


Procedure file

Basic information	
CNS - Consultation procedure Decision	2008/0116(CNS) Procedure completed
Expenditure in the veterinary field. Codification Repealed by 2013/0169(COD)	
Subject 3.10.04 Livestock farming 3.10.08 Animal health requirements, veterinary legislation and pharmacy 3.10.08.05 Animal diseases	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	JURI Legal Affairs		25/06/2008
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Agriculture and Fisheries	2944	25/05/2009
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Health and Food Safety	VASSILIOU Androulla	

Key events			
16/06/2008	Legislative proposal published	COM(2008)0358	Summary
10/07/2008	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
17/11/2008	Vote in committee		Summary
25/11/2008	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A6-0464/2008	
16/12/2008	Results of vote in Parliament		
16/12/2008	Decision by Parliament	T6-0592/2008	Summary
25/05/2009	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
25/05/2009	End of procedure in Parliament		
18/06/2009	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2008/0116(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Codification
Legislative instrument	Decision
	Repealed by 2013/0169(COD)

Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 037
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	JURI/6/64317

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal	COM(2008)0358	16/06/2008	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A6-0464/2008	25/11/2008	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	T6-0592/2008	16/12/2008	EP	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2014)0115	05/03/2014	EC	Summary
Follow-up document	SWD(2014)0055	05/03/2014	EC	

Additional information

National parliaments	IPEX
European Commission	EUR-Lex

Final act

[Decision 2009/470](#)
[OJ L 155 18.06.2009, p. 0030](#) Summary

Expenditure in the veterinary field. Codification

PURPOSE: to codify Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field.

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

CONTENT: the purpose of this proposal is to undertake a codification of Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field. The new Decision will supersede the various acts incorporated in it. This proposal fully preserves the content of the acts being codified and hence does no more than bring them together with only such formal amendments as are required by the codification exercise itself.

The codification proposal was drawn up on the basis of a preliminary consolidation, in all official languages, of Decision 90/424/EEC and the instruments amending it, carried out by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, by means of a data-processing system. Where the Articles have been given new numbers, the correlation between the old and the new numbers is shown in a table set out in Annex III to the codified Decision.

Expenditure in the veterinary field. Codification

The Committee on Legal Affairs adopted the report drafted by Diana WALLIS (ALDE, UK) approving the proposal for a Council decision on expenditure in the veterinary field (codified version) as adapted to the recommendations of the Consultative Working Party of the Legal Services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

Expenditure in the veterinary field. Codification

The European Parliament adopted, by 572 votes to 14 with 16 abstentions and adopted a legislative resolution under the consultation procedure approving the proposal for a Council decision on expenditure in the veterinary field (codified version). The report had been tabled for consideration in plenary by Diana WALLIS (ALDE, UK) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee.

Parliament approved the Commission proposal as adapted to the recommendations of the Consultative Working Party of the Legal Services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

Expenditure in the veterinary field. Codification

PURPOSE: to codify Council Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Decision 2009/470/EC on expenditure in the veterinary field (codified version).

CONTENT: the Council adopted a codified version of Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field. The new Decision replaces the various acts incorporated into Council Decision 90/424/EEC, while fully preserving their content.

Expenditure in the veterinary field. Codification

In accordance with Article 41 of Council Decision 2009/470/EC on expenditure in the veterinary field, the Commission presented a report on the outcome of the EU co-financed programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis over the period of 2005-2011.

The present report focuses on the outcome of the implementation of the EU co-financed programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis, as required by Article 41 of Council Decision 2009/470/EC on expenditure in the veterinary field.

The co-funding for the animal diseases eradication, control and monitoring programmes represents by far the largest amount of expenditure under the EU food safety budget. Over the period under evaluation, more than EUR 1.17 billion were spent by the EU -for co-funding the implementation of programmes targeting thirteen diseases.

In spite of some areas of concern, the veterinary programmes continue to play a crucial role in the effective management of the targeted animal diseases, by ensuring disease surveillance and eradication, better targeting of the control of trans-boundary diseases of high EU relevance as well as prevention and rapid reaction to emerging and re-emerging animal diseases.

Veterinary programmes offer clear net economic benefits to the relevant sectors of the EU economy and to the smooth functioning of the single market, as well as the protection of consumers and public health (in the case of zoonosis), which represent key public goods for EU society.

Notable achievements: the report notes that in most cases, the targeted diseases have been effectively contained and incidence or presence has been brought under control (BSE, scrapie, bluetongue, rabies, salmonella, avian flu). Many of them have been progressively eradicated from large areas of the EU. This is evidenced by a significant expansion of disease free zones in the EU during this period (e.g. bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis, and classical swine fever).

Areas of concern include: ovine and caprine Brucellosis in Greece and southern Italy and bovine tuberculosis in UK and African swine fever in Italy (Sardinia).

Conclusions and perspectives: the main strengths which contributed to the success of EU co-financed veterinary programmes were:

- Bottom up approach in identifying and addressing Animal Health-issues, being programmes designed at Member States level and top-down approach ensuring respect of EU rules and criteria, being programmes approved by the Commission.
- Flexibility in allocating available resources thanks to annual adjustments (according to epidemiological situation and disease prioritisation) and to the possibility to apply different financial rates.
- Capacity of the EU system to react to exceptionally serious health situations (e.g. BSE crises, bluetongue epidemics) using limited financial resources in relation to the overall high economic value of the animal sectors.
- EU sustainability of financial contribution allowing medium-long term planning for veterinary programmes in Member States.
- Regional cooperation approach providing valuable assistance to candidate countries and to third countries bordering the EU, which prevented the introduction of diseases in the EU.
- Sharing of knowledge, experience and best practices among Member States also in the context of the Task Forces for monitoring disease eradication.

A certain number of weaknesses have been highlighted. Some of them have already been partially addressed by the Commission. Others still need to be so in the near future:

Lack of a systematic approach, based on a clear set of objectives and indicators, that would help to evaluate the performance of programmes implemented.

Significant differences in Member States veterinary systems and livestock structures which leads to variability in programme implementation.

Submission of multi-annual programmes by the Member States is still not sufficient.

Over the period to 2020, the EU will also face a number of specific challenges, possibly compromising the effectiveness of Member States programmes. These mostly relate to:

The potential re-emergence of current priority diseases: (i) trans-boundary movement of susceptible wildlife animals (particularly classical swine fever (CSF) and rabies in Eastern and Baltic Member States); (ii) illegal meat imports from non-EU third countries (particularly CSF and African swine fever along the Eastern border of the EU); (iii) detection of sporadic cases of BSE, and uncertainties with regards to atypical BSE (all Member States).

The potential introduction of emerging diseases: (i) risk for incursion in border EU regions of hazards present in neighbouring third countries; (ii) risk related to the possible introduction of emerging diseases and reintroduction of known pathogens into the EU from neighbouring third countries.

Main changing risk factors: (i) increasing complexity of international supply chains; (ii) increasing risk of vector borne diseases and the possible effects of climate change; (iii) potential relaxation of surveillance measures when the disease situation has achieved the primary objective; (iv) efforts to increase the sustainability of public finances both at Member States and at EU level, may lead to a budget reduction that can be detrimental on programme sustainability.

On 29 June 2011, the Commission has proposed a new regulation covering the whole area of food safety expenditure. The proposal, whose aim is to optimise the existing financial framework, will be formally adopted by the co-legislators in the first half of 2014.