



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.

In case of difficulty, please contact SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu, describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.00

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Instructions to complete the form:

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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 17:09:13

Submission Number

1444403359863-6887



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

1. Identification of the programme

Member state: ITALIA

Disease: Bovine tuberculosis

Species: Bovines and buffalo

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2016

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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) :

The analysis of the data received from the regions regarding the eradication activities performed from 2003 to 2014 has revealed the situation described below.

The total number of cattle and buffaloes covered by the programme in 2014 (ANNEX 3 AND 4) was lower in terms of total number of holdings (74316, 2013 vs 7323, 2014). but higher in terms of number of holdings under the program (52750, 2013 vs 53347, 2014)., probably for an increasing of the reproductive holdings.

Compared with 2013 (97,84%) (ANNEX 1 AND 2) the percentage of holdings tested, if we not consider the Sardinia Region that has reported for a mistake in the national data base the buying and selling controls, the controls performed in 2014 (99,47%) are increased , while the percentage of infection decrease from 0.95% in the 2013 to 0.78% in 2014. A large area (ANNEX 5) of regions officially disease-free or close to achieving that status has been confirmed (Liguria and Piemonte and teh Province of pesaro Urbino (Marche Region) have forwarded, by the Ministry of Health, to the Commission all the documentation for recognition of disease-free status.

The highest prevalence of infection continues to be found in Sicily (3,06% - 2014), also if compared with the 2013 (4,19%) is registered a decreasing of prevalence. The prevalence of Sicily has an adverse effect on national prevalence.

Given the effectiveness of the ministerial order 9 August 2012 laying down special measures for tuberculosis of the bovines and buffalos in the Regions Calabria, Campania, Apulia and Sicily, which

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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 but that include also measures for tuberculosis. The new Ordinance includes actions for the Regional Veterinary Services and for the Local Veterinary Services (ASL), to evaluate the effectiveness of control of tuberculosis, 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 (2016) and covers the following objectives:

- to continue with, and step up, the animal health measures and those for preventing tuberculosis in cattle and buffaloes;
- to intensify disease eradication on infected holdings so that they can be designated officially disease-free;
- to maintain the officially disease-free status of farms that have already achieved that objective;
- renewal of the Ministerial Order of 9 August 2012 expired in August 2014 and its extension to all areas not yet officially disease-free, on the basis of experience acquired (ANNEX 6).

The programme will be implemented throughout Italy, except for the officially disease-free provinces, taking account of the epidemiological differences noted in the various areas of the country.

The strategy underlying the programme is that of carrying out tuberculin tests on all cattle and buffaloes aged six weeks or over and slaughtering any animals that test positive.

The tuberculin test carried out in Italy complies with the provisions of Directive 64/432/EEC. In general, the single test is used, although in cases of doubt the comparative test with avian PPD can be used at the local health authority's discretion. Tuberculin tests with unclear results that are not resolved by a second test will be treated as a positive test.

In Italy, tuberculins are produced by the Experimental Animal Health Institutes (Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali – IZSs) in Teramo and Perugia, while the veterinary medicine laboratory at the National Institute of Health is responsible for standardisation and quality controls on the batches produced.

Some regions also use the gamma-interferon test, which is applied on the basis of a specific protocol agreed with the relevant IZS and approved by Regional Decision, in order to improve the identification of infected animals and contain the outbreak more quickly.

In farms where infected animals have been identified, all the measures described in the paragraphs below are applied.

The new Ministerial Order strengthened monitoring at slaughterhouses and the identification of suspect lesions during routine and deferred slaughter. In the regions still not O.F. data on routine slaughter are to be collected using the specially prepared data sheets that will be made available via the SANAN

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veterinary italian system. Particular impetus will have to be given to the resulting laboratory diagnostic activity aimed at isolating and typing M. bovis.

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) 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: 2015;

Calabria: 2018;

Campania: 2020;

Lazio: 2018;

Marche: 2015 (Province of Pesaro Urbino waiting for approval of status of O.F.);

Molise: 2016;

Piemonte: waiting for approval of status of O.F.;

Puglia; 2017/2022;

Sardegna: 2017;

Sicilia: 2020;

Umbria: 2016 (ready to request the status of O.F:).

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, in Campania the Buffalo breeding in Province of Caserta (1,97 % of prevalence 2014) and the Gargano in Puglia (0,83 % of prevalence 2014).

Discourse apart is necessary for Sicily 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 areas" of Puglia and Campania, it is considered a concrete fact that this could happen by 2020; while for Sicily the date of 2020 must be considered with caution.

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

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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) The Ministry of Health is the central body of the National Health Service, responsible for health management and programming, setting targets to be achieved for improving the health of the population and determining levels of care to be provided to all citizens under uniform conditions, throughout Italy. The Department of Veterinary Public Health, Food Safety and National Boards for Health Protection has responsibility for, among other things, the animal health sector. The following contribute to achieving the objectives:

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 action of the ASLs and checking on the manner in which they operate;

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

4) Experimental Animal Prophylaxis Institutes (EAPIs) are public-law health bodies under autonomous management and administration, representing the technical and operational arm of the National Health Service, in particular as regards animal health, the control of the health and quality of foodstuffs of animal origin, hygiene on holdings and the right balance between human and animal habitations and the environment.

By means of ring trials involving the main laboratory and the provincial diagnostic centres, each IZS ensures that tuberculosis is diagnosed in a uniform manner in its geographical area.

5) The National Institute of Health (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) organises ring trials involving Italy's ten IZSs.

By means of the Ministerial Decree of 4 October 1999, Brescia IZS was made the National Reference Centre for M. bovis Tuberculosis. Further information on the Ministry of Health and, in particular, on the Directorate-General for Veterinary Health and Food Safety 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 5) will adopt specific regional surveillance and control programmes. Although these specific surveillance programmes are part of this national plan for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle and buffaloes 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 that 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 signed a new Ministerial Order, at the moment at the exam of the Italian Court of Auditors that has include additional measures, coming from the experience of the application of the past

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Ministerial Orders and from the recommendations of the Food and Veterinary Office elaborate from of 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.

The new Ministerial Order is an effective response at the FVO recommendations erased from the last Audit in Puglia and Sicily of the October 2013. Listed below a synthesis of the measures of the new Ordinanza:

- 1) OBJECTIVE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY (ASL): At the Director of the ASL has been assigned the objective the 100% of controls and at least the 10% of the reduction of the prevalence on the competent territory.
- 2) ANIMALS IDENTIFICATION: Correct identification of the animals; use of the endorumenal bolus for the animals breeding in free grazing and of the animals of an outbreak, in National Parks, stamping out of the positive herds in the event that is not possible to confine the infected animals.
- 3) DEALERS: regular control on dealers to verify the perfect separation of the animals for fattening from those for breeding and their correct identification.
- 4) FREE GRAZINGS: the free grazing is authorized only at animal of O.F holdings; georeferentation of the pasture; controls in pre and post moving ; possibility of extra control in case of the animal coming from other regions; informatics authorization of the movements; capture, by the veterinary service, of the animals without owner or with owner unable to take and contain them, and conferral to the mayor.
- 5) FATTENING HERDS: the animals should only come from OF holdings; in case these animals don't come from OF province are controlled 30 days before the introduction or in the 30 days after only if they can be isolated from the other animals of the herd; post-mortem examination; the movements are exclusively authorized toward other fattening herds or to slaughterhouse; the veterinary service, report the control activities on the national informatics system (SANAN).
- 6) SUSPECTED/CONFIRMED FRAUD: in case of suspicious of fraud, relate to animal identification, not authorized movement, diffusion of infection, use of drugs to cover the positivity reaction at the serological controls, the status of the holdings is suspended. In case the suspicions is confirmed the status of the holding is revoked.
- 7) SYSTEM CHECKS (art. 8.3 REG. 882/2004): made by the local veterinary services on the respect of the procedures, every 4 months on the correct insertion of the data in the informatics systems (SANAN, SIMAN and BDN), on the animals movements, on the controls on the dealers and on the fattening herds; made by the regional CA on the animal identifications, on the registration and georeferencing of the pastures, on the capture of the animals without owner, on the suspension and revoke of the status of the holdings, on the number of abortions checked.

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 592/95 but also, even where infection is only suspected, by Article 2 of the Veterinary Regulation, Presidential Decree No 320 of 8 February 1954. A farm is deemed to be infected with tuberculosis if one or more animals are found to have contracted the infection following either a positive result in diagnostic tests or the reporting of tuberculous lesions

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at the slaughterhouse.

Infringements of the requirement to make notifications, including in the event of suspicion only, are punished by administrative penalties.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme requires all cattle and buffaloes to be inspected, in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No 196/99 (transposing Directive 64/432/EEC). All breeding farms with at least one breeding animal shall be inspected. Fattening farms where animals are sent exclusively to the slaughterhouse are, however, subject to specific regional inspection plans.

At the farms due to be inspected, all animals aged six weeks or older will be tested using intradermal tuberculin tests. In some regions gamma-interferon tests are also used, based on the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1226/2002.

In regions that are officially disease-free or close to achieving that status, fewer tests are conducted, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 64/432/EEC, as subsequently amended, Annex A, Chapter I.

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

The current system for identifying and registering bovine animals (Presidential Decrees Nos 317/96 and 437/2000, implementing Regulation (EC) No 820/97 repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000, and the Interministerial Decree of 31 January 2002, as subsequently amended, entitled "Provisions for the operation of the bovine register" ["Disposizioni in materia di funzionamento dell'anagrafe bovina"]) allows the farm of origin to be identified and an animal's movements to be traced by means of its identifying documentation (individual identification document for bovine animals, also known as the passport) and individual identification code (ear tag).

The Ministry of Health, in conjunction with other administrative bodies, has drawn up a special operating manual laying down the procedures for implementing the Interministerial Decree of 31 January 2002 on "Provisions for the operation of the bovine register". This document sets out the technical rules for the registration and identification of cattle and buffaloes.

Before commencing implementation of the programme on each holding, the official veterinarian will check that the information concerning the holding in the national database is correct, and, if there are any discrepancies (unregistered animals, etc.), will ensure that the national database is immediately updated. Infringements of the requirements laid down in the specific legislation concerning the system of identifying and registering bovine animals are punished in accordance with Legislative Decree No 58 of 29 January 2004.

In the new Order is provided, for all the national territory that the registration, of the new identified animals, in the national informatic system should be done from the owner or his delegate, within 7 days. In all territories still not O.F., and also in that Officially Free if they wants, the animals that are moving for pasture should be identified with rumen bolus. Compulsorily for a not O.F. territory and optionally for a O.F. province, all the animals from an infected herd, are identified within 2 days with rumen bolus by the veterinary service.

HOLDINGS

In accordance with Ministerial Decree No D.M. 592/95, all holdings covered by the plan must be registered. A list must then be compiled by the veterinary services of the ASL responsible for each area.

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Moreover, with the entry into force of Presidential Decree No 317/96, all farmers are required to register their holdings with the locally responsible ASL, which issues them with an identification code. Each farmer has a herd record form (copy of Form 2/33) on which the checks carried out are recorded. A copy of this form is also held in the archives of the veterinary services and kept up to date. The regulations relating to the registration system for farms and holdings are set out in Presidential Decree No 317/96 (implementing Directive 92/102/EEC), Presidential Decree No 437/2000 (implementing Regulation (EC) No 820/97) and Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000. This identification and registration system consists of the following elements:

- Individual identification codes for animals;
- Identification papers (passports) for animals;
- Registers kept at all holdings;
- Computerised database (NDB).

The Ministry of Health has made available to local health authorities, regional authorities, trade associations and directly to the farmers concerned a computerised system for the transmission of data on cattle and buffaloes to the central database. The Interministerial Decree of 31 January 2002, as amended, lays down that slaughterhouse managers must electronically notify all data regarding slaughtered animals to the national and regional databases simultaneously.

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) :

Holdings must achieve officially disease-free status. In order to be recognised as such, all animals in the holding must be free of clinical manifestations of tuberculosis, and all animals aged over six weeks must have tested negative in two official diagnostic tests carried out not less than six months apart. To maintain this status, similar tests must be carried out annually. Only animals from officially tuberculosis-free farms may be introduced onto farms, and they must test negative in the tuberculin test at the farm of destination.

The veterinary services enter into the national database of the bovine register not only information on the health status of farms (officially disease-free, not officially disease-free, suspended, unknown) but also other health information deemed to be useful for the proper management of the programme, particularly as regards epidemiological surveillance.

Provinces are declared officially free of bovine tuberculosis if all the farms in their territory are under official surveillance and 99.9% of them have been officially disease-free for at least six years. 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) :

For animal movements, 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 particulars of the transporter.

In the new Ministerial Order is provided for that all the animal's movimentation are authorized only from the electronic Form 4, available in the national database.

Apart from being sent for slaughter, animals may be moved only if they come from officially disease-free

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farms and are accompanied by Form 4. In all cases where animals are not being sent to the slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian will fill in Section E (Health Certification) on 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.

The regional authorities may, by means of formal measures of their own, award special accreditation status to fattening farms so as to allow their animals to be moved not only to the slaughterhouse, whether directly or indirectly, but also to other fattening farms.

Specific regional surveillance plans are in place for these fattening farms.

The monitoring performed from the veterinaries local service (ASL) ensures that the channeling of the fattening Holdings is respected.

Specific regional surveillance plans are in place for these fattening farms. Pursuant to Ministerial Decree No 592/95, only farms with officially tuberculosis-free status may undertake seasonal movements of animals for grazing, mountain grazing or transhumance. The new Ministerial Order states that only animals from breeding farms that are officially free of tuberculosis may be moved for the purposes of transhumance, mountain grazing or open grazing. Animals may be moved only after a diagnostic test with a favourable outcome during the 30 days prior to being moved. In case of high risk evaluation the Region may perform also tests after that the animals are came back from the pasture's period. In the new Ministerial Order is provided an annex (n° 4) for standardise the procedures to moving the animals.

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) :

Tuberculin tests are performed on all cattle and buffaloes aged six weeks or over and any animals that test positive are slaughtered. The single test is used, and in cases of doubt the comparative test with avian PPD can be used at the local health authority's discretion. Tuberculin tests with unclear results that are not resolved by a second test will be treated as a positive test.

Some regions also use the gamma-interferon test, which is applied on the basis of a specific protocol agreed with the relevant IZS and approved by Regional Decision, in order to improve the identification of infected animals and contain the outbreak more quickly.

In order to be recognised as officially disease-free, all animals in the holding must be free of clinical manifestations of tuberculosis, and all animals aged over six weeks must have tested negative in two official diagnostic tests carried out not less than six months apart. To maintain this status, similar tests must be carried out annually. Only animals from officially tuberculosis-free farms may be introduced onto farms, and they must test negative in the tuberculin test within 30 days of their arrival at the farm of destination or alternatively within 30 days of entering the farm, with the animals kept separate from the rest of the herd.

In regions that are officially disease-free or close to achieving that status, fewer tests are conducted, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 64/432/EEC, as subsequently amended, Annex A, Chapter I.

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

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(max. 32000 chars) :

No vaccination is planned.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

f a tuberculosis outbreak occurs, Ministerial Decree No 592/95 states that the local veterinary service must implement and monitor the following health measures:

- 1) a thorough epidemiological investigation by the official veterinarian in cooperation with the regional veterinary epidemiological observatories to identify the origin of the disease and potential contact with other farms;
- 2) the reporting of the infection to the public hygiene service of the relevant local health authority, along with the urgent measures adopted to prevent human contagion;
- 3) a survey by species and category of all the animals on the farm;
- 4) the isolation and removal of confirmed and suspected cases of infection from the rest of the farm's livestock;
- 5) the slaughtering of infected animals within 30 days (or 15 days for regions covered by the Ministerial Order of 9 August 2012);
- 6) thorough cleaning and disinfection;
- 7) a breeding ban;
- 8) animals that are infected or are suspected of being infected must be milked separately after the healthy animals have been milked, and this must be followed by a thorough washing, cleaning and disinfection of the equipment and areas used for milking;
- 9) a ban on all movements from and around the infected farm, except in the case of authorisation to remove animals destined for immediate slaughter issued pursuant to Presidential Decree No 320 of 8 February 1954, as subsequently amended;
- 10) calves born to infected mothers must be reared in isolation and the necessary diagnostic tests must be performed to establish that the disease has not been passed on to the calf;
- 11) if it is not destroyed, milk from infected cattle and buffaloes taken before slaughter may only be fed to other animals, and only if it has been treated beforehand on the farm itself;
- 12) milk from healthy animals on infected farms must be removed from the farm in separate containers that are clearly marked, with the milk being used solely for the production of heat-treated milk and milk-based products, following suitable heat treatment conducted under the supervision of the competent authorities;
- 13) 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 five months before being used. Similarly, slurry from the pens or other buildings used to house the animals must undergo suitable treatment in accordance with the annexes to the Ministerial Decree above if it is not collected at the same time as the manure.

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

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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) :

The measures applied are all those laid down in the Veterinary Regulation approved by means of Presidential Decree No 320/54, in particular Articles 102, 103 and 104 thereof, and in Article 8 of Ministerial Decree No 592/95.

On farms where infected animals are found, a thorough epidemiological investigation must be carried out by the official veterinarian in cooperation with the IZS responsible for the relevant geographical area and the Regional Veterinary Epidemiological Observatory. The specially prepared form that will be made available via the SANAN veterinary IT system is to be used for this purpose.

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 locally responsible ASL. Likewise, the public hygiene services of the locally responsible ASL must inform the ASL's veterinary services of all cases of *M. bovis* tuberculosis in humans. The specially prepared form that will be made available via the SANAN veterinary IT system is to be used for this purpose.

On farms where infected animals are found, such animals must be isolated, marked and removed under sanitary restriction for the sole purpose of slaughter within 30 days, although in exceptional cases an extension up to a maximum of 90 days may be granted.

The need is stressed not only for isolation, but also for monitoring to ensure its effectiveness and proper implementation, and thus limit as far as possible the spread of the infection.

If there are problems with slaughter or with the sale of carcasses that have been released for consumption, the regional authorities will follow all the permitted procedures to ensure compliance with the timescales laid down for the slaughter of infected animals.

Furthermore, diagnostic 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. According to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 853/04 laying down specific hygiene rules for foods of animal origin and Presidential Decree No 54/97 (transposing Directive 92/46/EEC), the milk of healthy animals may be used only in the production of heat-treated milk and milk-based products.

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). Such action must be proposed by the relevant veterinary service and authorised by the regional authority following approval by the locally responsible IZS. The Ministry of Health must be notified.

After the infected animals have been disposed of, the locally responsible veterinary service orders the implementation of appropriate hygiene measures (cleaning and disinfection).

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 after the animals aged over six weeks that have remained on the infected holding 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.

If only one animal tests positive, the disease-free status of a farm may be suspended rather than revoked. Suspension is possible if the infected animal is removed and slaughtered within eight days, and disease-

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free status is restored if the remaining animals aged over six weeks on the farm test negative in two official tests, the first of which must be conducted not earlier than two months after removal of the positive animal, and the second six weeks later. The new Ministerial Order has provided for in an annex, specific indications, to the region, for apply the stamping out (ANNEX 8). These indications should take in account the clinical signs, the prevalence of serological positivity, the isolation of mycobacteri, the recrudescence of the positivity in the herd.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

In accordance with Article 19 of Ministerial Decree No 592/95, to qualify for the slaughter compensation available, farmers must submit their claims to the locally responsible ASL within 60 days of slaughter of the last infected animal. Should the compensation not be paid without valid reason within 90 days of the date of submission of the application, interest at the rate prescribed by law will be payable.

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 will be paid to the farmer by the dealer 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. There is also provision for an increase of 50% per animal on cattle and buffalo farms with ten animals or fewer. However this increase of the compensation determined by law No 615/1964 as amended by Law No 218/88 never exceeds the market value of animals killed.

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 (see annex 7)

The new Ministerial Order lays down a requirement to enter data on the checks carried out for tuberculosis 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 reduces the funding available for health activities in the region.

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

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 Decree No 592/95 and Legislative Decree No 196/99 (transposing Directive 64/432/EEC), 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 culled during the eradication operations.

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.

In particular we expected for the 2016 more Region and Province that get the status of O.F.

For the year 2016 we expect that more Provinces of the peninsula will be ready to arrive at the minimum percentage to get the status of O.F. considering the percentage of prevalence and controls registered for the 2014, as reported in the following list.

Abruzzo:

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

Province of LANCIANO VASTO CHIETI 100,00 % of controls, 0,13 % of prevalence;

Basilicata:

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

Province of POTENZA 100,00 % of controls 0,15 % of prevalence;

Province of LAGONEGRO 100,00 % of controls 0,28 % of prevalence;

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

Province of MONTALBANO JONICO 99,39 % of controls 0,00 % of prevalence;

Calabria:

Province of CATANZARO 100,00 % of controls 0,17 % of prevalence;

Lazio (bovine and buffalo):

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

Province of LATINA 100,00 % of control 0,18 % of prevalence;

Liguria:

waiting for the approval of O.F. Status;

Piemonte:

waiting for the approval of O.F. Status;

Marche:

Province of Pesaro Urbino waiting for the approval of O.F. Status;

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

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

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

Molise:

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

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

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

Province of CENTRO MOLISE 100,00 % of controls 0,19 % of prevalence;

Province of TERMOLI LARINO 100,00 % of controls 0,00 % of prevalence;

Puglia:

Province of TARANTO 100,00 % of control 0,13% of prevalence;

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

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

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

Umbria:

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

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

Under the legal and economic framework governing the National Health Service, all these expenses come 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.

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 tuberculosis is a serious zoonosis which necessitates the exclusion of infected animals and their products from the market.

As the percentage of accredited holdings increases, the commercial potential of the products will be enhanced, the movement of animals and animal products will be facilitated and there will be fewer cases of human infection.

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

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

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	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0
BASILICATA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0
CALABRIA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	130
CAMPANIA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines and buffalo	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0
LAZIO	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0
LIGURIA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0
MARCHE	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0

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

MOLISE	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0	X
PIEMONTE	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	2 200	X
PUGLIA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0	X
SICILIA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	1 344	X
UMBRIA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	0	X
VALLE D'AOSTA	GAMMA INTERFERON	Bovines	blood	ADDITIONAL TEST	50	X
ABRUZZO	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	0	X
BASILICATA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	0	X
CALABRIA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	80	X
CAMPANIA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines and buffalo	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	37	X
LAZIO	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	0	X
LIGURIA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	0	X
MARCHE	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	0	X
MOLISE	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	0	X
PIEMONTE	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	135	X
PUGLIA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	35	X
SICILIA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	890	X

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UMBRIA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	0	X
VALLE D'AOSTA	BACTERIAL CULTURE	Bovines	SUSPECTED LESION	confirmation of suspected cases	1	X
ABRUZZO	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	47 455	X
BASILICATA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	39 600	X
CALABRIA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	98 162	X
CAMPANIA	IDT	Bovines and buffalo	SKIN TEST	qualification	439 423	X
LAZIO	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	109 650	X
LIGURIA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	11 010	X
MARCHE	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	34 267	X
MOLISE	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	39 447	X
PIEMONTE	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	414 280	X
PUGLIA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	186 548	X
SARDEGNA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	0	X
SICILIA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	458 511	X
UMBRIA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	20 050	X
VALLE D'AOSTA	IDT	Bovines	SKIN TEST	qualification	38 000	X
Total					1 941 305	

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

		Add a new row
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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**

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 positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators			
										Expected % herd coverage	% positive herds Expected period herd prevalence	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	
ABRUZZO	Bovines	4 075	3 122	3 122	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
BASILICATA	Bovines	2 650	2 593	2 593	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
CALABRIA	Bovines	6 916	5 698	5 698	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
CAMPANIA	Bovines	10 745	7 505	7 505	9	7	11,11	1	11,11	100	0,12	0,09	X
CAMPANIA	Buffalo	1 297	1 282	1 282	11	6	27,27	3	27,27	100	0,86	0,47	X
LAZIO	Bovines	7 465	4 788	2 395	0	0	0	0	0	50,02	0	0	X

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LIGURIA	Bovines	1 082	741	741	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
MARCHE	Bovines	4 124	1 328	1 328	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
MOLISE	Bovines	2 750	1 826	1 826	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
PIEMONTE	Bovines	11 205	7 527	7 527	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
PUGLIA	Bovines	4 196	4 165	4 165	71	15	5	7,04	100	1,7	0,36	X
SARDEGNA	Bovines	3 958	3 941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
SICILIA	Bovines	9 848	9 417	9 417	187	160	11	5,88	100	1,99	1,7	X
UMBRIA	Bovines	2 946	1 561	781	0	0	0	0	50,03	0	0	X
VALLE D'AOSTA	Bovines	1 040	1 030	1 030	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	X
Total		74 297	56 524	49 410	278	188	20	7	87,41	0,56	0,38	
Add a new row												

7.1.2.2 Targets on testing animals

7.1.2.2 Targets on the testing of animals for year :

Target indicators
Slaughtering

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 individually tested	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	Bovine	53 190	47 455	47 455	47 455	6	6	6	100	0,01
BASILICATA	Bovine	85 290	81 960	81 960	81 960	0	0	0	100	0
CALABRIA	Bovine	120 736	98 162	98 162	98 162	0	0	0	100	0
CAMPANIA	Bovine	186 559	151 779	151 779	151 799	83	83	108	100	0,05
CAMPANIA	Buffalo	289 410	271 912	271 912	271 912	650	650	1 000	100	0,24
LAZIO	Bovine	205 155	192 755	96 380	96 380	0	0	0	50	0
LIGURIA	Bovine	13 573	11 010	11 010	11 010	0	0	0	100	0
MARCHE	Bovine	39 673	34 267	34 267	25 947	0	0	0	100	0
MOLISE	Bovine	45 809	39 447	39 447	39 447	0	0	0	100	0
PIEMONTE	Bovine	688 590	383 570	383 570	383 570	0	0	0	100	0
PUGLIA	Bovine	174 890	172 850	172 850	172 850	259	259	430	100	0,15
SARDEGNA	Bovine	116 014	112 553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SICILIA	Bovine	370 651	341 833	341 833	341 833	1 947	1 947	2 427	100	0,57
Total		2 389 540	1 939 553	1 730 625	1 722 325	2 945	2 945	3 971	89,23	0,17
Add a new row										

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

7.2 Targets on qualification of herds and animals

Targets on qualification of herds and animals

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

Region	Animal species	Targets on the status of herds and animals under the programme																
		Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Expected not free or not free from disease				Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended				Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease				
		Herds	Animals	Last check positive		Last check negative		Expected free or officially free from disease status suspended		Expected free from disease		Expected officially free from disease						
ABRUZZO	Bovines	3 122	47 455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 120	47 449	X
BASILICATA	Bovines	2 593	81 960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 593	81 960	X
CALABRIA	Bovines	5 698	98 162	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	160	0	0	0	0	5 690	98 002	X
CAMPANIA	Bovines	7 505	152 121	0	0	4	109	6	99	4	87	0	0	0	0	7 491	151 826	X
CAMPANIA	Buffalo	1 281	272 360	0	0	15	3 862	10	4 264	6	1 395	0	0	0	1 250	262 819	X	
LAZIO	Bovines	4 795	192 836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 795	192 836	X	

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

LIGURIA	Bovines	741	11 010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	741	11 010	X
MARCHE	Bovines	1 328	34 267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 328	34 267	X
MOLISE	Bovines	1 826	39 447	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 825	39 447	X
PIEMONTE	Bovines	7 527	383 570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 527	383 570	X
PUGLIA	Bovines	4 165	172 850	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 163	172 650	X
SARDEGNA	Bovines	3 953	112 553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 953	112 553	X
SICILIA	Bovines	9 374	341 582	0	0	52	3 159	229	9 225	14	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 079	328 619	X
UMBRIA	Bovines	1 561	40 971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 561	40 971	X
VALLE D'AOSTA	Bovines	1 030	32 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 030	32 000	X
Total		56 499	2 013 144	0	0	71	7 130	248	13 788	32	2 221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56 146	1 989 979	
Add a new row																						

7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment

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

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme

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

Region	Animal species	Total number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Total number of animals in 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
no vaccination allowed	Bovines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add a new row									

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife

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

Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			
Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns
NO VACCINATION IS PROVIDED FOR	0	0	0
Total		0	0
Add a new row			

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	Gamma-Interferon test	Individual animal sample/test	3 724	11.57	43086,68	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Bacterial culture	Individual animal sample/test	1 178	18.52	21816,56	yes	X
Cost of analysis	Tuberculin test	Individual animal sample/test	1 936 404	2.72	5 267 018,88	yes	X
Cost of sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal sample/test	3 724	0.96	3575,04	yes	X
					Add a new row		
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		

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

3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Bovines	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	2 813	401.13	1,128,378.69	yes	X
Buffalo	Slaughtering/culling with salvage value	Animal	1 000	452.18	452,180	yes	X
					Add a new row		
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
Cleaning and disinfection	Biosecurity measurers inside outbreaks	olding to be cleaned and disinfected ⁺	698	238.51	166,479.98	no	X
					Add a new row		
5. Slaughtering/culling costs							
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	11	909.09	9999.99	yes	X
					Add a new row		
6. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
transport	Slaughter of animals	animal	86	116.28	10000.08	no	X
salary	Veterinarians employed for the execution of the program ⁺	veterinarian	111	34514	3,831,054	no	X
supplies	Syringes & cutimeters & tubercolin	material	267 151	4.21	1,124,705.71	no	X

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

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	Administrative cost	Administrative cost	119 810	1.86	222,846.61 no	X
					Add a new row	
					10 700 583,52	
	Total					

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.

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

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.

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 tuberculosis, are paid from the ASL or ASP. They use regionals fund that are resources allocated by the Treasury to the National Health Fund.

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

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 OF THE WILD ANIMALS.

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.

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

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

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

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
	6887_4309.doc	6887_4309.doc	90 kb
	6887_4310.pdf	6887_4310.pdf	114 kb
	6887_4311.pdf	6887_4311.pdf	561 kb
	6887_4312.pdf	6887_4312.pdf	138 kb
	6887_4313.pdf	6887_4313.pdf	1523 kb
	6887_4314.pdf	6887_4314.pdf	10 kb
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Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

	6887_4316.pdf	6887_4316.pdf	10 kb
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