



**Programmes for eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses
submitted for obtaining EU financial contribution**

**Annex II: Control programme – Reduction of prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes
in certain poultry populations**

Member States seeking an EU financial contribution for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance 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).

Due to the late adoption of the SMP regulation all programmes will be submitted to be approved technically for 2021 and 2022.

Therefore, this document shall also be filled out and submitted after selection of the options:

This programme is multiannual: "YES"

Request for Union cofinancing from beginning 2021 to end of 2022.

If encountering difficulties:

- concerning the information requested, please contact SANTE-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:

Instructions to complete the form:

- 1) You can attach documents (.doc, .xls, .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.

Doc version: 2021 2.1

Member state : POLSKA

Disease Salmonella

Animal population Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

This program is multi annual : yes

Type of submission : New multiannual programme or Modification of already approved multiannual programme

Request of Union co-financing from beginning :

2021

To end of

2022

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

2021

1. Contact data

Name

[REDACTED]

Phone

[REDACTED]

Email

[REDACTED]

Your job type
within the CA :

[REDACTED]

Submission Date

21/10/2021 16:01:11

Submission Number

1634824871368-17801



Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

A. Technical information

By submitting this programme, the Member State (MS) attests that the relevant provisions of the EU legislation will be implemented during its entire period of approval, in particular:

- Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 on the control of *Salmonella* and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents,
- Regulation (EU) No 517/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of *Salmonella* serotypes in laying hens of *Gallus gallus*,
- Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards requirements for the use of specific control methods in the framework of the national programmes for the control of *Salmonella* in poultry.

As a consequence, the following measures will be implemented during the whole period of the programme:

1. Aim of the programme

It is to implement all relevant measures in order to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* Enteritidis and *Salmonella* Typhimurium (including the serotypes with the antigenic formula 1,4,[5],12:i:-) in adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* ('Union target') as follows:

- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 10% where the prevalence in the preceding year was less than 10%.
- An annual minimum percentage of reduction of positive flocks of adult laying hens equal to at least 20% where the prevalence in the preceding year was more than or equal to 10% and less than 20%.
- A reduction of the maximum percentage equal to 2% or less of positive flocks of adult laying hens.
- The Member States has less than 50 flocks of adult laying hens: the target is to have not more than one adult flock remaining positive.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

The Union target shall be achieved every year based on the monitoring of the previous year.

Comments(max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

2. The programme will be implemented on the **whole territory** of the MS.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

3. Flocks subject to the programme

The programme covers all flocks of adult laying hens of *Gallus gallus* but does not apply to flocks for private domestic use or leading to the direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of table eggs to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the eggs to the final consumer. For the latter case (direct supply), national rules are adopted ensuring *Salmonella* control in these flocks. The programme covers also all rearing flocks of future laying hens.

yes

no

If No, please explain :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Additional explanation:

All laying hens flocks other than direct supply and production for own use are covered by the programme. "NO" is ticked because we are not able to confirm the whole statement as national rules ensuring Salmonella control in flocks for direct supply are not adopted.

For such production apply veterinary requirements described in Chapter 1 and Chapter 8 of Regulation of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on 30th September 2015 (O.J. 2015 No. 1703) – attached.

	Total number of flocks of layers in the MS	Number of flocks covered by the programme	Number of flocks where FBO sampling shall take place	Number of flocks where official sampling will take place
Rearing flocks	504		504	87
Adult flocks	2 541	2 541	2 541	1 689
Number of holdings with more than 1,000 laying hens				935
Number of flocks in these holdings				2 634
<i>NB : All cells shall be filled in with the best estimation available.</i>				

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Additional explanation:

All laying hens flocks other than direct supply and production for own use are covered by the programme. "NO" is ticked because we are not able to confirm the whole statement as national rules ensuring Salmonella control in flocks for direct supply are not adopted.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

4. Notification of the detection of target *Salmonella* serovars

A procedure is in place which guarantees that the detection of the presence of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes during sampling at the initiative of the food business operator (FBO) is notified without delay to the competent authority by the laboratory performing the analyses. Timely notification of the detection of the presence of any of the relevant *Salmonella* serotypes remains the responsibility of the food business operator and the laboratory performing the analyses.

yes

no

if no, please explain :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

5. Biosecurity measures

FBOs have to implement measures to prevent the contamination of their flocks.

yes

no

if no, please explain. If yes, please describe the biosecurity measures that shall be applied, quote the document describing them (if any) (max. 32000 chars) :

Zarządzanie w zakresie higieny w gospodarstwach

Hodowcy są obowiązani do stosowania przepisów:

1) rozporządzenia Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi z dnia 18 września 2003 r. w sprawie szczegółowych warunków weterynaryjnych, jakie muszą spełniać gospodarstwa w przypadku, gdy zwierzęta lub środki spożywcze pochodzenia zwierzęcego pochodzące z tych gospodarstw są wprowadzane na rynek (Dz. U. poz. 1643);

2) rozporządzenia Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi z dnia 15 lutego 2010 r. w sprawie wymagań i sposobu postępowania przy utrzymywaniu gatunków zwierząt gospodarskich, dla których normy ochrony zostały określone w przepisach Unii Europejskiej (Dz. U. poz. 344, z późn. zm.).

W gospodarstwie utrzymującym drób powinny znajdować się co najmniej:

1) wydzielone miejsca do składowania:

a) środków odkażających, zabezpieczone przed dostępem osób postronnych,

b) obornika;

2) miejsce zapewniające właściwe warunki do przetrzymywania produktów leczniczych weterynaryjnych, zabezpieczone przed dostępem osób postronnych;

3) odzież i obuwie przeznaczone tylko do obowiązkowego użycia w gospodarstwie;

4) maty dezynfekcyjne w liczbie zapewniającej zabezpieczenie wejść i wjazdów do

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

gospodarstwa, w przypadku wystąpienia zagrożenia epizootycznego;

5) środki odkażające, w ilości niezbędnej do przeprowadzenia doraźnego odkażania.

W odniesieniu do warunków utrzymywania drobiu oraz zasad zarządzania gospodarstwem powinny zostać spełnione następujące środki bioasekuracji, polegające na:

- 1) stosowaniu zasady „cały kurnik pełny” lub „cały kurnik pusty”;
- 2) zapewnieniu odpowiednich warunków utrzymywania w zakresie temperatury, wilgotności, wymiany powietrza i dostępu światła;
- 3) stosowaniu prawidłowej obsady kurnika;
- 4) utrzymywaniu w jednym kurniku, w obrębie jednego stada, drobiu w jednakowym wieku;
- 5) izolacji poszczególnych kurników przez zapewnienie osobnej obsługi, żywienia, wyposażenia oraz narzędzi;
- 6) zabezpieczeniu paszy przed dostępem gryzoni i dzikich ptaków;
- 7) rejestrowaniu wejść osób postronnych na teren gospodarstwa;
- 8) odkażaniu kół pojazdów wjeżdżających na teren gospodarstwa;
- 9) regularnym aktualizowaniu planu zabezpieczenia gospodarstwa przed gryzoniami;
- 10) rejestrowaniu prowadzonych regularnie czynności odkażania, dezynsekcji i deratyzacji.

Pomieszczenia, w których utrzymuje się drób, ich wyposażenie oraz używany w nich sprzęt powinny być wykonane z materiałów nieszkodliwych dla zdrowia drobiu oraz nadających się do oczyszczania i odkażania.

Środki zapobiegające zakażeniom przenoszonym przez zwierzęta, pasze, wodę pitną, pracowników gospodarstw

Kurniki, w których jest utrzymywany drób, powinny być:

- 1) zabezpieczone przed dostępem zwierząt innych niż utrzymywane w gospodarstwie;
- 2) utrzymywane w czystości;
- 3) oznakowane tablicą z napisem „Osobom nieupoważnionym wstęp wzbroniony”.

Odchody oraz niezjedzone resztki paszy powinny być usuwane z pomieszczeń na tyle często, aby uniknąć zanieczyszczenia paszy lub wody.

Osoby zatrudnione do wykonywania czynności związanych z utrzymywaniem drobiu powinny:

- 1) stosować odzież ochronną oddzielną do pracy przy każdym stadzie w kurniku;
- 2) posiadać aktualne badania na nosicielstwo pałeczek Salmonella;
- 3) zostać przeszkolone w zakresie higieny osobistej oraz możliwych dróg przenoszenia zakażenia za pośrednictwem odzieży oraz używanego sprzętu.

2.1.3. Higiena transportu zwierząt do gospodarstw i z gospodarstw

Zalecenia dotyczące transportu drobiu:

- 1) drób powinien być przewożony zgodnie z przepisami ustawy z dnia 11 marca 2004 r. o ochronie zdrowia zwierząt oraz zwalczaniu chorób zakaźnych zwierząt, ustawy z dnia 21 sierpnia 1997 r. o ochronie zwierząt (Dz. U. z 2020 r. poz. 638) oraz rozporządzenia Rady (WE) nr 1/2005 z dnia 22 grudnia 2004 r. w sprawie ochrony zwierząt podczas transportu i związanych z tym działań oraz zmieniającego dyrektywy 64/432/EWG i 93/119/WE oraz rozporządzenie (WE) nr 1255/97 (Dz. Urz. UE L 3 z 05.01.2005, str. 1, z późn. zm.);
- 2) transport do gospodarstwa powinien odbywać się w pojazdach oraz w kontenerach lub pojemnikach transportowych, które zostały dokładnie oczyszczone i odkażone przed załadunkiem drobiu przy użyciu dopuszczonego do obrotu środka odkażającego w stężeniu umożliwiającym inaktywację pałeczek Salmonella;
- 3) bezpośrednio po rozładunku drobiu w gospodarstwie albo w rzeźni pojazdy oraz kontenery lub pojemniki transportowe powinny zostać oczyszczone i odkażone przy użyciu dopuszczonego do obrotu środka odkażającego w stężeniu umożliwiającym inaktywację pałeczek Salmonella.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

6. Minimum sampling requirements for food business operators (FBO):

Samples at the initiative of the FBOs will be taken and analysed to test for the target *Salmonella* serovars respecting the following minimum sampling requirements:

- a. Rearing flocks: day-old chicks, two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit
- b. Adults laying flocks: every 15 weeks during the laying period

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also who takes the FBO samples, and, if additional FBO sampling, going beyond the minimum sampling requirements, is performed, please describe what is done.

Sampling within the programme takes place at the farm.

The routine sampling in flocks of Gallus gallus laying hens at the FBO's initiative in accordance with the requirements set out in Part B of Annex II to Regulation No 2160/2003 shall be carried out:

1) for day-old chicks during unloading from the means of transport before placing the chicks in a henhouse, in accordance with the following rules:

a) delivery box liner samples with meconium from 10 transport containers from each delivery (25 g each from the container) or

b) surface swabs from the bottom of 10 containers (pooled in the laboratory with one sample) – for containers without padding, or

c) dead chicks (including during transport), no more than 20 – pooled in the laboratory in one sample;

2) in poultry, in accordance with the requirements set out in section 2.1 of the Annex to Regulation 517/2011, 2 weeks before the start of laying eggs or before being transferred to the laying unit;

3) during the laying period, in accordance with the requirements set out in section 2.1 of the Annex to Regulation No 517/2011, at least every 15 weeks, with the first sampling taking place between 22 and 26 weeks of poultry life.

The procedure for sampling, transport and preparation of samples is set out in section 2.2 and 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation 517/2011.

The cost of taking, transporting and testing these samples in the laboratory is borne by the FBO.

Pursuant to Article 7 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases, the FBO is obligated to inform the poviats veterinary officer about any change in the legal or factual situation related to conducting supervised activities in the scope regarding veterinary requirements. The FBO shall submit in writing to the competent poviats veterinary officer the information on introduction a new flock of laying hens into the henhouse, within seven days from the occurrence of this event, as well as a sampling schedule in the flock for approval.

The FBO is obligated to keep documentation related to the sampling, containing at least information on:

- 1) flock (number of laying hens, age);
- 2) type of samples, date and time of sampling;
- 3) data of the person taking the samples;
- 4) date and time of sending samples to the laboratory;
- 5) name and address of the laboratory;

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

6) results of laboratory tests of samples taken under the programme.
This documentation shall be kept for at least two years from the day the flock was sold.

7. Samples are taken in accordance with provisions of point 2.2 of Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011

yes

no

if no, please explain :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

8. Specific requirements laid down in Annex II.D of Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 will be complied with where relevant. In particular:

- due to the presence or the suspicion of the presence of SE or ST (including monophasic ST I,4,[5],12:i:-) in the flock, eggs cannot be used for human consumption unless heat treated;
- eggs from these flocks shall be marked and considered as class B eggs.

yes

no

if no, please explain - Indicate also if prompt depopulation of the infected flocks is compulsory.

3.1. In case of a positive result of laboratory tests for Salmonella serotypes covered by the program (other than vaccine strains) of samples taken at the FBO's initiative or detecting a bacterial growth inhibitory effect, the FBO is obligated to:

- 1) immediately notify the poviatic veterinary officer of this fact;
- 2) leave the poultry in the place of their keeping and not introduce another poultry there;
- 3) preventing access by third parties to the henhouse or to places where the poultry is located or where the poultry carcasses are located;
- 4) to refrain from exporting, moving and disposing of meat and poultry products, its carcasses, feed, bedding, faeces from that poultry and other objects in the poultry keeping place;
- 5) provide the Veterinary Inspection bodies with poultry for veterinary tests and treatments, as well as to provide assistance in performing these tests and treatments;
- 6) providing the poviatic veterinary officer with explanations and information that may be relevant for detecting the disease and sources of infection or preventing the spread of the disease or infection;
- 7) provide the poviatic veterinary officer with documentation regarding the flock, in particular documentation confirming the purchase of chicks, bedding, feed, sale of poultry and eggs and documentation related to the record of treatment;

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

8) increase of zoohygienic standards.

3.2. In case of a positive result of laboratory tests for Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme (other than vaccine strains) of samples taken at the FBO's initiative or detecting the bacterial growth inhibitory effect, the poviats veterinary officer, in accordance with Article 42 (6) and Article 44 (1) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases:

1) performs an epizootic investigation in accordance with Article 42 (7) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases;

2) takes samples for laboratory tests in all other flocks of Gallus gallus laying hens on the farm in a manner that is specified in the Annex to Regulation No 517/2011;

3) performs laboratory tests to determine the source of the flock infection with Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme:

a) of feed,

b) of water from own intakes of the farm.

3.3. In case of a positive result of laboratory tests for Salmonella serotypes covered by the program (other than vaccine strains) or in case of detecting the bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples taken at the FBO's initiative or in samples taken by the poviats veterinary officer or the detecting of antimicrobials use as a result of laboratory testing of samples taken by the poviats veterinary officer in accordance with point 14b, the poviats veterinary officer, by means of an administrative decision, in accordance with Article 44 (1) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases:

1) requires:

a) the disposal of all carcasses of dead poultry, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption and repealing the Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (regulation on animal by-products) (OJ L 300, 14/11/2009, p.1, as amended) and adopted implementing measures in accordance with Article 40 of this Regulation;

b) in the case of the destination of eggs for human consumption, where it is possible in accordance with other provisions, the movement of eggs from an infected flock or in which a bacterial growth inhibitory effect has been detected or in which the use of antimicrobials has been detected, only to a processing plant where they will undergo a heat treatment to eliminate all Salmonella serotypes having importance for public health; the way in which eggs are treated is defined in section 2 in part D of Annex II to Regulation No 2160/2003;

c) the destruction of feed or their treatment by the application of control measures to ensure the complete inactivation of Salmonella in the event that a positive result is obtained in a laboratory test of feed samples for Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme;

d) destruction or treatment of bedding and manure likely to be contaminated, in a way that excludes Salmonella contamination in accordance with Regulation 1069/2009 and adopted implementing measures in accordance with Article 40 of this Regulation;

e) the isolation of poultry at the farm in particular henhouses where poultry is kept;

f) the use of appropriate biocidal products before the entrances to the henhouse and exits from it, as well as before entrances to the farm and exits from it;

g) keeping eggs under conditions that prevent the spread of infection;

h) after the end of the production cycle, the cleansing and disinfection of henhouses where the poultry has been infected or where the bacterial growth inhibitory effect or the use of antimicrobials have been detected, the surroundings of henhouses, means of transport and other objects that may have been contaminated under the supervision of the poviats veterinary officer;

i) the FBO to take up activities aimed at improving zoohygienic conditions and epizootic safety at the

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

farm referred to in point 5 of the programme;

2) prohibits:

- a) the introduction of poultry into the farm and the removal of poultry from the farm without a consent;
- b) movements of poultry from an infected flock or in which a bacterial growth inhibitory effect has been detected or where the use of antimicrobials has been detected, unless the poultry, at the request of the FBO, is moved to a slaughterhouse for slaughter.

3.4. In the case of a positive laboratory test for Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme (other than vaccine strains) or of a bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples taken in all flocks at the farm, while taking samples in accordance with the procedure set out in point 2.1(a) of the Annex to Regulation No 517/2011 or in samples taken in accordance with point 2.1 (b), (c) and (e) of the Annex to Regulation No. 517/2011, in a flock of Gallus gallus laying hens, the poviats veterinary officer:

- 1) undertakes the actions described in section 3.2 in the first paragraph in points 1 to 3;
- 2) orders, by way of an administrative decision, undertaking actions referred to in section 3.3.
- 3) prohibits, by way of an administrative decision, actions referred to in section 3.3.

3.5. In case of a positive result of laboratory tests for Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme (other than vaccine strains) or in case of detecting the bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples taken at the FBO's initiative or in samples taken by the poviats veterinary officer or the detection of antimicrobials use as a result of laboratory testing of samples taken by the poviats veterinary officer, in accordance with point 14b, the costs of:

- 1) of cleansing and disinfection of henhouses in which poultry from the flock infected with the Salmonella serotype covered by the programme was kept and their surroundings, means of transport and other objects that may have been contaminated;
- 2) taking measures to improve zoohygienic conditions and epizootic safety at the farm
– are borne by the FBO.

3.6. The poviats veterinary officer, in the case of farms with two or more than two flocks of poultry, may apply the measures referred to in section 3.3, also to those flocks of poultry on the farm, which are not kept in henhouses:

- 1) guaranteeing complete isolation from houses where infected poultry is kept;
- 2) in which activities related to the maintenance of poultry, including feeding poultry, take place in a way that prevents the spread of Salmonella.

The poviats veterinary officer shall immediately notify the state poviats sanitary inspector competent for the place of conducting activity of the fact of obtaining a positive result of laboratory tests of samples taken in a flock of Gallus gallus laying hens towards the Salmonella serotype covered by the programme, in accordance with Article 51 (5) point 2 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases.

3.7. The poviats veterinary officer also performs, in accordance with section 2.1 (b) of the Annex to Regulation No 517/2011, the sampling of flocks of laying hens (Gallus gallus) aged 22 to 26 weeks, kept in henhouses where the Salmonella serotype covered by the programme was detected in the previous flock.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

9.If birds from flocks infected with SE or ST are slaughtered, please describe the measures that shall be implemented by the FBO and the CA to ensure that fresh poultry meat meet the relevant **EU microbiological criteria** (row 1.28 of Chapter 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005): absence of SE/ST in 5 samples of 25g:

Measures implemented by the FBO (farm level)

W związku z tym, że rozporządzenie Komisji (WE) nr 2073/2005 z dnia 15 listopada 2005 r. w sprawie kryteriów mikrobiologicznych dotyczących środków spożywczych (Dz. Urz. UE L 338 z 22.12.2005, str. 1, z późn. zm.) wskazuje pałeczki Salmonella spp. jako kryterium bezpieczeństwa żywności w mięsie mielonym i surowych wyrobach z mięsa drobiowego, w drobiowym mięsie odkostnionym mechanicznie oraz w produktach z mięsa drobiowego, hodowca wpisuje informacje dotyczące łańcucha żywnościowego, o których mowa w rozporządzeniu (WE) nr 853/2004 Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady z dnia 29 kwietnia 2004 r. ustanawiającym szczególne przepisy dotyczące higieny w odniesieniu do żywności pochodzenia zwierzęcego, w zakresie dodatnich wyników badań laboratoryjnych dotyczących wszystkich stwierdzonych serotypów Salmonella, w tym nieobjętych programem.

Measures implemented by the FBO (slaughterhouse level)

W przypadku gdy w badaniu laboratoryjnym próbek pobranych z inicjatywy hodowcy lub pobranych przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii w stadzie niosek gatunku Gallus gallus stwierdzono pałeczki Salmonella, ubój kur z tego stada przeprowadza się w sposób określony w art. 43 ust. 6 rozporządzenia nr 2019/627.

Mięso pozyskane z kur pochodzących ze stada kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus, w którym uzyskano dodatni wynik badania laboratoryjnego próbek pobranych z inicjatywy hodowcy lub pobranych przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii, albo mięso pochodzące z kur pochodzących ze stada kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus o nieznanym statusie epizootycznym pod względem Salmonella jest poddawane przemysłowej obróbce cieplnej lub innej obróbce mającej na celu wyeliminowanie pałeczek Salmonella. Mięso pozyskane z takich kur nie może zostać wprowadzone do obrotu w formie świeżej, z wyłączeniem przewozu tego mięsa do zakładu, w celu poddania go obróbce cieplnej lub innej obróbce mającej na celu wyeliminowanie pałeczek Salmonella, w przypadku gdy w zakładzie dokonującym uboju takich kur jest niemożliwe poddanie pozyskanego mięsa którejkolwiek z tych obróbek.

Measures implemented by the CA (farm and slaughterhouse level)

W przypadku uzyskania dodatniego wyniku badań laboratoryjnych w kierunku serotypów Salmonella objętych programem (innych niż szczepionkowe) lub stwierdzenia efektu hamującego wzrost bakterii lub stwierdzenia zastosowania przez hodowcę środków przeciwdrobnoustrojowych przy przemieszczaniu kur niosek gatunku kura Gallus gallus do rzeźni stosuje się świadectwo zdrowia zgodne z wzorem określonym w załączniku do programu.

Przy przemieszczaniu do rzeźni kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus, które nie były badane zgodnie z wymaganiami określonymi w rozporządzeniu nr 517/2011 oraz w programie, w przypadku przeprowadzenia badania

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

przedubojowego na terenie gospodarstwa pochodzenia w pkt 4 świadectwa zdrowia, którego wzór jest określony w części I załącznika IV do rozporządzenia wykonawczego Komisji (UE) 2019/628 z dnia 8 kwietnia 2019 r. dotyczącego wzorów świadectw urzędowych dla określonych zwierząt i towarów oraz zmieniającego rozporządzenie (WE) nr 2074/2005 i rozporządzenie wykonawcze (UE) 2016/759 w odniesieniu do tych wzorów świadectw (Dz. Urz. UE L 131 z 17.05.2019, str. 101), należy zaznaczyć fakt pochodzenia kur ze stada kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus o nieznanym statusie zdrowotnym pod względem Salmonella. W przypadku gdy w badaniu laboratoryjnym próbek pobranych z inicjatywy hodowcy lub pobranych przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii w stadzie niosek gatunku Gallus gallus stwierdzono pałeczki Salmonella badanie przedubojowe kur z tego stada przeprowadza się zgodnie z art. 10 ust. 1 i art. 11

ust 1–5 rozporządzenia wykonawczego Komisji (UE) 2019/627 z dnia 15 marca 2019 r. ustanawiającego jednolite praktyczne rozwiązania dotyczące przeprowadzania kontroli urzędowych produktów pochodzenia zwierzęcego przeznaczonych do spożycia przez ludzi zgodnie z rozporządzeniem Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady (UE) 2017/625 oraz zmieniającego rozporządzenie Komisji (WE) nr 2074/2005 w odniesieniu do kontroli urzędowych, (Dz. Urz. UE L 131 z 17.05.2019, str. 51), zwanego dalej „rozporządzeniem nr 2019/627”.

Mięso pozyskane z kur pochodzących ze stada kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus, w którym uzyskano dodatni wynik badania laboratoryjnego próbek pobranych z inicjatywy hodowcy lub pobranych przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii, albo mięso pochodzące z kur pochodzących ze stada kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus o nieznanym statusie epizootycznym pod względem Salmonella jest poddawane przemysłowej obróbce cieplnej lub innej obróbce mającej na celu wyeliminowanie pałeczek Salmonella. Mięso pozyskane z takich kur nie może zostać wprowadzone do obrotu w formie świeżej, z wyłączeniem przewozu tego mięsa do zakładu, w celu poddania go obróbce cieplnej lub innej obróbce mającej na celu wyeliminowanie pałeczek Salmonella, w przypadku gdy w zakładzie dokonującym uboju takich kur jest niemożliwe poddanie pozyskanego mięsa którejkolwiek z tych obróbek.

10. Laboratories in which samples (official and FBO samples) collected within this programme are analysed are accredited to ISO 17025 standard and the analytical methods for *Salmonella* detection is within the scope of their accreditation.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Badanie laboratoryjne próbek pobranych w ramach programu przeprowadza się w laboratoriach urzędowych wyznaczonych przez Głównego Lekarza Weterynarii, zgodnie z art. 25 ust. 3 ustawy z dnia 29 stycznia 2004 r. o Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej.

W przypadkach uzasadnionych ekonomicznie lub organizacyjnie próbki pobrane w ramach programu przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii właściwego ze względu na miejsce prowadzenia przez dany podmiot działalności nadzorowanej, zwanego dalej „powiatowym lekarzem weterynarii”, mogą być przesłane do laboratorium urzędowego wyznaczonego przez Głównego Lekarza Weterynarii, zgodnie z art. 25 ust. 3 ustawy z dnia 29 stycznia 2004 r. o Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej, znajdującego się w innym województwie.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Próbki pobrane z inicjatywy hodowcy mogą być również badane w laboratoriach urzędowych innych niż wyznaczone, które zostały zatwierdzone przez Głównego Lekarza Weterynarii, w trybie art. 25a ustawy z dnia 29 stycznia 2004 r. o Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej, w kierunku metody badawczej wskazanej w ust. 1.8.

Wykaz laboratoriów zatwierdzonych przez Głównego Lekarza Weterynarii jest umieszczony, zgodnie z art. 25 ust. 8 ustawy z dnia 29 stycznia 2004 r. o Inspekcji Weterynaryjnej, na stronie internetowej administrowanej przez Główny Inspektorat Weterynarii.

Krajowym laboratorium referencyjnym właściwym dla badań prowadzonych w kierunku salmonellozy (w zakresie chorób odzwierzęcych), zgodnie z przepisami rozporządzenia Ministra Rolnictwa i Rozwoju Wsi z dnia 18 kwietnia 2012 r. w sprawie krajowych laboratoriów referencyjnych, jest laboratorium w Zakładzie Mikrobiologii Państwowego Instytutu Weterynaryjnego – Państwowego Instytutu Badawczego w Puławach.

11. The **analytical methods** used for the detection of the target *Salmonella* serovars is the one defined in Part 3.2 of the Annex of Regulation (EU) No 200/2010 i.e. Amendment 1 of EN/ISO 6579-2002/Amd1:2007. *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp. -- Amendment 1: Annex D: Detection of Salmonella spp. in animal faeces and in environmental samples from the primary production stage*¹.

Serotyping is performed following the Kaufman-White-Le Minor scheme.

yes

no

If no please explain.

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Additional explanation: ISO standard is implemented by laboratories as required by EURL (EN/ISO 6579-1:2017-04/A1:2020-09).

For samples taken on behalf of the FBO alternative methods if validated in accordance with the most recent version of EN/ISO16140 may be used.

yes

no

If no please explain.

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Additional explanation: Alternative methods are not used.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

12. Samples are transported and stored in accordance with point 3.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 517/2011. In particular, samples examination shall start in the laboratory within 4 days after sampling.

yes

no

If no, please explain :

13. Please describe the **official controls at feed level** (including sampling).

Comments (max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.
Kontrole urzędowe pasz przeznaczonych dla stad kur niosek w zakresie wykrywania serotypów Salmonella objętych programem zostały przewidziane w Krajowym planie kontroli urzędowej pasz, przygotowanym i wdrożonym zgodnie z art. 42 ustawy z dnia 22 lipca 2006 r. o paszach (Dz. U. z 2019 r. poz. 269, z późn. zm.) oraz art. 109 i art. 110 rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady (UE) 2017/625 z dnia 15 marca 2017 r. w sprawie kontroli urzędowych i innych czynności urzędowych przeprowadzanych w celu zapewnienia stosowania prawa żywnościowego i paszowego oraz zasad dotyczących zdrowia i dobrostanu zwierząt, zdrowia roślin i środków ochrony roślin, zmieniającego rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady (WE) nr 999/2001, (WE) nr 396/2005, (WE) nr 1069/2009, (WE) nr 1107/2009, (UE) nr 1151/2012, (UE) nr 652/2014, (UE) 2016/2031, rozporządzenia Rady (WE) nr 1/2005 i (WE) nr 1099/2009 oraz dyrektywy Rady 98/58/WE, 1999/74/WE, 2007/43/WE, 2008/119/WE i 2008/120/WE, oraz uchylającego rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady (WE) nr 854/2004 i (WE) nr 882/2004, dyrektywy Rady 89/608/EWG, 89/662/EWG, 90/496/EWG, 96/23/WE, 96/93/WE i 97/78/WE oraz decyzję Rady 92/438/EWG (rozporządzenie w sprawie kontroli urzędowych) (Dz. Urz. UE L 95 z 07.04.2017, str. 1, z późn. zm.).

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

14. Official controls at holding, flock and hatchery level

- a. Please describe the official checks concerning the **general hygiene provisions** (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004) including checks on biosecurity measures, and consequences in case of unsatisfactory outcome.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases establishes the supervision of public administration bodies over the conduct of activities related to the maintenance of poultry, defines the conditions ensuring an appropriate level of epizootic safety for conducting such activities and defines a catalogue of supervision measures. This catalogue covers the competences of veterinary administration bodies to issue administrative acts (administrative decisions) and to conduct material and technical factual activities.

Undertaking supervised activity in the scope of keeping livestock for the purpose of placing these animals or products of or from these animals on the market is allowed after prior notification, in writing, of the intention to undertake it to a poviatski veterinary officer competent for the intended place of its conduct.

Entities conducting supervised activity are obligated to inform the poviatski veterinary officer of the discontinuation of a particular type of supervised activity, as well as of any change in the legal or factual situation related to running this activity in the scope regarding veterinary requirements. Such information should be provided in writing, within seven days from the occurrence of such event. Entities conducting activity subject to the supervision of the Veterinary Inspection authorities are obligated to ensure that the following veterinary requirements are met: location, health, hygiene, sanitary, organizational, technical or technological protection against epizootic threats, epidemic or adequate quality of products.

As part of the supervision exercised by the Veterinary Inspection bodies over the supervised activity specified in Article 1 point 1 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases, the employees of this Inspection, as well as persons designated to carry out specific tasks on its behalf, have the right to carry out inspections at any time to check if the supervised entities meet the veterinary requirements. Control rights, in addition to the right to enter the area of activity of the supervised entity, include, pursuant to Article 19 (3) of the Act of 29 January 2004 on the Veterinary Inspection, also the right to take samples for testing (without any fee) and to request written or oral information in the scope covered by the subject of control, including the display and sharing of documents or information related to this control.

If, as a result of the inspection, any deficiencies in the fulfillment of veterinary requirements by the supervised entities are found, the Veterinary Inspection bodies have the competence to bring the defective factual state to the condition prescribed by the veterinary law. The Veterinary Inspection works in this area by combining the implementation of control functions with authorising powers that give the possibility of issuing administrative decisions, including orders and prohibitions.

If it is determined that the veterinary requirements are violated in the conduct of supervised activity, the poviatski veterinary officer, in accordance with Article 8 (1) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on the protection of animal health and eradication of infectious animal diseases, issues one of the following administrative decisions:

- 1) ordering the removal of deficiencies within a specified period;
- 2) ordering the suspension of activity until the defects are removed;

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

3) prohibiting the placing on the market of animals or the trade in animals that are the subject of activity or prohibiting the production, placing on the market or trade in specific products produced while carrying out this activity.

The poviats veterinary officer decides about the subject matter of the decision. However, this is not a free admission. By making a decision, the Veterinary Inspection body is concerned with the risk of public health or animal health resulting from violation of veterinary law. If the entity conducting the supervised activity fails to comply with the order or prohibition specified in the decision, the poviats veterinary officer issues a decision prohibiting the conduct of a specific type of supervised activity and deletes the entity from the register of entities conducting supervised activity.

b. Routine official **sampling scheme**: EU minimum requirements are implemented i.e. official sampling are performed:

- in one flock per year per holding comprising at least 1,000 birds;
- at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks in laying flocks housed in buildings where the relevant Salmonella was detected in the preceding flock;
- in any case of suspicion of Salmonella infection when investigating food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2003/99/EC or any cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate, using the sampling protocol laid down in point 4(b) of Part D to Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;
- in all other laying flocks on the holding in case Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium is detected in one laying flock on the holding;
- in cases where the competent authority considers it appropriate.

yes

no

If no, please explain. - Indicate also 1)if additional official sampling going beyond EU minimum requirements is performed give a description of what is done 2)who is taking the official samples

The poviats veterinary officer takes samples:

- 1) in all flocks on the farm, taking samples in accordance with the procedure laid down in section 2.1 (a) and the Annex to Regulation 517/2011;
- 2) in the cases specified in section 2.1 (b) – (e) of the Annex to Regulation 517/2011.

The poviats veterinary officer does not take samples in flocks in which a positive laboratory test result was obtained for Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme (other than vaccine strains) or a bacterial growth inhibitory effect was detected in samples taken at the FBO's initiative or in samples taken by the poviats veterinary officer, or the use of antimicrobials was detected, with the exception of the derogation described in point 14c section 3.2.

In the case of detecting the bacterial growth inhibitory effect in samples taken by the poviats veterinary officer, the fees related to laboratory testing of samples are borne by the FBO. The fee includes:

- 1) the cost of a laboratory test in the amount specified in item 7 of Annex No. 2 to the Regulation of the

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 15 December 2006 on the method of determining and the amount of fees for activities performed by the Veterinary Inspection, the manner and places of charging these fees and the method of providing information to the European Commission (O.J. of 2013, item 388);

2) the cost of transport associated with the sampling and the cost of transporting samples to the laboratory, according to the rates per 1 kilometer of the vehicle kilometrage determined in accordance with the provisions on the conditions for determining and the method of reimbursement of the costs of using passenger cars, motorcycles and mopeds not owned by the employer;

3) the cost of used medical devices used in veterinary medicine.

Additional explanation: Bearing in mind the experiences associated with the occurrence of the multinational S.Enteritidis outbreak in 2016, it has been decided to keep in 2019-2020 and 2021 - 2022 the higher number of laying hens flocks covered by official sampling. According the programme official sampling is obligatory in all flocks in the farm (regardless the age of laying hens) at least in every case of a routine official sampling (once a year in 1 flock). It means that also flocks in rearing period are covered by official routine sampling.

c. Official confirmatory sampling (in addition to the confirmatory samples at the holding which are systematically performed if FBO or official samples are positive at the hatchery):

After positive official samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never
After positive FBO samples at the holding	<input type="checkbox"/> Always
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (criteria apply)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Never

When official confirmatory sampling is performed, additional samples are taken for checking the presence of antimicrobials:

Always Sometimes Never

Please insert any comments. Describe the criteria used to determine if confirmatory sampling is performed. Indicate also which samples (if any) are taken to check the presence of antimicrobials.

If the poviata veterinary officer has reasons to question the results of tests of samples taken at the FBO's

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

initiative (false positive results), after carrying out a risk analysis covering at least:

- a) assessment of the possibility of cross contamination during sampling by the FBO;
- b) assessment of the possibility of cross-contamination in the laboratory during tests;
- c) the level of biosecurity at the farm;
- d) assessment of the epizootic situation in terms of occurrence of Salmonella spp. at the farm

– may take samples for examination in a flock in which a positive laboratory test result of samples taken at the FBO's initiative has been obtained or a bacterial growth inhibitory effect has been detected.

The procedure of sampling by the poviats veterinary officer is specified in point 4(b) in part D of Annex II to Regulation No 2160/2003.

In order to exclude the use of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors by the FBO, the poviats veterinary officer shall take additional samples in each henhouse on the farm as follows: poultry shall be chosen randomly, up to five birds per henhouse, unless the poviats veterinary officer considers it necessary to take samples of a larger number of birds. In the event of confirmation or exclusion of infection with Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme in a day-old chicks, additional samples excluding the use of antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitors are not taken.

In case of questioning the test results of samples taken at the FBO's initiative and sampling by the poviats veterinary officer, the poviats veterinary officer:

1) orders, by way of an administrative decision:

- a) the isolation of poultry present at the farm in particular henhouses where poultry is kept;
- b) the use of biocidal products included in the Biocidal Products Register referred to in Article 7 of the Act of 9 October 2015 on biocidal products (O.J. item 1926, as amended) in front of entrances to the henhouse and exits from it, as well as entries to the farm and exits from this farm;
- c) keeping eggs under conditions that prevent the spread of infection; if it is not possible to keep eggs in the farm's warehouse, the poviats veterinary officer informs the FBO about the possibility of sending the eggs to be processed using heat treatment; the eggs are displaced with the consent of the poviats veterinary officer issued in agreement with the poviats veterinary officer supervising the establishment in which the eggs will be processed; the way in which eggs are treated is defined in point 2 in part D of Annex II to Regulation No 2160/2003;

2) prohibits, by way of an administrative decision:

- a) the removal of eggs from the farm, with the exception of moving directly to an establishment producing or processing egg products as referred to in the veterinary requirements for products of animal origin; the way in which eggs are treated is defined in point 2 in part D of Annex II to Regulation No 2160/2003;
- b) the use of biocidal products, veterinary curative products and other measures hindering the isolation of Salmonella in the flock before sampling by the poviats veterinary officer;
- c) the removal from the holding, without his consent, of meat, poultry carcasses, feed, bedding, faeces from that poultry and other objects in the poultry keeping place;
- d) movements of poultry from the holding and to the holding and from the flock and to the flock within the holding, unless the poultry, at the request of the FBO, is moved to a slaughterhouse for slaughter; when moving Gallus gallus laying hens to the slaughterhouse, a health certificate in accordance with the model set out in the Annex to the program shall be used and the flock is treated as a laboratory positive flock for the Salmonella serotypes concerned (other than vaccine strains).

The aforementioned orders and prohibitions are applied until the poviats veterinary officer confirms or excludes the occurrence in the flock of laying hens an infection with Salmonella serotypes covered by the programme and excludes the use of antimicrobials by the FBO.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Additional explanation:

Samples for checking the presence of antimicrobials are not taken in case of confirmatory sampling of day-old chicks (the only derogation). According to laboratory procedures 300 g of muscles have to be taken for testing and in case of day-old chicks it would be problematic and there is not risk that antimicrobials were used in case of positive result of testing day-old chicks.

1	2	3	4
For routine samples taken at the holding	No of flocks positive to SE / ST	Out of the flocks in column 2, No of cases where official confirmatory samples ³ were taken	Out of the cases in column 3, No of cases where confirmatory samples were negative
FBO samples ¹	40	8	4
Official samples ²	42	0	0

¹ Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.1 of the Annex

² Reg 517/2011, point 2.2.2 of the Annex

³ Reg 2160/2003, point II.D.4 of the Annex

What happened to the flocks counted under 4 (re checked for the presence of Salmonella? Checked for the presence of antimicrobials?) (max. 32000 chars):

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

- d. Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006 (**antimicrobials** shall not be used as a specific method to control *Salmonella* in poultry): please describe the official controls implemented (documentary checks, sampletaking) to check the correct implementation of this provision. For samples please describe the samples taken, the analytical method used, the result of the tests.

Comments - Describe also if any other measures are implemented(max. 32000 chars) :

W celu wykluczenia zastosowania przez hodowcę środków przeciwdrobnoustrojowych lub inhibitorów wzrostu bakterii powiatowy lekarz weterynarii pobiera dodatkowe próbki w obrębie każdego kurnika na terenie gospodarstwa w następujący sposób: drób wybiera się losowo, w liczbie do pięciu sztuk drobiu z kurnika, chyba że powiatowy lekarz weterynarii uzna za konieczne pobranie próbek od większej liczby sztuk drobiu. W przypadku potwierdzenia lub wykluczenia wystąpienia zakażenia serotypami Salmonella objętymi programem w stadzie piskląt jednodniowych dodatkowe próbki wykluczające zastosowanie przez hodowcę środków przeciwdrobnoustrojowych lub inhibitorów wzrostu bakterii nie są pobierane.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

W przypadku zakwestionowania wyników badania próbek pobranych z inicjatywy hodowcy i pobrania próbek przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii powiatowy lekarz weterynarii:

1) nakazuje, w drodze decyzji administracyjnej:

a) izolację drobiu znajdującego się w gospodarstwie w poszczególnych kurnikach, w których drób jest utrzymywany,

b) zastosowanie produktów biobójczych umieszczonych w Wykazie Produktów Biobójczych, o którym mowa w art. 7 ustawy z dnia 9 października 2015 r.

o produktach biobójczych (Dz. U. z 2021 r. poz. 24), przed wejściami do kurnika i wyjściami z niego, jak również wjazdami na teren gospodarstwa i wyjazdami z tego gospodarstwa,

c) przetrzymywanie jaj w warunkach uniemożliwiających rozprzestrzenienie zakażenia; w przypadku gdy niemożliwe jest przetrzymywanie jaj w magazynie gospodarstwa powiatowy lekarz weterynarii informuje hodowcę o możliwości skierowania jaj do

przetworzenia przy zastosowaniu obróbki cieplnej; przemieszczenie jaj odbywa się za zgodą powiatowego lekarza weterynarii wydaną w porozumieniu z powiatowym lekarzem weterynarii sprawującym nadzór nad zakładem, w którym jaja te będą przetworzone; sposób postępowania z jajami jest określony w ust. 2 w części D załącznika II do rozporządzenia nr 2160/2003;

2) zakazuje, w drodze decyzji administracyjnej:

a) wywożenia jaj z gospodarstwa z wyłączeniem przemieszczania bezpośrednio do zakładu wytwarzającego lub przetwarzającego produkty jajeczne, o którym mowa w przepisach dotyczących wymagań weterynaryjnych dla produktów pochodzenia zwierzęcego; sposób postępowania z jajami jest określony w ust. 2 w części D załącznika II do rozporządzenia nr 2160/2003,

b) stosowania produktów biobójczych, produktów leczniczych weterynaryjnych i innych środków utrudniających izolację pałeczek Salmonella w stadzie przed pobraniem próbek przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii,

c) wywożenia z gospodarstwa, bez jego zgody, mięsa, zwłok drobiu, paszy, ściółki i odchodów pochodzących od tego drobiu oraz innych przedmiotów znajdujących się w miejscu utrzymywania drobiu,

d) przemieszczania drobiu z gospodarstwa i do gospodarstwa oraz ze stada i do stada w obrębie gospodarstwa, chyba że drób, na wniosek hodowcy, zostanie przemieszczony do rzeźni w celu poddania ubojowi; przy przemieszczaniu kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus do rzeźni stosuje się świadectwo zdrowia zgodne ze wzorem określonym w załączniku do programu, a stado jest traktowane jak stado z dodatnim wynikiem badania laboratoryjnego w kierunku serotypów Salmonella objętych programem (innych niż szczepy szczepionkowe).

Powyższe nakazy i zakazy są stosowane do czasu potwierdzenia albo wykluczenia przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii wystąpienia w stadzie kur niosek zakażenia serotypami Salmonella objętymi programem lub wykluczenia zastosowania przez hodowcę środków przeciwdrobnoustrojowych.

Powiatowy lekarz weterynarii przeprowadza również, zgodnie z ust. 2.1 lit. b załącznika do rozporządzenia nr 517/2011, pobieranie próbek w stadach kur niosek gatunku Gallus gallus w wieku 22–26 tygodni, utrzymywanych w kurnikach, w których u poprzedniego stada wykryto serotypy Salmonella objęte programem.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

15. Salmonella vaccination

- Voluntary
- Compulsory
- Forbidden

Use of *Salmonella* vaccines is in compliance with provisions of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2006.

yes no

If no, please explain. - If performed please describe the vaccination scheme (vaccines used, vaccines providers, target flocks, number of doses administered per bird, etc) (max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

16. System for **compensation to owners** for the value of their birds slaughtered or culled and the eggs destroyed or heat treated.

Describe the system for compensation to owners. Indicate also how improper implementation of biosecurity measures can affect the payment of compensation (max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

17. Please describe the official procedure to test, after the depopulation of an infected flock, the **efficacy of the disinfection** of a poultry house (No of samples, No of tests, samples taken, etc).

(max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Przed ponownym umieszczeniem drobiu w kurniku powiatowy lekarz weterynarii pobiera próbki w celu stwierdzenia skuteczności wykonanego oczyszczenia i odkażania.

Próbki do badań laboratoryjnych stanowią:

1) 4 pary okładzin na buty pobrane z podłoża, w szczególności z miejsc popękanych, zagłębień lub połączeń konstrukcyjnych – w laboratorium łączone w 1 próbkę zbiorczą oraz

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- 2) 4 wymazy powierzchniowe z kątów (naroży) badanego pomieszczenia – w laboratorium łączone w 1 próbkę zbiorczą, oraz
- 3) 4 wymazy powierzchniowe z urządzenia służącego do karmienia – każdy wymaz pobrany z 5 metrów taśmy lub rynienki paszowej lub 6 wybranych losowo karmideł – w laboratorium łączone w 1 próbkę zbiorczą, oraz
- 4) 4 wymazy powierzchniowe z systemu wentylacyjnego (w tym 2 wymazy z wlotów oraz 2 wymazy z wylotów tego systemu) – w laboratorium łączone w 1 próbkę zbiorczą, oraz
- 5) 4 wymazy powierzchniowe z magazynu jaj (z powierzchni sortownic, stołów) lub z końcowych 5 metrów systemu przeznaczonego do zbierania zniesionych jaj (taśmy) – w laboratorium łączone w 1 próbkę zbiorczą.
- 3) użytych wyrobów medycznych stosowanych w medycynie weterynaryjnej.
Ponowne umieszczenie drobiu w kurniku może zostać dokonane tylko po uzyskaniu ujemnych wyników badań próbek pobranych przez powiatowego lekarza weterynarii.

B. General information

1. Structure and organisation of the **Competent Authorities** (from the central CA to the local CAs)

Short description and/or reference to a document presenting this description (max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

2. **Legal basis** for the implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

- 1) rozporządzenie nr 2160/2003;
- 2) ustawa z dnia 11 marca 2004 r. o ochronie zdrowia zwierząt oraz zwalczaniu chorób zakaźnych zwierząt;
- 3) rozporządzenie nr 1177/2006;
- 4) rozporządzenie nr 517/2011.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

3. Give a short summary of the outcome of the **monitoring of the target *Salmonella serovars*** (SE, ST) implemented in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC (evolution of the prevalence values based on the monitoring of animal populations or subpopulations or of the food chain).

(max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

4. System for the registration of holdings and identification of flocks

(max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

5. System to monitor the implementation of the programme.

(max. 32000 chars) :

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

C. Targets

1 Targets related to flocks official monitoring

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	5 048
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	296
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	8
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	410

1.1 Targets on laboratory tests on official samples for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Target population	Number of planned tests
Bacteriological detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	5 750
Serotyping	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	223
Antimicrobial detection test	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	6
Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	Laying flocks of Gallus gallus	310

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2021

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	504	2 541
No of flocks in the programme	504	2 541
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	87	1 689

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	87	2 042
No of official samples taken	261	6 639
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	60	22
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	0
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	0
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	0
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	91 037 338

(a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks

(b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.

(c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.

(d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST

Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

1.2 Targets on official sampling of flocks for year :

2022

Type of the test (description)	Rearing flocks	Adult flocks
Total No of flocks (a)	596	2 634
No of flocks in the programme	596	2 634
No of flocks planned to be checked (b)	447	1 975
No of flock visits to take official samples (c)	447	2 922
No of official samples taken	1 341	7 311
Target serovars (d)	SE + ST	SE + ST
Possible No of flocks infected by target serovars	45	17
Possible No of flocks to be depopulated	0	0
Total No of birds to be slaughtered/culled	0	0
Total No of eggs to be destroyed	Text	0
Total No of eggs to be heat treated	Text	77 807 297

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

- (a) Including eligible and non eligible flocks
- (b) A checked flock is a flock where at least one official sampling visit will take place. A flock shall be counted only once even if it was visited several times.
- (c) Each visit for the purpose of taking official samples shall be counted. Several visits on the same flock for taking official samples shall be counted separately.
- (d) Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium = SE + ST
 Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow = SE+ ST + SH +SI + SV

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2021**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	0
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of doses expected to be administered	0

2.1 *Targets on vaccination for year :* **2022**

Type of the test (description)	Target on vaccination
Number of flocks in the Salmonella programme	0
Number of flocks expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of birds expected to be vaccinated	0
Number of doses expected to be administered	0

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

D.1. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2021

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Layers: Bacteriological detection test	5 048	20.16	101,767.68	yes	75	76 325,76	X
Testing	Layers: Serotyping	296	47.01	13914.96	yes	75	10 436,22	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	8	20.23	161.84	yes	75	121,38	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	410	40.44	16580.4	yes	75	12 435,3	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses		0	0	no	75	0	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Layers: Table eggs destroyed		0	0	no	75	0	X
4. Cleaning and disinfection								
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	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	no	75	0	X

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

5. Other essential costs									
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		
	Cost of experts' assessment	8	9.14	73.12	no		0	X	
	Laboratory tests other than those listed in point 1 (e.g. testing of feed and water)	246	10.01	2462.46	no		0	X	
	Compensations - feed	2	241.15	482.3	no		0	X	
	Compensations - equipment which cannot be disinfected	264	42.33	11175.12	no		0	X	
	Disposal of laboratory waste	4 345	0.88	3823.6	no		0	X	
				Add a new row					
6. Cost of official sampling									
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	Layers: Official sampling visit	2 042	7.81	15948.02	yes	75	11 961,01	X	
Total with Union funding request (€):				148,372.9	including		111,279.67		
Total without Union funding request (€):				18016.6			= requested EU contribution in €		

Costs of the planned activities for year :

2022

1. Testing of official samples								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of tests	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Testing	Layers: Bacteriological detection test	5 750	20.16	115,920	yes	75	86 940	X

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Testing	Layers: Serotyping	223	47.01	10483.23	yes	75	7 862,42	X
Testing	Layers: Antimicrobial detection test	6	20.23	121.38	yes	75	91,03	X
Testing	Layers: Test for verification of the efficacy of disinfection	310	40.44	12536.4	yes	75	9 402,3	X
2. Vaccination (if you ask cofinancing for purchase of vaccins, you should also fill in A.15 and E.1.d)								
Cost related to	<u>Specification</u>	Number of vaccine dosis	Average cost per dose in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Vaccination	Layers: Purchase of vaccine doses			0	no	75	0	X
3. Slaughter and destruction (without any salaries)								
Cost related to	<u>Compensation of</u>	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	Cofinancing rate	Requested Union contribution in EUR	
Compensation	Layers: Table eggs destroyed			0	no	75	0	X
4.Cleaning and disinfection								
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	
Cleaning and disinfection	In case of full flock depopulation			0	no	75	0	X
5.Other essential costs								
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	
	Cost of experts' assessment	8	9.95	79.6	no		0	X
	Laboratory tests other than those listed in point 1 (e.g. testing of feed and water)	186	25.43	4729.98	no		0	X
	Compensations - feed	2	385.26	770.52	no		0	X
	Disposal of laboratory waste	5 035	1.79	9012.65	no		0	X

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

	Compensations - equipment which cannot be disinfected	264	17.88	4720.32	no		0	X
				Add a new row				
6. Cost of official sampling								
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	Layers: Official sampling visit	2 922	7.81	22820.82	yes	75	17 115,62	X
Total with Union funding request (€):				161,881.83	including		121,411.37	
Total without Union funding request (€):				19313.07			= requested EU contribution in €	

E. 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 perform 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))

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

Official 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 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 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 Inspection Service's activities and performance of its tasks are payable from the State budget. 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;
- 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.

The costs of implementing the programme will be adjusted in line with the volume of expenditure earmarked for combating infectious animal diseases in the draft Budget Act for 2022 and budget in 2021 within the limits of the expenditure in the relevant parts of the budget. This programme is funded from the national budget: part 83 - special-purpose reserve for the control of infectious animal diseases (including funding of control programmes), tests for monitoring chemical and biological residues in animal tissue, products of animal origin and feed, the funding of tasks set by the European Commission and the co-financing of Veterinary Inspection Service tasks, and part 85 - provincial budgets, heading 010 - agriculture and hunting, chapter 01022 - the control of infectious animal diseases and tests for monitoring chemical and biological residues in animal tissue and products of animal origin. The

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

estimated programme costs, denominated in PLN, were converted into EUR applying the forecast euro exchange rate set out in the Minister for Finance's guidelines on the application of uniform macroeconomic indicators as a basis for estimating the financial implications of proposed legal acts, as updated in July 2020.

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)

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

The laboratory testing of the samples taken under the programme is performed at the official laboratories designated by the Chief Veterinary Officer pursuant to Article 25(3) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act (veterinary hygiene institutes belonging to the Provincial Veterinary Inspectorates). The national reference laboratory responsible for testing for salmonellosis (in relation to zoonoses), pursuant to the Regulation of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development of 18 April 2012 on the national reference laboratories, is the Laboratory of the Microbiology Department of the State Veterinary Institute (State Research Institute in Puławy). Under Article 12(1)-(3) of the Veterinary Inspection Service Act, the costs of the Inspection Service's activities and of the performance of its tasks are covered by the national budget, as described in point E.1.

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)

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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)

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

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

No changes comparing with the programme approved for 2019-2020.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

Please explain for which measures and why co-financing rate should be increased to 75%

Zgodnie z art. 12 ust. 5 lit. a) tiret (ii) Rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady (UE) 2021/690 z dnia 28 kwietnia 2021 r. ustanawiającego program na rzecz rynku wewnętrznego, konkurencyjności przedsiębiorstw, w tym małych i średnich przedsiębiorstw, dziedziny roślin, zwierząt, żywności i paszy, oraz statystyk europejskich (Program na rzecz jednolitego rynku) oraz uchylającego rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady (UE) nr 99/2013, (UE) nr 1287/2013, (UE) nr 254/2014 i (UE) nr 652/2014, w przypadku wykonywania rocznych i wieloletnich programów weterynaryjnych, zgodnie z pkt 2 załącznika I do rozporządzenia, stosowana stopa współfinansowania wynosi 50 % kosztów kwalifikowalnych, z następującymi wyjątkami:
a) przedmiotowa stopa wynosi 75 % kosztów kwalifikowalnych w odniesieniu do państw członkowskich, których dochód narodowy brutto na mieszkańca w oparciu o najnowsze dane Eurostatu wynosi mniej niż 90 % średniej Unii.

3. 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

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

4. 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:

Bearing in mind the experiences associated with the occurrence of the multinational S.Enteritidis outbreak in 2016, it has been decided to keep in 2021 - 2022 the higher number of laying hens flocks covered by official sampling. According the programme official sampling is obligatory in all flocks in the farm (regardless the age of laying hens) at least in every case of a routine official sampling (once a year in 1 flock). It means that also flocks in rearing period are covered by official routine sampling. Taking into account that during one year more than one flock could be kept in a poultry house and sampling is performed once a year, we estimated that around 3/4 of flocks (both in rearing period and in laying phase) kept in holdings with more than 1000 adult hens will be officially tested as a part of routine official sampling.

Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

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 :	