



## Annex I.b : Programme for the eradication of bovine Tuberculosis, bovine Brucellosis or sheep and goat Brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

**Submission Date**

Friday, October 09, 2015 17:08:17

**Submission Number**

1444403300373-6885



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

## 1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ITALIA

Disease: Sheep and goat brucellosis (B. melitensis)

Species: Sheep and goats

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing  
from beginning of:

2016

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

## 1.1 Contact

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## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Analysis of the data received from the regions (Annex 1 - (2013) and 2 (2014)) regarding the eradication activities carried out between 2013 and 2014 has revealed the situation described below.

The national ovi-caprine population subject to the program in the year 2014 is decreased with regard to the number of holdings especially in view of the fact that other Italian regions with the Decision 2014/91 / EU have been granted the status of official free (Liguria and Lazio); on a national level if we consider the total number of holdings ( 114573) present respect with the number of outbreaks registered (451) the percentage of prevalence that results is 0.39%.

In the regions not yet officially free, the national plans plus those specific regional have had partial efficacy, and is not yet been achieved the eradication of the disease; compared to 2013 (98,94%) the percentage of controls on holdings is decreased (96,35% -2014) as also is decreased the percentage of infection recorded (1,21% 2014 vs 1,50% 2013).

A large area (Annex 3 ) of the country has been confirmed as officially disease-free or close to achieving that status, including the region of Liguria and Lazio, which was recognised as disease-free by the EU Decision of 14 February 2014.

The region with the highest prevalence in the 2014 is the Sicily 3,40%, that has registered a decreasing respect to 2013 (4,70%) followed from the Calabria, with 1.08% in 2014, which has also registered a favorable decreasing in prevalence respect 2013 (1.18%).

Given the effectiveness of the ministerial order 9 August 2012 laying down special measures for

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brucellosis of the ovi-caprine in the Regions Calabria, Campania, Apulia and Sicily, which provided for further control measures for the diseases listed above, expired in August 2014, the Ministry of Health started the process of drafting and approval of a new Ministerial Order. It contains measures that affect all territories still not officially free and that originate from: the experience of the implementation during these years; and from the recommendations arising during the FVO audit on brucellosis held in Italy in October 2013. The new Ordinance includes actions for the Regional Veterinary Services and for the Local Veterinary Services (ASL), to evaluate the effectiveness of control of brucellosis, both at farm level that at the slaughterhouse. They were confirmed all the measures concerning the use of information systems in the territories not officially free as also in those officially free underlined the importance of developing for the confirmation and notification of the outbreak an epidemiological investigation accompanied by laboratory analysis, microbiological analysis for the attempt of isolation of brucella and all information regarding the traceability of the animals movimentation..

### 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) :*

The programme is annual and covers the following objectives:

- to continue with, and step up, animal health measures and measures to prevent brucellosis in ovine and caprine;
- to intensify disease eradication on infected holdings so that they can be designated officially disease-free or, for holdings where vaccination is practised, disease-free;
- to retain officially disease-free status (or disease-free status where vaccination is practised) for holdings that have already achieved that objective;
- to review the national legislation, with the issue of a new decree providing for the reorganisation of the health measures to be applied in officially disease-free and not officially disease-free regions, on the basis of the provisions of Directive 91 / 68 / CEE.

The planned and achievable objective for 2016 is for other Italian provinces and regions to meet (or retain) the requirements to qualify for officially disease-free status (or disease-free status where vaccination is practised) as regards brucellosis in ovi-caprine.

It should be pointed out that vaccination with the *B. melitensis* Rev. 1 vaccine is not planned at the moment. This option could be considered in some provinces of Sicily, where it could be a extreme solution to implement due to the characteristics of the conditions of free range animal rearing. If vaccination should be carried out in these areas, the provisions of Commission Decision 2002/598/EC approving vaccines against bovine brucellosis within the framework of Council Directive 64/432/EEC, and the guidelines issued on this matter (document SANCO/10245/2003) will be complied with. Furthermore relatively at the misure indicated at the Sicily from the task Force DGSANCO that has visited the Region from 18 to 21 of march, we remind the actions performed from the regional authority and listed below:

- i: institution of a regional Task Force to support the veterinarian sanitary governance of Messina;
- ii: times of re-control in the infected herds from a minimun of 21 days, at a maximum of 30 days;
- iii: eletronic identification of all animals of the outbreaks, of the moved animals and of the all ovi-caprine;
- iv: compulsory use of SANAN;
- v: preparation of a trimestral epidemiological report registered in SANAN;

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vi: geo-referencing of the all holdings e of the all pastures in the national data base;  
vii: Stamping-out of the infected herds at the 5 positive control;  
viii: Audit of the ASL;  
ix: epidemiological reports sent every three months from Local Veterinary Units to the Regional Authority;

## 4. Measures of the submitted programme

### 4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme : 2016

#### **First year :**

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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## 4.1.1 Timeline for the eradication

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

As communicated to us by the regions with a territory not officially free, listed below are the dates in which regions are expected to reach:

- 1) the status O.F.;
- 2) the terms of prevalence minimum required, under current legislation, to thin out the checks, and after six years forward the request to the territory O.F.

Abruzzo: 2018/20 ;

Basilicata: 2016;

Calabria: 2018;

Campania: 2018;

Puglia; 2022;

Sicilia: 2020.

## 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 timeline for the eradication in Italy ( the boot) is strongly influenced from few territories in some regions. For example, the Gargano in Puglia (1,13 % % of prevalence 2014) and the Province of Reggio Calabria (3,19% of prevalence 2014).

Discourse apart is necessary for Sicily (Messina 6,59% - Trapani 8,03% of holdings prevalence in 2014 ) which has more Province at high prevalence and which are connected by a large movement of animals. In this region and in this way in animal husbandry, the forecast of 2020 there appears to be optimistic. So, in continental Italy, if we will be able to speed up the process of eradication in these "hot spot" of , Calabria and Puglia, it is possible consider that this could happen by 2020;

while for Sicily, also if this year it has been registered in the Region a decrease of prevalence, considered the situation of the Province of Messina and Trapani, the date of 2020 must be considered with caution.

## 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.*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

1) Ministry of Health: this is the central body of the National Health Service. It is responsible for health policy and planning, setting targets for improving the health of the population, and determining the uniform levels of care to be provided to all citizens throughout the country. The Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine has responsibility, among other things, for the Animal Health

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sector.

2) Regional Health Departments (Assessorati Regionali alla Sanità): these are the bodies responsible for health protection services and activities within their region. They are also responsible for planning the measures to be implemented by coordinating the activities of the ASLs and monitoring their work.

3) Local Health Agencies (Aziende Sanitarie Locali – ASLs) are the units operating on the ground. They ensure the levels of assistance in their geographical areas by means of their own services. They are under the administrative and financial control of the regions but enjoy wide operational autonomy.

4) Animal Disease Prevention Institutes (Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali – IZSs): these are public-law health bodies with operational and administrative autonomy and are the technical and operational arm of the national health service, particularly as regards animal health, monitoring the quality and fitness for consumption of foodstuffs of animal origin, farm hygiene and the proper relationship between human settlements, animals and the environment.

By means of ring trials involving the main laboratory and the provincial diagnostic centres, each IZS ensures that brucellosis is diagnosed in a uniform manner in its geographical area. The National Reference Centre for Brucellosis organises annual ring trials involving Italy's ten IZSs.

By means of the Ministerial Decree of 4 October 1999, Abruzzo and Molise IZS, which has its headquarters in Teramo, was designated the National Reference Centre for Brucellosis.

Further information on the Ministry of Health and, in particular, on the Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine is available at <http://www.salute.gov.it/>

### 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) :

The programme will be applied to the whole of Italy, taking account of the epidemiological differences found in the various areas of the country. Regions and provinces that have obtained officially disease-free status (see Annex 3) will adopt specific regional surveillance and control programmes. Although these specific surveillance programmes are part of this national plan for the eradication of brucellosis in ovi-caprine for 2016, no EU cofinancing has been requested for them.

Because of the expiration, in August 2014, of the Ministerial Order of 9 August 2012 by means of which have been strengthened the measures adopted in Calabria, Campania, Apulia and Sicily to combat tuberculosis, brucellosis in cattle and buffaloes, ovine and caprine brucellosis and leukosis, the Ministry to renew it has written a new Ministerial Order (ANNEX 4), at the moment waiting for signature, that has included additional measures, coming from the experience of the application of the past Ministerial Orders and from the recommendations of the Food and Veterinary Office elaborated from the last Audit held in October 2013.

Furthermore this new Ministerial Order will be extended to all areas not officially disease-free, and not only in Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia and Campania.

In summary, the new Ministerial Order will provide the following stricter measures for (see annex of draft of Ministerial Order):

- 1) responsibility of the procedure of eradication;
- 2) registration of pastures;
- 3) controls on dealers;
- 4) animal movement;
- 5) electronic identifications (rumen bolus);



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- 6) animal without control at pasture;
- 7) stamping-out;
- 8) epidemiological investigation and notification of outbreak in ADNS;
- 9) payment of compensation within 90 days.

### 4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

*A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures and detailed reference must be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.*

#### 4.4.1 Notification of the disease

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Notification is required not only by Ministerial Decree No 453/92 but also, even where infection is merely suspected, by Article 2 of the Veterinary Regulation, Presidential Decree No 320 of 8 February 1954. A holding is deemed to be infected with brucellosis if official serological tests or bacteriological checks show that one or more animals have contracted the infection.

Similarly, an animal is deemed to be infected when the infection is confirmed on the basis of morbid anatomical lesions detected by a veterinary inspector at a slaughterhouse following an appropriate examination.

For the purposes of the notification requirements, all miscarriages for which a cause other than brucellosis has not been established must be considered suspicious.

When miscarriages occur, an epidemiological investigation involving collection of the data covered by the relevant data collection sheet is also required. This data sheet will be sent with the miscarriage sample to the IZS, which will carry out the relevant analyses and send all the data both to the locally responsible ASLs and to the Regional Veterinary Epidemiological Observatory for the area.

Under Article 5(6) of Ministerial Decree No 453/92, the IZS must send the results of analyses to the ASL within 10 days of receiving the samples. The new Ministerial Order that is witing fro signature, previuw that the ASL must officially notify the farmer, within two working days, of the results obtained, any animals found positive and the requirement to cull them within 15 days.

The regional authorities, the IZSs and the ASLs must take all possible measures, including the use of electronic communication, to keep these periods to a minimum. In order to speed up the implementation of all measures to control outbreaks pending formal decisions by the ASL, a "pre-notification" system is suggested, by means of which the official veterinarian immediately issues the necessary instructions to the farmer.

Infringements of the notification requirements, including in the event of suspicion only, are punished by administrative penalties.

#### 4.4.2 Target animals and animal population



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(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme requires all ovi-caprine to be checked, as laid down by Ministerial Decree No 453/92 (national legislation) and the Directive 91/68/CEE.

On holdings due to be inspected, all animals aged 6 months or older undergo serological testing (SAT and CFT). Checks on pooled milk are also carried out in some regions by means of ELISA tests, as provided for by Directive 64/432/EEC as amended.

In regions that are officially disease-free or close to achieving that status, the number of serological tests is reduced, as specified in Directive 64/432/EEC as amended, Annex A, Chapter II.

### *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) :

#### ANIMALS

Decree No 317/96, transposing Directive 92/102/EEC, lays down the rules for the compulsory registration of all sheep and goat holdings. Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 defines the procedures for identifying ovine and caprine animals.

The ASLs' veterinary services assign an identification code to holdings and take care of their registration. Animals are identified individually, except those intended to be slaughtered before the age of 12 months, which are identified by the holding's code only.

When animals are moved, Form 4 must be completed (Article 31 of the Veterinary Regulation and Presidential Decree No 317/96) in quadruplicate. This form contains information on the origin and destination of the consignment, the necessary health information and, where relevant, any health restrictions that apply to the animals or to their holding of origin.

In implementing the eradication programme, the official veterinarians check on the correct registration of holdings and identification of animals.

#### HOLDINGS

Decree No 317/96, transposing Directive 92/102/EEC, lays down the rules for the compulsory registration of all sheep and goat holdings with more than three animals of these species. However, it should be noted that Ministerial Decree No 453/92 requires disease prevention operations to be carried out on all holdings, even those not subject to compulsory registration.

The ASL veterinary service allocates the farms an identification number and takes care of the relevant registration. Each animal is identified by an individual number made up of the identification number of the holding, tattooed onto the animal, plus a serial number which is either tattooed or on an ear tag.

When animals are moved, Form 4 must be completed (Article 31 of the Veterinary Regulation and Presidential Decree No 317/96) in quadruplicate. This form contains information on the origin and destination of the consignment, the necessary health information and, where relevant, any health restrictions that apply to the animals or to their holding of origin.

In implementing the eradication programme, the official veterinarians check on the correct registration of holdings and identification of animals.

Reg. 1505/2006 provides a minimum level of annual inspections of at least 3% of farms and at least 5% of the animals sheep and goats in the area of competence, for the purposes of verifying the correct application of the system of identification and registration of sheep and goats. The control registers is carried out by ASL during operations prophylaxis.

With a note of DGVA.VIII / 22577 / PI.5.i / 8 of 13 June 2006 the Ministry of Health has confirmed the minimum level of checks required by the said Regulation and issued a specific check list in order to standardize the methods for carrying out farm controls as sheep and goats.

The selection of companies that are inspected annually shall be based on risk analysis and is based on

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the following risk criteria:

- Number of animals
- Implications for human and animal health, in particular the existence of previous outbreaks
- Amount of annual premiums required and / or paid to the holding, compared with the amount paid the previous year;
- Significant changes in comparison with situations in previous years.

### *4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

All holdings must achieve officially disease-free status or disease-free status (in provinces in which vaccination is planned, if vaccinated animals are present).

In order to be recognised as officially disease-free, all animals on the holding must have been free of clinical manifestations of brucellosis for at least twelve months, must not (with the exception of females vaccinated at least two years previously) be vaccinated against brucellosis and must not have come into contact with animals of a lower health status of species that are susceptible to brucellosis.

All animals over six months old must have tested negative in two official serological tests carried out six months apart. For the status to be retained, one official serological test must be carried out every year. Only animals from officially brucellosis-free farms may be introduced.

In accordance with Directive 91/68/EEC, as amended, provinces or regions are declared officially free of ovine and caprine brucellosis if all the farms in their territory are under official surveillance and 99.8% of them are found to be officially disease-free. A region is declared officially disease-free when all its provinces have achieved this status.

### *4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

When moving animals, Form 4 must always be completed in quadruplicate, as laid down in Article 31 of the Veterinary Regulation. Form 4 contains the information needed to identify the holdings of origin and destination, the individual identification codes of the animals to be moved, their health status, and the particulars of the transporter.

Movement, other than for slaughter, is allowed exclusively for animals from officially brucellosis-free farms, accompanied by Form 4. In all cases where the animals are not being sent to the slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian will fill in section E (Health certification) of Form 4, giving the date of the last inspection of the animals and the farm of origin, as well as the health status of the farm of origin.

There are penalties in the event of irregularities.

Pursuant to the Ministerial Decree of 13 November 2000, only farms with officially brucellosis-free status may undertake seasonal movements of animals for grazing, mountain grazing or transhumance.

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### 4.4.6 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, animal coverage in each herd, interpretation of the test,...)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The official tests used in Italy (the serum agglutination test (SAT) with Rose Bengal antigen and the complement fixation test (CFT)) comply with the provisions of Directive 91/68/EEC. The antigen used for the Rose Bengal test is the same throughout Italy and is produced by Abruzzo and Molise IZS. The antigen used for the complement fixation test is the same throughout Italy, and is produced by Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna IZS. The quality of the antigens is systematically checked by the National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore di Sanità). The standardisation of the antigens is carried out in accordance with the relevant Community provisions. The veterinary medicine laboratory at the National Institute of Health is responsible for verifying the quality of the tests performed in Italy. All official tests are performed at the IZSs responsible for each geographical area. The checking procedures are those laid down in Directive 91/68/EEC. The procedure to test for ovine and caprine brucellosis in the four regions covered by the Order of 9 August 2012 (Calabria, Campania, Apulia and Sicily) is summarised in ANNEX 3, which was sent to the regions in question with Ministerial letter 0020830-P-15/11/2012. Farmers who do not cooperate with the programme are subject to enforced implementation, entirely at their own expense (Article 27 of Ministerial Decree No 453/92). Currently with the expiry dell'O.M. August 9, 2012 the analyzes carried out are those provided by the technical annex of DM 651/1994 and Annex C of the Legislative Legislative decree 196/1999. With the renewal of the new Ministerial Order the analyzes in the territories not officially free will be carried out in accordance with the following Ann. 1:  
SEROLOGICAL TESTS FOR OFFICIAL CONTROL OF BRUCELLOSIS (ANNEX 5)

### 4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Vaccination is not currently planned.

### 4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the event of an outbreak of brucellosis, Ministerial Decree 453/92 makes provision for the Local Veterinary Service to apply and verify the following health measures:

- 1) a thorough epidemiological survey by the official veterinarian, in conjunction with the IZS if necessary, with the aim of identifying the origin of the infection and the possibility of any contact with other farms;
- 2) reporting the outbreak and the measures taken to the public hygiene service in the local health unit responsible for the area;
- 3) isolation, seizure and individual identification through appropriate marking of infected and suspect

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animals with respect to the rest of the herd;

4) slaughter of infected animals within 30 days of notification of a positive result;

5) destruction of fetuses and foetal remains and also of stillborn lambs or lambs that die soon after birth;

6) a ban on all movements from and to the infected holding, except when authorised for the removal of animals for immediate slaughter;

7) prior to slaughter, milk from infected animals may be used only to feed animals on the same holding after it has been heat-treated;

8) milk from healthy animals on infected farms may be removed in separate, clearly marked containers only if the milk is to be sent solely to dairies that are suitably equipped for it to be pasteurised prior to processing;

9) immediate destruction by burning or burial after spraying with a disinfectant, of the hay, straw, litter and any material or substance that has come into contact with the infected animals or placentas;

10) manure from the pens or other buildings used to house the animals must be disposed of in a location that cannot be accessed by animals on the farm; the manure collected must undergo suitable disinfection or be kept for at least three weeks before being used, and may not be used in growing fruit and vegetables. Similarly, slurry from the pens or other buildings used to house the animals must undergo suitable treatment if it is not collected at the same time as the manure;

11) serological testing of dogs present on the holding and, if they test positive, prompt quarantine and treatment, under the supervision of the Local Veterinary Service.

The following disinfection measures must also be taken.

1. After culling of all the infected animals and before the farm is restocked, the pens and other buildings used to house the animals, as well as the containers, equipment and tools used for the animals, must be cleaned and disinfected under official supervision; the veterinarian will issue the certificate of disinfection. The pasture previously used by those animals cannot be reused for 60 days after they have been removed.

2. All means of transport, containers and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected, under official supervision.

### *4.4.9 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, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). 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.*

(max. 32000 chars):

On holdings that are found to be infected, animals testing positive must be isolated, marked and slaughtered as soon as possible and, in any case, within 30 days of notification of a positive result. In the Ministerial Order of 9 August 2012, which it is planned will be extended to all regions which are not officially disease-free in August 2014, animals testing positive are identified within two days of official notification of a positive result with a rumen bolus (Article 3(1)). Animals testing positive must then be slaughtered within 15 days of official notification of a positive result (Article 5(1)(b)).

Ministerial Decree No 453/92 lays down that a thorough epidemiological investigation is to be carried out by the official veterinarian in cooperation with the IZS responsible for the area and the Regional Veterinary Epidemiological Observatory.

In accordance with Article 5 of the Veterinary Regulation approved by means of Presidential Decree No 320/54, the onset of an outbreak must be notified to the public hygiene services of the ASL responsible

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for the area. Likewise, the public hygiene services of the ASL responsible for the area will inform the ASL's veterinary services of all cases of brucellosis in humans.

Serological tests are to be carried out on other farms if an epidemiological link is found with the infected farm.

Milk from animals which are infected or suspected of being infected must be collected separately and used exclusively for animal feed following heat treatment; the milk of healthy animals may be used only in the production of heat-treated milk and milk-based products.

Manure must be removed from barns, disinfected and stored for at least five months before being used. Fixed and movable structures on holdings must be cleaned and disinfected using the proper mobile disinfection units. After the disinfection process, a certificate will be issued as proof that the operations have been carried out.

Restocking is permitted once the remaining sheep and goats on the infected holding which are over six months old test negative in at least two official diagnostic tests, the first of which must be carried out at least 42 days after removal of the last infected animal and the second between at least four weeks and at most six weeks after the first.

Where the epidemiological situation is believed to be difficult to resolve, there is provision for slaughtering and paying compensation for a farm's entire stock (stamping out). Stamping out must be proposed by the responsible veterinary service and authorised by the regional authority following approval by the IZS responsible for the area.

The draft of the new Ministerial Order predicts that the Regions with not Officially Free territories, in case of positive herds must take in account the provisions of stamping out listed in the Annex. II "Guidelines stamping-out" (ANNEX 7).

In case of an outbreak of tuberculosis, brucellosis and enzootic bovine leukosis and buffalo the stamping out, can be applied considered the following items:

- h. a positivity rate of animals more than 5% at the time of the check;
- i. positivity in two consecutive controls, after the opening of the outbreak;
- j. the livestock health situation in the last two years, paying attention in particular to the causes of the persistence of the infection and the origin of the infection;
- k. the isolation of *Brucella* spp.;
- l. the risk of spreading to other farms, also in relation to the type of handling of animals or in relation to the type of farming (pasture stray and / or tethering);
- m. failure to comply with current regulations related to: the frequency of tests; the movimentation to mountain grazing / pasture / grazing/ wandering animals; the animals identification, the controls, the lack of cooperation in the activities of prophylaxis prescribed by this decree; as well as the killing of Positive animals within the prescribed period.
- n. the health status of the adjacent territory.

Specific plans of Regions Puglia and Sicily as response to the follow-up on brucellosis programme for bovine and ovi-caprine performed by the DGSANTE in July 2015.

To give a response to the recommendations formulated as consequent of the follow-up on brucellosis programmes implemented by Puglia and Sicily, the two Regions have elaborated two specific plans to solve the problems identified in the territories of Gargano (Puglia) and in the province of Messina (Sicily). The more stringent measures provided for by the regional plans and the new Order of the Ministry of Health 28th May 2015 will give to the local Veterinary Services the necessary instruments to progress faster in the process of eradication of the brucellosis.

The main measures in response to the outcomes of the DGSANTE visit are described below.

PUGLIA



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In addition to the measures listed below, the Region considers necessary propose again the stringent measures already approved by the ORDINANZA DELLA GIUNTA REGIONALE of the 5 may 2014 n. 299 "Misure straordinarie di polizia veterinaria in materia di brucellosis bovina e bufalina in Provincia di Foggia" elaborated in collaboration with the NRC of Teramo and the IZS of Foggia, as response at the recommendations of the AUDIT FVO of the 10-11 October 2013.

1. The epidemiological investigation in positive/infected herds where considered poor:  
the Region is going to participate at the workshop on the Epidemiological Investigation (EI) organized by the Minister of Health on 3rd of November 2015. The purpose of the workshop is to review the models included in the Information System SIMAN, specify the legal bases of the EI, underline their importance for the management of an outbreak and for the detection of the source of infection, emphasize the necessity of collaboration with the local Veterinarian Service and the regional epidemiological observatory aimed to pinpoint more efficient and effective eradication strategies and properly implement the activities provided for by the eradication programmes co-financed from EU.
2. The up-date of the national veterinary system was not always performed:  
the Region will insure the complete and correct implementation of the information in Information Systems (SANAN, SIMAN and BDN) through follow-up actions carried out from the regional CA to the local CA and from the veterinary Directorate of the Animal Health area of the ASL of Foggia.
3. The biosecurity measures where considered poor:  
the Region will guarantee the census for epidemiological purpose of all susceptible species present in the infected holdings. Furthermore, their physical separations will be guaranteed by apposite disposition of the Veterinary Service.
4. The free grazing may jeopardize the possibilities of eradication of the disease in the whole area:  
the Region provide for a specific regulation for the free grazing that will oblige the holdings at fence off the pastures and forbid the common watering.

### SICILY

1. The chain of command in the ASP of Messina is unclear, and the human resource should be distributed in more efficient manner:  
the assignment of Director of the Animal Health Unit of the ASP of Messina has been conferred after official procedure and the human resource has been reinforced with ten additional position for veterinarian.
  2. The above situation together with the fact that the data SANAN and BDN are not always up-date:  
the new organization of the ASP will be useful also for a major and efficient use of the Information Systems.
  3. The epidemiological investigation in positive/infected herds where considered poor:  
within the end of October, the ASP of Messina will provide to insert all the EI in SIMAN. Furthermore, the Region will participate at the workshop on the Epidemiological Investigation organized from the Minister of Health on 3rd of November 2015, in order to improve the quantity and quality of the EI in the system.
  4. Identification of the animals as well the control of animals movements are still not properly performed:  
in the Nebrodi area, the ASP of Messina will initiate an activity of monitoring aimed to control animal movements and identification.
  5. Sanctions in case of infringements are notified but is not verify the effective application:  
the General Director of the ASP has ensured to represent this criticality to the Office responsible for collecting payments.
- Finally, the Region in response to the indications of the DGSANTE will ensure the necessary follow-up and control.

I would like also to underline that, given the spirit of cooperation established with the Regional

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Competent Authorities, my Office will regularly follow-up the proper implementation of the plans, we will keep you posted on progress.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

In accordance with Ministerial Decree No 429/97, in order to qualify for the slaughter compensation provided for, farmers must submit their claims to the ASL responsible for the area within 60 days of slaughter of the last infected animal (Article 2(2)). If compensation remains unpaid without justification 90 days after the date of submission of the claim, interest at the statutory rate is due (Article 2(4)). The legislation providing for the granting of compensation to farmers specifies that, in the event of proven infringement of the regulations on the eradication of brucellosis, the compensation will not be paid (Ministerial Decree of 4 June 1968, Ministerial Decree No 429/97).

The value of the compensation is set, and updated annually, by the Ministry of Health, in agreement with the Ministry of Agricultural Policy, after market values have been determined (Article 6 of Law No 296/81).

Proceeds from the sale of slaughtered animals are paid to the farmer by the trader who purchased them. Furthermore, Law No 218/88 provides for increases (up to a maximum of 40% of the compensation due) if a high percentage of the stock has to be slaughtered.

The regions and the ASLs must take all the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the deadlines laid down for paying compensation to farmers.

We can confirm that farmers do not receive forms of compensation other than those provided for in the aforementioned national legislation.

### 4.4.11 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

(max. 32000 chars):

The implementation of the eradication programme is monitored by checking the data submitted with the reports required by Decision 2008/940/EC. The regional veterinary service checks the data and activities reported by the ASLs' local veterinary services. The Ministry of Health's Veterinary Service in turn checks the data and activities reported by the veterinary services of the regions and autonomous provinces in collaborations with the reference center crossing the data submitted in the national informatic System: SANAN, SIMAN and BDN. This data that are related to the controls effected by the local veterinary service, the outbreaks and the objectives set and pursued, permit to elaborate a report for each region not O.F. where is evaluated the activities of the Region and indicated the measures to perform to achieve the objective of prevalence and incidence prefixed (ANNEX 6)

The new Ministerial Order lays down a requirement to enter data on the checks carried out for brucellosis into the SANAN system and data on the epidemiological investigations into the SIMAN system via the Internet.

The Ministry of Health conducts regular visits and audits at local level to check the activities implemented within the region.

The Ministry of Health also assesses health activities, including veterinary activities, by evaluating essential levels of care. If shortcomings in health activities are identified, the Ministry of Health partially



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reduces the funding available for health activities in the region.

## 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 eradication programme, which is based on the implementation of Ministerial Decrees Nos 453/92 and 292/95, makes provision for specific costs of the services of self-employed veterinarians, reimbursement of the IZSs that carry out the serological tests, the disinfection of premises on infected holdings and compensation to farmers for animals slaughtered during the eradication operations. In particular we expected for the 2016 more Region and Province that get the status of O.F. The progress expected from the eradication program are more Provinces and Regions that aim to arrive at the minimum percentage to get the status of O.F.

At the moment we are waiting the response of the commission relative the demand of the Province of Brindisi (Puglia Region) that has requested in the 2014 the status of O.F. for brucella melitensis. For the year 2016 we expect that more Provinces of the peninsula will be ready to join the Brindisi Province considering the percentage of prevalence and controls registered for the 2014, as reported in the following list.

Abruzzo:

Province LANCIANO VASTO CHIETI 100,00 % of controls 0,22 % of prevalence;

Basilicata:

Province of VENOSA 100,00 % of controls 0,14 % of prevalence;

Province of POTENZA 100,00 % of controls 0,07 % of prevalence;

Province of LAGONEGRO 100,00 % of controls 0,20 % of prevalence;

Province of MATERA 100,00 % of controls 0,00 % of prevalence;

Province of MONTALBANO JONICO 98,69 % of controls 0,00 % of prevalence;

Calabria:

Province of COSENZA 99,89 % of controls 0,13 % of prevalence;

Campania:

Province of BENEVENTO 100,00 % of controls 0,22 % of prevalence;

Puglia:

Province of TARANTO 100,00 % of control 0,00 % of prevalence;

Province of BRINDISI 100,00 % 0,00 % 0,00 %

Province of BARLETTA ANDRIA TRANI 100,00 % of control 0,00 % of prevalence;

Province of BARI 100,00 % of control 0,00 % of prevalence;

Province of LECCE 100,00 % of control 0,47 % of prevalence;

Sicilia:

Province of RAGUSA 100,00 % of control 0,50 % of prevalence;

In view of the legal and financial structure of the National Health Service, all these expenses are paid out by the National Health Fund's appropriations.

The share of this fund payable to individual regions is credited to the regions year-on-year without any

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distinction. In other words, the total sum is used for the running of the entire regional Health Service (the region in turn distributes the sum to individual local ASLs), of which the veterinary service is only a very small part.

Any assessment of the programme's success is implicitly linked to achievement of the health standard laid down therein and the resulting benefits, particularly as brucellosis is a serious zoonosis which necessitates the exclusion of infected animals and their products (milk and dairy products) from the market.

As the percentage of accredited holdings increases, the commercial potential of the products will increase; the movement of animals and animal products will be facilitated and cases of human infection will decrease.

Another benefit, and by no means the least important, will be the availability of higher quality, safer foodstuffs, which will eliminate the negative impact of this zoonosis on human health.

Under the provisions of the WD SANCO/10181/2014 rev2 it was inserted in the draft of the new Ministerial Order, as a minimum goal to be achieved for the regions not UI a declining of prevalence and incidence of the 10% per annum. In the WORKING DOCUMENT SANCO/10181/2014 Rev5 it was provided a new aim of reduction of prevalence of 20% for the year 2016. Relatively to this in Italy in the territories not Officially Free the prevalence expected for brucella melitensis for the 2016 is 0.78%. If we consider the prevalence expected in Italy considering all ovi-caprine holdings present in the territories O. F. as also in that not O.F., and that result registered in the national data base in the year 2014, the calculated prevalence is 0,20.

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### 7. 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.

#### 7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

##### 7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2016**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
ABRUZZO	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	50	<b>X</b>
BASILICATA	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	2 684	<b>X</b>
CALABRIA	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	45 000	<b>X</b>
CAMPANIA	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	41 018	<b>X</b>
PUGLIA	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	64 226	<b>X</b>
SICILIA	CFT	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	359 711	<b>X</b>
ABRUZZO	ROSE BENGALA TEST	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	165 610	<b>X</b>

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BASILICATA	ROSE BENGALA TEST	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	173 128	X
CALABRIA	ROSE BENGALA TEST	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	405 701	X
CAMPANIA	ROSE BENGALA TEST	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	233 184	X
PUGLIA	ROSE BENGALA TEST	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	332 400	X
SICILIA	ROSE BENGALA TEST	Sheep and goat	serum	qualification	1 360 021	X
<b>Total</b>					3 182 733	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	

### 7.1.2 *Targets on testing herds and animals*

#### 7.1.2.1 *Targets on testing herds*

#### 7.1.2.1 *Targets on the testing of herds for year :* **2016**

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

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	Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
ABRUZZO	SHEEP & GOATS	4 675	4 675	4 675	5	5	0	0	100	0,11	0,11	X
BASILICATA	SHEEP & GOATS	6 502	6 482	6 482	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
CALABRIA	SHEEP & GOATS	8 600	8 210	8 210	20	10	10	50	100	0,24	0,12	X
CAMPANIA	SHEEP & GOATS	6 923	6 584	6 584	17	12	1	5,88	100	0,26	0,18	X
PUGLIA	SHEEP & GOATS	3 589	3 567	3 567	34	30	7	20,59	100	0,95	0,84	X
SICILIA	SHEEP & GOATS	8 926	8 641	8 640	221	177	27	12,22	99,99	2,56	2,05	X
<b>Total</b>		39 215	38 159	38 158	297	234	45	15	100	0,78	0,61	
									<b>Add a new row</b>			

### 7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

#### 7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year :

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

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)	
ABRUZZO	SHEEP & GOATS	165 610	165 610	165 610	165 610	50	50	50	100	0,03	X
BASILICATA	SHEEP & GOATS	351 713	271 235	271 235	228 708	0	0	0	100	0	X
CALABRIA	SHEEP & GOATS	480 821	403 701	403 701	403 701	200	200	600	100	0,05	X
CAMPANIA	SHEEP & GOATS	255 059	229 716	229 716	229 716	466	466	566	100	0,2	X
PUGLIA	SHEEP & GOATS	352 215	328 228	328 228	328 228	5 200	5 200	5 600	100	1,58	X
SICILIA	SHEEP & GOATS	1 085 802	946 608	946 046	946 046	10 273	9 996	13 452	99,94	1,09	X
<b>Total</b>		2 691 220	2 345 098	2 344 536	2 302 009	16 189	15 912	20 268	99,98	0,69	
									<b>Add a new row</b>		

### 7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

#### *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

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

### 7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals for year : 2016*

		Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected unknown		Expected not free or not free from disease		Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease		
Region	Animal species	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	
ABRUZZO	SHEEP & GOATS	4 675	165 610	0	0	0	0	5	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 670	165 560	X
BASILICATA	SHEEP & GOATS	6 482	271 235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 482	271 235	X
CALABRIA	SHEEP & GOATS	8 210	403 701	0	0	8	400	12	1 000	19	1 600	0	0	0	0	8 171	400 701	X
CAMPANIA	SHEEP & GOATS	6 584	230 786	0	0	8	1 314	7	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 569	228 952	X
PUGLIA	SHEEP & GOATS	3 567	328 228	0	0	1	200	2	300	2	50	0	0	0	0	3 562	327 678	X
SICILIA	SHEEP & GOATS	8 615	945 372	0	0	86	24 602	227	33 993	50	11 176	0	0	0	0	8 252	875 601	X
<b>Total</b>		38 133	2 344 932	0	0	103	26 516	253	35 863	71	12 826	0	0	0	0	37 706	2 269 727	
												<b>Add a new row</b>						

### 7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

#### *7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment*



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### 7.3.1 *Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :* **2016**

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme							
				Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated	Number of young animals expected to be vaccinated		
SICILY	SHEEP & GOATS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	
<b>Total</b>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
							<b>Add a new row</b>				

### 7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife*

### 7.3.2 *Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year :* **2016**

Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
		Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
NO VACCINACION IS PROVIDED FOR.	0	0	0	0	X

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<b>Total</b>		0	0	
			<b>Add a new row</b>	

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

## 8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### 8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year :

**2016**

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.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of analysis	Complement fixation test	Individual animal sample/test	512 005	1.08	552 965,4	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Rose bengal test	Individual animal sample/test	2 624 416	0.7	1 837 091,2	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	2 670 044	1	2 670 044	yes	X
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
3. Compensation paid to owners							

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Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Animals	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	18 086	109.05	1,972,278.3	yes	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
Cleaning and disinfection	Cost for each disinfection unit over the year	Disinfection unit	464	269.29	124,950.56	no	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Slaughtering/culling costs	Slaughtering cost	Animal	301	99.67	30000.67	yes	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>6. Other costs</b>							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
SALARY	Cost of veterinarians employed for this programme only	Veterinarian	287	15655.33	4,493,079.71	no	<b>X</b>
Consumables and specific equipment	Costs of syringes, vacutainers, gloves and overalls	Lump sum of equipment used	1 098 507	0.52	571,223.64	no	<b>X</b>
Transport	Transport of the animal for destruction	Animal	509	14.34	7299.06	no	<b>X</b>
Administration	Paper, ink, computers and other equipment used for the	Lump sum of equipment used	44 315	2.58	114,332.7	no	<b>X</b>
					<b>Add a new row</b>		
<b>Total</b>					10 400 986,94		

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

### 8.2. Financial informaton

#### 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))

*(max. 32000 chars):*

In Italy the sampling is performed from state veterinarians that work in a local veterinarian unit called ASL or ASP. In some Regions, private veterinarians are called to support the state veterinarians in their work. These veterinarians have private contracts calculated in hours per week of work. They are paid, as well as the state veterinarians, from the Regions using their sanitary fund.

For state prevention operations relating to brucellosis in cattle and buffaloes, ovine and caprine brucellosis and tuberculosis, the regions use the resources allocated by the Treasury to the National Health Fund.

Under the legal and economic framework governing the National Health Service, all such expenses incurred are paid out of the National Health Fund's appropriations.

The share of that fund due to the individual regions is credited to them from year to year as a lump sum; that is to say, the total amount is used to run the entire regional health service (the region in turn distributes the amount to the individual ASLs), of which the veterinary service constitutes only a very small part.

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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):*

In Italy the testing are performed from the IZZSS (Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali). Also these Institutes are financed from the Regions using their sanitary fund.

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):*

The compensation of the animals positive a the tests for brucellosis, are paid from the ASL or ASP. They use regionals fund that are resources allocated by the Treasury to the National Health Fund.

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):*

AT THE MOMENT IN ITALY IT HAS NOT BEEN PROVIDED FOR ANY PLAN OF VACCINATION.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

For all the operations related to state prevention relating to brucellosis in cattle and buffaloes, ovine and caprine brucellosis and tuberculosis, the regions use the resources allocated by the Treasury to the National Health Fund.

### 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 monitoring

### 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*

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

## 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
	6885_4302.pdf	6885_4302.pdf	114 kb
	6885_4303.doc	6885_4303.doc	101 kb
	6885_4304.pdf	6885_4304.pdf	12 kb
	6885_4305.pdf	6885_4305.pdf	70 kb
	6885_4306.pdf	6885_4306.pdf	561 kb
	6885_4307.pdf	6885_4307.pdf	12 kb
	6885_4308.pdf	6885_4308.pdf	138 kb

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

			Total size of attachments :	1008 kb
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