



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.c: Programme for the control and eradication of classical swine fever or African swine fever

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonosis shall submit online this document completely filled out by the 31 May of the year preceding its implementation (part 2.1 of Annex I to the Single Market Programme Regulation).

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact HADEA-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu.
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Save this completed document on your computer for your record.
- 5) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi-annual programmes.
- 6) You are invited to submit your programmes in English.

Document version number: 2022 1.0

Member state : POLSKA

Disease African Swine Fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

First year of implementation of the programme described in this document:

1. Contact data

| | |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| Name | Phone |
| Email | Your job type within the CA : |

Submission Date

Friday, December 09, 2022 15:30:14

Submission Number

1670596215557-19259



2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2007, the African swine fever (ASF) spread from the original outbreak in Georgia over the territory of the Eastern Europe. Following the introduction of the ASF virus to the European continent, the disease has spread rapidly on the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Russian Federation. In August 2012, an outbreak of the disease was confirmed in the south-western part of Ukraine. In June 2013, Belarus veterinary authorities confirmed detection of the ASF in the Chapun village in Grodno region, 170km from border with the Republic of Poland and in Vitebsk in the north-eastern part of Belarus, 450 km from border with the Republic of Poland. In January 2014, two case of the ASF virus were confirmed on the territory of Lithuania in wild boars, while 17 February 2014 the first case of the ASF virus was confirmed in boars on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Since 2011, laboratory tests for detection of the ASF are conducted on the territory of the Republic of Poland. The tests were conducted on the border area 40 km wide (along the northern border with Kaliningrad Oblast and the eastern border with Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine) including part of the following regions: Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Podlaskie, Lubelskie, Mazowieckie and Podkarpackie. Samples were collected from pigs found dead (on the basis of risk analysis) and found dead or shot boars. Since July 2013, within the area located in zone I, and since October 2013 in the area located in zone II and III, the laboratory tests for detection of the ASF were conducted in accordance with the programme introduced by Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 17 January 2014, on introduction of a programme for early detection of infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the risk of occurrence of the disease within the territory of the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws, item 115).

In 2014, the tests for detection of the ASF virus were continued in accordance with the programme introduced by Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 23 July 2014 on introduction in 2014 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 996).

In 2015, the programme was implemented pursuant to regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 25 February 2015 on introduction in 2015 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 316, as amended).

In 2016, the programme was implemented pursuant to regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and

Rural Development of 07 January 2016 on introduction in 2016 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 70, as amended).

In 2017, the programme was implemented pursuant to Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 14 March 2017 on introduction in 2017 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 625).

In 2018, the programme was implemented pursuant to regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 24 January 2018 on introduction in 2018 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 316).

In 2019, the programme was implemented pursuant to regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 20 March 2019 on introduction in 2019 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 598).

In 2020, the programme was implemented pursuant to regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 21 February 2020 on introduction in 2020 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 290).

In 2021, the programme was implemented pursuant to regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 27 January 2021 on introduction in 2021 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, item 236).

In the years 2014-2021 the following number of cases / outbreaks of ASF in wild boar and pigs were found on the territory of the Republic of Poland:

- 1) in 2014 - 30 ASF outbreaks in wild boar and 2 ASF outbreaks in pigs;
- 2) in 2015 - 53 outbreaks of ASF in wild boar and 1 ASF outbreak in pigs;
- 3) in 2016 - 80 ASF outbreaks in wild boar and 20 ASF outbreaks in pigs;
- 4) in 2017 - 741 outbreaks of ASF in wild boar and 81 outbreaks of ASF in pigs;
- 5) in 2018 - 2 441 outbreaks of ASF in wild boar and 109 ASF outbreaks in pigs;
- 6) in 2019 - 2 477 outbreaks of ASF in wild boar and 48 ASF outbreaks in pigs;
- 7) in 2020 - 4 155 outbreaks of ASF in wild boar and 103 outbreaks of ASF in pigs;
- 8) in 2021 - 3214 outbreaks of ASF in wild boar and 124 outbreaks of ASF in pigs.

The results of the ASF tests carried out under the programme in the last 3 years according to the annual reports for 2019-2021 are as follows:

1) 2019:

a) PIGS:

- PCR: 16 458 / 706 positive

- ELISA: 2 755 / 10 positive

b) WILD BOARS:

- PCR: 58 960 / 3 495 positive

- ELISA: 70 114 / 444 positive
- 2) 2020:
 - a) PIGS
 - PCR: 25 627 / 699 positive
 - ELISA: 680 / 64 positive
 - b) WILD BOARS:
 - PCR: 106 328 / 14 005 positive
 - ELISA: 95 060 / 873 positive
- 3) 2021:
 - a) PIGS
 - PCR: 69 046 / 856 positive
 - ELISA: 819 / 27 positive
 - b) WILD BOARS:
 - PCR: 97 056 / 8 630 positive
 - ELISA: 66 512 / 759 positive

At present, there is still a high probability of further spread of the ASFV, in particular among free-living animals in the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Additional information for the European Commission:

The constraints which may hamper an effective implementation of the ASF surveillance in PL:

1) the risk of not eliminating all carcasses of wild boar from the environment as a result of their location in hard-to-reach places, e.g. forests, wetlands, farmlands during the vegetation season (e.g. corn).

Remedial action: the programme provides for the possibility of using trained dogs to find the carcasses of dead wild boars,

2) difficulties in estimating the size of the wild boar population.

Remedial action: the use of new technologies, e.g. drones to estimate the above-mentioned population.

3) failures to comply with biosecurity measures in farms keeping pigs.

Remedial action: intensifying farm inspections, raising awareness of pig breeders about the importance of biosecurity in combating ASF, using aid programmes designed to strengthen biosecurity.

In addition:

pig trade – in 2021, 4 outbreaks of ASF in pigs epidemiologically related to the purchase of infected pigs were identified (1 primary outbreak which sick pigs came from and 3 secondary outbreaks that purchased pigs).

Remedial action: increased supervision of pig movements, upholding the decision on the obligation to provide the moving pigs with health certificate throughout the territory of the country, intensification of information campaigns, apply penalties resulting from legal provisions.

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of

- *The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.*
- *Target population*
- *Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures*
- *Areas of implementation of the programme*

(max. 32000 chars) :

African swine fever is a disease included in the list provided for in Article 5 (1) (a) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law'). Regulation (EU) 2016/429 lays down rules for the prevention and control of diseases that are transmitted or transmitted to animals or humans, including rules for the prioritization and categorization of listed diseases of interest at Union level .

According to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1882 of 3 December 2018 on the application of certain disease prevention and control rules to categories of listed diseases and establishing a list of species and groups of species posing a considerable risk for the spread of those listed diseases, african swine fever is a disease classified as a category A i.e. disease which do not normally occur in the Union and upon detection of which immediate eradication measures must be taken as set out in Article 9 (1) (a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

Pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation 2016/429, Member States shall ensure that the operators and other relevant natural or legal persons immediately notify the competent authority where there are any reasons to suspect the presence of a listed disease referred to in point (a) of Article 9 (1) or where presence of such a disease is detected in animals.

The programme for early detection of infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening knowledge on the disease and its eradication, hereinafter referred to as the "programme", provides for the application of measures aimed at strengthening the protection of the territory of the Republic of Poland and the European Union against ASF.

In 2022, the programme is implemented, with application from 1 January, pursuant to regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 4 April 2022 on introduction in 2022 on the territory of the Republic of Poland the "Programme for early detection of the infection with the African swine fever virus and broadening of knowledge on the disease and its eradication" (Journal of Laws, pos. 844). The programme implemented in 2023 will be a continuation of the programme for 2022.

Pursuant to Article 41 (1)(1) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases (Journal of Laws, item 1421), the ASF is one of the animal infectious diseases subject to the obligation of combating within the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Pursuant to Article 57 (7) of the Act of 11 March 2004, on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases within the territory of the Republic of Poland, the programme is implemented by way of regulation of the Minister competent for agriculture, following authorisation by the European Commission.

According to the Commission working document "A strategic approach to the management of African swine fever in the EU" (SANTE / 7113/2015-Rev-12), the programme determines the possibility of financing actions aimed at, inter alia:

- 1) reduction of the wild boar population both via hunting and sanitary shooting;
- 2) removal of potential ASFV sources from the natural environment;
- 3) conducting active and passive monitoring in wild boar and pigs;
- 4) activities or investments for the prevention, control and eradication of ASF in pigs and wild animals.

In addition, rules and orders are introduced to eradicate ASF in wild boar.

3.1. Objective of the programme:

The programme aims to strengthen the protection of the territory of the Republic of Poland and the territory of the European Union against the spread of the ASFV.

The main objectives of the programme are:

- early detection of ASF in pig and wild boar populations through the disease surveillance,
- control of the presence of ASF in the pig and wild boar populations in areas where disease is occur,
- early detection of ASF in pig and wild boar populations and its eradication.
- preventing the spread of ASF in the pig and wild boar populations in new areas.

The programme includes activities aimed at combating and preventing the spread of the ASFV, including:

- 1) laboratory tests of pigs, wild boars and hybrids for ASF carried out on the territory of the Republic of Poland, including the sampling and transport of samples for testing from live and dead animals;
- 2) reimbursement in the form of a lump sum costs of acquiring wild boars under the sanitary shooting throughout the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 3) reimbursement in the form of a lump sum cost of hunting wild, with the exception of adult female wild boar (over 24 months of age) throughout the territory of the Republic of Poland; ;
- 4) slaughter or culling pigs within the areas under restrictions I-III, referred to in paragraph 3.2.4 - in the case of occurrence of the ASF in wild boars (pursuant to Article 44 of the Act of 11 March 2004, on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases);
- 5) activities of the district veterinary officer - following the receipt of a notification of suspected occurrence of the ASF - conducted in accordance with Article 42 of the Act of 11 March, on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases within the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 6) carrying out the control of farms in terms of biosecurity requirements in the areas under restrictions I - III by the district veterinary officer;
- 7) reimbursement of costs of transport and disposal of dead wild boar obtained as part of an organized search of the areas under restrictions I-III, as well as dead wild boar found on land owned by natural persons throughout the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 8) financing the disposal of wild boar carcasses obtained in the territory of the Republic of Poland as part of hunting or sanitary shooting, along with all body parts, including hair and skin, which cannot be managed by hunters;
- 9) payment of funds to eligible persons for notification of finding dead wild boars within the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 10) strengthening of the bioassurance measures at road-crossing points with Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine;
- 11) co-financing for catching wild boars, pursuant to Article 45 (1) item 8g) or Article 46 (3) item 8h) of the Act of 11 March 2004, on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases, as well as the culling, transport and disposal of carcasses of wild boars caught and the operation and maintenance in good technical condition of live animal catch traps in the areas under restrictions I-III;
- 12) financing the construction and placing in the environment of traps for catching live wild boar;
- 13) financing services supporting the eradication of ASF in wild boar and pigs, including the use of unmanned aerial vehicles or photo-traps used to determine the places of existence of wild boar;
- 14) co-financing of actions to search of dead wild boar organized under the orders of district veterinary officer and voivodeship crisis management centers;
- 15) conducting information campaign by the Veterinary Inspection:
 - a) for the entities conducting supervisory activities related to production of food of animal origin and fodder, and for farmers, hunters, local government authorities, other services, inspections and guards, and for society, including dissemination of the information on:
 - the ASF hazard, in such a way for the entities to immediately notify about the suspected occurrence of

the ASF, pursuant to Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004, on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases and the manner of notifying the competent authorities about the suspected occurrence of the ASF,

- the first symptoms of the ASF infection,
- the risk carried by introduction of pork products into a farm holding pigs, including, in particular, introduction to the territory of the Republic of Poland of products of pork origin from outside the territory.
- the methods for safe disposal of the wild boars found dead or acceptable ways for managing the shot boars,
- the obligation of notifying the bodies of the Veterinary Inspection about every case of a wild boar found dead,
- the requirements concerning bioassurance,

b) for the entities providing services of passenger transport, including airport and marine port operators and for tour operators and the entities providing postal and courier services, aimed at transfer of knowledge about the ASF;

16) financing of additional work of employees of the Veterinary Inspection on Saturdays or public holidays, related to the inspection of wild boar carcasses and the collection and sending of samples from wild boars shot in the areas under restrictions I - III for laboratory tests for ASF;

17) financing of additional work of employees of veterinary hygiene laboratories (ZHW) on Saturdays or public holidays related to the performance of laboratory tests for ASF of samples taken from wild boars or pigs;

18) ban of feeding wild boars on the whole territory of the Republic of Poland.

Further important information on the programme is provided in Annex 1.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

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

Describe

- *The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities*
- *Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

Responsibilities of the main entities involved in the implementation of the programme, apart from the Veterinary Inspection, are described in point 3.2.3. Annex 1 to the programme.

Additional information for the European Commission:

Pursuant to the Polish law, direct activities related to the implementation of the programme, including sampling for tests as part of ASF surveillance, activities carried out in the outbreak and in the infected and endangered areas, carrying out epizootic investigations, control of biosecurity requirements and others, are carried out by the District Veterinary Officer (Officer (DVO - local authority of the Veterinary Inspection in Poland, which is directly involved in eradication ASF). The DVO performs his tasks with the help of official veterinarians - employees of the District Veterinary Inspectorate and private practice veterinarians appointed for specific activities by the DVO.

The activities of DVO within voivodships are supervised and coordinated by the competent Voivodeship

Veterinary Officer.

The Chief Veterinary Officer determines the directions of action and coordinates the implementation of the programme at the national level (CVO - third level of VI). The activities of the CVO are supervised by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Pursuant to Article 57(8) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases, the Chief Veterinary Officer is responsible for monitoring implementation of the programme.

If a programme benefits from EU co-financing, the Chief Veterinary Officer informs the European Commission about the progress of programme implementation in accordance with the applicable EU legislation.

The stakeholders of the programme, other than farmers and hunters, are also employees of national parks and forest services. They can organize independent searches for the dead wild boars.

In addition, central and local government administration bodies with crisis management centers are also involved in the implementation of the programme.

The Voivode issues regulations introducing measures to eradication of ASF on the territory of the voivodeship (when ASF concerns more than one region/powiat in the voivodeship), and also orders the sanitary shooting of wild boars.

The Polish Hunting Association and the State Forests are responsible for the wild boar population management strategy in Poland (hunting of wild boars as a part of annual hunting plans). These organizations are supervised by the Minister of Environment.

The ad hoc task groups include representatives of institutions under the supervision of the Minister of National Defense (the Police, the Army, the Border Guard or the Fire Brigade with hunting licenses). If necessary, they are involved in activities such as hunting wild boars or searching forest areas for the carcasses of fallen wild boar.

4.2 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- 1) Surveillance in holdings/wild boar
- 2) Vaccination in holdings/wild boar and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- 3) Describe risk areas if they have been defined
- 4) Describe WAMTA (ASF programme)

Add maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is implemented on the whole territory of the Republic of Poland. It is implemented in 16 regions, including 314 districts and 66 towns with district status.

The administrative division of Poland is shown on the map, which is attached to the programme as Annex 2.

4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars):

The obligation to notify the occurrence of suspected African swine fever in the Member States countries results from article 18 of the Regulation 2016/429. In accordance with the above-mentioned article Member States shall ensure that the operators and other relevant natural or legal persons immediately notify the competent authority where there are any reasons to suspect the presence of a listed disease referred to in point (a) of Article 9 (1) or where presence of such a disease is detected in animals.

Pursuant to Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on protection of animal health and combating of animal infectious diseases, in the case of a suspected occurrence of an animal infectious disease, the animal holder shall be obligated to immediately report the suspected occurrence of the ASF. The obligation is also implemented by persons being in contact with the animals, in particular, when performing official and professional duties, including a veterinarian called for the animal, in the case of a suspected occurrence of an animal infectious disease subjected to the obligation of combating, he informs the animal holder about the obligations determined in Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on protection of animal health and combating of animal infectious diseases and supervises enforcement thereof until arrival of the District Veterinary Officer or a person authorised thereby. The notification shall be made to the District Veterinary Officer directly or via the nearest entity providing services in the scope of veterinary medicine or a commune head, a mayor or a president of the city.

Additionally, the pig holder shall inform the official veterinarian about every case of a pig found dead in the farm within the areas under restrictions I - III listed in Part I, II and III of Annex I to Regulation 2021/605, in accordance with Article 18 (2) of Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 10 August 2021, on the measures undertaken in relation with occurrence of the African swine fever.

Dodatkowe wyjaśnienia dla Komisji Europejskiej:

Powiatowy lekarz weterynarii po otrzymaniu zawiadomienia podejmuje niezwłocznie czynności w celu wykrycia lub wykluczenia choroby zakaźnej zwierząt podlegającej obowiązkowi zwalczania, w tym ASF, a w szczególności:

- 1) nakazuje posiadaczowi zwierząt sporządzenie i aktualizację spisu wszystkich zwierząt lub zwłok zwierzęcych;
- 2) ustala stan ilościowy produktów, w szczególności mięsa, mleka oraz pasz, ściółki i nawozów naturalnych w rozumieniu przepisów o nawozach i nawożeniu i innych przedmiotów znajdujących się w miejscu, w którym wystąpiła choroba, w zależności od choroby zakaźnej zwierząt;
- 3) przeprowadza dochodzenie epizootyczne;
- 4) przeprowadza badanie kliniczne zwierząt;
- 5) pobiera i wysyła próbki do badań laboratoryjnych.

Co do zasady działania mające na celu potwierdzenie/wykluczenie ASF, a także zwalczanie choroby w przypadku jej wystąpienia prowadzone jest przez właściwego dla wystąpienia ogniska choroby powiatowego lekarza weterynarii i pracowników podległego mu powiatowego inspektoratu weterynarii.

Jednakże, zgodnie z ustawą o Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej jeżeli powiatowy lekarz weterynarii z przyczyn finansowych lub organizacyjnych nie jest w stanie wykonać ustawowych zadań Inspekcji, może wyznaczać na czas określony lekarzy weterynarii niebędących pracownikami Inspekcji, w tym lekarzy weterynarii świadczących usługi weterynaryjne w ramach zakładu leczniczego dla zwierząt m.in. do badań rozpoznawczych czy pobierania próbek do badań.

Jeżeli powiatowy lekarz weterynarii z przyczyn finansowych lub organizacyjnych nie jest w stanie

wykonać ustawowych zadań Inspekcji, może również wyznaczyć na czas określony do wykonywania czynności lekarzy weterynarii pracowników Inspekcji, ale niebędących pracownikami kierowanego przez niego powiatowego inspektoratu weterynarii, pod warunkiem że:

- 1) uzyska zgodę kierownika jednostki organizacyjnej Inspekcji, w którym wyznaczana osoba jest zatrudniona;
- 2) uzyska zgodę właściwego wojewódzkiego lekarza weterynarii, w przypadku powiatowego lekarza weterynarii i jego zastępcy;
- 3) czynności te nie będą wykonywane w czasie pracy w Inspekcji i nie będą przekraczać 60 godzin w miesiącu.

Wyznaczenie do wykonania czynności następuje w drodze decyzji administracyjnej powiatowego lekarza weterynarii określającej rodzaj i zakres czynności przekazanych do wykonania.

W przypadku wyznaczenia lekarza weterynarii świadczącego usługi weterynaryjne w ramach zakładu leczniczego dla zwierząt, wyznaczenie tego lekarza weterynarii następuje po uzyskaniu zgody kierownika zakładu leczniczego dla zwierząt, w ramach którego lekarz ten świadczy usługi weterynaryjne.

Ponadto zgodnie z ww. ustawą o Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej, organ Inspekcji, w przypadku stwierdzenia zagrożenia epizootycznego lub zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa produktów pochodzenia zwierzęcego lub w przypadku gdy jest to niezbędne ze względu na ochronę zdrowia publicznego albo dla zabezpieczenia gospodarki narodowej przed poważnymi stratami, nakazuje, w drodze decyzji administracyjnej, lekarzowi weterynarii wykonywanie czynności koniecznych do likwidacji tego zagrożenia. Decyzję, o której mowa powyżej, na obszarze powiatu, w którym lekarz weterynarii mieszka lub jest zatrudniony, wydaje powiatowy lekarz weterynarii, a w przypadku skierowania do wykonania czynności na obszarze innego powiatu – wojewódzki lekarz weterynarii. Osobie skierowanej do wykonywania czynności pracodawca jest obowiązany udzielić urlopu bezpłatnego na czas określony w decyzji. Osobie, o której mowa powyżej, przysługuje zwrot kosztów przejazdu, zakwaterowania i wyżywienia na zasadach określonych w przepisach o ustalaniu oraz wysokości należności przysługującej pracownikom zatrudnionym w państwowych lub samorządowych jednostkach sfery budżetowej i określonych w przepisach wydanych na podstawie Kodeksu pracy. Zwrot kosztów z tytułu zakwaterowania lub wyżywienia nie przysługuje w przypadku zapewnienia w miejscu wykonywania czynności bezpłatnego zakwaterowania lub wyżywienia.

Zadania Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej w 2021 r. wykonywało łącznie 12 891 osób, w tym:

- 1973 lekarzy weterynarii pracowników Inspekcji (1508 zatrudnionych w powiatowych inspektoratach weterynarii),
- 5799 lekarzy prywatnej praktyki wyznaczonych do zadań urzędowych przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii.

Bezpośredni nadzór nad pełnieniem obowiązków ustawowych przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii pełni wojewódzki lekarz weterynarii. Przeprowadza on kontrole planowe, jak również kontrole doraźne (w zależności od potrzeb).

W zależności od sposobu procedowania kontroli, kontrole można podzielić na kontrole realizowane w trybie uproszczonym kończące się sprawozdaniem z kontroli lub zwykłym, kończące się wystąpieniem pokontrolnym. Każdorazowo, po zakończeniu kontroli sporządzany jest raport z kontroli (sprawozdanie lub wystąpienie pokontrolne), zawierający opis ustalonego stanu faktycznego oraz jego ocenę i - w razie potrzeby - zalecenia lub wnioski, dotyczące usunięcia nieprawidłowości. Każdorazowo wyznacza się termin złożenia informacji o wykonaniu zaleceń lub wykorzystaniu wniosków przez kontrolowany organ, a także o podjętych działaniach lub przyczynach ich niepodjęcia. Po otrzymaniu ww. informacji od kontrolowanego, są one poddawane ocenie przez organ kontrolujący.

Nadzór powiatowego lekarza weterynarii nad urzędowym lekarzem weterynarii wyznaczonym: częstotliwość rutynowych kontroli ustalana jest w planie kontroli i zakłada, aby każdy urzędowy lekarz weterynarii był skontrolowany przynajmniej 1 raz w roku. W sytuacjach problematycznych jest przeprowadzana dodatkowa kontrola przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii lub powiatowego lekarza weterynarii i wojewódzkiego lekarza weterynarii.

Posiadacz zwierzęcia oprócz niezwłocznego poinformowania właściwych władz o podejrzeniu choroby zakaźnej ma również obowiązek:

- 1) pozostawienia zwierząt w miejscu ich przebywania i niewprowadzania tam innych zwierząt;
- 2) uniemożliwienia osobom postronnym dostępu do pomieszczeń lub miejsc, w których znajdują się zwierzęta podejrzone o zakażenie lub chorobę, lub zwłoki zwierzęce;
- 3) wstrzymania się od wywożenia, wynoszenia i zbywania produktów, w szczególności mięsa, zwłok zwierzęcych, pasz, wody, ściółki, nawozów naturalnych w rozumieniu przepisów o nawozach i nawożeniu i innych przedmiotów znajdujących się w miejscu, w którym wystąpiła choroba;
- 4) udostępnienia organom Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej zwierząt i zwłok zwierzęcych do badań i zabiegów weterynaryjnych, a także udzielania pomocy przy ich wykonywaniu;
- 5) udzielania organom Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej oraz osobom działającym w imieniu tych organów wyjaśnień i podawania informacji, które mogą mieć znaczenie dla wykrycia choroby i źródeł zakażenia lub zapobiegania jej szerzeniu.

Biorąc pod uwagę powyższe obostrzenia, w przypadku ich wdrożenia, odcinane jest źródło zakażenia, co ogranicza ryzyko rozprzestrzenienia się choroby na inne gospodarstwa.

Podobne znaczenie mają badania wynikające z przepisów RWK 2021/605. Z uwagi na ich dużą częstotliwość (raz na tydzień) pozwalają one wykryć chorobę w gospodarstwie zanim pojawią pierwsze objawy kliniczne.

4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
 - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

The tables with number of herds of pigs and the number of pigs in particular voivodeship of Poland and map showing the density of pigs in particular voivodeship of Poland are presented in Annex 3.

The tables with number of wild boar in 2021 and number of shot wild boar in hunting season 2020/2021 in particular voivodeship of Poland and map showing the density of wild boars in particular voivodeship of Poland are presented in Annex 4.

4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

The legal grounds for identification and registration of animals and farms:

- 1) Act of 2 April 2004 on the livestock identification and registration system (Journal of Laws 2017 pos. 546);
- 2) Act of 18 December 2003 on the national system for keeping records of producers, records of farms and records of applications for the award of payments (Journal of Laws of 2015, pos. 807, as amended).
- 3) Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 2 November 2007 on the manner of tagging cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, stipulating templates of identification marks and requirements and technical conditions for ear tags for livestock (Journal of Laws, pos. 1635, as amended).

The identification number of a pig is the identification number of the herd, which the animal was born in, or other herd location in which the animal was kept for more than 30 days. The documentation concerning the pig (e.g. health certificate) applies the number of the last herd location, where the pig was kept for more than 30 days and was tagged in this herd location.

In the case of pigs born in the given herd location, there is an obligation for tagging these animals within 30 days from their birth, by putting an ear tag with the number of the birth herd location into the left ear. Tagging those animals should be reported within 7 days from tagging to the head of a district office of the Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture.

In the case when the pig was moved to a herd location other than the birth herd and is kept there for more than 30 days, there is an obligation to immediately additionally mark the pig with the identification number of the herd where the pig is staying for more than 30 days. Marking is done by placing an earring with this number on the auricle or by tattooing this number.

Pursuant to Article 20 (2c) of the Act of 2 April 2004 on the livestock identification and registration system, in the event of the risk or occurrence of an infectious animal disease subject to the obligation to eradicate and define the infected, affected or other restricted zone, established in accordance with the provisions on animal health protection and combating infectious diseases of animals, including in accordance with the European Union regulations in this regard, the owner of a pig located in the herd in these areas shall report to the head of the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture the fact of labeling pigs born in this herd within 2 days from the date of labeling, specifying the number of marked animals.

Pursuant to Article 17(4) of the Act of 2 April 2004, on the animal identification and registration system, the costs of tagging shall be borne by their holder.

Additionally, in accordance with provisions of the Act of 29 June 2007, on rearing and breeding of livestock, the pigs under genetic and breeding value assessment shall be tagged in a way enabling their identification. The way of tagging and identification for the breeding purposes, including pigs, is determined by the breeders society or other entity authorised to conduct breeding value assessment by the minister competent for agriculture. Pigs for breeding purposes are permanently and individually tagged with the use of ear tags, electronic identifiers and identification marks or by a tattoo.

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The conditions for the movement of pigs from restriction zones I-III are laid down in the provisions of

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever.

An obligation for providing the moved pigs with health certificate issued by an official veterinarian on the basis of clinical examination of the pigs conducted not earlier than 24 hours before moving was imposed within the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Pursuant to Article 3 (2)(5) letter b of the Act of 29 January 2004 on the Veterinary Inspection, the supervision over moving of animals is exercised by the District Veterinary Officer.

Dodatkowe wyjaśnienia dla Komisji Europejskiej:

W odniesieniu do zasad przemieszczania świń w Polsce przepisy nie przewidują rozgraniczenia gospodarstw utrzymujących świnie na komercyjne i przyzgodowe.

Zgodnie z rozporządzeniem Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi z dnia 10 sierpnia 2021 r. w Polsce obowiązuje nakaz zaopatrywania świń przemieszczanych do miejsca położonego na terytorium Polski w świadectwo zdrowia wystawione przez urzędowego lekarza weterynarii na podstawie badania klinicznego świń przeprowadzonego nie wcześniej niż 24 godziny przed przemieszczeniem tych świń. Wzór świadectwa zawiera poświadczenie zdrowotności w odniesieniu do ASF oraz choroby Aujeszkyego u świń, która w Polsce również jest chorobą zwalczana z urzędu.

Kto nie zaopatruje zwierząt w świadectwa zdrowia wystawione przez urzędowego lekarza weterynarii, podlega karze pieniężnej w wysokości od 0,5 do dwukrotności kwoty przeciętnego wynagrodzenia miesięcznego w gospodarce narodowej za rok poprzedzający, ogłaszanej przez Prezesa Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego.

Ustalając wysokość kar pieniężnych, powiatowy lekarz weterynarii bierze pod uwagę stopień spowodowanego zagrożenia dla bezpieczeństwa zdrowia publicznego lub zdrowia zwierząt oraz zakres stwierdzonych naruszeń lub ich stopień, a także, odpowiednio, wielkość gospodarstwa, liczbę zwierząt, powierzchnię gospodarstwa lub wielkość produkcji w zakładzie, których dotyczy dane naruszenie. Dodatkowo, zgodnie z ww. ustawą powiatowy lekarz weterynarii, w przypadku stwierdzenia, że posiadacz zwierząt nie stosuje się do nakazów, zakazów lub ograniczeń, o których mowa w przepisach ustawy o ochronie zdrowia zwierząt oraz zwalczaniu chorób zakaźnych zwierząt, w tym do nakazu zaopatrywania zwierząt w świadectwa zdrowia wystawiane przez urzędowego lekarza weterynarii, w drodze decyzji:

- 1) nakazuje usunięcie stwierdzonych uchybień w określonym terminie albo
- 2) nakazuje zabicie lub ubój zwierząt określonych gatunków oraz zakazuje utrzymywania w gospodarstwie zwierząt tych gatunków.

Ponadto:

- wprowadzenie do gospodarstwa świń niezgodnie z obowiązującymi przepisami dotyczącymi ich przemieszczania jest jedną z przesłanek do odmowy przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii wypłaty odszkodowania na zabite świnie/zniszczone sprzęty, pasze itd. – w przypadku wykrycia w gospodarstwie choroby zakaźnej zwierząt zwalczanej z urzędu, w tym ASF.

- w ramach przepisów dotyczących zwalczania choroby Aujeszkyego u świń obowiązujących w Polsce stado świń, do którego wprowadzono świnie o nieznanym statusie epizootycznym w odniesieniu do tej choroby (status jest wskazany w świadectwie zdrowia) uznaje się za zawieszony i nakazuje wykonanie, na koszt posiadacza zwierząt, badań w kierunku choroby Aujeszkyego w celu ewentualnego potwierdzenia lub wykluczenia choroby. Zwierzęta z gospodarstw zawieszonych w odniesieniu do

choroby Aujeszkyego mogą być przemieszczane jedynie bezpośrednio do uboju w rzeźni pod nadzorem powiatowego lekarza weterynarii.

4.3.5 Surveillance and inspection regime

Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations
- Inspection regime in farms (commercial and backyards)

(max. 32000 chars) :

The tests and sampling plans used for the tests are described in point 3.2. of Annex 1.

Dodatkowe wyjaśnienia dla Komisji Europejskiej:

W ramach wzmocnionego nadzoru biernego w celu wczesnego wykrycia ASF urzędowy lekarz weterynarii podejmuje odpowiednie działania mające na celu potwierdzenie lub wykluczenie choroby, w tym związane z kontrolą w gospodarstwie, badaniem świń i pobieraniem próbek do badań ASF, jeżeli konieczne.

W odniesieniu do pobierania próbek i badania w kierunku ASF w ramach prowadzonego w Polsce nadzoru nad tą chorobą, przepisy nie przewidują rozgraniczenia gospodarstw utrzymujących świnie na komercyjne i przyzagrodowe. Wszystkie gospodarstwa utrzymujące świnie traktowane są jednakowo. W każdym przypadku konieczne jest zgłoszenie podejrzenia wystąpienia choroby zakaźnej jak opisano w pkt 4.3.1.

Zgodnie z ustawą z dnia 11 marca 2004 r. o ochronie zdrowia zwierząt oraz zwalczaniu chorób zakaźnych zwierząt, kto wbrew obowiązkowi nie zawiadamia właściwych organów lub innych podmiotów o podejrzeniu wystąpienia choroby zakaźnej zwierząt albo nie przekazuje informacji wskazujących na możliwość wystąpienia takiej choroby, albo nie stosuje się do innych obowiązków w razie podejrzenia wystąpienia choroby zakaźnej zwierząt podlega karze aresztu, ograniczenia wolności albo karze grzywny.

Zwlekanie ze zgłoszeniem/niezgłoszenie podejrzenia wystąpienia choroby zakaźnej zwierząt jest również jedną z przesłanek do odmowy przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii wypłaty odszkodowania na zabite świnie/zniszczone sprzęty, pasze itd. – w przypadku wykrycia w gospodarstwie choroby zakaźnej zwierząt zwalczanej z urzędu, w tym ASF.

Próbki do badań w kierunku potwierdzenia/wykluczenia choroby zakaźnej pobiera w tym przypadku urzędowy lekarz weterynarii zatrudniony w powiatowym inspektoracie weterynarii.

Zgodnie z programem próbki pobierane są w szczególności od świń:

- 1) padłych, u których nie można wykluczyć zakażenia wirusem ASF;
- 2) które wykazują nietypowe objawy kliniczne, na podstawie których nie jest możliwe postawienie diagnozy;

3) mających:

- a) objawy chorobowe wraz z gorączką lub
- b) gorączkę i objawy zespołu krwotocznego.

Dodatkowo badania w kierunku ASF prowadzone są na obszarach objętych ograniczeniami I-III w przypadku uboju świń na użytek własny w gospodarstwie.

Ubój na użytek własny jest możliwy pod warunkiem przeprowadzenia przez urzędowego lekarza weterynarii badania przed i poubojowego. W ramach ww. badań, lekarz Weterynarii zwraca uwagę na objawy mogące wskazywać na ASF oraz pobiera próbki do badań w kierunku ASF:

- na obszarze objętym ograniczeniami III – za każdym razem,
- na obszarze objętym ograniczeniami I-II – w przypadku powzięcia podejrzenia ASF.

Obowiązek zgłoszenia uboju świń na użytek własny wynika z rozporządzenia Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi w sprawie wymagań weterynaryjnych przy produkcji mięsa przeznaczonego na użytek własny. Zgodnie z ww. rozporządzeniem co najmniej na 48 godzin przed dokonaniem uboju zwierząt, z wyłączeniem drobiu lub zajęczaków, w celu produkcji mięsa, jeżeli ubój ma być dokonany:

- 1) na terenie gospodarstwa, w którym zwierzęta były utrzymywane - posiadacz zwierząt,
- 2) w gospodarstwie innym niż gospodarstwo, w którym zwierzęta były utrzymywane - podmiot prowadzący to gospodarstwo

- informuje powiatowego lekarza weterynarii właściwego ze względu na miejsce przeprowadzenia uboju o zamiarze przeprowadzenia uboju.

Kto nie spełnia wymagań weterynaryjnych przy produkcji mięsa na użytek własny lub wbrew zakazowi określonymu w przepisach wprowadza na rynek mięso przeznaczone na użytek własny lub żywność zawierającą takie mięso podlega karze pieniężnej. Wysokość kary pieniężnej wynosi od 100 do 2000 zł, jeżeli nie zostały spełnione wymagania weterynaryjne przy produkcji mięsa na użytek własny.

Ponadto, w gospodarstwach zlokalizowanych na obszarach objętych ograniczeniami II-III prowadzone są, w przypadku kiedy świny będą przemieszczane poza ten obszar, badania 2 pierwszych padłych świń w wieku pow. 60 d.ż. w tygodniu zgodnie z RWK 2021/605.

Brak dokumentacji potwierdzającej prowadzenie ww. monitoringu w gospodarstwie skutkuje brakiem zgody powiatowego lekarza weterynarii na przemieszczenie wraz z odmową wystawienia świadectwa zdrowia.

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

Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars) :

Not applicable.

4.3.7 Biosecurity requirements applicable to farms (commercial and backyards) and to hunting grounds.

(max. 32000 chars):

The biosecurity requirements applicable to pig herds in Poland are laid down in the following EU and national legislation:

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605 of 7 April 2021 laying down special control measures for African swine fever,
- Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 10 August 2021 on measures taken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever.

Biosecurity requirements applicable to hunting grounds and wild boar handling facilities are laid down in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 30 January 2020 on the principles of biosecurity that should be followed during hunting or sanitary shooting and when carrying out activities related to the management of the animal wild boar species.

Additional information for the European Commission:

1. In accordance with national regulations, in connection with the occurrence of ASF on farms located in Poland, i.a. it is ordered:

- 1) keeping pigs in separate, enclosed premises where only pigs are kept, with separate entrances and with no direct access to other premises where other ungulates are kept,
- 2) securing the building where pigs are kept against free-living and domestic animals,
- 3) the lining of disinfection mats in front of the entrances to and exits from the premises where pigs are kept as well as permanent keeping these mats in a condition that ensures the effectiveness of the disinfectant,
- 4) feeding pigs with feed secured against free-living and domestic animals,
- 5) keeping a register of the means of transport entering the farm for the transport of pigs, feed or animal by-products and the register of people entering premises where pigs are kept,
- 6) a census of pigs held by pig keepers by age and production groups, and updating of this census on an ongoing basis,
- 7) carrying out activities related to handling pigs only by persons who perform these activities only on a given farm,
- 8) the application by persons performing the activities related to handling pigs, prior to commencing these activities, with hygiene measures necessary to reduce the risk of spreading ASF, including washing and disinfecting hands as well as cleaning and disinfecting shoes,
- 9) the use by persons performing activities related to handling pigs of protective clothing and footwear intended exclusively for carrying out these activities,
- 10) ongoing cleaning and disinfection of tools and equipment used to handle pigs,
- 11) preventing outsiders from entering buildings where pigs are kept,
- 12) implementation of a rodent monitoring and control programme.

Where pigs or farmed wild boars or hybrids wild boars and pigs are kept on the farm in an open system (outdoor breeding):

- 1) the place where the pigs are kept is secured with a double fence with a height of at least 1.5 m, permanently attached to the ground;
- 2) each entry to and entry to the paddock as well as the exit and exit from the paddock shall be secured with a disinfecting mat, constantly maintained in a condition ensuring the effectiveness of the

disinfectant.

Biosecurity measures in Poland are the same for all types of pig farming (at the level as for commercial farms).

Biosecurity requirements are checked on a continuous basis. The inspection schedule is established at the regional (poviat) level.

For a given poviat veterinary inspectorate, a schedule of inspections is established in all areas of supervision, and depending on the circumstances that arise, the schedule is changed accordingly. Apart from the planned controls, very often verification controls are carried out (e.g. control of the removal of deficiencies identified in the previous control) and ad hoc controls in relation to the reported problems. The biosecurity requirements are checked by employees of poviat veterinary inspectorates and official veterinarians appointed to carry out these activities by district veterinary officer (DVO).

In the case of farms where irregularities are found, DVO issue administrative decisions ordering the removal of the deficiencies, and in the event that the above-mentioned irregularities are not removed (based on the findings of the re-inspection - verification checks), it is the basis for issuing a decision on the temporary prohibition of keeping pigs in them.

Due to the entry into force of the provisions of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/605, in the event that pigs from farms were to be moved outside the restricted zones, one of the conditions for this option is continuous farm surveillance, under which biosecurity controls must be carried out min. 2 times a year, and in the case of restriction zone III - even 4 times a year.

Zgodnie z ustawą z dnia 11 marca 2004 r. o ochronie zdrowia zwierząt oraz zwalczaniu chorób zakaźnych zwierząt, wbrew wydanym w celu zwalczania choroby zakaźnej zwierząt lub zapobiegania takiej chorobie nakazom, zakazom lub ograniczeniom, będąc posiadaczem gospodarstwa, nie podejmuje określonych działań w celu zabezpieczenia gospodarstwa przed przenikaniem czynnika zakaźnego, podlega karze pieniężnej w wysokości od 0,1 do dwukrotności przeciętnego wynagrodzenia miesięcznego w gospodarce narodowej za rok poprzedzający, ogłaszanej przez Prezesa Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego.

Ustalając wysokość kar pieniężnych, powiatowy lekarz weterynarii bierze pod uwagę stopień spowodowanego zagrożenia dla bezpieczeństwa zdrowia publicznego lub zdrowia zwierząt oraz zakres stwierdzonych naruszeń lub ich stopień, a także, odpowiednio, wielkość gospodarstwa, liczbę zwierząt, powierzchnię gospodarstwa lub wielkość produkcji w zakładzie, których dotyczy dane naruszenie.

Dodatkowo, zgodnie z ww. ustawą powiatowy lekarz weterynarii, w przypadku stwierdzenia, że posiadacz zwierząt nie stosuje się do nakazów, zakazów lub ograniczeń, o których mowa w przepisach ustawy o ochronie zdrowia zwierząt oraz zwalczaniu chorób zakaźnych zwierząt, w tym do nakazu utrzymywania zwierząt w tym ich karmienie lub pojenie, w określony sposób, w drodze decyzji:

- 1) nakazuje usunięcie stwierdzonych uchybień w określonym terminie albo
- 2) nakazuje zabicie lub ubój zwierząt określonych gatunków oraz zakazuje utrzymywania w gospodarstwie zwierząt tych gatunków.

2. Biosecurity requirements applicable to hunting grounds and wild boars handling facilities are the following:

1) during hunting or sanitary shooting of wild boar, the following are used:

- a) cleaned and decontaminated equipment and footwear,
- b) clothing that has undergone a process to inactivate ASFV;

2) when performing activities related to the management of wild boars, it is necessary to: a) observe the hygiene measures necessary to limit the risk of spreading African swine fever, in particular wash and disinfect hands and shoes,

b) eviscerate shot wild boars on a surface suitable for washing and disinfection or impermeable material,

- which will be rendered harmless after use,
- c) disinfect the evisceration place and other places contaminated with blood, secretions or excreta from shot wild boars,
 - d) transport the shot wild boar with all their parts, including viscera, in tight containers or bags,
 - e) clean and disinfect items that may spread ASF, including tools and knives used for removal of viscera from shot wild boar,
 - f) after each transport, washing and disinfecting the vehicles and containers containing shot wild boars or their parts,
 - g) store the carcasses and all body parts of the shot wild boar in a way that prevents direct contact with the carcasses and parts of the body of other game animal species.

With regard to the supervision of the observance of biosecurity measures by hunters, the Veterinary Inspection conducts at least once a quarter an inspection of the application of these principles, including a joint inspection at least once a year with representatives of management boards and leaseholders of hunting districts. These controls are carried out in hunting districts where, in connection with the established regionalization, tests for ASF are carried out after prior collection of shot wild boar at carcass holding points intended for this purpose. Controls carried out jointly with managers / leaseholders of hunting districts also include biosecurity of hunters in the wild boar shooting place and transport of carcasses to carcass holding points. If necessary, the frequency of jointly performed inspections may be increased.

In the case of non-compliance, order penalties imposed by the Polish Hunting Association are applied, including, as a last resort, exclusion from the Association.

4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed reference to the Union legislation provisions (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to § 4 of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 6 May 2015 on the control of ASF in pigs, if ASF is detected on a holding, the district veterinary officer designates it as an ASF outbreak. The measures to be taken following the determination of an ASF outbreak are set out in § 4 and § 6–10 of the above-mentioned Regulation.

The measures to be taken in the event of an outbreak of ASF in wild boar are set out in §18 of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 6 May 2015 on the control of ASF in pigs and are also described in point 3.2.7. of Annex 1.

4.3.9 Description of the slaughtering policy (in ASF programmes). Describe under which circumstances a farm will be slaughtered/culled and, if any, types of preventive slaughtering/culling regimes applied.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to § 4 of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 6 May 2015

on the control of ASF in pigs, if ASF is detected on a holding, the district veterinary officer designates it as an ASF outbreak. The measures to be taken following the determination of an ASF outbreak are set out in § 4 and § 6–10 of the above-mentioned Regulation.

The measures to be taken in the event of an outbreak of ASF in wild boar are set out in §18 of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 6 May 2015 on the control of ASF in pigs and are also described in point 3.2.7 of Annex 1.

Additional information for the European Commission:

Preventive slaughter / culling of pigs on farms in Poland is carried out pursuant to the provisions of Art. 18 (1) (b) and art. 22 (2) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/687 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards rules for the prevention and control of certain listed diseases and the provisions of the Act of 11 March 2019 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradicating infectious animal diseases.

The purpose of the above-mentioned slaughter/culling is to create a buffer zone for further spread of the infection.

The culling of animals in contact farms and preventive slaughter / culling takes place in an administrative manner (decision of the DVO).

The main factor taken into account when ordering preventive slaughter/culling is the proximity of farms keeping pigs from disease outbreaks and the lack of implementation of appropriate biosecurity requirements on the farms.

The preventive slaughter / culling of animals on farms keeping pigs in areas restricted by ASF should apply in the following situations:

- applies to farms within 500 m from the outbreaks,
- applies to farms located in continuous development around the outbreaks of the disease, e.g. along public roads,
- applies to farms that do not comply with the principles of biosecurity specified in the regulations,
- if the epidemic is not under control and new outbreaks occur within a radius of more than 500 m from the previous preventive slaughter areas, consider extending the scope of the above-mentioned slaughter up to 1 km, and if necessary even more, each time referring to the analysis of the risk of spreading ASF.

4.3.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

The compensations shall be paid pursuant to Article 41 (1)(49) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases.

4.3.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

(max. 32000 chars):

Pursuant to Article 57 (8) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on protection of animal health and combating animal infectious diseases the District Veterinary Officer (DVO) shall exercise direct supervision over the programme implementation.

The activities of DVO within voivodships are supervised and coordinated by the competent Voivodeship

Veterinary Officer.

The Chief Veterinary Officer determines the directions of action and coordinates the implementation of the programme at the national level.

In the case of the programme co-financed from the funds of the European Union, the Chief Veterinary Officer shall inform the European Commission about the progress of implementation thereof in accordance with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2002 of 7 December 2020 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to Union notification and Union reporting of listed diseases, to formats and procedures for submission and reporting of Union surveillance programmes and of eradication programmes and for application for recognition of disease-free status, and to the computerised information system.

Additional information for the European Commission:

The samples for ASF examination are taken by official veterinarians - employees of district veterinary inspectorates or private practice veterinarians appointed by the DVO.

Sampling as a part of passive surveillance in pigs is carried out under the supervision of the DVO, who verifies the correctness of their collection on an ongoing basis (type of samples and their number, preparation samples for a transport and documentation).

In the case of passive surveillance in wild boars, the supervision of the DVO over the collection of the appropriate number of samples is ongoing when approving the forms for the collected samples, entering them into the IT system and preparing the transport of samples to the laboratory.

Supervision of the DVO over the official veterinarian: the frequency of routine inspections set out in the control plan assumes that each official veterinarian is inspected at least once a year. While in problematic situations an additional inspection is carried out by the DVO or DVO and VVO (Voivodeship Veterinary Officer - second level of VI voivodship). In the event of irregularities, depending on the seriousness of the infringements, the following measures shall be applied:

- termination of the contract of designation,
- burden of costs,
- retraining,
- drawing attention,
- explanation in writing of the causes of irregularities.

Supervision of a VVO over a DVO: the frequency of routine inspections results from the annual control plans and risk analysis. In the section on eradication infectious animal diseases, periodic inspections are carried out every two years. Additionally, ad hoc controls are carried out, resulting from the current needs determined thematically earlier or from topics that arise at a given moment.

In the event of irregularities, depending on the seriousness of the infringements, the following measures shall be applied:

- retraining,
- drawing attention,
- explanation in writing of the causes of irregularities.

4.3.12 *Measures implemented in wild boar (in ASF programmes).*

Describe

- *how sustained feeding is avoided.*
- *average amount of food distributed in hunting grounds per month and km²*
- *sampling, collection / delivery and removal of dead wild boar and compensation scheme applied*

(max. 32000 chars) :

- 1) Maximum quantity of feed per km²/month allowed for baiting must not exceed 10 kg / km² / month.
- 2) Ban on feeding wild boars is in whole territory Republic of Poland.

Additional information for the European Commission:

As a part of the wild boar population management strategy in Poland, wild boar hunting is carried out under the an annual hunting plan prepared by the Polish Hunting Association and sanitary shooting of wild boars. Sanitary shooting are additional and carried out in places where the wild boar population, despite hunting under annual plans, is too large. They are focused primarily on the shooting of sub-adult females and adult females of wild boar.

The immediate goal of reducing the wild boar population is primarily to reduce the transmission of the virus along with wild boar to ASF-free areas and to limit the ASF virus in the environment. The intermediate goal is to prevent the introduction of the disease into pig farms, especially in areas with intensive livestock production.

Additionally, there is a ban on feeding wild boars throughout the territory of Poland. Failure to comply with this ban in areas covered by restrictions II and III is punishable by a financial penalty.

Przestrzeganie zakazu dokarmiania dzików w łowiskach na terytorium Polski jest jednym z elementów kontroli punktów przetrzymywania tusz dzików. Kontrole te przeprowadzane są przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii raz na kwartał, w tym minimum raz w roku wspólnie z przedstawicielami zarządów i dzierżawców obwodów łowieckich.

W I kwartale 2022 r. przeprowadzono 70 kontroli przestrzegania zakazu dokarmiania dzików, natomiast w 2 kwartale 113 kontroli. Nie stwierdzono uchybień w tym zakresie w ww. okresach czasu.

Zgodnie z art. 85aa ppkt 13a ustawy z dnia 11 marca 2004 r. o ochronie zdrowia zwierząt oraz zwalczaniu chorób zakaźnych zwierząt, kto wbrew wydanym w celu zwalczania choroby zakaźnej zwierząt lub zapobiegania takiej chorobie nakazom, zakazom lub ograniczeniom dokarmia zwierzęta łowne podlega karze pieniężnej w wysokości od 0,1 do dwukrotności kwoty przeciętnego wynagrodzenia miesięcznego w gospodarce narodowej za rok poprzedzający, ogłaszanej przez Prezesa Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego.

3) Selektywny odstrzał loch:

W Polsce selektywny odstrzał samic dzików odbywa się w ramach przede wszystkim tzw. odstrzału sanitarnego. Odstrzał sanitarny zarządzany jest przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii na obszarze powiatu lub Wojewodę, jeżeli odstrzał dotyczy terytorium więcej niż 1 powiatu.

Jest to odstrzał dodatkowy, realizowany obok odstrzału planowanego na dany rok.

Wojewoda lub powiatowy lekarz weterynarii nakazuje odstrzał sanitarny dzików, w tym loch, na danym obszarze, biorąc pod uwagę przede wszystkim:

- aktualną szacunkową populację dzików,
- aktualną sytuację epizootyczną w odniesieniu do ASF.

Nadzór nad liczbą odstrzelonych dzików, w tym dorosłych samic oraz samic przelatek w promieniu do 50 km od obszaru zainfekowanego został opisany w załączniku nr 1 do załączonego programu (pkt 3.2.5.10 ppkt 9 - 11 – obszar objęty ograniczeniami I, pkt 3.2.5.12 – obszar wolny).

Dzierżawcy, zarządcy obwodów łowieckich i dyrektorzy parków narodowych okresowo, nie rzadziej niż raz na kwartał, sprawdzają rzetelność dokumentowania przez myśliwych wykonywania polowań na dziki na obszarze objętym ograniczeniami I - III, z uwzględnieniem pozyskania:

- 1) dorosłych samic dzików (powyżej 24. miesiąca życia),
- 2) przelatków dzika, osobno samic i samców,
- 3) dorosłych samców,
- 4) warchlaków

i niezwłocznie informują powiatowego lekarza weterynarii o ujawnionych w tym zakresie nieprawidłowościach.

Powiatowy lekarz weterynarii weryfikuje, nie rzadziej niż raz na kwartał, liczbę dzików pozyskanych w ramach polowania, zgłoszonych przez myśliwych, z rzeczywistą liczbą tusz tych zwierząt znajdujących się w punktach skupu dziczyzny i innych miejscach ich czasowego przetrzymywania.

Powiatowy lekarz weterynarii prowadzi osobne zestawienia pozyskania tusz samic przelatek oraz dorosłych samic dzików na obszarze wolnym i objętym ograniczeniami I obejmującym terytorium do 50 km od obszaru objętego ograniczeniami II lub III, na których występują ogniska ASF u dzików.

4.3.13 Describe the raising awareness actions to be implemented.

(max. 32000 chars):

The raising awareness actions to be implemented has been described in point 3.4. in Annex 1.

Additional information for the European Commission:

As part of the programme, the Veterinary Inspection shall be carry out an information campaign for:

1. entities conducting supervised activities related to the production of food of animal origin and feed, transport of pigs, farmers and hunters, and other services and inspections;
2. entities providing services in the field of passenger transport, including airport and seaport operators, as well as operators of travel agencies and entities providing postal and courier services.

The goal of the information campaign is to provide knowledge about ASF. The subject of the information campaign shall include information on, among others: symptoms of ASF, reporting suspected presence of ASF, what to do after reporting suspected presence of ASF, rules for paying compensation, rules for biosecurity on the farm and rules for the conduct of a hunter taking part in a hunting, aimed at preventing the spread of the ASF virus, the ban on feeding catering waste to pigs, and proper management of dead bodies of pigs, and the rules for importing food containing products of animal origin into the territory of the Republic of Poland.

The information campaign shall be carried out in particular by:

1. disseminating information about threats and transmission routes of the ASF virus;
2. cooperating with the media on ASF-related topics;
3. publishing information on ASF-related topics on the websites of the Veterinary Inspection.

As part of the above-mentioned leaflets are published:

1) for farmers and entities conducting supervised activities related to the production of food of animal origin and feed, with information on:

- a) ASF and its symptoms,
- b) the way ASF spreads,
- c) how a keeper of animals should act in the event of suspected presence or presence of ASF,

- d) compensation due for pigs which were slaughtered, killed or died as a result of treatments ordered by the Veterinary Inspection,
 - e) principles of biosecurity,
 - f) ban on feeding catering waste to pigs,
 - g) disposal of dead bodies of pigs, and rules for cleaning and disinfecting on farms;
- 2) for hunters – with information on:
- a) ASF and its symptoms,
 - b) how a hunter should handle a body of wild boar after hunting or sanitary shooting, including the method of collecting samples for laboratory examinations for ASF from shot boars which do not show any signs of disease,
 - c) securing means of transport intended for the transport of shot wild boars in a way that minimises the risk of spreading the ASF virus,
 - d) biosecurity requirements which should be followed during hunting or sanitary shooting and during activities related to the management of game of the wild boar species,
 - e) rules for the implementation of the annual ban on feeding wild boars.

Leaflets shall be distributed through the authorities of the Veterinary Inspection. Leaflets shall be distributed on the territory of the Republic of Poland during inspections of entities conducting supervised activities related to the production of food of animal origin and feed, and pig owners (as part of, among others, visits to the herds where pigs are kept). Additionally, leaflets shall be distributed among hunters, in hunting clubs, among chairs of village councils, commune heads or city mayors.

Information about the existing threat shall be also provided by the media in the form of, among others: news broadcasts informing about ASF and possible routes of ASF spread, as well as how to act in the event of suspected presence or presence of ASF, biosecurity on the farm, the ban on feeding catering waste to pigs, the proper management of dead bodies of pigs and the handling of bodies of shot wild boar, and about the principles of hunting and sanitary shooting.

In 2021, 1,158,162 leaflets were distributed in Poland. In 2023, an additional 32,500 leaflets are planned to be printed.

In addition, training is conducted for veterinarians involved in the control of ASF in the regulations on the control and monitoring surveillance of ASF in Poland, the rules for the movement of pigs / biological material / meat outside the restricted areas, as well as other issues important from the point of view of controlling this disease.

Current ASF-related topics are also discussed at meetings organized by the Veterinary Inspection bodies. Veterinarians directly involved in disease control are also trained in the principles of sampling pigs and wild boar for ASF testing. Hunters are also trained in collecting samples for testing, and they can collect samples from healthy, shot wild boars.

In 2021, 597 training courses for veterinarians were conducted. In 2023, a comparable number of training courses are planned.

5. *Benefits of the programme*

A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

(max. 32000 chars):

Conducting actions covered by the programme will strengthen protection of the territory of the

Republic of Poland and the territory of the European Union against spreading of the ASF virus. Early detection of an infection with the ASF virus will enable applying adequate measures preventing its spreading, including limitation of the related economic losses.

It is assumed that the application of the measures specified in the programme will reduce the number of outbreaks in pigs and wild boar.

Lowering the wild boar population will slow down the spread of the virus into the country's territory, as well as reduce viral circulation in the environment, which will reduce the risk of the disease spreading to the native pig sector.

In addition, awareness-raising campaigns will increase the awareness of pig breeders and other interested entities regarding the importance of ASF infection for pig health, as well as the need to promptly report suspected disease occurrence and maintain an appropriate level of biosecurity of farms, places of shooting wild boars and boar carcass holding points.

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

B. Targets

B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

| Country | Region | Type of farms | Total number of farms | Number of farms to be sampled | Number of animals to be sampled | Expected number of farms with serologically positive result | Expected number of farms with active infection detected | |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Commercial | 559 | 287 | 1 863 | 1 | 5 | X |
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Backyard | 467 | 116 | 406 | 0 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Commercial | 7 145 | 11 | 145 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Backyard | 1 788 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Commercial | 2 451 | 2 262 | 13 932 | 0 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Backyard | 2 275 | 1 231 | 4 921 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Commercial | 274 | 236 | 3 558 | 0 | 3 | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Backyard | 143 | 54 | 560 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Commercial | 5 624 | 524 | 2 653 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Backyard | 2 010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Commercial | 2 076 | 26 | 239 | 0 | 3 | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Backyard | 1 605 | 52 | 189 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Commercial | 3 906 | 1 669 | 9 921 | 0 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Backyard | 1 548 | 62 | 123 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Commercial | 2 537 | 47 | 395 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Backyard | 571 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Commercial | 1 673 | 780 | 4 703 | 3 | 9 | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|--------|-------|--------|---|----|----------------------|
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Backyard | 1 968 | 167 | 795 | 0 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Commercial | 1 060 | 476 | 5 905 | 0 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Backyard | 754 | 13 | 30 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Commercial | 2 566 | 25 | 617 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Backyard | 852 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | Commercial | 1 680 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | Backyard | 796 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Commercial | 1 994 | 82 | 289 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Backyard | 988 | 56 | 112 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Commercial | 1 451 | 929 | 6 535 | 0 | 9 | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Backyard | 207 | 19 | 57 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Commercial | 15 023 | 1 339 | 9 668 | 4 | 5 | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Backyard | 3 336 | 38 | 60 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Commercial | 475 | 13 | 602 | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Backyard | 354 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | X |
| Totals : | | | 70 156 | 10517 | 68 288 | 8 | 39 | |
| <i>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS (blood)</i> | | | | | | | | Add a new row |
| | | | | | | | | 68288 |

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

B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year : **2023**

| Country | Region | Estimation of the population | Method of estimation used | Species | Type surveillance | Number of animals to be tested | Expected animals positive | |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | 45 980 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 1200 | 65 | X |
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 1047 | 163 | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | 23 855 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 398 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | 11 065 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 3000 | 56 | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 299 | 39 | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | 34 879 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 1650 | 162 | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|---|
| POLSKA | lubuskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 3176 | 1135 | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | 17 839 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 800 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 407 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | 15 324 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 250 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | 23 202 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 4500 | 21 | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 910 | 24 | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | 15 673 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 249 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | 13 713 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 2400 | 32 | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 517 | 123 | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | 8 938 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 3300 | 16 | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 180 | 18 | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | 36 171 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 800 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 750 | 1 | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | 16 659 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 801 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | 8 770 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 0 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 154 | 0 | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | 22 840 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 1270 | 118 | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 641 | 156 | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | 49 907 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 3000 | 18 | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 1253 | 100 | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | 84 748 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Active | 0 | 18 | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | 0 | Source: Polish H ₊ | wild boar | Passive | 793 | 92 | X |
| Totals : | | 429 563 | | | | 33 745 | 2 359 | |

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

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Add a new row | |
| <i>Animals sampled Active in MS</i> | 21920 | |
| <i>Animals sampled Passive in MS</i> | 11825 | |
| <i>Animals sampled - Total in MS</i> | 33745 | |

B.3 Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out

B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year : **2023**

| Country | Region | Animal population | Laboratory tests used | Type of sample | Number of animals to be tested | Number of tests to be carried out | Expected number of positive results | Comments | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 2 269 | 1259 | 6 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 38 | 42 | 1 | | X |
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Feral pigs | PCR | Tissue | 2 247 | 3370 | 333 | | X |
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Feral pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 2 247 | 2247 | 34 | | X |
| POLSKA | dolnośląskie | Feral pigs | IPT | Blood | 34 | 34 | 15 | | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 152 | 124 | 0 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|------|---------------------------------|---|
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Feral pigs | PCR | Tissue | 398 | 597 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Feral pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | kujawsko-pomorskie | Feral pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 18 853 | 11108 | 12 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 60 | 60 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Feral pigs | PCR | Tissue | 3 299 | 4949 | 95 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Feral pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 3 299 | 3299 | 64 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubelskie | Feral pigs | IPT | Blood | 64 | 64 | 64 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 4 118 | 1840 | 4 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 4 826 | 7239 | 2482 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 4 826 | 4826 | 128 | | X |
| POLSKA | lubuskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 128 | 128 | 128 | | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 2 653 | 5941 | 0 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 10 | 10 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 1 207 | 1811 | 0 | | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------------|----------|--------|--------|------|----|---------------------------------|---|
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 898 | 898 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | łódzkie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 428 | 424 | 22 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 56 | 56 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 250 | 375 | 1 | | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 250 | 250 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | małopolskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 10 044 | 9741 | 13 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 5 410 | 8115 | 47 | | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 5 410 | 5410 | 28 | | X |
| POLSKA | mazowieckie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 28 | 28 | 15 | | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 395 | 347 | 0 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 249 | 374 | 3 | | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 8 | 8 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | opolskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------|-------|------|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 5 498 | 3669 | 86 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 531 | 531 | 6 | | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 2 917 | 4376 | 394 | | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 2 917 | 2917 | 24 | | X |
| POLSKA | podkarpackie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 24 | 24 | 24 | | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 5 935 | 8580 | 3 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 23 | 23 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 3 480 | 5220 | 37 | | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 3 480 | 3480 | 18 | | X |
| POLSKA | podlaskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 18 | 18 | 18 | | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 617 | 277 | 0 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 1 550 | 2325 | 3 | | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 957 | 957 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | pomorskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| POLSKA | śląskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 801 | 793 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | śląskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 401 | 405 | 0 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 3 | 3 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 154 | 231 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 154 | 154 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | świętokrzyskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 6 592 | 6161 | 19 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 29 | 29 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 1 911 | 2867 | 404 | | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 1 911 | 1911 | 83 | | X |
| POLSKA | warmińsko-mazurskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 83 | 83 | 79 | | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 9 728 | 18688 | 88 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 65 | 65 | 10 | | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 4 253 | 6380 | 222 | | X |

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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|----------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|---|
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 2 864 | 2864 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | wielkopolskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Domestic pigs | PCR | Blood | 605 | 482 | 0 | blood in case of live pigs, tis | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Domestic pigs | ELISA ab | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Domestic pigs | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Wild boar | PCR | Tissue | 793 | 1189 | 306 | | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Wild boar | ELISA ab | Blood | 793 | 793 | 0 | | X |
| POLSKA | zachodniopomorskie | Wild boar | IPT | Blood | 0 | 0 | 0 | | X |
| Totals : | | | | | 133 241 | 150 469 | 5 319 | | |
| Add a new row | | | | | | | | | |
| Total tests ELISA in MS | | | | | | 30 833 | | | |
| Total tests PCR in MS | | | | | | 119 257 | | | |
| Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Total tests IPT in MS | | | | | | 379 | | | |
| Total tests (Other) in MS | | | | | | 0 | | | |

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C.2. Financial informaton

1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who performs the official sampling? Who pays?
(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

(max. 32000 chars):

The samples are taken by the District Veterinary Officer.

According to Article 16(1) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act of 29 January 2004, where, for financial or organisational reasons, the district veterinary officer is unable to perform the Veterinary Inspection Service's statutory tasks, he may temporarily designate veterinarians not employed by the Inspection

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Service to take samples for testing, amongst other things. The activities referred to above are performed after the district veterinary officer has concluded an agreement specifying, inter alia, the scope, time frame and place of these activities, the amount of remuneration for performing them and the payment date. When performing activities related to the control of infectious animal diseases, including zoonoses, veterinarians and other persons not employed by the Veterinary Inspection Service are remunerated at the rate laid down in the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 2 August 2004 concerning the terms and level of remuneration for the performance of functions by veterinarians and other persons appointed by a district veterinary officer.

Pursuant to Article 12(1) to (3) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act, the costs of the Inspection Service's activities and performance of its tasks are payable from the State budget.

The programme is financed from the budgetary funds stipulated in the budgetary act for 2020 in part 83 - specific provisions, division 758 - various settlements, chapter 75818 - general and specific provisions, pos. 12 meant for combating animal infectious diseases (including financing of the combating programmes), monitoring tests of chemical and biological residues in animal tissues, products of animal origin and fodder, financing of the tasks ordered by the European Commission and co-financing of costs of implementation of the tasks of the Veterinary Inspection, as well as in part 85 - budgets of regions, division 010 - agriculture and hunting, chapter 01022 - combating animal infectious diseases and monitoring tests of chemical and biological residues in animal tissues and products of animal origin.

The bodies/officers empowered to authorise the allocation of budgetary funds are:

- the Minister for Agriculture, as the main first-level authorising body in respect of the General Veterinary Inspectorate (GVI);
- the Chief Veterinary Officer (director-general of the GVI) as the second-level authorising body in respect of the 11 border veterinary officers (third-level authorising bodies) and as the third-level authorising body in respect of the financial resources received for the operation of the GVI;
- the Provincial Governors, as the main first-level authorising bodies in respect of the provincial veterinary officers;
- the provincial veterinary officers:
 - as second-level authorising officers in respect of district veterinary officers, and
 - as third-level authorising officers in respect of the financial resources they receive for the operation of the Provincial Veterinary Inspectorates;
- the district veterinary officers as third-level authorising officers in respect of the financial resources they receive for the operation of the District Veterinary Inspectorates.

The levels (first, second and third) referred to above indicate the individual authorising body's/officer's line of reporting, including in terms of financial dependence.

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Dodatkowe wyjaśnienia dla Komisji Europejskiej:

Tabele B1, B2 i B4 zawierają liczbę zwierząt, od których zostaną pobrane próbki (sampling) oraz wykonane badania (testing) kwalifikowalne do współfinansowania. Tabela B4 została dostosowana do danych oszacowanych w tabeli B1 oraz B2.

Schemat łączenia próbek do badań w kierunku ASF został określony w Instrukcji Głównego Lekarza Weterynarii dotyczącej diagnostyki laboratoryjnej afrykańskiego pomoru świń (ASF).

Zależy on od:

a) w przypadku dzików:

- pozyskania zwierzęcia (padłe/z wypadków/odstrzelone),
- strefy, w której zostały pobrane próbki (obszar wolny, obszar objęty ograniczeniami I, obszar objęty ograniczeniami II, obszar objęty ograniczeniami III),

b) w przypadku świń:

- rodzaju próbki (narządy/krew).
- rodzaju badania urzędowego (monitoring, podejrzenie choroby, w ramach obrotu zwierzetami, w tym handlu, kontynuacja badania),
- stanu zwierzęcia (padłe/żywe).

Zasady dotyczące pulowania próbek do badań w kierunku ASF są następujące:

1) Dzikie/świniodziki:

a) Obszar wolny:

- z wypadków: razem – w obrębie jednego numeru badania łączymy próbki od kilku zwierząt,
- padłe: oddzielnie – nie łączymy próbek od kilku zwierząt w obrębie jednego badania,

b) Obszar objęty ograniczeniami I:

- z wypadków: razem - w obrębie jednego numeru badania łączymy próbki od kilku zwierząt,
- padłe: oddzielnie - nie łączymy próbek od kilku zwierząt w obrębie jednego badania,
- odstrzelone: razem - w obrębie jednego numeru badania łączymy próbki od kilku zwierząt,

c) Obszar objęty ograniczeniami II i III:

- z wypadków: oddzielnie - nie łączymy próbek od kilku zwierząt w obrębie jednego badania,
- padłe: oddzielnie - nie łączymy próbek od kilku zwierząt w obrębie jednego badania,
- odstrzelone: razem - w obrębie jednego numeru badania łączymy próbki od kilku zwierząt.

2) Świnie:

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A) NARZĄDY:

- a) badanie wykonywane w związku z podejrzeniem choroby: badamy narządy tylko i wyłącznie pojedynczo,
- b) monitoring, w tym badania kontrolne/badania w ramach obrotu zwierzętami: pulujemy po 2, 3 lub 5 próbek różnych narządów pochodzących od tego samego zwierzęcia (uwaga: jeżeli otrzymujemy po jednym narządzie od kilku zwierząt, np. tylko śledzionę, to w żadnym wypadku nie pulujemy próbek pochodzących od różnych zwierząt).
- c) kontynuacja badania:
 - kontynuacja badania dotyczy próbek dosłanych z ogniska choroby - próbki badamy pojedynczo,
 - inna przyczyna kontynuacji badania - pulujemy po 2, 3 lub 5 próbek różnych narządów pochodzących od tego samego zwierzęcia (uwaga: jeżeli otrzymujemy po jednym narządzie od kilku zwierząt, np. tylko śledzionę, to w żadnym wypadku nie pulujemy próbek pochodzących od różnych zwierząt),
- d) próbki szpiku świń badamy wyłącznie pojedynczo.

B) KREW:

- a) badanie wykonywane w związku z podejrzeniem choroby: badamy narządy tylko i wyłącznie pojedynczo,
- b) monitoring, w tym badania kontrolne/w ramach obrotu zwierzętami: pulujemy po 2, 3 lub 5 próbek krwi, w zależności od liczby próbek przesłanych w jednym zleceniu (uwaga: nie pulujemy próbek krwi pochodzących od kilku padłych zwierząt),
- c) kontynuacja badania:
 - kontynuacja badania dotyczy próbek dosłanych z ogniska choroby - próbki badamy pojedynczo,
 - inna przyczyna kontynuacji badania - pulujemy po 2, 3 lub 5 próbek różnych narządów pochodzących od tego samego zwierzęcia (uwaga: nie pulujemy próbek krwi pochodzących od kilku padłych zwierząt).

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?
(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)

(max. 32000 chars):

All laboratory testing of the samples taken for the detection of ASF is performed at the official laboratories designated by the Chief Veterinary Officer pursuant to Article 25(3) and (5) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act (Journal of Laws 2010, No 112, item 744, as amended).

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Pursuant to Article 12(1) to (3) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act, the costs of the Inspection Service's activities and performance of its tasks are payable from the State budget.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays?
(e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services,
or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensation is paid in accordance with Article 49 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and the control of infectious animal diseases. The decision on the compensation is issued by the district veterinary officer and is final. If the owner of the animal is dissatisfied with this decision, he may bring an action before a District Court within one month from the date on which the decision was delivered to him.
Pursuant to Article 12(1) to (3) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act, the costs of the Inspection Service's activities and performance of its tasks are payable from the State budget.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?
(e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Pursuant to Article 3(1) of the Veterinary Inspection Act, the Veterinary Inspection carries out its tasks of protecting animal health protection and ensuring the safety of products of animal origin in the interests of public health.

Pursuant to Article 15 of that Act:

1. The first-instance authority, within the meaning of the Code of Administrative Procedure (KPA), in matters relating to performance of the Inspection Service's tasks is the district veterinary officer, unless indicated otherwise in separate provisions.

2. In administrative proceedings, the higher-ranking authority, within the meaning of the KPA, is:

1) with respect to the district veterinary officers: the provincial veterinary officer;

2) with respect to the provincial and border veterinary officers: the Chief Veterinary Officer.

3. The higher-ranking authority may take all actions falling within the remit of a lower-ranking authority where justified by the particular importance or complexity of a case. In such cases the higher-ranking authority becomes the first-instance authority.

4. The higher-ranking authority notifies the first-instance authority upon taking the actions referred to in paragraph 3.

Pursuant to Article 12(1) to (3) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act, the costs of the Inspection Service's activities and performance of its tasks are payable from the State budget.

Dodatkowe wyjaśnienia dla Komisji Europejskiej:

1) Selektywny odstrzał loch:

Dane obejmujące szacunkową liczbę loch przewidzianych do selektywnego odstrzału w promieniu do 50 km od obszaru zakażonego w 2023 r. zostały dostosowane do zasięgu obszaru zakażonego zgodnie z regionalizacją określoną w rozporządzeniu wykonawczym Komisji 2022/2348 z dnia 1 grudnia 2022 r.

W Polsce selektywny odstrzał samic dzików odbywa się w ramach przede wszystkim tzw. odstrzału sanitarnego. Odstrzał sanitarny zarządzany jest przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii na obszarze powiatu lub Wojewodę, jeżeli odstrzał dotyczy terytorium więcej niż 1 powiatu.

Jest to odstrzał dodatkowy, realizowany obok odstrzału planowanego na dany rok.

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Wojewoda lub powiatowy lekarz weterynarii nakazuje odstrzał sanitarny dzików, w tym loch, na danym obszarze, biorąc pod uwagę przede wszystkim:

- aktualną szacunkową populację dzików,
- aktualną sytuację epizootyczną w odniesieniu do ASF.

2) Środki dezynfekcyjne:

Środki dezynfekcyjne, o których mowa w programie służą do nasączenia mat dezynfekcyjnych wyłożonych na drogowych przejściach granicznych na wschodniej granicy Unii Europejskiej.

Obecnie jest 15 takich przejść, które łączą Unię Europejską z Ukrainą, Białorusią i Rosją. Są one zlokalizowane w następujących województwach Polski: podkarpackie, lubelskie, podlaskie oraz warmińsko-mazurskie.

Ponieważ wielkość zużycia środków dezynfekcyjnych w danym roku kalendarzowym zależy od różnych czynników, w tym od aktualnej sytuacji epizootycznej, jak również politycznej oraz ekonomicznej w UE i na świecie, co ma wpływ na częstotliwość ruchu drogowego, wielkość zużycia środków dezynfekcyjnych na granicach jest trudna do oszacowania na dany rok realizacji programu. W związku powyższym, w programie na 2023 r. przyjęto wielkość zużycia środków dezynfekcyjnych na poziomie wykonania programu w 2020 r.

3) Usuwanie zwłok martwych dzików z pełnym poszanowaniem praktyk bezpieczeństwa biologicznego w promieniu 50 km od ogniska ASF :

Środek ten jest stosowany na całym terytorium Polski, z tym, że usunięcie zwłok dzików znalezionych i usuniętych w promieniu 50 km od ogniska ASF jest traktowany jako środek kwalifikowalny. W związku z powyższym, tylko taki środek jest wykazywany w sprawozdaniach finansowych z realizacji programu przedkładanych co pół roku przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii (właściwa władza) do organów nadrzędnych (wojewódzkiego lekarza weterynarii i Głównego Lekarza Weterynarii).

Powiatowy lekarz weterynarii posiada informację na temat koordynat wystąpienia ognisk ASF, jak również znalezionych dzików padłych. Na podstawie ww. koordynat określone jest miejsce znalezienia padłego dzika w promieniu 50 km od ogniska.

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2. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

3. Additional measures in exceptional and justified cases

In the "*Guidelines for the Union co-funded veterinary programmes*", it is indicated that in exceptional and duly justified cases, additional necessary measures can be proposed by the Member States in their application.

If you introduced these type of measures in this programme, for each of them, please provide detailed technical justification and also justification of their cost:

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : jpg, jpeg, tiff, tif, xls, xlsx, doc, docx, ppt, pptx, bmp, pna, pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2 500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD** ALL THE ATTACHED FILES. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

List of all attachments

| | Attachment name | File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_): | File size |
|--|------------------|--|-----------|
| | 19259_14982.docx | 19259_14982.doc | 328 kb |
| | 19259_14983.docx | 19259_14983.doc | 40 kb |
| | 19259_14984.docx | 19259_14984.doc | 311 kb |
| | 19259_14985.docx | 19259_14985.doc | 435 kb |
| | | | |
| | | Total size of attachments : | |

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