



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring PROGRAMME for ERADICATION : ANNEX I

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the Union for national programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of animal diseases and zoonosis listed below, shall submit applications containing at least the information set out in this form.

Bovine brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (*B. melitensis*), bluetongue in endemic or high risk areas, african swine fever, swine vesicular disease, classical swine fever, rabies.

The central data base keeps all submissions. However only the information in the last submission is shown when viewing and used when processing the data.

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- 6) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit multi annual programmes
- 7) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in English.

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Submission date

Wednesday, November 19, 2014 12:09:04

Submission number

1416395333192-3955



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1. Identification of the programme

Member state: POLSKA

Disease African swine fever

Species: Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual: no

Request of Union co-financing
from beginning of:

2015

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1.1 Contact

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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes) and the main results (incidents, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given for distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables (point 6), complemented by graphs or maps (to be attached).

(max. 32000 chars) :

In 2007, the African swine fever virus (ASF) spread from the primary outbreak in Georgia onto the territory of Eastern Europe. The virus was probably passed through the kitchen waste that used to feed pigs, originating from a ship sailing from Africa which docked at the port in Poti (Georgia). After the introduction of the ASF virus to the European Continent, the disease spread very quickly to the territory of Armenia, Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation. In August 2012, an outbreak of the disease was found in the South-Eastern part of Ukraine. In June 2013, the Belarusian veterinary authorities confirmed the detection of ASF in the village of Czapuń in the Grodno region, 170 km from the border with the Republic of Poland and in Vitebsk in the North-Eastern part of Belarus, 450 km from the border with the Republic of Poland. In January 2014, two cases of ASF virus were found in the territory of Lithuania in wild boars, whereas on 17 February 2014 the first confirmed case of the ASF virus in wild boars occurred in the territory of the Republic of Poland. From 17 February to 31 October 2014, a total of 19 cases of African swine fever (ASF) in wild boars as well as two ASF outbreaks in pigs were found - all located close to the border with Belarus in the territory of two poviats (Sokołów and Białystok) within the Podlaskie Voivodeship. In 2014, outbreaks and cases in wild boars of ASF were found in the territory of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. There is a high probability of further spread of the ASF virus, in particular among free-living animals in the territory of the Republic of Poland and in the Baltic States, due to large forest areas on the border between the Baltic States and Belarus and a significant passenger traffic and transit between those states that increases the risk of illegal transfer of food products contaminated by the virus or transmission by means of transport or by passengers.

Since 2011 laboratory tests have been carried out in the territory of the Republic of Poland to detect the ASF virus. The monitoring was conducted in the 40 km wide border zone (along the northern border with the Kaliningrad Oblast and the eastern border with Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine) which covered

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parts of the following voivodeships: Warmińsko - Mazurskie, Podlaskie, Lubelskie, Mazowieckie and Podkarpackie. Samples were taken from dead pigs (on the basis of risk analysis) and from dead and shot wild boars. Since July 2013 in the area situated in zone I, and since October 2013 in the area situated in zone II and III, laboratory tests to detect the ASF virus were carried out in accordance with the programme entered into force by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 17 January 2014 on the implementation of the programme for early detection of African swine fever virus infections and to increasing the knowledge on the risk of spreading the disease onto the territory of the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws, item 115).

In 2014 the tests to detect the ASF virus are continued in accordance with the programme entered into force by the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 23 July 2014 on the introduction in 2014 on the territory of the Republic of Poland of the programme for early detection of the infections with the African swine fever virus and to increasing the knowledge about this disease and its eradication (Journal of Laws, item 996).

3. Description of the submitted programme

Provide a concise description of the programme with its main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence), the main measures (sampling and testing regimes, eradication measures to be applied, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination schemes), the target animal population, the area(s) of implementation and the definition of a positive case.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme of monitoring of infections caused by African swine fever virus and aimed at increasing the knowledge about this disease and its eradication, hereinafter referred to as "the programme", provides for measures aimed at strengthening the protection of the territory of the Republic of Poland against ASF.

In connection with the unfavourable development in the situation related to ASF in the states bordering the European Union in the east, the programme provides for monitoring of ASF both in wild boars and in pigs in order to effectively prevent the spread of the disease onto the territory of the Republic of Poland and the European Union, as well as measures for eradication of the disease.

The programme is implemented in 2015 and is a continuation of the programme implemented on the basis of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 23 July 2014 on the introduction in 2014 on the territory of the Republic of Poland of the programme for early detection of the infections with the African swine fever virus and to increasing the knowledge about this disease and its eradication.

According to Article 41(1) point 1 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 213, item 1342, as amended), ASF belongs to infectious animal diseases subject to the compulsory eradication on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

According to Article 57(7) of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases on the territory of the Republic of Poland the programme is implemented by the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development after the approval of the European Commission.

The estimated overall costs of the implementation of the programme on the territory of the Republic of Poland in 2015 are 14 967 238.18 PLN (3 759 195.56 EUR). Out of the overall sum of the estimated costs of the programme, the Republic of Poland will apply for the co-financing of the programme with regard to eligible costs in the amount of 13 505 809.38 PLN (3 393 081.08 EUR). All estimated costs of the programme will be adjusted to the size of the expenses planned for eradication of contagious animal diseases in the Budgetary Act for 2015, under the limit of expenses of the proper part of the budget.

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Estimated costs of the execution of the programme in 2015, expressed in PLN, have been converted into EUR according to the foreseen EUR exchange rate included in the guidelines of the Minister of Finance of 2 October 2014 concerning the application of uniform macroeconomic ratios being the basis for estimating financial effects of the acts – the update on October 2014

The programme is financed from the budget funds as specified in part 83 – appropriation fund, section 758 – various settlements, chapter 75818 – general and appropriation fund item 12, intended for the eradication of contagious animal diseases (including financing the programmes for the eradication of contagious animal diseases), monitoring tests for chemical and biological residues in animal tissues, products of animal origin and feedingstuffs, the financing of tasks commissioned by the European Commission and co-funding the costs of implementation of the tasks of Veterinary Inspection and in part 85 - voivode budgets section 010 – agriculture and hunting, chapter 01022 – combating contagious animal diseases and monitoring tests of the chemical and biological residues in animal tissues and products of animal origin provided for in the Budgetary Act for 2015.

3.1. The objective of the programme

The aim of the programme is to protect the territory of the Republic of Poland and the territory of the European Union from the spread of ASF virus. The programme includes the activities aimed at eradication and prevention the spread of the virus by:

- 1) laboratory tests to detect the ASF virus carried out on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 2) purchase of a container for killing pigs with the use of carbon dioxide;
- 3) slaughtering or culling pigs within the area situated in zone I A specified in point 3.2.1 in the case of the disease in wild boars (on the basis of Article 44 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases);
- 4) actions of a poviat veterinary officer upon receipt of the notice, in accordance with Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases on the territory of the Republic of Poland (passive surveillance);
- 5) active surveillance on farms within the area situated in zone I A and I B specified in point 3.2.1;
- 6) strengthening the bio-security measures on the road border crossings with Belarus (road border crossings in Kuźnica Białostocka, Bobrowniki, Kukuryki, Połowce, Terespol);
- 7) an information campaign conducted by the Veterinary Inspection for the entities carrying out activity under Veterinary Inspection supervision,, associated with the production of the food of animal origin and feedingstuffs, as well as for farmers, hunters, local authorities and the general public, consisting in the spreading of information on the risk of ASF so that these entities could immediately notify about any suspicion of the occurrence of ASF, according to Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases; supervised entities as well as farmers and hunters should be able to recognize first symptoms of infections with the ASF virus and know how to notify any suspicion of the occurrence of ASF; these entities should also receive information how to avoid spreading of the disease, including the knowledge about the risk posed by introducing pork products to the farms in which pigs are kept, in particular the introduction of pork products from abroad; the campaign should also include the information about the methods of safe disposal of dead wild boars or acceptable methods of use of shot wild boars; hunters and foresters should be instructed on the obligation of notifying a competent authority about any instance of finding a dead wild boar; the information campaign should also include the information about the rules of bio-security;
- 8) trainings for the entities conducting activities supervised by the Veterinary Inspection, relating to the production of the food of animal origin, feed as well as farmers and hunters designed to convey the knowledge about ASF.

3.2. Implementation of the programme

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3.2.1. The division of the territory of the Republic of Poland into zones according to the criterion of the risk of ASF presence

Zone I A – the area under restrictions

Zone I A includes the poviats or parts of the poviats on the territory of the Republic of Poland listed in part II in the annex to the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU (EU OJ L 295, 11.10.2014, p. 63).

Number of herds and pig population within the area situated in zone I A (source: ARiMR, as at 18 August 2014) Table 1. (attachment)

Zone I B – protection area

Zone I B includes the poviats or parts of the poviats on the territory of the Republic of Poland listed in Part I in the annex to the Commission Implementing Decision 2014/709/EU of 9 October 2014 concerning animal health control measures relating to African swine fever in certain Member States and repealing Implementing Decision 2014/178/EU.

Number of herds and pig population within the area situated in zone I B (source: ARiMR, as at 18 August 2014) Table 2. (attachment)

Zone II

Zone II includes other poviats or parts of the poviats on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Map 1 - Map of Poland with marked zones (red - Zone I A, yellow - Zone I B, green - Zone II). (attachment)

The area of the Podlaskie voivodeship (Zone I A and I B) is characterized by relatively low pig population (these are mainly small, backyard farms). On the remaining territory of the Republic of Poland (Zone II) the largest pig population is present in Wielkopolskie, Mazowieckie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Łódzkie voivodeships. The detailed data concerning the number of herds and pig population with the breakdown into farms sizes in particular voivodeships are provided in point 4.4.2.

3.2.2. The control of the health of pigs and sampling in the designated zones in accordance with point 3.2.1.

Zone I A

Within the area situated in zone I A the measures are introduced to eradicate the disease according to the Article 61, Article 47 point 1 and Article 48a point 3 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases as well as monitoring of the health of pigs and wild boars. Under the programme the owners of pigs are obliged to, taking into consideration § 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 15 February 2010 on the requirements and the manner of proceeding with maintenance of livestock species for which the standards of protection were laid down in the regulations of the European Union (Journal of Laws No. 56, item 344, as amended), control their health every day in the morning and in the evening and to notify immediately on any suspicion of the disease, in accordance with Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases, to the Veterinary Inspection authorities or the nearest entity providing services in veterinary medicine or to the voiv (mayor or president of the city).

In accordance with § 1 point 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars (Journal of Laws from 2014, item 420, as amended) within the area situated in zone I A it is ordered to in particular:

- 1) keep the pigs on a farm in a manner excluding contacts with wild boars;
- 2) prepare the census of pigs by pig owners with the breakdown into piglets, weaners, fatter pigs, sows, gilts, boars and young boars and currently update this census;
- 3) feed fodder to the pigs that is protected against the access of wild animals;
- 4) place disinfection mats accordingly before:
 - a) entries and entrances to the farms where pigs are kept, and exits from these farms,

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b) entrances to the premises where pigs are kept, and exits from these premises - as well as permanent maintenance of the mats in the condition ensuring the operational effectiveness of disinfecting agent;

5) the use of the hygienic articles by people having contact with wild boars necessary for reduction of risk of the spread of African swine fever, including disinfection of hands and footwear;

6) ongoing cleaning and disinfection of tools and equipment used with pigs.

In addition, according to § 2, point 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars on the area situated in zone I A it is prohibited to bring to the farms, in which pigs are kept, wild boars corpses, wild boars carcasses, parts of wild boars carcasses and animal by-products as defined by Article 3 item 1 in connection with Article 2 point 2 of the Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (EU OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1, as amended) coming from wild boars and materials and objects that could have been contaminated with the ASF virus.

According to § 2a of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 21 October 2010 on the veterinary requirements for the production of meat intended for personal use (Journal of Laws of 2010 No. 207, item 1370, as amended), in case of restrictions under the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases, slaughter in the holding, which is covered by the restrictions, shall be permitted if the restriction was introduced due to the case of ASF in wild boar on the territory of the Republic of Poland or to the occurrence of ASF on the territory of a third country, or a Member State of the European Union bordering the territory of the Republic of Poland and if pigs before slaughter have been kept in the holding for 30 days and will be subjected to ante-mortem inspection and their meat will be subjected to post mortem inspection. If, as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, there is a suspicion of the occurrence of ASF, the poviats veterinary officer takes samples for laboratory testing for ASF (spleen specimen or tonsils or lymph nodes should be taken). During the ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection in a slaughterhouse, a veterinary officer pays attention to the changes typical of African swine fever, in the case of suspicions takes samples for laboratory tests for ASF and acts in accordance with the regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 23 June 2004 on combating African swine fever (Journal of Laws No.158, item 1658).

Apart from the above activities, in each case of informing the Veterinary Inspection by the pig owner about any dead pig or any suspicion of the occurrence of ASF a clinical examination is carried out with measuring of internal body heat of pigs or a post-mortem examination of pigs in the herd and when necessary, samples are taken for laboratory tests to detect the virus ASF.

Within the area situated in zone I A, the poviats veterinary officer carries out, in farms keeping pigs, twice a year, in possibly equal intervals (not shorter than 4 months), the control of compliance with prohibitions and obligations referred to in § 1 and 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, the control of health of pigs along with the inquiry and clinical examination with measuring of internal body heat of pigs. The clinical examination of pigs takes place in accordance with chapter 4(a) of annex to the Commission Decision 2003/422/EC of 26 May 2003 approving African swine fever diagnostic manual (EU OJ L 143, 11.6.2003, p. 35, EU OJ Polish special edition, Chapter 3, vol. 39, p. 59). In the case when a farm fails to meet the requirements concerning bio-security the poviats veterinary officer carries out additional control of compliance with prohibitions and obligations referred to above, the control of health of pigs along with the inquiry and clinical examination with measuring of internal body heat of pigs.

When farms do not meet the requirements described in § 4 point 2, item 2 (b) of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection

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with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, in the case of the movement of pigs from a farm within the area situated in zone I A outside of this area, pigs are subjected to the test mentioned in § 4 point 2 item 1.

Within the area situated in zone I A, a veterinary officer takes samples for laboratory testing to detect ASF:

1) mentioned in § 15 point 1 item 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, in particular:

a) from dead pigs for which ASF virus infection cannot be excluded;

b) from pigs showing atypical clinical symptoms on the basis of which it is impossible to make a diagnosis;

c) from pigs:

- having symptoms of disease with fever

or

- having fever and symptoms of haemorrhagic syndrome: petechial and ecchymotic haemorrhages, particularly in lymph nodes, kidneys, spleen (which is enlarged and dark, especially in the acute form of the disease), urinary bladder and the ulceration in the gall bladder;

d) in case of suspicion, from pigs mentioned in § 2a point 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 21 October 2010 on the veterinary requirements for the production of meat intended for personal use;

Within the area situated in zone I A, the samples shall be taken for laboratory tests to detect ASF referred to in § 15 point 1 item 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, from each dead (taking account of the animals killed during road accidents and other events) and each shot wild boar.

Every carcass of a shot wild boar should be labelled by defining the subsequent number of the carcass, identification of the hunting club, town and the date of obtaining the carcass.

Hunters, foresters, Border Guard and persons having contact with dead wild boars are obliged to report to the Veterinary Inspection the fact of finding wild boars corpses. Due to the fact that the area under restrictions is excluded from hunting and catches of wild boars without permission of a poviats veterinary officer, hunters must inform a poviats veterinary officer on the dates of planned hunting activities.

Every wild boar shot within the area situated in zone I A is immediately delivered to:

1) game purchasing centres or a game processing facility

2) other facility supervised by a Veterinary Inspection authority in which carcasses or hides of wild boars can be stored.

In the centres and facilities referred to above, carcasses, parts of the body and hides of wild boars are stored in a way preventing direct contact with the untested carcasses, parts of the body and hides of wild boars with raw materials and other objects which can cause the spreading of the ASF virus.

The poviats veterinary officer carries out the inspection of the carcass paying attention to the disease symptoms which can indicate the infection with the ASF virus.

The poviats veterinary officer takes samples for laboratory testing for ASF from each shot wild boar, shot sick wild boar, as well as from each wild boar found dead and wild boars corpses undergoing autolysis within the area situated in zone I A or supplied to the centre or a facility located in this area referred to above.

In case of shot wild boars which do not show any symptoms of the disease it is allowed to take samples for tests to detect ASF by trained hunters.

In accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002:

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- 1) all found dead wild boars;
- 2) all carcasses or hides together with all body parts of shot wild boars, including fur and hide, in the case of which laboratory tests showed a positive result;
- 3) red offal and green offal and other body parts of a shot, sick wild boar;
-within the area situated in zone I A are qualified as the category 1 material and are subject to removing and processing pursuant to Article 12 of the concerned Regulation,
- 4) green offal of a shot wild boar within the area situated in zone I A are qualified as the category 2 material and are subject to removing and processing according to Article 13 of the concerned Regulation;
- 5) carcasses of shot wild boars without green offal in the case of which laboratory tests showed a negative result and which are not meant for human consumption, on the area situated in zone I A are qualified as the category 3 material and are subject to removing and processing according to Article 14 of the concerned Regulation.

Zone I B

Within the area situated in zone I B the measures are introduced to eradicate the disease according to the Article 61, Article 47 point 1 and Article 48a point 3 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases and monitoring of the health of pigs and wild boars. Under the programme the owners of pigs are obliged to, taking into consideration § 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 15 February 2010 on the requirements and the manner of proceeding with maintenance of livestock species for which the standards of protection were laid down in the regulations of the European Union (Journal of Laws No. 56, item 344, as amended), control their health every day in the morning and in the evening and to notify immediately on any suspicion of the disease, in accordance with Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases, to the Veterinary Inspection authorities or the nearest entity providing services in veterinary medicine or to the voivode (mayor or president of the city).

In accordance with §1 point 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars on the area situated in zone I B it is ordered to in particular:

- 1) keep the pigs on a farm in a manner excluding contacts with wild boars;
- 2) prepare the census of pigs by pig owners with the breakdown into piglets, weaners, fattener pigs, sows, gilts, boars and young boars and currently update this census;
- 3) feed fodder to the pigs that is protected against the access of wild animals;
- 4) place disinfection mats accordingly before:
 - a) entries and entrances to the farms where pigs are kept, and exits from these farms,
 - b) entrances to the premises where pigs are kept, and exits from these premises- as well as permanent maintenance of the mats in the condition ensuring the operational effectiveness of disinfecting agent;
- 5) the use of the hygienic articles by people having contact with wild boars necessary for reduction of risk of the spread of African swine fever, including disinfection of hands and footwear;
- 6) ongoing cleaning and disinfection of tools and equipment used with pigs.

In addition, according to § 2, point 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars on the area situated in zone I B it is prohibited to bring to the farms, in which pigs are kept, wild boars corpses, wild boars carcasses, parts of wild boars carcasses and animal by-products as defined by Article 3 item 1 in connection with Article 2 point 2 of the Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (EU OJ L 300, 14.11.2009, p. 1, as amended) coming from wild

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boars and materials and objects that could have been contaminated with the ASF virus.

According to § 2a of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 21 October 2010 on the veterinary requirements for the production of meat intended for personal use (Journal of Laws of 2010 No. 207, item 1370, as amended), in the case of restrictions under the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases, slaughter in the holding, which is covered by the restrictions, shall be permitted if the restriction was introduced due to the case of ASF in wild boar on the territory of the Republic of Poland or to the occurrence of ASF on the territory of a third country, or a Member State of the European Union bordering the territory of the Republic of Poland and if pigs before slaughter have been kept in the holding for 30 days and will be subjected to ante-mortem inspection and their meat will be subjected to post mortem inspection. If, as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, there is a suspicion of the occurrence of ASF, the poviats veterinary officer takes samples for laboratory testing for ASF (spleen specimen or tonsils or lymph nodes should be taken).

During the ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection in a slaughterhouse, a veterinary officer pays attention to the changes typical of African swine fever, in the case of suspicions takes samples for laboratory tests for ASF and acts in accordance with the regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 23 June 2004 on combating African swine fever (Journal of Laws No.158, item 1658).

Apart from the above activities, in each case of informing the Veterinary Inspection by the pig owner about any dead pig or any suspicion of the occurrence of ASF a clinical examination is carried out with measuring of internal body heat of pigs or a post-mortem examination of pigs in the herd and when necessary, samples are taken for laboratory tests to detect the virus ASF.

Within the area situated in zone I B, the poviats veterinary officer carries out, in farms keeping pigs, twice a year, in possibly equal intervals (not shorter than 4 months), the control of compliance with prohibitions and obligations referred to in § 1 and 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, the control of health of pigs along with the inquiry and clinical examination with measuring of internal body heat of pigs. The clinical examination of pigs takes place in accordance with chapter 4(a) of annex to the Commission Decision 2003/422/EC of 26 May 2003 approving African swine fever diagnostic manual. In the case when a farm fails to meet the requirements concerning bio-security the poviats veterinary officer carries out additional control of compliance with prohibitions and obligations referred to above, the control of health of pigs along with the inquiry and clinical examination with measuring of internal body heat of pigs.

When farms do not meet the requirements described in § 7 point 2 item 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, in the case of the movement of pigs from a farm within the area situated in zone I B to another Member State of the EU or a third country, pigs are subjected to the examination mentioned in § 7 point 2 item 3.

A veterinary officer takes samples from the area in each poviat or its part situated in zone I B:

1) mentioned in § 15 point 1 item 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, in particular:

- a) from dead pigs for which ASF virus infection cannot be excluded;
- b) from pigs showing atypical clinical symptoms on the basis of which it is impossible to make a diagnosis;
- c) from the pigs:
 - having symptoms of disease with fever
 - or
 - having fever and symptoms of haemorrhagic syndrome: petechial and ecchymotic haemorrhages,

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particularly in lymph nodes, kidneys, spleen (which is enlarged and dark, especially in the acute form of the disease), urinary bladder and the ulceration in the gall bladder;

2) in case of suspicion, from pigs referred to in § 2a of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 21 October 2010 on the veterinary requirements for the production of meat intended for personal use;

A veterinary officer takes samples for laboratory testing to detect ASF in the areas situated in zone I B referred to in § 15 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, from each dead (taking account of the animals killed during road accidents and other events) and each shot wild boar intended for dispatch to the area located on in zone II.

Every carcass of a shot wild boar intended for dispatch to the area located in zone II should be labelled by defining the subsequent number of the carcass, identification of the hunting club, town and the date of obtaining the carcass.

Hunters, foresters, Border Guard and persons having contact with dead wild boars are obliged to report to the Veterinary Inspection the fact of finding wild boars corpses. Hunters inform a poviatski veterinary officer on the dates of planned hunting activities in the areas situated in zone I B.

Every wild boar shot within the area situated in zone I B intended for dispatch to the area located in zone II is immediately delivered to located in the same area:

- 1) game purchasing centres or a game processing facility
- 2) another facility supervised by a Veterinary Inspection authority in which carcasses or hides of wild boars can be stored.

In the centres and facilities referred to above, carcasses, parts of the body and hides of wild boars are stored in a way preventing direct contact with the untested carcasses, parts of the body and hides of wild boars with raw materials and other objects which can cause the spreading of the ASF virus.

The poviatski veterinary officer carries out the inspection of the carcass paying attention to the disease symptoms which can indicate the infection with the ASF virus.

The poviatski veterinary officer takes samples for laboratory testing for ASF from each shot wild boar that is designed for dispatch to the area located in zone II, from each shot sick wild boar and the one found dead, including wild boars corpses undergoing autolysis, in the area situated in zone I B.

Cont. of point 3 in attachment.

4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme: 2015

First year:

- Control
- Testing
- Slaughter and animals tested positive
- Killing of animals tested positive
- Vaccination
- Treatment

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- Disposal of products
- Eradication, control or monitoring

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

Describe the authorities in charge of supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme and the different operators involved. Describe the responsibilities of all involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

According to Article 57 point 8 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases the Chief Veterinary Officer supervises the implementation of the programme of monitoring of infections caused by African swine fever virus and aimed at increasing the knowledge about this disease and its eradication . In the case when the programme is co-financed from funds of the European Union he shall inform the European Commission about any progress in its implementation in accordance with the provisions in force in the European Union. The responsibility of the Veterinary Inspection field units for the implementation of programme is determined in the Act of 29 January 2004 on Veterinary Inspection (Journal of Laws of 2010 No. 112, item 744, as amended) as well as in the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases.

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

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Describe the name and denomination, the administrative boundaries, and the surface of the administrative and geographical areas in which the programme is to be applied. Illustrate with maps.

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is introduced in the territory of the Republic of Poland. The programme covers 16 voivodships, including 314 poviats and 66 cities with poviat status.
Map 2. Administrative division of the Republic of Poland (attachment)

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

A comprehensive description needs to be provided of all measures unless reference can be made to Union legislation. The national legislation in which the measures are laid down is mentioned.

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to Article 42 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases in the event of a suspicion of the occurrence of the contagious animal disease, the animals' owner is obliged to immediately notify about the suspicion of the disease. This obligation is also executed by persons having contact with animals, in particular when performing professional duties, provided that veterinary doctor called upon to see the animal in the event of a suspicion of the occurrence of the contagious animal disease subject to the obligation to combat it, informs the animal owner on the duties specified in Article 42, point 1 of the aforementioned. Act and supervises their execution until the time of arrival of a poviat veterinary officer or a person that they have authorized for this purpose. The notifications should be made to the veterinary doctor either directly or through the nearest entity providing the services related to veterinary medicine or locally competent local government authority (the district head, mayor). Additionally, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 31 March 2014 on measures undertaken in connection with the occurrence of African swine fever in wild boars, within the area situated in zone I A, reporting each dead pig is in force.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

(max. 32000 chars) :

Table 3. Number of herds and pig population with the breakdown into farms sizes (source: ARiMR, as at 18 August 2014)(attachment)

According to the data of the Polish Hunting Association and the General Management of State-Owned Forests, in the hunting year 2012/2013 the number of wild boars on the territory of the Republic of Poland was higher than 282 000.

The number of wild boars in particular provinces is presented in Table 4. (attachment)

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4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

(max. 32000 chars):

Legal basis:

- 1) the Act of 2 April 2004 on animal identification and registration of animals (Journal of Laws of 2008, No. 204, item 1281, as amended);
- 2) the Act of 18 December 2003 on the national system of producer records, farm records and records of applications for payment (Journal of Laws of 2004 no. 10, item 76, as amended);
- 3) the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 2 November 2007 on methods of marking cattle, sheep and goats and pigs, determining model of identification marks and the requirements and technical conditions of tags for farm animals (Journal of Laws Dz.U. No. 220, item 1635, as amended).

The marking of pigs on the territory of the Republic of Poland is done by placing an earring on the left ear of the animal or tattooing on both earlobes or at the animal's back the number of the herd's location assigned by the Agency of Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture. According to Article 17 (4) of the Act dated 2 April 2004 on the identification and registration of animals, the costs related to marking pigs shall be borne by their owner.

Individual marking of pigs within the area situated in zone I A, referred to in item 3.2.4 of the programme, other than the above is conducted by a veterinary officer by placing an earring with a subsequent number of the animal in the herd. The subsequent number of the animal in the herd must be made in a permanent manner and be legible. The costs connected with individual marking of a pig in the herd are in this case attributed to the state budget.

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

(max. 32000 chars):

Described in point 3.2.

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

(max. 32000 chars):

In the areas where restrictions have been introduced, pursuant to the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases, the obligation to supply all moved pigs with the health certificates may be introduced, issued by a Veterinary Inspection unit or an authorized veterinary officer on the basis of Article 16 or 18 of the Act of 29 January 2004 on Veterinary Inspection which contains at least:

- a) the name of the authority issuing the certificate,
- b) the number of the certificate,
- c) the number of pigs,
- d) identification numbers of pigs,
- e) the place of origin of pigs,
- f) the place of destination of pigs,

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- g) the means of transport of pigs and its registration number,
- h) the certificate of compliance to health requirements concerning pigs defined in the provisions of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases, and the executive regulations issued on its basis,
- i) information about the presence of the Aujeszky's disease in the herd of pigs' origin,
- j) date, stamp and signature of the official veterinarian.

In addition, throughout the country, the movement of pigs takes place on the terms provided in the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 6 December 2012 on introducing the programme for monitoring and eradication of the Aujeszky's disease in pigs (Journal of Laws of 2012 item 1440, as amended).

According to Article 3, point 2, item 5 b of the Act of 29 January 2004 on Veterinary Inspection, the supervision over the movement of animals is carried out by a poviats veterinary officer.

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

Described in point 3.2.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

(max. 32000 chars):

Not applicable.

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.

(max. 32000 chars):

Described in point 3.3.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

A short description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals (slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding)

(max. 32000 chars):

According to § 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of 23 June 2004

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on the eradication of African swine fever, in the case of detecting the disease on the holding, the poviat veterinarian designates it as an outbreak of the disease and:

1) carries out the epizootic investigation, and takes, in accordance with the diagnostic manual, a representative number of samples from killed pigs sending them to laboratory tests;

2) orders:

a) immediate killing of all pigs,

b) destroying:

- carcasses of pigs,

- biological material of pigs, taken during the period from the date of the probable introduction of the infectious agent to the farm to the date of finding the disease on the farm,

- meat derived from pigs slaughtered during the period from the date of the probable introduction of the infectious agent to the farm to the date of finding the disease on the farm;

c) the destruction of objects and substances which might have been contaminated, including feedingstuffs and disposable materials, in particular used to kill if it is impossible to impose effective disinfecting,

d) cleaning and disinfecting, and if necessary also disinfection of rooms where pigs have been kept, the means of transport used for transporting them or their carcasses and items, equipment, bedding, manure and slurry that is likely to be contaminated;

3) sends the samples taken in accordance with the diagnostic manual for laboratory tests to identify the disease virus serotype - in the case of a primary outbreak of disease.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars):

Compensations shall be paid according to Article 49 and 57c of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases.

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

(max. 32000 chars):

According to Article 57 point 8 of the Act of 11 March 2004 on animal health protection and eradication of infectious animal diseases, the Chief Veterinary Officer supervises implementation, among others, of the programme of monitoring of infections caused by African swine fever virus and aimed at increasing the knowledge about this disease and its eradication. In the case when the programme is co-financed from funds of the European Union he shall inform the European Commission about any progress in its implementation in accordance with the provisions in force in the European Union.

5. Benefits of the programme

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

(max. 32000 chars):

Carrying out actions covered by the programme will contribute to the protection of the territory of the

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Republic of Poland as well as the territory of the European Union against the spread of ASF virus. Accordingly, early detection of infections will allow for taking appropriate action to prevent it from spreading, thereby reducing economic losses it would cause.

For brucellosis (bovine and small ruminants) and tuberculosis, if an annual programme is submitted, please provide also the targets for herd incidence and prevalence , and the animal prevalence for at least 3 years (including the year for which the programme is submitted).

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6. *Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years*

no

6.1 *Evolution of the disease*

Evolution of the disease : *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

6.2 *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2013**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
POLAND	domestic pigs and wild boar	serological test	ELISA	484	0	X
POLAND	domestic pigs and wild boar	other test	PCR	12 737	0	X
Total				13 221		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2012**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
Poland	Domestic pigs	serological test	ELISA	12	0	X
Poland	Domestic pigs	other test	PCR	208	0	X
Poland	Wild boar	serological test	ELISA	1 247	0	X
Poland	Wild boar	other test	PCR	1 282	0	X
Total				2 749		
				ADD A NEW ROW		

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2011**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
POLAND	Domestic pigs	serological test	ELISA	232	0	X
POLAND	Domestic pigs	other test	PCR	12	0	X
POLAND	Wild boar	serological test	ELISA	8	0	X
POLAND	Wild boar	other test	PCR	80	0	X
Total				332		
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2010**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
POLAND	domestic pigs and wild boar	other test	ELISA, PCR	0	0	X
Total				0		
ADD A NEW ROW						

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6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year : **2009**

Region	Animal Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples	
POLAND	domestic pigs and wild boar	other test	ELISA, PCR	0	0	X
Total				0		
ADD A NEW ROW						

6.3 Data on infection

Data on infection

Not applicable

Applicable...

6.4 Data on the status of herds

Data on the status of herds :

Not applicable

Applicable...

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6.5 *Data on vaccination or treatment programmes*

Data on vaccination or treatment programmes is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

6.6 *Data on wildlife*

Data on Wildlife is: *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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7. Targets

The blocks 7.1.1, 7.1.2.1, 7.1.2.2, 7.2, 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year : **2015**

Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests	
ZONE IA	PCR	Pigs	blood, organs	detections of ASF	29 268	X
ZONE IA	ELISA	Pigs	blood, organs	detections of ASF	187	X
ZONE IB	PCR	Pigs	blood, organs	detections of ASF	309	X
ZONE IB	ELISA	Pigs	blood, organs	detections of ASF	185	X
ZONE II	PCR	Pigs	blood, organs	detections of ASF	1 462	X
ZONE IA	PCR	Wild boar	blood, organs	detections of ASF	1 960	X
ZONE IA	ELISA	Wild boar	blood, organs	detections of ASF	1 867	X

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ZONE IB	PCR	Wild boar	blood, organs	detections of ASF	2 752	X
ZONE II	PCR	Wild boar	blood, organs	detections of ASF	1 958	X
Total					39 948	
Add a new row						

7.1.2 *Targets on testing herds and animals*

7.1.2.1 *Targets on testing herds* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.1.2.2 *Targets on testing animals* *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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7.2 *Targets on qualification of herds and animals*

Targets on qualification of herds and animals *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3 *Targets on vaccination or treatment*

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife is *Not applicable* *Applicable...*

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

8.1 Costs of the planned activities for year : 2015

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.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Cost of sampling Zone IA	pigs	pigs	26 607	5.49	146 072,43	yes	X
Cost of sampling Zone IA	dead wild boars	wild boars	156	19.3	3010,8	yes	X
Cost of sampling Zone IA	shot wild boars including the delivery of shot wild boars	wild boars	1 626	31.13	50617,38	yes	X
Cost of analysis Zone IA	PCR	test	31 228	37.13	1 159 495,64	yes	X
Cost of analysis Zone IA	ELISA	test	2 054	14.07	28899,78	yes	X
Cost of sampling Zone IB	pigs	pigs	281	5.49	1542,69	yes	X
Cost of sampling Zone IB	dead wild boars	wold boarss	160	19.3	3088	yes	X

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Cost of sampling Zone IB	shot wild boars	wild boars	2 342	31.13	72906,46	yes	X
Cost of analysis Zone IB	PCR	test	3 061	37.13	113 654,93	yes	X
Cost of analysis Zone IB	ELISA	test	185	14.07	2602,95	yes	X
Cost of sampling Zone II	pigs	pigs	1 329	5.49	7296,21	yes	X
Cost of sampling Zone II	dead wild boars and shot sick	wild boars	1 780	19.3	34354	yes	X
Cost of analysis Zone II	PCR	test	3 420	37.13	126 984,6	yes	X
						Add a new row	
2. Vaccines							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
3. Compensation paid to owners							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
						Add a new row	
4. Cleaning and disinfection							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding requested	
Cleaning and disinfection Zone IA	disinfectants	packs	363	133.19	48347,97	yes	X
Cleaning and disinfection Zone IA	disinfection mats	pieces	400	296.2	118,480	yes	X
						Add a new row	

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5. Slaughtering/culling costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
					Add a new row		
6. Other costs							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
cost of clinical test of herds and the control of b +	labour cost	hour	12 900	10.3	132,870	yes	X
cost of clinical test of herds and the control of t +	commuting cost	km	322 500	0.2	64500	no	X
cost of clinical test of herds and the control of b +	Labour cost	hour	30 186	10.3	310,915.8	yes	X
cost of clinical test of herds and the control of b +	community cost	km	754 650	0.2	150,930	no	X
other cost zone IA	cost of printing leaflets	pieces	30 000	0.12	3600	yes	X
other cost zone IA	cost of group training	traning	8	376.88	3015.04	no	X
other cost zone IA	cost of the individual marking - labour costs	hour	1 600	13.32	21312	no	X
other cost zone IA	cost of compensations for culled animals	pigs	2 000	121.61	243,220	yes	X
other cost zone IA	cost of compensations for slaughtered animals	pigs	6 000	87.94	527,640	yes	X
other cost zone IA	cost of transportation to a slaughterhouse	km	24 000	0.86	20640	yes	X
other cost zone IA	cost of a container for killing pigs with carbon dioxide	pieces	1	26555.54	26555.54	yes	X
other cost zone IA	cost of the evaluation by experts	hours	1 280	8.03	10278.4	no	X
other cost zone IA	cost of culling pigs	pigs	2 000	9.6	19200	yes	X

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other cost zone IA	cost of travel in order to kill pigs	km	4 000	0.2	800	yes	X
other cost zone IA	cost of disposal of killed pigs (service+loading+transport)	pigs	2 000	58.16	116,320	yes	X
other cost zone IA	cost of disposal of wild boars carcasses that cannot be	pieces	488	34.9	17031.2	yes	X
other cost zone IB	cost of printing leaflets	pieces	30 000	0.12	3600	yes	X
other cost zone IB	cost of group trainings	training	14	376.88	5276.32	no	X
other cost zone IB	cost of disposal of wild boars carcasses that cannot be	pieces	703	34.9	24534.7	yes	X
other cost zone II	cost of printing leaflets	pieces	240 000	0.12	28800	yes	X
other cost zone II	cost of group trainings	trainings	294	376.88	110,802.72	no	X
					Add a new row		
Total					3 759 195,56 €		

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8.2 Co-financing rate:

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Common Financial Framework, 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
- Not applicable

8.3 Source of national funding

Please specify the source of the national funding:

- public funds*
- food business operators participation*
- other*

Please give details on the source of the national funding (max 32000 characters)

The programme is financed from the budget funds as specified in part 83 – appropriation fund, section 758 – various settlements, chapter 75818 – general

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and appropriation fund item 12, intended for the eradication of contagious animal diseases (including financing the programmes for the eradication of contagious animal diseases), monitoring tests for chemical and biological residues in animal tissues, products of animal origin and feedingstuffs, the financing of tasks commissioned by the European Commission and co-funding the costs of implementation of the tasks of Veterinary Inspection and in part 85 - voivode budgets section 010 – agriculture and hunting, chapter 01022 – combating contagious animal diseases and monitoring tests of the chemical and biological residues in animal tissues and products of animal origin provided for in the Budgetary Act for 2015.

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Attachments

IMPORTANT :

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

List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_):	File size
		Total size of attachments :	No attachmen