



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in certain poultry populations

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).

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- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : ITALIA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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

25/05/2022 17:16:04

Submission Number

1653491766440-18365



Breeding flocks of Turkeys

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 concerning a Union target for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and Typhimurium in flocks of turkeys,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the maximum annual percentage of flocks of breeding turkeys remaining positive to *Salmonella* Enteritidis (SE) and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST)(including the serotypes with the antigenic formula I,4,[5],12:i:-)('Union target') to 1% or less.

However, for MS with less than 100 flocks of adult fattening turkeys, the Union target shall be that annually no more than one flock of adult fattening turkeys may remain positive.

yes

no

if no, please explain

All the technical information are referred to the new multiannual programme for salmonella 2022-2024.

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2. Geographical coverage of the programme

The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the Member State.

yes

no

if no, please explain

The plan must be implemented in herds with commercial purposes independently by the number of birds. Family farms as defined by DM 13.11.2013 are not obliged to apply the control plan. Herds with less than 250 birds with commercial purposes must apply the control plan, anyway sampling frequency and number and type of samples may be adapted to the farms characteristics. An holding with a structural capacity of less than 250 heads with a commercial character must implement the plan through a PdAA adequate to the company, agreed with the VS. If the VS deemed it necessary, the PdAA can be applied simplified also to family farms, i.e. farms with a structural capacity of less than 250 heads in which poultry are raised exclusively for consumption or personal use, with no commercial activity, subject to the exceptions provided for in Regulation (EC) 852/2004.

3. Flocks subject to the programme

	Total number of flocks of breeding turkeys in the MS	Number of flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	193		193	0
Adult flocks	297	297	297	297

NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

The estimate of the flocks in the table was calculated considering the consistency of the poultry stock between the year 2021 and the current year (2022).

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

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yes

no

if no, please explain

The notification of the identification of relevant serovars to the competent authority (CA) may be done both by the FBO and the laboratory performing the analysis according to the agreement between them. The way to communicate the results to the CA must be reported in the document describing how the plan is implemented at herd level, that must be approved by the CA. Laboratory findings both resulting from FBO and official samplings must be reported through the dedicated informative system (SIS) to the CA.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

yes

no

if no, please explain; if yes, describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) and attach a copy (max. 32000 chars) :

Veterinary Services, with a frequency determined at regional level, must verify at herd level, the correct by annex A of Ordinanza of the Ministry of Health April 2022 (amendment of ordinanza August 26th 2005).

Biosecurity measures must undergo compulsory criteria clearly defined by law. The Competent Authorities (Veterinary Services at local level) use their checklists to verify the adoption of the compulsory criteria at farm level.

The frequency of checking of biosecurity and hygiene management is at least annually to holdings authorized for intra-Community trade. For other types of holding, the frequency is modulated on a case by case basis, according to the risk evaluation of the VS.

For the risk assessment, the VS considers epidemiological parameters, conditions of biosecurity, consistency of the flocks in the holding, previous non-compliance and other criteria deemed relevant by the local AC.

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

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The EU minimum requirements for FBO sampling are as follows:

- Rearing flocks: at day-old, at four weeks of age, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery (only at the holding for flocks producing hatching eggs intended for trade within the union). The last sampling session takes place within three weeks before slaughter.

yes

no

If the EU target is achieved for more than 2 consecutive calendar years in the whole member state, the CA has accepted to implement the derogation of point 2.1.(a).(iv) of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012 and therefore the EU minimum requirements for FBO sampling frequency at the holding on adult flocks is every four weeks. However the CA may decide to keep or revert to a three week testing interval in the case of detection of the presence of the relevant Salmonella serotypes in a breeding flock on the holding and/or in any other case deemed appropriate by the CA.

yes

no

If no please explain. Indicate aso 1)if additional FBO sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed (to be described) 2) who is taking the official samples

FBO samples are taken by trained persons identified by the FBO or his/her delegate. The FBO may decide to increase the sampling frequency or samples number and this information have to be reported in the document, approved by the CA, describing how the plan is implemented at farm level.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012

yes

no

If no, please explain.

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8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant (due to the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST 1,4,[5],12:i:-), all birds of infected reading or adult flocks are slaughtered or killed and destroyed, and all eggs are destroyed or heat treated):

yes

no

If no, please explain. If yes, indicate if birds are slaughtered or killed and destroyed and if eggs are destroyed or heat treated (max. 32000 chars) :

As regards birds both the opportunities are allowed and the final decision is taken depending on the specific case; as regards eggs they are preferably destroyed.

9. If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO (i.e. the farmer) and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (max. 32000 chars) :

In case SE/ST infected flocks are slaughtered samples are taken in accordance to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1086/2011 in order to verify the compliance with EU microbiological criteria. These samples are taken under the supervision of the CA and analysed by an official laboratory. The FBO may also, as an alternative, decide to submit the poultry meat to heat treatment.

Measures implemented by the CA (max. 32000 chars) :

In case SE/ST infected flocks are slaughtered samples are taken in accordance to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1086/2011 in order to verify the compliance with EU microbiological criteria. These samples are taken under the supervision of the CA and analysed by an official laboratory. The FBO may also, as an alternative, decide to submit the poultry meat to heat treatment.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

In case SE/ST infected flocks are slaughtered samples are taken in accordance to COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1086/2011 in order to verify the compliance with EU microbiological criteria. These samples are taken under the supervision of the CA and analysed by an official laboratory. The FBO may also, as an alternative, decide to submit the poultry meat to heat treatment.

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10.Laboratories in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

yes

no

If no, please explain.

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*'.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

yes

no

If no please explain.

Alternative methods may be used instead of the methods for detection and serotyping both in case of samples collected by FBO and CA. Alternative detection methods must be validated in accordance with EN ISO 16140-2. Private laboratories that perform *Salmonella* isolation in the framework of the national control program must undergo specific requirements which are regularly checked by the relevant authorities identified by the Ministry of Health and by The Ministry of Health itself.

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

If no please explain.

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12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 2.2.4 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 1190/2012. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 48 hours following receipt and within 96 hours after sampling.

yes

no

If no please explain.

In case the laboratory can't start the analysis within 48 hours (2 days) the laboratory must store the samples at refrigeration temperature until analysis that must start in any case not later than 4 days after sampling

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments

Official controls at feed level are carried out according to the relevant national plan (PNAA, Piano Nazionale Alimentazione Animale) which is issued according to the relevant European legislation. PNAA is published by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the other competent authorities, including national reference laboratories, involved in feed control. The plan is aimed to verify through audit and sampling the compliance with relevant legislation of the entire feed sector including production, distribution, preparation and administration. Samples are taken by the CA and analysed by official laboratories in order to detect the presence of chemical and microbiological hazards. In case of non compliant samples, sanitary measures are taken depending on the hazard.

The official sampling aimed to ascertain the possible microbial contamination by Salmonella spp., are performed mainly on cereals, oilseeds, raw materials of plant and animal origin intended to animal feeding, as well as on compound feed.

Briefly feed samples must be analyzed for Salmonella spp. presence both for monitoring and surveillance purposes (a total of 1000 samples /year as regards feed for food producing animals). Monitoring has an informative function and it allows the identification of risk factors and emerging events, as a basis for planning future interventions.

In case of surveillance purposes a risk based approach criterion for the selection of samples is defined, thus feed for poultry and pigs and feed based on soya beans must be collected (a total of 300 samples for each category per year at national level) and 113 pet food samples. As regards the procedure for collecting samples, this has to be in agreement with indications reported in the relevant guideline which are an annex document to the PNAA.

In case of positive findings measures are taken in order to ensure the decontamination of feed such as heat treatment or treatment with organic acids or both of them depending on the specific case

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

14. Official controls at holding and flock level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The local veterinary services periodically perform checks at farm level to verify the general hygiene provisions as reported in the Annex I of Regulation 852/2004/EC. Additionally the veterinary services perform regular checks of all farms included in the program according to the Regulation 2160/2003/EC (3.2, c) to verify the correct application of the national plan including all the aspects (also biosecurity measures). Farms that are allowed to intracommunity trade in have to be check at least once a year; all the other farms may be checked lessor more frequently according to the evaluation of the local CA. On the occasion of the checks the CA reports the objectives of the visit and the main findings in an official document, in this document measures to be taken in case of unsatisfactory results must be identified and reported as well and timeline to satisfy the requests. In case of unsatisfactory outcomes because of lack of respect of general hygiene provisions, sanctions may be applied in agreement with D.lg. vo 193/2007(article 6) which refers to Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.

- b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- once a year, all flocks with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age and in all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys; the competent authority may decide that this sampling may also take place at the hatchery; and
- all flocks on holdings in case of detection of Samonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium from samples taken at the hatchery (FBO or official samples), to investigate the origin of infection;

yes

no

If no, please explain. If yes, indicate 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed, give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples (max. 32000 chars) :

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

c. If confirmatory samples taken at the holding (after positive results at the hatchery, or suspicion of false positivity on FBO samples taken on the holding) are negative, please describe the measures taken:



Testing for antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors (at least 5 birds per house) and if those substances are detected the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented (annex II.C of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003)



Other official samples are taken on the breeding flock; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted



Other official samples are taken on the progeny; if positive, the flock is considered infected and eradication measures are implemented, if negative, all restrictive measures are lifted



None of these measures

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented(max. 32000 chars) :

d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision (at the holding and at the hatchery). For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In order to verify that antimicrobials have not been used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* at herd level, CA, on occasion of the official sampling, always performs documentary checks, and in case it is considered appropriate takes additional samples (5 birds per house, at least) for bacterial growth inhibitors testing.

Bacterial growth inhibitors testing is mandatory in case of confirmatory sampling which is carried out at herd level. In this case at least 5 birds per house are taken and testing is performed in an official laboratory that uses its own method.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

15. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

Comments - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

The vaccination is compulsory only for a new flock that is housed where the birds of the preceding flocks, infected with SE/ST, were kept.

The vaccine must be effective towards the relevant serovar isolated from the birds.

Live salmonella vaccines shall not be used in the framework of national control programmes where the manufacturer does not provide an appropriate method to distinguish bacteriologically wild-type strains of salmonella from vaccine strains.

Only the use of approved vaccines is allowed.

The vaccination scheme is chosen by the veterinarian responsible for the farm according to the indications of the producer.

16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars)

The compensation to owners procedure is established by the national relevant legislation; expenses that are included are in agreement with what is foreseen by European Commission as regards co-funded programmes. Compensation is provided only if the control plan has been correctly implemented and the results notified to the CA. The relevant national legislation is reported in the chapter "legal basis".

The local CAs may ask for the reimbursement of the expenses for vaccination of birds whenever vaccination is compulsory.

The expenses, in order to be object of compensation, must be correctly recorded according to the national procedure. The document in which the expenses are recorded is available and kept at local level (Regional Competent Authority)

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (numbers of samples, number of tests, samples taken, etc...)

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

(max. 32000 chars):

After a flock infected with relevant serovars is depopulated the house where the birds were kept must be clean and disinfected under the supervision of the CA.

Environmental samples have to be taken by the CA (at least five) inside the house in order to verify the efficacy of the procedure. Samples have to be analyzed in an official laboratory and in case of identification of any Salmonella serovar a new cycle of cleaning and disinfection must be performed and repeated if necessary up to be negative

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars):

The Ministry of Health, DGSAF "Direzione della sanità animale e del farmaco veterinario" Dipartimento Office 3, is the Central Authority.

Regions and Autonomous Provinces, that operate on the territory through the Local Veterinary Services (VS) are the Local Authorities (LA).

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars):

The legal basis is represented by the relevant European legislation.

The list of the relevant national legislation is reported below:

- National control plan for salmonella (valid plan)
- Legislative Decree No. 191 of 4 April 2006 which implements Directive 2003/99 / EC on surveillance measures for zoonoses and zoonotic agents.

National Legal basis for compensation:

DM (ministerial decrees) issued pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 3, of Law 218/88:

- DM 11/11/2011 for laying hens – effective from 01 January 2011
- DM 04/02/2013 for breeders G. gallus- effective from 01 January 2013 as amended by the decree 26 November 2018 Health measures in case of identification of Salmonella Infantis in Gallus gallus breeding flocks, as part of the National Salmonellosis Control Plan in Poultry
- DM 04/02/2013 For breeding and fattening turkeys - effective from 01 January 2013.

Poultry Registry (BDN)

-Legislative Decree n. 9 of 25 January 2010, in particular articles 4 and 57;

-Ministerial Decree November 13, 2013, laying down the operating procedures for the computerized register of poultry farms, in implementation of Article 4 of Legislative Decree 25 January 2010, no. 9.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

Biosecurity

Ministerial order. April 21, 2021 "Extension and amendment of the ordinance of 26 August 2005, and subsequent amendments, concerning «Veterinary police measures in the matter of infectious and diffusive diseases of poultry».

Animal feeding

• National health surveillance and surveillance plan on animal nutrition (PNAA 2021-2023)

All the relevant documents, including legislation, are available in the web pages of the Ministry of Health and relevant official authorities:

[http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?](http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=4233&area=sanitaAnimale&menu=malattie)

[lingua=italiano&id=4233&area=sanitaAnimale&menu=malattie](http://www.salute.gov.it/portale/temi/p2_6.jsp?lingua=italiano&id=4233&area=sanitaAnimale&menu=malattie)

http://zoonosi.izs.it/pls/izs_zoo/zoo_gestmenu.zoo_index

<http://www.izsvenezie.it/temi/malattie-patogeni/salmonella/>

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars):

According to the Directive 2003/99/EC data raised from the application of monitoring and control plans related to *Salmonella* applied at animal population and subpopulation level are reported to the European Commission through EFSA and are published both in the European Union Summary Report and in the national report.

The prevalence in 2021 was 0%, you can find attached the epidemiological map.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars):

The Veterinary National Information System (VNIS) of the Ministry of Health is the system in place to monitor the implementation of the programme.

In the section "National Plans Salmonellosis" of the VNIS (referred to as SIS) all the samplings both by CA and by FBO must be reported.

This system is managed by IZS Abruzzo e Molise upon the request and supervision of the Ministry of Health.

In this informative system all the relevant data of the flocks submitted to sampling is reported including the laboratory findings. This system is the tool of the Ministry of Health and of the local CAs to evaluate the control program activities and to monitor the epidemiological situation.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars):

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This system is managed by IZS Abruzzo e Molise upon the request and supervision of the Ministry of Health.

In this informative system all the relevant data of the flocks submitted to sampling is reported including the laboratory findings. This system is the tool of the Ministry of Health and of the local CAs to evaluate the control program activities and to monitor the epidemiological situation.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	600
Serotyping	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	20
Antimicrobial detection test	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	2
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Breeding flocks of Turkeys	2

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2023

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	220	330
No of flocks in the programme	220	330
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)		330
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)		330
No of official samples taken		660
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	0	2
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	2
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	16 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	160 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	0

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST
Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2023**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	330
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	2
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	16 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	32 000

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

E. Financial information

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

The implementing entities that perform the sampling are the Local Veterinary Services that are the local CAs which acts for the Ministry of Health at local level. The official veterinarians that perform the sampling are paid by the state budget. The sampling equipment is provided both (It depends on the Region) by the official laboratories and by the Local Veterinary Services this is paid by the state budget.

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)

Official samples are analysed by official public laboratories (that are located at the Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali) and the costs are fully paid by the State budget.

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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)

Compensation for eggs and birds, when foreseen, is paid by the State budget through Regions and Autonomous provinces.

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)

If any, farmers buy and pay their vaccine, then they send the invoice to the local veterinary services which provide for the reimbursement to the farmers (by the state budget) as regards the cost of the vaccine. The vaccinators (private veterinarians) are paid by the farmers and this cost is not reimbursed

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

not applied

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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

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:

Breeding flocks of Turkeys

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
			Total size of attachments :	