



*Ministero della Salute*

WOAH REGIONAL SEMINAR  
Vector-Borne Diseases in the European Region  
**One Health approach in Italy**

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Teramo 25 - 27 June 2025

# The Ministry of Health, historical background

**MINISTRY OF  
THE AGRICULTURE**

From 1896 to 1901

**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**

December 22, 1888 legislative act  
no. 5843 "Law on the protection of  
hygiene and public health"

Royal Decree of 20 March 1865, n.  
2248 the first structured legislation  
on health matters.

## VETERINARY SERVICES IN ITALY

**MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR**  
Directorate General of Health

**PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL  
of MINISTERS**

Commissioner for Hygiene and  
Health (ACIS) Legislative Decree  
no. 417 of 12 July 1945, the High

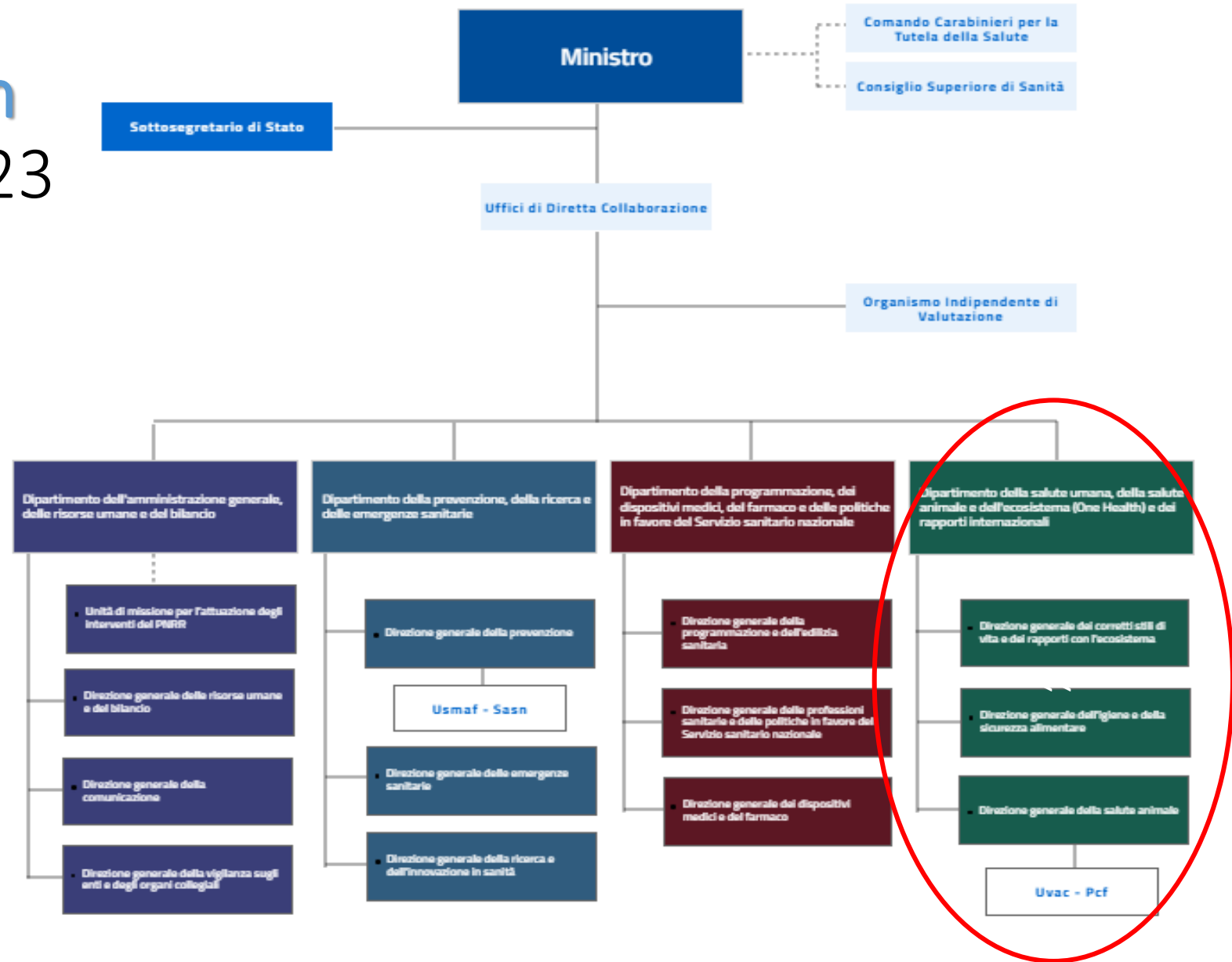
**MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
1958**

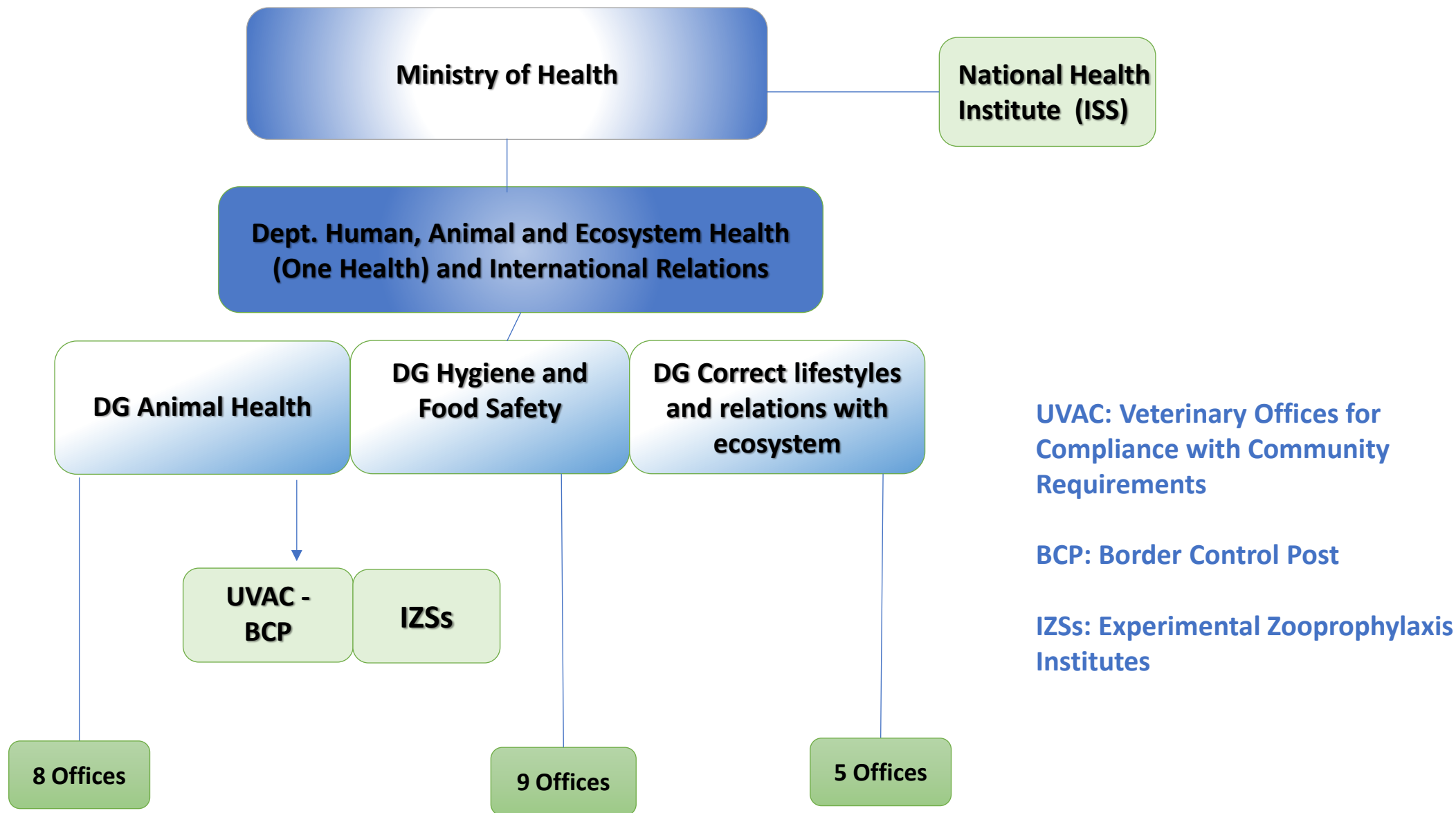


*Ministero della Salute*

# Ministry of Health

30th October 2023





# Implementing One health

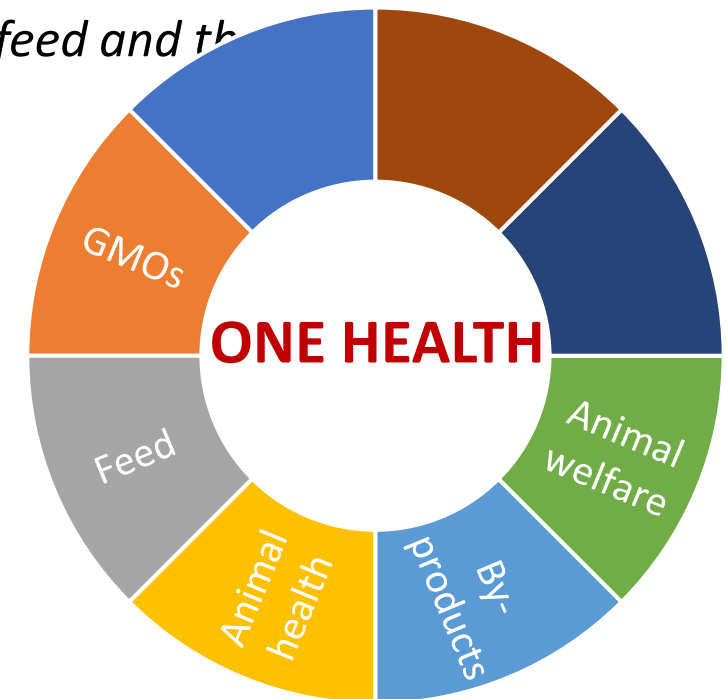
- The National Prevention Plan (PNP) 2020-2025, is one of the key tools through which the Ministry of Health promotes the One Health approach.
- The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR)
- **Multi-Year National Control Plan 2023-2027 (PCNP)**
- **Animal Health: Legislative Decree No. 136/2022 also established an intersectoral coordination mechanism**
- **National Plan to Combat Antibiotic Resistance (PNCAR) 2022-2025**



## Multi-Year National Control Plan 2023-2027 (PCNP)

based on the need to make official controls transparent along the entire agri-food chain and verify compliance with European regulations, ensure coordination between all the authorities involved, avoiding overlaps and optimising resources. The areas concerned refer to:

- 1. food and food safety throughout all stages of production and processing, including contact materials;*
- 2. genetically modified organisms (GMOs) for the production of food and feed and the release into the environment;*
- 3. feed and feed safety;*
- 4. animal health requirements;*
- 5. animal by-products;*
- 6. animal welfare;*
- 7. plant harmful organisms;*
- 8. plant protection products and pesticides;*
- 9. production and labelling of organic products;*
- 10. PDO, PGI*



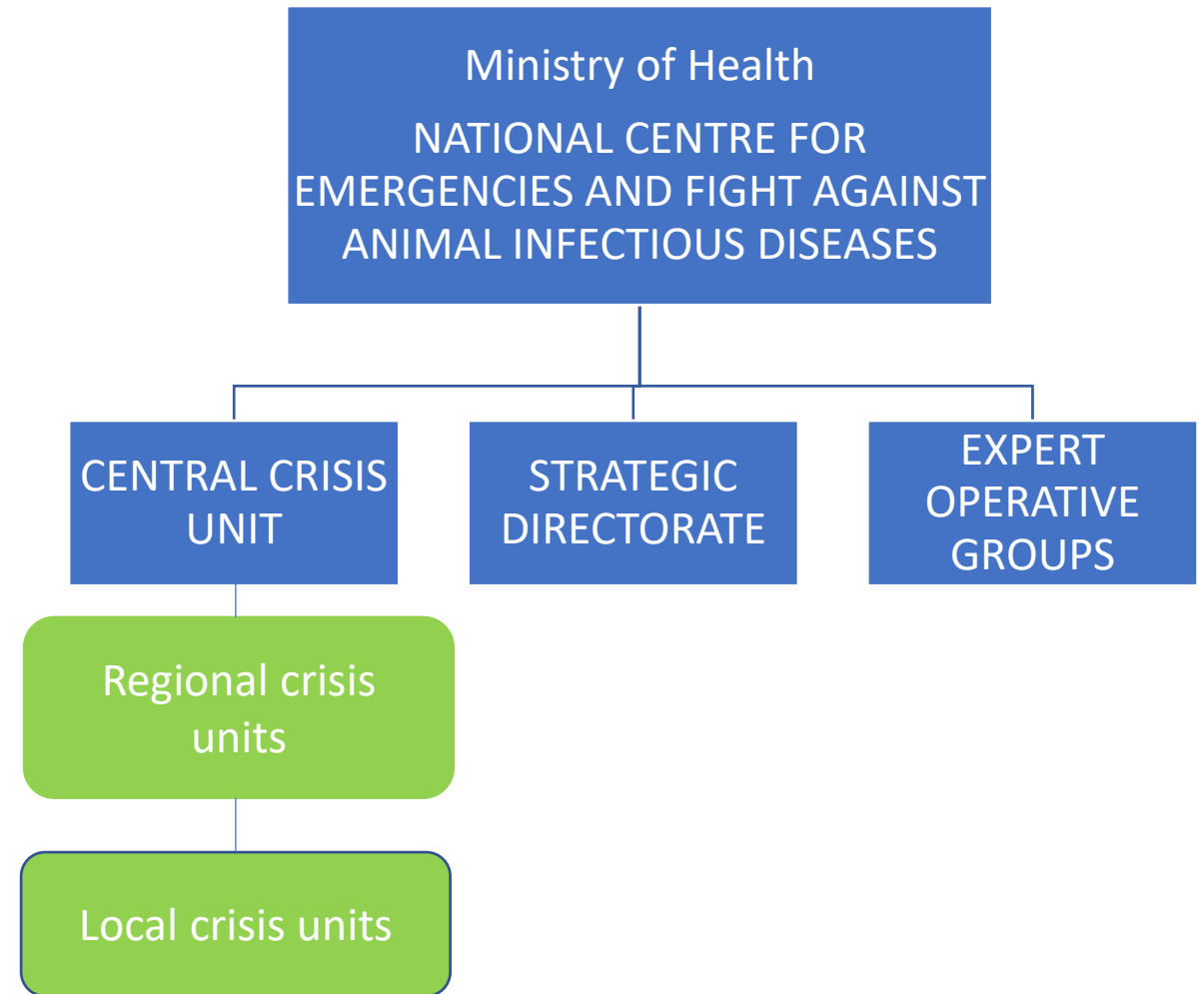
# Food safety - some examples

- Food additives and flavourings, National Plan (**DGISA, Prevention departments of the ASL, IIZZSS, ARPA**)
- Plant contaminants and toxins, National official control plan (**DGISA, IZZSS, ASL, ARPA**)
- Phytosanitary products- Official controls on residues in food - national program (**DGISA,SIAN, IZS, ASL, ARPA**)
- Phytosanitary products- Coordinated European programme on residues in food (**DGISA,SIAN, IZS, ASL, ARPA**)
- Materials and objects intended to come into contact with food products, National Plan (**DGISA, DGSA, IZS, ARPA, ISS**)
- GMOs in food, National Plan 2023-2027(**DGISA DGSA, IZS, ISS**)
- Ionizing Radiation, National control plan for foods and their ingredients treated with ionizing radiation (**DGISA DGSA, IZS ISS, ASL**)
- Residues of veterinary drugs in food, National Plan (**DGISA, DGSA, IIZZSS, ISS**)



# Legislative Decree 136/2022

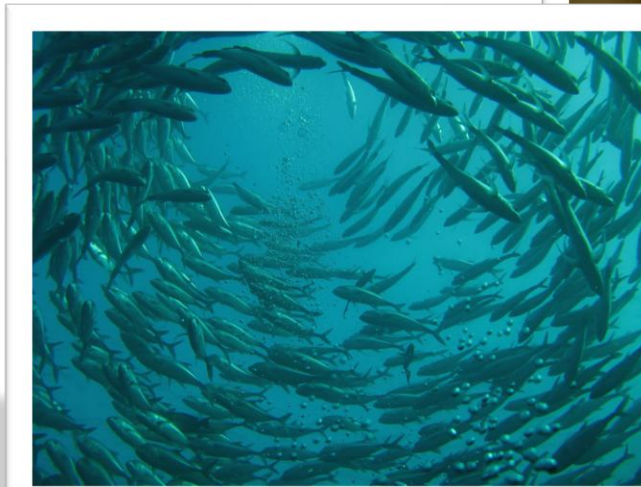
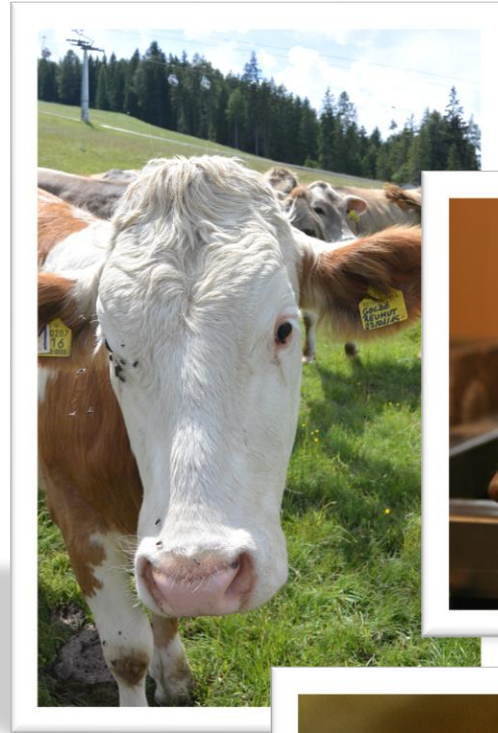
It regards the adaptation of national legislation to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, on the prevention and control of transmissible animal diseases, and provides for an intersectoral coordination mechanism.





# Animal health

- **Controls for other infectious diseases**
- **Veterinary drug controls**
- Infectious disease controls - Main foodborne zoonoses
- Urban hygiene
- I&R system
- Import and trade controls
- controls on reproduction sector



# Some examples animal health/human health

- Surveillance Plan for arboviral diseases
- National strategic operational plan for preparedness and response to an influenza pandemic
- National Plan to Combat Antibiotic Resistance (PNCAR) 2022-2025



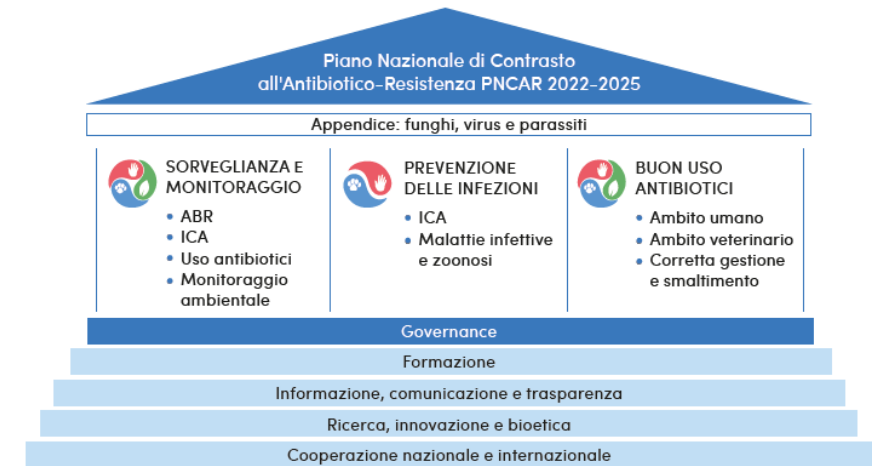
# National Plan to Combat Antibiotic Resistance (PNCAR) 2022-2025

It is divided into **four horizontal areas** to support all the issues:

- Training;
- Information, communication and transparency;
- Research, innovation and bioethics;
- National and international cooperation

and **three vertical pillars** dedicated to the main interventions for the prevention and control of antibiotic resistance in the human, animal and environmental sectors:

- integrated surveillance and monitoring of AMR, use of antibiotics, ICA and environmental monitoring;
- prevention of ICA in hospital and community settings and of infectious diseases and zoonoses;
- appropriate use of antibiotics in both human and veterinary settings and correct management and disposal of antibiotics and contaminated materials.”



## Conclusions

For an effective implementation of One Health it will be necessary to overcome national borders and develop a health ecosystem through:

- the creation of a shared framework at international level.
- Investments in research and innovation

The promotion of an integrated health culture requires a "cognitive revolution" that allows citizens to understand the importance of an interdisciplinary and global approach to health.





**Thank you**

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