



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 Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 18:18:57

Submission Number

1653495539222-18375



Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

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 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*,
- 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 prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.
- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.
- A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.
- The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

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

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

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 or farms with > than 250 animals producing and trading only eggs for consumption, 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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer. For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks. The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	1 446		1 446	48
Adult flocks	4 543	4 543	4 543	1 385
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				1 385
Number of flocks in these holdings				3 839
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

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.

On the timing of the implementation of restrictive measures on the holding in case *Salmonella* spp is detected in a flock (FBO or official sample), until the actual field strain serotype is known,

The laboratories provide analytical responses as quickly as possible. In the meantime, the birds are not moved until analytic results (complete with the actual field strain serotype) are issued. The biosecurity measures are increased.

The eggs of flocks suspected, in which *Salmonella* spp. was identified, are not destined to hatching and they can't be moved from the holding until the positivity is confirmed or not through the serotyping.

5. Biosecurity measures

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

yes

no

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

Veterinary Services, with a frequency determined at Regional level, must verify at herd level, the correct application of biosecurity measures established by annex A of Ordinanza of the Ministry of Health August 26th 2005 (last amendments April 2022) .

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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

In the PNCS 2022-2024, sampling by the FBO is scheduled every 12 weeks during the laying period (adults laying flocks)

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

yes

no

if no, please explain :

The typology and the numbers of samples are the same for self-checking and official controls

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

yes

no

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

A prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is not compulsory.
The infected flocks may be kept until the end of the producing cycle but eggs must be treated as described above and sanitary measures must be applied in order to avoid infection dissemination.

9.If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO 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 (farm 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. The animals of the positive flocks for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium are culled/destroyed or intended for slaughter under the provisions of the local AC.

For flocks intended to be slaughtered, the sending to slaughter is carried out with measures aimed to avoid the risk of spreading Salmonella: transport under sanitary restriction, sanitary certifications and mandatory notice to the competent AC on the slaughterhouse.

The slaughter of positive animals is carried out at the end of the day of slaughter, in order to allow the proper separation between flocks and the sanitation of environment and equipment.

Measures implemented by the FBO (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. The animals of the positive flocks for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium are culled/destroyed or intended for slaughter under the provisions of the local AC.

For flocks intended to be slaughtered, the sending to slaughter is carried out with measures aimed to avoid the risk of spreading Salmonella: transport under sanitary restriction, sanitary certifications and mandatory notice to the competent AC on the slaughterhouse.

The slaughter of positive animals is carried out at the end of the day of slaughter, in order to allow the proper separation between flocks and the sanitation of environment and equipment.

According to the notified guidelines n 2015/0463/I-C50A, animals belonging to flocks previously identified as positive in breeding for SE and ST, it must be included in the sampling plans to slaughter for verification of compliance with the relevant safety criterion. Alternatively, the FBO responsible for the farm and / or the slaughterhouse may decide to send the entire flock to the processing by a method (usually the cooking), which ensures the effective containment of the risk to consumers and the respect of the relevant microbiological criteria.

Animals from flocks positive results in the context of PNCS or of unknown health status, must arrive at the slaughterhouse in constraint, in agreement with the VS competent veterinary establishment.

According to the notified guidelines 2015/0463/I-C50A the FCA include all test results for SE/ ST/ST

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

monophasic variant and the sampling date. If the animals arrive at the slaughterhouse without including in FCA indication, the status of the flock regarding the Salmonella tests, they are regarded as "health status unknown" and therefore treated as coming from farms or flocks positive for salmonella.

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. The animals of the positive flocks for S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium are culled/destroyed or intended for slaughter under the provisions of the local AC.

For flocks intended to be slaughtered, the sending to slaughter is carried out with measures aimed to avoid the risk of spreading Salmonella: transport under sanitary restriction, sanitary certifications and mandatory notice to the competent AC on the slaughterhouse.

The slaughter of positive animals is carried out at the end of the day of slaughter, in order to allow the proper separation between flocks and the sanitation of environment and equipment.

According to the notified guidelines n 2015/0463/I-C50A, animals belonging to flocks previously identified as positive in breeding for SE and ST, it must be included in the sampling plans to slaughter for verification of compliance with the relevant safety criterion. Alternatively, the FBO responsible for the farm and / or the slaughterhouse may decide to send the entire flock to the processing by a method (usually the cooking), which ensures the effective containment of the risk to consumers and the respect of the relevant microbiological criteria.

Animals from flocks positive results in the context of PNCS or of unknown health status, must arrive at the slaughterhouse in constraint, in agreement with the VS competent veterinary establishment.

According to the notified guidelines 2015/0463/I-C50A the FCA include all test results for SE/ ST/ST monophasic variant and the sampling date. If the animals arrive at the slaughterhouse without including in FCA indication, the status of the flock regarding the Salmonella tests, they are regarded as "health status unknown" and therefore treated as coming from farms or flocks positive for salmonella.

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 :

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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.

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

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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 (max. 32000 chars) :

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 Decreto Legislativo n. 27 - 02 february 2021 and 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 (sampling reason, type of feed and type of Salmonella serovar, specifically relevant/not relevant).

Moreover additional measures have to be put in place by the local veterinary unit: epidemiological investigation, inspection and verification of the good practices and HACCP plans, particularly the procedures of cleaning, use of water, storing, pest control program, waste management. If necessary the feed business operator will be requested to increase the checks for Salmonella.

14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

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(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 checked at least once a year; all the other farms may be checked less or 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 a 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:

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

yes

no

If no, please explain. - Indicate also 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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

c. Official confirmatory sampling (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding

Always
 Sometimes (criteria apply)
 Never

After positive FBO samples at the holding

Always
 Sometimes (criteria apply)
 Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

Always
 Sometimes
 Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

Confirmatory sampling not foreseen in the PNCS 2022-2024

1	2	3	4
For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	3	0	0
Official samples ²	32	0	0

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¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (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. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented(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. The testing antimicrobial consists in sampling of at least 5 animals for flock which are sent to the official laboratory (IZS) responsible for the area that performs the analysis required according to their standards under the assistance of the CRN for Antibiotic Resistance.

The positive result for testing antimicrobial has to be sent immediately to the AC and the flock is considered positive and all the measures provided for in case of positive to *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* are applied.

The positive result for testing antimicrobial is recorded in the SI and the health status as "accredited for the control of salmonellosis" for whole the holding is withdrawn, until the application of the measures.

Bacterial growth inhibitors testing is mandatory in case of confirmatory sampling (both in case of exceptional circumstances and in case of confirmatory sampling at the holding because of positive finding for relevant serovar at the hatchery), 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.

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15. *Salmonella* vaccination

Voluntary

Compulsory

Forbidden

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

yes

no

If no, please explain. - 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 also 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).

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (No of samples, No of tests, samples taken, etc).

(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.

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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.

Biosecurity

Ministerial order. April 8, 2022 "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.

For laying hens the prevalence :

in 2021 was 0,80% with 36 positive flocks to relevant serovars, you can find attached the epidemiological trend of the previous year.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

The registration of commercial poultry holdings in the BDN (National Data Archive) that is managed by IZS Abruzzo e Molise upon request and supervision of the Ministry of Health is mandatory.

All the relevant data for the correct identification of the holding must be reported including: fiscal data

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of the owner and of the person responsible for the animal breeding, animal species kept, type of structure (holding/hatchery), productive orientation (fattening, breeders, laying hens), breeding mode (conventional/organic.....), number of animals that may be kept at the same time (structure capacity), number and identification number of the houses.

Each flock is identified and recorded in BDN as the group of animals housed in the same house at the same time.

The regions, through the local Veterinary Services are responsible for the correct and complete registration of the poultry farms in BDN. The owner or keeper of the animals is responsible to register the flocks in BDN.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(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.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	4 600
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	400
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	30
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	300

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)	1 380	4 000
No of flocks in the programme	1 380	4 000
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	50	1 600
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)		1 700
No of official samples taken		5 100
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	2	35
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	2	35
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	100 000	400 000
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	530 000
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	200 000

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- (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	4 000
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	35
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	350 000
Number of doses expected to be administered	700 000

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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)

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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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:

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 :	