



Funding options for accompanying measures supporting the eradication of African Swine-Fever (ASF) under the CAP

Civil Dialogue Group on Pigmeat

07 November 2017

Exceptional market support measures



Exceptional market support measures in the framework of Article 220(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 - **the MS may request exceptional support measures** when intra-Union trade or third-country trade is restricted as a result from the application of measures combating the spread of animal diseases.

- **(Sanitary restrictions)** - meant to compensate income losses **directly linked** to trade restrictions, in particular when animals cannot be moved out of restricted zones and their meat cannot be marketed.
- **(Temporary nature)** – measure may be taken only if the Member State concerned has taken health and veterinary measures quickly to stamp out the disease, and only to the extent and for the duration strictly necessary to support the market concerned. => The measure is **not designed to grant a permanent income support** for farmers keeping animals in areas with an endemic disease.
- **(Co-financing)** - the Union shall provide **part-financing equivalent to 50%** of the expenditure borne by Member States for this type of measure.

Rural development measures



- **Measures** that may be financed in the framework of **MS Rural Development programmes**:
 - Restoring agricultural production potential
 - Start-up aid for development of small farms
 - Start-up aid for non-agricultural activities in rural areas
 - Use of advisory services and knowledge transfer actions
 - General standard investment operations
 - Risk management.

State aid



- ***De minimis aid***: Subject to the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1408/2013, Member States may grant ***de minimis aid*** up to EUR 15 000 per beneficiary for agricultural primary production (combined with a national cap) and EUR 200 000 per beneficiary for processing and marketing activities during any given period of three fiscal years. Granting such *de minimis aid* requires **no prior notification by the Member State and no authorisation by the European Commission**.
- **Block Exempted aid**: Aid that fulfils the conditions of Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 requires no notification either. The following categories are relevant in the case of ASF:
 - Aid for investments pursuing to restore the production potential damaged by animal diseases (Article 14);
 - Aid to eradicate animal diseases, in particular for a) the costs related to the slaughter or culling and destruction of animals and the destruction of products linked to them, and for b) the compensation for the market value of the animals slaughtered or culled or that have died or the products, linked to them (Article 26).

State aid



- **State that has to be notified** - Under the **EU State aid rules applicable to the agricultural sector**, various measures to address African swine fever can be notified to the Commission and approved under the EU Guidelines for State aid in the agricultural and forestry sectors and in rural areas 2014 to 2020, in particular the following:
 - aid for the costs of prevention, control and eradication of AFS and aid to make good the damage caused by that disease;
 - aid for removal and destruction of fallen stock;
 - aid for insurance premiums;
 - aid for financial contributions to mutual funds to pay compensation to farmers for damage.