGP suspicion in the holding", as well as "Adoption of measures due to SGP suspicion in the Regional Unit" are issued, notified to local Police Authorities, the Army, the Naval Authorities, Administrative Structures, associations of farmers and any other involved stakeholder. At central level, the CCA activates the National Disease Control Center (NDCC) and disseminates the information to the National Group of Experts and the National Reference Laboratory (NRL). Immediate laboratory investigation is performed and the NRL notifies the results to the NDCC and LDCC.

In case of negative results, measures are lifted.

In case of confirmation of the disease, the NDCC immediately activates measures on the National Contingency Plan (zoning, movement restrictions, samplings, etc) and notifies the outbreak in the ADIS (formerly referred to as ADNS) platform and in the WAHIS system. Then, a thorough report is sent to the European Commission, including relative epidemiological data. At local level, the head of the LDCC informs the members and the Local Group of Experts. Relative Regional Decisions are issued, i.e. regarding "Adoption of measures in infected holding" "Adoption of measures in affected Regional Unit", etc notified to the owner of the holding and all involved stakeholders.

### 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.

Animal population density and location of holdings are provided in the attached Annex.

### 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 is implemented in Greece in

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accordance to the Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 and the 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.

[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

### Registration

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).

### Central Veterinary Database

The National Veterinary Database is an on-line 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-housed herds, etc.

### Exotic Diseases Clinical Examinations Database

This 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.*



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(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. In case of disease suspicion and/or confirmation, the National Contingency Plan (Ministerial Decision 258933/18.08.2008) which transposes the EU Directive 92/119 is activated and in its accordance all necessary measures must be implemented. As of 21.04.2021, movements are under the provisions of the Animal Health Law.

*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 include Elisa for serological examination and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and RT-PCR for virological - molecular examination of samples.

### Sampling Plans

Collection of samples from skin lesions and nasal and/or ocular swabs is carried out by the Veterinary Services of the Regional Units, in every case of clinical suspicion of SGP (during passive or active surveillance) 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*

*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

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

Law are in force.

In case of Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) outbreak confirmation, the Ministerial Decision 258933/18-08-2008 'National Contingency Plan for the diseases of Council Directive 92/119' is being immediately activated. The NCP is primarily based on the Presidential Decree 138/1995 (Number of Publication: A88/17-05-1995) which harmonizes Council Directive 92/119 regarding «Establishment of general rules against several animal diseases as well as special measures against swine vesicular disease transposing Council Directive 92/119/EEC».

In case of disease suspicion, specific measures are immediately adopted including: official supervision of the affected holding, restrictions in animal movements, conduction of epidemiological investigation, collection of samples for laboratory testing, etc. Measures are lifted, in case of negative result.

In case of confirmation of the disease, the NDCC immediately activates measures of the National Contingency Plan (zoning, movement restrictions, samplings, etc) and notifies the outbreak in the ADIS (formerly referred to as ADNS) platform and in the WAHIS system. Then, a thorough report is sent to the European Commission, including relative epidemiological data. At local level, the head of the LDCC informs the members and the Local Group of Experts. Relative Regional Decisions are issued, i.e. regarding "Adoption of measures in infected holding" "Adoption of measures in affected Regional Unit", etc notified to the owner of the holding and all involved stakeholders. More specifically, the following measures are applied: establishment of protection and surveillance zone, stamping out, movement restrictions, cleansing and disinfection of the affected holding, sanitary burial on the spot. Also, an epidemiological survey is conducted. Further, measures are taken upon according to the epidemiological situation in the affected area (total standstill, involvement of other Authorities, etc). Restocking of the establishment is allowed with the permission of the LDCC, in the case that an official veterinarian verifies cleansing and disinfection methods.

Timeline of measures applied is set at minimum of 21 days and may be extended according to the epidemiological situation in the affected area.

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

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Each year a Joint Ministerial Decision (Ministry of Rural Development and Food and Ministry of Financial Affairs) determines the way of calculation of compensation for farmers.

The issuance of the aforementioned Joint Ministerial Decision is carried out by the Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of the Animal Health Directorate of the Directorate General of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

### 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) :*

Control on the implementation of the programme is implemented at central and local level.

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The Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Animal Health Directorate, Directorate General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Rural Development and Food is the Central Competent Authority (CCA) responsible for monitoring the implementation of the program. The CCA assembles, analyzes and interprets epidemiological data, resulting from the implementation of the programme at local and national level. Every two months Regional Veterinary authorities of high-risk areas provide CCA with records regarding clinical examinations and sampling performed in the context of active and passive surveillance of the program. The Exotic Disease Database is an important tool which is used towards this direction, by providing data concerning clinical examinations, laboratory results and epidemiological data for each Regional Unit where the program is implemented. In this way, CCA is facilitated to point out problems during implementation of the program, propose appropriate solutions and provide guidelines.

At local level, the Regional Veterinary Authorities all over the Country control the implementation of the program in the area of their jurisdiction.

The implementation of the programme is further enhanced by the following surveillance activities:

- a) in ovine and caprine animals in the framework of national control and eradication programmes for brucellosis, scrapie and bluetongue,
- 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.

### 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 timely investigation of clinical suspicions has been attained by the implementation of the four (4) Exotic Diseases-TADs programme the last four 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 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 : **2021**

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 Thrace	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

### 6.1.1 *Targets on diagnostic tests for year :* **2022**

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	<b>X</b>
Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	PCR	Sheep and goats	Tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	<b>X</b>
North Aegean	PCR	Sheep and goats	Tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	<b>X</b>
South Aegean	PCR	Sheep and goats	Tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	<b>X</b>
Rest of Greece	PCR	Sheep and goats	Tissue	confirmation of suspected cases	50	<b>X</b>
<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 :* **2021**

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	
Central macedonia	Sheep and goats	5 780	5 780	1 260	0	0	0	0,000	21,799	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>

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

Eastern Macedonia and 	Sheep and goats	4 387	4 387	1 080	0	0	0	0,000	24,618	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>
North Aegean	Sheep and goats	4 244	4 244	720	0	0	0	0,000	16,965	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>
South Aegean	Sheep and goats	1 071	1 071	360	0	0	0	0,000	33,613	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		15 482	15 482	3 420	0	0	0	0,000	22,090	0,000	0,000	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 6.1.2.1 *Targets on the testing of herds for year :* **2022**

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	
Central Macedonia	Sheep and goats	5 780	5 780	1 260	0	0	0	0,000	21,799	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>
Eastern Macedonia and 	Sheep and goats	4 387	4 387	1 080	0	0	0	0,000	24,618	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>
North Aegean	Sheep and goats	4 244	4 244	720	0	0	0	0,000	16,965	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>
South Aegean	Sheep and goats	1 071	1 071	360	0	0	0	0,000	33,613	0,000	0,000	<b>X</b>
<b>Total</b>		15 482	15 482	3 420	0	0	0	0,000	22,090	0,000	0,000	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

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

### 6.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : 2021

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	1 342 551	1 342 551	50	50	0	0	0	0,004	0,000	X
Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	Sheep and goats	815 024	815 024	50	50	0	0	0	0,006	0,000	X
North Aegean	Sheep and goats	639 024	639 024	50	50	0	0	0	0,008	0,000	X
South Aegean	Sheep and goats	136 270	136 270	50	50	0	0	0	0,037	0,000	X
Rest of Greece	Sheep and goats	13 984 887	13 984 887	50	50	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	X
<b>Total</b>		16 917 756	16 917 756	250	250	0	0	0	0,001	0,000	
								<b>Add a new row</b>			
Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or culled : SHEEP AND GOAT								0			
Total number of animals expected to be tested								250			

### 6.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year : 2022

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

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)		
Central Macedonia	Sheep and goats	1 342 551	1 342 551	50	50	0	0	0	0,004	0,000	X	
Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	Sheep and goats	815 024	815 024	50	50	0	0	0	0,006	0,000	X	
North Aegean	Sheep and goats	639 024	639 024	50	50	0	0	0	0,008	0,000	X	
South Aegean	Sheep and goats	136 270	136 270	50	50	0	0	0	0,037	0,000	X	
Rest of Greece	Sheep and goats	13 984 887	13 984 887	50	50	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	X	
<b>Total</b>		16 917 756	16 917 756	250	250	0	0	0	0,001	0,000		
								<b>Add a new row</b>				
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. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

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.

### 7.1. Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2021**

1. Sampling							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Sampling	Animals sampled	250	1.33	332.5	yes	45	149,63
Sampling	Sampling other than blood sampling			0	no	45	0
2. Testing							
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Testing	Serological test	0		0		45	0
Testing	PCR	250	30	7500	yes	45	3 375
				<b>Add a new row</b>			
3. Vaccines							

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

Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
		0	0	0	no		0	
<b>4. Compensation paid to owners</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>5. Cleaning and disinfection</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>6. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
<b>7. Other costs</b>								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	0		0	no	45	0	X
Duly justified measures	Clinical examinations of herds for the purposes of active surveillance	3 420	7	23940	yes	45	10 773	X
				<b>ADD A NEW ROW</b>				
<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>				31772.5	including		14297.63	

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

<b>Total without Union funding request (€):</b>	0	= requested EU contribution in €
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### 7.1. Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2022**

1. Sampling									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of samples	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
Sampling	Animals sampled	250	1.33	332.5	yes	45	149,63		
Sampling	Sampling other than blood sampling			0		45	0		
2. Testing									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
Testing	Serological test	0		0		45	0	X	
Testing	PCR	250	30	7500	yes	45	3 375	X	
				<b>Add a new row</b>					
3. Vaccines									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
		0	0	0	no		0		
4. Compensation paid to owners									

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

Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
<b>5. Cleaning and disinfection</b>									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
<b>6. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
<b>7. Other costs</b>									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	1	10000	10000	yes	45	4 500	X	
Duly justified measures	Clinical examinations of herds for the purposes of active surveillance	3 420	7	23940	yes	45	10 773	X	
<b>Total with Union funding request (€):</b>				41772.5	including		18797.63		
<b>Total without Union funding request (€):</b>				0			= requested EU contribution in €		

## 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):*

Sampling is performed by official veterinarians (permanent and seasonal staff). The cost of equipment is provided by the Central Competent Authority (CCA), covered by the state budget. Costs related to PCR for sheep and goat pox are claimed herein. As the same clinical visits are conducted for the purpose of both the GR – 2021-2022 sheep and goat pox and the GR – 2021-2022 sheep and goat plague programmes, the claim regarding travel expenses for on-farm visits is submitted only herein. Awareness campaign costs are also claimed only herein, as they refer to common activities for the two programmes.

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

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):*

Samples are tested in the National Reference for SGP (Virology Laboratory-National Reference Laboratory for Rabies in Animals, Department of Molecular Diagnostics, FMD, Virological, Rickettsial & Exotic Diseases, Directorate of Veterinary Center of Athens, Directorate General of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Rural Development and Food) by official veterinarians and laboratory staff.

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):*

Compensation to owners of holdings are covered by the state budget in line with national legislation. Evaluation of applications for compensation is performed by local veterinary authorities while the CCA approves and funds compensation costs.

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.

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

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

*(max. 32000 chars):*

Not applicable.

### 7.2.2 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



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

### 7.2.3. 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*

### 7.2.4. 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. Surveillance activities in our country protect not only greek but the whole European territory.

The GR – 2021-2022 sheep and goat pox and the GR – 2021-2022 sheep and goat plague programmes for which co-financing is requested actually constitute parts of the TADs programme in place since 2017 under national legislation and co-funded at 100% up to 2020. We hereby request continuance of the co-financing of the seasonal staff already hired for the TADS programme, so that the programme continues to be implemented without interruption.

It should be noted that extreme efforts are made to renew seasonal staff contracts, given that administrative discrepancies among the non co-financed newly founded separate programmes (GR – 2021-2022 sheep and goat pox and GR – 2021-2022 sheep and goat plague) and the up to now co-funded TADs programme impede the necessary procedures; if renew of contracts is not achieved, the time consuming procurement procedures for hiring new staff would severely suspend the programmes' activities, as valuable time would be lost. It is important that the personnel already hired for the

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

implementation of the TADs Programme continue to perform surveillance activities. Thus, we kindly request continuance of their co-financing for this purpose.

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# 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
	17979_13394.docx	17979_13394.doc	1687 kb
		Total size of attachments :	1687 kb