



submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution

Annex I.a: Programme for the eradication of Rabies

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.
- on the technical point of view, please contact SANTE-BI@ec.europa.eu, include in your message a printscreen of the complete window where the problem appears and the version of this pdf:

Protection of Your Personal Data:

For consultation about the processing and the protection of your personal data, please click to follow this link

Instructions to complete the form:

[Privacy Statement](#)

- 1) You can attach documents (.docx, .xlsx, .pdf, etc) to complete your report.
Using the button "Add attachments" on the last page of the form.
- 2) Before submitting this form, please use the button "Verify form"(bottom right of each page).
If needed, complete your pdf document as indicated.
- 3) When you have finished completing this pdf document, save it on your computer.
- 4) Verify that your internet connection is active and then click on the "Submit notification" button and your pdf document will be sent to our server. A submission number will appear on your document.
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 Rabies

Species : Foxes and racoon dogs

This program is multi annual :

Request of Union co-financing from beginning of :	<input type="text" value="2023"/>	To end of:	<input type="text" value="2023"/>
		Year for request	<input type="text" value="2023"/>

Contact data

Name : Agnieszka Borkowska Phone : +48 22 623 13 56

Email : agnieszka.borkowska@wetgiw.gov.pl Your job type within the CA : senior specialist

Submission Date
09/12/2022

Submission Number
1670592663539-19255



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

A. Technical information

1. Submitted programme

1.1 Provide a concise description of

- the programme with its main objective, overall strategy and timeframe. In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- target population for vaccination, surveillance and monitoring
- main measures: vaccination scheme, surveillance, monitoring and other measures
- areas of implementation of the programme
- areas you envisage to continue vaccinating from 2020 onwards

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Polish programme has been planned for the year 2023. The aim of the programme is to limit the number of rabies cases on the territory of the Republic of Poland in all susceptible animals other than bats, as well as to protect the territory against the spread of disease associated with migration across the border of infected wild animals from neighbouring countries.

Pursuant to the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases, rabies is an infectious animal disease subject to obligatory eradication in Poland (Annex No 2 to the Act).

Pursuant to the Annex 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, infection with rabies virus in Carnivora, Bovidae, Suidae, Equidae, Cervidae and Camelidae was included in the B + D + E category, where:

'category B disease': means a listed disease which must be controlled in all Member States with the goal of eradicating it throughout the Union, as referred to in Article 9(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;

'category D disease': means a listed disease for which measures are needed to prevent it from spreading on account of its entry into the Union or movements between Member States, as referred to in Article 9(1)(d) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;

'category E disease': means a listed disease for which there is a need for surveillance within the Union, as referred to in Article 9(1)(e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429.

Pursuant to the Article 31(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Member States which are not free, or not known to be free, from one or more of the listed diseases referred to in point (b) of Article 9(1) throughout their territory, or in zones or compartments thereof, shall establish a programme for the eradication of, or demonstration of freedom from, that listed disease, to be carried out in the animal populations concerned by that disease and covering the relevant parts of their territory or the relevant zones or compartments thereof ('compulsory eradication programme'), to apply until the conditions for the grant of disease-free status in the territory of the Member State or zone concerned, as provided for in Article 36(1), or compartment, as provided for in Article 37(2), are fulfilled. Member States submit the draft compulsory eradication programme to the Commission for approval.

The zones of the Republic of Poland with disease-free status from infection with RABV are listed in Annex III part I to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/620 of 15 April 2021 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of the disease-free and non-vaccination status of certain Member States or zones or

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

compartments thereof as regards certain listed diseases and the approval of eradication programmes for those listed diseases.

Pursuant to the Article 32 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases, the competent authority shall, when establishing an eradication programme for infection with RABV, base it on a disease control strategy that includes:

- a) vaccination of the animals from the targeted animal population that it considers relevant;
- b) implementation of measures to reduce the risk of contact with infected animals;
- c) control of the risk of spread and introduction of the disease in the territory of its Member State.

The competent authority shall implement the eradication programme taking into account that it shall be:

- a) based on a risk assessment, updated, as necessary, according to the evolution of the epidemiological situation;
- b) supported by public information campaigns involving all relevant stakeholders;
- c) coordinated, if necessary, with relevant authorities in charge of public health, wild animal populations or hunting;
- d) scaled according to a territorial risk-based approach.

The competent authority may be involved in the implementation of eradication programmes for infection with RABV in a third country or territory, to prevent the risk of spread and introduction of RABV in the territory of its Member State.

Under Article 56 of the above-mentioned Act, free-living foxes in the areas specified by the minister responsible for agriculture are subject to compulsory preventive vaccination against rabies to be carried out by the Regional Veterinary Officers.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes, the vaccine is distributed from an aeroplane or helicopter or manually twice during a calendar year in woodland areas and in all places where foxes live in the wild. The vaccine may be administered once a year if no cases of rabies have been reported in the region concerned for two successive years. On the other hand, no preventive vaccination is carried out if no cases of rabies have been observed in the region for at least three successive years.

If rabies is detected in a region in which no rabies has been detected for at least three successive years, the Regional Veterinary Officer determines a zone with a 50 km radius from the rabies outbreak (hereinafter: 'protective zone'). Vaccination is carried out twice a year in the protective zone for a period of three successive years from the date on which rabies was detected in the zone. Preventive vaccination may be carried out once a year if no rabies has been detected in the protective zone for two successive years.

However, where there is a risk of rabies being introduced from other parts of the region or other region, or from outside Poland, the Regional Veterinary Officer may determine an area within the region spanning at least 50 km in which preventive vaccination should be carried out.

If in the areas in which preventive vaccination was carried out, a natural disaster within the meaning of Article 3(1)(2) of the Natural Disaster Act of 18 April 2002 occurred which might adversely affect the intake of the vaccine by foxes, or if the epizootic situation with regard to rabies has deteriorated, additional preventive vaccinations may be carried out.

The number of doses of vaccine must not be less than 20 doses per square kilometer of the area in which preventive vaccination is being carried out.

The occurrence of rabies in bats has no impact on the need to carry out preventive vaccination of free-living foxes. Nor does it affect the frequency of such vaccinations.

Monitoring tests designed to determine the effectiveness of the oral vaccination of wild foxes against rabies are carried out on the basis of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural

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

Development of 17 December 2004 determining certain diseases, manner for carrying out the control and scope of control tests of animal's infections. Under that Regulation, in order to control rabies, cerebral tissue, serum and mandibles are taken for tests from 4 foxes shot per 100 square kilometers of the area where free-living foxes have been covered by protective vaccination against rabies. On the other hand, in order to isolate and determine the strain of rabies virus, the brain tissue of free-living foxes, in which a laboratory test confirmed rabies, is sent for testing.

Furthermore, cerebral tissue is collected from fallen or killed animals suspected of being infected with rabies for the purposes of diagnostic testing. This concerns all animal species susceptible to rabies in Poland.

The implementation of the programme with respect to animal species susceptible to rabies, other than free-living foxes, consists in the eradication of rabies in accordance with the rules laid down in the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases, in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 7 January 2005 on the control of rabies and in the Articles 35 and 36 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases.

The programme covers all animal species susceptible to rabies in Poland, while only the wild fox population in the area defined in point A2 of the programme is subject to oral vaccination against rabies. The vaccination strategy in south-eastern Poland, i.e. in the areas most affected by the disease, is based above all on enhanced supervision of the vaccine distribution, an increase in the number of vaccine doses distributed manually and the possibility of carrying out additional vaccination campaigns.

1.2. Benefits of the programme

Describe

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

(max. 32000 chars) :

The aim of the programme is to limit the number of rabies cases on the territory of the Republic of Poland in all susceptible animals other than bats.

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

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

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

- vaccination and monitoring
- surveillance

Attach maps

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2023, vaccination against rabies for free-living foxes should cover the entire Lubelskie, Malopolskie, Mazowieckie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie and Swietokrzyskie regions. Vaccination should also cover:

- Part of Lodzkie region, i.e. Opoczynski district, Rawski district and Tomaszowski district;
- Part of the Warminsko-mazurskie region, i.e. Elcki district, the communes of Gizycko, Kruklanki, Milki and Wydminy in the Gizycki district, Goldapski district, Olecki district, the communes of Biala Piska, Orzysz and Pisz in the Piski district and Wegorzewski district.

A map and an indication of the size of areas covered by the vaccination are provided in Annex a to the programme.

The areas covered by the programme for the oral vaccination of wild foxes against rabies in 2023 were determined on the basis of a forecast made in 2022. Their scope may change depending on the need to take into account the epizootic situation of rabies at the beginning of 2023.

In the event of a situation as referred to in § 3(1) or § 4(1) of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes, the area subject to oral vaccination of foxes may change in 2023.

Monitoring is carried out in areas where wild foxes have been subject to oral vaccination against rabies.

The surface areas covered by the monitoring programme are indicated in Annex b to the programme.

In addition, cerebral tissue is collected from fallen or killed animals suspected of being infected with rabies for the purposes of diagnostic testing. This concerns all animal species susceptible to rabies in Poland.

3. Description of the disease control strategy of the eradication programme in accordance with Article 32 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689

3.1. Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to Annex 2 to the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases, rabies is an infectious animal disease subject to obligatory eradication in Poland.

Pursuant to Article 42 of the above Act, in the case of a suspicion of the disease, the obligation to immediately notify the Veterinary Inspection body or the nearest provider of veterinary medicine

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

services, or village mayor (mayor, mayor of the city) concerns animal holders and all persons in contact with animals, in particular in carrying out their official or professional duties. The village mayor (mayor or mayor of the city) shall promptly inform the Veterinary Inspection body of having received this notification. The provider of veterinary medicine services shall promptly inform the Veterinary Inspection body of having received this notification if on its basis it suspects the occurrence of the animal infectious disease subject to eradication.

Pursuant to § 18 sec. 1 lit. (b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Member States shall ensure that operators and other relevant natural or legal persons notify the competent authority as soon as practicable, if there are any reasons to suspect the presence of a Category E disease in animals, or if the presence of such disease has been detected in the animals.

Pursuant to § 19 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/429, Member States shall immediately notify the Commission and the other Member States of any outbreak of category E disease for which immediate notification is required to ensure timely implementation of the necessary risk management measures, taking into account the disease profile.

3.2. Target animals and estimation of the animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme covers all animal species susceptible to rabies in Poland, while only the wild fox population in the area defined in point A2 of the programme is subject to oral vaccination against rabies. In Poland estimated wild fox population is 159 100 animals.

Pursuant to § 56 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases, the dog owners are obliged to vaccinate their dogs against rabies within 30 days from the date when the dog turned 3 months of age and then not less frequently than every 12 months from the day of the last vaccinations. The vaccination of the dogs against rabies are performed by veterinary officers providing veterinary services within the activity of a medical care institution for animals.

3.3. Tests used and sampling schemes

Describe :

- a. the tests used for surveillance and monitoring, when are to be used and in which animals
- b. the sampling schemes in each area of the programme for surveillance and monitoring and details on the collection of dead animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

In Poland the following tests and analyses are used for diagnosing rabies and monitoring the vaccination programme:

1) serological tests (ELISA);

2) virological and immunochemical tests:

a) fluorescent antibody test (FAT) with a monovalent anti-nucleocapsid conjugate in accordance with OIE Manual (Chapter 2.1.17 B.1.3.1.i) - test for rabies;

b) differentiation of rabies virus strains;

c) isolation of the virus in a mouse neuroblastoma cell culture (RTCIT - rapid tissue culture infection test)

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

in accordance with the OIE Manual (Chapter 2.1.17 B.1.3.2.i);

3) other tests – test for the presence of a marker (TC).

Monitoring of vaccination in the Republic of Poland includes the following tests:

a) FAT, in order to determine the vaccine's effectiveness;

b) ELISA test in order to determine the level of immunity in wild foxes and thus the effectiveness of the oral vaccination;

c) test for the presence of a marker (TC) to determine the level of vaccine intake by wild foxes;

d) differentiation of rabies virus strains in order to distinguish between field virus strains and vaccine strains.

Monitoring tests (FAT, ELISA, TC) designed to determine the effectiveness of the oral vaccination of wild foxes against rabies are carried out on the basis of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2004 determining certain diseases, manner for carrying out the control and scope of control tests of animals' infections. Under that Regulation, in order to control rabies, cerebral tissue, serum and mandibles are taken for tests from 4 foxes shot per 100 square kilometres of the area where free-living foxes have been covered by protective vaccination against rabies. On the other hand, in order to isolate and determine the strain of rabies virus, the brain tissue of free-living foxes, in which a laboratory test confirmed rabies, is sent for testing.

Furthermore, cerebral tissue is collected from fallen or killed animals suspected of being infected with rabies for the purposes of diagnostic testing. This concerns all animal species susceptible to rabies in Poland. In 2021, compared to 2020, this type of surveillance (passive surveillance) in Mazowieckie region was significantly strengthened. In 2020, 89 foxes and 332 other susceptible species were tested, while in 2021 (by the end of September), 268 foxes and 357 other susceptible species were tested for rabies.

Tests to isolate the virus in the mouse neuroblastoma cell culture (RTCIT) are carried out on samples from animals suspected of being infected with rabies, which died or were killed, in cases where humans have potentially been exposed to rabies virus or if the result of FAT testing needs to be confirmed.

The foxes shot under the monitoring programme are divided into young and adult animals. The results of monitoring tests are analyzed, taking this factor into account.

The data on the number of foxes which should be shot in Poland in 2021-2023 in the framework of monitoring programme are provided in Annex b to the programme.

In the event of a situation as referred to in § 3(1) or § 4(1) of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes, the area subject to vaccination in 2023 may change and thus the number of foxes to be shot under the monitoring programme may change, as may change the number of diagnostic tests to be performed, which is indicated in Part C of the programme.

3.4. Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Describe

- vaccination of kept animals in the framework of the eradication programme
 - vaccine(s) to be used
 - targeted population
- vaccination of wild animals:
 - definition/demarcation of the vaccination area
 - frequency and expected dates of the vaccination campaigns
 - vaccine bait(s) to be used
 - vaccine bait distribution method and designed vaccine bait density
 - vaccination of stray dogs with the vaccine(s) to be used and the targeted population

(max. 32000 chars) :

The vaccines used in compliance with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World

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

Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines, and with EU standards (Scientific opinion of the Scientific Panel on Animal Health and Welfare published on 14 July 2015) were approved for use in Poland under separate national legislation. Fuchsoral (SAD B19) and Lysvulpen (SAD Bern) are the vaccines currently registered in Poland. The vaccine Rabadrop (SAD Clone) with decentralized registration, and vaccines Rabigen SAG2 (SAG2) and Rabitec (SPBN GASGAS), registered with EMEA, are also available. Vaccines used in vaccination campaign are selected every year in accordance with the Act of 11 September 2019 – Provisions introducing the Act - Public Procurement Law. For quality control purposes vaccine is tested to determine the titre of rabies virus in the National Reference Laboratory.

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes, the vaccine is distributed from an aeroplane or helicopter or manually twice during a calendar year in woodland areas and in all places where foxes live in the wild. The vaccine may be administered once a year if no cases of rabies have been reported in the region concerned for two successive years. On the other hand, no preventive vaccination is carried out if no cases of rabies have been observed in the region for at least three successive years.

If rabies is detected in a region in which no rabies has been detected for at least three successive years, the Regional Veterinary Officer determines a zone with a 50 km radius from the rabies outbreak (hereinafter: 'protective zone'). Vaccination is carried out twice a year in the protective zone for a period of three successive years from the date on which rabies was detected in the zone. Preventive vaccination may be carried out once a year if no rabies has been detected in the protective zone for two successive years.

However, where there is a risk of rabies being introduced from other parts of the region or other region, or from outside Poland, the Regional Veterinary Officer may determine an area within the region spanning at least 50 km in which preventive vaccination should be carried out.

Na obszarze w odległości 50 km od tych dwóch ognisk wścieklizny u zwierząt innych niż nietoperze wysuniętych najdalej na zachód przeprowadzone zostało szczepienie lisów wolno żyjących, włączając w to nowe obszary szczepień, tj. część województwa kujawsko – pomorskiego oraz część województwa łódzkiego. W 2023 roku szczepienia na tym terenie będą kontynuowane.

If in the areas in which preventive vaccination was carried out, a natural disaster within the meaning of Article 3(1)(2) of the Natural Disaster Act of 18 April 2002 occurred which might adversely affect the intake of the vaccine by foxes, or if the epizootic situation with regard to rabies has deteriorated, additional preventive vaccinations may be carried out.

The occurrence of rabies in bats has no impact on the need to carry out preventive vaccination of free-living foxes. Nor does it affect the frequency of such vaccinations.

The distance between flight lines along which the vaccine is distributed from aeroplanes/helicopters is 500 m. Aircraft are equipped with a GPS system and a system to record bait dropping data, making it possible to determine whether the aircraft follows the pre-established lines and to document that, on a given line, the planned number of vaccine doses has been distributed. During the period in which the vaccine is distributed the Regional Veterinary Officer receives data on the vaccine distribution on a daily basis and checks whether this has been correctly carried out. These data are the following:

- data from the navigation device,
- data from the bait dropping data recording device.

The manual distribution of vaccine is carried out in places of living of wild foxes in the areas where the vaccine distribution from the aircraft/helicopter is not possible or it is not possible to carry it out optimally. This includes inter alia built-up areas. The manual distribution of vaccines is aimed at achieving immunity in foxes living in these areas and is supervised by a representative of the Veterinary Inspection service and documented.

The vaccine is stored and transported under the conditions specified by the manufacturer. The Regional Veterinary Officer supervises the temperature conditions in which the vaccine is transported and stored

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

in the airport prior to its distribution.

In 2021 the number of vaccine doses distributed from the aeroplane/helicopter is 30 per square kilometer of the area covered by vaccination in the entire regions of Malopolskie, Podkarpackie and Swietokrzyskie, in the part of Lodzkie region covered by vaccination, in the parts of Mazowieckie region marked in Annexes a and b with indexes c) and d), and in the part of Lubelskie region located to the east of the line demarcated along longitude 22° 50' E. However, in the part of Mazowieckie region and the part of Podlaskie region located to the east of the line demarcated along longitude 22° 50' E, the number of vaccine doses distributed from an aeroplane/helicopter is 25 doses per square kilometer of the vaccination area. In the remaining area covered by the vaccination, the number of doses distributed from an aeroplane/helicopter is 20 per square kilometer.

In 2022-2023 the number of vaccine doses distributed from the aeroplane/helicopter is 30 per square kilometer of the area covered by vaccination in the entire regions of Lubelskie, Malopolskie, Mazowieckie, Podkarpackie, Swietokrzyskie and in the part of Lodzkie region covered by vaccination. However, in the Podlaskie region the number of vaccine doses distributed from the aeroplane/helicopter is 25 per square kilometer of the area covered by vaccination in the part of the region located to the east of the line demarcated along longitude 22° 50' E. In the remaining area covered by the vaccination, the number of doses distributed from an aeroplane/helicopter is 20 per square kilometer.

Dystrybucja szczepionki w zwiększonej gęstości (25 i 30 dawek/km²) na niektórych obszarach Polski wynika z analizy ryzyka wystąpienia wścieklizny u zwierząt wolno żyjących. Dodatkowo taki sposób postępowania jest zgodny lub wiąże się z ustaleniami i zaleceniami zawartymi w sprawozdaniu z Misji doradczej ekspertów ds. wścieklizny w Polsce (Inicjatywa EUVET), która odbyła się w dniach 19-20.05.2021 r. oraz w sprawozdaniu z audytu DG Sante przeprowadzonego w Polsce w dniach 21.03-05.04.2022 r. w celu oceny wdrożenia i skuteczności programu zwalczania wścieklizny. Ponadto, na części obszarów objętych szczepieniem lisów wolno żyjących rozważa się przeprowadzenie dodatkowej akcji szczepień (obszary, na których w 2022 r. stwierdzono wściekliznę u zwierząt innych niż nietoperze).

The number of vaccines distributed manually is 30-40 per square kilometer of the area subject to this method of vaccine distribution. In the regions covered by the vaccination, the area in which the vaccine is laid out manually does not exceed 5% of the entire vaccination area, and the number of vaccine doses distributed in this manner does not exceed 5% of the total number of vaccine doses distributed during the vaccination campaign. The estimated size of the areas covered by manual distribution should be 78 square kilometers for Lubelskie region, 355 square kilometers for Malopolskie region, 39 square kilometers for Mazowieckie region and 357 square kilometers for Podkarpackie region. The competent Regional Veterinary Officer determines the final size and location within his region of manual distribution of the vaccine.

The number of vaccine doses is higher than 20 per square kilometer in parts of the vaccination area due to the epizootic situation in these areas and the areas bordering them, or the size of the fox population, for instance. These areas are high risk areas. Under § 7(4) of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes, the number of vaccines per square kilometer of the vaccination area may be modified, as may therefore the number of vaccine doses specified in Part C of the programme.

In Lubelskie, Malopolskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie regions and in the part of Mazowieckie region (index b) in the Annex a and b) two vaccination campaigns are planned for 2021. One is to be carried out in the spring (April-May) and the other in the autumn (September-October). Only the autumn vaccination campaign is planned to be carried out in Warminsko-mazurskie region. An additional vaccination campaign is also planned to be carried out in Lubelskie and Podkarpackie region. Due to change in 2021 in the epizootic situation concerning rabies, in the part of Mazowieckie region (index c) in the Annex a and b) three vaccination campaigns are planned, one is to be carried out in the spring (May) and two in the autumn (September and November). In the part of Mazowieckie region (index d) in the Annex a and b) three vaccination campaigns are planned, one is to be carried out in the summer (July) and two in the autumn (September and November). In Lodzkie and Swietokrzyskie regions two vaccination campaigns

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

are planned for the autumn (September and November).

With reference to the above paragraph and in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes, in 2021, Regional Veterinary Officer of Mazowieckie region organized 2 vaccination campaigns in the central part of Mazowieckie region (index c) in the Annex a and b) and 1 vaccination campaign in the south part of Mazowieckie region (index d) in the Annex a and b). These 3 campaigns can be considered emergency vaccination. However, the rest were planned by the Chief Veterinary Officer in response to the changing epizootic situation, so they should be treated as regular campaigns. The Chief Veterinary Officer submitted to the Governmental Programme of Strategic Reserves for 2022-2026 a vaccine reserve needed to perform 2 vaccination campaigns in an area with radius of 50 km around a potential rabies outbreak in a territory not covered by the oral rabies vaccination.

In Lubelskie, Lodzkie, Malopolskie, Mazowieckie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie and Swietokrzyskie regions, two vaccination campaigns are planned for 2022. One is to be carried out in the spring (March-April) and the other in the autumn (September-October). Only the autumn vaccination campaign is planned to be carried out in Warminsko-mazurskie region. An additional vaccination campaign may also be carried out in Podkarpackie region.

In Lubelskie, Lodzkie, Malopolskie, Mazowieckie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie and Swietokrzyskie regions, two vaccination campaigns are planned for 2023. One is to be carried out in the spring (March-April) and the other in the autumn (September-October). Only the autumn vaccination campaign is planned to be carried out in Warminsko-mazurskie region. An additional vaccination campaign may also be carried out in Podkarpackie region.

Pursuant to § 3(2), § 5 and § 8 of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes, the number of vaccination campaigns carried out in the individual regions may be modified.

The timetables for the vaccination campaigns are agreed between the Regional Veterinary Officers of neighbouring regions.

The Chief Veterinary Officer notifies the competent central veterinary authorities of the EU Member State or third countries bordering Poland in writing of the timetable and method for distributing the vaccine in the regions bordering the territory of these countries.

Pursuant to § 56 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases, the dog owners are obliged to vaccinate their dogs against rabies within 30 days from the date when the dog turned 3 months of age and then not less frequently than every 12 months from the day of the last vaccinations. The vaccination of the dogs against rabies are performed by veterinary officers providing veterinary services within the activity of a medical care institution for animals.

In Poland, stray dogs are caught and placed in shelters. The shelter as the owner of stray dogs is obligated to vaccinate them against rabies.

3.5. Measures in case of a positive result

Please describe the measures taken and if reinforced vaccination, surveillance or monitoring are foreseen.

(max. 32000 chars) :

Pursuant to the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and the control of infectious animal diseases and the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 7 January 2005 on the eradication of rabies, if a case of disease is detected, the District Veterinary Officer declares the outbreak of the disease and places it under surveillance. He notifies without delay the State District Sanitary Inspector about the declaration of the outbreak of the disease, and determines the surveillance

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

zone around the outbreak of the disease.

The District Veterinary Officer also takes other appropriate actions in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 7 January 2005 on eradication of rabies and Articles 35 and 36 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases.

If rabies is detected in a region in which no rabies has been detected for at least three successive years, the Regional Veterinary Officer determines a zone with a 50 km radius from the rabies outbreak (hereinafter: 'protective zone'). Vaccination is carried out twice a year in the protective zone for a period of three successive years from the date on which rabies was detected in the zone. Preventive vaccination may be carried out once a year if no rabies has been detected in the protective zone for two successive years.

3.6 Awareness campaigns and other measures

- *Awareness campaigns :*
 - *Please describe the awareness raising campaigns to be implemented*
- *Other measures :*
 - *Please describe measures to be implemented to reduce the contact with infected animals*
 - *Please describe coordinated measures with other Member States or third countries, where relevant*

(max. 32000 chars) :

In localities situated in the area where protective vaccination should be carried out and in localities bordering on this area, the Regional Veterinary Officer may announce the date and method of carrying out this vaccination in a manner customary in the given area.

Awareness campaigns on oral vaccination and rabies should be conducted, when needed, using inter alia posters, leaflets.

In case of a positive result, 3 methods are used to inform the general public:

1) Announcements of the Chief Veterinary Officer on the occurrence of a case of rabies (an example at the link: <https://www.wetgiw.gov.pl/main/komunikaty/Komunikat-Glownego-Lekarza-Weterynarii-dotyczacy-stwierdzenia-58-61-przypadku-wsciekliwny-u-zwierzat-w-2021-r.-/idn:1857>);

2) The competent District Veterinary Officer or Voivode (when the case is located at the border of 2 or more districts) issues a regulation on combating the rabies in certain areas (an example at the link: http://www.edziennik.mazowieckie.pl/WDU_W/2021/6595/akt.pdf);

3) Around the cases of rabies the surveillance (affected) zone is established, marked with signs: "Warning! Area endangered by rabies of animals".

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

B. General information

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

Describe :

- 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):

In accordance with 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 supervises the implementation of the programme of eradication of infectious animal diseases, and, in the event that the programme is co-financed from European Union funds, he informs the European Commission about progress made in its implementation, in accordance with European Union regulations.

At national level, the authority responsible for supervising and coordinating measures designed to ensure implementation of the programme is the Chief Veterinary Officer.

The responsibility of the local Veterinary Inspection bodies for implementing the programme is stipulated in the Veterinary Inspection service Act of 29 January 2004 and in the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and the control of infectious animal diseases.

The Laboratory of Virology at the National Veterinary Research Institute in Pulawy was designated as the NRL for rabies in the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 18 April 2012 on national reference laboratories. The relationships between the National Reference Laboratory and Regional Veterinary Laboratories are described in Articles 25, 25b and 25d of the Veterinary Inspection service Act of 29 January 2004. The NRL organizes proficiency tests for Regional Veterinary Laboratories at least every 4 years.

Pursuant to Article 56(5) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and the control of infectious animal diseases, the preventive vaccination of wild foxes is carried out by the Regional Veterinary Officers. In the event of the disease suspicion, diagnosis of rabies is carried out by the laboratories referred to in Article 25(2)(1)(a) and 25(2)(2) of the Veterinary Inspection service Act of 29 January 2004, using the following tests:

- 1) FAT with a monovalent anti-nucleocapsid conjugate;
- 2) virus isolation in neuroblastoma cell culture;
- 3) genotyping of isolates of rabies virus.

Whenever a case of rabies is suspected, FAT is carried out in the Regional Veterinary Laboratories. Isolation of the rabies virus is carried out in these laboratories or at the NRL for rabies. Genotyping is carried out at the NRL for rabies.

In case of FAT inconclusive results, the Regional Veterinary Laboratory performs virus isolation in neuroblastoma cell culture or/and sends the sample to the NRL for rabies to confirm the result.

Monitoring tests aimed at verifying the effectiveness of vaccination of wild foxes are carried out by the laboratories referred to in Article 25 of the Veterinary Inspection service Act of 29 January 2004.

Monitoring tests are carried out using:

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

1) FAT – test for rabies;
2) microsectioning of mandibular bone – test for the presence of a marker (TC – tetracycline);
3) ELISA test – titration of rabies antibodies in serum;
4) differentiation of rabies virus strains in order to distinguish between field virus strains and vaccine strains;
5) collection and analysis of epidemiological data on diagnosed cases of rabies within the vaccination area.

FAT, microsectioning of mandibular bone and ELISA testing are carried out under the monitoring at the Regional Veterinary Laboratories, while the differentiation of rabies virus strains is carried out at the NRL for rabies.

Confirmatory testing is carried out as required at the NRL for rabies using methods in accordance with the OIE Manual.

The fight against rabies is supported by a designated advisory group.

Twice a year, in the 2023, meetings with managers and leaseholders of hunting districts and representatives of the State Forests are loaned to obtain information from specialists on the population of red fox and other game species, as well as to discuss the difficulties related to passive surveillance of rabies.

2. Legal basis for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

Implementation of the programme in Poland is based on the following legislation:

- the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and control of infectious animal diseases;
- the Veterinary Inspection service Act of 29 January 2004;
- the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2013 on the preventive vaccination against rabies of free-living foxes;
- the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 17 December 2004 determining certain diseases, manner for carrying out the control and scope of control tests of animals’;
- the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 7 January 2005 on the control of rabies;
- the 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');
- 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;
- the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/689 of 17 December 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for surveillance, eradication programmes, and disease-free status for certain listed and emerging diseases;
- the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/620 of 15 April 2021 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the approval of the disease-free and non-vaccination status of certain Member States or zones or compartments thereof as regards certain listed diseases and the approval of eradication programmes for those listed diseases.

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

3. Historical data on the epidemiological situation, including:

a. a concise description of the following indicators:

- number of confirmed cases by listed animal species (excludes bat cases), during at least the past 5 years
- maps indicating the distribution of confirmed cases referred before per year, during at least the past 5 years
- disease control strategy and results of control measures, during at least the past 5 years
- number of rabies cases in previously (last year) free areas compared to previous year
- % of seroconversion in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year
- % of vaccine uptake in target species (juveniles/adult separately) compared to previous year

b. 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 the inter-war period and in the first years after World War II, the main carriers of rabies in Poland were dogs. The introduction in 1949 of compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies made it possible to significantly restrict the occurrence of this disease. The number of rabies cases in animals fell from over 3 600 in 1946 to 73 in 1956. The problem of rabies reappeared when an increasing number of cases of the disease were reported among animals living in the wild. Between one and six cases of rabies in wild animals were reported each year during the period from 1946 to 1956. While not a single case was reported in 1957, subsequent years saw an increase in the incidence of rabies in wild animals, and in particular among foxes. At the end of the 1970s, the number of cases of the disease in wild animals was higher than the number of cases in domestic animals.

2 045 cases of rabies were recorded in Poland in 1990, including 1 668 cases in wild animals (1 374 cases in foxes). The highest incidence of rabies was reported in the following regions: Poznańskie (157), Opolskie (139), Koszalińskie (133), Szczecińskie (130), Bydgoskie (123), and Słupskie (103). Isolated cases were reported in Lubelskie, Łomżyńskie, Łódzkie and Przemyskie regions. However, none were reported in Białkopodlaskie region.

In 1991, 2 287 cases of rabies were recorded, including 1 864 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 1 513 cases). No cases of rabies were reported in Lubelskie region, while isolated cases occurred in Przemyskie, Łódzkie, Łomżyńskie and Krosnińskie regions.

In 1992, 3 084 cases of rabies were recorded, including 2 549 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 2 079 cases).

In 1993, due to the spread of rabies, a campaign was launched consisting in the administration of oral vaccines against rabies to foxes living in the wild.

In 1993, 2 648 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 2 166 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 1 803 cases).

In 1994, 2 238 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 1 788 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 1 506 cases).

In 1995, 1 973 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 1 528 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 1 280 cases).

In 1996, 2 527 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 2 064 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 1 779 cases).

In 1997, 1 494 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 1 239 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 1 091 cases).

As a result of the continuous campaign of vaccination in the western part of Poland, there was a decline in the number of cases of rabies. No cases have been reported for quite some time in Zachodniopomorskie, Lubuskie and Dolnośląskie regions.

In 1998, 1 329 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 1 120 cases in wild animals (of which

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

foxes accounted for 927 cases).

In 1999, 1 148 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 721 cases in foxes.

In 2000, 2 224 cases of rabies were detected in animals, including 1 583 in foxes, and in 2001, 2 964 rabies cases were detected in animals, including 2 224 in foxes.

As the vaccination campaigns continued, rabies was seen to be “shifting” to the eastern parts of Poland, i.e. the area that had previously not been covered by the vaccination. Some isolated cases of rabies were also reported in the areas of Poland bordering the Czech Republic.

In 2002, the number of rabies cases in animals in Poland was 1 119, 1 038 of which were reported in wild animals (including 884 in foxes).

In 2002, the greatest number of cases of rabies was recorded in Wielkopolskie region - 339.

In 2003, 388 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 314 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 233 cases).

In 2004, 136 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 114 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 86 cases).

In 2005, 138 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 102 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 84 cases).

In 2006, 82 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 63 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 43 cases).

In 2007, 70 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 55 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 42 cases).

In 2008, 29 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 24 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 19 cases).

In 2009, 8 cases of rabies were recorded in animals, including 8 cases in wild animals (of which foxes accounted for 6 cases).

In 2010 the number of rabies cases rose again, with 145 cases in animals other than bats. The cases of rabies were recorded in Malopolskie region and in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year. The greatest number of cases were detected in Malopolskie region (118). In 2010, the level of immunity and vaccine intake in wild foxes in Poland was 84.90% and 89.15% respectively.

In 2011, 156 cases of rabies were recorded in animals other than bats. The greatest numbers of the cases were recorded in Malopolskie (60) and Podkarpackie (63) regions. The cases of rabies were recorded in Slaskie and Warminsko-mazurskie regions and in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year. One case was detected in Slaskie region, while in Warminsko-mazurskie region there were six cases of rabies. In 2011, the level of immunity and vaccine intake in wild foxes in Poland was 79.50% and 86.49% respectively.

In 2012, 254 cases of rabies were recorded in animals other than bats. The greatest numbers of the cases were recorded in Malopolskie (24) and Podkarpackie (213) regions. The cases of rabies were detected only in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year. In 2012, the level of immunity and vaccine intake in wild foxes in Poland was 79.29% and 87.10% respectively.

In 2013, 196 cases of rabies were recorded in animals other than bats. The cases of rabies were recorded in Swietokrzyskie region and in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year, with the exception of Podlaskie, Slaskie and Warminsko-mazurskie regions. Two rabies cases were detected in Swietokrzyskie region. The greatest numbers of the cases were recorded in Malopolskie (58) and Podkarpackie (121) regions. In 2013, the level of immunity and vaccine intake in wild foxes in Poland was 75.11% and 86.05% respectively.

In 2014, 98 cases of rabies were recorded in animals other than bats. The cases of rabies were recorded in Podlaskie region and in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year. Four rabies cases were detected in Podlaskie region. The greatest number of the cases was recorded in Malopolskie region (81).

In 2014, the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in young wild foxes in Poland were 51.70% and 83.70% respectively, while the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in adult wild foxes were 63.00% and 90.19% respectively.

There are no data broken down into young and adult foxes for previous years because the European Commission has required the age of the monitoring foxes to be recorded only since 2014.

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

In 2015, 93 cases of rabies were detected in animals other than bats. The cases of rabies were detected only in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year. The greatest number of the cases was recorded in Malopolskie region (79). In 2015, the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in young wild foxes in Poland were 49.88% and 85.19% respectively, while the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in adult wild foxes were 55.84% and 90.84% respectively.

In 2016, 16 cases of rabies were detected in animals other than bats. The cases of rabies were detected in Podlaskie region and in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year. One rabies case was detected in Podlaskie region. The greatest number of the cases was recorded in Malopolskie region (8).

In 2016, the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in young wild foxes in Poland were 50.06% and 87.68% respectively, while the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in adult wild foxes were 56.41% and 91.49% respectively.

In 2017, 2 cases of rabies were detected in animals other than bats. The cases of rabies were detected only in the regions affected by the disease in the previous year. In 2017, the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in young wild foxes in Poland were 42.16% and 72.87% respectively, while the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in adult wild foxes were 52.71% and 91.48% respectively.

In 2018, 4 cases of rabies were detected in animals other than bats. All 4 cases were detected in foxes, 2 in Lubelskie region, 1 in Malopolskie region and 1 in Podkarpackie region. In 2018, the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in young wild foxes in Poland were 41.23% and 65.98% respectively, while the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in adult wild foxes were 48.82% and 93.13% respectively.

In 2019, 1 case of rabies was detected in animals other than bats. The case of rabies was detected in Lubelskie region, which was affected by the disease in the previous year. In 2019, the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in young wild foxes in Poland were 28.15% and 46.14% respectively, while the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in adult wild foxes were 52.50% and 94.78% respectively.

In 2020, 7 cases of rabies were detected in animals other than bats. The cases of rabies were detected in Lubelskie region (4) and Podkarpackie region (3). In 2020, the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in young wild foxes in Poland were 26.04% and 50.94% respectively, while the levels of immunity and vaccine intake in adult wild foxes were 42.49% and 92.49% respectively.

In 2021, 118 cases of rabies were detected, within 113 cases were detected in animals other than bats (2 raccoon dog, 96 foxes, 7 cats, 3 dogs, 2 martens, 2 roe deer, 1 wildcat).

In accordance with the recommendation from EUVET mission (19-20 May, 2021), a phylogenetic analysis was performed for 8 positive animals from 4 districts (Garwolin, Minsk, Otwock and Radom) of Mazowieckie region and compared with archival samples from 2000-2004 (the same region) and with a sample from positive fox from 2020 from the Stalowowski district of Podkarpackie region. All sequences from viruses isolated in 2021 in Mazowieckie region belong to the CE (Central European) variant, while the sequences of archival isolates from 2000-2004 (Mazowieckie region) and the virus sequence from the outbreak in Stalowowski district (Podkarpackie region) from 2020, belong to the NEE (North East European) variant.

Since 2002, when the programme for the oral vaccination of wild foxes against rabies covered the whole country, the number of rabies cases in animals other than bats declined systematically until 2009. In 2010, rabies was detected in Malopolskie region after an absence of several years. It is suspected that the flood, which occurred directly after the spring vaccination campaign, may have had a negative effect on the immunization of foxes against rabies in that region. The outbreaks of rabies after 2010 in Slaskie and Swietokrzyskie regions were probably caused by the migration of infected wild animals from Malopolskie region. Furthermore, it is suspected that the rise in the number of cases in Podkarpackie region after 2010 also resulted from the epizootic situation in Malopolskie region. However, the fresh outbreaks of rabies during this period in Podlaskie and Warminsko-mazurskie regions were probably a result of the migration of infected wild animals from Belarus and the Russian Federation (Kaliningrad Oblast).

After 2009, the greatest numbers of cases of rabies were recorded in Malopolskie and Podkarpackie regions.

The main obstacle and limitation hampering the fight against rabies in south-eastern Poland appears to be the difficulty of immunizing foxes living in the direct vicinity of human settlements, e.g. in urban

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

areas, since a significant proportion of the rabies cases in Malopolskie and Podkarpackie regions were identified in the vicinity of buildings in recent years.

Detailed information on the animal rabies incidence in Poland in the period 2015-2021 is provided in Annex c to the programme.

Maps indicating the distribution of confirmed cases in Poland in the period 2016-2021 are provided in Annex d to the programme.

The levels of immunity and vaccine intake in wild foxes have remained high over recent years. The drop in the level of immunity in 2014 and 2015 was caused by the replacement of the RFFIT test with the ELISA test, which has different characteristics. In 2014, some of the samples undergoing serological testing were subject to the ELISA test, while in 2015 all samples were tested by ELISA.

4. Control on the implementation of the programme and Intermediate targets

4.1 Control on the implementation of the programme

Describe the system to control the implementation of the programme:

- flight tracks
- methods to be used to assess the correct vaccine bait distribution
- strategy to monitor the effectiveness of the vaccination as regards serology and vaccine bait uptake in the targeted animal population, the sampling schemes, with details on the collection of dead animals, and diagnostic methods
- measures to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the vaccine bait before it is distributed particularly as regards titration of the vaccine baits and controls of the cold chain (official controls to be performed on the vaccine)

4.2 Intermediate targets of the eradication programme:

- expected annual decrease of the number of outbreaks
- expected number of confirmed outbreaks in areas with outbreaks during the previous year
- expected percentage of sero-conversion in targeted animal populations
- expected percentage of vaccine uptake in animals of the targeted species

(max. 32000 chars):

In accordance with 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 supervises the implementation of the programme of eradication of infectious animal diseases, and, in the event that the programme is co-financed from European Union funds, he informs the European Commission about progress made in its implementation, in accordance with European Union regulations.

In accordance with Article 28(3) of Regulation 2016/429, Member States implementing a surveillance programme should submit regular reports on the results of the implementation of that programme to the Commission.

The aeroplanes and helicopters are equipped with a GPS system and a system to record bait dropping data, making it possible to determine whether the aircraft follows the pre-established lines and to document that, on a given line, the planned number of vaccine doses has been distributed. During the period in which the vaccine is distributed the Regional Veterinary Officer receives data on the vaccine distribution on a daily basis and checks whether this has been correctly carried out. These data are the following:

- data from the navigation device,
- data from the bait dropping data recording device.

The Regional Veterinary Officer checks whether:

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

- the vaccine was distributed evenly in line with the planned number of doses per square kilometer,
- the flight tracks from the navigation device match the data obtained from the bait dropping data recording system.

Sposób prowadzenia kontroli szczepionki zawarty jest w szczegółowych strategiach doustnych szczepień lisów wolno żyjących na poszczególne lata.

Weryfikacja prawidłowości realizacji szczepienia lisów wolno żyjących przeciwko wściekliznie prowadzona jest przez Wojewódzkiego Lekarza Weterynarii, a sposób jej prowadzenia zawarty jest w szczegółowych strategiach doustnych szczepień lisów wolno żyjących na poszczególne lata.

Metody oceny prawidłowej gęstości i rozmieszczenia szczepionki zawarte są w szczegółowych strategiach doustnych szczepień lisów wolno żyjących na poszczególne lata. Wytoczne dla Wojewódzkich Lekarzy Weterynarii odnośnie sposobu i warunków wykładania doustnej szczepionki przeciwko wściekliznie lisów wolno żyjących, która będzie następnie pobrana do badania w 5 dniu od wyłożenia stanowią załącznik 1 do ww. strategii.

Pobieranie próbek w celu określenia efektywności doustnych szczepień lisów wolno żyjących przeciwko wściekliznie przeprowadza się zgodnie z przepisami krajowymi, tj. pobiera się do badań tkankę mózgową, surowicę i żuchwę od 4 lisów odstrzelonych na każdym 100 km² obszaru, na którym lisy zostały objęte szczepieniem ochronnym przeciwko wściekliznie. Początek odstrzału lisów musi być prowadzony w okresie min. 30 dni po zakończeniu akcji szczepienia lisów na danym terenie do czasu dostarczenia wymaganej liczby lisów do badań z danego powiatu . Ze względu na różne terminy prowadzenia szczepień w poszczególnych województwach nie jest możliwe ustalenie szczegółowego harmonogramu pobierania próbek na poziomie centralnym.

The Regional Veterinary Officers supervises the temperature conditions in which the vaccine is transported and stored in the airport prior to its distribution. For quality control purposes vaccine is tested to determine the titre of the rabies virus in the National Reference Laboratory.

The expected annual decrease of the number of outbreaks is foreseen on 50 % and there are 18 expected number of confirmed outbreaks in areas with outbreaks during 2022.

The expected percentage of vaccine uptake in wild foxes (tetracycline detection) in Poland in 2023 is planned on 89%.

The expected percentage of sero-conversion in wild foxes (ELISA tests) in Poland in 2023 is planned on 45%.

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

C. Targets

1. Tests to be carried out for the monitoring of the vaccination effectiveness

Targets for year: **2023**

Country	Region	Animal Species	Type of test	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	% positive
POLSKA	Territory of the Repub. ⁺ FOX		serological test	ELISA	4846	2181	45
POLSKA	Territory of the Repub. ⁺ FOX		presence of biomarker	Tetracycline in bones	4846	4313	89
Totals :					9 692	6 494	
					Add a new row		
					0		
Total tests Serological (FAVN) in MS					0		
					0		
Total tests Serological (FAVN) in TC					4 846		
					0		
Total tests Serological (ELISA) in MS					0		
					0		
Total tests Serological (Other) in MS					0		
					4 846		
Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in MS					0		
					0		
Total tests presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) in TC					0		
					0		
Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in MS					0		
					0		
Total tests presence of biomarker (Other) in TC					0		

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

2. Surveillance tests to be carried out

Targets for year: 2023

Country	Region	Animal Species	Category	Test description	Number of tests	Expected number of positive results	
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Fox	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	1139	70	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Marten	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	86	0	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Roe deer	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	40	0	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Raccoon dogs	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	66	0	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Cats	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	953	0	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Dogs	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	368	1	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Bats	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	250	5	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Wildlife-other rabies	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	212	1	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Domestic-other r	Suspect or dead animals	FAT	41	0	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Fox	Suspect or dead animals	Virus isolation test	124	0	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Other rabies susce	Suspect or dead animals	Virus isolation test	1320	5	X
POLSKA	Territory of the Republic of Poland ⁺	Fox	Suspect or dead animals	Virus characterisation test	70	70	X
Total					4 669	152	

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

Add a new row	
Total tests FAT in MS	3 155
Total tests FAT in TC	0
Total PCR tests in MS	0
Total PCR tests in TC	0
Total tests Virus characterisation tests in MS	70
Total tests Virus characterisation tests in TC	0
Total tests Virus isolation tests in MS	1 444
Total tests Virus isolation tests in TC	0
Total other tests MS	0
Total other tests TC	0

3

Wildlife oral vaccination to be carried out

Targets for year:

2023

Country	Region / area	Products used	Number of doses	Size of the vaccination area (km ²)	
POLSKA	Lubelskie	SAD Bern strain	1337680	22 208	X
POLSKA	Lodzkie	SAD Bern strain	162660	2 711	X
POLSKA	Malopolskie	SAD Bern strain	928980	15 183	X
POLSKA	Mazowieckie	SAD Bern strain	1926490	32 069	X

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

POLSKA	Podkarpackie	SAD Bern strain	1492290	16 336	X
POLSKA	Podlaskie	SAD Bern strain	879000	19 175	X
POLSKA	Świętokrzyskie	SAD Bern strain	666600	11 110	X
POLSKA	Warmińsko-mazurskie	SAD Bern strain	102720	5 136	X
		Total	7 496 420		
				Add a new row	
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Bern strain in MS	7 496 420		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAG2 strain in MS	0		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD B19 strain in MS	0		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SAD Clone attenuated in MS	0		
		Oral vaccine and baits made of SPBN GASGAS strain in MS	0		
		Total Vaccines distributed	7 496 420		
		Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0		

(max. 32000 chars) :

Liczba akcji szczepień w poszczególnych województwach może ulec zmianie zgodnie z § 3 ust. 2, § 5 oraz § 8 rozporządzenia Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi z dnia 17 grudnia 2013 r. w sprawie przeprowadzania ochronnych szczepień lisów wolno żyjących przeciwko wściekliznie.

4 *Official control of oral vaccines to be carried out*

Targets for year: **2023**

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

Country	Number of batches distributed	Number of batches controlled by the CA	Number of virus titrations performed	
POLSKA	12	12	23	X
Total	12		23	
Add a new row				
		Vaccine titration tests in MS	23	
		Vaccine titration tests in TC	0	

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

D. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

Costs of the planned activities for year:

2023

1. Delivery									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
Sampling	The information of the finding of dead/hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals in the framework of passive surveillance	0	10	0	no	75	0		X
Sampling	Their collection and delivery (dead/hunted animals) to the competent authorities for sampling and laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of passive surveillance	0	40	0	no	75	0		X
Sampling	The information of the finding of healthy hunted foxes, raccoon dogs and jackals in the framework of active surveillance (monitoring of oral rabies vaccination)	0	5	0	no	75	0		X
Sampling	Their collection and delivery (healthy animals) to the competent authorities for sampling and laboratory testing in the case of the animals are tested in the framework of active surveillance (monitoring of oral rabies vaccination)	4 846	15	72690	yes	75	54 517,5		X
2. Testing									
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR		
Testing	Serological test: FAVN – MS	0	48.93	0	no	75	0		X

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

Testing	Serological test: FAVN – TC	0	48.93	0	no	100	0	X
Testing	Serological test: ELISA – MS	4 846	6.55	31741.3	yes	75	23 805,97	X
Testing	Serological test: ELISA – TC	0	6.55	0	no	100	0	X
Testing	FAT - MS	3 155	18.09	57073.95	yes	75	42 805,46	X
Testing	FAT - TC	0	18.09	0	no	100	0	X
Testing	Presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) - MS	4 846	18.62	90232.52	yes	75	67 674,39	X
Testing	Presence of biomarker (Tetracycline in bones) - TC	0	18.62	0	no	100	0	X
Testing	Vaccine titration test-MS	23	83.23	1914.29	no	75	0	X
Testing	Vaccine titration test-TC	0	83.23	0	no	100	0	X
Testing	PCR tests - MS	0	0	0	no	75	0	X
Testing	PCR tests - TC	0	0	0	no	100	0	X
Testing	Virus isolation test - MS	1 444	94.53	136,501.32	yes	75	102 375,99	X
Testing	Virus isolation test - TC	0	94.53	0	no	100	0	X
Testing	Virus characterisation test - MS	70	148.47	10392.9	yes	75	7 794,68	X
Testing	Virus characterisation test - TC	0	148.47	0	no	100	0	X

3. Vaccination

Cost related to	Compensation of	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR
Vaccination	SAD Bern - vaccine and bait - MS	7 496 420	0.5	3,748,210	yes	75	2 811 157,5
Vaccination	SAG2 - vaccine and bait - MS	0	0	0	no	75	0
Vaccination	SAD B19 - vaccine and bait - MS	0	0	0	no	75	0
Vaccination	SAD Clone attenuated	0	0	0	no	75	0
Vaccination	SPBN GASGAS	0	0	0	no	75	0
Vaccination	Distribution of oral vaccine - MS	7 496 420	0.35	2,623,747	yes	75	1 967 810,25
Vaccination	Purchase and distribution of oral vaccine and bait in neighbouring TC	0	0	0	yes	100	0

4. Other costs

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

Cost related to	Specification	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Duly justified measures	Awareness campaign	16 682	0.4	6672.8	yes	75	5 004,6	
Add a new row								
Total with Union funding request (€):				6,777,261.79	including			5,082,946.34
Total without Union funding request (€):				1914.29				= requested EU contribution in €

2. Financial information

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) :

Samples are taken by the District Veterinary Officer, while foxes shot during active surveillance (monitoring) are handed over to the Veterinary Inspection service by hunters for testing. In Poland, hunters shoot foxes living in the wild and hand their carcasses over to the Veterinary Inspection service for monitoring tests. The Veterinary Inspection service pays the hunters for shooting and handing over the monitoring foxes.

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

According to Article 16(1) of the Veterinary Inspection service Act of 29 January 2004, where, for financial or organizational 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 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 eradication 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 15 January 2018 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 service's activities and performance of its tasks are payable from the State budget.

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

- the Minister for Agriculture, as the main first-level authorizing body in respect of the General Veterinary Inspectorate (GVI);
- the Chief Veterinary Officer (director-general of the GVI) as the second-level authorizing body in respect of the 8 border veterinary officers (third-level authorizing bodies), and as the third-level authorizing body in respect of the financial resources received for the operation of the GVI;
- the Regional Governors as the main first-level authorizing bodies in respect of the Regional Veterinary Officers;
- the Regional Veterinary Officers as the second-level authorizing officers in respect of District Veterinary Officers and as the third-level authorizing officers in respect of the financial resources they receive for the operation of the Regional Veterinary Inspectorates;
- the District Veterinary Officers as the third-level authorizing 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 authorizing body's/officer's line of reporting, including in terms of financial dependence.

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) :

The laboratory testing of the samples taken under the programme is performed at official laboratories designated by the Chief Veterinary Officer pursuant to Article 25(3) of the Veterinary Inspection service Act (Regional Veterinary Laboratories belonging to the Regional Veterinary Inspectorates and National Reference Laboratory). Pursuant to the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 18 April 2012 on National Reference Laboratories, the laboratory responsible for testing for rabies is the Laboratory of Virology of the National Veterinary Research Institute in

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

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, as described in point 2.1 a.

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable.

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator?

(max. 32000 chars):

In Poland, the companies, which supply the vaccine and its distribution from an aeroplane/helicopter are selected in accordance with the Act of 11 September 2019 – Provisions introducing the Act - Public Procurement Law. The costs of purchase and distribution of the vaccine are borne by the Regional Veterinary Officers.

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Information campaigns:

The Veterinary Inspection service carries out and bears the costs of the information campaigns: plakaty i ulotki informujące o danych szczepień lisów wolno żyjących przeciwko wściekliznie.

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

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:

Poland requests for co-financing of awareness (information) campaigns.

The Veterinary Inspection service carries out and bears the costs of the information campaigns, which are important for effective implementation of the programme: plakaty i ulotki informujące o datach szczepień lisów wolno żyjących przeciwko wściekliznie.

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

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
	Total size of attachments :		