



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/3835/2008

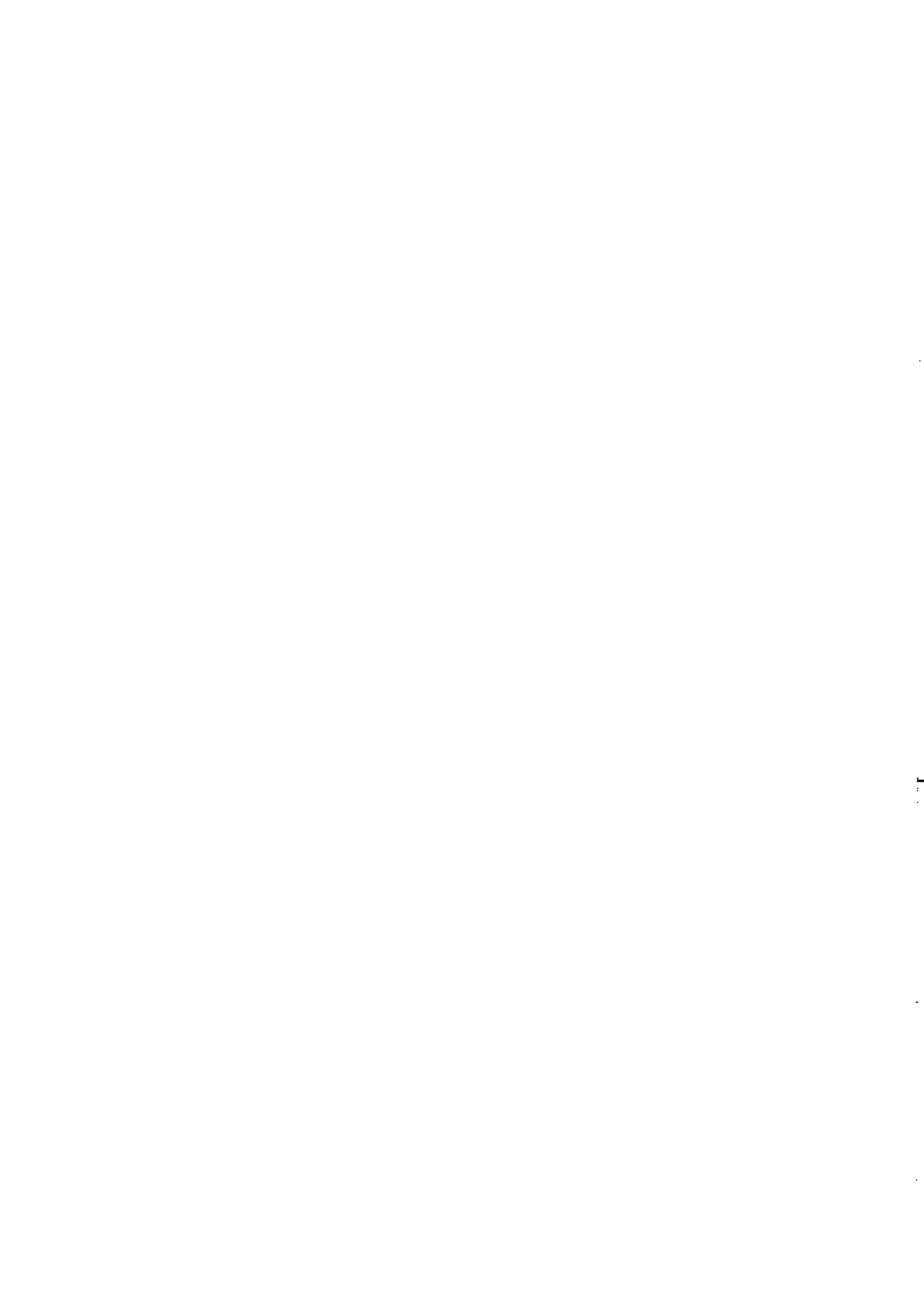
*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying and broiler flocks

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

Italy

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC



**National programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar,
Virchow and Infantis in breeders flocks
of *Gallus gallus* in Italy**

Application for co-financing 2009

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Member State: Italy

Disease: infection from Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Virchow, Infantis

Years of implementation: 2007-2009

Contact: Dr Ugo Santucci, tel: +39 06 59946734; fax: +39 06 59946185;
e-mail: u.santucci@sanita.it

Date sent to the Commission: 31.05.06

HISTORICAL DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF THE DISEASE

Consistency of the national production relatively to the breeders of *Gallus gallus* (year 2003)

Category	Kind of production	N° holdings	N° flocks	N° animals (capacity)
Grand parents	Line meat	1	4	26.000
Parents	Line meat	191	709	4.539.940
Grand parents	Line egg	1	3	15.000
Parents	Line egg	28	96	1.351.900
Parents	Compound	12	51	99.000
TOTAL		233	863	6.031.840

Infection prevalence in breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus* in Italy

(Zoonotic Report on trends and sources of agents in animals, feedstuffs, food and man in the EU and Norway, European Commission, DG SANCO)

The currently applied controls are those requested in Directive 92/117.

In year 2000 an infection prevalence of 1,05% for S. Enteritidis and 0,52% for S. Typhimurium in meat type breeders has been reported. Considering the controls on hatching eggs (meat type and egg type), the positivity is 0,69% for S. Enteritidis and 0,50% for S. Typhimurium.

In 2001 the positivity has been 1,35% for S. Enteritidis in the egg type breeders, and 0,99% for S. Typhimurium in meat type breeders.

In 2002 no positive samples have been reported for SE or ST in egg type breeders. In the meat type breeders the prevalence of SE was 1.66.

In 2003 2 flocks resulted positive for SE (0,85%) and 3 flocks for ST (1,3%).

In 2004 in the meat line 1 flock resulted positive for SE (0,36%) and 2 flocks for ST (0,72%), whereas in the egg line 1 flock resulted positive for ST (0,77%). As far as other serotypes with public health relevance are concerned, in 2004 in the meat line 3 flocks were positive for S. Hadar (1,02%) and 1 for S. Virchow (0,36%). In the egg line 1 flock resulted positive for S. Hadar (0,77%) and 12 for S. Virchow (9,24%). No S. Infantis was isolated in 2004 from breeder flocks in Italy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME

This national control programme is presented to the Commission for approval according to article 5 of Regulation EC n.2160/2003. It has the objective of reducing the infection prevalence in breeders of Salmonella serotypes with public health relevance on the national territory, as essential base for the future planning of other control programmes in other productive categories and as reduction measure of infection from salmonella in humans. According to Regulation EC 1003/2005, this programme has the objective of reducing the prevalence of infection of S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Virchow, Hadar and Infantis to a maximum of 1% positive flocks by 31 December 2009. The programme is based on a monitoring scheme according to Regulation EC 1003/2005, consisting in own-checks and official controls at the hatcheries or at the holdings, depending on where the operators perform their own-checks programmes, with the approval of the competent authority. Control measures are the killing or slaughtering of flocks positive for S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Infantis, Hadar and Virchow.

Expected benefits

The infections from Salmonella represent, in Italy like in other industrialized Countries, one of the most frequent foodborne diseases in humans, and foods of avian origin, eggs and egg-products in particular, are ascribed amongst main infection causes. The most recent European legislation on food safety (White Book, Regulation 178/2002) identify in the production chain control the more effective approach in order to guarantee the hygiene of foodstuffs, identifying in the primary production a key point for the surveillance and the control. As far as specifically the avian production is concerned, in structuring a control programme the typically pyramidal structure of this production must be taken into account, since from a limited number of breeders an enormous number of animals is produced, which represents the world production of both poultry meat and eggs. It is clear that in such a situation the presence of infection from salmonella at the apex of the productive structure, therefore in the breeders, can quickly be diffused, above all for those serotypes which are vertically transmitted, from breeders to broilers and layers, constituting a serious risk for public health. For these reasons this program has the objective of reducing the infection prevalence of Salmonella serotypes with public health relevance as essential base for the future planning of control programmes in other productive categories and as reduction measure of infection from salmonella in humans.

MEASURES OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME

Duration of the programme: 3 years (2007-2009)

Control

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Killing of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Disposal of products

Vaccination of breeder flocks for the control of zoonotic salmonellae is not mandatory according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005 and to Commission Regulation (EC) 1177/2006, with the exception of the use of live vaccines indistinguishable from wild strains.

The use of antimicrobials for the control of *Salmonella* spp. in breeder flocks is forbidden but may be allowed by way of derogation and following authorization by the Competent Authority and under the supervision of the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in exceptional circumstances according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005 and to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006

COMPETENT AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE LABORATORY

The responsible central Authority of the control and the coordination of the sanitary control program is the Ministry of Health. At peripheral level the Regions, through the Local Veterinary Services, are responsible for the performance of the programme.

The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella is appointed at Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (D.M. 4 October 1999).

All the laboratory investigations in the framework of official controls are performed by Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali (10 in the country); all of them are accredited according to ISO 17025. Private laboratories performing own-checks analysis must be accredited according to Regulation 2160/2003.

GEOGRAPHIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAMME

The programme concerns all the national territory.

TERMS OF LEGISLATION

COMMUNITY LEGISLATION

- **Council Directive 92/117/EEC** of 17 December 1992 concerning measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents in animals and

products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications

- **Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents
- **Directive 2003/99/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC
- **90/424/EEC**: Council Decision of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field
- **90/638/EEC**: Council Decision of 27 November 1990 laying down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases
- **2004/450/EC**: Commission Decision of 29 April 2004 laying down standard requirements for the content of application for Community financing for programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases
- **Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003
- **Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella
- **Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- **D.P.R. 30 November 1998, n. 497**, adopting Directives 92/117/CEE and 97/22/CE concerning measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications
- **D.M. 26 November 2000, n.339** implementing measures of Annex III, Section I of D.P.R. 30 November 1998, n.497
- **D.M. 4 October 1999**: national reference laboratories in the veterinary sector.

▪

LEGISLATION ABOUT FEED

Feed hygiene

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 laying down specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

Regulation (EC) No.183/2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.

Control programmes

PNAAs, National programmes 2008 concerning monitoring and sanitary control of animal feed (Nota del Ministero della Salute DGSA 0002221-P-18/02/2008).

COMPULSORY REQUIREMENTS IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAMME – GENERAL NORMS

DISPOSITIONS OF THE T.U.LL.SS. AGAINST THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

According to art.264 of the T.U.LL.SS, veterinarians, owners and holders of domestic animals, must immediately communicate to the competent authority any infectious disease of animals, detected or suspect.

Art.1 of D.P.R.320/54 considers salmonellosis in different animals species among the infectious diseases for which specific provisions should be applied.

Moreover art.2 of the above mentioned regulation requires immediate notification of any case even if not confirmed of infectious diseases listed at art. 1.

Veterinarians must communicate to the competent authority the results of laboratory examinations eventually carried out in infectious disease suspect cases.

OFFICIAL CONTROLS

In holdings of sensitive species, the Veterinary Services with a frequency defined at regional level have to verify the application of the biosecurity measures established by Ordinanza del Ministro della Salute 26 agosto 2005 and subsequent modifications and integrations

During the visit, the following controls will have to be carried out:

Documentary controls (Registers)

- Movements of
 - a) animals (Declaration form concerning the origin of the animals according to Art.31 D.P.R. 320/54)
 - b) personnel
 - c) vehicles
 - d) materials and equipments

- Mortality of animals
Evaluation of the trend of mortality from farm register.

- Use of drugs and/or medicated feedstuffs
Unplanned treatments.

Managerial controls

- Control of the correct application of cleansing and disinfection procedures (correct substances and doses) on:
 - a) vehicles entering and leaving the farm;
 - b) floors and disinfectable surfaces;
 - c) equipments (trolleys, conveyor belts, etc.)
- Check of the correct purchase of disinfectants;
- Check of the presence of suitable instruments for cleansing and disinfection (high pressure cleaners, etc.).
- Check of the correct use of buffer zones for personnel entering the farm.

Sanitary controls

- Survey of one or more of the following points
 - a) trends of mortality
 - b) diarrhea
 - c) laying drop.

The result of the inspection will have to be formalized on appropriate documents.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE REGISTRATION OF HOLDINGS

The national census of poultry holdings is compulsory in Italy according to article 1 of Ordinanza del Ministro della Salute 26 agosto 2005.

The Regions are responsible for the maintenance of the census of poultry holdings. The Local Veterinary Service has to communicate to the Region any modification (closings, openings, changes of corporate name) of breeding holdings and hatcheries in the area of competence.

BIOSECURITY NORMS

Minimum structural requirements

- the premises (sheds) must have:
 - a) concrete floor or floor made of materials which can be effectively cleaned and disinfected;
 - b) cleanable walls and ceilings;
 - c) equipment that can be effectively cleaned and disinfected;
 - d) anti-sparrow nets on all openings, excluding sheds with external runs.

The sheds must be equipped with appropriate closing devices.

- In addition all the farms must be equipped with:

- a) barriers at the entrance to prevent the uncontrolled entry of motor vehicles (gates or barrier gates);
- b) the premises must be situated within a closed fencing perfectly protected from a metallic net of at least mt.1,50, located 10 meters far from premises. Such distance can be inferior if no other poultry farms exist in the same area.
- c) well-maintained aprons for loading and unloading materials and animals, that can effectively be cleaned and disinfected;
- d) for new buildings at which breeding stock is reared, a system for loading feed from outside the fence must be included;
- e) a surface wide one meter around the external length of the shed will have to be maintained cleaned up;
- f) storage areas for working materials (virgin litter, mechanical equipment, etc.) must be protected;
- g) at the entrance to each farm a filter zone equipped with a shower, wash-basins and detergents must be installed. Footwear and overalls must be provided, as well as notices prohibiting access to visitors;
- h) the equipment (hoists, shovels, conveyor belts and equipment for loading, etc.) must be used only in one single farm;

- i) an area must be allocated for the temporary storage of waste.

Operating standards

- The farmer must
 - a) prohibit access to visitors;
 - b) ensure that only lorries directly connected to the farm's activities can enter the area around the farms and only after accurate cleansing and disinfection procedures;
 - c) register all the movements into and out of the farm by personnel, animals, equipment and vehicles;
 - d) prevent personnel from keeping back-yard flocks at home.
- Only disposable packaging material or packaging material which can be cleaned and disinfected, shall be used for the collection, storage and transport of hatching eggs.
- The farmer must check that the feed lorry or other vehicles entering the farm yard has been cleaned and disinfected.

Cleaning and disinfection

- The premises and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after every production cycle.
- An all-in/all-out system shall be applied at the farm level. Restocking of breeders farms must take place not before 21 days from depopulation.
- Poultry can be restocked only two weeks after the completion of cleaning and disinfection operations.

Dead animals, shells and non-hatched eggs

- As regards the storage of dead animals, shells and non-hatched eggs, suitably refrigerated cells must be available, and the carcasses must be delivered to authorized rendering plant after the completion of each production cycle.
- In derogation from the provisions of previous point, the carcasses may be loaded during the rearing period in the case of exceptionally high mortalities;
- Such holdings must install refrigeration cells that enable carcasses to be collected at intervals longer than one month.

Litter and poultry manure

- Whether litter and poultry manure have to be turned into compost, it must be appropriately stocked on the farm as provided for by the Italian legislation. When this is not feasible they must be sent to authorized litter treatment plants

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE NOTIFICATION OF THE DISEASE

The isolations of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Hadar*, *Virchow* and *Infantis*, both on farms and in the hatcheries, will always have to be notified by fax directly to the Regional Veterinary Service.

Moreover, the results of epidemiological investigations and a synthetic report of the adopted sanitary measures for every isolation of salmonellae will have to be sent to the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella.

On the basis of collected data, the Regions will produce annually an activity report to fulfill the informative requirements of the Ministry of Health.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE MEASURE IN CASE OF A POSITIVE RESULT

In the case of isolation in a flock of breeders of salmonellae other than *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Infantis*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow*, the competent Veterinary Service carries out an epidemiological investigation and informs the competent Regional Veterinary Service.

Instead, in the case of isolation of ***S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Infantis*, *Hadar* or *Virchow***, the following measures must be implemented:

- 1) If the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Infantis*, *Hadar* or *Virchow* is found in flocks at rearing or laying stage during own checks, the holder of the company or the approved veterinarian must immediately communicate the result to the Veterinary Service. After the notification, the Veterinary Service puts in place the necessary controls for the confirmation of the result.
- 2) If the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Infantis*, *Hadar* or *Virchow* is assessed in flocks of day-old chicks or rearing animals, the animals must be submitted to sanitary restrictive measures, eliminated and destroyed according to Regulation 1774/2000, or in alternative, slaughtered. If the flock is of foreign origin, the veterinary service who has executed the control must give immediate communication of the results of the microbiological tests to the Ministry of Health, and to the Regional Veterinary Service, transmitting all the data concerning the batch of animals and the intention to eliminate or slaughter the animals.
Following the identification of salmonella, the Veterinary Service, in collaboration with the holder of the company and the approved veterinarian, must proceed to an accurate epidemiological investigation.

If the positivity is found in laying animals, until the official confirmation of the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Infantis*, *Hadar* or *Virchow*, the hatchery where eggs are sent must be identified as well as the destination of day-old chicks, in order to adopt suitable sanitary measures in order to avoid or to limit the spread of the infection or contamination.

Moreover, the Veterinary Service must inform the Veterinary Services responsible for the control on the hatchery of destination of eggs and on farms of destination of day-old chicks, for the accomplishment of necessary controls.

- 3) If the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Infantis*, *Hadar* or *Virchow* is found in groups of breeders in routine sampling performed at slaughter, the Veterinary Service executes an accurate epidemiological investigation and informs the Veterinary Services responsible for the control on the hatchery of destination of eggs and on farms of destination of day-old chicks, for the accomplishment of necessary controls.

The eggs still present in hatcheries produced by groups in which the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Infantis*, *Hadar* or *Virchow* has been found, must be destroyed or heat treated according to D. L.vo 65/93.

- 4) If the presence of salmonellae is found in feed the Veterinary Service who has executed the control must implement control measures in order to avoid further dissemination according to PNAA 2008.
Moreover the Veterinary Service must conduct an epidemiological investigation. A synthetic report describing the sanitary measures implemented and the results of the epidemiological investigation must be transmitted to the Regional Veterinary Service.

SLAUGHTERING OF INFECTED FLOCKS

The animals from positive flocks must be sent to the slaughterhouse under restrictive sanitary measures.

The official veterinarian provides that the slaughtering of infect birds happens at the end of the slaughtering day in order to guarantee a correct separation amongst batches; sanitization procedures of environment and equipment must be put in place.

The processing of meat coming from such animals must be carried out using dedicated equipment, and it must be stocked in the fridge cells in areas clearly marked or, if possible, in dedicated cells.

The meat must moreover be submitted to sampling for the research of salmonella and residues.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISINFECTIONS

The sheds in which the animals were housed will have to be submitted to an accurate disinfection and pest control, carried out under the official control. The decontamination will have to be confirmed by an environmental microbiological control carried out at list a week before the restocking of new flocks.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE DIFFERENT QUALIFICATIONS OF HOLDINGS

An holding is defined as accredited when an official control according to the programme described in this document has been performed with negative results. Moreover, the sampling in the framework of own-checks must be performed as previously described.

The accreditation is maintained until further controls give the suspicion of the presence of salmonella in the farm and only if the official veterinarian assesses the presence of the minimal structural requirements.

The accreditation is suspended in the case that a positivity to *Salmonella* spp. is identified and until the official confirmation of typing.

If in the analyzed sample the presence of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Infantis*, *Hadar* or *Virchow* is confirmed the accreditation will be cancelled and the positive group will be eliminated or slaughtered under sanitary restrictions.

The holding will be re-accredited after a negative official control performed on all the flocks of the same holding.

Immediate communication will be given to Veterinary Services competent for the holding of destination of chicks, for the accomplishment of necessary sanitary assessments and the adoption of sanitary measures.

The animals will be sent to the farm of destination under sanitary restrictions.

Restocking in the same productive unit, could be authorized by the Veterinary Service 30 days after the performance of disinfection and cleaning operations, and anyway after the negative result of microbiological examinations.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE CONTROL OF THE DISEASE

1. Sampling frame

The sampling frame shall cover all adult breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* comprising at least 250 birds.

2. Monitoring in breeding flocks

2.1. Own-checks

Sampling shall take place every two weeks at the place designated by the competent authority from the following two possible options:

- (a) at the hatchery; or
- (b) at the holding.

The competent authority shall implement one of the above options to the whole testing scheme, and shall set up a procedure so that the detection of *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*, *Hadar*, *Infantis* or *Virchow* during own-checks is notified without delay to the competent authority by the operator, the sampler or the laboratory performing the analyses.

2.2. Official control sampling

Official sampling shall consist in:

2.2.1. If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the hatchery:

- (a) routine sampling every 16 weeks at the hatchery, which shall on that occasion replace the corresponding sampling at the initiative of the operator;
- (b) routine sampling at the holding on two occasions during the production cycle, the first one being within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit and the second one being towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle
- (c) confirmatory sampling at the holding, following detection of relevant salmonella from sampling at the hatchery.

2.2.2. If sampling at the initiative of the operator takes place at the holding, routine sampling shall be carried out on three occasions during the production cycle:

- (a) within four weeks following moving to laying phase or laying unit;
- (b) towards the end of the laying phase, not earlier than eight weeks before the end of the production cycle;
- (c) during the production, at any time sufficiently distant from the samples referred to in points (a) and (b).

2.2.3. Sampling of feed must takes place at least according to PNAA 2008 and whenever the Veterinary Service considers it necessary.

2.3. Sampling protocol

2.3.1. Sampling at the hatchery

For each breeding flock, the sample shall consist of a minimum of one composite sample of visibly soiled hatcher basket liners taken at random from five separate hatcher baskets or locations in the hatcher, to reach a total of at least 1 m². If the hatching eggs from a breeding flock occupy more than one incubator, then one such composite sample shall be taken from each incubator.

In cases where hatcher basket liners are not used, 10 g broken eggshells shall be taken from 25 separate hatcher baskets, crushed, mixed and a 25 g sub sample taken. That procedure shall be followed for sampling at the initiative of the operator as well as for official sampling.

2.3.2. Sampling at the holding

2.3.2.1. Routine sampling at the initiative of the operator

Sampling shall primarily consist of faecal samples and shall aim to detect a 1 % within flock prevalence, with 95 % confidence limit. The samples shall comprise one of the following:

(a) Pooled faeces made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept, or where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, from each group of buildings on the holding in which the birds are kept. Faeces may be pooled for analysis up to a minimum of two pools.

The number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be calculated according to table 1:

Table 1: number of samples to be collected according to flock size

Number of birds kept in a building	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
250-349	200
350-449	220
450-799	250
800-999	260
1 000 or more	300

(b) Five pairs of boot swabs:

Boot swabs used shall be sufficiently absorptive to soak up moisture. Tubegauze 'socks' are also acceptable. The surface of the boot swab shall be moistened using appropriate diluent (such as 0,8 % sodium chloride, 0,1 % peptone in sterile deionised water, or sterile water).

Walking around shall be done in a manner which will sample representatively all parts of the sector, including littered and slatted areas when slats are safe to walk on. All separate pens within a house be included in the sampling. On completion of sampling in the chosen sector, boot swabs must be removed carefully so as not to dislodge adherent material.

The boot swabs may be pooled for analysis into a minimum of two pools.

(c) In cage breeding flocks, sampling may consist of naturally mixed faeces from dropping belts, scrapers or deep pits, depending on the type of house. Two samples of at least 150g shall be collected to be tested individually:

(i) droppings belts beneath each tier of cages which are run regularly and discharged into an auger or

conveyor system;

(ii) droppings pit system in which deflectors beneath the cages are scraped into a deep pit beneath the house;

(iii) droppings pit system in a step cage house when cages are offset and faeces fall directly into the pit.

There are normally several stacks of cages within a house. Pooled faeces from each stack shall be represented in the overall pooled sample. Two pooled samples shall be taken from each flock as described below.

In systems where there are belts or scrapers, these shall be run on the day of the sampling before sampling is carried out.

In systems where there are deflectors beneath cages and scrapers, pooled faeces which has lodged on the scraper after it has been run, shall be collected.

In step-cage systems where there is no belt or scraper system it is necessary to collect pooled faeces from the deep pit.

Droppings belt systems: pooled faecal material from the discharge ends of the belts shall be collected.

2.3.2.2. Official sampling

(a) Routine sampling shall be as described in point 2.3.2.1.

(b) Confirmatory sampling following detection of relevant salmonella (*S. Typhimurium*, *Enteritidis*, *Hadar*, *Infantis*, *Virchow*) from sampling at the hatchery shall be carried out as follows. In addition to the sampling as described in point 2.3.2.1, the sampling may include a sample of birds taken at random from within each house of birds on the farm, normally up to five birds per house, unless the authority deems necessary to sample a higher number of birds. The examination shall consist in a test for research of anti-microbials or of bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples. A test is considered failed if a positive is found in any of the birds.

In case the presence of relevant salmonella is not detected but anti-microbials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are, sampling of the flock for relevant salmonella and bacterial growth inhibitory effect shall be repeated until no bacterial growth inhibitory effect is detected, or the breeding flock is destroyed.

In the latter case, the breeding flock shall be accounted for as an infected breeding flock.

(c) Suspect cases

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false negative results at the first official sampling at the holding, a secondary official confirmatory sampling may be performed, composed of faeces or birds (for the detection of salmonella in organs).

In exceptional cases where the competent authority has reasons to suspect false positive sampling performed at the initiative of the operator at the holding, follow-up official sampling may be performed.

(d) Feed

A representative sample of feed (500 gr) shall to be collected according to PNAA 2008. The batch number of the feed submitted to sampling has to be clearly identified.

3. Examination of the samples

3.1. Preparation of the samples

3.1.1. Hatcher basket liners

(a) place in 1 litre Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been been prewarmed at room temperature and mix gently;

(b) continue culture of the sample by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.1.2. Boot swabs samples

- (a) carefully unpack the pair of boot swabs (or 'socks') to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material and place in 225 ml BPW which has been prewarmed to room temperature;
 - (b) where five pairs of boot swabs are pooled into two samples, place five individual samples into a minimum of 225 ml BPW and ensure that all the samples are totally immersed in the BPW;
 - (c) swirl to fully saturate the sample and continue culture by using the detection method in 3.2.3.1.3.
- 3.2.3.1.3. Other faecal material samples**
- (a) at the laboratory place each sample (or pooled sample as appropriate) into an equal weight of Buffered Peptone Water and mix gently; (b) allow the sample to soften for 10-15 minutes then mix gently; (c) immediately after mixing remove 50 g of the mixture and add to 200 ml of Buffered Peptone Water which has been pre-warmed to room temperature; (d) continue culture of the sample by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.2. Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory for Salmonella in Bilthoven, Netherlands, shall be used: the method is a modification of ISO 6579 (2002), where a semi solid medium (MSRV) is used as the single selective enrichment medium. The semi-solid medium should be incubated at $41,5 \pm 1$ °C for $2 \times (24 \pm 3)$ hours. As regards the boot swabs samples and other faecal material samples referred to in paragraph 3.1, it is possible to pool incubated BPW enrichment broth for future culture. To do that, incubate both samples in BPW as normal. Take 1 ml of incubated broth from each sample and mix thoroughly then take 0,1 ml of the mixture and inoculate the MSRV plates in the usual way.

As far as the feed samples are concerned the method described in ISO 6579:2002/cor 1:2004 (E) shall be used; one sample of 50 gr obtained mixing the final sample of 500 gr shall be analysed.

3.3. Sero- and phage-typing, and analysis of the antimicrobial resistance profile

For every positive sample at least one suspected colony will have to be submitted to biochemical identification and complete serological typing. Serological typing will be performed according to the Kauffmann- White scheme, at the laboratories that regularly participate in the collaborative study organized by the National Reference Laboratory. All the strains will be subsequently sent to the National Reference Laboratory that will keep a collection, submit them to antimicrobial resistance test according to NCCLS standards and phagetype *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* according to the method elaborated by HPA of London (UK).

The result of the phagetyping will be sent to the laboratories that have performed the serotyping and aggregated data on sero- and phage-typing will be annually transmitted to the Ministry of Health. The result of antimicrobial resistance tests will be aggregated and transmitted annually to the Ministry of Health.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE COMPENSATION FOR OWNERS OF SLAUGHTERED AND KILLED ANIMALS

According to art.2 of L.218/88 for killed and destroyed animals is granted to the owner an indemnity equal to 100% of the market value, calculated on the basis of the average value of animals of the same species and category following the criteria established by the Ministry of Health in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Whether the competent authority requires the destruction or fixed or mobile equipment (if they are not properly suited for disinfection) or of contaminated feedingstuffs or agricultural

products, to the owner is granted an indemnity equal to 80% of the value defined in the destruction report.

According to art.2 point 5, if the utilization of meats of slaughtered animals is authorized, from the indemnity calculated according to the previous paragraph the amount derived from the utilization of meats is deducted.

The amount of the indemnity is determined on the basis of the age of animals defined at the moment of the official notification of the flock elimination by the competent Authority.

Year: **2007**

Situation on date: 31.12.07

Animal species: breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus*
Infantis

Infection: *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S. Hadar*, *S. Virchow*, *S.*

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

6.2.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

Year: **2004**

Situation on date: 31.12.2004

Animal species: breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Year: **2005**

Situation on date: 31.12.2005

Animal species: breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 31.12.2006

Animal species: breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus* Infection: *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*

Region	Microbiological tests	
	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
Italy	11.005	14

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 31.12.2007

Animal species: breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus* Infection: *S. Enteritidis*, *S. Typhimurium*, *S.Hadar*, *S. Virchow*, *S. infantis*

DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE

7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing

Year: **2009**

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: *S. Enteritidis*, Typhimurium, Hadar, Virchow and Infantis

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Italy	typing	Breeders (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)	Salmonella spp. strains	control	30
	detection		Feed	control	1150
			Soiled hatcher basket liners	control	600
			Boot swabs	control	2000

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

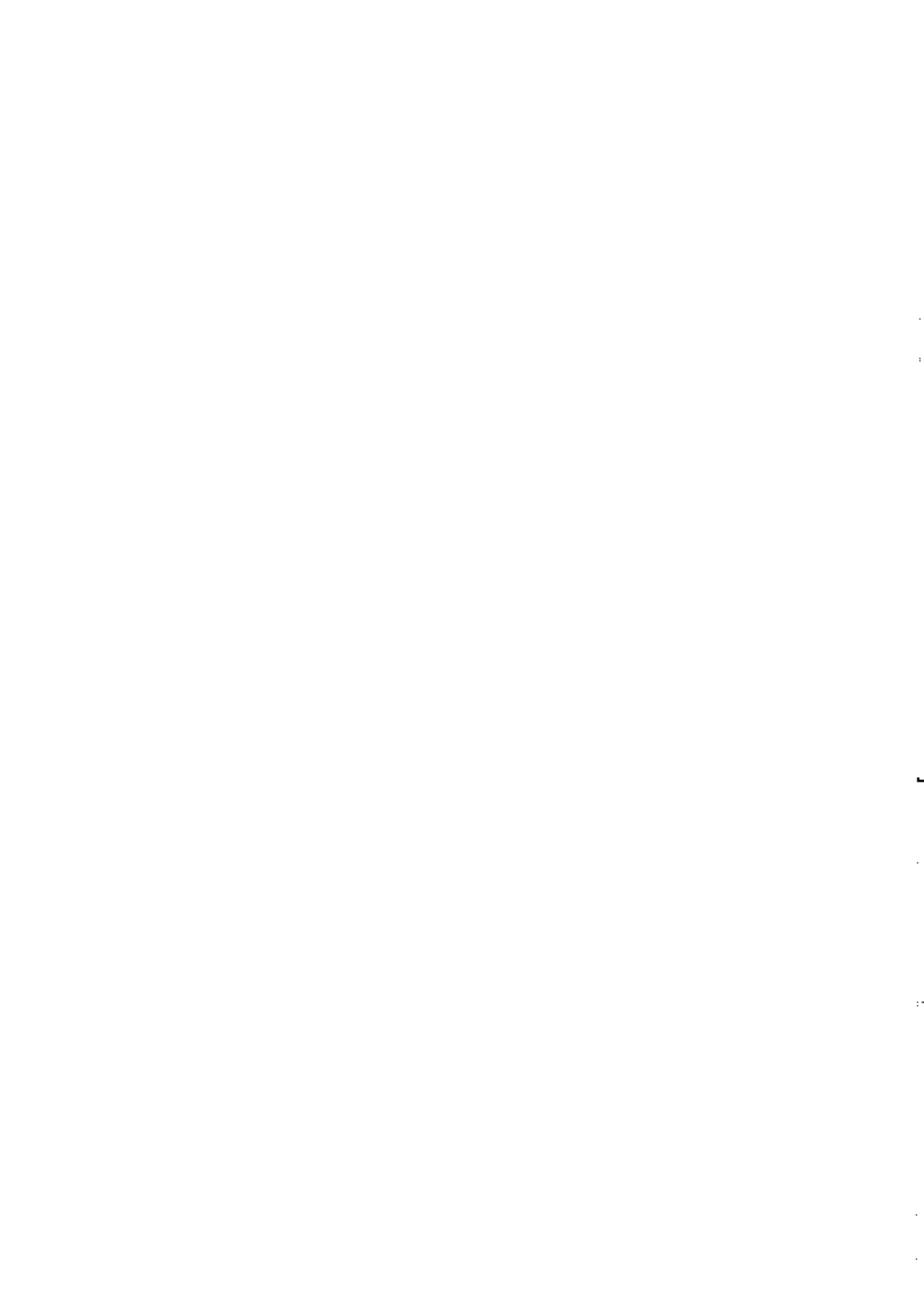
Animal species: breeder flocks of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Virchow and Infantis

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in euro	Total amount in euro	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1 Cost of the analysis	Test: DETECTION	3750	20	75.000	
	Test: SEROTYPING	30	30	900	
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1 Compensation of animals	Phase: REARING	50.000	11,7	585.000,00	YES
	Phase: BREEDERS	90.000	14,00	1.260.000,00	YES
3.5 Costs from treatment of products	HATCHING EGGS	900.000	0,12	108.000,00	YES

Forecast of costs for the compensation of infected slaughtered groups and relative products.

phase	unitary value of animals in 2007 (ISMEA data)	N° slaughtered animals /destroyed eggs	total compensation	co-financing 50%
rearing	€ 11.7	50.000	€ 585.000,00	€ 292.500,00
breeders	€ 14.00	90.000	€ 1.260.000,00	€ 630.000,00
eggs	€ 0.12	900.000	€ 108.000,00	€ 54.000,00
TOTAL			€ 1.953.000,00	€ 976.500,00



ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE
TRA I PRODUTTORI DI ALIMENTI ZOOTECNICI



ASSALZOO

ANNUARIO

2008



Ministero della Salute

ORDINANZA 26 agosto 2005

Misure di polizia veterinaria in materia di malattie infettive e diffuse dei volatili da cortile.

IL MINISTRO DELLA SALUTE

Visto il testo unico delle leggi sanitarie approvato con regio decreto 27 luglio 1934, n. 1256, e successive modifiche;

Visto il regolamento di polizia veterinaria approvato con decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 8 febbraio 1954, n. 320;

Vista la legge 2 giugno 1988, n. 218, e in particolare l'art. 2, commi 2 e 5;

Visto il decreto 20 luglio 1988, n. 298, e successive modifiche e integrazioni;

Visto il decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 15 novembre 1996, n. 656, di attuazione della direttiva 92/40/CEE del Consiglio che istituisce misure comunitarie di lotta contro l'influenza aviaria;

Visto il decreto legislativo 10 dicembre 1997, n. 495 concernente la produzione e commercializzazione di carni di volatili da cortile;

Visto il decreto legislativo 4 agosto 1999, n. 336 concernente il divieto di utilizzo di talune sostanze ormoniche e tireostatiche;

Visto il decreto legislativo 30 dicembre 1992, n. 537 concernente la produzione e commercializzazione di prodotti a base di carne;

Visto il decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 3 agosto 1996 concernente la produzione e la commercializzazione di carni macinate e preparazioni di carne;

Vista la decisione comunitaria 2005/464/CE, che prevede l'obbligo per tutti gli Stati membri di predisporre indagini sull'influenza aviaria nel pollame e nei volatili selvatici;

Viste le raccomandazioni del Comitato scientifico della Unione europea del 25 agosto 2005;

Ritenuto che debbano essere messe in atto tutte le misure idonee ad evitare ogni ulteriore rischio di propagazione della malattia;

Ordina:

Art. 1.

Obbligo di registrazione delle aziende di volatili da cortile

1. Le aziende di volatili da cortile che non siano state registrate conformemente a quanto disposto dall'art. 14, comma 1 del decreto legislativo n. 336/1999, sono sottoposte a provvedimento di divieto di commercializzazione di animali e prodotti dell'avicoltura per un periodo di tempo non inferiore a quarantacinque giorni o, a scelta del proprietario all'abbattimento e distruzione, senza indennizzo, di tutti gli animali della specie avicola presenti.

2. Le spese per i provvedimenti di cui al comma 1 sono a carico dei titolari delle aziende assoggettate ai provvedimenti sanitari.

3. I servizi veterinari delle A.S.L. registrano nella banca dati nazionale dell'anagrafe zootecnica le informazioni relative alle aziende registrate ai sensi del decreto legislativo n. 336/1999.

Art. 2.

Misure di quarantena e controllo nelle aziende di volatili da cortile

1. L'introduzione di volatili da cortile in aziende, che già risultino registrate ai sensi dell'art. 14 del decreto legislativo n. 336/1999, è consentita esclusivamente alle seguenti condizioni:

a) il proprietario o il responsabile dell'azienda deve aver preventivamente informato il Servizio veterinario competente per territorio con almeno ventiquattro ore lavorative di anticipo dell'introduzione degli animali;

b) gli animali siano mantenuti in quarantena per ventuno giorni, in una struttura, in cui si applica il regime di «tutto pieno tutto vuoto», fisicamente separata da altre strutture produttive.

2. Il Servizio veterinario delle ASL competenti per territorio effettua gli opportuni controlli sulle aziende di cui al comma 1, effettuando se del caso campionamenti sulle partite introdotte.

3. Il Ministero della salute, su richiesta delle regioni e province autonome, può concedere, deroghe alle modalità di effettuazione della quarantena, sentito il Centro nazionale di referenza per le malattie dei volatili.

Art. 3.

Informazioni obbligatorie

1. Ai fini della profilassi delle malattie infettive e diffuse dei volatili da cortile, anche a carattere zoonosico, è disposto l'obbligo di riportare sulle carni fresche di volatili da cortile, come definite all'art. 2 del decreto del Presidente della Repubblica n. 495/1997, nonché sulle preparazioni e sui prodotti a base di carni contenenti carni di volatili da cortile, le indicazioni di cui ai successivi articoli 4-7 mediante l'apposizione di un'apposita etichetta.

Art. 4.

Prescrizioni relative alle carni fresche di volatili da cortile

1. L'operatore alimentare che effettua le operazioni di macellazione delle carni di volatili da cortile deve fornire le seguenti informazioni, mediante l'apposizione su un'apposita etichetta, sulla carcassa, o sul materiale di confezionamento o di imballaggio:

a) la sigla IT seguita dal numero identificativo di registrazione presso la AUSL dell'allevamento di provenienza degli animali, riportato sul documento di accompagnamento di cui all'art. 1 del decreto ministeriale 11 febbraio 2003;

b) la data o il numero di lotto di macellazione;

c) il numero di riconoscimento dello stabilimento di macellazione.

2. L'operatore del settore alimentare che effettua le operazioni di sezionamento deve riportare le seguenti informazioni su un'apposita etichetta apposta su ogni singolo pezzo o sul materiale di confezionamento od imballaggio:

a) la sigla IT seguita dalla sigla della provincia o province degli allevamenti che hanno costituito il lotto di sezionamento delle carni;

b) data di sezionamento o il numero di lotto di sezionamento;

c) numero di riconoscimento dello stabilimento di sezionamento.

3. Nel caso di carcasse o parti di carcasse fornite al consumatore non confezionate singolarmente nello stabilimento di produzione l'informazione di cui ai commi 1 e 2 possono essere apposte

sull'imballaggio.

4. Il punto vendita delle carni di volatili da cortile intere o sezionate, ove presentate al consumatore finale non confezionate individualmente all'origine e' tenuto ad esporre le informazioni di cui ai commi 1 e 2 e a collocare suddette informazioni su un'etichetta da apporre sul prodotto preincartato.

Art. 5.

Prescrizioni relative alle carni fresche di volatili da cortile provenienti da Paesi comunitari e terzi

1. L'operatore alimentare nel caso in cui introduca direttamente al macello volatili da cortile vivi in provenienza da altro Paese membro o da Paese terzo deve riportare sull'etichetta delle carni ottenute da tali volatili, che deve essere apposta su ogni singola confezione e sull'imballaggio:

- a) l'origine: con specifica in chiaro del Paese di provenienza;
- b) la data o il numero di lotto di macellazione;
- c) il numero di riconoscimento dello stabilimento di macellazione.

2. L'operatore alimentare nel caso in cui introduca carni fresche di volatili da cortile ai fini del sezionamento da altro Paese membro o da Paese terzo deve riportare sull'etichetta apposta su ogni singola confezione e sull'imballaggio:

- a) l'origine delle carni: con specifica in chiaro del Paese di provenienza;
- b) la data o il numero di lotto di sezionamento;
- c) il numero di riconoscimento dello stabilimento di sezionamento.

3. L'operatore del settore alimentare che introduca da un Paese comunitario o terzo carni di volatili da cortile, intere o sezionate per essere commercializzate tal quali deve riportare sull'etichetta apposta su ogni singola confezione e sull'imballaggio:

- a) l'origine: con specifica in chiaro del Paese di provenienza;
- b) la data di introduzione nel territorio italiano.

Art. 6.

Prescrizioni relative alle preparazioni e prodotti a base di carne di volatili da cortile

1. L'operatore alimentare che produce preparazioni o prodotti a base di carne contenenti carni di volatili da cortile, ai sensi della normativa vigente, e' tenuto ad apporre sull'etichetta di ogni singola confezione e sull'imballaggio le seguenti informazioni:

- a) l'origine della materia prima avicola, riportante la sigla IT seguita dal numero di riconoscimento dello stabilimento di macellazione o sezionamento delle carni oppure l'indicazione del Paese comunitario o terzo;
- b) la data di preparazione e il numero di lotto.

Art. 7.

Prescrizioni relative alle preparazioni e prodotti a base di carne di volatili da cortile provenienti da Paesi comunitari o terzi

L'operatore del settore alimentare che introduca da un Paese comunitario o terzo preparazioni o prodotti a base di carne contenenti carni di volatili da cortile, deve riportare sull'etichetta le seguenti informazioni:

- a) origine: con specifica in chiaro del paese di provenienza;
- b) data di introduzione nel territorio italiano.

Art. 8.
Sanzioni

Salvo che il fatto costituisca reato e quanto previsto dal decreto legislativo n. 109/1992, la violazione delle prescrizioni di cui agli articoli da 3 a 6 comporta la sospensione del provvedimento che consente lo svolgimento dell'attività da un minimo di sette giorni a un massimo di ventuno giorni.

Art. 9.
Entrata in vigore

1. La presente ordinanza entra in vigore il giorno della pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica italiana e le disposizioni di cui agli articoli 4-7 si applicano a decorrere dal quarantacinquesimo giorno dalla data di pubblicazione.

2. La presente ordinanza ha validità sino al 31 dicembre 2007.

Roma, 26 agosto 2005

Il Ministro: Storace

Registrato alla Corte dei conti il 30 agosto 2005

Ufficio di controllo preventivo sui Ministeri dei servizi alla persona e dei beni culturali, registro n. 5, foglio n. 129

ANNEX

Please provide us with additional information on:

- **Official controls at other stages of the food-chain (including sampling schemes)**
- **Structure of the production of feed**
- **Is any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the national control programme?**
- **Registration of farms**
- **Record-keeping at farms**
- **Documents to accompany animals when dispatched**
- **Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals**

Official controls at other stages of the food-chain (including sampling schemes)

Mangime: i controlli vengono effettuati secondo quanto riportato nel Piano Nazionale Alimentazione Animale (allegato) inoltre, nell'ambito dell'indagine epidemiologica svolta in caso di positività dal Veterinario Ufficiale, possono essere prelevati dei campioni di mangime.

Stabilimento di macellazione: I controlli ufficiali vengono effettuati secondo quanto previsto dal Regolamento CE 854/2004 Allegato I – Sezione 4 - Capo 5.

Structure of the production of feed

Secondo gli ultimi dati ufficiali dell'ISTAT (anno 2005), in Italia la produzione di mangimi ammonta a 13 milioni e 805 mila tonnellate prodotte da circa 600 stabilimenti distribuiti su tutto il territorio nazionale e destinati alle varie specie animali (avicoli, bovini, suini, conigli, ovini, equini, pesci, animali familiari, ecc.).

L'Assalzo - Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici - è l'Associazione nazionale dell'industria mangimistica italiana alla quale aderiscono oltre 120 aziende, che rappresentano circa il 75% della produzione mangimistica industriale realizzata in Italia. L'Assalzo pubblica annualmente un annuario che contiene numerose informazioni tra cui analisi di settore e tavole statistiche che riportano dati aggiornati sulla struttura mangimistica italiana (annuario 2008 allegato).

Is any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the national control programme?

Non viene fornita alcuna assistenza finanziaria

Registration of farms

La registrazione degli allevamenti avviene in accordo a quanto previsto dal Ordinanza Ministeriale 26 agosto 2005 e successive modifiche "Misure di polizia veterinaria in materia di malattie infettive e diffuse dei volatili da cortile".

Record-keeping at farms

Registro dei trattamenti terapeutici: ai sensi del D.L.vo n°193 del 6 aprile 2006.

Registro di mortalità

Registro movimenti mezzi e persone da e per l'azienda

Dichiarazione di provenienza e destinazione degli animali: ai sensi del D.P.R. 317 del 30 aprile 1996 e successive modifiche e integrazioni (Modello IV).

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

Certificato sanitario per l'invio al macello ai sensi del Regolamento 854/2004 Capo X parte A.

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

**National programme for the control of Salmonella Enteritidis
and Typhimurium, in laying hens of *Gallus gallus* in Italy**

Application for co-financing 2009

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAMME

Member State: Italy

Disease: infection from Salmonella Enteritidis and Typhimurium,

Years of implementation: 2008-2010

Contact: Dr Ugo Santucci, tel: +39 06 59946734; fax: +39 06 59946185;
e-mail: u.santucci@sanita.it

Date sent to the Commission: 31.01.07

HISTORICAL DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF THE DISEASE

Consistency of the national production of laying hens of *Gallus gallus* (year 2004)

Region	Holdings					Tot>1000
	1000-3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	10000-30000	>30000	
Abruzzo	4	4	5	6	5	24
Basilicata	2	1			1	4
Calabria	17	7	13	9	4	50
Campania	5	6	8	9	22	50
Emilia romagna	8	5	9	29	55	106
Friuli Venezia Giulia	2	5	0	6	7	20
Lazio	31	17	15	13	3	79
Liguria	5		3	2	1	11
Lombardia	15	10	21	52	103	201
Marche	8	11	8	14	6	47
Molise	2			6	1	9
Piemonte	9	8	23	31	19	90
Puglia	19	11	17	16	11	74
Sardegna	8	13	16	22	4	63
Sicilia	27	10	23	11	8	79
Toscana	6	3	5	7	6	27
Trentino Alto Adige-Bolzano	16	1	2	0	0	19
Umbria	3	3	8	4	6	24
Valle d'Aosta					0	0
Veneto	6	4	17	47	61	135
Italy	193	119	193	284	323	1.112

Infection prevalence in layers flocks of *Gallus gallus* in Italy

The following table reports the results of the baseline study on the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying hens, carried out from October 2004 to September 2005 according to Commission Decision 2004/665/EC.

Region	Holdings to be tested	Tested holdings	Positive holdings														
			Salmonella spp.			S. Enteritidis		S. Typhimurium		S. Virchow		S. Hadza		S. Infantis		Others	
			Positive holdings	%	(c.i. 95%)	Positive holdings	% (c.i. 95%)	Positive holdings	% (c.i. 95%)	Positive holdings	% (c.i. 95%)	Positive holdings	% (c.i. 95%)	Positive holdings	% (c.i. 95%)	Positive holdings	% (c.i. 95%)
ABRUZZO	11	0	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)
BASILICATA	2	2	1	50.0%	(14% - 93.0%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 70.8%)	2	100%	(2.3% - 100%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 70.8%)	1	50%	(9.4% - 91.0%)
CALABRIA	13	14	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 21.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 21.5%)	2	14.3%	(2.2% - 31.8%)	3	21.4%	(2.0% - 41.8%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 21.5%)
CAMPANIA	19	22	7	31.8%	(6.5% - 58%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 34.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 14.5%)	1	4.5%	(0.0% - 14.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 21.5%)
EMILIA ROMAGNA	43	40	4	9.2%	(0.4% - 19.6%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 7.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 7.2%)	1	2.5%	(0.0% - 10.5%)	1	2.5%	(0.0% - 10.5%)
LAZIO	9	8	6	75.0%	(40% - 92.5%)	1	12.5%	(2.1% - 41.2%)	1	12.5%	(2.1% - 41.2%)	2	25%	(7.5% - 62%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 21.5%)
LIGURIA	31	31	4	12.9%	(5.5% - 20.8%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 11.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 11.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 11.2%)	3	10%	(2.6% - 27.1%)
LOMBARDIA	4	3	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 37.5%)
MARCHE	78	77	23	29.9%	(20.0% - 40.3%)	2	2.6%	(0.0% - 7.9%)	1	1.3%	(0.0% - 6.5%)	1	1.3%	(0.0% - 6.5%)	2	2.6%	(0.0% - 10.8%)
MILANO	13	18	12	66.7%	(41.4% - 89.7%)	3	16.7%	(6.1% - 30.6%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 17.6%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 17.6%)	1	5.6%	(0.0% - 17.6%)
MOLISE	3	1	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 84.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 84.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 84.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 84.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 84.2%)
PIEMONTE	35	31	4	12.9%	(6.3% - 20.4%)	1	3.2%	(0.0% - 13.2%)	1	3.2%	(0.0% - 13.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 13.2%)	2	6.5%	(2% - 16.2%)
PUGLIA	28	17	3	17.6%	(3.0% - 34%)	1	5.9%	(1.4% - 22.7%)	1	5.9%	(1.4% - 22.7%)	1	5.9%	(1.4% - 22.7%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 19.5%)
SARDEGNA	24	20	4	17.4%	(7.1% - 27.4%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 14.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 14.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 14.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 14.2%)
SICILIA	31	21	8	38.1%	(20.7% - 59.3%)	1	4.8%	(1.1% - 22.6%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 15.4%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 15.4%)	2	9.5%	(2.5% - 22.2%)
TOSCANA	10	4	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 57.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 57.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 57.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 57.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 57.2%)
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	7	8	1	12.5%	(0.0% - 49.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 39.6%)	1	12.5%	(2.8% - 49.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 39.6%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 39.6%)
UMBRIA	6	7	2	28.6%	(9.5% - 56.1%)	1	14.3%	(1.2% - 57.7%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 30.7%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 30.7%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 30.7%)
VALLE D'AOSTA	0	0	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 97.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 97.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 97.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 97.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 97.5%)
VENETO	62	60	21	35.0%	(28.1% - 42.2%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 22.9%)	2	3.3%	(0.0% - 10.5%)	0	0.0%	(0.0% - 22.9%)	5	8.3%	(3.1% - 17.6%)
TOT	420	381	113	29.7%	(25.7% - 34.4%)	16	4.2%	(2.5% - 6.7%)	14	3.7%	(2.2% - 6.1%)	5	1.3%	(0.4% - 3%)	11	2.9%	(1.6% - 5.1%)

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME

This national control programme is presented to the Commission for approval according to article 5 of Regulation EC n.2160/2003. It has the objective of reducing the infection prevalence in layers of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and Typhimurium on the national territory. Since in Italy the prevalence of infection of Enteritidis and Typhimurium estimated during the baseline study was 8%, according to Regulation EC 1168/2006 this programme has the objective of reducing the prevalence of infection of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* of 10% every year. The programme is based on a monitoring scheme according to Regulation EC 1160/2006, consisting in own-checks and official controls in holdings. Control measures are the killing or slaughtering of flocks positive for *S. Enteritidis* and *Typhimurium*, and the vaccination of animals used to restock a positive flock.

Expected benefits

The infections from *Salmonella* represent, in Italy like in other industrialized Countries, one of the most frequent foodborne diseases in humans, and foods of avian origin, eggs and egg-products in particular, are ascribed amongst main infection causes. The most recent European legislation on food safety (White Book, Regulation 178/2002) identify in the production chain control the more effective approach in order to guarantee the hygiene of foodstuffs, identifying in the primary production a key point for the surveillance and the control.

Regulation EC/2160/2003 requires a Community target for reducing *Salmonella* prevalence in laying hens to be laid down, and therefore comparable data on current prevalence in Member States (MS) needed to be available. To this end a special baseline study was carried out in order to estimate the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in laying hens. The objectives, the sampling frame, the diagnostic testing methods as well as the collection of data, evaluation and reporting and timelines of this baseline study are specified in Commission Decision 2004/665/EC2.

In Italy the observed prevalence of *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium* was 8.1%.

Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 provides that for a transitional period of three years, the Community target for laying hens of *Gallus gallus* is to cover *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

The Community target referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 for the reduction of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* (Community target) shall be an annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10 % if the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10 %.

The objective of this programme is to reduce the prevalence from 8% to 7.2% in the first year, from 7.2% to 6.5% in the second year, and from 6.5% to less than 6% in the third year.

MEASURES OF THE SUBMITTED PROGRAMME

Duration of the programme: 3 years (2008-2010)

- Control
 - Testing
 - Slaughter of positive animals
 - Killing of positive animals
 - Vaccination
 - Treatment
 - Disposal of products

Vaccination of layer flocks for the control of zoonotic salmonellae is not mandatory according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005 and to Commission Regulation (EC) 1177/2006, but allowed, with the exception of the use of live vaccines indistinguishable from wild strains. The vaccination is mandatory according to the national control programme for the animals used to restock a positive flock; in any case the use of live vaccines is forbidden in laying hens during production.

The use of antimicrobials for the control of *Salmonella* spp. in layer flocks is forbidden but may be allowed by way of derogation and following authorization by Competent Authority and under the supervision of the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella, in exceptional circumstances according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005 and to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

COMPETENT AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE LABORATORY

The responsible central Authority of the control and the coordination of the sanitary control program is the Ministry of Health. At peripheral level the Regions, through the Local Veterinary Services, are responsible for the performance of the programme.

The National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella is appointed at Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (D.M. 4 October 1999).

All the laboratory investigations in the framework of official controls are performed by Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali (10 in the country); all of them are accredited according to ISO 17025. Private laboratories performing own-checks analysis must be accredited, according to Regulation 2160/2003.

GEOGRAPHIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAMME

The programme concerns all the national territory.

TERMS OF LEGISLATION

COMMUNITY LEGISLATION

- **Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents
- **Directive 2003/99/EC** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC
- **90/424/EEC**: Council Decision of 26 June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field
- **90/638/EEC**: Council Decision of 27 November 1990 laying down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases
- **2004/450/EC**: Commission Decision of 29 April 2004 laying down standard requirements for the content of application for Community financing for programmes for the eradication and monitoring of animal diseases
- **Regulation (EC) No 1091/2005** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella
- **Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005
- **Council Decision 2006/965/EC** of 19 December 2006 amending Decision 90/424/EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field
- **Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006** implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of salmonella in poultry

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- **D.M. 4 October 1999**: national reference laboratories in the veterinary sector.
-

LEGISLATION ABOUT FEED

Feed hygiene

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 laying down specific rules for the organization of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

Regulation (EC) No.183/2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.

Control programmes

PNAAP, National programme 2008 concerning monitoring and sanitary control of animal feed (Nota del Ministero della Salute DGSA 0002221-P-18/02/2008).

COMPULSORY REQUIREMENTS IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAMME – GENERAL NORMS

DISPOSITIONS OF THE T.U.LL.SS. AGAINST THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

According to art.264 of the T.U.LL.SS, veterinarians, owners and holders of domestic animals, must immediately communicate to the competent authority any infectious disease of animals, detected or suspect.

Art.1 of D.P.R.320/54 considers salmonellosis in different animals species among the infectious diseases for which specific provisions should be applied.

Moreover art.2 of the above mentioned regulation requires immediate notification of any case even if not confirmed of infectious diseases listed at art. 1.

Veterinarians must communicate to the competent authority the results of laboratory examinations eventually carried out in infectious disease suspect cases.

OFFICIAL CONTROLS

In holdings of sensitive species, the Veterinary Services with a frequency defined at regional level have to verify the application of the biosecurity measures established by Ordinanza del Ministro della Salute 26 agosto 2005 and subsequent modifications and integrations

During the visit, the following controls will have to be carried out:

Documentary controls (Registers)

Movements of

a) animals (Declaration form concerning the origin of the animals according to Art.31 D.P.R. 320/54)

b) personnel

c) vehicles

d) materials and equipments

Mortality of animals

Evaluation of the trend of mortality from farm register.

Use of drugs and/or medicated feedstuffs

Unplanned treatments.

Managerial controls

Control of the correct application of cleansing and disinfection procedures (correct substances and doses) on:

a) vehicles entering and leaving the farm;

b) floors and disinfectable surfaces;

c) equipments (trolleys, conveyor belts, etc.)

Check of the correct purchase of disinfectants;

Check of the presence of suitable instruments for cleansing and disinfection (high pressure cleaners, etc.).

Check of the correct use of buffer zones for personnel entering the farm.

Sanitary controls

- Survey of one or more of the following points
 - a) trends of mortality
 - b) diarrhea
 - c) laying drop.

The result of the inspection will have to be formalized on appropriate documents.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE REGISTRATION OF HOLDINGS

The national census of poultry holdings is compulsory in Italy according to article 1 of Ordinanza del Ministro della Salute 26 agosto 2005.

The Regions are responsible for the maintenance of the census of poultry holdings. The Local Veterinary Service has to communicate to the Region any modification (closings, openings, changes of corporate name) of breeding holdings and hatcheries in the area of competence.

BIOSECURITY NORMS

Minimum structural requirements

- the premises (sheds) must have:
 - a) concrete floor or floor made of materials which can be effectively cleaned and disinfected;
 - b) cleanable walls and ceilings;
 - c) equipment that can be effectively cleaned and disinfected;
 - d) anti-sparrow nets on all openings, excluding sheds with external runs.

The sheds must be equipped with appropriate closing devices.

- In addition all the farms must be equipped with:
 - a) barriers at the entrance to prevent the uncontrolled entry of motor vehicles (gates or barrier gates);
 - b) the premises must be situated within a closed fencing perfectly protected from a metallic net of at least mt.1,50, located 10 meters far from premises. Such distance can be inferior if no other poultry farms exist in the same area.
 - c) well-maintained aprons for loading and unloading materials and animals, that can effectively be cleaned and disinfected;
 - d) for new buildings at which breeding stock is reared, a system for loading feed from outside the fence must be included;
 - e) a surface wide one meter around the external length of the shed will have to be maintained cleaned up;
 - f) storage areas for working materials (virgin litter, mechanical equipment, etc.) must be protected;
 - g) at the entrance to each farm a filter zone equipped with a shower, wash-basins and detergents must be installed. Footwear and overalls must be provided, as well as notices prohibiting access to visitors;
 - h) the equipment must be used only in one single farm;
 - i) an area must be allocated for the temporary storage of waste.

Operating standards

- The farmer must
 - a) prohibit access to visitors;
 - b) ensure that only lorries directly connected to the farm's activities can enter the area around the farms and only after accurate cleansing and disinfection procedures;
 - c) register all the movements into and out of the farm by personnel, animals, equipment and vehicles;
 - d) prevent personnel from keeping back-yard flocks at home.
- Only disposable packaging material or packaging material which can be cleaned and disinfected, shall be used for the collection, storage and transport of hatching eggs.
- The farmer must check that the feed lorry or other vehicles entering the farm yard has been cleaned and disinfected.

Cleaning and disinfection

- The premises and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after every production cycle.
- An all-in/all-out system shall be applied at the flock level. Restocking of layer farms must take place not before 14 days from depopulation.
- Poultry can be restocked only one week after the completion of cleaning and disinfection operations.

Dead animals

- As regards the storage of dead animals, suitably refrigerated cells must be available, and the carcasses must be delivered to authorized rendering plant after the completion of each production cycle.
- In derogation from the provisions of previous point, the carcasses may be loaded during the rearing period in the case of exceptionally high mortalities;
- Such holdings must install refrigeration cells that enable carcasses to be collected at intervals longer than one month.

Litter and poultry manure

- Whether litter and poultry manure have to be turned into compost, it must be appropriately stocked on the farm as provided for by the Italian legislation. When this is not feasible they must be sent to authorized litter treatment plants

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE NOTIFICATION OF THE DISEASE

The isolations of *S. Enteritidis* and *Typhimurium*, will always have to be notified by fax directly to the Regional Veterinary Service.

Moreover, the results of epidemiological investigations and a synthetic report of the adopted sanitary measures for every isolation of salmonellae will have to be sent to the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella.

On the basis of collected data, the Regions will produce annually an activity report to fulfill the informative requirements of the Ministry of Health.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE MEASURE IN CASE OF A POSITIVE RESULT

In the case of isolation in a flock of layers of salmonellae other than *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*, the competent Veterinary Service carries out an epidemiological investigation and informs the competent Regional Veterinary Service.

Instead, in the case of isolation of ***S. Enteritidis*** or ***Typhimurium***, the following measures must be implemented:

- 1) If the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *Typhimurium* is found in flocks during own checks, the holder of the company or the approved veterinarian must immediately communicate the result to the Veterinary Service. After the notification, the Veterinary Service puts in place the necessary controls for the confirmation of the result.
- 2) If the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *Typhimurium* is confirmed, the animals must be submitted to sanitary restrictive measures, eliminated and destroyed according to Regulation 1774/2000, or in alternative, slaughtered. If the flock is of foreign origin, the veterinary service who has executed the control must give immediate communication of the results of the microbiological tests to the Ministry of Health, and to the Regional Veterinary Service, transmitting all the data concerning the batch of animals and the intention to eliminate or slaughter the animals. Following the identification of salmonella, the Veterinary Service, in collaboration with the holder of the company and the approved veterinarian, must proceed to an accurate epidemiological investigation.

If the positivity for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is found in laying animals during own-checks, until the official confirmation of the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *Typhimurium*, eggs must be destroyed or heat treated according to D. L.vo 65/93. Suitable sanitary measures must be adopted in the holding in order to avoid or to limit the spread of the infection or contamination.

After the slaughtering or destruction of a flock positive for *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium*, the house where positive animals were farmed must be repopulated only with vaccinated animals.

SLAUGHTERING OF INFECTED FLOCKS

The animals from positive flocks must be sent to the slaughterhouse under restrictive sanitary measures.

The official veterinarian provides that the slaughtering of infect birds happens at the end of the slaughtering day in order to guarantee a correct separation amongst batches; sanitization procedures of environment and equipment must be put in place.

The processing of meat coming from such animals must be carried out using dedicated equipment, and it must be stocked in the fridge cells in areas clearly marked or, if possible, in dedicated cells.

The meat must moreover be submitted to sampling for the research of salmonella and residues.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISINFECTIONS

The sheds in which the animals were housed will have to be submitted to an accurate disinfection and pest control, carried out under the official control. The decontamination will have to be confirmed by an environmental microbiological control carried out at list a week before the restocking of new flocks.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE DIFFERENT QUALIFICATIONS OF HOLDINGS

An holding is defined as accredited when an official control according to the programme described in this document has been performed with negative results. Moreover, the sampling in the framework of own-checks must be performed as previously described.

The accreditation is maintained until further controls give the suspicion of the presence of salmonella in the farm and only if the official veterinarian assesses the presence of the minimal structural requirements.

The accreditation is suspended in the case that a positivity to *Salmonella* spp. is identified and until the official confirmation of typing.

If in the analyzed sample the presence of *S. Enteritidis* or *Typhimurium* is confirmed the accreditation will be cancelled and the positive group will be eliminated or slaughtered under sanitary restrictions.

The holding will be re-accredited after a negative official control performed on all the flocks of the same holding.

Restocking in the same productive unit, could be authorized by the Veterinary Service 21 days after the performance of disinfection and cleaning operations, and anyway after the negative result of microbiological examinations.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE CONTROL OF THE DISEASE

1. SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame shall cover all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* (laying flocks) referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

2. MONITORING IN LAYING FLOCKS

2.1. Frequency and status of sampling

Laying flocks shall be sampled at the initiative of the food business operator (operator) and by the competent authority.

Sampling at the initiative of the operator shall take place at least every fifteen weeks. The first sampling shall take place at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks.

Sampling by the competent authority shall take place at least:

(a) in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1 000 birds. This sampling shall take place not before than 9 weeks from slaughtering;

(b) at the age of 24 ± 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;

(c) in any case of suspicion of *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium infection, as a result of the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;

(d) in all other laying flocks on the holding in case *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium are detected in one laying flock on the holding;

(e) in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

A sampling carried out by the competent authority may replace one sampling at the initiative of the operator.

2.2. Sampling protocol

In order to maximise sensitivity of sampling, both faecal material and the environment shall be sampled at least as provided for in (a) and (b):

(a) In cage flocks, 2×150 grams of naturally pooled faeces shall be taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure removal system; however, in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2×150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.

(b) In barn or free-range houses, two pairs of boot swabs or socks be taken, without changing overboots between boot swabs.

In the case of sampling by the competent authority, 250 ml containing at least 100 gram of dust shall be collected from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is not sufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or socks shall be taken.

In the case of sampling referred to in point 2.1(b), (c) and (d), the competent authority shall satisfy itself by conduction further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks.

Where the presence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of the Community target.

3. EXAMINATION OF THE SAMPLES

3.1. Transport and preparation of the samples

Samples shall be sent by express mail or courier to the laboratories referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, on the day of collection. At the laboratory, samples shall be kept refrigerated until examination, which shall be carried out within 48 hours following receipt.

3.1.1. Boot swab samples

(a) The two pairs of boot swabs ('or socks') shall be carefully unpacked to avoid dislodging adherent faecal material, pooled and placed in 225 ml Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) which has been pre-warmed to room temperature;

(b) The sample shall be swirled to fully saturate it and culture shall be continued by using the detection method in 3.2.

3.1.2. Other faecal material and dust samples

(a) The faeces samples shall be pooled and thoroughly mixed and a 25 gram sub-sample shall be collected for culture.

(b) The 25 gram sub-sample shall be added to 225 ml of BPW which has been pre-warmed to room temperature.

(c) Culture of the sample shall be continued by using the detection method in 3.2.

If ISO standards on the preparation of faeces for the detection of salmonella are agreed on, they shall be applied and replace the above provisions on sampling preparation.

3.2. Detection method

The method recommended by the Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) for Salmonella in Bilthoven, the Netherlands, for detection shall be used. This method is described in the current version of draft Annex D of ISO 6579 (2002): 'Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in samples of the primary production stage'.

In this method, a semi-solid medium (modified semi-solid Rappaport-Vassiladis medium, MSR/V) is used as the single selective enrichment medium.

3.3. Serotyping

At least one isolate from each positive sample shall be serotyped, following the Kaufmann-White scheme.

3.4. Alternative methods

With regard to samples taken at the initiative of the operator, the methods of analysis provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, may be used instead of the methods for the preparation of samples, detection methods and serotyping provided for in point 3 of this Annex, if validated in accordance with EN/ISO 16140/2003.

3.5. Storage of strains

At least the strains isolated from samples collected by the competent authority, shall be stored for future phagetyping or anti-microbial susceptibility testing, using the normal methods for culture collection, which must ensure integrity of the strains for a minimum of two years.

RESULTS AND REPORTING

A laying flock shall be considered positive for the purpose of verifying the achievement of the Community target, where the presence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium (other than vaccine strains) was detected in one or more samples in the laying flock. Positive laying flocks shall be counted only once, irrespective of the number of sampling and testing operations and only be reported in the first year of detection.

MEASURES AND TERMS OF LEGISLATION AS REGARDS THE COMPENSATION FOR OWNERS OF SLAUGHTERED AND KILLED ANIMALS

According to art.2 of L.218/88 for killed and destroyed animals is granted to the owner an indemnity equal to 100% of the market value, calculated on the basis of the average value of animals of the same species and category following the criteria established by the Ministry of Health in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Whether the competent authority requires the destruction or fixed or mobile equipment (if they are not properly suited for disinfection) or of contaminated feedingstuffs or agricultural products, to the owner is granted an indemnity equal to 80% of the value defined in the destruction report.

According to art.2 point 5, if the utilization of meats of slaughtered animals is authorized, from the indemnity calculated according to the previous paragraph the amount derived from the utilization of meats is deducted.

The amount of the indemnity is determined on the basis of the age of animals defined at the moment of the official notification of the flock elimination by the competent Authority. The cost of vaccine used to protect animals that are housed where a positive flock has been detected in the previous cycle is refunded.

HISTORICAL DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE

7. TARGETS

7.1 Targets related to testing

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
Italy	typing	Laying hens (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)	<i>Salmonella</i> spp. strains	control	780
	bacteriological		Fecal material (Boot swabs or naturally pooled faeces) and dust	control	4.400

7.1.2 Targets on testing of flocks

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*

Region	Type of flock	Total n° of flocks	Total n° of animals	Total n° of flocks under the programme	Total n° of animals under the programme	Expected number of flocks to be checked	Number of flocks expected to be positive			Number of flocks expected to be depopulated	Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed
							SE	ST	other		
Italy	Laying hens	1112	39.500.000	1112	39.500.000	1112	40	40	80	280.000	
Total											

7.2. Targets on vaccination

7.2.1. Targets on vaccination

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: S. Enteritidis, Typhimurium

Region	Total number of flocks in vaccination programme	Total number of animals in vaccination programme	Targets on vaccination programme		
			Number of flocks in vaccination programme	Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated
			80	1.200.000	1.200.000
Total					

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 31.12.2009

Animal species: laying hens of *Gallus gallus*

Infection: *S. Enteritidis*, *Typhimurium*

Costs related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in euro	Total amount in euro	Community funding requested (yes/no)
1. Testing					
1.1 Cost of the analysis	Test: DETECTION	4.400	20	88.000,00	YES
	Test: SEROTYPING	780	30	23.400,00	YES
2. Vaccination or treatment					
2.1 Purchase of vaccine/treatment	vaccine	1.200.000	0.50	600.000,00	YES
3. Slaughter and destruction					
3.1 Compensation of animals	Phase: production	280.000	7.30	2.044.000,00	YES

Forecast of costs for the compensation of infected slaughtered flocks and other costs.

	n°	unitary value/cost	total compensation	co-financing 50%
slaughtered layers	280.000	€ 7,30	€ 2.044.000,00	€ 1.022.000,00
vaccination	1.200.000	€ 0,50	€ 600.000,00	€ 300.000,00
bacteriological tests	4.400,00	€ 20,00	€ 88.000,00	€ 44.000,00
typing	780	€ 30,00	€ 23.400,00	€ 11.700,00
TOTAL			€ 2.755.400,00	€ 1.377.700,00

ANNEX

Please provide us with additional information on:

- **Official controls at other stages of the food-chain (including sampling schemes)**
- **Structure of the production of feed**
- **Is any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the national control programme?**
- **Registration of farms**
- **Record-keeping at farms**
- **Documents to accompany animals when dispatched**
- **Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals**

Official controls at other stages of the food-chain (including sampling schemes)

Mangime: i controlli vengono effettuati secondo quanto riportato nel Piano Nazionale Alimentazione Animale (allegato) inoltre, nell'ambito dell'indagine epidemiologica svolta in caso di positività dal Veterinario Ufficiale, possono essere prelevati dei campioni di mangime.

Stabilimento di macellazione: I controlli ufficiali vengono effettuati secondo quanto previsto dal Regolamento CE 854/2004 Allegato I - Sezione 4 - Capo 5.

Structure of the production of feed

Secondo gli ultimi dati ufficiali dell'ISTAT (anno 2005), in Italia la produzione di mangimi ammonta a 13 milioni e 805 mila tonnellate prodotte da circa 600 stabilimenti distribuiti su tutto il territorio nazionale e destinati alle varie specie animali (avicoli, bovini, suini, conigli, ovini, equini, pesci, animali familiari, ecc.).

L'Assalzo - Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici - è l'Associazione nazionale dell'industria mangimistica italiana alla quale aderiscono oltre 120 aziende, che rappresentano circa il 75% della produzione mangimistica industriale realizzata in Italia. L'Assalzo pubblica annualmente un annuario che contiene numerose informazioni tra cui analisi di settore e tavole statistiche che riportano dati aggiornati sulla struttura mangimistica italiana (annuario 2008 allegato).

Is any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the national control programme?

Non viene fornita alcuna assistenza finanziaria

Registration of farms

La registrazione degli allevamenti avviene in accordo a quanto previsto dal Ordinanza Ministeriale 26 agosto 2005 e successive modifiche "Misure di polizia veterinaria in materia di malattie infettive e diffuse dei volatili da cortile".

Record-keeping at farms

Registro dei trattamenti terapeutici: ai sensi del D.L.vo n°193 del 6 aprile 2006.

Registro di mortalità

Registro movimenti mezzi e persone da e per l'azienda

Dichiarazione di provenienza e destinazione degli animali: ai sensi del D.P.R. 317 del 30 aprile 1996 e successive modifiche e integrazioni (Modello IV).

Documents to accompany animals when dispatched

Certificato sanitario per l'invio al macello ai sensi del Regolamento 854/2004 Capo X parte A.

Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals

