



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
Directorate F - Food and Veterinary Office

DG(SANCO)/8105/2009 - CP Final

COUNTRY PROFILE OF ITALY

ON FOOD AND FEED SAFETY, ANIMAL HEALTH, ANIMAL WELFARE
AND PLANT HEALTH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION.....	7
1. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES	8
2. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO INDIVIDUAL CONTROL SYSTEMS	16
2.1. Control system for animal health	16
2.2. Control system for food of animal origin	20
2.3. Control system for imports of animals and food of animal origin	23
2.4. Control system for feedingstuffs and animal nutrition.....	25
2.5. Control system for TSE and Animal by-products (ABP).....	28
2.6. Control system for veterinary medicinal products (VMP) and residues	33
2.7. Control system for foodstuffs and food hygiene	37
2.8. Control system for imports of food of plant origin	43
2.9. Control system for plant protection products (PPP) and residues.....	46
2.10. Control system for animal welfare	51
2.11. Control system for plant health	54
3. FOLLOW-UP OF FVO INSPECTIONS	57
3.1. Animal health	61
3.2. Food of animal origin	72
3.3. Imports of animals and food of animal origin.....	82
3.4. Feedingstuffs and animal nutrition.....	86
3.5. Control system for TSEs/ABP.....	87
3.6. Control system on veterinary medicinal products (VMP) and residues.....	91
3.7. Foodstuffs and food hygiene	92
3.8. Imports of food of plant origin	97
3.9. Plant protection products (PPP) and residues.....	98
3.10. Animal welfare	101
3.11. Plant health	109
3.12. Overview of more recent inspections	121
ANNEX I – ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, SPECIAL TERMS AND WEBSITES	122
ANNEX II - PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRADE OVERVIEW	125
ANNEX III– OVERVIEW OF STAFF RESOURCES	134

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

In Italy most of the competencies for food and feed safety, animal health and animal welfare are assigned at national level to the Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety (DVPHNFS) of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy.

The Ministry of Agriculture Foodstuff and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF) is responsible for plant health and for controls on quality, labelling and traceability of food, feed, pesticides and fertilisers.

Except for those matters explicitly reserved to the central government, such as matters of general State interest, import controls and international disease prevention, responsibility for controls has been devolved to regional level. The 19 Regions and 2 autonomous Provinces have responsibility, within their territories, for planning, co-ordination, guidance, authorisation, and verification, while the operational implementation of controls is handled at local level by 195 Local Health Units (AUSL) with a high degree of managerial autonomy.

There are 21,104 full-time equivalent staff involved in food safety controls in Italy. Of these 2,473 work at national level, 908 at regional level, 11,837 at local level and 5,989 in laboratories.

Work is in progress on a new Food Code to codify implementation of hygiene package (including sanctions). This is expected to be adopted around March 2011.

The first Italian MANCP, covering 2007-2010 was adopted by a State-Region Conference on 14 June 2007. This is published on the Ministry website:

<http://www.ministerosalute.it/sicurezzaAlimentare/paginaInternaMenuSicurezzaAlimentare.jsp?id=1143&lingua=italiano&menu=piani>

The annual report on the implementation of the plan for 2007 was provided to the Commission in June 2008. This is published on the Ministry website:

http://www.ministerosalute.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_896_allegato.pdf

The annual report for 2008 was provided to the Commission in July 2009.

Inspections in Italy by the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO)

At the time of the general review mission to Italy in April 2009 a total of 339 recommendations had been made in the 46 finalised inspection reports for Italy in the period 2004-2008. The following table shows the sectors covered by these inspections and shows general review missions undertaken in the period.

SECTOR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Animal Health	2	2	4	2	1		11
Food of Animal Origin	1		1	1	2		5
Imports of animal and food of animal origin		2		1			3
Feedingstuffs and animal nutrition	1			1			2
TSEs/ABP	2	1	1		1		5
Veterinary medicines and residues	2						2
Foodstuffs and food hygiene	2	1		1			4
Imports of food of plant origin			1				1
Plant Protection Products	1			1			2
Animal Welfare	1	1		1	1		4
Plant Health	2		4		1		7
Total per Year	14	8	12	9	6		46
General Review		1	1	1		1	4

Note: Part 3 of the country profile provides an overview of FVO inspections to Italy for the periods 1999-2003 and 2004-2008 and a breakdown of recommendations by sector.

Progress on FVO recommendations

For all of these 46 inspections, final reports had been issued and, except in the case of plant health, action plans received from the Italian authorities setting out how they have or intend to respond to the FVO's recommendations. These action plans have been assessed by the FVO to determine whether sufficient progress has been made by the Italian authorities to deal with the weaknesses in control systems identified in the inspections.

Prior to the 2009 general review mission, the Commission had closed 191 of these recommendations either on the basis of action taken by the Competent Authorities or because they were no longer relevant.

The remaining 148 recommendations, together with 4 further recommendations which remained open since 2003, giving 152 in total, were followed up during the 2009 general review mission in April 2009.

The outcome of this review is presented in the following Table:

	Pre-General Review Mission 2009	Post- General Review Mission 2009
Action taken / No longer relevant <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	191	243 3
Outstanding / Action still required <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	59 2	40 0
For verification / In progress <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	93 2	60 1
Total number of recommendations <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	343 4	343 4

The main issues that have been identified in Italy through FVO inspections and still require to be addressed by the authorities include:

Horizontal issues

- There continues to be insufficient verification by CCA of the implementation of tasks by the Regions. The legal base for verification is in place and the Conference of heads of services in MLHSP and the Regions is currently working on operational standards and the implementation of a National Information Platform (this was expected to be operational for aggregate data by end 2009). Extensive training on audits and verification took place during 2008-09. Procedures have been developed. However, except in the case of BIPs and USMAFs, no audits and only limited supervision visits took place in 2008 due to lack of budget and, at the time of the general review mission, there was still no budget for implementation of the 2009 programme of audits and inspections.

Sector specific issues

Animal health:

- Procedures for controls undertaken by the Regions at slaughterhouses in relation to equidae were not provided.

Food of Animal Origin:

- Lack of verification by CCA of the implementation of tasks by the Regions (monitoring programme on LBMs, follow-up to non-compliance as regards hygiene requirements and the post mortem inspections)
- Non correction of deficiencies in National Salmonella Control Programme as regards (i) the absence of explicit quality standards for laboratories attached to establishments when doing samples under NSCPs and (ii) non-compliance with

the requirement to test one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds in laying hens farms with a second or third cycle as foreseen in point 2.1 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.

TSE/ABP:

- The sampling of fallen goats for epidemio-surveillance has not yet reached the levels required by Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Only 37% of the target was achieved in 2008

Food Hygiene

- Lack of verification by CCA of the implementation by the Regions of risk based controls and controls on traceability and labelling.

Plant health:

- There is a worsening in the spread of plant pests/diseases (Asian longhorned beetle, Chinese longhorned beetle, Western corn rootworm beetle and Oriental chestnut gall wasp) in some Regions and an overall lack of co-ordination by central authorities in dealing with the problem. In relation to imports of plants/plant products, there is no agreement with Customs which makes it impossible to guarantee effective controls. In addition, the Italian authorities failed to provide a satisfactory action plan in response to inspection 7870/2008 (red palm weevil). The Commission is considering taking legal steps against Italy in relation to the reported shortcomings

Planned FVO inspections to Italy in 2009

Ref No.	Subject of Inspection
8338/2009	Evaluate the import/transit control system applied in the border inspection post of Gioia Tauro
8258/2009	Evaluate the implementation of the brucellosis eradication programme in cattle and buffalo
8179/2009	Evaluate the implementation of the protected zone for <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> and the controls of wood packing material and wood products of relevance for <i>Bursaphelenchus</i>
8321/2009	Evaluate the implementation of measures concerning official controls on feed and compliance with requirements for feed hygiene
8233/2009	Evaluate the official controls over infant formulae, follow-on formulae and baby foods, including the supply chain

INTRODUCTION

This country profile has been drawn up by the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO), a directorate of the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission.

The aim is to present in summary form the latest information available to the FVO on how control systems for food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health are organised in Italy and to provide a summary of progress by Italy on the implementation of FVO recommendations.

The information in the country profile has been compiled on the basis of a general review mission, which was carried out by the FVO in Italy in April 2009. The scope of this mission comprised:

- An analysis of information provided by the Italian authorities detailing how control systems are organised;
- A review of progress made on the implementation of recommendations made to the Italian authorities by the FVO following its audits and inspections in recent years.

The country profile is presented in three parts:

- Part 1 describes the overall organisation of the Italian authorities and the respective responsibilities of the relevant ministries in relation to the different components of the control system. A chart is used to help the reader better understand the inter-relationships between the responsibilities of the different bodies.
- Part 2 gives a more detailed description of the main responsibilities for each of the eleven separate systems that form the complete range of control systems in Italy covering the whole chain of plant, animal and food production. As in Part 1, organisation charts are used to help the reader.
- Part 3 provides an overview of progress made on FVO recommendations in each control system and gives an assessment of the current state of implementation, highlighting any cases where action is still required on the part of the national authorities. Part 3.12 also provides an overview of more recent inspections which had not been finalised at the time of the general review mission.

The FVO revisits the Member States regularly to monitor progress in relation to the open recommendations. The country profile will be updated at regular intervals based on the results of future FVO missions and other relevant information received by the Commission from the Italian authorities.

Acronyms are used extensively throughout this report for the sake of brevity. A list of acronyms, abbreviations special terms and websites (where applicable) is given in Annex I to the country profile as a guide for the reader.

1. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Constitutional framework

The Italian Constitution allocates certain exclusive competences to the State (including international relations, matters of general state interest, import controls and international disease protection) and defines the areas where competence is shared between the State and the Regions. In the latter case, the State does not have exclusive legislative competence (but transposes EU Directives for the whole territory until overtaken by laws adopted in individual Regions). All administrative tasks in these areas and in the areas of health and food safety have been devolved to the Regions – unless otherwise provided.

The 19 Regions and two autonomous Provinces have responsibility, within their territories, for planning, co-ordination, guidance, authorisation and verification of controls. (For the purpose of the country profile, references to "Regions" should be read as including the two autonomous Provinces).

Legislative Decree 193/2007 nominates MLHSP, Regions/Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano, and Local Health Units as competent authorities for food safety, in order to implement the Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, 853/2004, 854/2004 and 882/2004 and following modifications.

New Food Code

Law 7 July 2009 n.88 article 7 gives delegation to government to codify implementing measures (including administrative sanctions in the range €500 to €500,000) in relation to the hygiene package. Final adoption of a Legislative Decree is foreseen for March 2011. A new Food Code would:

- Simplify registration and approval of establishments;
- Rationalise and coordinate implementation of MANCP (Art 41 882/2004);
- Formalise role of MLHSP as MANCP contact with EU Commission;
- Enhance cooperation between customs and decentralised CAs.

In Italy most of the competencies for animal health, food and feed safety and animal welfare are assigned at national level to the Department for Veterinary Public Health Nutrition and Food Safety (DVPHNFS), which is one (of 4) Departments in the Health sector of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy MLHSP (Law 121 of 14 July 2008). The operational implementation of controls is handled at local level by 195 Local Health Units (AUSL).

The Ministry of Agriculture Foodstuff and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF) is responsible for plant health and for the controls on quality of food, feed, plant protection products and fertilisers.

The central authority retains responsibility for national co-ordination, guidance, monitoring, supervision and inspection. The sectoral offices of the DVPHNFS may carry out inspections directly (mainly in relation to specific problems and the approval of establishments for export to third countries), or through a dedicated body of the Carabinieri. In parallel to these inspections the DVPHNFS (office IX DGAHVM) began to carry out audits of regional control systems in 2003. In addition to the audit activity by Office IX, certain sectoral offices also undertake supervision visits and sectoral audits on competent regional authority.

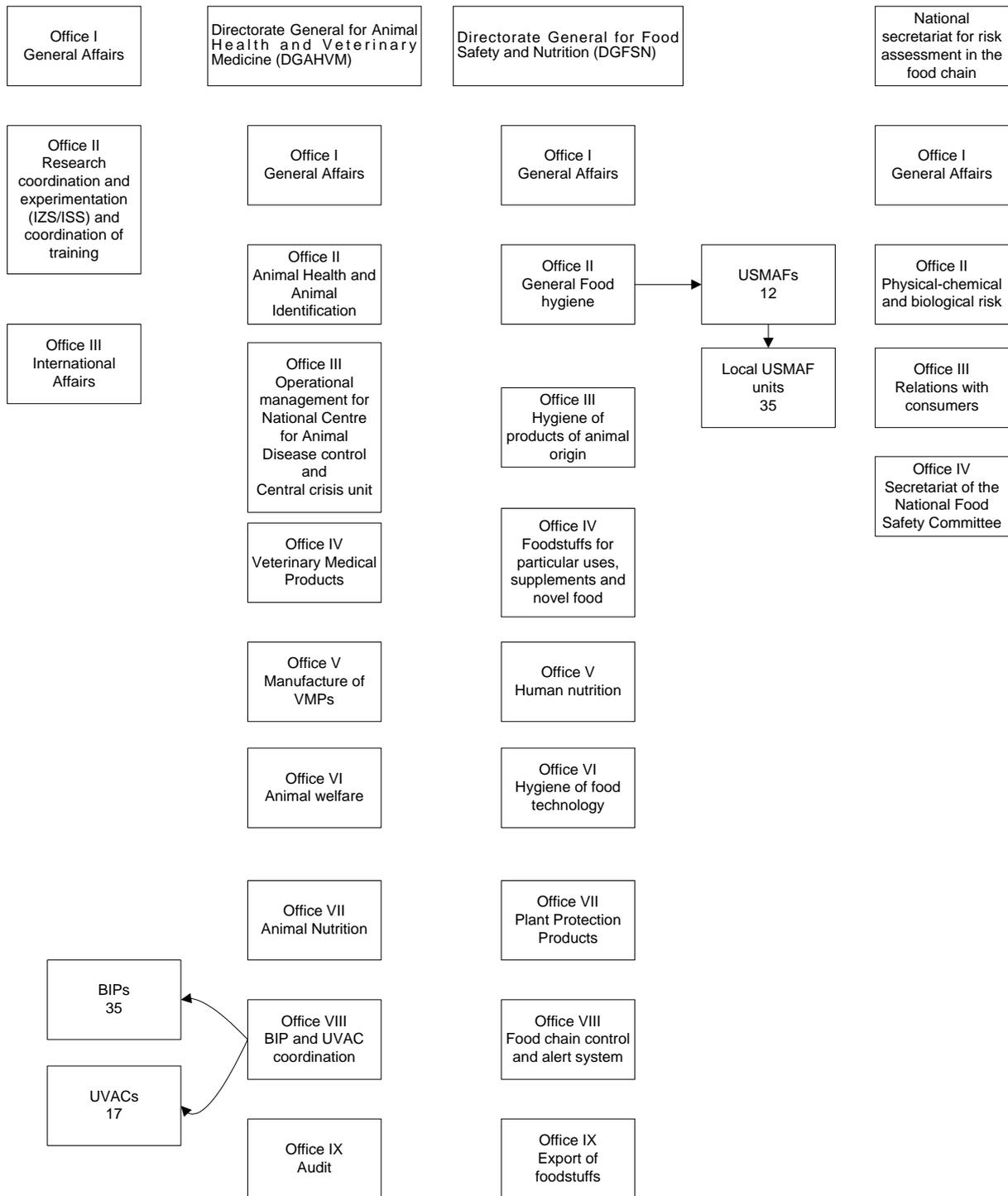
Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy - Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety (DVPHNFS)

The Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety was established by Decree number 202 of 1 October 2005, as amended by law Number 244 of 30 November 2005. This Department was split up into two General Directorates and a Secretariat in March 2006 (in line with Presidential Decree number 129 of 28 March 2003 and Ministerial Decree of 14 December 2006, published in the official journal on 13 February 2007).

There was a major increase of staff of the DVPHNFS in July 2006 with the recruitment of 40 new veterinarians and 20 technical/administrative staff, bringing the total staff of the Department to 276 (see Annex III on staff resources).

The following organisation chart provides an overview of DVPHNFS:

Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety (DVPHNFS)



Regional and local level MLHSP

The following local offices of MLHSP are responsible for import controls and intra-community trade:

- 35 Border Inspection Posts (BIPs), responsible for controls on imported animals, food of animal origin and feedingstuffs;
- 12 Port, Airport and Border Health Offices (USMAF), comprising 35 local units at the main ports and airports, responsible for controls on imported food of non animal origin;
- 17 Veterinary Offices for Compliance with Community Requirements (UVAC), responsible for intra community trade of animals, food of animal origin and feed.

The BIPs and UVAC report to Office VIII of DGAHVM while the USMAF report to Office II of Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition (DGFSN) and to the Directorate-General for Sanitary Prevention (DGPS) of MLHSP.

A total of 290 staff are employed in the BIPs, 45 in the UVAC and 515 in the USMAF.

Carabinieri Health Protection Unit (NAS)

The NAS is a special branch of the Carabinieri which operates under the supervision and direction of MLHSP. They are organised into a central command, with 3 field offices and 35 territorial inspection units and are responsible for investigations and controls on illegal adulteration of foodstuffs, fraud, and illegal trafficking of medicines. They may perform controls and investigations on their own initiative or on request from the offices of MLHSP, including hygiene inspections of businesses, verification of own control systems, sampling and analysis of products, and examination of documents of authorisations. NAS officials have the title of health inspector and the authority of judicial police. Most of the 1,000 staff are warrant officers with specific technical training. The unit estimated that around 50% of their time is dedicated to food safety inspections.

Ministry of Agriculture Foodstuffs and Forestry Policies

Within the Ministry of Agriculture Foodstuffs and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF), the Directorate General for Quality of Agricultural and Food Products (DGQPA) is responsible for the co-ordination of activities related to the quality of agricultural products and food.

Within the Directorate General for Rural Development, Infrastructure and Services (DGRDIS), Office II is responsible for plant health, seeds, propagation material, fertilisers and plant protection products. Office V is responsible for husbandry and products of animal origin.

Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products

MIPAAF's control activity is carried out by the Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products (ICQ). The ICQ is an inspection body of the MIPAAF responsible for fraud prevention. It carries out controls on labelling and quality of foodstuffs, agricultural products feed, fertilisers and plant protection products.

At central level the ICQ consists of a Directorate General for Planning and Inspection and Laboratory Co-ordination and a Directorate General for Administration Co-ordination. It has 12 decentralised inspection offices and 15 local units. The ICQ has its own laboratory network, comprising five chemical routine laboratories and a central reference laboratory responsible for research activity and confirmatory analysis. Most of the controls performed by the ICQ are related to wine, alcoholic beverages, milk, dairy products and olive oil. Specific control campaigns are carried out in relation to feedingstuffs, ABP, traceability of meat, GMOs in soya and corn seeds, fertilizers and organic agricultural products.

The ICQ carries out controls on feedingstuffs for the presence of prohibited animal proteins (PAP) and on organic products for the presence of residues of prohibited Plant Protection Products (PPPs). The ICQ also undertakes controls on wine production, fertilizers and fruit and vegetables for the presence of unauthorised additives. Feedingstuffs, fertilisers and wine are checked for the presence of heavy metals.

The ICQ laboratory at Catania specialises in the analysis of organic products for the presence of prohibited PPPs. The same laboratory also checks for the presence of unauthorised compounds used for surface treatments of fruit and vegetables.

ICQ may make specific control activities in the food safety field on request of the judicial authorities.

Regional veterinary services and public health services

In the 21 Regions, responsibility for animal health, food of animal origin and feed safety and animal welfare is assigned to the regional Veterinary Services (RVS) which are normally part of the regional Public Health Services (RPHS) with the exception of one of the two autonomous Provinces where the veterinary service is part of the Provincial Agriculture Authority. Responsibility for foods of non animal origin is assigned to a separate office of the same RPHS.

The internal organisation of the RPHS differs between Regions (e.g. in Tuscany the veterinary services and Food hygiene services form two high level independent organisational units responsible for public health and in Emilia Romagna these competencies fall within one high level organisational unit).

The RPHS have a co-ordination function while the implementation of controls is done at local level by inspectors employed in the AUSL.

A total of 103 veterinarians are employed in the RPHS.

Regional Plant Health Services

Plant health responsibilities are assigned to the Regional Plant Health Services (RPS) which are normally attached to the agriculture departments of the Regions and directly responsible for the implementation of controls.

The RPS employs 374 inspectors, 173 technical/administrative staff and 60 laboratory staff.

Local Health Units

The Local Health Units (AUSL) are public bodies responsible at local level for the organisation and management of all public health services. They have a high degree of managerial, administrative, financial and technical autonomy and are organised in sanitary districts, departments of prevention and hospital services.

Public health responsibilities are shared between two separate services within the Department of Prevention: the Food Hygiene and Nutrition Service (SIAN), and the Local Veterinary Services (LVS).

The LVS are responsible for: animal health; animal welfare; food of animal origin; and feedingstuffs, and are usually organised into three different areas:

- area A - responsible for animal health;
- area B – responsible for food of animal origin;
- area C – responsible for animal breeding and animal productions and by-products.

The distinction between areas of activity does not apply in all the AUSL and the allocation of resources may vary according to the AUSL. The majority of inspectors in the LVS are veterinarians. A total of 6,3034 veterinarians are employed in the AUSL.

SIAN is responsible for food of non animal origin. Some staff are medical doctors, but the majority are technicians with a second level diploma. The staff in charge of control activities are specifically designated for that purpose, whereas other staff are also involved in other public health activities.

Multi-annual national control plan (MANCP) and annual reports

Office VIII DGFSN has general responsibility for the Plan and Annual Report.

A MANCP Evaluation unit (advisory body) was established by Decree of the Head of Department of 26 June 2008 under the aegis of DVPHNFS. This comprises high level representation from MIPAAF, Ministry of Environment, the Regions, ISS and Customs. It provides advice to Office VIII through opinions on implementation of MANCP.

The Evaluation unit is supported by a Technical Secretariat, comprising representatives of Office VIII and other offices (9). The secretariat collects and analyses data and prepares the annual report with support from ISS.

Risk assessment for the MANCP is the responsibility of the National Strategic Steering Committee and the National Committee for food safety. The plan comprises an overall synthesis together with more detailed regional plans. A database has been established to collect control data. A working group (comprising MLHSP and the Regions) has been established to look at existing data sources with the objective of developing an integrated database for MANCP implementation.

The first Italian MANCP, covering the period 2007-2010 was adopted by the State-Region Conference on 14 June 2007 (reference 133/C5R), formal notice of which was published in the official journal). The MANCP is published on MLHSP website:

<http://www.ministerosalute.it/sicurezzaAlimentare/paginaInternaMenuSicurezzaAlimentare.jsp?id=1143&lingua=italiano&menu=piani>

The Annual Report on the implementation of the plan in 2007 was provided to the Commission in June 2008. This is published on MLHSP website:

http://www.ministerosalute.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_896_allegato.pdf

Overview

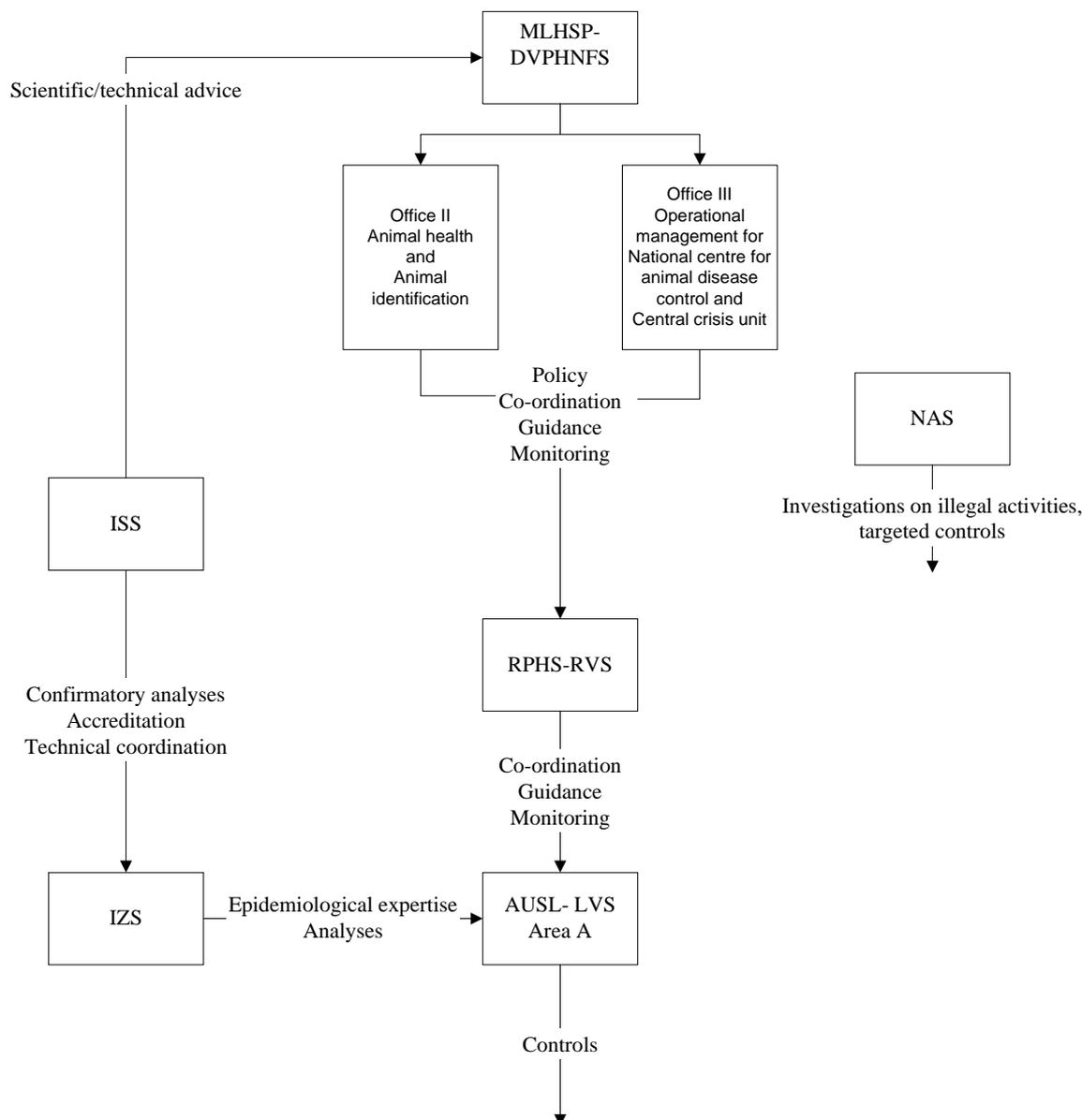
The following chart gives an overview of the distribution of responsibilities in relation to control systems and operational levels.

Sector	Policy co-ordination	Co-ordination of controls	Implementation of controls	Laboratories	Risk assessment, scientific advice
1. Animal Health	MLHSP DGAHVM- II and III	RPHS-RVS	AUSL LVS (A)	IZS	SNVR
2. Food of Animal Origin	MLHSP (III – DGFSN)	RPHS-RVS	AUSL LVS (B)	IZS	CNSA
3. Imports of animal and food of animal origin	MLHSP DGAHVM (VIII)		UVAC, BIP	IZS	
4. Feedingstuffs - imports	MLHSP DGAHVM (VII) MLHSP DGAHVM VII - VIII	RPHS-RVS	AUSL LVS (C) UVAC, BIP	IZS IZS	
Feedingstuffs - production	MIPAAF DGRDIS		ICQ	ICQ	
5. TSEs/ABP	MLHSP DGAHVM (III) / DGFSN (III)	RPHS-RVS	AUSL LVS (A)	IZS	
6. Veterinary medicines - authorisation, marketing & distribution	MLHSP DVPHNFS DGAHVM (IV - V)	RPHS-RVS	AUSL LVS (C)	IZS	
Veterinary medicines - residues	MLHSP DGFSN (III)	RPHS-RVS	AUSL LVS (C)	IZS	
7. Foodstuffs and Food hygiene	MLHSP DGFSN (II)	RPHS	AUSL SIAN	ARPA	
8. Imports of food of plant origin	MLHSP DGFSN (II)		USMAF	ARPA	
9. Plant protection products - residues	MLHSP DGFSN (VII)	RPHS	AUSL SIAN	ARPA	
Plant protection products - authorisation, marketing and use		RPHS	AUSL SIAN	ARPA	
10. Animal Welfare - slaughter/farms		RPHS	AUSL LVS (C)		
- transport	MLHSP DGAHVM (VI)	RPHS	AUSL SLVS (C) Police		
- animal reproduction	MLHSP DGAHVM (VI)	RPHS	AUSL LVS A or C		
11. Plant Health	MIPAAF DGRDIS (VIII)	RPS	RPS	RPS	

More detailed descriptions of the allocation of responsibilities between authorities for each control system are given in the following chapters.

2. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO INDIVIDUAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

2.1. Control system for animal health



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DVPHNFS	Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
ISS	National Health Institute
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services
IZS	Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes
AUSL	Local Health Units
LVS	Local Veterinary Services

Competent Authorities

The DVPHNFS is the Central Competent Authority (CCA) for animal health. Within the DVPHNFS, Office II and III DGAHVM are responsible for animal health, animal identification and Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs). Their responsibilities cover general policy, co-ordination, monitoring and supervision.

Controls are carried out at local level by veterinarians working in area A of the Local Veterinary Services.

The CCA co-ordinates the regional authorities through regular bi-annual meetings. Information on epidemiological data and technical reports are forwarded by the AUSL to the Regions and by the Regions to the CCA twice a year.

Holding registration, animal identification and movement controls

National databases are in place for bovines, sheep and goats, pigs and poultry holdings. These databases are maintained by the Teramo IZS, which is also the National Reference Centre for epidemiology. AUSL have access to the national databases.

The central bovine database has been recognised as fully operational by Commission Decision 2006/132/EC.

The bovine database includes health status from second quarter 2007.

MLHSP has put into place a monthly monitoring system for anomalies, including births, movement and slaughter. Each year, the MLHSP sends a listing to each Region specifying the minimum number of controls to be carried out.

All small ruminant holdings, including holdings with three or fewer animals, must be registered in the central database. A unified model of the holding register is in use. Animals are identified at the age of 6 months or, in any case, before leaving the holding, with two ear tags or if destined for the national market, with a tattoo and an ear-tag. A system of on-the-spot inspections for sheep and goats and holdings comprising 3% of the holdings and 5% of the animals has recently been set up by the CCA. Guidance notes have been sent to the RVS and LVS, and a standard checklist is required to be used.

All pig holdings are required to be registered. Pigs are identified by an ear tattoo containing the herd number. Holdings keeping not more than one animal for home consumption do not have to be registered in the central database.

A movement document ("form 4") and passports for cattle are required for all movements which must be authorised by regional Competent Authorities (CAs). Seasonal transhumance of animals is subject to the approval of the mayor of the municipality. The registration of pig movements began in 2006.

Controls on 10% of registered cattle holdings are carried out by officers of the LVS each year using risk-based criteria defined by the CCA. A system of on-the-spot inspections for sheep and goats and holdings has been set-up by the CCA and guidance notes and a standard checklist have been provided to the RVS and LVS. The target annual frequency for controls of small ruminants is 3%.

Animal health controls

Office II and III DGAHVM are responsible for drawing up national eradication programmes, which must then be implemented by the regional authorities. While the Regions are administratively controlled by the CCA, it does not have the authority to modify regional policies. Systematic verification and monitoring by the CCA is carried out in relation to the financial aspects of the eradication programmes.

Eradication, control and monitoring programmes have been approved by Decision 2006/875/CE for financing by the Commission for 2007 in respect of: bovine brucellosis, enzootic bovine leucosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis, bluetongue, salmonella in breeding poultry, African swine fever (in Sardinia), avian influenza, BSE, TSEs and scrapie and Swine Vesicular Disease (SVD).

The Regions may adopt their own programmes on issues in areas not regulated at national level. These programmes are sent to the CCA for information only.

Special measures for the control of tuberculosis, bovine and buffalo brucellosis, sheep and goat brucellosis, enzootic bovine leukosis

The Minister for Health signed an Order on 14 November 2006 introducing special measures to be applied in Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia for the control of tuberculosis, bovine and buffalo brucellosis, sheep and goat brucellosis, enzootic bovine leukosis.

In view of the complexity of the problems in Campania, a "state of socio-economic emergency" was declared (by Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers) on 3 August 2007, as a civil defence measure, in the province of Caserta to address buffalo brucellosis. The report on the activities of the special Commissioner for 2008 was being prepared. The term of this appointment ends on 31 July 2009.

In February 2009, MLHSP had made a second proposal (under Article 19) to the Region of Calabria for the appointment of an "*ad acta*" Commissioner be appointed.

MLHSP was working on a draft Decree which would *inter alia* incorporate special management measures to address the need for ongoing special measures.

Contingency plans

A chain of command from the CCA, through Office III DGAHVM of the DVPHNFS, to the RVS and the AUSL, applies to contingency plans.

A crisis unit was established in MLHSP to handle all outbreaks, including co-ordination at national level (Legislative Decree 202 of 1 October 2005).

The tasks of the Crisis Unit are: (i) Planning of actions and of co-ordination of disease control and eradication measures on the whole national territory; (ii) Co-ordination, connection and overview tasks on disease prevention, information and control measures; (iii) Proper enforcement of the procedures and criteria for action management; (iv) Ensuring an effective connection between MLHSP's central and local offices, the Regions and Autonomous Provinces and the local bodies.

The Central crisis Unit issued guidelines on epidemiological surveillance and action strategy for AI control and eradication in Italy; recommendations on the conduct of people handling or coming into contact with birds and guidelines for operators exposed to AI outbreaks.

In the event of a notification of an infectious disease these bodies can act as crisis units at central, regional and local level. The central crisis unit is the decision-making body, but their decisions are co-ordinated at regional level, and implemented at local level.

Although the AUSL are the operational units, in the event of an emergency, the IZS plays the main role in co-ordinating control actions and provides, *inter alia*, any necessary epidemiological expertise.

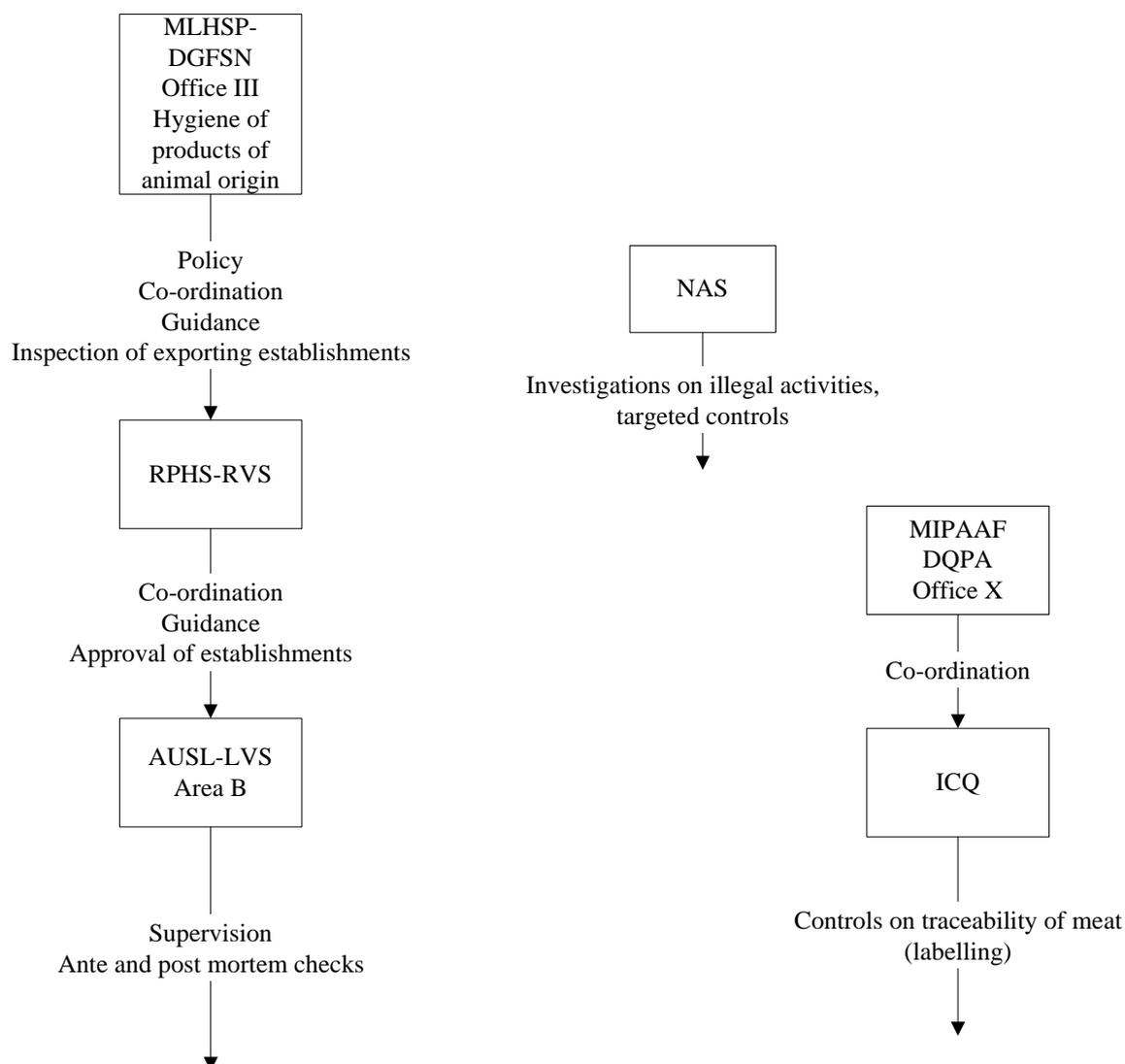
Laboratories

Official analyses in the area of animal health are performed by the IZS network. The ISS functions as: a central laboratory for the development of methods and training; gives technical guidance; acts as the National Reference Laboratory; and carries out second instance analysis. The ISS also acts as the technical scientific body of MLHSP.

The laboratory network for sheep and goat brucellosis comprises approximately 78 official laboratories throughout the country. The national reference laboratory (NRL) for brucellosis in Teramo organises inter-laboratory proficiency tests every year in relation to the two official methods (RBAT and the CFT) at national level.

The NRL lacks the legal basis to audit regional laboratories. A draft Decree in preparation by MLHSP, amending Legislative Decree 196/99, would include powers for NRL. In the meantime, in 2009 the NRL plans to visit the regional laboratories, together with staff from MLHSP (Office II), to advise and to check the quality of the work.

2.2. Control system for food of animal origin



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services
AUSL	Local Health Units
LVS	Local Veterinary Services
MIPAAF	Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies
DQPA	Directorate-General for Quality of Agricultural Products and Consumer Protection
ICQ	Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products

Competent Authorities

The DVPHNFS is the CCA for controls on food of animal origin. Within the DVPHNFS, Office III DGFSN has responsibilities for general policies and has co-ordination, guidance and verification functions (managed through the State-Region Conference) on all food of animal origin, including milk, fishery products, bivalve molluscs, eggs and honey.

Office III DGFSN undertakes vertical inspections in collaboration with the Regions. For 2008, the planned number of such inspections covered 328 establishments. However, only 47 establishments were visited due to lack of budget.

The criteria for selection includes establishments showing anomalies in the SINTESI system, temporary approval, issues arising from test results prior to export and cases highlighted by inspections.

Registration and approval of establishments

Establishments are approved by the RVS following a visit by the AUSL. The list of approved establishments is maintained at central level by the DVPHNFS and published on the internet site of MLHSP through the information system "SINTESI".

The list of approved establishments is being updated to take account of the requirements of Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 and 853/2004. No formal reassessment of the establishments already approved is envisaged.

Official controls and inspections at establishments

The CCA provides guidance and co-ordination throughout the country including guidelines on ABP, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) in meat establishments, and on public health aspects of traceability of food and feed.

Legislative Decree 193 of 6 November 2007 transposes Directive 2004/41/EC and introduces sanctions in relation to Regulations (EC) No.s 852/2004 and 853/2004. National guidelines on the implementation of Regulations (EC) No.s 882/2004 and 854/2004 were issued by means of Ministerial Circular letter dated 31 May 2007, following agreement at technical level at the State-Region Conference. These guidelines include standard reporting forms for the Regions to provide results to MLHSP.

The RVS are responsible for the co-ordination and supervision of the work of the AUSL. Supervision of establishments and ante-and post-mortem checks are carried out at local level by the veterinarians working in Area B of the AUSL.

The CCA may call upon the investigation and inspection capability of the NAS to perform national surveys or targeted and unplanned inspections. These inspections are usually linked to emergencies, court proceedings or cases of illegal activity.

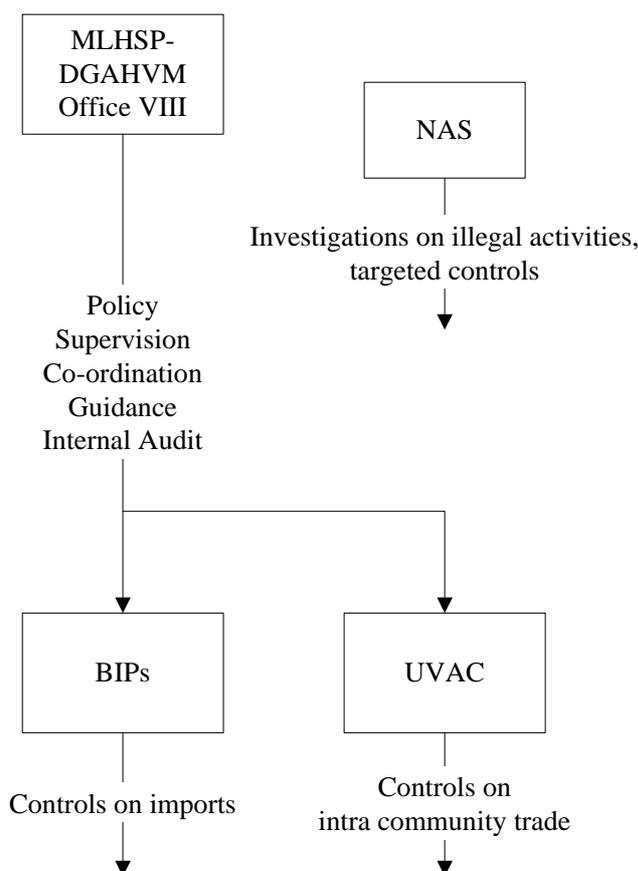
Official controls on identification mark and traceability

A system of controls on compulsory labelling requirements for beef has been in place since May 2005. Office V of the MIPAAF co-ordinates and monitors the implementation of control programmes prepared by the Regions and implemented by the AUSL. In parallel to the regional control programmes, the ICQ carries out a priority programme of checks focusing on the more critical parts of the meat chain, especially traceability and labelling (cutting plants, large-scale distribution and traditional butchers' shops). Controls on the 87 approved voluntary labelling specifications are carried out by 14 independent bodies recognised by the MIPAAF.

Laboratories

Official analyses are performed by the IZS network. The ISS functions as a central laboratory for the development of methods and training, gives technical guidance, acts as the National Reference Laboratory and carries out second instance analysis. The ISS also acts as the technical scientific body of MLHSP.

2.3. Control system for imports of animals and food of animal origin



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DGAHVM	Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
BIP	Border Inspection Posts
UVAC	Veterinary Offices for Compliance with Community Requirements

Competent Authorities

The DVPHNFS is the CCA for import controls on animals and food of animal origin. Within the DVPHNFS, Office VIII-DGAHVM is responsible for import of animals and products of animal origin and co-ordination of local offices.

Import controls

Controls on imported animals, food of animal origin and feedingstuffs are carried out at 35 Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) which report directly to MLHSP. Two of these are currently suspended (BIP Reggio Calabria Port and Torino Caselle). The veterinary staff of the BIPs are directly employed by MLHSP as official veterinarians or as veterinarians under contract. The latter are also responsible for veterinary checks and are authorised to sign the Common Veterinary Entry Document.

A memorandum of understanding between Customs and MLHSP on improving co-ordination was signed on 22 March 2007. The Customs information system (AIDA) flags

consignments subject to veterinary control. The system prevents the release of those consignments without the necessary BIP clearance. Comprehensive guidelines are available on the website. Work is in progress on the development of a “Food code” in an inter-regional conference for eventual decision by state-regional conference. This will address, *inter alia*, co-operation with Customs.

Audit of BIPs

MLHSP introduced a programme for the audit of BIPs in 2005. This programme involves a detailed examination of all aspects, both operational and procedural, as well as facilities, equipment and hygiene. The procedures for documentary, identity, physical and laboratory checks are assessed during the audit of BIPs by Office VIII. A new round based on a three year-cycle commenced in 2009.

Listed BIPs

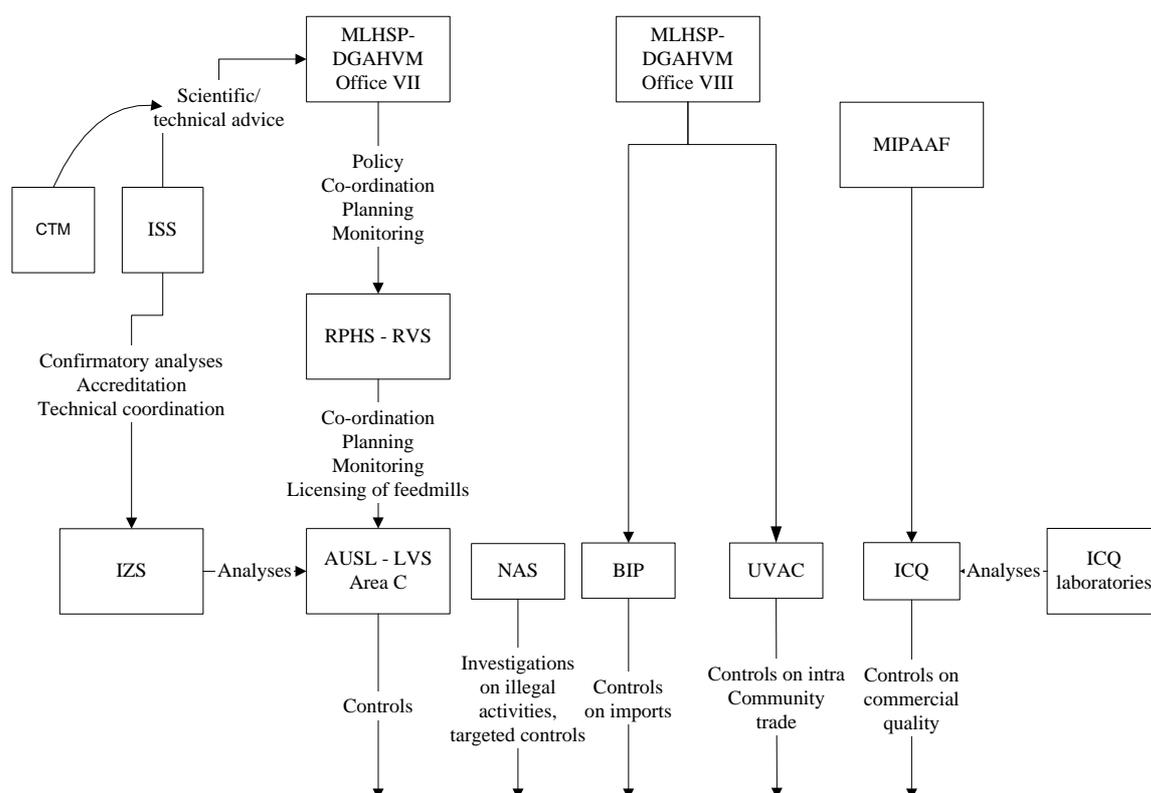
The listing of approved BIPs in Italy may be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/bips/approved_bips_en.htm

Laboratories

The laboratories of IZS provide analytical services to the BIPs. The results of analyses undertaken for each BIP are forwarded to CCA for review of the implementation of the plan every six months.

2.4 Control system for feedingstuffs and animal nutrition



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DGAHVM	Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine
MIPAAF	Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies
CTM	Technical Commission for Feedingstuffs
ISS	National Health Institute
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services
IZS	Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes
AUSL	Local Health Units
LVS	Local Veterinary Services
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
BIP	Border Inspection Posts
UVAC	Veterinary Offices for Compliance with Community Requirements
ICQ	Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products

Competent Authorities

The DVPHNFS is the CCA for feedingstuffs and animal nutrition. Within the DVPHNFS, Office VII-DGAHVM deals specifically with feedingstuffs and animal nutrition. Its responsibilities comprise: general policy; co-ordination; monitoring; supervision; developing the national control plan for animal nutrition; and collating the results of its implementation.

The Technical Commission for Feedingstuffs (CTM) provides scientific and technical advice to Office VII-DGAHVM and gives official opinions on matters established by law.

The MIPAAF controls the commercial quality of feedingstuffs through its inspection service, the ICQ.

Office VII planned to undertake vertical inspections in 4 Regions and in 8 establishments during 2008. Due to lack of budget only 3 establishments were visited.

Registration and approval of establishments and intermediaries

Approval for establishments manufacturing additives is given at CCA level by Office VII. Approval and registration of other FBO (including the primary sector) are given by the RVS.

Detailed guidelines on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 was outlined in a letter dated 28 December 2005 (including templates for Food Business Operators (FBO) notifications to continue their activities in line with Art. 18 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005). The main elements were published on the MLHSP website.

These guidelines, which include standard models to be used for registration and approval, have been sent to all RVS and key FBO associations. The CA informs FBOs about new legal requirements through their respective association.

A list of approved establishments is published on the MLHSP website at:

<http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/sanita/sanApprofondimento.jsp?lang=italiano&label=alim&id=444>

Official controls

The CCA prepares an annual national control plan which provides the basis for regional plans. The national plan includes guidelines on: the development of regional plans based on risks; the selection of establishments to control; and the frequency and objective of control. The national plan also: detailed checklists as guidance for official controls at regional and local level; provides outlines the sampling priorities; and distributes compulsory sampling targets for each RVS, which together with their LVS are responsible for the implementation of the plan.

The RVS develop regional plans based on the national plan and guidance, taking into account regional and local information on risks. The RVS may increase inspection and sampling targets, as appropriate. Since 2007, the CCA is responsible for approving regional plans.

The national plan includes controls on the presence of GMOs, additives, veterinary medicinal products, contaminants and the feedban. It provides for an inspection frequency of at least once a year for all registered and approved establishments and holdings using additives, premixtures of additives or medicated premixtures. In other cases inspection frequencies are established at regional level.

The AUSL are responsible for carrying out official inspections, sampling and on-the-spot verification to ensure that a feed business meet the requirements for obtaining and retaining an authorisation or registration. Within the AUSL, responsibility for feedingstuffs is normally assigned to Area C of the veterinary services. Each AUSL has a contact person for feedingstuffs.

Responsibility for the control of imported feedingstuffs is assigned to the BIPs. Controls on feedingstuffs of animal origin coming from other Member States are carried out by the UVAC. In August 2006 a guidance document to support import controls was issued.

In specific cases the CCA can avail of the investigation and inspection capability of the NAS to perform national surveys or targeted and unplanned inspections. These inspections are usually linked to emergencies, court proceedings or cases of illegal actions.

Reports on the implementation of the plan are sent by the AUSL to the Regions which send them to the CCA annually, using standard report models.

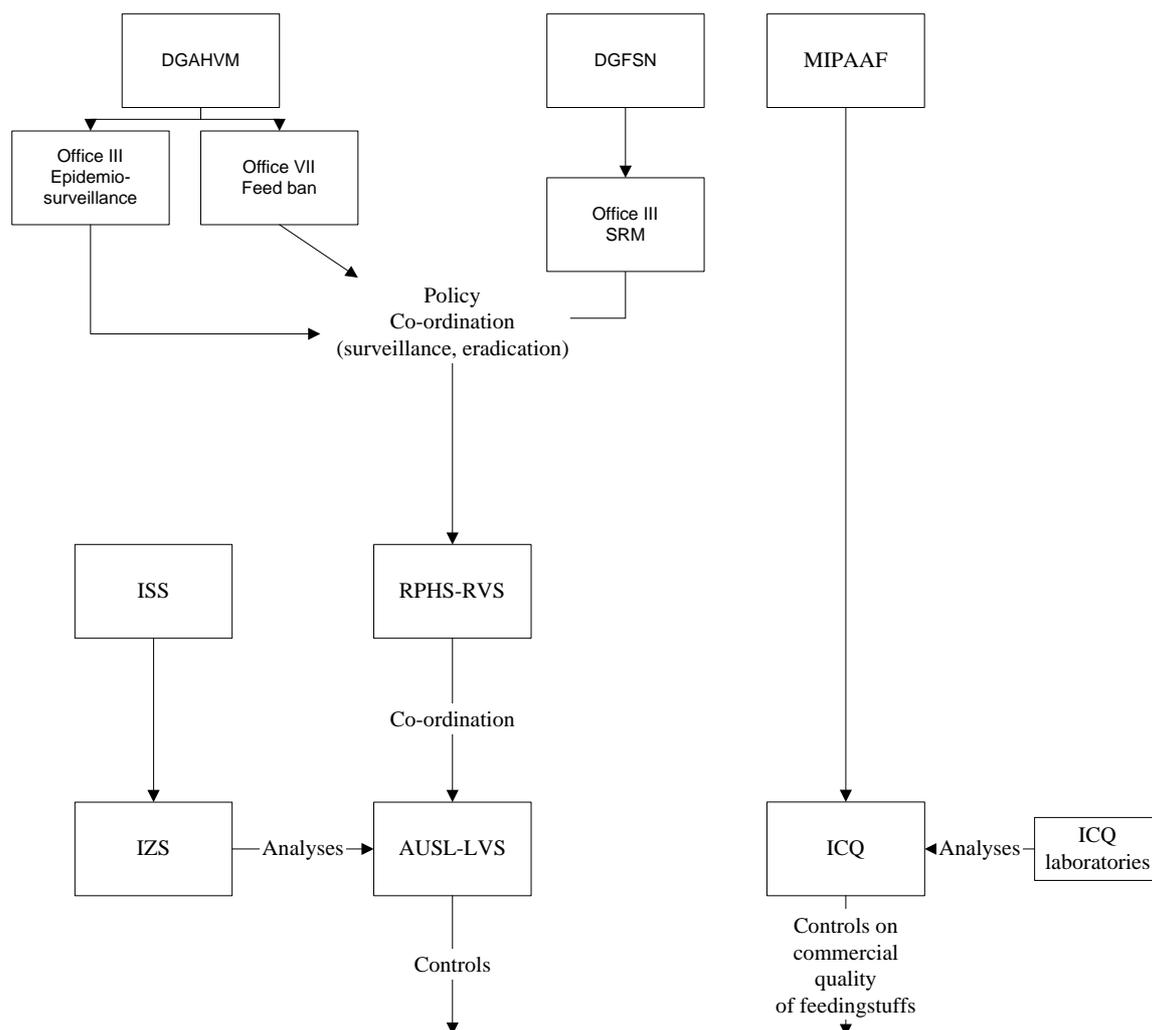
Laboratories

The National Reference Centre for feedingstuffs, including for the total feed ban, is CREAA, which is part of the IZS of Torino. The IZS Teramo is the National Reference Laboratory for dioxins and PCBs in feedingstuffs. The IZS of Padova is the National Reference Centre for Salmonellosis. The ISS is the National Reference Centre for Mycotoxins. The CREAA and the ISS were each designated by MLHSP as NRL for additives in feedingstuffs in April 2009, in respect of specific categories of feed additives.

Official analyses of feedingstuffs are performed by 10 IZS laboratories.

2.5 Control system for TSE and Animal by-products (ABP)

TSE



DGAHVM	Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine
DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
MIPAAF	Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies
SRM	Specified Risk Materials
ISS	National Health Institute
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services
IZS	Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes
AUSL	Local Health Units
LVS	Local Veterinary Services
ICQ	Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products

Competent Authorities

The CCA for TSEs is the DVPHNFS. Within the DVPHNFS, Office III DGAHVM is responsible for the overall planning, co-ordination, monitoring, supervision and verification of the implementation of measures on epidemio-surveillance and eradication.

Office III DGFSN is in charge of controls on (SRMs) and Office VII DGAHVM is responsible for controls on the feedban.

Epidemiology surveillance

Controls are performed by the veterinary services of the AUSL and co-ordinated by the RVS. Official veterinarians working for the AUSL carry out controls at slaughterhouses and on the feed ban. In addition, they visit animal holdings and are responsible for taking samples for TSEs in sheep and goats, and monitoring BSE.

The MLHSP has put in place a verification system for BSE. The National reference centre for TSE (IZS Torino) prepares a monthly summary of tested animals by risk category (routine, emergency and deferred slaughter and fallen animals) for each Region to facilitate reconciliation between animal and tested numbers. MLHSP co-ordinates the process with regular information flows to/from the Regions.

Specified Risk Materials (SRM)

Controls on the removal and handling of SRM are covered in the guidelines of June 2005 on the ABP Regulation. MLHSP also issued a circular letter to the Regions on 9 March 2007 on the management of SRM and on verification procedures.

Total Feed ban

The annual control plan for feed covers the total feed ban. A memorandum of understanding between MLHSP and MIPAAF on the control of animal feed for the prevention of BSE was adopted on 9 May 2006. This was subsequently revised and a new version adopted on 21 June 2007. A common sampling report is included in the Memorandum of understanding and in the national feed control plan (PNAA). The Memorandum of understanding also lays down how information is reported and exchanged. Results are transmitted from the reference laboratory to the MLHSP and to the Regions every three months.

Since 2007, Office VII (responsible for the feed sector) assesses the quality of regional plans and whether those plans comply with the requirements of the PNAA. One of the aspects assessed is the criteria adopted by the RVS as a basis for their risk analysis.

As MIPAAF is responsible for feed quality, any feed safety issues are notified to MLHSP for follow-up.

The national reference centre (Torino) receives all the results of controls and based on these, adjusts the risk based strategy for the following year's control plan. The annual control plan prescribes the number of samples to be taken in each Region.

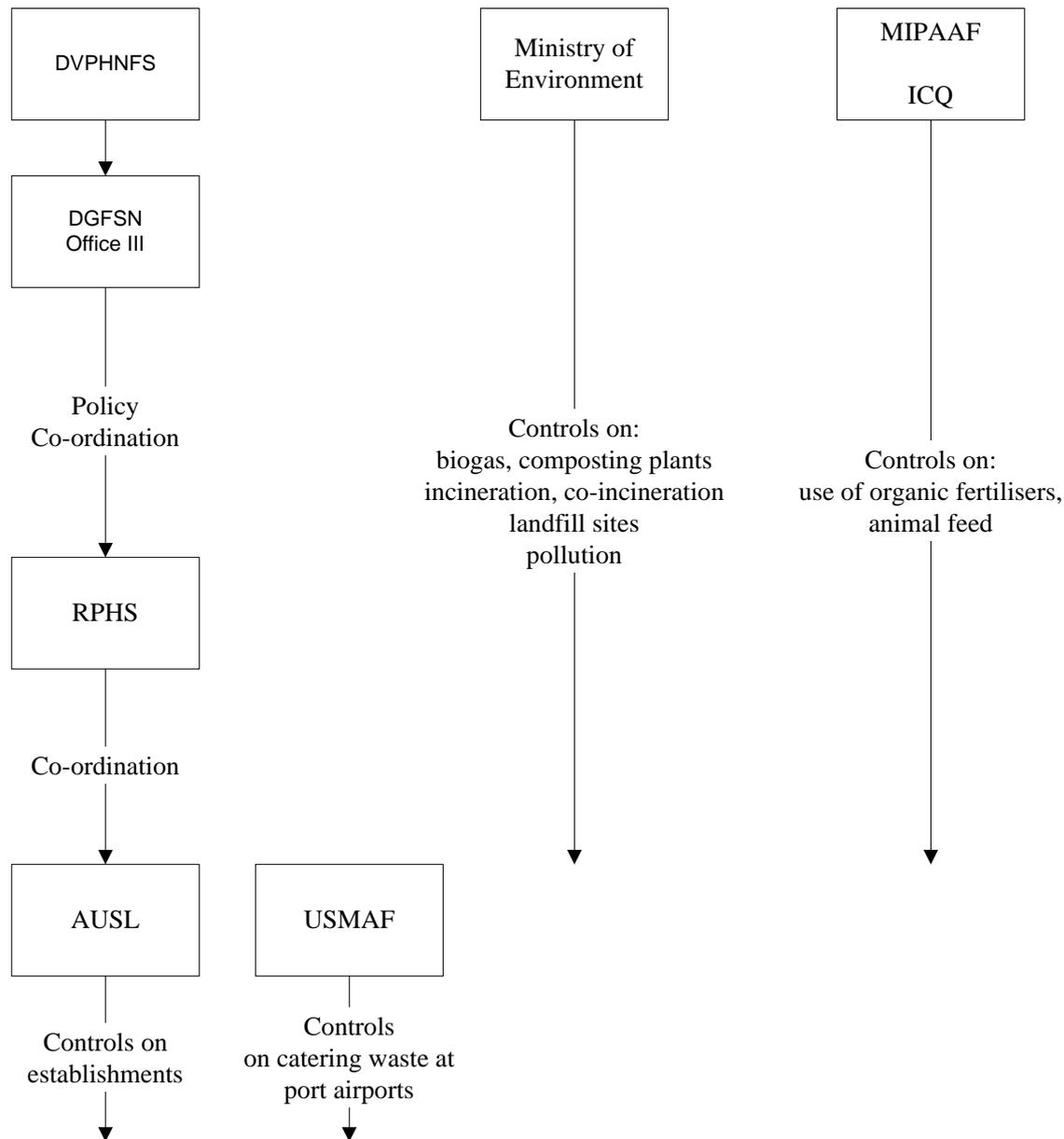
The Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products (ICQ) participates in the controls of the feed ban. Analyses are carried out by its laboratories. Co-ordination of all the authorities involved in controls of the feed ban is the subject of a protocol of understanding covering: the respective responsibilities; standard forms for inspection and sampling; and exchange of information.

Laboratories

The IZS in Turin is the National Reference Laboratory for BSE and the National Reference Centre for feedingstuffs. It carries out confirmatory tests for epidemiology surveillance. The 11 ISS regional laboratories undertake the rapid tests.

The ISS, Rome, is the National Reference Centre for genotyping and molecular characterisation. These NRLs also organise ring tests, confirm incomplete results and provide training.

Animal by-products



DVPHNFS	Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety
DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
MIPAAF	Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
AUSL	Local Health Units
USMAF	Port, Airport and Border Health Offices
ICQ	Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products

Competent Authorities

The CCA for ABP is the DVPHNFS. Within DVPHNFS, Office III DGFSN is responsible for the transposition of EU legislation and the harmonisation and co-ordination of ABP controls, in co-operation with the regional authorities.

Competencies for implementing the ABP Regulation are delegated to the regional authorities. Within the Regions, the RPHS are responsible for co-ordination while the AUSL are responsible for practical implementation of controls.

Responsibility for controls on international catering waste at ports and airports lies with the local port or airport health offices (USMAF) which report directly to MLHSP.

Two other authorities are responsible for specific aspects of the Regulation:

- the Ministry of Environment is responsible for biogas and composting plants (controls only, approvals by MLHSP), incineration and co-incineration, landfill sites, environmental pollution and incineration and burial sites;
- the MIPAAF is responsible for use of organic fertilisers and soil improvers and the animal feed sector.

Approval of ABP plants and other premises

The national guidelines adopted by the conference of the State and Regions on 1 July 2004 describe in general terms the approval of establishments and the authorisation of users under Article 23 of the ABP Regulation. A more detailed description of the minimum requirements for granting approvals is given in the technical guidelines developed by the ABP working group on which the national guidelines were based. These stipulate the minimum level of technical documentation needed to support an application, including the need for a validation of processing parameters, and a requirement that the local ASL had inspected the establishment and given a positive opinion. In addition to these national guidelines, the Regions may develop further guidelines and checklists for the inspections, including those connected with the approval of premises.

Premises approved under the ABP Regulation are issued with a unique approval number comprising a set of digits followed by a specific acronym indicating the activity of the plant. If more than one activity falling under the scope of the ABP Regulation is undertaken at the same site, a separate approval number is issued for each, by means of different suffix codes to identify the activities. A list of the ABP premises approved in each Region is available on the internet site of MLHSP.

Collection of fallen animals

Vehicles collecting ABP have to be authorised by the AUSL. For commercial reasons, Category 1 and 2 materials are generally transported and processed as Category 1. Since 2001, it is been forbidden by law to import into Italy Category 1 materials from other countries. Movements of fallen stock classified as Category 1 materials have to be accompanied by a health certificate completed by officials from AUSLs. Fallen bovines of all ages are considered as Category 1 material. Farmers are generally responsible for arranging and paying for the collection and disposal of fallen stock, but in some Regions, 40-60% of these costs are paid by the governments. In the food processing premises all categories of ABP are dispatched with standardised commercial documents.

Category 3 materials are collected either for their destruction or permitted use. Former foodstuffs containing fresh meat are separated and sent for processing. Hides are generally sent directly from slaughterhouses to tanneries in Italy or other MS, or via intermediates before final processing.

A number of intermediate centres assemble small loads of ABP locally and consolidate them into larger ones to facilitate a more efficient transport system to processing or disposal sites.

Catering waste from restaurants is collected as domestic municipal waste.

The bulk of Category 1 and 2 materials are transformed in processing plants using methods 1 to 5 and the resulting meat and bone meal (MBM) and fats are disposed of by incineration or, in the case of fats, used as fuel.

The disposal of fallen stock by burial is permitted in certain remote areas. It is also permitted to bury dead pet animals.

Raw Category 3 materials are used in pet food or technical plants including, in particular, tanneries concentrated in two Regions, or transformed in a number of processing plants. The resulting processed products are further processed at other establishments or used directly in pet food or as fertilisers.

Category 3 materials for the feeding of animals under Article 23 of the ABP Regulation are generally supplied directly to authorised users.

Municipal waste is incinerated or land-filled.

Official controls

CCA guidelines for the implementation of controls on ABP, include minimum frequencies of inspection and standard checklists for controls.

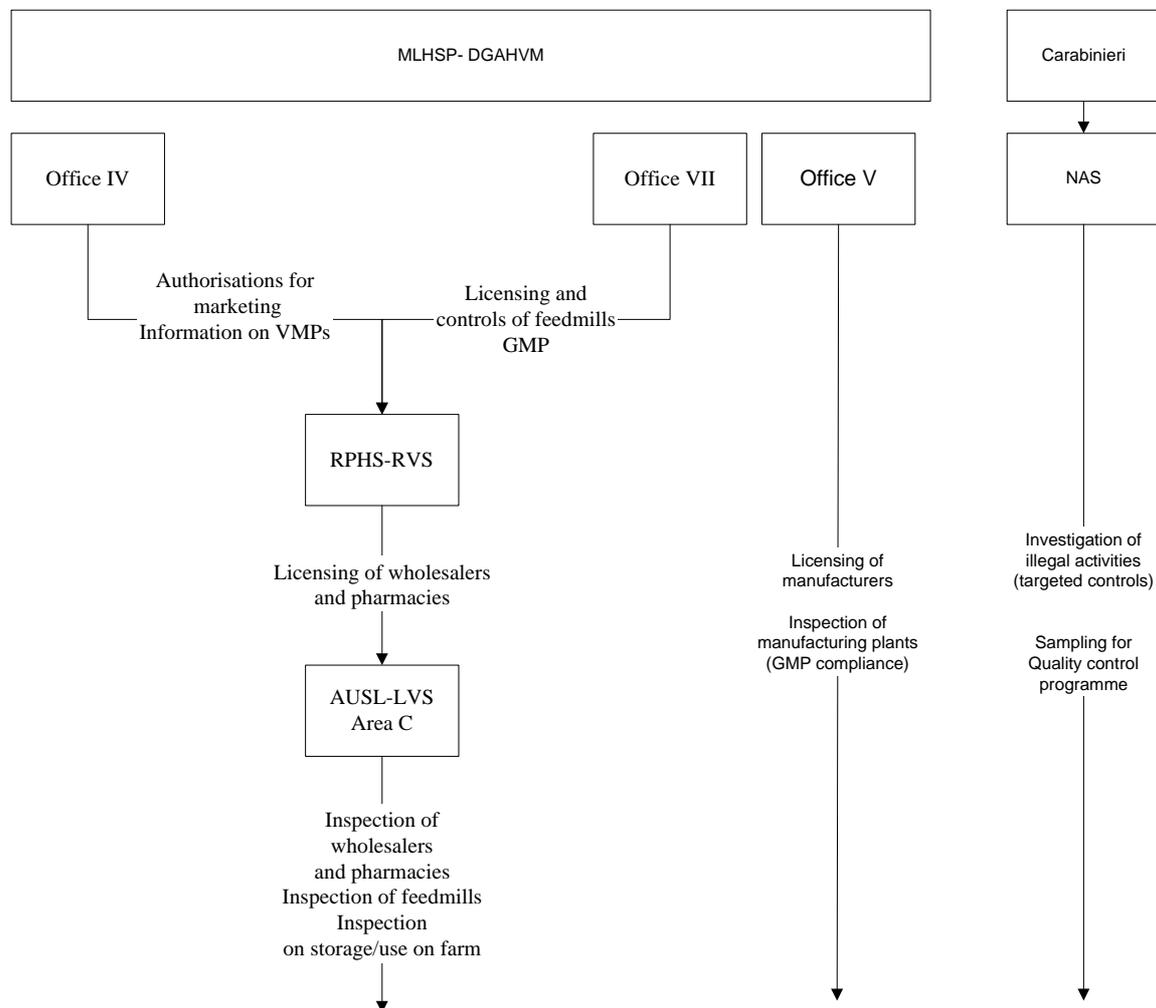
Controls on production establishments are conducted as part of the supervision of food of animal origin establishments. For other categories of establishments, dealing with transport, collection, storage, handling processing, use and disposal of ABP, the recommended frequency for routine controls range from once a week to every three months. For controls on hygiene and own control systems the frequency is once or twice a year.

The systematic collection of data on the quantities of ABP produced, and their destination, began in 2006. The CCA has requested the Regions to report annually on the implementation of controls and follow-up activities in cases of non conformities.

Vertical inspections by Office III in 2009 were planned to cover ABP.

2.6 Control system for veterinary medicinal products (VMP) and residues

VMP



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DGAHVM	Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
AUSL	Local Health Units
LVS	Local Veterinary Services
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice

Competent Authorities

The CCA for veterinary medicines is DGAHVM, Offices IV and V. Office IV is responsible for issuing marketing authorisations for veterinary medicinal products and Office V is responsible for the licensing of MIA (manufacturing, importation,

authorization) and for compliance with GMP (Good manufacturing practices). Both offices are responsible for general policy, co-ordination, monitoring and supervision.

Controls are implemented by the AUSL under the co-ordination of the RVS, and by the NAS.

Authorisation of VMPs

Authorisations are issued by MLHSP after an evaluation by Office IV DGAHVM with the support of a consultative committee.

Decree of 17 December 2007 (pursuant to Article 89 of Legislative Decree 193/2006) requires that VMP packaging include a bar code containing the identification of the medicine, its expiry date and the batch number. Work was in progress on guidelines for enhancing traceability systems at end-user level

Official controls on marketing/use

The RVS are responsible for the licensing of wholesalers and pharmacies. In Sardinia the DVPHNFS (DGAHVM office IV) is responsible for licensing.

Wholesalers and pharmacies are inspected annually by the AUSL. The responsibility for checks on the storage/use of veterinary medicinal products on farms and by veterinary practitioners also lies with the AUSL. In this case there are no recommended frequencies for controls at national level.

Decree 193/2006 requires the Regions to report annually on the results of controls undertaken at wholesalers and pharmacies.

Feedmills are authorised to manufacture medicated feedingstuffs by the Office VII DGAHVM following an inspection and recommendation by the Regions. These feedmills are inspected annually by the AUSL.

The National Group for survey of veterinary medicines was established under Article 88 (4) of Decree 193/2006 with the objective of improving controls on the marketing of VMPs.

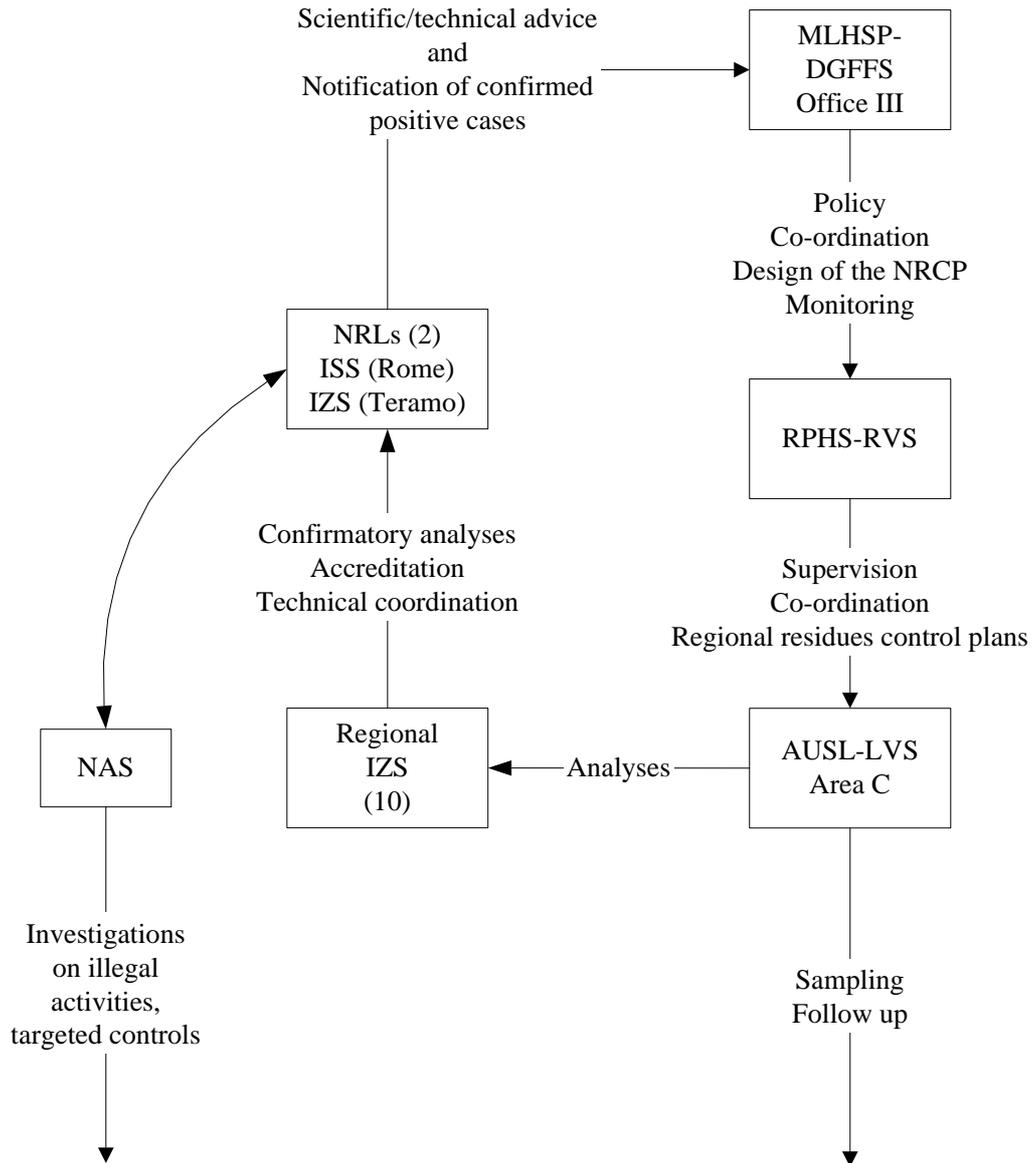
Decree 14/05/2009 published in the Italian Official Journal General Series n° 198 of 27/08/2009 establishes the composition and operating modes of the National Group for survey of veterinary medicines, defines the tasks of the Regions, and sets down a format for data transfer from the Regions.

There is a national control programme for the quality of VMPs. Samples are taken by the NAS.

Laboratories

Two laboratories are used for controls on marketing and use: ISS and IZS at Teramo. As regards quality controls, the IZS at Abruzzo and Molise carry out the analyses.

Residues



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services
IZS	Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes
AUSL	Local Health Units
LVS	Local Veterinary Services
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
BIP	Border Inspection Posts

Competent authorities

Office III-DGFSN is responsible for developing the National Residue Control Plan (NRCP). Controls are implemented by the AUSL under the co-ordination of the RVS.

Official controls on residues

The NRCP is drafted by Office III DGFSN of the DVPHNFS (CCA) with the involvement of representatives from all the Regions and the National Reference Laboratories (NRLs). The NRLs co-ordinate the technical requirements for the plan with the IZS's residue control laboratories which carry out the analyses.

The NRCP is distributed to the RVS, which develop their own regional residue control plans, decide on the distribution of sampling between the AUSL within their Region, and supervise the implementation of the plan. The Regions may establish dedicated task forces for this purpose.

RVS and AUSL may draw up their own more intensive residue sampling plans over and above the requisites of the NRCP. Results from this sampling are included in the annual report of the outcome of the NRCP.

The AUSL are responsible for sampling and for follow-up activities where infringements have been identified. Each AUSL has a contact person for veterinary residues. In case of non conformities, the IZS immediately inform the CCA and, in parallel, the AUSL inform the Regions and provide details about the follow-up activities undertaken.

The CCA monitors the implementation of the plan and collates the data for transmission to the Commission. Data on analysis is entered by the IZS in a national information system. This provides web-based access for: the Official Veterinary Laboratories to upload data; the regional departments to validate them; and for CCA to monitor the action taken under the NRCP and compile national figures. The CCA transmits the results of the NRCP to the Commission database.

The NAS carry out national surveys on residues and may co-operate with the DVPHNFS and/or AUSL on special campaigns involving simultaneous, unplanned sampling at national, regional or local level. The NAS are responsible for follow-up actions including legal measures following any non-compliant findings.

Laboratories

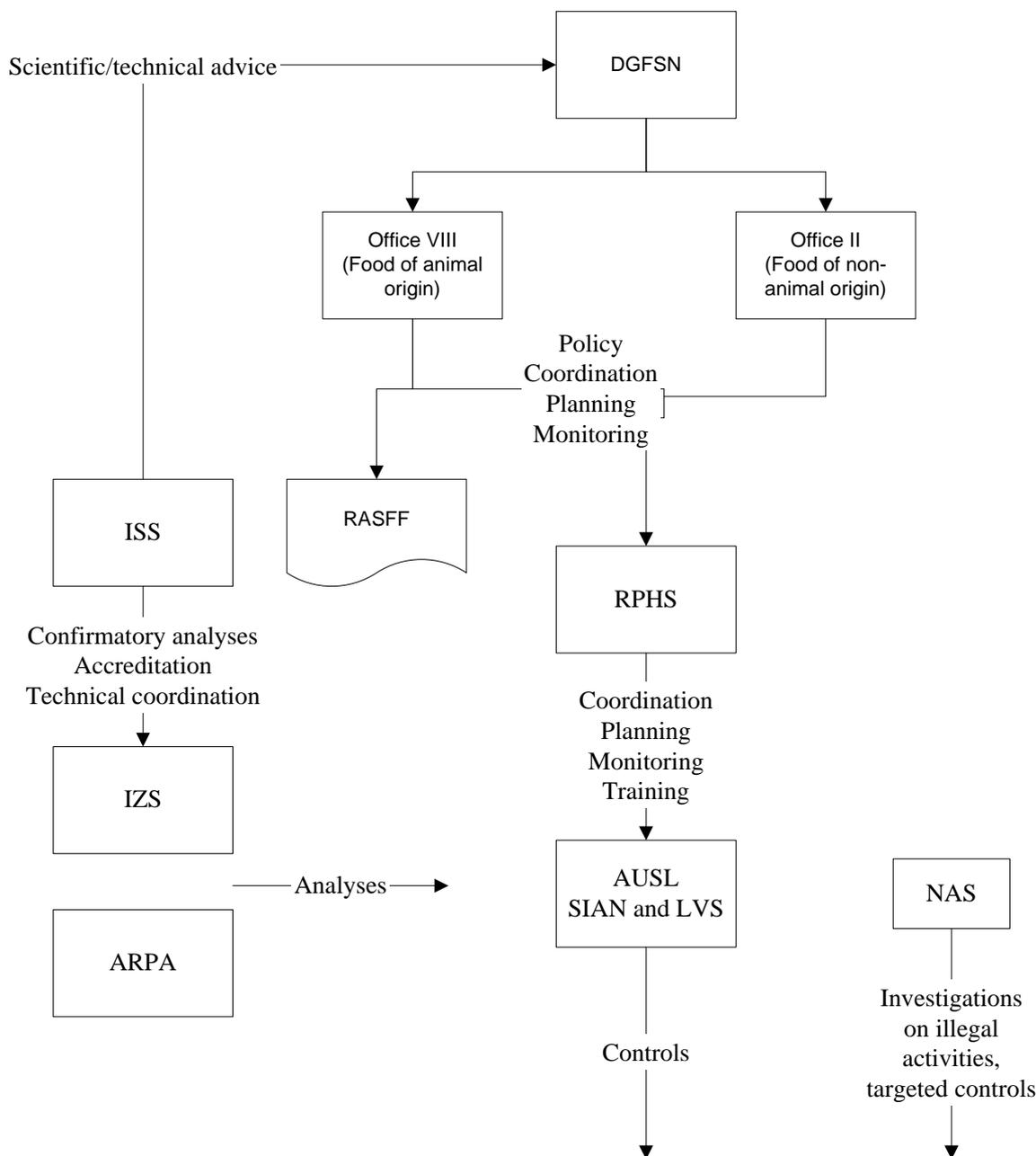
Analyses under the NRCP are performed by 10 IZS laboratories. Each sample is entered into a database by IZSs. Confirmatory analyses are undertaken by ISS. MLHSP has access to the database at:

<http://62.123.162.33/izs/modules/sections/index.php?op=viewarticle&artid=25>)

Italy has two NRLs: The ISS is NRL for residues referred to in Annex 1 to Directive 96/23/EC, with the exception of dioxin and PCBs. IZS Teramo is NRL for dioxins and PCBs.

The ISS does not perform any routine testing under the NRCP but carries out the confirmatory analyses. The NRLs are responsible for the NRL tasks under Article 14 of Council Directive 96/23/EC. The ISS assists the NAS in identifying the active substances in seized illegal drugs. Both NRLs and the 10 regional IZS laboratories are accredited by SINAL.

2.7 Control system for foodstuffs and food hygiene



DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
ISS	National Health Institute
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
IZS	Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes
AUSL	Local Health Units
SIAN	Food Hygiene and Nutrition Service
LVS	Local Veterinary Services
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
ARPA	Regional Agencies for Environment Protection

Competent Authorities

The DVPHNFS is the CCA for official controls of foodstuffs and food hygiene. Within the DVPHNFS, Office VIII DGFSN is responsible for policy issues, planning, co-ordination, monitoring, supervision and collating information from the Regions relating to the national programmes for the official control of foodstuffs (and for pesticides residues). Office VIII also co-ordinates the accreditation process for laboratories involved in official controls.

Office II DGFSN is responsible for foodstuffs of plant origin. Guidelines for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004 were prepared by Office III DGFSN.

Office II (DGFSN) has trained, through 2 training courses, 46 auditors (ISO 19011) (28 in MLHSP, 16 USMAF and 2 in BIPs) to conduct vertical inspections in the food hygiene sector, including imports of non-animal origin: 12 of them have been trained also on Regional Systems of Prevention to conduct audit in this field too within the DVPHNFS audit programme.

Two vertical inspections took place in 2008 on the application of Regulation (EC) 852/2004. For 2009, DGFSN has organized six sector audits, with the collaboration of Office IX of DGSA, in the same Regions where audits of the USMAFs are planned.

Licensing and Registration of food businesses

In February 2006, the State–Region conference adopted guidelines for the application of Regulations (EC) No.s 852/2004 and 853/2004.

Registration in accordance with guidelines on Regulation (EC) No. 852/2004 does not require a prior inspection by the AUSL. The existing administrative acts and authorisations for the notification of “start of activity” are used for the purpose of registration. The intention is to maintain a register/database of food businesses at local level by AUSL in line with requirements defined at regional level.

The DGFSN was finalising new guidelines on Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 with the State-Region conference.

Official controls of food premises

By note dated 31 May 2007, MLHSP issued guidelines to the Regions for official controls under Regulations (EC) No.s 882/2004 and 854/2004. This includes standard reporting forms for the Regions to provide results to MLHSP. Annexes 1-3 of these guidelines provide guidance on risk categorisation and inspection frequency and include a standard form for annual reporting on control activities to MLHSP.

At regional level, the departments of health have responsibility for the official control of foodstuffs. The main role of the regional authorities is to provide guidance and staff training for official control activities at local level.

Official controls are carried out at local level by the SIAN and LVS of the AUSL.

The NAS take part in the control activities as part of their competence for monitoring hygiene measures and carrying out health inspections in a wide range of areas, including water, beverages, meat, processed food, dairy products and catering. They may be requested to perform control activities in support of MLHSP or in cases of multiregional or national significance requiring co-ordinated action.

DGFSN (Office VIII) produces an Annual Report on the results of monitoring and controls on foodstuffs in Italy which is published on the MLHSP website.

Good Hygiene Practice Guides

In 2008, the DGFSN with the DGSA issued an Executive Decision to set rules for the Good Hygiene Practise Guides sector (GHP Manuals). Office II established a specific standard procedure (SOP). Office II had validated seven more GHP manuals, presented by the producers' associations. Office II oversees on the MLHSP website a page dedicated to the GHP Manuals validation process:

<http://www.ministerosalute.it/sicurezzaAlimentare/paginaInternaMenuSicurezzaAlimentare.jsp?id=1187&lingua>

Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

Office VIII is responsible for the operation of RASFF. It issues instructions and recommendations to the BIPs and to the Regions in order to improve the efficiency of the RASFF and monitors its operation. Risk assessment is carried out on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the sectoral offices of the DVPHNFS and/or the ISS.

Since 2003, there have been four audits of RASFF.

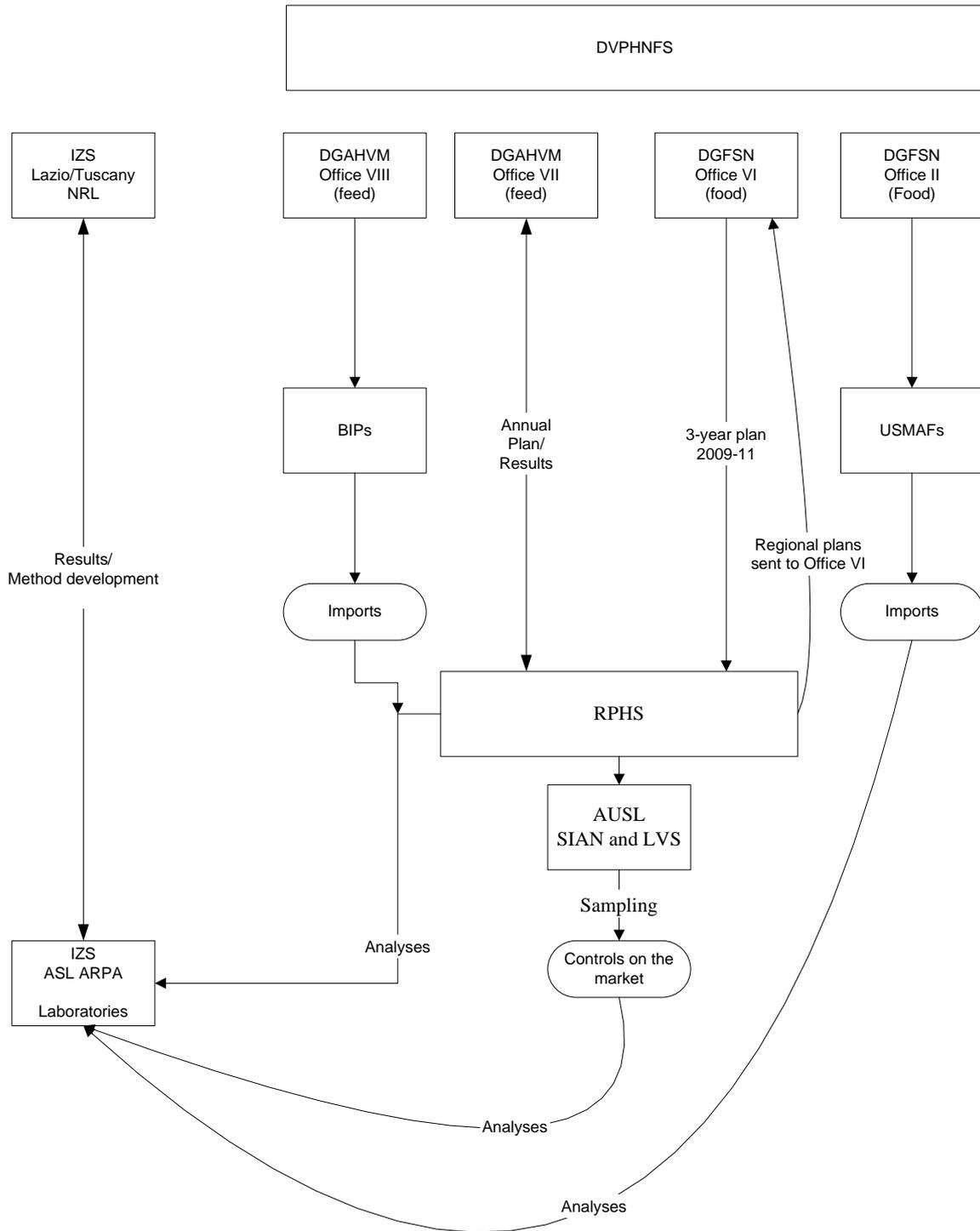
Laboratories

Analyses of foodstuffs of plant origin are carried out by the Regional Agencies for Environment Protection (ARPA). Decree of 27 February, 2008 enables the IZS laboratories to undertake official analysis on food of non animal origin. In all, 115 laboratories are approved for official control, of which 10 are in IZS and 105 in ARPA.

All 10 IZS and 70 of the ARPA laboratories are accredited to ISO 17025 by either the national accreditation body SINAL or the National Health Institute (ISS).

The ISS provides a central laboratory capability for second instance analyses, the development of methods and the training of regional laboratory staff. In addition, the ISS acts as NRL for: monitoring viral contamination of bivalve molluscs; milk and milk products; E.coli (including verotoxigenic E.coli); parasites (in particular Trichinella); materials intended to come into contact with food; and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH). It is also the National Reference Centre for botulism.

GMO



- DVPHNFS** Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety
- IZS** Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes
- DGAHVM** Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine
- DGFSN** Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
- BIP** Border Inspection Posts
- RPHS** Regional Public Health Services
- USMAF** Veterinary Offices for Compliance with Community Requirements
- AUSL** Local Health Units
- SIAN** Food Hygiene and Nutrition Service
- LVS** Local Veterinary Services
- ARPA** Regional Agencies for Environment Protection

Competent authorities

MLHSP is the CCA with responsibility for both GMO food and feed. Different offices within the MLHSP are responsible for food and feed safety both on the market and at import point.

Some 5-7% of the sampling activities of the NAS includes samples for GM analysis.

GM food

Office VI in the DGFSN is responsible for GM food (with 0.7FTE). This includes applications for authorisation of GM food. Office II of DGFSN is responsible for the organisation and co-ordination of procedures for the control of food of plant origin (both raw materials and processed food) at the USMAFS.

GM feed

Office VII DGAHVM is responsible for GM feed (with 0.3 FTE). This includes applications for authorisation of GM feed. Office VIII of DGAHVM responsible for the co-ordination of border airports and ports (BIPs) for the compliance of imports of feed with the relevant legislation, including GMOs.

MIPAAF is responsible for controls on propagating material.

Official controls of GMO, including at import

In 2007, 814 feed samples and 803 food samples were taken for analysis, while, 795 feed samples and 1131 food samples were taken for analysis in 2008.

Food

In February 2006, a three year plan for official controls on the presence of GMOs in food was established. This plan (circulated to the Regions by letter dated 28 February 2006) provided instructions for the drafting of the regional plans which must be sent to the MLHSP. The regional and local authorities are responsible for undertaking inspection and sampling activities and the Region must produce reports for MLHSP (annually). The results of the analysis are directly loaded by the laboratories in the information system of the IZS (CROGM).

The three year control plan for 2009-2011 was sent to the regional authorities in February 2009. This is published at:

http://www.ministerosalute.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_936_allegato.pdf

The results of analysis are directly entered by the laboratories into the database of the CROGM.

Food imports

Control activities concerning GMO in foodstuffs are undertaken by the USMAF. Typical controls involve documentary, identity and physical checks, and sampling. Samples are taken from approximately 5-10% of consignments focusing largely on those declared free of GMO. Procedures are in place to notify all other USMAF and MLHSP of any non conformances detected. The AUSL of destination for a consignment is notified when the consignment contains GMO. In 2008 54 samples were taken at import

Feed

Controls are planned by the central authorities in Office VII DGAHVM on an annual basis. Each Region adapts the national plan to meet regional or local concerns.

Feed imports

GMO feed controls at the point of entry are performed by the veterinary services of the BIP. In August 2006 the CCA issued a guideline regarding criteria to be followed for import control of feed, including GM feed. Documentary, identity and physical checks are undertaken. Samples are taken according to criteria established in the guidelines. The national feedingstuff control plan (PNAA 2008 and PNAA 2009 -2011, published at http://www.ministerosalute.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_942_allegato.pdf) includes instructions on official controls on imported feed. The plans further develop the guidelines issued in August 2006 regarding the criteria, frequency and types of control required.

Official controls of GMO in propagating material

The ICQ and the national agency for seeds (ENSE) together with Customs took 2,197 corn and 358 soyabean seed samples in 2008.

Laboratories

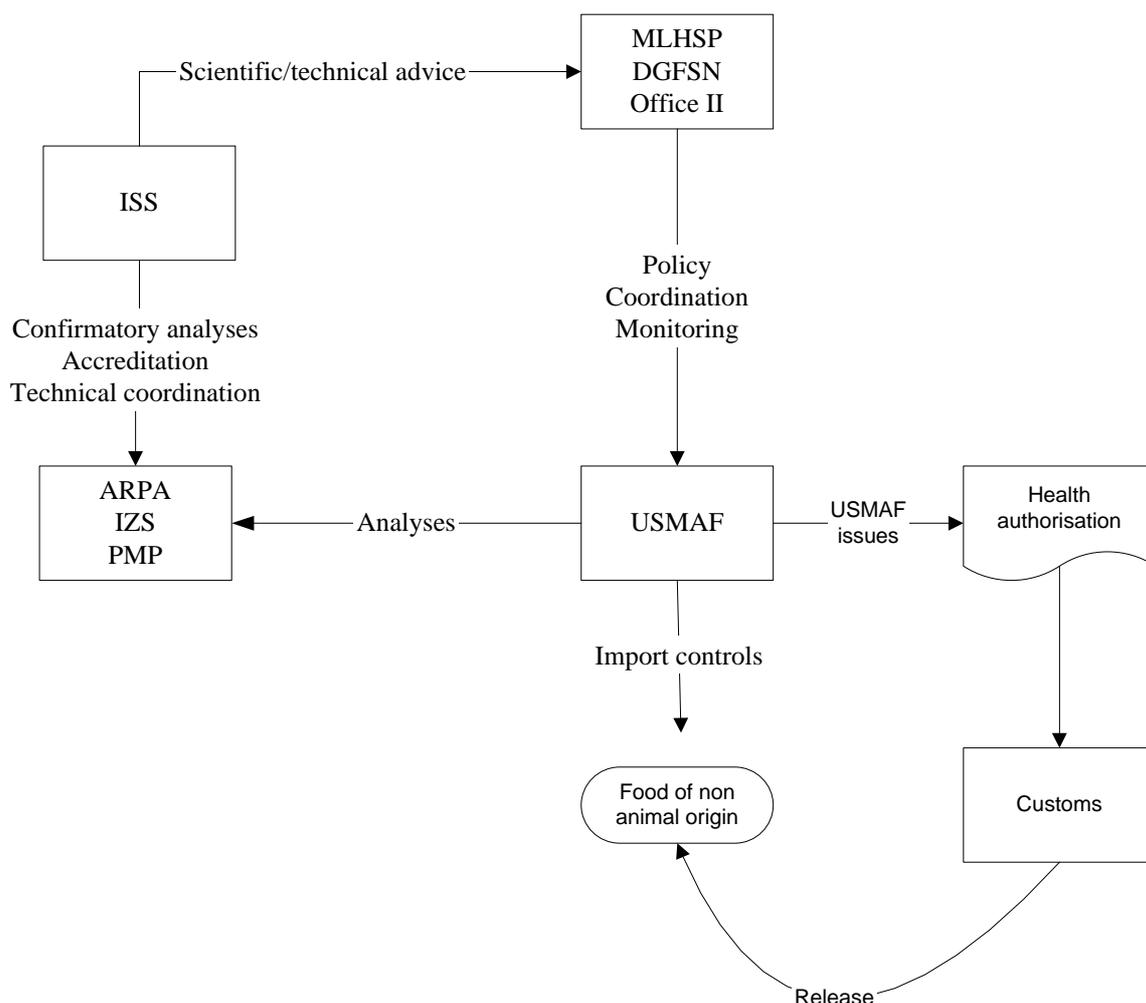
The IZS of Lazio and Tuscany is the national reference laboratory for GMO analysis and is member of the European Network of GMO Laboratories. The NRL is accredited under ISO 17025 by the Italian accreditation body SINAL for GMO analysis since 2001. The scope of accreditation covers 3 qualitative PCR methods and 2 quantitative real time PCR methods. It regularly participates in GeMMA proficiency test schemes.

In its function as national reference laboratory, ISZ-LT is also responsible for assisting other control laboratories in confirming or interpreting results and the set-up of a national network of GMO laboratories. It develops and harmonises methods and assists the MLHSP in collecting and elaborating data from the GM laboratories' official control activities. It is charged with the creation of a database for these purposes. This database would be used to collect data by GMO laboratories.

The NRL has created a scientific-technical group to strengthen the network of GM laboratories and to address issues such as validation of methods.

In addition to the NRL, 10 IZS laboratories, 7 laboratories of ARPA and 5 laboratories of ASL undertake analyses for GM. 15 of these are accredited to ISO 17025 (7 by SINAL and 6 by ISS and 2 by SINAL and ISS). 3 laboratories are in process of accreditation. Second instance analytical services are available to FBOs at the ISS.

2.8 Control system for imports of food of plant origin



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
ISS	National Health Institute
ARPA	Regional Agencies for Environment Protection
IZS	Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes
PMP	Multi Territorial Prevention Offices
USMAF	Port, Airport and Border Health Offices

Competent Authorities

The DVPHNFS is the CCA for official controls of food of non-animal origin and food hygiene. Within the DVPHNFS, Office II DGFSN is responsible for policy development and deals with all issues related to the safety of products of plant origin.

Customs are responsible for ensuring that products submitted for import are accompanied by a health approval certificate issued by the USMAF.

The control of products on the market is undertaken by the AUSL and co-ordinated at regional level. While the AUSL have no direct control over imports, they are informed of consignments of perishable products which are allowed to move to their point of destination pending analytical results, and also products placed under health restrictions.

Import controls

The USMAF carry out controls of imported goods. They have 35 local units at the main ports and airports, staffed mainly with health technicians supervised by medical doctors. Their responsibilities include a range of activities for international disease prevention. Checks on products of plant origin account for about 30% of the overall work of the USMAF.

Twelve USMAF territorial units have been designated as points of import by Italy for the food products coming under the relevant Commission Decisions concerning mycotoxin contamination. All 35 USMAF territorial units have been designated as points of import for the food products coming under the relevant Commission Decisions concerning Sudan dye adulteration.

The importer or his legal representative applies to the local USMAF to obtain a health authorisation which is necessary to allow the consignment to clear customs. The importer can also request the health authorisation via the Internet, using a specific software application.

USMAF staff carry out the health and hygiene inspection, comprising of one or all of the following elements:

- a systematic document check;
- a sample identity check based on the type of goods, especially in the case of packaged or perishable products;
- a physical check, including sampling and analysis.

As a rule, the analytical check is carried out at random on 5% of consignments where there is no reason for suspicion.

The USMAF offices issue the health authorisation if, on the basis of the accompanying documents, a decision not to carry out an inspection and/or analysis has been taken. When samples are taken, the USMAF offices order the health authorisation to be issued once the results of the analysis carried out on the goods have arrived from the laboratory and are compliant.

Goods are released by Customs on the basis of the necessary documentation duly filled in and provided the health certificate has been presented. In the case of transfer of the goods to the final destination in Italy, information on the arrival of the goods is forwarded from the USMAF offices to the local AUSL, which carries out the sampling. Analytical results are reported back by the AUSL office to the USMAF office for issuing the health certificate for the release of the goods into free circulation. For goods in T1 transfer to another MS, the responsible USMAF office performs documentary and identity checks.

In the case of goods covered by Commission Decisions concerning mycotoxin contamination and Sudan dye adulteration, the minimum frequency is laid down by the relevant Decision. For all other imports, President of Council of Ministers Decree of 23 November 1995 sets a minimum sampling frequency of 5%. For 2008, 101,851 consignments of food of non animal origin and food contact materials were imported of which 5,003 were sampled.

Quality systems and supervision

A quality and audit system has been fully operational since 1 January 2008. This comprises 7 standard operating procedures and 1 operational instruction (on import of food of non-animal origin).

A project is being considered to extend some of the features of the USMAF quality system (SOPs, the information system N-SIS USMAF).

Office II (DGFSN) has provided two training courses for 46 auditors (ISO 19011) (28 in MLHSP, 16 USMAF and 2 in BIPs) on vertical inspections in the food hygiene sector (including imports of non-animal origin). The training was organized by a certification body, accredited by SINCERT to operate as a Certification Body for personnel on ISO 19011, 9000 and 22000 series, and on USMAF standard operational procedures (SOPs). The plan is to audit each USMAF over a two year cycle.

In 2008, eight USMAFs were audited as part of the programme of audits and inspections coordinated by Office IX DGAHVM.

Laboratories

The ISS was designated on 7 March 2007 as NRL for the analysis of mycotoxins in food and feed, in application of Article 33.1 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

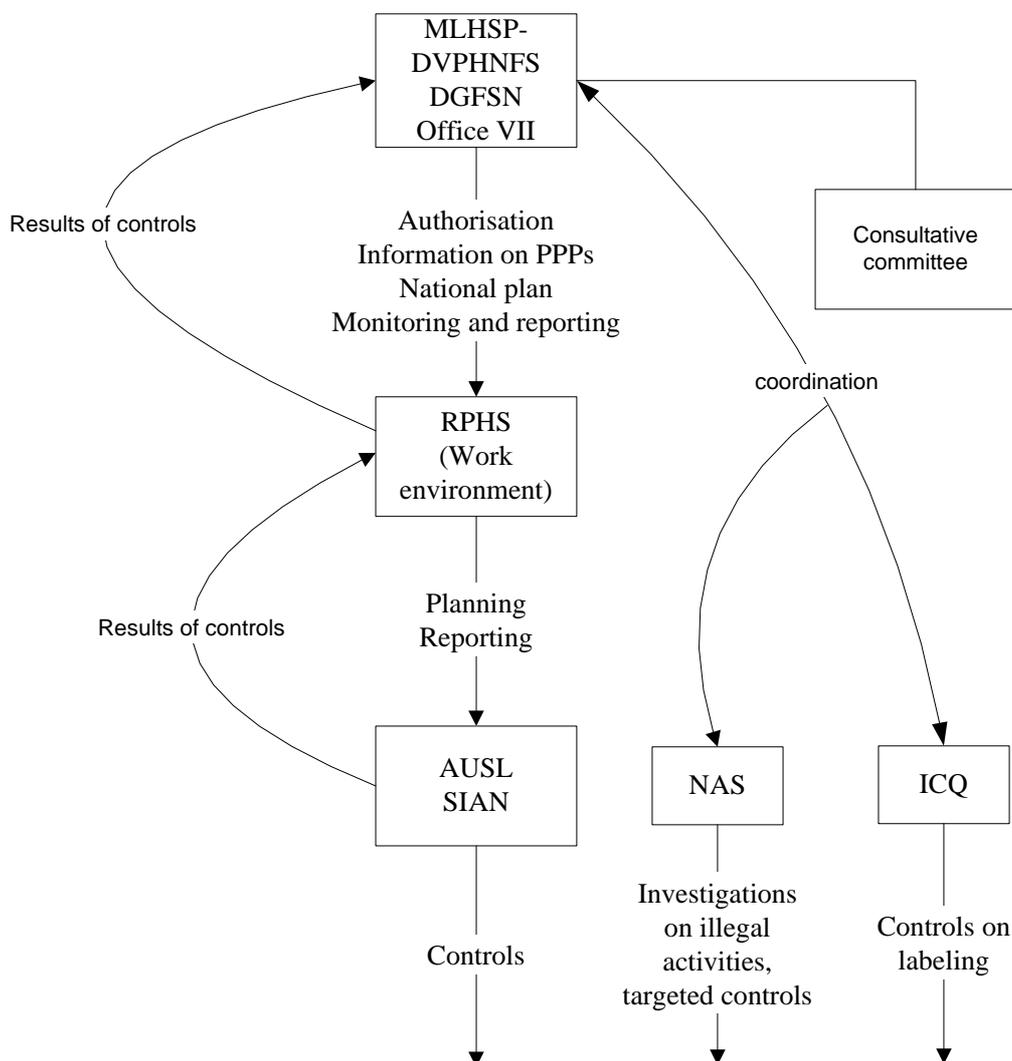
Routine analysis is undertaken mainly by the ARPA laboratories at regional level, the *Presidi multizonali di Prevenzione (PMP – Multi-area prevention centres)* and in some cases by IZS. The ISS provides a central laboratory capability for second instance analyses, the development of methods and the training of regional laboratory staff.

The ISS laboratory in Rome approves laboratories working in accordance with ISO 17025 and co-ordinates collaborative trials.

Decree of 27 February, 2008 enables the IZS laboratories all of which are accredited to undertake official analysis on food of non animal origin.

2.9 Control system for plant protection products (PPP) and residues

PPP



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DVPHNFS	Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety
DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
AUSL	Local Health Units
SIAN	Food, hygiene and Nutrition Services
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit
ICQ	Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products

Competent authorities

Within the DVPHNFS, Office VII DGFSN is responsible for the authorisation and control of the marketing and use of plant protection products (PPP).

The NAS undertake investigations for the control of illegal pesticides and illegal uses of pesticides.

Authorisation of PPP

PPPs are authorised by MLHSP following an evaluation carried out by Office VII DGFSN with the support of a consultative committee.

Some 6,000 PPP, containing around 350 active substances, are authorised in Italy. Details of authorised PPP together with relevant legislation are available on MLHSP website at:

http://www.ministerosalute.it/fitosanitariWeb_new/FitosanitariEngServlet

Official controls on marketing/use

The Regions are responsible for the licensing of wholesalers and retailers following checks on the premises and the professional qualifications of the operators.

The regional services issue licences for use of pesticides. To obtain a licence, farmers must attend a specific course organised in collaboration with the AUSL. The regional services also provide advice to farmers on the use of pesticides.

A national plan (five year) for the official control of the placing on the market and use of PPP is established under a Decree dated 9 August 2002, updated by an agreement of the State-Region conference of 8 April 2009. It includes checklists and outlines general provisions and procedures for the transmission of results to the central level by the Regions.

Some 20,000 controls were carried out on labelling, packaging, sale, use and composition in each of the years 2007 and 2008.

The Regions report to MLHSP annually on the results of controls. Office VII DGFSN is responsible for collating the results of inspections undertaken at a local level. The annual reports produced by MLHSP also include data related to the activities of the NAS and the ICQ.

At regional level, the Food Hygiene Service under the Regional Public Health Service (RPHS) is responsible for the marketing and use of PPP. Controls are carried out at local level by SIAN of the AUSL.

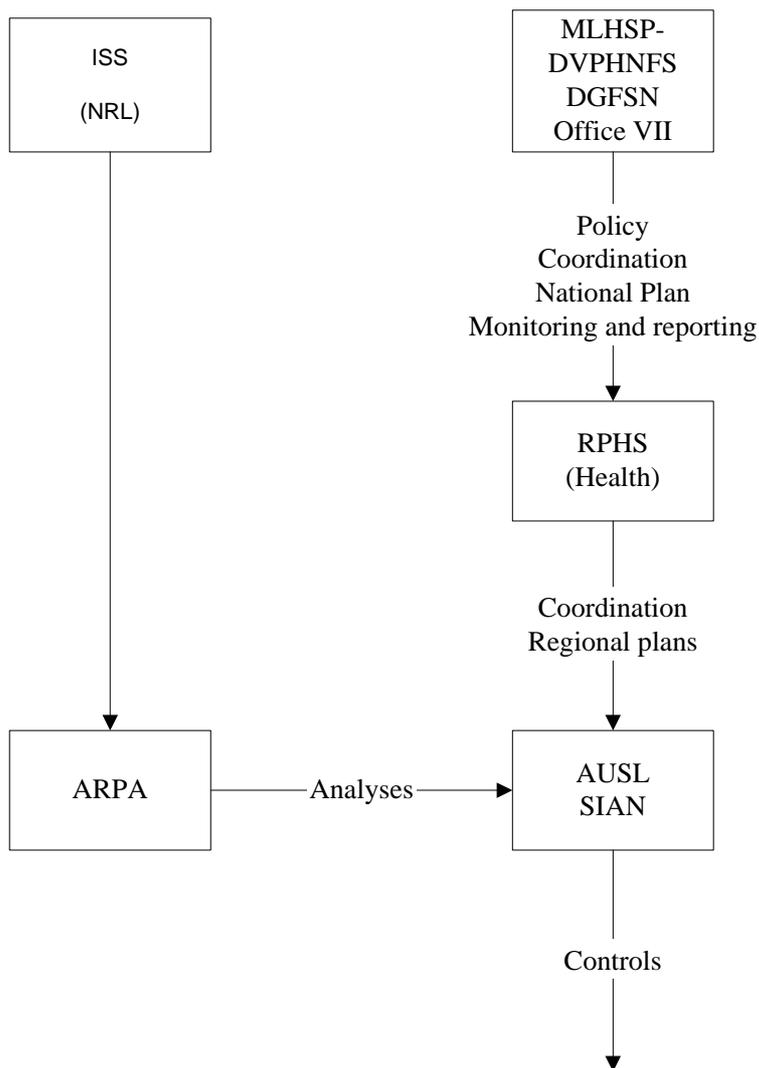
The ICQ of the Ministry of Agriculture carries out inspections on the marketing of PPP. The labelling, packaging and formulation of PPP are checked to prevent and combat commercial fraud.

The occupational medicine service is responsible for safety at work and assists and informs farmers on handling of machinery and PPP.

Laboratories

Formulation analyses are carried out by some ARPA laboratories for the regional health services and, in the case of controls of the ICQ, by its own laboratories.

PPP residues



- ISS** National Health Institute
- NRL** National Reference Laboratory
- MLHSP** Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
- DVPHNFS** Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety
- DGFSN** Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition
- RPHS** Regional Public Health Services
- ARPA** Regional Agencies for Environment Protection
- AUSL** Local Health Units
- SIAN** Food, hygiene and Nutrition Services

Competent authorities

The DVPHNFS is the CCA for controls on pesticides. Within the DVPHNFS, Office VII DGFSN is responsible for controls on residues.

The ICQ within MIPAAF has no responsibilities for pesticide residue controls, but carries out a monitoring programme for pesticide residues in organic food under Regulation (EC) No 834/07 and 889/08, together with its 12 peripheral offices and 5 laboratories. The ICQ also carries out marketing controls at retailers of PPPs.

Official controls on residues

A Decree of 23 December 1992 of MLHSP specifies general criteria for the preparation of control plans at regional level. The number of samples to be taken in each Region is specified at central level. Office VII summarises the results of controls and prepares the annual report for the Commission.

At regional level, the health departments under the RPHS are responsible for controls on pesticide residues. They draw up detailed sampling plans and compile the results of controls.

Controls on pesticide residues are carried out at local level by SIAN of the AUSL. Sampling procedures are set out in a Decree of 23 July 2003 of MLHSP.

The central or regional health authority may enlist the assistance of NAS, particularly where enforcement action is necessary.

Information on samples and results of analysis are directly loaded by the regional laboratories in a national information system which provides web access to all laboratories. The laboratories send the annual results by 31 March of the following year. After AUSL receives an analytical report showing a non-compliance, the case is usually forwarded to the Public Prosecutor.

The national monitoring report for 2007 shows that 6,845 samples of fruit and vegetables were analysed for pesticide residues, which was substantially more than the planned number of 4,370 samples. The number of pesticides sought in fruit and vegetables had increased from 297 in 2005 to around 340 in 2007.

In the national monitoring report for 2007, 6,845 samples of fruit and vegetable were analysed. The report, with results of residues controls in 2007, are available at:

<http://www.ministerosalute.it/fitosanitari/fitosanitari.jsp>

Sampling of products at import is not covered by the national pesticide monitoring programme, but Ministerial Decree of 30 July 1993 lays down that 3% of imported consignments of food of plant origin be sampled for pesticide residue analysis. The results are reported within the USMAF Intranet, which is accessible to DGFSN.

Laboratories

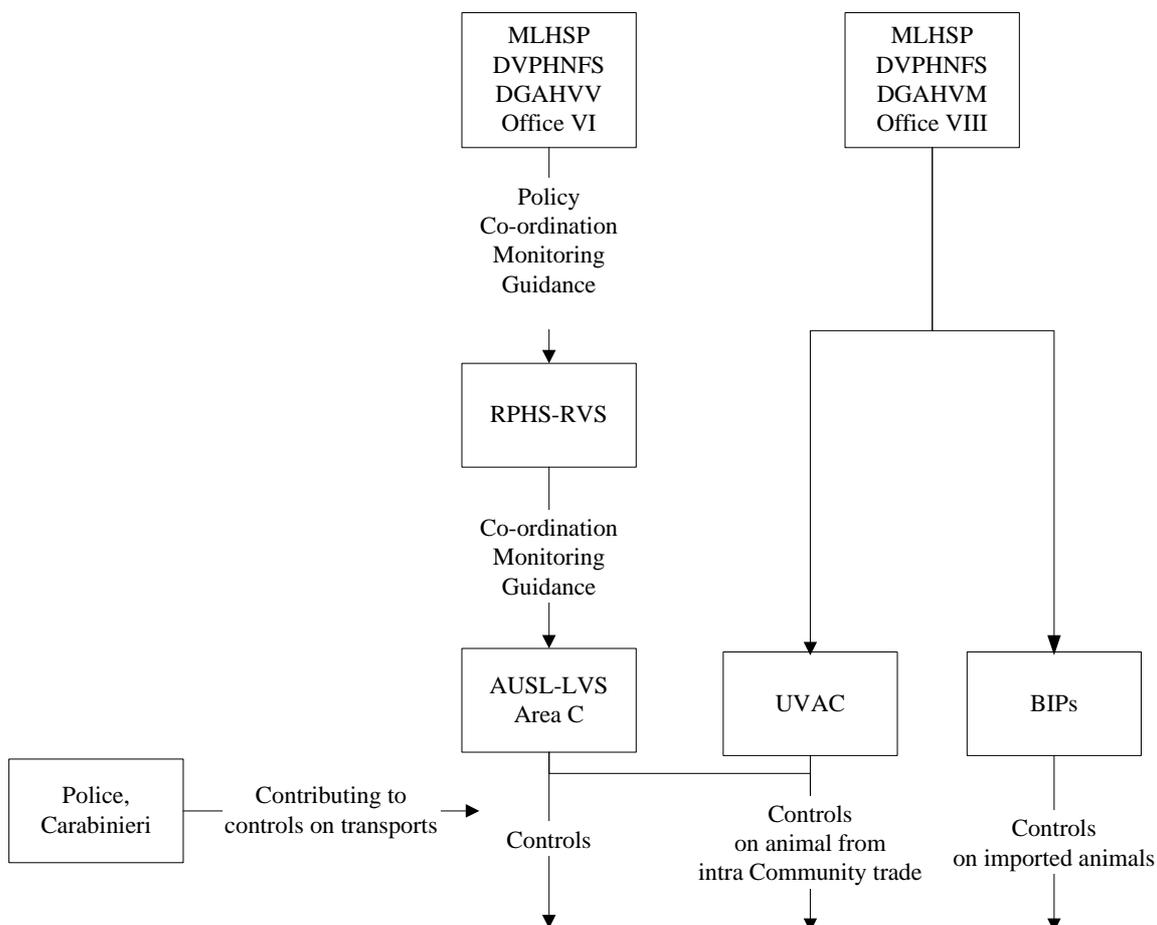
The ISS was appointed as NRL for pesticide residue analysis in fruits and vegetables, animal products and for single-residue methods in March 2007. The ISS is not involved in pesticide residue monitoring, but carries out second instance analysis. Staff of the NRL are also involved in physical and chemical analysis of PPPs and the evaluation of active substances and EU MRLs.

The CA confirmed that funding for the accreditation process at the NRL (ISS) had been secured. The Quality system was being improved and SINAL accreditation was expected to be achieved by spring 2010. The CRL conducted an on the spot visit to the NRL in November 2008. The technical report of this visit included a road map for 2009. The NRL undertook to inform the CRL on progress on the specified actions.

Analyses for national monitoring of pesticide residues in food of plant origin for 2007 were carried out by the 41 ARPA/PMP/IZS laboratories. Of these laboratories, 18 have both SINAL and ORL accreditation, which two are accredited only by SINAL and 8 only by ORL.

Of the 41 laboratories, 16 have LC-MS/MS equipment and a further 5 are in the process of procuring it.

2.10 Control system for animal welfare



MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy
DVPHNFS	Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety
DGAHVM	Directorate-General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services
AUSL	Local Health Units
LVS	Local Veterinary Services
UVAC	Veterinary Offices for Compliance with Community Requirements
BIP	Border Inspection Posts

Competent authorities

The DVPHNFS is the CCA for animal welfare and animal reproduction. Within the DVPHNFS, Office VI DGAHVM is responsible for policy issues, co-ordination, monitoring, supervision and collating the information supplied by the Regions and by the BIPs and UVAC.

BIPs and UVAC notify infringements to other Member States, third countries and international bodies. Both Office VIII DGAHVM and Office VI DGAHVM collect data on animal welfare from BIPs and UVAC.

During 2008, Office VI undertook vertical inspections in Lazio and Tuscany, which included ritual slaughter. The Office VI animal welfare mission programme for 2009 is included in the Office IX DVPHNFS coordinated programme of audits and inspections.

A National control plan for risk-based on-farm controls was introduced in 2008. The possible extension of this plan to transport and slaughter controls was to be considered by a working group (CCA-Regions).

Official controls on farm

Controls are co-ordinated by the RVS and performed by the veterinary services of the AUSL, in particular Area A and C. The RVS also collect and aggregate the data supplied by the AUSL veterinary services for subsequent forwarding to MLHSP.

If necessary, the RVS may carry out inspections to verify the correct implementation of the legislation. Currently, all farms are visited at least once every three years.

The AUSL are responsible for taking action in the event of non-compliance which may include punitive measures and, when animals are severely maltreated, referral to the judicial authorities.

The CCA has issued guidelines for the control of animal welfare on farm for calves and pigs, including instructions on: specific requirements to be controlled; criteria for the planning of controls; checklists for controls; and a reporting system from the Regions to the CCA.

In the case of calves, a minimum annual frequency of 15% of farms to be inspected has been set at national level. Based on this general requirement the Regions are responsible for establishing annual control programmes which are sent to the CCA.

MLHSP circulated procedures on 31 October 2007 on the correct implementation of Legislative Decree 267/2003 on the protection of laying hens (implementing Directive 1999/74/CE and 2002/4/CE). Checklists have been provided by MLHSP to the Regions.

Official controls during transport

Roadside checks to monitor animal welfare during transport are carried out by the AUSL in conjunction with the police and Carabinieri. Inspections of animals coming from other Member States are normally conducted in conjunction with the UVAC.

Although the primary responsibility for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 rests with the Local Health Unit (Azienda Unitá Sanitaria Locale), UVAC, a local office of the CCA responsible for intra community trade, is involved in checks of animals in intra community trade. In addition police, Carabinieri and Forest Guards are also involved in implementation and enforcement of animal welfare during transport, and may perform checks, including road-side checks, on their own as jointly with official veterinarians (OV). They have the legal power to stop and inspect vehicles, check

documents, assess the welfare of animals and issue sanctions. In case of doubt they may consult an OV.

The role of contact point as defined in Article 24(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 has been assigned to the OV responsible for animal welfare at central level.

The CCA has established a system of training on the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 including specific requirements, such as these relating to partitions, individual stalls and access to water for equidae during transport.

A State-Regions agreement was published on 21 May 2008 giving practical guidance on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.

UVAC prepare an annual general programme of checks to be performed on the basis of the checks in previous years, which requires that approximately 2% of consignments of live animals coming from intra community trade are inspected at the place of destination. The actual checks are delegated to the AUSLs. An OV in UVAC decides the comments to be checked, on the basis of a risk assessment.

On 14 December 2006, the CCA sent an explanatory note to the CAs involved in the control of animal welfare during transport, which includes a basic explanation of the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and details on: authorisation of transporters; training of drivers and attendants; and the role of the CCA contact point.

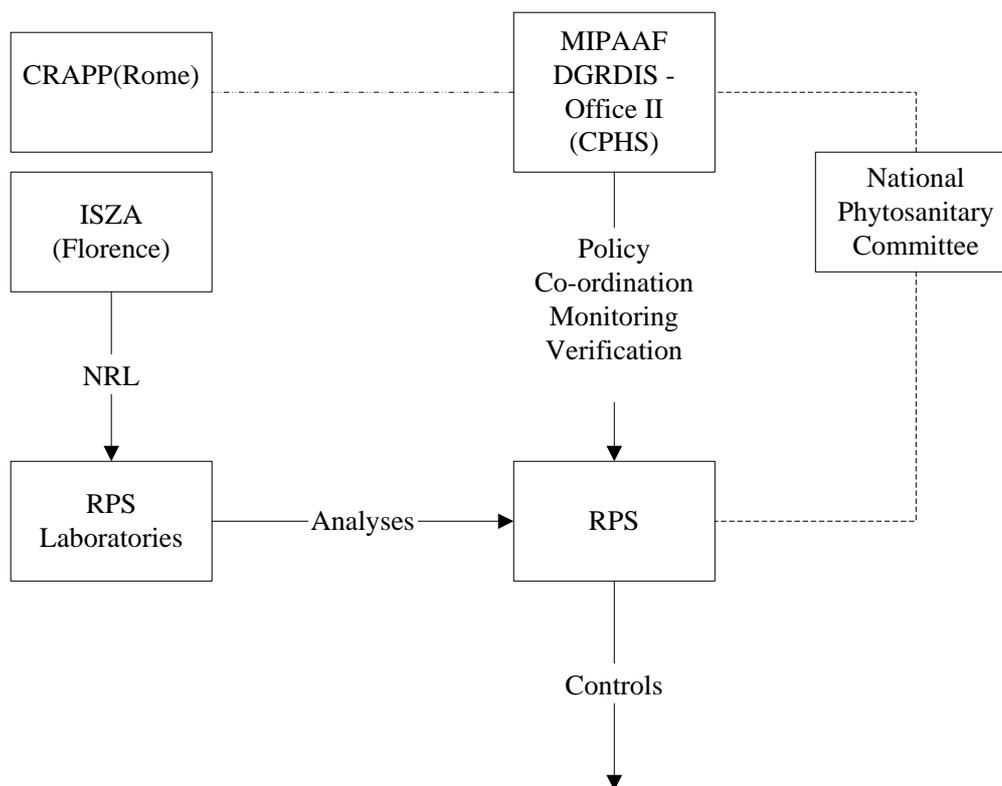
On 17 January 2007 the CCA sent a note on the application of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, stating that, while awaiting clarification from the Commission on certain issues, such as navigation systems and monitoring of temperature on vehicles, the AUSLs should focus their inspections on the other requirements that are clear, such as fitness of animals for transport; checks of journey times and rest times; stocking density; and intervals for feeding and watering of animals.

Checklists have been prepared for controls during transport.

Official controls at slaughter

Three checklists for animal welfare at slaughter are in use.

2.11 Control system for plant health



MIPAAF	Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies
DGRDIS	Directorate-General for Rural Development, Infrastructure and Services
CPHS	Central Plant Health Service
CRAPP	Centre for Research in Agricultural Plant Pathology
ISZA	Laboratory
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
RPS	Regional Phytosanitary Services

Competent authorities

The Single Authority, within the meaning of Article 1(4) of Council Directive 2000/29/EC (CPHS), is the MIPAAF. Within the MIPAAF, the role of CCA is assigned to Office II (Plant health, fertilisers and seeds) of the Directorate-General for Rural Development, Infrastructure and Services (DGRDIS) which is responsible for: relations with the Commission and other Member States, third countries and international institutions; transposing EU legislation; issuing Decrees for the compulsory control of specific pests and parasites; collecting data on plant diseases at national level; and co-ordinating the activities of the Regions.

CPHS maintains the national register of plant health inspectors and organises training courses for inspectors at national level.

There are 4 FTE and the unit head working on plant health, and a further 3 contract staff were to be recruited in July 2009.

The organisation of plant health services at national and regional level is set out in Decree No 214 of 19 August 2005. This Decree reinforces the co-ordination role of the

CPHS by establishing a National Plant Health Committee, comprising representatives of each RPS as well as the CPHS and it meets at least monthly to advise the CCA. Ministerial Decrees must have obtained the prior agreement of the NPHC and the State-Region conference. In urgent cases, the Minister may make Decrees following consultation with NPHC.

A regional headquarter is located in the capital of the Region. Within a Region, there is generally one local office for each of the provinces, except for Sicilia, where there are only two local offices for the whole Region which consists of nine provinces.

There is no national database or harmonised data recording system to facilitate the exchange of data between the CPHS and the RPS. Work has commenced to facilitate information exchange.

Plant passport system and internal market checks

The implementation of plant health legislation is handled at regional level by the RPS. Each Region generally has a local office in each of its Provinces. In some Regions, the RPS are also responsible for the quality control of propagating material.

The RPS define the duties of inspectors, including: inspection of nurseries for plant passport purposes, conducting specific surveys (based on Ministerial Decrees), pre-export inspections and import controls.

The RPS are responsible for inspection of nurseries for plant passport purposes.

The plant passport system is laid down at national level by the Ministerial Decree of 31 January 1996. Growers, traders and distributors of regulated plants and plant material have to be registered at regional level with the exception of local market production (see point 5.4). Retailers selling to final consumers do not have to be registered. Professional producers and packing centres for *Citrus*, *Fortunella* and *Poncirus* fruit are registered too. So-called 'secondary' *Citrus* fruit producers, only producing for the local market, are not registered.

The registrations are based on an application document, completed by the responsible person within the company and a visit by an inspector. Applications are detailed and include information about species and quantity of the regulated material and a plan of the premises and have to be introduced on standardised forms. VAT-numbers are used as individual identification numbers of the registered premises.

If appropriate, registered companies may obtain an authorisation from the regional headquarters to produce and issue plant passports. Such an authorisation stipulates in detail the species plant for which passports may be issued.

Import controls

The RPS are responsible for import controls for plant health. Each RPS registers importers. All the import controls in Italy are executed at the point of entry.

There is no general agreement between the CPHS and the central authorities of Customs on harmonising co-operation at points of entry throughout Italy

The general Customs procedure provides for importers to issue a Customs declaration in paper form, which customs agents use for manual registration using the AIDA software. Customs agents are responsible for analysing the characteristics of the goods in order to determine which kind of document and controls are necessary. As regards regulated articles, AIDA does not automatically alert customs agents to the need for a phytosanitary certificate and control by RPS. This situation was being reviewed.

It is the responsibility of the importer to serve notice of plant health control, if necessary, to RPS and provide it with all necessary information.

Laboratories

Each RPS has its own diagnostic laboratory. In addition, two laboratories act as reference laboratories: the I.S.Pa.Ve. in Rome, and the ISZA in Florence. University laboratories can provide additional capacity or expertise if required. A network of plant health laboratories was established by Decree No 214 of 19 August 2005. A Decree was being prepared to harmonise arrangements for accreditation.

3. FOLLOW-UP OF FVO INSPECTIONS

Summary of follow-up status

This part of the country profile gives an overview of the action taken on the recommendations made by the FVO to the Italian authorities in its inspection reports¹.

At the time of the general review mission to Italy in April 2009 a total of 339 recommendations had been made in the 46 finalised inspection reports for Italy in the period 2004-2008. Prior to the 2009 general review mission, the Commission had closed 191 of these recommendations either on the basis of action taken² by the Competent Authorities or because they were no longer relevant.

The remaining 148 recommendations, together with 4 further recommendations which remained open since 2003, giving 152 in total, were followed up during the 2009 general review mission in April 2009³. These consisted of 77 recommendations classified in the 2007 country profile as either "In progress" or "Action still required" and 75 recommendations requiring follow-up from inspection mission reports which had reached the closeout stage in the meantime. In the case of these more recent recommendations the response of the Competent Authorities was considered to be unsatisfactory in 27 cases and verification of promised action by the Competent Authority was considered necessary in 48 cases.

¹ Those in respect of which the technical assessment by the FVO had been finalised ("closeout") at the time of the general review mission.

² For the purpose of the Country Profile the terms: "Action taken," "In Progress", "No longer relevant" and "Action still required" are defined as follows:

"Action taken": Appropriate measures to address the recommendation have been implemented by the Competent Authority. The recommendation is therefore closed.

"No longer relevant": For administrative, technical or legal reasons follow-up of the recommendation is no longer appropriate. The recommendation is therefore closed.

"In Progress": Appropriate measures to address the recommendation have been initiated by the Competent Authority but not all of the measures have been implemented. The recommendation therefore remains open.

"Action still required": Appropriate measures to address the recommendation have not been initiated by the Competent Authorities. The recommendation therefore remains open.

³ It should be noted that the number of recommendations in this overview does not represent, of itself, a measurement of the degree of responsiveness by the Competent Authorities or of the seriousness of problems. Some recommendations may be related to minor technical aspects while others may refer to more problematic, systemic, issues.

The position is summarised in the following table:

	Pre-General Review Mission 2009	Post- General Review Mission 2009
Action taken / No longer relevant <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	191 -	243 3
Outstanding / Action still required <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	59 2	40 0
For verification / In progress <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	93 2	60 1
Total number of recommendations <i>Of which carried over from 2003</i>	343 4	343 4

This assessment is based on information and documentation received and reviewed during meetings with the Central Competent Authorities in the course of the 2009 general review mission. Given the nature and scope of the general review mission, no verification through inspection on the spot was carried out. The assessment undertaken through the general review mission is considered complementary to other follow-up actions and verifications that may be necessary and carried out as part of future sectoral inspections by the FVO. In this regard, unless otherwise indicated, recommendations classified as "In progress" or "Action still required" are not considered to require any immediate specific legal or administrative action on the part of the Commission. These recommendations will remain the subject of monitoring by the Commission to assess progress. If as a result of this monitoring the Commission considers the situation in regard to any of these recommendations warrants additional action on its part, it will take the appropriate measures.

The following table gives an overview of FVO missions to Italy and the assessment in relation to the recommendations identified for further follow-up during the 2009 general review mission. The findings in relation to the individual recommendations are presented in a separate chapter for each control system.

Overview of FVO inspections to Italy 1999-2003 and 2004-2008

Control system	Total number of finalised inspections 1999-2003	Total number of finalised inspections 2004-2008	Recommendations 2004-2008			
			Total	Closed	Action still required	In progress
Animal Health	13	11	57	38	1	18 + 1 carried over from 2003
Food of animal origin	11	5	41	30	5	6
Import controls	5	3	35	31	0	4
Feedingstuffs and animal nutrition	1	2	16	15	0	1
TSE/ABP	5	5	40	33	1	6
Veterinary medicinal products and Residues	0	2	11	11	0	0
Foodstuffs and Food hygiene	3	4	28	19	4	5
Imports of food of plant origin	1	1	5	5	0	0
Plant Protection Products and residues	2	2	19	15	0	4
Animal welfare	4	4	30	19	0	11
Plant health	6	7	57	24	29	4
Total	51	46	339	240	40	59 + 1 carried over from 2003
General Review Missions	0	3	-	-	-	-

Planned inspections to Italy 2009

Ref No.	Subject of Inspection
8258/2009	Brucellosis
8179/2009	Protected Zones – Erwinia amylovora
8321/2009	Evaluate official feed controls and compliance with requirements for feed hygiene
8233/2009	Babyfood

Follow-up of FVO missions

This section lists all recommendations requiring follow-up during the general review mission in Italy in April 2009. Recommendations requiring follow-up are shown by control system and are classified as follows:

- Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007;
- Recommendations in reports which have reached closeout note stage since the general review mission in 2007 and which were reviewed in the general review mission of April 2009.

3.1. Animal health

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 11 inspections in Italy in relation to animal health.

Out of 57 recommendations contained in the reports of these missions (and a further 4 which still remained open from 2003), 33 were identified for follow-up during the 2009 general review mission, 17 of which were carried over from the country profile of 2006 and 16 were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

MR 9091/2003 of 02/03/2003 on Disease eradication control programmes – Tuberculosis		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(12970) To complete transposition of all the provisions of Council Directive 64/432/EEC, as amended.	Following legislative decree n. 196 of 22 May 1999 (transposing Directive 97/12/EC as subsequently amended by Directives 98/46/EC and 98/99/EC), Italy enacted Law n. 422 of 29 December 1999. Article 22 of this Law amended the aforesaid legislative decree by transposing the additional amendments to Directive 64/432/EEC into the national legal order, and transposing Directive 2000/15/EC. Draft Ministerial Decree will transpose Directive 2008/73/EC and give more powers to National reference laboratories. Annexes of this Decree will include implementing provisions in relation to disinfections and transhumance. This Decree will require the use of the SANAN database as from 2010 in all Regions and will include common criteria for depopulating infected herds and flocks. Decree will also allow for management of diseases in four Regions (now covered by the Order of November 2007) by relevant authorities after the Order expires in 2009. Final approval of this Ministerial Decree is planned by the end of 2009.	In progress
(12974) To promote the development of special plans for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Regions with continuing high disease incidence or specific problems.	The Minister for Health signed an Order on 14 November 2006 introducing special measures to be applied in Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia for the control of tuberculosis, bovine and buffalo brucellosis, sheep and goat brucellosis, enzootic bovine leukosis. Data provided shows that the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in Sicily is decreasing (7.18% for 2006, 5.4% for 2007 and 4,1% for 2008). Action taken subject to further follow up during General audit in 2010.	Action taken
(12972) To establish an effective system to co-ordinate and audit activities at regional level in order to assure that all regional authorities comply with national and EU legislation.	In October 2008 the Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety had already prepared an action plan in order to reorganise the Italian audit system. A series of new performance indicators had been developed to support the Evaluation of activities carried out at a regional level and the efficiency of the Regional competent authority. Operational standards for competent authorities and related audit systems will be developed by the end of 2009. This document will outline the necessary “evidences” in order to ensure the implementation of each requirement or standard. These elements will be used for audits of the competent authorities.	Action taken

MR 9091/2003 of 02/03/2003 on Disease eradication control programmes – Tuberculosis		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	<p>The CCA has already reorganised the audit system of the Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety. On annual basis the CCA prepares and transmits the programme of official control activities to the Regions and Autonomous Provinces. The programme includes inspections and audits (both systemic and sectorial) in the competent regional authorities. A general plan for audits and inspections in different Regions and sectors including animal health in 2009-2010 has been approved.</p> <p>Work is in progress on improving data collection and conversion to electronic media. This is being driven by a working group comprising the National reference points for each disease, the database experts and the Regions. Data collection is arranged through an electronic media (i.e. SANAN). Data collection has improved in 5 Regions: Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sicilia and Val d'Aosta. Number of holdings and animals controlled and vaccinated is visible through SANAN. The system shows each holding and the identity of each tested animal. Health status of all bovine and sheep and goat herds in Italy is available on the national database (BDN – Banca Dati Nazionale). A recent visit to Sicilia on 26 November 2008 has been organized by Office II in order to speed up the process of data collection with SANAN.</p>	

MR 7130/2004 of 28/03/2004 on Disease eradication control programmes – Brucellosis		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(18058) To put an effective system in place to co-ordinate and audit activities at regional level eradication programmes.	See recommendation No 12972.	Action taken

MR 7130/2004 of 28/03/2004 on Disease eradication control programmes – Brucellosis

Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
<p>(18063) To fully implement and enforce all elements of the EU approved and EU co-financed national and regional eradication programme for buffalo brucellosis as specified in Article 72 (1) of Commission Decision 2003/849/EC without delay.</p>	<p>The Minister for Health signed an Order on 14 November 2006 introducing special measures to be applied in Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia for the control of tuberculosis, bovine and buffalo brucellosis, sheep and goat brucellosis, enzootic bovine leucosis.</p> <p>With Order of 21 December 2007 n. 3634 a Commissioner was appointed, with special powers for the resolution of the problems related to the eradication of buffalo brucellosis in Caserta, Region Campania.</p> <p>The Minister of Health on 27 February 2009 appointed an “ad Acta Commissioner” for Calabria, however the government authority in Calabria (Prefettura) had not yet approved the nominated candidate.</p> <p>Several missions were organized by CCA to Caserta in 2008 to support the Commissioner’s staff. Operations started in May 2008 and will finish at the end of July 2009, with the support of NAS (Carabinieri per la Tutela della Salute), MH and NRC for brucellosis.</p> <p>For the period 01 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 the Commissioner reported 96 % of buffalo herds controlled in all the province of Caserta of which 41,18 % resulted positive (herd prevalence); 11,86 % of animals resulted positive (animal prevalence); 25.422 positive animals slaughtered and 199.771 animals identified electronically with ruminal boluses. Due to the high number of controls and animals slaughtered, only a small number of buffaloes were vaccinated.</p> <p>The CCA has reported the following results on brucellosis controls in 2008:</p> <p><u>Bovine brucellosis:</u> Calabria 5,84% (herd prevalence), 2,35% (animal prevalence); Sicilia 6,12% (herd prevalence), 1,37% (animal prevalence);</p> <p><u>Buffalo brucellosis:</u> Campania 29,11% (herd prevalence), 8,26% (animal prevalence);</p> <p><u>Ovine brucellosis:</u> Calabria 5,03% (herd prevalence), 1,43% (animal prevalence); Sicilia 11,96% (herd prevalence), 4,07% (animal prevalence).</p> <p>Action taken subject to further follow up mission in June 2009 and General audit in 2010.</p>	<p>Action taken</p>

MR 7130/2004 of 28/03/2004 on Disease eradication control programmes – Brucellosis		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(18064) To urgently implement effective controls over milk from brucella infected dairy buffalo and over milk from healthy buffalo on not Officially Brucellosis Free/Brucellosis Free holdings. To ensure that such milk is treated in conformity with Community requirements as specified in Article 3 of Council Directive 92/46/EEC.	<p>The Minister for Health signed an Order on 14 November 2006 introducing special measures to be applied in Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia for the control of tuberculosis, bovine and buffalo brucellosis, sheep and goat brucellosis, enzootic bovine leucosis. Article 3, 6 and 16 of this Order provides for intensified controls on milk and milk products.</p> <p>Campania authorities submitted approved specific programme in relation to specific safeguard measures No.66 on 24 December 2007.</p> <p>FVO mission on 10 September 2007 (7368-2007) in Sicily and Abruzzo found controls over milk satisfactory.</p> <p>Action taken subject to follow up mission in June 2009</p>	Action taken

Report 9078/2003, Inspection of 17/02/2003 on Disease contingency plans		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(13371) To address urgently the outstanding recommendations of mission DG(SANCO)/1143/99. Other contingency plans provided for in EU legislation should be reviewed in the light of these recommendations.	<p>All emergency plans had been submitted to the European Commission for approval (Vesicular Diseases, Bluetongue, African and Classical Swine Fever, Avian Influenza) and that at present only the Avian Influenza plan has been approved. The latest update in relation to Bluetongue emergency plan took place on April 2007. The new “National Centre for Animal Disease Control and Emergency – Central Crisis Unit” was set up by the Ministerial Decree of 7 March 2008, O.J. 152 of 1st July 2008. It's tasks consists in drawing up a “horizontal” emergency plan for all the diseases for which specific protocols and standard operational procedures are deemed necessary.</p>	Action taken

MR 7706/2005 of 02/12/2005 on African Swine Fever in Sardinia		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(25851) Urgently ensure that pig meat and pig meat products certified according to Articles 5 and 6 of Commission Decision 2005/363/EC are only produced in establishments approved for that purpose, and ensure that such certificates are issued only for pig meat or meat products which fulfil the requirements.	<p>The CCA on 10 November 2008 submitted a complete list to the Commission with 38 approved pig meat establishments. A revised list would be submitted in May 2009.</p> <p>The CCA plan in 2009 to carry out 4 inspections with regard to Swine Vesicular Disease and 2 with regard to African Swine Fever. All inspections are scheduled to be finalised by the end of June 2009.</p>	Action taken

MR 8171/2006 of 20/03/2006 on Intra-Community trade in live animals		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(25271) To guarantee supervision and audits of all CAs involved in ICT of live animals as foreseen in Council Directive (EC) No 882/2004.	See recommendation No 12972. The CCA confirmed that audits in relation to intra-community trade will be included in audit programme 2009-2010.	In progress
(25272) To urgently complete and use the national animal databases as requested in Council Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000, Commission Decision 2000/678/EC and Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004.	The CCA has issued Order on 12 April 2008 in relation to identification and registration of holding, swine and their movements. The CCA is transposing Directive 2008/71/EC. The whole process will be finalised by the end of 2009. During 2008, 33.946 farms had notified movements in National Data Base. The monthly average number of movements is around 6.000 comprising 1.600.000 animals exiting the farm and 900.000 entering the farm. Overall the trend is increasing of movement notifications.	In progress

Inspection 8204/2006 of 26/06/06 concerning Disease eradication/control programmes - Brucella melitensis		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(26311) To ensure the reliability of the data collected and forwarded to the Commission Services in the framework of brucellosis eradication programmes.	See recommendation No 12972.	Action taken
(26312) To ensure epidemiological inquiries are carried out after brucellosis outbreaks and the results used to speed up the eradication process.	The MH Order of 14 November 2006 sets out the format to be used by the AUSLs for reporting on epidemiological inquiries. These reports are transmitted to the Region for onward transmission to CCA. Transmission of epidemiological enquiries through an electronic system is one of the issues to be examined by the working group on information flows (cabina di regia). The eradication programme for sheep and goat brucellosis is monitored with SANAN (see recommendation 12972).	In progress
(26313) To define common criteria and a time frame for depopulation of infected	National Guidelines have been discussed at several meetings of the task force established under Article 18 of the MH Order of 14 November 2006. Discussion of guidelines on common criteria is still ongoing.	In progress

Inspection 8204/2006 of 26/06/06 concerning Disease eradication/control programmes - Brucella melitensis		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
herds and flocks and to ensure its use as a tool in a consistent and effective way.	Guidelines will be published as an annex of the new Ministerial Decree by the end of 2009 (see rec. 12970). The NRL had scheduled inspections to all 6 IZS laboratories in 2009.	
(26315) To guarantee that laboratories are able at all times to carry out their tasks in the framework of brucellosis eradication programmes.	A new Ministerial Decree is planned to be approved by the end of 2009 in order to establish the roles of the Italian Reference Centre for Brucellosis in Teramo, including the obligation of periodical inspections to assure the appropriate level of performance in all the laboratories of the other IZS in Italy (see rec. 12970). The Reference centre has circulated a questionnaire to all IZS and completed the survey as part of the process of establishing operational guidelines. Waiting for the publication in the new Ministerial Decree, the CCA on 19 March 2009 authorized the NRC for brucellosis to carry out inspections to all the IZS whenever necessary.	In progress
(26316) To enforce and speed up the small ruminants brucellosis vaccination programme in Sicily.	During 2008 the Sicily competent authorities vaccinated 37,927 small ruminants. The vaccination target of sheep and goats in Sicily during the year 2009 is 88,297. Data on vaccination for 2008 and 2009 were provided.	In progress
(26317) To enhance brucellosis controls on holdings delivering raw milk to dairies producing raw milk-based products in areas with high brucellosis prevalence.	According to the opinion of the Italian National Reference Centre for brucellosis in Teramo no reliable test is at the moment applicable for the specific detection of Brucella spp. in sheep and goats, because of the physical features of milk of these species. Nevertheless tests for checking the correct application of heat treatment are currently carried out	In progress

Inspection 8184/2006 of 02/05/2006 concerning the Disease eradication control programmes		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27334) To ensure that investigations are carried out in holdings where seroconversion is been detected, including virological testing in blood samples and insects, in order to have a confirmation concerning the BT status, in	The CCA keeps position that the surveillance plan enforced in Italy is appropriate enforcing an intense BT surveillance activity. The surveillance plan is submitted to the European Commission for approval on annual basis and all the activities are regularly reported for co-financing purposes according to the procedures foreseen. The EU provisions in force and the recent amendment proposals provide for voluntary entomological surveillance and only with a view to	Action taken

Inspection 8184/2006 of 02/05/2006 concerning the Disease eradication control programmes		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
accordance with the provisions of the approved eradication programme.	defining “a carrier-free period on a seasonal basis”.	

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2007-7368 of 10-Sep-2007 in order to EVALUATE THE OPERATION OF THE OVINE/CAPRINE BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAMME		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2007-7368-3 To implement the measures on movements and transhumance of ruminants, as required in Art. 15 of the new Manual of Operation.	See recommendation No 12970.	In progress
2007-7368-4 To ensure inquiries are carried out to verify the situation in relation to reactor animals reported as stolen or lost.	Each month around 1000 animals are reported stolen or lost in Sicily. The CCA stated that joint inspections are carried out in those holdings with Carabinieri and representatives of the LVS. However the CCA did not provide any information on such joint inspection results. The intention is to implement electronic identification using ruminal boluses in areas where there is a prevalence of stolen animals.	In progress
2007-7368-5 To enforce measures to reduce and prevent fraud, such as sampling for genotyping to verify the match between samples taken at the slaughterhouse and animals on the holding (Art 9 of the MO).	As of 27 March 2009 there were 206,435 of sheep and goats in Sicily and 274,021 buffaloes in Campania identified with electronic boluses. The CCA did not provide information from laboratories on genotyping of animals. Data on genotyping in Puglia, Calabria and Campania was provided for 2007-2009. As all positive animals in Sicily are identified with a ruminal bolus, further genotyping was not considered necessary.	In progress
2007-7368-8 To ensure correct implementation of Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 and its respective annexes B, C, and D.	With regard to the faults detected in the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 the CCA is planning to carry out audits in 2009.	In progress

Inspection 2007-7373 of 25-Nov-2007 in order to EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE IN EQUIDAE		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
<p>2007-7373-1 To amend national legislation, in order to comply with European legislation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for approval of assembly centres, as required by Article 7 of Council Directive 90/426/EEC; • for identification of all equidae, as defined by Article 2, (b) of the same Directive; • for the notification of equine encephalomyelitis, as required by Article 10, 1 of Council Directive 90/425/EEC) 	<p>The CCA implemented obligation by Ministerial Order adding equine encephalomyelitis to article 1 of the Veterinary Police Regulation - DPR 320/54. This came into force in October 2008.</p> <p>The special Technical Committee on equidea set up in 2006 was revising the draft guidance for equide identification, operational manual. At the same time they are considering amending national legislation in relation to identification of equidae other than horses, donkeys and their crossbred.</p> <p>The issue related to legislation for assembly centres is addressed in response to recommendation 7373-7.</p>	In progress
<p>2007-7373-2 To ensure that the control body to which tasks related to official controls have been delegated, fulfils all conditions set by Article 5, 2 (in particular 5, 2, b, ii, and Article 5, 2, c) of Regulation (EC) N° 882/2004;</p>	<p>The CCA does not consider UNIRE as a control body as it does not perform any inspections but only administrative work.</p>	Action taken
<p>2007-7373-3 To ensure that a sufficient number of suitably qualified staff is available for the official controls and control duties, (article 4, 1, C of Regulation (EC) N° 882/2004), and that they receive regular additional training as necessary (Article 6 of the same Regulation);</p>	<p>The CCA confirmed that regular training courses are performed for officials in the veterinary field. During 2007-2008 there were 12 training organised across Italy in relation to equide controls.</p> <p>The CCA confirmed that the Italian policy overall in public administration is based on short time contracts.</p> <p>To be scrutinised during General Audit in 2010.</p>	In progress
<p>2007-7373-4 To develop and apply procedures in order to verify the consistency and effectiveness of official controls in the scope of the mission (Article 8, 3, a) of Regulation (EC) N° 882/2004), in particular for controls related to controls at slaughterhouses, animal health surveillance programmes, and documentary</p>	<p>The CCA failed to provide information about developed and applied procedures in the Regions related to controls at slaughterhouses, animal health surveillance programmes and documentary and identity checks of equidae.</p> <p>An audit on animal identification may take place in 2009.</p>	Action still required

Inspection 2007-7373 of 25-Nov-2007 in order to EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE IN EQUIDAE		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
and identity checks of equidae;		
2007-7373-5 To ensure that the significant irregularities in certification, documentation and identification of equidae originating from other Member States are notified to the relevant Competent Authorities, in accordance with Article 9 of Council Directive 90/425/EEC;	The CCA confirmed that there is National Decree by which all detected irregularities on arrival should be promptly reported to the Embassies of the Member States of dispatch concerned through UVAC. This practice has been in force in Italy since the Single European Act entered into force. Moreover the Italian authorities pointed out that the Directive does not state in which way the information of detected irregularities should be sent to other Member State.	Action taken
2007-7373-6 To ensure that all outbreaks of diseases affecting equidae listed in Annex I of Council Directive 82/894/EEC are notified to the Commission as required by Articles 3 and 4 of this Directive;	The CCA stated that all animal diseases subject to compulsory notification are listed in article 1 of Veterinary Police Regulation DPR 320/54, including equine diseases. Equine encephalomyelitis is now included in Ministerial Order. By the Ordinance of 10 November 2008 Regions must notify West Nile Fever disease. All information on animal disease outbreaks is provided by laboratories. Arrangements for information flows of notifications from regional authorities to the CCA have still to be formalised	In progress
2007-7373-7 To review the approval and supervision of dealers, collection centres or assembly centres in order to ensure that only assembly centres meeting the requirements of Article 11 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC are approved for intra-community trade;	Council Directive 2008/73/EC will be transposed into the Italian legislation updating the Decree by the end of 2009. The transposing act will clarify the assembly centre issue accordingly. In 2008 the CCA asked Regions to verify and approve all collection, assembly centres including those receiving live animals. All Regions have already communicated lists with approved assembly centres (total 85). However CCA plans still to verify approved centres provided by some Regions. Therefore complete list of approved assembly centres will be submitted to European Commission in June 2009 ⁴ .	In progress
2007-7373-8 To ensure that control points which are not exclusively used for the purpose are also approved as assembly centres and operate according to the provisions of Article 4, 2 of Council Regulation (EC) N°	See findings recommendation 2007-7373-7 The CCA plan to conduct several audits in relation to intra-community trade of live animals in 2009-2010.	In progress

⁴ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities confirmed that the list of assembly centres was submitted to the Commission

Inspection 2007-7373 of 25-Nov-2007 in order to EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EU ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE IN EQUIDAE		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
1255/97;		
2007-7373-9 To send the list of approved assembly centres to the Commission as required by Commission Decision 2007/846/EC;	See findings recommendation 2007-7373-7 The CCA confirmed that complete list of approved assembly centres will be submitted to European Commission in June 2009.	In progress
2007-7373-10 To ensure that only equidae with adequate identification and documentation (including medicinal treatment information) are allowed to be slaughtered for human consumption (as required by Annex I to Regulation (EC) N°854/2007, section I, Chapter II, A, 1, and section II, Chapter III, 1), and that official controls are documented.	All the conditions for derogation (for equidae intended for direct slaughter under the age of 7 months) have been determined and the method of identification of equidae incorporated in the circular for Regions. Written explanations on the meaning of the information contained in the passport accompanying horses to the slaughterhouse were circulated to regional authorities in 2008. Identification would be covered in the scope of planned audits and inspections.	Action taken

Inspection 2008-7801 of 16-Jun-2008 in order to Evaluate the situation concerning African Swine Fever and Swine Vesicular Disease.		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2008-7801-4 To establish the audits and controls required by Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 to ensure the correct application of the control systems for SVD and ASF.	In 2008 the CCA carried out 6 inspections with regard to Swine Vesicular Disease in the following Regions: Emilia Romagna (1), Basilicata (2), Umbria (2) and Lazio (1). The CCA plan in 2009 to carry out 4 inspections with regard to Swine Vesicular Disease and 2 with regard to African Swine Fever. All inspections are scheduled to be finalised by the end of June 2009.	Action taken
2008-7801-5 To ensure complete and regular information to the Commission as required by Commission	The CCA on 10 November 2008 submitted the list to Commission with 38 approved pig meat establishments. The new list was due to be submitted in May 2009 ⁵ . However the CCA stated that it was still difficult for Sardegna Region to	Action still required

⁵ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities confirmed that this list was submitted to the Commission. During October 2009, it was planned to develop systems to enable information on certification to be extracted.

Inspection 2008-7801 of 16-Jun-2008 in order to Evaluate the situation concerning African Swine Fever and Swine Vesicular Disease.		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
Decision 2005/363/EC.	collect the huge amount of information on the batches subject to certification. All the information on certification was only available locally.	

3.2. Food of animal origin

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 5 inspections in Italy in relation to food of animal origin.

Out of 41 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 24 were identified for follow-up during the 2009 general review mission, 9 of which were carried over from the country profile of 2007 and 15 were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

MR 7026/2004 of 20/09/2004 on Fishery products and bivalve molluscs		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(20631) The CA should ensure by any means that Council Directives 91/493/EEC, 91/492/EEC, 92/48/EEC and Commission Decision 94/356/EC are uniformly implemented, controlled and enforced throughout the whole Italian territory and that the necessary staff are available do this in a timely/effective way.	The implementation of national Guidelines on official controls of LBMs is in progress (Rev.7 25 March 2009). The final adoption of national guidelines on LBMs was planned for June 2009 ⁶ . The monitoring programme on LBMs is part of the guidelines. The national Guidelines on fishery products are due to be elaborated during July-December 2009. Office III planned to undertake vertical inspections in 64 establishments producing LBMs in 2008. However those were not carried out because of the lack of money available in the specific fund.	Action still required
(20636) Live bivalve molluscs In order to achieve an appropriate and uniform implementation/control/enforcement of Council Directive 91/492/EEC: d) the CCA should have a clear overview of the regional monitoring programme (microbiology, marine biotoxin, phytoplankton, water quality etc) and improve the co-ordination of data collection from the AUSLs, so that the implementation of these programmes can be readily verified;	There is no systematic reporting from Regions on results of official controls on live bivalve molluscs. The only information reported by Regions to the central CA is in relation to decisions taken following after monitoring in event of non compliances. The new and improved data flow is due to be incorporated into the new guidelines on LBMs. ⁷	Action still required
(20637) Live bivalve molluscs	At the moment there is no systematic reporting from Regions on results of official controls on live bivalve	Action still required

⁶ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities confirmed that the guidelines were adopted at technical level on 8.9.2009. A working group on fishery products had been created.

⁷ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that some regions had introduced computer systems for reporting. Further developments were underway.

MR 7026/2004 of 20/09/2004 on Fishery products and bivalve molluscs		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
In order to achieve an appropriate and uniform implementation/control/enforcement of Council Directive 91/492/EEC: e) the CAs should review the adequacy of the monitoring programmes put in place by the AUSLs to ensure that there is a systematic monitoring of the LBM production areas, using scientific criteria to select water/LBM sampling sites. The CA should also ensure that the relevant toxin groups (including PSP, DSP and ASP) and shellfish species (including clams) are monitored effectively;	molluscs, therefore proper verification of implementation of controls is not possible. During the mission CA didn't provide data on monitoring of toxin groups (PSP, DSP and ASP). See also recommendation 20631 regarding guidelines.	
(20642) Fishery products In order to achieve an appropriate and uniform implementation/control/enforcement of Council Directives 91/493/EEC, 92/48/EEC and Commission Decision 94/356/EC, the CA should ensure: a) the efficacy of veterinary supervision and b) that the own-check systems and their official assessment by the CA have been brought into line with the provisions laid down by Commission Decision 94/356/EC;	In 2008 training courses "The primary production in fishery sector" had been provided to official inspectors. The training was provided in 3 editions, 1 for the Northern Regions of Italy, 1 for the Central Regions and 1 for the Southern Regions. For each training there were assigned around 30 veterinarians from Regional Veterinary Services and Local Health Units.	Action taken

Report 8145/2006 of 20/11/2006 on official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products as well as animal welfare at the time of slaughter or killing		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27852) To modify the official control system in line with the requirements of the new EU hygiene legislation and ensure appropriate training of staff performing official controls	The Guidelines on official controls according to Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and 854/2004 issued in 31st May 2007 defines planning and risk categorization criteria (Annex 2). The local authorities plan and prepare official controls of establishments according to the above mentioned criteria. CCA provided assurances that all local authorities apply risk categorisation methodology. The application of risk	Action taken

Report 8145/2006 of 20/11/2006 on official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products as well as animal welfare at the time of slaughter or killing		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004	categorisation in local authorities will be checked during 2009 inspections/audits. During the recent FVO mission in May 2008 the risk based controls were seen to be implemented in the visited Regions. The overall training budget for 2008 was fixed in December 2007 (258,2259 Euro). The training programme included topics on EU hygiene legislation.	
(27854) To carry out a full review of the lists of approved establishments to ensure that inaccuracies are removed and to ascertain the reasons for establishments remaining under provisional approvals for periods of years.	The CCA completed upgrading the SINTESI system in 2008. The Regions had to verify that all data in the system was correctly transferred to the updated module. The Regions can make direct entry to the database and initiate changes that are necessary. All Regions now assign definitive approval numbers to the plants or repeal the temporary approvals. The CCA monitors anomalies in the SINTESI system and follow these up with the Regions. The conditional approval is automatically withdrawn from official list when an establishment still has conditional approval after the six months deadline.	Action taken
(27855) To ensure that FBOs comply with the general and specific hygiene requirements laid down in Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 and No 853/2004 respectively.	Office III in 2008 carried out inspections in 8 Regions (<i>Abruzzo, Molise, Sardegna, Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Piemonte, Toscana, Friuli Venezia Giulia</i>) at 47 establishments (37 meat and 10 milk). During inspections of several establishments Office III had identified major structural and general hygiene deficiencies. Operational activities for 4 establishments have been suspended. Inspection reports have already been sent to regional authorities for corrective actions. In relation to implementation of certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 the CCA on 30 March 2009 sent official control forms to the Regions. This applies only for those Regions that have not yet developed their own control procedures. Approved forms should be used for recording official controls in milk and meat establishments. The CCA on 30 March 2009 submitted proposal to the Interregional Technical Group within State-Regions Standing Conference to update the Act on own-controls. The initiated changes relate to microbiological criteria, health mark identification of poultry and rabbits, food chain information. The CCA in the first quarter of 2009 officially asked the Regions to institute a working group on follow up of implementation of FVO recommendations (reports 7435-2007, 7930-2008) through the Interregional Coordination within State-Regions Standing Conference. Further follow up actions will be pursued in relation to the similar findings in recent report 7930-2008.	Action taken

Report 8145/2006 of 20/11/2006 on official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products as well as animal welfare at the time of slaughter or killing		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27857) To ensure that post-mortem inspection in all approved slaughterhouses is carried out in compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004, Annex I.	The CCA indicated that corrective measures were taken by all regions concerned (<i>Piemonte, Umbria, Toscana, Veneto, Bolzano, Calabria</i>). Only Calabria provided special training to officials, other Regions carried out controls (inspections/audits), the rest issued reminder letters or specific ante/post-mortem inspection procedures. The CCA held a meeting with Regions on February 3rd 2009 to discuss the official control problems including post-mortem inspections. The CCA on 04 March 2009 issued official letter to <i>Bolzano</i> and <i>Trento</i> Regions indicating responsibilities of local health units and recalling the necessity to apply sanctions to officials if they do not fulfil their duties. Further follow up actions will be pursued in relation to the similar findings in recent report 7930-2008.	Action taken
(27859) To take the necessary measures to bring the controls and identification of animal by-products in line with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.	The CCA has issued guidelines on the implementation of animal-by products official controls including risk categorisation. Those were sent to the Regions on 17 April 2009.	Action taken

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2007-7435 of 03-Jun-2007 in order to in order to evaluate the follow-up action taken by the competent authorities with regard to official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2007-7435-3 To ensure that official controls are carried out regularly, on a risk basis and with appropriate frequency, so as to achieve the objectives of the Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 as required by Article 3.	The Guidelines on official controls implementing Regulations (EC) No 882/2004 and 854/2004 were issued in 31st May 2007. Annex 2 of the guidelines define planning and risk categorization criteria. The local authorities plan and prepare official controls of establishments according to the above mentioned criteria. CCA provided assurances that all local authorities apply risk categorisation methodology. During the recent FVO mission in May 2008 the risk based controls were seen to be implemented in the visited Regions. The application of risk categorisation in all local authorities will be checked during 2009 inspections/audits.	Action taken
2007-7435-6 To ensure that FBOs comply with the general and specific	Office III in 2008 carried out inspections in 8 Regions (<i>Abruzzo, Molise, Sardegna, Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Piemonte, Toscana, Friuli Venezia Giulia</i>) at 47	Action taken

<p>hygiene requirements laid down in Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 and No 853/2004 respectively.</p>	<p>establishments (37 meat and 10 milk). During inspections of several establishments Office III had identified major structural and general hygiene deficiencies. Operational activities for 4 establishments have been suspended. Inspection reports have already been sent to regional authorities for corrective actions.</p> <p>In relation to implementation of certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 the CCA on 30 March 2009 send official control forms to the Regions. This applies only for those Regions that have not yet developed their own control procedures. Approved forms should be used for recording official controls in milk and meat establishments. The CCA on 30 March 2009 submitted proposal to the Interregional Technical Group within State-Regions Standing Conference to update the Act on own-controls. The initiated changes relate to microbiological criteria, health mark identification of poultry and rabbits, food chain information.</p> <p>The CCA in the first quarter of 2009 officially asked the Regions to institute a working group on follow up of implementation of FVO recommendations (reports 7435-2007, 7930-2008) through the Interregional Coordination within State-Regions Standing Conference.</p> <p>Further follow up actions will be pursued in relation to the similar findings in recent report 7930-2008.</p>	
<p>2007-7435-8 To ensure that the post-mortem inspections are carried out and that they comply with Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.</p>	<p>The CCA indicated that corrective measures were taken by all Regions concerned (Piemonte, Umbria, Toscana, Veneto, Bolzano, Calabria). Only Calabria provided special training to officials, other Regions carried out controls (inspections/audits), the rest issued reminder letters or specific ante/post-mortem inspection procedures.</p> <p>The CCA held a meeting with Regions on February 3rd 2009 to discuss the official control problems including post-mortem inspections. The CCA on 4 March 2009 issued official letter to Bolzano and Trento Regions indicating responsibilities of local health units and recalling the necessity to apply sanctions to officials if they do not fulfil their duties.</p> <p>Further follow up actions will be pursued in relation to the similar findings in recent report 7930-2008.</p>	<p>Action taken</p>
<p>2007-7435-9 To ensure as a matter of urgency that in all Regions all staff receives appropriate training in their area of competence as required by Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, Article 6.</p>	<p>The CCA provided information on conducted training during 2007-2008 across all Regions and all control areas including food of animal origin.</p>	<p>Action taken</p>
<p>2007-7435-10 To carry out a full review of the lists of approved establishments to ensure</p>	<p>The CCA completed upgrading the SINTESI system in 2008. The Regions had to verify that all data in the system was correctly transferred to the updated module. The Regions can make direct entry to the database and initiate</p>	<p>Action taken</p>

that inaccuracies are removed and to ascertain the reasons for establishments remaining under provisional approvals for periods of years.	changes that are necessary. All Regions now assign definitive approval numbers to the plants or repeal the temporary approvals. The CCA monitors anomalies in the SINTESI system and follow these up with the Regions. The conditional approval is automatically withdrawn from official list when an establishment still has conditional approval after the six months deadline.	
2007-7435-11 To take the necessary measures to bring the controls and identification of animal by-products into compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.	The CCA issued guidelines on the implementation of animal-by products official controls including risk categorisation. Those were sent to the Regions on 17 April 2009.	Action taken

Inspection 2008-7627 of 17-September-2008 in order to evaluate the systems in place to control the Salmonella risk in the table egg sector		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2008-7627-2 The CA should correct deficiencies in NSCP, such as the absence of explicit quality standards for laboratories attached to establishments when doing samples under NSCPs and of testing of one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds in laying hens farms with a second or third cycle as foreseen in point 2.1 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006.	<p>Regulation (EC) 1168/2006, Annex I, Section 2.1.a provides that sampling by the competent authority takes place on at least once a year in a holding comprising of at least 1000 birds.</p> <p>With reference to the observations in paragraph 5.5.2 of the mission report, the Italian authorities provided the following response:</p> <p>The Italian national plan already complies with this provision. In the plan, at chapter "Control of the disease", section 2.1.a, it is indicated that the official must sample at least one group per year from holding with at least 1000 birds. This sampling must be done no earlier than 9 weeks before the date of slaughter of the group. When this period of 9 weeks is deducted from the cycle of 60 weeks, the result of 51 is just less than one year. On this basis, Italy considers that the requirements are fulfilled and do not consider it to be necessary to adjust the plan.</p> <p>However, the explanation provided does not address the fact observed in the mission report that in several farms visited, the period was in total up to 90 weeks or more.</p> <p>Therefore the requirements are not fulfilled and the NSCP should be adjusted</p> <p>The control plan for 2009 specifies that all laboratory analyses are undertaken by IZS laboratories.</p>	Action still required
2008-7627-4 The CA should ensure that	The CCA sent the FVO mission report to the authorities of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces requesting them	In progress

Inspection 2008-7627 of 17-September-2008 in order to evaluate the systems in place to control the Salmonella risk in the table egg sector		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
deficiencies found by the mission team in food producing establishments visited regarding hygiene requirements of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 are corrected and to ensure that no such deficiencies exist in other similar establishments in Italy.	to verify the compliance of food processing establishments with the hygiene and health requirements. The General Directorate of Food Safety and Nutrition (Office III) included egg and egg product processing establishments and packing centres in its 2009-2010 inspection programme.	

Inspection 2008-7930 of 13-May-2008 in order to in order to evaluate the follow-up action taken by the competent authorities with regard to official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2008-7930-1 To ensure adequate staffing and adequate prioritisation of food safety issues in all competent authorities involved, in particular at regional level in order to comply with Art. 4.2 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The Regions and Autonomous Provinces commit themselves to give priority to the implementation and uniformity of official controls within their territory. In order to verify the adequacy human resources, an assessment of workloads was due to be carried out in 2008. They undertook to take all the necessary measures to overcome the legal and budget constraints that are currently hampering staff recruitment. They further undertook to try to solve the problem of the regional staff's legal and economic status within the National Health System. The CCA did not provide deadline to address this recommendation.	Action still required
2008-7930-2 To extend action already initiated in order to fully implement the system of audits of competent authorities at all levels.	In October 2008 the Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety had already prepared an action plan in order to reorganise the Italian audit system. First of all series of new performance indicators to support the Evaluation of activities carried out at a regional level and the efficiency of the regional competent authority has been developed. Operative standards of competent authorities and related audit systems are due to be developed by the end of 2009. This document will outline the necessary "evidences" in order to ensure the implementation of each requirement or standard. These elements will be able to be used for audits of the competent authorities. The CCA has already reorganised the audit system of the Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition	In progress

Inspection 2008-7930 of 13-May-2008 in order to evaluate the follow-up action taken by the competent authorities with regard to official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	and Food Safety. On annual basis the CCA prepares and transmits the programme of official control activities to the Regions and Autonomous Provinces. The programme includes inspections on food and feed business operators and audits (both systemic and sectorial) in the competent regional authorities. A general plan for audits and inspections in different Regions and sectors in 2009 has been approved. General food hygiene audits are planned in 14 different Regions related to milk and meat sectors.	
2008-7930-3 To take action in order to improve the system of official controls in Italy, to comply with all other requirements of Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The CCA indicated that by the end of 2009 they would develop operative standards of competent authorities as mentioned in previous response (7930-2). The CCA prepared inspections program of the year 2009, which includes visits to 14 Regions in meat and milk sectors.	In progress
2008-7930-4 To ensure that non-compliances in structure, layout, maintenance and, in general, hygiene requirements, as provided by Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 and No 853/2004, are properly identified in all establishments.	<p>The CCA Office III in 2008 carried out inspections in 8 Regions (<i>Abruzzo, Molise, Sardegna, Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Piemonte, Toscana, Friuli Venezia Giulia</i>) at 47 establishments (37 meat and 10 milk). During inspections of certain establishments Office III had identified major structural and general hygiene deficiencies. Operational activities for 4 establishments have been suspended. Inspection reports have already been sent to regional authorities for corrective actions. The CCA prepared inspections program of the year 2009 which includes visits to 14 Regions in meat and milk sectors.</p> <p>Moreover a working group between the Ministry, Regional and Autonomous Provinces was set up for the following tasks: - To collect all the Guidelines already adopted by the Regions and Autonomous provinces concerning official controls to assess compliance with Regulations (EC) No 852/2004 and 853/2004 in plants processing food of animal origin. By 30 March 2009 Regions must send the numerical register of the major non-compliance detected in the plants for the year 2008. - From 1 April 2009 till the end of 2009 the criteria and principles will be established at the national level for the development and adoption of registration documents and operating procedures and non-compliances repertory. From 2010 all competent authorities must consider these common criteria when revising registration documents and procedures adopted.</p> <p>Similar recommendation was issued in reports 8145-2006 and 7435-2007.</p>	In progress

Inspection 2008-7930 of 13-May-2008 in order to in order to evaluate the follow-up action taken by the competent authorities with regard to official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
<p>2008-7930-5 To ensure that, when non-compliances to hygiene requirements are identified, appropriate action is taken to have the FBOs remedy the situation in accordance with Art. 54 Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.</p>	<p>In relation to implementation of certain provisions of Regulation (EC) 853/2004 the CCA on 30 March 2009 sent official control forms to the Regions including non-compliance form. This applies only for those Regions that have not yet developed their own control procedures. Approved forms should be used for recording official controls in milk and meat establishments.</p> <p>However the CCA did not provide deadline for implementation of this recommendation. Moreover it is not clear how CCA will verify implementation of those procedures and effective actions in case of identified non-compliances.</p>	In progress ⁸
<p>2008-7930-6 To ensure that post-mortem inspection in all slaughterhouses is carried out in compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 854/2004.</p>	<p>The CCA has issued a Letter to the Regional Authorities to organise specific training's on ante and post mortem inspection performance in slaughterhouses for official veterinarians. The Regions and autonomous Provinces in 2009 have to adopt supervision plans to verify the proper execution of official controls in slaughterhouses, specifically focused post-mortem inspection. Within the first quarter of 2010, the Regions and autonomous Provinces will evaluate the outcome of this supervision plan and will arrange any further actions to improve the official control system in slaughterhouses. The CCA will be informed of the final outcome and further actions planned, by 30 June 2010.</p> <p>The CCA held a meeting with Regions on February 3rd 2009 to discuss the official control problems including post-mortem inspections. The CCA on 4 March 2009 issued official letter to all Regions indicating responsibilities of local health units and recalling the necessity to apply sanctions to officials if they do not fulfil their duties.</p> <p>Despite all arrangements by CCA the deadline for evaluation of the survey first quarter of 2010 is not satisfactory and the deadline for completing possible training for officials involved in post-mortem inspection is not clear. The CCA issued a reminder letter to <i>Bolzano</i> and <i>Trento</i> Regions but so far no actions have been taken by those Regions.</p>	In progress ⁹

⁸ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that an evaluation of implementation by the Regions was underway. Verification visits to all Regions were planned for 2009.

⁹ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the correct execution of post-mortem inspection would form part of the Office III audits planned for 2009 (see recommendation 2008-7930-5)

Inspection 2008-7930 of 13-May-2008 in order to in order to evaluate the follow-up action taken by the competent authorities with regard to official controls related to the safety of food of animal origin, in particular meat, milk and their products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	Similar recommendation was issued in reports 8145-2006 and 7435-2007.	
2008-7930-7 To audit the HACCP-based systems in all food businesses, to assess the results of the own checks and, in particular, of bacteriological analysis in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 and as laid down in Art. 10.2 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The Audits on HACCP procedures are carried out during official controls which include the checks in accordance with Reg. EC 2073/2005. Specific instructions are included in the Guidelines for the official control in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 and 882/2004. Non compliance's related to HACCP procedures are reported to the CCA annually in accordance with the above Guidelines.	Action taken

3.3. Imports of animals and food of animal origin

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 3 inspections in Italy in relation to imports of animals and food of animal origin.

Out of 35 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 8 were identified for follow-up during the 2009 general review mission, all of which were carried over from the country profile of 2007.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

MR 7529/2005 of 28/02/2005 on Border inspection posts			
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment	
(23695) To develop adequate co-operation with other involved authorities in particular with customs for the identification and selection of the consignments of veterinary interest passing through BIPs, the access to relevant customs databases, the availability and checks of manifests, the access of BIP staff to consignments and the opening of the means of transport and the harmonisation of the procedures in the different BIPs.	See recommendation 23691 and 15 of MR 7275/2007 Some BIPs have already access to manifests.	In progress	
	Currently, BIPs do not have the access to the Customs Information System A.I.D.A. This access will be possible only with the establishment of a customs single window in order to realize the development of interoperability among information systems. The procedural for the adoption of implementing decree is ongoing and it is coordinated by Agenzia delle Dogane.		
	Work on the mentioned implementing decree (DPCM Decree of the Prime Minister Office on "Sportello Unico Doganale") is progressing and being examined at the moment in the Conferenza Stato-Regioni. Once approved by the Conferenza it will be adopted (expected by the end of 2009).		
	Exchange of information on known illegal importers is taking place between CA and Customs.		
	MH wrote to Customs on 15 October 2007 on the implementation of the Memorandum of understanding, including the issue of access to information held by customs (cargo manifests). In practice, such information is currently made available and the purpose of this joint action is to ensure access in a uniform way throughout the territory. This will allow BIP staff access to the AIDA system to perform cross checks etc. (Action taken)	(Action taken)	
	Since 16 November 2007, the customs information system AIDA flags consignments subject to veterinary control. The system now requires BIP agreement (compulsory field for CVED reference) before consignments may be released by customs. (Action taken)	(Action taken)	

Report 7275/2007 of 26/02/2007 on import controls and BIPs		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
4. To take measures necessary in relation to the CITES list of points of entry in order to ensure that all CITES-consignments which are subject to veterinary checks are presented to entry points with an appropriately approved BIP.	<p>On 23 October 2007, MH wrote to the Ministry of the Environment, which drafts the CITES list, and to MIPAAF in order to introduce the restriction in list 1999/C 356/02/EC. A working group has been established between MH, ME and customs and this group had a meeting scheduled for 29 November. The working group was also taking into account work on a draft Commission document giving guidance on CITES entry points.</p> <p>The automatic flagging in AIDA, protects against the entry of animals through non BIP entry points.</p> <p>A manual on import of CITES species has been completed and is operational (approved by “Conferenza dei Servizi” on 30 September 2008).</p> <p>A Decree is being finalized to clarify the role of the Ministry of Health in this context (expected by June 2009)</p>	In progress
8. To take measures to ensure the correct application of Regulation (EC) No 745/2004 regarding the identified shortcomings in relation to the documentation of the destruction of illegal imports, the provision of information to travellers and in the collection of information regarding seizures in order to fully implement the provisions of Art. 3, 4 and 5 to Regulation (EC) No 745/2004 and of Chapter III of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.	<p>Under the Memorandum of Understanding between MH and customs, a working group has been created to develop joint actions to enhance controls in this area. Special attention will be paid to the uniform collection of data on the destruction of illegally imported goods, the provision of information to travellers, data collection on seizures and arrangements at points of entry where there are no BIPs (where Customs have sole responsibility).</p> <p>The working group has finalized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -procedures of data collection about seizure of animal origin products carried by passengers, establishing a single format for BIP and Custom; - a protocol agreement between ACC to organize “European Veterinary week” on Border bio security. - a protocol agreement to carry out a project named “FIND” , which has involved Malpensa BIP and USMAF, Customs and local CITES for the check of postal packages destined to private individuals. The operation has been carried out at the most important Italian postal warehouse (Lonate Pozzolo – VA), and it has been prepared with several organizational meetings, involving also national responsible of postal packages deposits. 	Action taken
11. To rectify the deficiencies noted for facilities equipment and hygiene in the proposed BIPs of Brescia-Montechiari, Brindisi and Civitavecchia	<p>Brescia-Montechiari</p> <p>MH inspection took place on 19 November. Shortcomings were corrected.</p> <p>Brindisi</p> <p>For these two proposed BIPs, corrective actions had not yet been completed. These BIPs were not currently operational.</p> <p>Civitavecchia</p>	Action taken

Report 7275/2007 of 26/02/2007 on import controls and BIPs		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	<p>This site was added to the list of BIPs in Commission Decision 2007/616/EC.</p> <p>These BIPS are now listed</p>	
12. To rectify the major deficiencies noted in Livorno and Milano Linate BIPs in order to implement the provisions of Art. 6 of Directive 91/496/EEC and Directive 97/78/EC and the provisions of Decision 2001/812/EC.	<p>The FVO deadline for the correction of deficiencies was 1 February 2008.</p> <p>Milano Linate</p> <p>BIP has a limited annual flow of imports (27 consignments in 2008) and at present, it does not justify the economic engagement of the airport management company for restructuring. Therefore, in the context of the next inspection in 2009, practical solutions will be defined, or, if necessary the authorization will be further limited.</p> <p>Livorno</p> <p>Deficiencies were to be corrected at 4 inspection centres (ICs Porto commerciale, Sintermar, Lorenzini and Terminal Darsena Toscana). MH wrote to the BIP on 8 November seeking confirmation that each of the deficiencies had been corrected. Correction of deficiencies is now confirmed. (Action taken)</p>	In progress
13. To complete the rectification of the deficiencies noted in Milano Malpensa and Genova BIPs without delay and to provide up to date information in relation to progress with implementation of the corrective actions agreed.	<p>Milano Malpensa</p> <p>The new inspection centre Magazzini aeroportuali ALHA is now listed by the Commission. MH confirmed that work was in progress to correct deficiencies at the inspection centre Cargo City MLE.</p> <p>Genova</p> <p>Works completed and MH to carry out an inspection</p> <p>These BIPS are now listed</p>	Action taken
14. To rectify any minor shortcomings noted for facilities, equipment and operational hygiene in all BIPs visited in order to implement the provisions of Art. 6 of Directive 91/496/EEC and Directive 97/78/EC and Decision 2001/812/EC.	<p>Brindisi, Milano Linate, Brescia-Montechiari and Citavecchia</p> <p>FVO recommendations have been sent to all these BIPs and answers to address the shortcomings are being followed up.</p> <p>With the exception of Milano Linate BIP (see point 12), all BIPs corrected the deficiencies found out by FVO. Please note that up to now there are no imports at Brindisi and Brescia Montichiari BIP</p>	Action taken
15. To further develop the system for the identification and selection of the consignments of veterinary interest, in co-operation with customs and port and airport	<p>A Memorandum of understanding between customs and MH was signed on 22 March 2007 aimed at improving co-ordination. (Action taken)</p> <p>In application of this Memorandum of understanding, MH wrote to the Ministry of the Treasury (who has</p>	In progress

Report 7275/2007 of 26/02/2007 on import controls and BIPs		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
<p>operators, especially regarding access to electronic systems, as laid down in Art. 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 136/2004 and Art. 5 and 6 of Regulation (EC) No 282/2004.</p>	<p>responsibility for the customs agency) on 15 October 2007, enclosing a draft agreement to introduce a uniform access to manifests by BIP staff throughout the territory.</p> <p>A protocol agreement among ACC for the acquisition of "cargo manifest" has not been formalized yet.</p> <p>However, during the mission of ACC at BIP, it was found that most of them acquire and control cargo manifest .</p> <p>A new proposal for the realization of the above mentioned protocol agreement has been planned with the Directorate General competent for USMAF</p> <p>Comprehensive operational guidelines for BIPs had been finalised and were to be placed on the MH website and also made available on CD by end 2007. Section 6.2.2 of the guidelines requires the BIPs to undertake a cross check with manifests on a weekly basis.</p> <p>Guidelines have been sent by the end of 2007 to BIPs, Customs Agency and Police of Health (NAS). Because of organisational problems, the publication on web site had been postponed. Now the guidelines have been published. (Action taken)</p> <p>See also the updates in Recommendation 23695 re the Food Code and "Sportello Unico Doganale".</p>	

3.4. Feedingstuffs and animal nutrition

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 2 inspections in Italy in relation to feedingstuffs and animal nutrition.

Out of 16 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 3 were identified for follow-up during the 2009 general review mission, all of which were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2007-7264 of 22-Jan-2007 in order to evaluate the implementation of measures concerning official controls on feed and compliance with requirements for feed hygiene		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2007-7264-1 To ensure an efficient and effective coordination and consistency of official controls between different CAs as required by Art. 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The control plan for feed (PNAA) 2008 was issued on 18 February 2008. A reporting system is now in place for reporting results of controls to Office VII. Annual reports of results are published on the MLHSP website. http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/sanita/sanApprofondimento.jsp?lang=italiano&label=alim&id=442	Action taken
2007-7264-6 To ensure that official controls on imported feedingstuffs are conducted in the light of potential risks as required by Art. 15 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	From 2008, the PNAA includes a chapter on controls on imported feedingstuffs (chapter 6 in 2008). Results are reported to Office VII and published as per recommendation 2007-7264-1.	Action taken
2007-7264-8 To record in a national list all registered and approved FBOs as required by Art. 19 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.	The official lists of registered and approved FBOs for almost all the Regions are available and have been published on the websites of the Ministry and the individual Regions. An interregional working party (in which the Ministry also participates) has been established with the aim of drawing up a guidance document dealing with all the problems encountered at national level concerning the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. The Ministry is creating a national register of establishments covered by Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 using the “Sintesi” computer programme. The list of feed operators approved under Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/05 is available on MLHSP website. http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/sanita/sanApprofondimento.jsp?lang=italiano&label=alim&id=444 MLHSP was working towards ad interim publication of links to Regional lists of registered operators (Article 9) pending creation of the proposed National Information Platform.	In progress

3.5. Control system for TSEs/ABP

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 5 inspections in Italy in relation to TSEs and ABP.

Out of 40 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 12 were identified for follow-up during the 2007 general review mission, of which 5 were carried over from the country profile of 2007 and 7 were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

Inspection 7701/2005 of 14/11/2005 on TSEs in sheep and goats		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(23366) To put measures in place as required by Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 to ensure that sufficient awareness in the farming community increases their willingness to notify animals suspected of being infected with TSEs in order to ensure that no under-reporting of the disease occurs.	Leaflets were produced and distributed on BSE and on scrapie. (concentrated on Sardinia). Work was also ongoing on genetic selection for scrapie resistance.	Action taken
(23367) To ensure enforcement of measures for the implementation of the epidemio-surveillance of TSEs in order to bring the sampling of healthy slaughtered goats and dead animals in line with targets set up in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.	The goat population at end 2008 was 1,122,250. For 2008, the proportion of target sampling achieved was (i) slaughter 99% (9,924) and (ii) fallen 37% (3,673). The CCA cited prohibitive rendering costs to explain the shortfall in the case of fallen goats ¹⁰ .	Action still required

¹⁰ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that inspections by CCA in Sardinia would be carried out in October 2009 and in Calabria and Sicily in 2010.

Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(24696) To ensure monitoring and testing of all fallen stock in line with provisions laid down in point 3, Chapter A of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.	<p>The previous GRM had found that for the first half of 2006, 26% of fallen stock had not been tested. Due to measures put into place by CCA, this had been reduced to 10% for 2007.</p> <p>The monitoring data for such discrepancies for 2008 were being processed and an overall result was expected to be available by September 2009.</p>	In progress
(24698) To enhance the regular verification of the BSE epidemio-surveillance in order to ensure full compliance with all provisions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 to guarantee submission to the Commission of data in the annual report concerning the BSE testing and eradication programme in accordance with Art. 6(4) therein, that allows a reliable picture of the epidemiological situation of the disease to be drawn.	<p>A new web-based system was under development for electronic processing of BSE testing. As funding was not provided to purchase hardware for reading barcodes from the bovine passports, this work continues to be done manually.</p> <p>The national centre for TSE (IZS in Turin) continues to verify data contained in the central database and informs the RVS, the AUSL, the MLHSP and the NRL on a monthly basis of any anomalies.</p> <p>The IZS in Teramo manages the national database for bovine identification. The two institutes work together to cross check the data of bovine tested for BSE and the data in the national database.</p>	In progress
(24705) To put measures in place to ensure co-ordination and verification of the effective implementation of frequent official controls as regards removal, handling and dispatch of SRM in order to guarantee effective enforcement of all requirements laid down in Annex XI to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.	Planned vertical inspections on SRM by Office III in 2008 did not take place due to lack of budget. Inspections are included in the DVPHNFS Audit and inspection programme for 2009	In progress

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2008-7743 of 17-Feb-2008 in order to evaluate the implementation of health rules on certain animal by-products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2008-7743-1 To take steps to put in place an effective system of coordination between and within the CAs responsible for controlling the flow of PAP as OF/SI, as required by Art. 4 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, in order that the official controls can effectively verify that OF/SI are channelled and used in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 181/2006, particularly at farm level.	A consultative committee comprising MIPAF and MLHSP is now meeting every 1-2 months. MLHSP circular of 20 February 2009 requires separation of production for feed and fertiliser. A joint response by MLHSP (Offices III and VII) and MIPAF is to be provided showing control plans for Regulation (EC) No 181/2006 See also recommendation 2008-7743-7	In progress ¹¹
2008-7743-2 To ensure that all staff responsible for performing official controls to check compliance with the requirements of Regulations (EC) No 92/2005 and 181/2006 receive adequate training and guidance to enable them to undertake their tasks competently and consistently as required by Art. 6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	Training will be provided by IZS during the second half of 2009. The CCA confirmed that this will include OF/SI.	Action taken
2008-7743-3 To ensure that the results of official controls to check compliance with the legal requirements falling within the scope of this mission are recorded, as required by Art. 9 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, and in sufficient detail to enable the effectiveness of the official controls to be verified in accordance with Art. 8 of	MLHPS issued new guidelines to the Regions on 17 April 2009 on controls in this area. This includes risk categorisation criteria.	Action taken

¹¹ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that, the National Feed Control Plan was amended on 20 July 2009 to include provisions for controls and reporting as regards Regulation (EC) No 181/2006.

Inspection 2008-7743 of 17-Feb-2008 in order to evaluate the implementation of health rules on certain animal by-products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
the said Regulation.		
2008-7743-4 To ensure that all plants approved to use Category 1 fat in thermal boilers satisfy the requirements set down in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 92/2005.	The approval process was underway based on MLHSP Note to the Regions dated 17 February 2009. Approved plants will be included in the Sintesi database.	Action taken
2008-7743-5 To publish a national list of those plants approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 92/2005 to use Category 1 fat in thermal boilers, as required by Art. 26 of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002.	The publication of a national list had not yet taken place pending resolution of certain technical issues with the Sintesi database. This was expected to be resolved by June 2009.	In progress ¹²
2008-7743-6 To ensure that plants which produce OF/SI using PAP are approved as technical plants in accordance with Art. 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 and to ensure that the relevant requirements of the said Regulation and of Regulation (EC) No 181/2006 are fulfilled.	Ministerial Order of 10 December 2008 and circular of 20 February 2009 provide the basis for approval of technical plants. Approval procedures must be completed by 20 August 2009.	Action taken
2008-7743-7 To ensure that farms receiving OF/SI satisfy the relevant requirements of Regulation (EC) No 181/2006.	See also recommendation 2008-7743-1. A joint response by MLHSP (Offices III and VII) and MIPAF is to be provided showing control plans for Regulation (EC) No 181/2006. It is envisaged that the national Feed control plan (PNAA) will be modified to include specific control requirements.	In progress

¹² In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities confirmed that the system would be operational in November 2009

3.6. Control system on veterinary medicinal products (VMP) and residues

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 2 inspections in Italy in relation to veterinary medicines and residues.

Out of 11 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 1 was identified for follow-up during the 2009 general review mission. This was carried over from the country profile of 2007.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

Report 7263/2004 of 07/09/2004 on Control of residues in live animals and animal products		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(18915) Ensure that all analytical methods used for the NRCP are elaborated in SOP format and are fully validated in accordance with EU legislation.	Validation completed for Group A (except for one confirmatory test in A6 to be completed in September 2009). Validation also completed for Group B (except in two cases of screening tests in B2d to be completed by end 2009).	Action taken

3.7. Foodstuffs and food hygiene

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 4 inspections in Italy in relation to foodstuffs, food hygiene and GMOs.

Out of 28 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 13 were identified for follow-up during the 2009 general review mission, 4 of which were carried over from the country profile of 2007 and 9 were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

Report 7059/2004, Inspection of 23/02/2004 on Food hygiene		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(17247) Given the lack of information at central level with regard to regional official control activities, the competent authorities should ensure that office IX,, which now has responsibility for auditing food safety controls in the Regions, has sufficient resources to evaluate regional official controls. (See also 12972, 18058, 25271, 2007-7332-6)	An Action Plan to strengthen the audit system was adopted in September 2008. Progress on implementing this Action Plan is described in part 1 of the country profile. In the context of ongoing development of the system, the Italian authorities were invited to consider how independent scrutiny could be addressed and to examine how all sectors could be covered within a 5 year time frame. Office IX did not carry out any audits in 2008 due to lack of budget. Activity in 2008 was focussed on development work and training under the Action Plan. The coordinated audit and inspection plan for 2009 had been approved but, as at April 2009, a budget for implementation had still not been provided.	Action still required ¹³ <i>(This is a horizontal issue)</i>
(17249) The competent authorities should encourage the dissemination of Good Hygiene Practice guides to the food sectors which require them, and where they exist give due consideration to such guides when carrying out official controls as required under Article 8(1) of Council Directive 93/43/EEC.	In 2008, the DGFSN with the DGSA issued an Executive Decision to set rules for the Good Hygiene Practise Guides sector (GHP Manuals). Office II established a specific standard procedure (SOP). Office II had validated seven more GHP manuals, presented by the producers' associations. Office II oversees on the MLHSP website a page dedicated to the GHP Manuals validation process. http://www.ministerosalute.it/sicurezzaAlimentare/paginaInter naMenuSicurezzaAlimentare.jsp?id=1187&lingua	Action taken

¹³ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that some funding had been obtained.

Report 7059/2004, Inspection of 23/02/2004 on Food hygiene		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	The extent to which GHPs are taken into account in the performance of official controls is an item on the checklist for vertical inspections.	
(17251) The competent authorities should ensure that official controls cover all aspects of Council Directive 93/43/EEC during inspections, as required in Article 8(1) of that Directive (repealed by Regulation (EC) No 852/2004).	Six vertical inspections by Office II had been planned for 2008 but, due to lack of budget, only 2 took place (restaurant and supermarket). Six sector audits are planned for 2009.	In progress
(17253) The competent authorities should ensure that inspection staff has adequate equipment and protective clothing with which to carry out controls.	Office II wrote to the Regions on 12 February 2009, (note 3533) and requested them to respond by 15 March 2009. At the time of the general review mission, not all Regions had responded.	In progress

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2007-7193 of 10-Jun-2007 in order to assess the official control systems in place for food hygiene, traceability, labelling and bottled water		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2007-7193-2 Ensure that official control inspections of food businesses take account of the requirements of Articles 8.1 (documented procedures) and 10.2 (d) (HACCP assessment) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Carried over from 7059/2004	In 2008 DGFSN organized, in collaboration with the Regions, two vertical inspections in the food hygiene sector, (restaurant in Liguria and supermarket or drugstore in Sicilia). Office II wrote to the Regions on 12 February 2009, (note n. 3533) and requested them to respond by 15 March 2009. At the time of the general review mission, not all Regions had responded. For 2009, DGFSN Office II, planned six sector audits, in the framework of the DVPHNFS Audit and Inspection programme for 2009 (to be carried out in the same Regions where USMAFs will be audited).	In progress
2007-7193-4 Proceed urgently with plans to ensure that the inspection frequency of food premises is based on risk associated with that premises in accordance with Article 3.1 of Regulation (EC) No	The guidelines as per Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 were agreed technically between the competent authorities on 31 May 2007 and were circulated as a MLHPS memo. They lay down the general criteria for the classification of food businesses on the basis of risk assessment and provide useful information for planning official controls in accordance with Article 3.1 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Six vertical inspections by Office II had been planned for 2008 but, due to lack of budget, only 2 took place (restaurant	Action still required

Inspection 2007-7193 of 10-Jun-2007 in order to assess the official control systems in place for food hygiene, traceability, labelling and bottled water		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
882/2004. Carried over from 7059/2004	and supermarket). Six sector audits are planned for 2009.	
2007-7193-5 Ensure that inspectors for official control have adequate equipment as required by Article 10.2 (h) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Carried over from 7059/2004	Office II wrote to the Regions on 12 February 2009, (note n. 3533) and requested them to respond by 15 March 2009. At the time of the general review mission, not all Regions had responded.	In progress
2007-7193-9 Encourage the dissemination and use of Guides to Good Hygiene Practice in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004.	In 2008, the DGFSN with the DGSA issued an Executive Decision to set rules for the Good Hygiene Practise Guides sector (GHP Manuals). Office II established a specific standard procedure (SOP). Office II had validated seven more GHP manuals, presented by the producers' associations. Office II oversees on the MLHSP website a page dedicated to the GHP Manuals validation process. http://www.ministerosalute.it/sicurezzaAlimentare/paginaInterMenuSicurezzaAlimentare.jsp?id=1187&lingua The extent to which GHPs are taken into account in the performance of official controls is an item on the checklist for vertical inspections.	Action taken
2007-7193-10 Continue with plans to ensure that all laboratories charged with official control of foodstuffs are accredited to ISO 17025 in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (as derogated by Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005).	By letter dated 10 February, 2009 the Italian authorities informed the Commission of the accreditation status of Italian official laboratories (including those performing analysis for Trichinella and those working under derogation), based on information provided by the national accreditation Bodies, SINAL and ORL. Office VIII DGFSN is setting up a database which collects information on official labs across the Country.	In progress

Inspection 2007-7193 of 10-Jun-2007 in order to assess the official control systems in place for food hygiene, traceability, labelling and bottled water

Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
<p>2007-7193-1 Proceed with the plan to implement the national crises plan as required by Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.</p>	<p>Provisions of Regulation EC No 178/2002 and Decision 478/2004, concerning National crisis Plan and Crisis Unit, were enacted by the Agreement between the Government, Regions and Autonomous Provinces of 24 January, 2008, published in the Official Journal n.36 on 2 February, 2008. This is available at the following address: www.ministerosalute.it/imgs/C_17_normativa_1784_allegato.pdf</p> <p>The Agreement sets out the criteria for the constitution of a Crisis Network, comprising Central, Regional and Local Contact points.</p> <p>A central database was being established to coordinate the work between central and local crisis Units. It includes also a list of experts in different food safety fields belonging to the ISS.</p> <p>Arrangements have been put into place to acquire and equip the National Crisis Unit.</p>	<p>Action taken</p>
<p>2007-7193-6 Ensure that the requirements for traceability are enforced in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.</p>	<p>The agreement between the Health Ministry and the Regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano on “guidelines to ensure the traceability of food and feed for the purposes of public health for the implementation of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of 28 January 2002” was adopted on 28 July 2005 (register of acts ref. 2334) and published in the official gazette on 19 December 2005.</p> <p>It contains information relating to traceability and is mainly aimed at food businesses and National Health Service bodies. The Ministry will take steps to promote awareness among the Assessorati alla Sanità of the Regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano with a view to improving traceability in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.</p> <p>Six vertical inspections by Office II had been planned for 2008 but, due to lack of budget, only 2 took place (restaurant and supermarket). Six sector audits are planned for 2009.</p>	<p>Action still required</p>
<p>2007-7193-7 Ensure that the requirements for allergen labelling are enforced in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2000/13/EC</p>	<p>Six vertical inspections by Office II had been planned for 2008 but, due to lack of budget, only 2 took place (restaurant and supermarket). Six sector audits are planned for 2009.</p>	<p>Action still required</p>

Inspection 2007-7193 of 10-Jun-2007 in order to assess the official control systems in place for food hygiene, traceability, labelling and bottled water		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
as amended.		
2007-7193-8 Ensure that procedures in place for the notification of alerts from local level to both regional level and the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy are applied to ensure rapid notification of all concerned as required by Article 50 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.	<p>In order to adopt common procedures for Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed , two new legal provisions were adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between the Government, Regions and Autonomous Provinces of November 13, 2008, amending Agreement of December, 15, 2005, concerning “ Guidelines for rapid alert system management for food intended for human consumption”. • Agreement between the Government, Regions and Autonomous Provinces of April, 18, 2007, concerning Binding Guidelines for rapid alert system management for feed. <p>Office VIII has a recording system to evaluate the time every Region takes to answer to each alert notification. This response time is also one of the parameters of LEA.</p>	Action taken

3.8. Imports of food of plant origin

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 1 inspection in Italy in relation to imports of food of plant origin.

Out of 5 recommendations contained in the report of this inspection, 1 was identified for follow-up during the 2007 general review mission. This was carried over from the country profile of 2007.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

Inspection 8119/2006 of 11/12/2006 concerning import controls on food and feed of non-animal origin		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(28077) Ensure that all laboratories carrying out official analysis within the scope of the mission comply with the requirements of Article 18 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005, in particular that they provide satisfactory guarantees that quality control schemes (e.g. validation of analytical methods) are in place.	The Directorate-General for Food Safety and Nutrition (DG SAN) considering the critical situation of APPA laboratories in terms of accreditation, issued the Decree of 27 February 2008. In accordance with this decree the Zooprohylactic Institutes are also entitled to perform official analysis on food of non animal origin. The Ministry of Health has developed a special programme to adapt new tasks to IZS laboratory structures. As of April 2009 there were 198 accredited laboratories and 4 laboratories are in process of accreditation.	Action taken

3.9. Plant protection products (PPP) and residues

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 2 inspections in Italy in relation to pesticides.

Out of 19 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 9 were identified for follow-up during the 2007 general review mission, 3 of which were carried over from the country profile of 2007 and 6 were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

Report 7318/2004, Inspection of 27/09/2004 on Pesticides – residues		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(20310) The competent authorities of Italy should ensure that results of inspections of plant protection products and results of residue monitoring are reported by every region to the central authorities within the time outlined by the specific legislation. This should be enforced, so that the information forwarded to the European Commission is complete and representative for the country.	Office VII confirmed that reporting systems were now functioning: all Regions had reported for 2007 and for 2008.	Action taken
(20323) The range of pesticide substances, and their metabolites, being examined in the laboratories should be increased to allow adequate enforcement of pesticide MRLs as specified in Council Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC and 90/642/EEC as amended.	The MLHSP provided data showing that the number of pesticides sought (fruit and vegetables) had increased from 297 in 2005 to 332 in 2006 and 340 in 2007. Of the 36 ARPA laboratories, 16 now have LC-MS/MS equipment and a further 5 are in the process of procuring such equipment. The ongoing procurement of new equipment would allow a further widening of the range of analytes. See also recommendation 2007-7194-6	In progress
(20324) The time lapse between sampling and analysis for pesticide residues should be such as to allow adequate enforcement and follow-up actions, as well as any necessary emergency measures.	Following circulars to the Regions in October 2007 and in March 2009, MLHSP confirmed that the time lapse for samples taken at import is less than one week and that for other samples the time lapse is 3-4 weeks. It was also confirmed that the time lapse is continuously monitored at Regional level.	Action taken

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2007-7194 of 17-Jun-2007 in order to evaluate controls of pesticide residues in food of plant origin		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2007-7194-1 The competent authorities should ensure that the annual report to the Commission within the framework of Article 17 of Council Directive 91/414/EEC includes results from all Regions and autonomous provinces.	Office VII confirmed that reporting systems were now functioning: all Regions had reported for 2007 and for 2008. See also recommendation 20310	Action taken
2007-7194-2 The competent authorities should ensure that all monitoring results on pesticide residues are annually reported to the Commission as required by Article 7 of Council Directive 86/362/EEC and Article 4 of Council Directive 90/642/EEC.	Office II sends a quarterly report regarding data on Italian controls of food of plant origin at import to the European Commission. Starting from 2008 those reports contain also data on controls of pesticides. Data for 1 st semester 2008 were sent to the European Commission in 16 July 2008. Data for 3 rd and 4 th quarter 2008 were sent to the European Commission in October 2008 and January 2009.	Action taken
2007-7194-4 The competent authorities should ensure that all designated laboratories comply with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, or come under the derogation provided for in Article 18 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2076/2005. The laboratories should consider implementing SANCO Guidelines for Quality Control Procedures for Pesticide Residue Analysis (Document No SANCO/10232/2006).	The operational guidelines on Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 (on the coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2009, 2010 and 2011 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin) which was sent to the Regions by Office VII on 17 February 2009 specifies that accredited laboratories or those in the process of accreditation should be used. This guideline draws attention to the SANCO document (no 2007/3131 on method validation and quality control procedures for pesticide residues analysis in food and feed) Of the 41 laboratories participating at the 2007 national control programme for pesticide residues in food of vegetable origin, 28 laboratories were already accredited (16 SINAL/ORL, 4 SINAL, 8 ORL). 3 Laboratories were in the process of accreditation (Campania, Sicilia and Lombardia) MLHSP plan to write to the Regions to confirm that only accredited laboratories may be used after 1 January 2010. Decree of 27 February, 2008 enables the IZS laboratories to undertake analysis of food of non animal origin. All of them are accredited in accordance with article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and these laboratories may be used for pesticide residue analysis from 2010.	In progress

Inspection 2007-7194 of 17-Jun-2007 in order to evaluate controls of pesticide residues in food of plant origin		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2007-7194-5 The competent authorities should ensure that the national reference laboratories comply with Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	The CA confirmed that funding for the accreditation process at the NRL (ISS) had been secured. The Quality system was being improved and SINAL accreditation was expected to be achieved by spring 2010. The CRL conducted an on spot visit to the NRL in November 2008. The technical report of this visit included a Road Map for 2009 and the NRL undertook to inform the CRL on progress on the specified actions.	In progress
2007-7194-6 The CAs should consider substantially increasing the range of analytes including metabolites covered by their analytical methods for pesticide residues in food of plant origin, so as to better reflect the substances that are marketed and used and to ensure effective implementation of Article 7 of Directive 86/362/EEC, Article 4 of Directive 90/642/EEC and Article 7 of Directive 2006/125/EC. They should ensure that analytical methods used comply with Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and for the analysis of baby food with Article 7(2) of Directive 2006/125/EC.	See recommendation 20323. The operational guidelines on Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 (on the coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2009, 2010 and 2011 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin) which was sent to the Regions by Office VII on 17 February 2009 specifies that each Region should take at least one sample of baby food	In progress
2007-7194-7 The time-lapse between sampling and analysis for pesticide residues should be such as to allow adequate enforcement and follow-up actions, as well as any necessary emergency measures.	See recommendation 20324	Action taken

3.10. Animal welfare

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 5 inspections in Italy in relation to animal welfare.

Out of 30 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 15 were identified for follow-up during the 2007 general review mission, 1 of which was carried over from the country profile of 2007 and 14 were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

MR 7010/2004 of 10/05/2004 on Animal welfare – transport		
Reference No and recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(17976) Regarding animal welfare at slaughter, to provide adequate training and instructions regarding welfare at slaughter.	<p>The first part of the training programme dedicated to animal welfare on farm was carried out from May to September 2008 (6 sessions, 3 in Brescia, 1 in Rome and 1 in Palermo).</p> <p>300 official veterinarians and 120 other professionals (private veterinarians, agronomists, agriculture technicians, representatives from the farming associations) were trained. All are now a national list (on the Ministry web page) as accredited trainers for the training of farmers.</p> <p>In November 2008 the first National Conference on animal welfare on farm took place. The conference assessed the results of the first part of the training programme carried out and planned the delivery of the second part.</p> <p>At the same time an e-learning platform was set up in order to provide distance training for all the topics covered by the first part of the training programme.</p> <p>The platform is available to all public and private veterinarians and also for NAS (Carabinieri).</p> <p>The National Reference Centre on Animal Welfare has provided the "Associazione Italiana Allevatori" all the training supporting materials in order for them to organize and carry out the second part of the training programme.</p> <p>In some Regions, in particular in Lombardia, this has already reached an advanced stage of implementation.</p> <p>With reference to animal welfare at the time of slaughter the National Reference Centre on Animal Welfare is preparing the training supporting materials needed for a training to be carried out with videos to be sent to all associations of FBOs.</p> <p>At regional level Lombardia has already organized 6 training sessions on animal welfare at the time of slaughter (4 in October 2008 and 2 in November 2008) for public veterinarians and AUSL personnel. In the same context 18 NAS Carabinieri have been trained.</p> <p>In Umbria Region all personnel dealing with official controls have participated to training in line with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 as planned by AUSL n. 3.</p>	Action taken

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2007-7332 of 25-Nov-2007 in order to evaluate the implementation of animal welfare requirements for equidae intended for slaughter, both during transport and at slaughter.		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2007-7332-1 Authorisation of transporters is only given in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and that both, authorisation of transporters and approval of vehicles are recorded, as required by Article 18.3 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and that authorisations are publicly available, as required by Article 13.4 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.	<p>In order to standardise, throughout the country, the procedures for obtaining the authorisations under Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, the State/Regions Agreement on “Initial provisions for authorisation for the transportation of live animals” was published in Official Gazette of the Italian Republic No 118 of 21 May 2008.</p> <p>For the creation of the national database on transporters and all other databases at national level a "Cabina di regia" (Steering Committee) between the Regions and the CCA has been created.</p> <p>Work is in progress (see part 1 of the Country Profile on this general issue)</p> <p>However, some Regions have already created their databases on authorized transporters.</p> <p>The website with all the authorized Italian transporters for long journeys can be found at the following address: http://www.ministerosalute.it/imgs/C_17_normativa_1777_ulteriallegati_ulterioreallegato_0_alleg.pdf</p>	In progress
2007-7332-2 Documented procedures for official controls, as required by Article 8.1 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, provide sufficient information and instructions for staff to carry out adequate assessments of the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 in relation to the welfare of horses during transport.	<p>In order to facilitate and standardise control activity, a checklist for wellbeing during transport has already been published on the Ministry’s website, so as to make it available to all the veterinary control bodies.</p> <p>An operating manual for the carrying out of controls is already available in draft form and will be distributed by the end of June 2008 to the competent veterinary authorities and all the supervisory/enforcement bodies. It will also be published on the websites of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of the Interior and the Anti-Vivisection League (LAV).</p> <p>The operating manual is available at the following address http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/resources/documenti/benessere/manualetrasporto.pdf</p>	Action taken
2007-7332-3 Checks are organised so that the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, including the means of transport and accompanying documents, are inspected on an adequate proportion of horses transported, as required by Article 27 of Regulation	<p>Work is ongoing both on a National Control Plan for animal welfare and on drafting the inter-ministerial decree to coordinate the controls, for which provision was made in Legislative Decree No 151/07. This work should be finished by the end of 2008.</p> <p>The National Control Plan for animal welfare on farm was finalized and circulated to Regions on 4 August 2008.</p> <p>On 27 February 2009 a working group CCA-Regions on</p>	In progress

Inspection 2007-7332 of 25-Nov-2007 in order to evaluate the implementation of animal welfare requirements for equidae intended for slaughter, both during transport and at slaughter.		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(EC) No 1/2005.	<p>animal welfare was set up with, among other things, the aim of identifying the critical points of the national plan and to address them. Only after this process is finished the National Plans on transport and slaughter will be considered.</p> <p>The draft Interministerial Decree on the coordination of controls is being finalized. After that it will be sent to the other Ministries and the Regions for consultation. The final text will then be published. See the draft in Annex.</p> <p>In the meanwhile the CCA has issued a note dated 5 March 2009 to the relevant authorities in order to clarify the procedural aspects of the implementation of Article 26 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 in view of the creation of the contact points and in order to improve coordination of controls.</p>	
<p>2007-7332-4</p> <p>Checks at slaughterhouses are carried out as required by Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Chapter II C, so that conditions of animal welfare during transport are inspected as well as conditions within the slaughterhouse, in particular that water is provided in lairages as required by Annex A.II.9 of Directive 93/119/EC.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health has already drafted and issued an explanatory note on controls on animal protection at the slaughter stage, with the relevant checklists for the carrying out of controls at the slaughterhouse, on 7 December 2006 (ref. 44419). In relation to this matter too, the inspections will be carried out by the relevant office of the Ministry of Health during 2008. The inspection programme began in February 2008 with the inspection in Lazio Region. In June 2008 an inspection was carried out in Tuscany Region, and one is planned in Emilia-Romagna in July.</p> <p>As for the inspection of 21 February 2008 in the Lazio Region in two farms of laying hens non-compliances were detected regarding the lighting of cages in the lower floors, the application of nail cutting devices, staff training and daily inspection of animals;</p> <p>For the two pig farms inspected non conformities were detected with reference to the lack of suitable places to hide and materials for manipulation in the box, for boars the lack of visual and olfactory contact with other pigs and the inadequate training of personnel.</p> <p>Another inspection took place in Lazio on 26.02.2008 in a cattle slaughterhouse, the non-compliances identified included the lack of back-up stunning equipment in the area of stunning, the non-utilization of the checklist issued by the Ministry of Health and the absence of documentation attesting adequate training of personnel.</p> <p>As for the inspection of 10 June 2008 in the Region of Tuscany, an approved abattoir for the slaughter of cattle and pigs and for the ritual slaughter of cattle was inspected. The non-conformities related to staff training and the documentation about the maintenance of stunning equipment</p> <p>On 17 July 2008, another inspection took place in Tuscany</p>	In progress

Inspection 2007-7332 of 25-Nov-2007 in order to evaluate the implementation of animal welfare requirements for equidae intended for slaughter, both during transport and at slaughter.		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	<p>in a pig farm and at a turkey slaughterhouse. As regards the rearing of pigs non-compliances were detected with reference to the the control animals, the reduction of the incisors within the first 7 days of life of the piglets, the non-availability of water for the sows. As for the turkey slaughterhouse no shortcomings were detected.</p> <p>With reference to the role of the CCA, a note (n. 15634 del 13/12/07) was sent in order to re-state the need to intensify controls at the points of arrival of animals. Umbria and Lombardia have confirmed that have implemented this note.</p>	
<p>2007-7332-5 Supervisory procedures are implemented in order to verify the effectiveness of official controls, as required by Article 8.3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, concerning the welfare of horses during transport.</p>	<p>The inspection programme for 2007, which could not be carried out for internal organisational reasons, was reconfirmed for 2008. The inspection programme began in February 2008 with the inspection in Lazio Region. In June 2008 an inspection was carried out in Tuscany Region, and one is planned in Emilia-Romagna in July.</p> <p>The inspections planned by the CCA concerning the protection of animals during transport will concentrate in particular on the structural requirements of control posts, the controls carried out by the Local Health Agencies, their planning and the way in which they are carried out and coordination of the controls with the supervisory/enforcement bodies.</p> <p>With regard to the protection of animals during slaughter, at present the CCA's supervision is concentrated on ritual slaughter, since pre- and post-slaughter stunning methods are being sought at national level which can lead to the establishment of procedures which are accepted by the religious communities and comply with the ritual requirements and the animal welfare rules.</p> <p>Every year the AUSL send to the Regions the data on the official controls carried out on the protection of animals during transport. Each Region, in turn, send to the Ministry of Health the aggregated data for its territory.</p> <p>On this basis and on the basis of the results of previous controls, the supervision of the Regions and of the AUSLs can be planned by the CCA (through inspections and audits). A specific office (Ufficio IX) is coordinating the supervision at central level.</p> <p>When it comes to supervision by the CCA of the activities carried out by UVAC, the CCA (Ufficio VIII - Direzione Generale della Sanità Animale e Farmaco Veterinario) receives an annual report from them about the activities carried out and this is the basis to plan the inspections and/or audits and to issue specific coordination notes.</p>	In progress

Inspection 2007-7332 of 25-Nov-2007 in order to evaluate the implementation of animal welfare requirements for equidae intended for slaughter, both during transport and at slaughter.		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	<p>With reference to the two Regions inspected by the CCA in 2008 (Lazio and Toscana), recommendations were made to address the shortcomings detected (see also Recommendation n. 2007-7332-4). No information is available at the moment on the implementation of these recommendations.</p> <p>For the Regions which have not been inspected, Lombardia carried out an audit (18-24-30 September 2008) on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 for the AUSLs of Mantova, Cremona and Brescia.</p> <p>Umbria has announced specific measures on checks about the effectiveness of official controls in the animal welfare sector to be included in their Integrated Control Plan.</p>	
<p>2007-7332-6 Appropriate measures are taken, as required by Article 4.6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, in the light of the results of audits which concern the welfare of horses during transport.</p>	<p>The CCA has a specific office (Ufficio IX) dedicated to audit activities.</p> <p>With reference to animal welfare several audits and inspections to be carried out in some Regions are included in the coordinated programme of audits and inspections for 2009.</p> <p>With reference to audits about the protection of animals during transport, a specific focus will be placed on authorized control posts, checks carried out by the AUSLs, their planning and implementation and coordination of the local authorities with the police.</p> <p>With reference to audits about the protection of animals at the time of slaughter, the CA indicated that specific focus would be placed on ritual slaughter.</p> <p>For 2009 the audits have not started yet due to budget issues and the need to carry out training for the auditors (see part 1 of the Country Profile on this general issue).</p>	In progress ¹⁴

¹⁴ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that Office VI DGAHVN would carry out by December 2009 at least one audit and one inspection regarding welfare of horses during transport and at slaughter.

Inspection 2008-7691 of 09-Mar-2008 in order to evaluate the system of control in relation to animal welfare during transport and at the time of slaughter and killing		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2008-7691-1 All staff carrying out official controls of animal welfare during transport and at the time of slaughter receive adequate training, as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	See recommendation 17976 At regional level, Lombardy will complete the training of all official veterinarians on Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 by 31 December 2008. At central level, after organising the implementation of the cascade-model courses aimed at issuing certificates of competence to drivers and attendants, the Ministry of Health financed and coordinated a training and information programme for farmers in cooperation with the National Reference Centre for Animal Welfare and the National Reference Centre for Veterinary Public Health Training. This programme began in My 2008.	Action taken
2008-7691-2 There are procedures for authorisation of transporters so that they are authorised in accordance with Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and that vehicles are approved in accordance with Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.	See recommendation 2007-7332-1	In progress
2008-7691-3 Authorisation of transporters and approval of vehicles are recorded, as required by Article 18 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and authorizations are publicly available, as required by Article 13 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.	See recommendation 2007-7332-1	In progress
2008-7691-4 In all Regions the transporters' personnel are trained, as required by Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.	In order to facilitate the training of personnel of transporters and assembly centres pursuant to Article 17(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, the Ministry of Health, with its circular of 14 December 2006, allowed the owners of transport firms and assembly centres to organise courses with, if they so wish, cooperation from the Local Health Agencies' official veterinarians. Moreover, the personnel of transporters and assembly centres can also receive training by participating in the courses concerning the specific fields covered by Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, which are organised by the Ministry of Health and the National Reference Centre for Animal Welfare and aimed at the issuing of certificates of competence for drivers and attendants. Lastly, the teaching material from the e-learning course referred to in point (1) will be made available for any	Action taken

Inspection 2008-7691 of 09-Mar-2008 in order to evaluate the system of control in relation to animal welfare during transport and at the time of slaughter and killing		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
	<p>training activities.</p> <p>All Regions have carried out the required training. The certificates mentioned in Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 are only issued by the competent Veterinary Services. For training delivered by private bodies only provide participants with a certificate of attendance which then needs to be validated by the competent Veterinary Services.</p>	
<p>2008-7691-6</p> <p>Checks of consignments at any stage of long journeys are carried out as required by Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and ensure that remedial actions are taken so that the requirements of Chapter V of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 are respected.</p>	See recommendation 2007-7332-3	In progress
<p>2008-7691-7</p> <p>Checks at slaughterhouses are carried out as required by Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section I, Chapter II C, so that conditions of animal welfare during transport are inspected as well as animal welfare conditions within the slaughterhouse.</p>	See recommendation 2007-7332-4	In progress
<p>2008-7691-8</p> <p>Animals which do not need to be subject of ritual slaughter are stunned appropriately, as required by Article 5 (1) of Directive 93/119/EC.</p>	<p>As already stated in point (1), as part of the training and information programme for farmers, and with the organisational support of the National Reference Centre for Animal Welfare, the Ministry of Health will produce audiovisual/teaching material aimed at slaughterhouse workers, which will be distributed by the National Reference Centre in cooperation with the trade associations.</p> <p>The CCA is aware that an increase in the number of animals ritually slaughtered takes place in connection with festivities like Easter and Christmas. An investigation on this issue was carried out in 2007 and it confirmed the existence of this practice.</p> <p>However the CCA believe that EC legislation at the moment does not allow taking any specific action in this field. They therefore would refer this discussion at European level.</p>	In progress

Inspection 2008-7691 of 09-Mar-2008 in order to evaluate the system of control in relation to animal welfare during transport and at the time of slaughter and killing		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
2008-7691-10 Supervisory procedures are implemented in order to verify the effectiveness of official controls, as required by Article 8 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, concerning the welfare of animals during transport and at the time of slaughter.	See recommendation 2007-7332-5	In progress

3.11. Plant health

Since 2004, the FVO has completed 7 inspections in Italy in relation to plant health.

Out of 57 recommendations contained in the reports of these inspections, 33 were identified for follow-up during the 2009 general review mission, 28 of which were carried over from the country profile of 2007 and 5 were contained in reports that had reached closeout stage since the 2007 general review mission.

Recommendations carried over from the country profile of November 2007

Inspection 8260/2006 of 17/03/2006 concerning Import controls - plants/plant products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
<p>(26130) Italy is recommended to:</p> <p>(1) Increase the capacity of the Single Authority to enable it to meet the obligations of the Article 1(4) of Council Directive 2000/29/EC and specifically :</p> <p>(a) to ensure that notifications of interceptions are sent to the EC and other MS within no more than 2 working days as required by Article 2 (1) of Commission Directive 94/3/EC, preferably using EUROPHYT;</p> <p>(b) to ensure that the data furnished or published by the SA concerning the points of entry and the interceptions are confirmed by the SFRs in order to fully comply with Article 13c (4) of Council Directive 2000/29/EC;</p> <p>(c) to ensure that the</p>	<p>The single authority is part of Office VIII (Plant Health, fertilisers and seeds) of MIPAAF. There were 4 FTE along with the head of unit working on plant health and a further 3 contract staff were to be recruited in July 2009.</p> <p>The central plant health service (CPHS) did not describe how data on interceptions are transmitted from the Regions and validated before passing to the Commission.</p> <p>All new EU legislation is discussed at the monthly meeting of the national phytosanitary committee which meets every month (CPHS and all Regions). Work is in progress on a website to contain legislation.</p> <p>CPHS has not described how legislation, procedures, guidelines etc are disseminated to and by the regions and the system of reporting to CPHS.</p> <p>As regards the notification of interceptions, an official has been designated for this task within the CPHS.</p>	<p>Action still required¹⁵</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>

¹⁵ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the subjects covered in this inspection were currently the subject of discussion in a working group of the State-Region conference. They reserved the right to comment following completion of the reorganisation of the national plant protection service.

Inspection 8260/2006 of 17/03/2006 concerning Import controls - plants/plant products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
information necessary at the import inspection posts is provided without delay as required by Article 2 (1) of Commission Directive 94/3/EC and Point 1 of the Annex to Commission Directive 98/22/EC;		
(26133) Establish official co-operation and communication with Customs for import controls at national level in order to apply Article 1 (4) of Council Directive 2000/29/EC and to meet the requirements for a "rapid communication system with [...] the customs authorities..." mentioned in Point 3 (a) of the Annex to Commission Directive 98/22/EC;	<p>There is a joint working group between CPHS and customs on a joint manual of procedures. In the meantime, co-operation and communication is by FAX.</p> <p>The CPHS did not give any timescale for the completion of this project.</p>	<p>Action still required</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>
(26134) Ensure that at least the minimum conditions for carrying out plant health checks are available at inspection posts, as required by Commission Directive 98/22/EC; this includes access to destruction facilities;	<p>CPHS has created a working group to plan and organise inspections of inspection posts by a technical support group.</p> <p>CPHS has not described the composition of these groups, procedures, control plans for 2007/2008 or results to date.</p>	<p>Action still required</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>
(26135) Ensure inspectors are made aware in good time of new legislative requirements, in particular the provision of Article 13a(4)(b) of Council Directive 2000/29 concerning "Additional Declaration";	<p>All new legislation is discussed at the monthly meeting of the national phytosanitary committee which meets every month (CPHS and all Regions). Work is in progress on a website to contain legislation and guidelines.</p> <p>CPHS has not described how legislation, procedures, guidelines etc are disseminated to and by the Regions and the system of reporting to CPHS.</p>	<p>Action still required</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>
(26136) Italy is also advised to establish a national database or harmonised data system to facilitate exchanges of data between the SFC and the SFRs;	<p>A national database to include data from the register of producers (RUP), import certificates and notifications of interceptions has been developed and the RPSs were loading first data.</p>	<p>Action still required</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this</i></p>

Inspection 8260/2006 of 17/03/2006 concerning Import controls - plants/plant products		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
		<i>recommendation</i>
(26137) Italy is also advised to plan and increase the number of controls of consignments with wood packing material;	A working group has been established to develop a national control plan. An agreement has been reached with customs on the control of non-regulated articles. CPHS has not provided details of the agreement with customs or on the timeline for a national control plan.	Action still required <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(23138) Italy is also advised to issue publicity material on concessions for travellers and controls on passengers to monitor compliance;	Work in progress on a poster and leaflet. CPHS did not provide a timeline for the completion of this work or on how this information will be distributed.	Action still required <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>

Inspection 8272/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the situation and controls for <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27950) The current control strategy for <i>A. chinensis</i> , including funding, is reviewed in order to ensure that <i>all necessary measures</i> can and are being taken to eradicate or inhibit the spread of this pest as required by Article 16(1) of Directive 2000/29/EC.	CPHS provided a copy of a Decree dated 9 November 2007 which had not been published as at 10 January 2008. CPHS did not describe the current control strategy and available funding. CPHS did not describe how Commission Decisions have been implemented to date.	Action still required ¹⁶ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>

¹⁶ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Regions are responsible for funding eradication programmes. For the period 2009-11, the Lombardy Region allocated around €10 million for this purpose and the Lazio Region allocated around €200,000 for the outbreak in Rome. A Decree entitled "Disposizioni sulla lotta obbligatoria contro il cerambicide asiatico *Anoplophora chinensis* (Thomson)" dated 9 November 2007, was published on 16 February 2008. This set out procedures for eradication. No details were provided of implementation measures.

Inspection 8272/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the situation and controls for <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27951) The Commission and other Member States are notified of the protective measures taken with regards host plants originating in Asian countries, in accordance with Article 16(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC	CPHS referred to the Decree of 9 November 2007 but did not describe the protective measures in place.	Action still required ¹⁷ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27952) All necessary measures are always taken following the appearance of harmful organisms listed in Annex I, Part A, Section I or Annex II, Part A, Section I to eradicate, or if that is impossible, inhibit their spread, in accordance with Article 16(1) of Directive 2000/29/EC.	In relation to pest presence, a summary report of the current situation in Italy (spread, surveillance, eradication measures) concerning the following harmful organisms was requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> • <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i> • <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> • <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (ALB) CPHS failed to provide the requested information.	Action still required ¹⁸ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27953) The Commission and other Member States are kept regularly informed of the control measures taken to eradicate or inhibit the spread of <i>A. chinensis</i> and its up-to-date situation in Italy.	See recommendation 27952. CPHS was in the process of preparing a list of national coordinators for survey and reporting to the Commission on specific pests. CPHS failed to provide information even though one Region (Lombardy) had made information available through the EPPO website. http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/anoplophora_chinensis/chinensis_IT_2007.htm	In progress ¹⁹ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>

¹⁷ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that measures were in place in line with Commission Decision 2008/840/EC.

¹⁸ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities referred to Ministerial Decrees adopted but provided no details of implementation.

¹⁹ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities referred to the inspection undertaken by the Commission from 31 August to 11 September 2009 (2009-8179). Additional information was provided to the Commission during this mission. The authorities also indicated that the Lombardy Region had been designated to be the national coordinator for the collection of data on *A. chinensis* and that the CPHS would produce an Annual Report on these outbreaks.

Inspection 8272/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the situation and controls for <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27954) Details of customers who have purchased host and potential host plants from nurseries situated in quarantine areas, are available to the Single Authority and other SFR to enable targeted inspections and surveys to be carried out.	<p>CPHS made reference to Article 7 of the Decree of 9 November 2007. However this does not address the recommendation.</p> <p>CPHS failed to provide details of such customers and failed to describe how such data is used to target inspections and surveys.</p>	<p>Action still required²⁰</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>
(27955) In light of the review recommended above, whether a national strategy, funding or contingency plans should be developed and implemented.	<p>CPHS made reference to the Decree of 9 November 2007. However this does not address the recommendation.</p> <p>CPHS failed to describe how the national strategy had been reviewed or adjusted.</p>	<p>Action still required²¹</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>
(27956) Carrying out specific surveys in Regions other than Lombardy, focussing on high-risk areas, in order to ensure that the pest has not spread outside of Lombardy.	<p>CPHS made reference to Article 6 of the Decree of 9 November 2007.</p> <p>While Articles 4 and 6 are relevant, the CPHS failed to provide details of any surveys undertaken or of results obtained</p>	<p>Action still required²²</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>

²⁰ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that, following the adoption of Decision 2008/840/EC, all host plants of *Anoplophora chinensis* located in the defined area are marketed under the plant passport, and that this would allow their complete traceability. No details were provided on implementation.

²¹ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities referred to Decree entitled "Disposizioni sulla lotta obbligatoria contro il cerambicide asiatico *Anoplophora chinensis* (Thomson)" dated 9 November 2007 and to Decision 2008/840/EC but provide no details on national strategy or on implementation.

²² In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that Decree entitled "Disposizioni sulla lotta obbligatoria contro il cerambicide asiatico *Anoplophora chinensis* (Thomson)" dated 9 November 2007 requires that Regions check for the presence of *Anoplophora chinensis*. They refer to information provided to the Commission during the inspection undertaken by the Commission from 31 August to 11 September 2009 (2009-8179) and undertake to provide annual monitoring data. The data provided to the Commission do not show the situation for each Region.

Inspection 8273/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the control measures taken against <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27957) Implement, before the next growing season of maize, the provisions of Commission Decision 2006/564/EC of 11 August 2006 amending Commission Decision 2003/766/EC;	CPHS indicated that a working group had been established to develop national measures and a national plan. CPHS failed to describe how the Commission Decisions have been implemented to date.	Action still required ²³ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27958) Improve the co-ordination within the country of the <i>Diabrotica</i> surveillance and control in order to satisfy the provisions of Article 1(4) of Commission Directive 2000/29/EC;	CPHS failed to describe any measures taken to date.	Action still required ²⁴ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27959) Ensure that relevant provisions of Commission Decision 2003/766/EC, as amended by Commission Decision 2006/564/EC, are applied, and in particular that: (a) articles 3 and 4 are	CPHS failed to describe any measures taken	Action still required ²⁵ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>

²³ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that a Ministerial Decree on "Implementation of Decision 2003/766/EC, as amended by Decision 2006/564/EC and 2008/644/CE on measures emergency to prevent the spread within the Community of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* Le Conte" was published on 30 June 2009. Based on this Decree, a national plan was being prepared. No details of implementation were provided.

²⁴ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Technical Working Group on *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*, established in 2001, agrees on measures for implementation following adoption by the National Committee on Plant Health. Reference was made to an annual publication of the working group. No details on implementation or procedures were provided.

²⁵ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities referred to the publication of Ministerial Decree of 8 April 2009 which implements the relevant Commission Decisions. No details on implementation or procedures were provided.

Inspection 8273/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the control measures taken against <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
<p>applied when <i>Diabrotica</i> is found in an area</p> <p>previously known to be free from the organism,</p> <p>(b) infested zones are defined, to comply with Article 4a(1),</p> <p>(c) containment programmes are organised to limit the spread of <i>Diabrotica</i> from all infested zones to comply with Article 4a(2);</p>		
(27960) Ensure that regular official checks in the field are carried out to verify that maize growers comply with the imposed requirements;	CPHS failed to describe any measures taken.	Action still required ²⁶ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27961) Ensure that complete results of the survey of <i>Diabrotica</i> are sent to the Commission and other Member States each year before 31 December, to comply with Article 2(2) of Commission Decision 2003/766/EC;	<p>CPHS failed to describe any measures taken. Results for 2006 transmitted to the Commission in February 2007 were incomplete.</p> <p>CPHS was in the process of preparing a list of national coordinators for survey and reporting to the Commission on specific pests.</p> <p>Survey results for 2007 and 2008 were provided to the Commission.</p>	In progress ²⁷ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27962) Extend the survey to the Regions not yet surveyed (e.g. Marche	CPHS failed to describe any measures taken.	Action still required ²⁸

²⁶ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Regional authorities have responsibility for monitoring this requirement. No details were given of the measures actually taken by the Regions or of results of such monitoring.

²⁷ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia is designated for the coordination of monitoring data for Italy.

²⁸ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that all Regions are required to conduct surveys. No details are provided to demonstrate this.

Inspection 8273/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the control measures taken against <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
Region), in order to obtain as much knowledge as possible about the situation in the whole of the national maize area of cultivation, and fully comply with Article 2(1) of Commission Decision 2003/766/EC;		<i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27963) Enhance co-operation between SFRs for better exchange of information and experiences between Regions;	CPHS failed to describe any measures taken.	Action still required ²⁹ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27964) Set up at national level protocols for surveys and <i>Diabrotica</i> management for a more harmonised effort across the Regions;	CPHS failed to describe any measures taken during the mission. The survey report 2008 contained a protocol describing the survey.	In progress ³⁰ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27965) Apply the measures of Commission Recommendation 2006/565/EC in the containment programmes referred to in recommendation 3(c) above.	CPHS failed to describe any measures taken.	Action still required ³¹ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>

²⁹ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Technical Working Group on *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*, established in 2001, agrees on measures for implementation for adoption by the National Committee on Plant Health. The response does not address the specific recommendation.

³⁰ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Working Group is responsible for the provision of guidance through technical notes following agreement of the National Committee on Plant Health. No details are provided of any such notes having been adopted.

³¹ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that a Ministerial Decree on "Implementation of Decision 2003/766/EC, as amended by Decision 2006/564/EC and 2008/644/CE on measures emergency to prevent the spread within the Community of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* Le Conte" was published on 30 June 2009. Based on this Decree, a national plan was being prepared. The response does not address Commission Recommendation 2006/565/EC as specified in the recommendation.

Inspection 8274/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the situation and measures taken against <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27966) To ensure that imports of plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill intended for planting, other than fruit and seed, may only take place if they comply with the requirements of Article 3 of Commission Decision 2006/464/EC;	CPHS referred to Decree of 30 October 2007 which had not been published as at 10 January 2008. CPHS failed to describe how the Commission Decision has been implemented to date	Action still required ³² <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27967) To ensure that movement of plants of <i>Castanea</i> Mill intending for planting, other than fruit and seed, from their place of production, meet the conditions laid down in Article 4 of Commission Decision 2006/464/EC;	CPHS referred to Article 5 of the Decree of 30 October 2007. CPHS failed to describe how the Commission Decision has been implemented to date.	Action still required ³³ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>
(27968) To ensure that demarcated zones are established in accordance with Article 6 of Commission Decision 2006/464/EC;	CPHS referred to Article 8 of the Decree of 30.10.2007. CPHS failed to describe how the Commission Decision has been implemented to date	Action still required ³⁴ <i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i>

³² In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that a Ministerial Decree dated 30 October 2007 was adopted on "temporary emergency measures to prevent the spread of the chestnut gall wasp, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu, in Italy". No details were provided on implementation.

³³ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that measures were implemented under Ministerial Decree dated 30 October 2007. No details were provided on implementation.

³⁴ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that Regions have an obligation to establish demarcated zones under Article 8 of the Decree dated 30 October 2007. No details were provided on implementation.

Inspection 8274/2006 of 10/10/2006 concerning the situation and measures taken against <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Assessment
(27969) To ensure that information on the establishment of demarcated zones according to the Annex II section I point 1 (5) to the Commission Decision 2006/464/EC, is sent to the Member States and the Commission;	<p>CPHS referred to Article 8.2 of the Decree of 30 October 2007.</p> <p>The establishment of a demarcated zone for one Region (Lazio) was notified to the Commission on 15 November 2007.</p> <p>CPHS notified the Commission in 2007 of the appearance of the pest in other Regions (Abruzzo, Sardinia, Trento province and Veneto) but had not confirmed the establishment of any other demarcated zones.</p> <p>Global survey information provided by Italy for 2008 did not specify demarcated zones. Results for Sicily were lacking.</p>	<p>Action still required³⁵</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>
(27970) To ensure that movement of plants within the demarcated zones is prohibited as laid down in Annex II section II first indent to the Commission Decision 2006/464/EC.	<p>CPHS referred to Article 10 of the Decree of 30 October 2007.</p> <p>CPHS failed to describe how the Commission Decision has been implemented to date.</p>	<p>Action still required³⁶</p> <p><i>The Commission has initiated specific follow-up measures in the case of this recommendation</i></p>

³⁵ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the issue of reporting to the Commission was being discussed in the working group, set up at the State-Region conference

³⁶ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Decree dated 30 October 2007 harmonised measures in Italy. No details were provided on implementation.

Recommendations reaching “closeout stage” since the 2007 general review mission

Inspection 2008-7870 of 03-Feb-2008 in order to evaluate the situation and controls for <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Update
2008-7870-1 There are adequate resources available to ensure that appropriate measures aiming at eradicating the pest are taken following occurrences of the pest, as required by Article 6 of Commission Decision 2007/365/EC. In particular, in order to meet the objective of eradication, these measures should be taken within an appropriate timeframe.	During the general review mission, the Italian authorities undertook to provide an Action Plan.	Action still required ³⁷
2008-7870-2 Protective measures, which are taken against a harmful organism not known previously on its territory, are notified to the Commission and the other Member States, as required by Article 16(2) of Council Directive 2000/29/EC;	During the general review mission, the Italian authorities undertook to provide an Action Plan.	Action still required ³⁸

³⁷ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that a Ministerial Decree was issued on 9 November, 2007 on "Provisions on compulsory control of red palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier)" to implement Commission Decision 2007/365/EC. They also indicated that resourcing of measures was a matter for Regional governments. No details were provided on implementation.

³⁸ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that protective measures are discussed at the monthly meeting of the National Committee on Plant Health. No details are provided.

Inspection 2008-7870 of 03-Feb-2008 in order to evaluate the situation and controls for <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier)		
Reference no. and Recommendation	Findings	Update
2008-7870-3 The Commission and the other Member States are notified when new species are found to be susceptible to the pest and if there is a significant development in the distribution of the pest, in line with Article 16(2) of Council Directive 2000/29/EC;	During the general review mission, the Italian authorities undertook to provide an Action Plan. A map showing the current situation of the pest was provided to the Commission in September 2009.	In progress
2008-7870-4 The measures that have been adopted to prevent the introduction and spread of the pest are amended so as to comply with those in Commission Decision 2007/365/EC, as required by Article 7 of that Decision. This relates in particular to the establishment of demarcated areas and the measures taken in these.	During the general review mission, the Italian authorities undertook to provide an Action Plan.	Action still required ³⁹
2008-7870-5 All establishments that produce susceptible plants are identified in order to ensure that all movements of such plants take place in accordance with Article 4 of Commission Decision 2007/365/EC;	During the general review mission, the Italian authorities undertook to provide an Action Plan.	Action still required ⁴⁰

³⁹ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Ministerial Decree, dated 9 November, 2007 sets out procedures to be followed by the Regions. No details were provided on implementation.

⁴⁰ In their comments on the draft country profile, the Italian authorities indicated that the Ministerial Decree, dated 9 November, 2007 adopted contingency measures. No details were provided on implementation.

3.12. Overview of more recent inspections

All inspections which had taken place at the time of the general review mission in April 2009 are dealt with in chapters 3.1 - 3.11 above.

ANNEX I – ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, SPECIAL TERMS AND WEBSITES

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITES
ABP	Animal By-Products	
APPA	Agency for Environmental Protection in the two autonomous provinces	
ARPA	Regional Agencies for Environment Protection (<i>Aziende Regionali per la Protezione Ambientale</i>)	
ASF	African Swine Fever	
AUSL	Local Health Units (<i>Aziende Unità Sanitarie Locali</i>)	
BIPs	Border Inspection Posts (<i>Posti di Ispezione Frontaliera</i>)	http://www.ministerosalute.it/ministero/sezMinistero.jsp?id=80&label=uffici
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	
CA	Competent Authority	
CCA	Central Competent Authority	
CEA	National Reference Laboratory for BSE	
CNSA	National Committee for Food Safety (<i>Comitato Nazionale per la Sicurezza Alimentare</i>)	
CPHS	The central plant health service (in MIPAFF) <i>Servizio Fitosanitario Centrale</i>	
CREAA	National Reference Centre for feedingstuffs <i>Centro di Referenza per la sorveglianza e il controllo degli Alimenti per gli Animali</i>	
CSF	Classical Swine Fever	
CTM	Technical Commission for Feedingstuffs	
DGAHVM	Directorate General for Animal Health and Veterinary Medicine <i>Direzione Generale della sanità animale e del farmaco veterinario</i>	
DGFSN	Directorate General for Food Safety and Nutrition <i>Direzione Generale della sicurezza degli alimenti e della nutrizione</i>	
DGPS	Directorate-General for Sanitary Prevention (<i>Direzione Generale della Prevenzione Sanitaria</i>)	
DGRDIS	Directorate-General for Rural Development, Infrastructure and Services (<i>Direzione Generale per la Qualità dei Prodotti</i>)	

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITES
	<i>Agroalimentari e la Tutela del Consumatore)</i>	
DVPHNFS	Department for Veterinary Public Health, Nutrition and Food Safety (<i>Dipartimento per la Sanità Pubblica Veterinaria, la Nutrizione e la Sicurezza degli Alimenti</i>)	http://www.ministerosalute.it/
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority	
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease	
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office	
GMOs	Genetically Modified Organisms	
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points	
ICQ	Central Inspectorate for Quality Control of Foodstuff and Agricultural Products (<i>Ispettorato Centrale per il Controllo della Qualità dei Prodotti Agroalimentari</i>)	http://www.politicheagricole.it/RepressioneFrodi/default
ISS	National Health Institute (<i>Istituto Superiore di Sanità</i>)	http://www.iss.it/
ISS ORL/ORL	<i>Evaluation and Accreditation Body (Organismo Riconoscimento Laboratori)</i>	http://www.iss.it/orla/
IZS	Experimental Zooprophyllaxis Institutes (<i>Istituti Zooprofilattici Sperimentali</i>)	http://www.ministerosalute.it/alimenti/attivita/sezAttivita.jsp?lang=italiano&label=coo&id=112&area=ministero&colore=2&lang=it
LVS	Local Veterinary Services (<i>Servizi Veterinari Locali</i>)	
MANCP	Multi Annual National Control Plan	
MLHSP	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy (<i>Ministero della Salute</i>)	http://www.ministerosalute.it
MLHPS	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Policy	
MIPAAF	Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Policies (<i>Ministero per le Politiche Agricole e Forestali</i>)	http://www.politicheagricole.it/default.html
MRL	Maximum Residue Level	
NAS	Carabinieri Health Protection Unit (<i>Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela della Salute - Nuclei Antisofisticazione e Sanità dei Carabinieri</i>)	http://www.carabinieri.it/Internet/Cittadino/Informazioni/Tutela/Salute/default.htm
NRCP	National Residues Control Plan	
NRL	National Reference Laboratory	
OF/SI	Organic fertilizers and soil improvers	
PAP	Processed animal proteins	

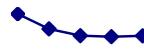
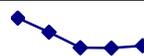
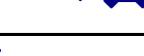
ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITES
PMP	Multi-Territorial Prevention Offices (<i>Presidi Multizonali di Prevenzione</i>)	
PPP	Plant Protection Products	
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed	
RPHS	Regional Public Health Services (<i>Servizi di Sanità Pubblica delle Regioni</i>)	
RPS	Regional Phytosanitary Services (<i>Servizi Fitosanitari Regionali</i>)	
RVS	Regional Veterinary Services (<i>Servizi Veterinari Regionali</i>)	
SIAN	Food Hygiene and Nutrition Service (<i>Servizio Igiene degli Alimenti e della Nutrizione</i>)	
SINAL	National System for Laboratory Accreditation (<i>Sistema Nazionale per l'Accreditamento dei Laboratori di Prova</i>)	
SIS	Sanitary Information System	
SNVR	Segretariato Nazionale della valutazione del rischio della catena alimentare	
SRM	Specified Risk Materials	
TSEs	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies	
USMAF	Port, Airport and Border Health Offices (<i>Uffici di Sanità Marittima, Aerea e di Frontiera</i>)	
UVAC	Veterinary Offices for Compliance with Community Requirements (<i>Uffici Veterinari per gli Adempimenti degli Obblighi Comunitari</i>)	http://www.ministerosalute.it/ministero/sezMinistero.jsp?lab_el=uffici&id=78
VMPs	Veterinary Medical Products	

ANNEX II - PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRADE OVERVIEW

This Annex presents summary data on Italy's production, consumption and trade of food, animals and plants. It gives the economic context for the control systems described in Parts 1 to 3 of the profile. The data are taken from Eurostat's database on "Food: From Farm to Fork Statistics" which can be found on the following web site:

[Food Chain Statistics](#)

4.1 Actors in the Food Chain

<i>Holding rearing animals (Number)</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>% EU-27</i>	<i>Trend (Absolute figures)</i>
All holdings rearing equidae	34150	2.31%	1997  2007
All holdings rearing cattle	146990	4.30%	1997  2007
All holdings rearing sheep	75380	6.41%	1997  2007
All holdings rearing goats	33420	5.07%	1997  2007
All holdings rearing pigs	100950	3.55%	1997  2007
All holdings rearing poultry	75450	3.44%	1997  2007
All holdings rearing other livestock	3950	3.13%	1997  2007

Food production enterprises (Number)	2006 *	% EU-27	Trend (Absolute figures)
Production, processing, preserving of meat, meat products	3890	7.89%	2000  2006
Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	451	11.38%	2000  2003
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	2010	20.89%	2000  2006
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	3952	45.57%	2000  2006
Manufacture of dairy products	4329	31.92%	2000  2006
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	1540	19.69%	2000  2006
Manufacture of other food products	51801	25.94%	2000  2006
Manufacture of beverages	2825	13.13%	2000  2006

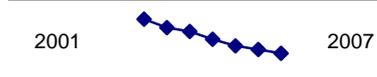
* or most recent available data

Food retail enterprises (Number)	2006	% EU-27	Trend (Absolute figures)
Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco predominating	57005	13.13%	2000  2006
Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores	112925	22.30%	2000  2006
Retail sale of fruit and vegetables	18887	27.20%	2000  2006
Retail sale of meat and meat products	31864	25.84%	2000  2006
Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	6164	17.27%	2000  2006
Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery	8523	13.40%	2000  2006
Retail sale of alcoholic and other beverages	4315	11.05%	2000  2006
Restaurants; bars; canteens and catering	226567	16.21%	2000  2006

Fishing vessels (Number)**2007 % EU-27****Trend (Absolute figures)**

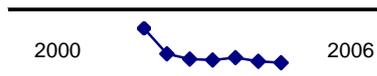
Number of fishing vessels

13837 15.87%

**Feedingstuffs and pesticides enterprises (Number)****2006 % EU-27****Trend (Absolute figures)**

Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals

514 11.98%

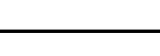


Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products

39 7.47%



4.2 Production

<i>Livestock (1000 heads) - rounded</i>	<i>2008 *</i>	<i>% EU-27</i>	<i>Trend (Absolute figures)</i>
Total of cattle population	6486	7.27%	2002  2008
Total of the pig population	9252	5.79%	2002  2008
Sheep total	8175	8.46%	2002  2008
Total of the goat population	957	7.13%	2002  2008
Total of equidae	157	4.20%	1995  2007
Poultry total	157240	10.10%	1995  2007

* or most recent available data

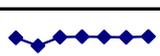
<i>Slaughtering (1000 heads) - rounded</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>% EU-27</i>	<i>Trend (Absolute figures)</i>
Bovines	3833	13.79%	2002  2008
Pigs	13616	5.36%	2002  2008
Sheep	6190	9.21%	2002  2008
Goats	311	4.32%	2002  2008
Poultry	524946	9.61%	2003  2008
Equidae	99	56.70%	2002  2008

<i>Milk and eggs production (1000 t) - rounded</i>	<i>2007 *</i>	<i>% EU-27</i>	<i>Trend (Absolute figures)</i>
Milk collected by dairies	10991	8.02%	2002  2007
Eggs	743	9.33%	2002  2006

* or most recent available data

Fishery production (tons)	2007 *	% EU-27	Trend (Absolute figures)
Catches	315962	4.99%	2001  2006
Landings	276743	7.31%	2001  2007
Aquaculture	180988	13.24%	2001  2007

* or most recent available data

Crop production (1000 t) - rounded	2008 *	% EU-27	Trend (Absolute figures)
Cereals, incl. rice	20201	7.15%	2002  2008
Root crops	6412	6.99%	2002  2007
Industrial crops (total)	701	4.47%	2002  2007
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries	13550	23.47%	2002  2007
Fruit (excl. citrus fruit, grapes, olives)	6045	24.87%	2002  2008
Citrus fruit	3618	31.95%	2002  2008
Grapes	7392	29.88%	2002  2007

* or most recent available data

Food production turnover (Mio Euro) - rounded	2006 *	% EU-27	Trend (Absolute figures)
Production, processing, preserving of meat, meat products	18473	10.51%	
Processing and preserving of fish and fish products	1998	9.63%	
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	7031	14.28%	
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	7124	16.05%	
Manufacture of dairy products	15311	14.36%	
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	4916	14.74%	
Manufacture of other food products	29705	12.52%	
Manufacture of beverages	14099	10.66%	

* or most recent available data

Feedingstuff production (1000 t) - rounded	2006 *	% EU-27	Trend (Absolute figures)
Premixtures for farm animal feeds	926	9.47%	
Preparations used for farm animal feeds (excl. premixtures)	14166	11.63%	

* or most recent available data

4.3 Consumption

Gross apparent human consumption of main food items - 2007 (1)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>kg/head</u>
Cereals (excluding rice) (1000 t)	9392.00	158.76
Wheat - Total (1000 t)	8882.00	150.14
Barley (1000 t)	0.00	0.00
Maize (1000 t)	500.00	8.45
Dried pulses (1000 t)	108.00	1.83
Rice - total (1000 t)	602.00	10.40
Meat - Total (1000 t)	5324.00	91.00
Meat : Cattle (1000 t)	1471.00	25.00
Meat : Pigs (1000 t)	2291.00	39.00
Meat : Sheep and goats (1000 t)	91.00	2.00
Meat : Poultry (1000 t)	898.00	15.00
Meat : Equidae (1000 t)	64.00	1.00
Drinking milk (1000 t)	3533.42	60.12
Whole milk (raw mat)	:	:
Cheese (1000 t)	1329.77	22.63
Eggs (1000 t)	655.00	:
Butter (1000 t)	169.43	2.88
Vegetable fats and oils (1000 t)	1650.00	27.89
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit - Total	:	:
Apples (1000 t)	1034.00	17.48
Pears (1000 t)	735.00	12.42
Fresh peaches (1000 t)	1295.00	21.89
Grapes (1000 t)	852.00	14.40
Citrus fruit (1000 t)	3710.00	62.71
Oranges (1000 t)	2264.00	38.27
Nuts (1000 t)	374.00	6.32
Dried fruit (1000 t)	47.00	0.79
Cauliflowers (1000 t)	276.00	4.67
Fresh tomatoes (1000 t)	1836.00	31.04
Potatoes (1000 t)	2646.00	44.73
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	:	:
Sugar (equivalent white sugar) (1000 t)	2560.00	43.56
Honey (1000 t)	25.00	0.43
	<u>Total</u>	<u>lt/head</u>
Wine (1000 hl)	23685.00	40.04

Degree of self-sufficiency of main food items (%) -2007 (2)

	<u>%</u>
Cereals (excluding rice)	74.45
Wheat - Total	67.20
Barley	59.82
Maize	83.50
Dried pulses	30.61
Rice - Total (equivalent milled rice)	163.21
Meat - Total	74.00
Meat : Cattle	57.00
Meat : Pigs	66.00
Meat : Sheep and goats	41.00
Meat : Poultry	110.00
Meat : Equidae	33.00
Drinking milk	87.08
Whole milk (raw mat)	:
Cheese	88.13
Eggs	:
Butter	7.93
Vegetable fats and oils	
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit - Total	36.73
Apples (1000 t)	:
Pears (1000 t)	:
Fresh peaches (1000 t)	:
Grapes (1000 t)	:
Citrus fruit	99.27
Oranges (1000 t)	:
Nuts	83.07
Dried fruit	8.51
Cauliflowers (1000 t)	:
Fresh tomatoes (1000 t)	:
Potatoes	62.54
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	128.52
Sugar (equiv white sugar)	86.29
Honey	:
Wine - Total	149.94

(1) Rice 2004, Meat, Drinking milk, Cheese, Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Honey 2006

(2) Rice 2004, Meat, Drinking Milk, Cheese, Butter, Sugar 2006, Vegetables (excluding potatoes) 2001

4.4 Trade

Extra-EU Trade (2008)

TARIC CODE	COMMODITY	Imports (Mio €)	% EU-27	Imports (1000t)	% EU-27	Exports (Mio €)	% EU-27	Exports (1000t)	% EU-27
01	Live animals	16.16	4.70%	2.57	25.18%	2.52	0.23%	0.41	0.19%
02	Meat and edible meat offal	295.96	8.22%	63.07	6.51%	236.57	4.66%	117.66	3.47%
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1149.54	8.89%	327.49	8.06%	74.49	3.21%	15.80	1.16%
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin (not elsewhere included)	111.21	11.64%	27.99	6.78%	476.10	7.27%	78.77	3.24%
05	Products of animal origin (not elsewhere included)	113.74	10.60%	39.17	6.69%	27.98	4.82%	25.41	6.88%
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage	43.52	2.82%	14.37	3.11%	108.64	6.18%	78.48	11.99%
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	383.25	10.92%	446.04	9.89%	135.89	6.50%	104.28	2.96%
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	1067.70	8.17%	1153.80	8.70%	455.55	18.36%	395.40	14.81%
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	898.74	13.38%	456.80	13.86%	219.79	19.23%	37.43	12.67%
10	Cereals	1000.79	17.65%	3499.38	15.58%	221.69	4.03%	464.66	1.95%
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	3.20	2.77%	4.93	3.04%	50.61	2.52%	115.54	2.74%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants, straw and fodder	737.71	8.75%	1730.11	9.11%	87.90	4.82%	184.70	10.07%
13	Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	44.24	7.56%	15.68	8.74%	52.30	8.17%	5.07	6.01%
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products (not elsewhere included)	34.57	26.07%	203.85	54.17%	0.77	2.07%	1.24	8.25%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	1189.93	14.82%	1283.32	13.62%	790.32	24.82%	265.47	13.77%
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	520.42	10.80%	134.34	9.17%	132.02	11.50%	33.75	8.27%
17	Sugars and sugar confectionary	79.82	3.77%	316.83	5.00%	64.42	4.47%	80.90	3.98%
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	180.98	4.55%	85.29	4.26%	302.88	11.66%	58.90	7.49%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	53.47	5.60%	27.33	5.25%	1017.75	20.51%	713.47	32.76%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	245.13	5.88%	283.59	6.61%	688.22	22.41%	762.33	29.48%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	91.25	4.46%	20.71	2.46%	325.61	6.54%	125.82	8.75%
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	179.15	3.56%	203.37	3.23%	2186.54	12.92%	1289.06	13.87%
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	831.52	9.54%	2851.66	9.13%	117.15	5.07%	241.41	7.59%

Intra-EU Trade (2008)

TARIC CODE	COMMODITY	Imports (Mio €)	% EU-27	Imports (1000t)	% EU-27	Exports (Mio €)	% EU-27	Exports (1000t)	% EU-27
01	Live animals	1272.55	21.81%	1.30	0.09%	51.67	0.83%	0.19	0.02%
02	Meat and edible meat offal	3876.49	14.13%	1340.35	12.63%	1241.98	4.28%	397.55	3.51%
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1670.86	15.53%	349.17	11.56%	303.28	2.69%	88.33	2.78%
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin (not elsewhere included)	3100.18	11.80%	2952.85	16.45%	1114.79	4.15%	440.92	2.35%
05	Products of animal origin (not elsewhere included)	98.83	7.35%	92.51	5.13%	63.37	4.63%	53.20	3.72%
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage	445.30	5.96%	101.42	4.22%	535.02	5.84%	327.52	12.69%
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	750.70	5.03%	1139.91	5.60%	906.28	6.22%	952.21	4.88%
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	860.26	4.99%	766.83	4.74%	2402.41	14.15%	2267.07	13.91%
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	143.59	3.98%	37.62	3.70%	459.89	11.20%	83.11	7.08%
10	Cereals	1471.32	12.80%	5384.77	12.48%	567.20	4.94%	895.69	1.97%
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	213.11	6.06%	416.78	5.84%	152.19	4.60%	261.63	3.87%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants, straw and fodder	358.04	5.08%	526.94	4.19%	163.03	2.41%	147.93	1.20%
13	Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	80.75	9.06%	12.46	8.41%	71.98	8.00%	18.41	16.19%
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products (not elsewhere included)	4.79	5.21%	11.36	4.45%	1.25	1.45%	1.63	0.63%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	1640.91	12.00%	1070.19	8.81%	747.85	5.45%	388.82	3.04%
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	667.70	7.82%	156.27	6.80%	472.72	5.00%	83.42	3.34%
17	Sugars and sugar confectionary	636.79	8.87%	910.07	9.55%	178.40	2.49%	241.22	2.59%
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	454.22	4.77%	158.71	5.37%	600.29	6.06%	135.93	4.49%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	947.54	6.07%	393.29	5.13%	2268.80	14.25%	1442.31	18.96%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	733.78	5.27%	573.76	4.33%	1806.95	12.37%	2059.39	14.86%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	674.82	4.95%	315.79	6.23%	919.51	7.38%	399.91	8.56%
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1241.40	5.04%	1.24	0.00%	2919.16	11.49%	3289.59	10.77%
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	750.95	6.57%	1227.58	4.41%	327.47	2.64%	552.80	1.77%

ANNEX III– OVERVIEW OF STAFF RESOURCES

Authority	Staff with university degree	Technical staff	Administrative staff	Total	Note
National level					
DVPHNFS				42	
DGAHVM				110	
DGFSN				95	
SNVR				25	
UVAC		23	22	45	
BIP		152	137	290	
USMAF				412	
MIPAAF DGRDIS VIII				3	2005 data
ICQ		573 (1)	275	848	(1) 28 directors, 385 inspectors, 160 analysts (<i>data updated until 06/04/2009</i>)
NAS				500	
Regional level					
RPHS	132(*)	25	144	301	
RPS		434 (2)	173	607	(2) 374 inspectors, 60 analysts, 173 administrative staff; 2005 data
Local level					
AUSL LVS	6657(*)	1480	1148	9285	
AUSL SIAN	919	1228	405	2552	
Laboratories					
ISS				239	
IZS	882	2352	818	4052	
ARPA/PMP	651	796	251	1698	
Total				21,104	

(*) Total number of veterinarians and other graduates.